The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO RETARD IT.

PROPRIETY AND DECENCY DISREGARDED BY THE FILIBUSTERS—ASININE PROPENSITIES OF SPRINGER, OF ILLINOIS, AND O'BRIEN, OF MARYLAND—A COMPROMISE REACHED TO AVERT A NIGHT SESSION—THE COUNT PROGRESSED TO VERMONT—THE TWO HOURS' DEBATE IN BOTH HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Springer, of Illinois, assumed to-day the leadership of the Democratic obstructionists of the House, and developed asinine qualities to a most remarkable degree. He accomplished nothing by his antics except to disgust all decent men and create a sensation at the close of the session which covered him with deserved ridicule. The Joint Convention did not assemble to hear the decision in the case of South Carolina until 12:15, and the two houses separated as soon as the formal objections to the decision were read. When the Senate withdrew to consider the objections the filibusters at once commenced dilatory operations. The leadership of the obstructionists seemed to fall naturally to Springer, who immediately moved for a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Upon this the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting yeas 92, nays 170. This vote showed that the obstructionists had gained since Monday nine votes. The following named gentlemen who voted against recess on Monday voted for recess to-day: Buckner, of Missouri; Carr, of Indiana; Gunter, of Arkansas; Hartridge, of Georgia; Hunton, of Virginia; Payne and Sayler, of Ohio; Tucker, of Virginia, and Warner, of Connecticut. Messrs. House, of Tennessee, Jenks, of Pennsylvania, and Levy, of Louisiana, who voted for a recess on Monday voted against it to-day; and Ellis, of Louisiana; Hartzell, of Illinois, and Schumaker, of New-York, who did not vote on Monday, to-day voted with the obstructionists. As soon as the result of the vote was announced Sheakley, of Pennsylvania, who was never before known to make a motion of any kind, arose, upon the prompting of Springer, and moved for a recess until 7:30 this evening. This motion was ruled out of order, whereupon Springer again assumed command, and, with Barclay's Digest in his hand, proceeded to read the Speaker a lecture on parliamentary law. He argued that it was competent for any member to make the motion he had instructed Sheakley to offer, and held it to be the duty of the Chair to entertain it. Springer was permitted to exhaust himself on this point, whereupon Mr. O'Brien, a weakling from Maryland, attempted to supplement Springer's lecture on parliamentary law. He had not proceed long when John Young Brown objected to debate proceeding, but O'Brien was indulged by the Speaker and proceeded with his remarks. Finally, Mr. Brown, with some show of irritation, again objected to O'Brien consuming the time of the House with his prattle upon a question that had been decided, called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that he had previously objected to debate, and desired his objection to be enforced. O'Brien thought it was not courteous for Brown to object when the Speaker was willing to hear him, but as Brown was not in a mood to sit silently under the drippings of O'Brien and Springer, he maintained his objection, and O'Brien was hammered down by the gavel. Springer again essayed to lecture the Speaker, but not being permitted to talk against time he appealed from the decision of the Chair in ruling out of order the motion for a recess until 7:30. Fernando Wood, who led the Democrats opposing the obstructionists, moved to lay the appeal on the table, upon which Mr. Springer's party demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting yeas 184, nays 61.

Mr. Sheakley popped up for the second time since he has been in Congress, and again moved a recess until 7:30. He said, in offering the motion: "Business having intervened, my motion is now in order," and with this powerful argument yielded to O'Brien, who was again choked off by demands for the regular order. O'Brien succeeded in amusing the House by the assurance that he did not desire to delay the Electoral count, but was merely pleading for reasonable time to prepare for the proper consideration of the decision made by the Commission. The irrepressible Springer, looking sternly at the Speaker, and raising his hand in a warning manner, demanded to know whether Sheakley's motion for a recess would be entertained. Being answered in the negative, Springer shouted, "Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair." "And the Chair declines to entertain the appeal," sharply responded the Speaker. This sally raised a general lauch, which irritated the prairie statesman, and, turning to the Republican side, he waved his hand defiantly and exclaimed: "Then I appeal to the American people." That portion of the American people that crowded the galleries received this appeal by laughing immoderately, which seemed to satisfy Springer, and he dropped into his seat unconscious of the supreme folly of the exhibition he had been giving for over an hour. The objections presented to the decision of the Commission were then read, and upon the conclusion of the reading, Phillips, of Missouri, demanded that the testimony taken by the South Carolina Investigating Committee should be read. This testimony covers over 1,200 printed pages, and to read it would consume four or five days. The Speaker submitted the question as to whether it should be read to the House, and it was decided negatively on a division by a decided majority. Springer and his followers, to further waste time, had the yeas and nays ordered, which resulted yeas 87, nays 177. Before the vote was announced, Walling, of Ohio, changed his vote so as to move a reconsideration, which motion Fernando Wood moved to lay on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion, resulting in yeas 177, nays 73. This brought the House squarely to the consideration of the decision of the Commission, but before the debate was commenced Springer put forth another effort to secure further delay. Moving Vance, of Ohio, to the front, that gentleman secured the recognition of the Speaker and asked that parts one and two of the South Carolina testimony be read. The Speaker informed Vance that the House had already refused to have read any part of the testimony, whereupon Springer again assumed command of his shattered forces in person and insisted that he had a right to demand the reading of a portion of the testimony. The Speaker informed Springer that the House having exercised its right to refuse to hear any of the testimony, he had no right to insist that its time shall be occupied in listening to a portion of it. This ended the struggle, and the debate was commenced at 3 o'clock, over three hours having been wasted in filibustering.

The debate in the House on the South Carolina decision was opened by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, who contended that as the Commission had not followed the law in reaching their decision, the House was not bound in law or morals to approve it. Mr. Lapham, of New-York, defended the decision, and made a good point by referring to the fact that Mr. Abbott, who is a member of the Electoral Commission, was also a member of the South Carolina Investigation Committee, and signed the report declaring that the Hayes Electors on the face of the returns were duly elected. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, believed the decision of the Commission was wrong, but thought the Democrats should act toward the Republicans in the same manner they would have the Republicans act toward them had the decision been for Tilden. He was in favor of giving the pound of flesh, because it was so nominated in the bond. In referring to the present condition of South Carolina, he said that State was once potent in the halls of national legislation through the eloquence of Pinckney, Calhoun, and others, but now she has no voice to defend her. Mr. Rainey, a colored member from South Carolina, replied in eloquent terms to Goode. He said a great revolution had taken place since Calhoun spoke for South Carolina. In those days the oppressor represented her in Congress, but now the representatives of the oppressed of both races are here to speak for justice and plead for the rights of all men.

The debate was continued until after 5 o'clock, when the House prepared to vote on the objections to the decision. The filibustering element having succeeded at the end of the debate in heaping together orders for four or five roll-calls, which would have taken an hour and a half to finish, the House began to become very uneasy, and it was evident during the progress of the first roll-call that some arrangement was desired by the members generally which would relieve the House from a night session. It had during the last hour or two been arranged that a majority of the House should hold the body together, and if the Senate also remained in session it was determined to conclude the Electoral count before another recess was taken, if it required an all night session. Members to the number of 170 or more, including all the Republicans and a large number of Democrats, had given a general assent to this proposition, and the managers of the obstructionists began to see that there was nothing to be gained by forcing further delay to-night. For this reason they became willing to accede to some terms, and at the end of the first roll-call, Mr. Wood rose and made a proposition that by unanimous consent all the remaining amendments be considered as withdrawn, and the roll calls ordered be dispensed with; that the vote be taken directly on the objections to the South Carolina decision; that the Senate be invited to meet the House in joint session, and that the count proceed until Vermont should be reached, on the list, and when the two houses separated the House should take a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. This agreement, in substance, was very speedily accepted on both sides of the House. The Republicans felt that by this arrangement, they had made as much progress early in the evening as they had expected would be secured at the end of a late night session. The Senate was, therefore, informed at about 6:30 of the readiness of the House to go on with the count, and the joint meeting convened.

When the Senate returned to its own chamber after the separation of the two houses on the South Carolina case, Senator Robertson offered a resolution to the effect that, notwithstanding the objections, the vote of the State named be counted for the Republican candidates. Mr. Merrimon, representing the worst class of filibusters, objected to this, and moved that the testimony taken by the South Carolina committees be submitted to the Senate. This gave rise to a protracted debate, which was conducted principally by Senators Edmunds and Bayard. The latter took a very fair and non-partisan view of the matter, contending that all the evidence taken by the committees in question was already before the Senate, and that every member of Congress had had full opportunity to read and consider the reports made. The motion was defeated by a vote of 43 to 18. Mr. Bogy then disgraced himself and disgusted most of his associates by resorting to a disreputable trick to kill time. The moment the vote was announced, as above, he obtained the floor, and moved that the testimony taken by the committee be read for the information of the Senate. This was substantially the same motion as the one just voted down, and of course it was defeated. The vote stood yeas 21, nays 40. Senator Robertson's resolution was then taken up and the regular two hours' debate commenced. Mr. McCreery was the first speaker. He made a very amusing speech in opposition to the resolution, wisely saying in the outset that he did not expect any one to be influenced by what he might say. He was very sorry, he continued, that he was only allowed 10 minutes time, for he did not believe he could crowd all his anger, disappointment and indignation into that brief time. In the days gone by some of the nations cherished a belief that seven was a lucky number; but fortunately for them, they had never heard of the National Returning Board, headed by the Senator from Indiana. Mr. McCreery spoke this way for 20 minutes, Mr. Whyte giving up his time to him. Then Mr. McDonald read a few rambling remarks about right and law and the glory of the Democracy. He was followed by Senator Morton, who made one of his usual clear and forcible addresses. He vindicated the action of the Commission; contended that all its judgments had been based upon law and the Constitution, and showed that all the charges which had been made against it by the disappointed Democrats were unjust and unwarranted. Mr. Saulsbury was the next indignant Democrat. The burden of his lament was that there was now no way of stopping the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. He seemed to find great consolation, however, in the declaration that the President elect would go into the White House the offspring of a base conspiracy, and that for four years he would occupy a place which of right belonged to another. Senator Logan followed, and created a great deal of laughter by declaring in a very solemn voice that "whom the gods would destroy, they first made mad." He then contended that the Commission was the child of the Democracy, and that instead of attacking, they were bound in honor to stand by and support it. Referring to the charges of fraud which were made by the filibusters and other disreputable people, he caused no little excitement by denouncing the Oregon trick, and plainly accusing Senator Kelly of being directly connected with the infamy attempted by the Tilden agents in that State. Senator Eaton followed in a violent appeal to partisan feeling, saying, among other things, that he had received a series of resolutions from Connecticut calling upon him and his associates to stop the progress of the count by every means in their power. This paper, he said, had been drawn by one of the best and most distinguished men in the United States, and he intended to do as it directed. "In what way will you try to stop the count?" asked Mr. Logan. "By every constitutional means in my power, and you know what that means," answered Eaton. "Who is the great man that drew the resolutions?" questioned Logan. "I won't tell you," said Eaton, and then amid roars of laughter, he went on with his speech. He was followed by Senator Sherman, who made a strong appeal for a quiet assent to the action of the Joint Tribunal. Were Tilden declared elected, he said, he would have submitted without a word, and he hoped the Democrats would not do less, now that the Republican candidates were to be inaugurated. Referring to the general interest which was felt in the pending question, he stated that he had just received a dispatch from England asking what the result of the contest would probably be, and expressing great anxiety to have it settled peacefully and at once. Senator Patterson then made quite an effective speech, showing, among other things, that 6,000 more white votes were cast in the last election in South Carolina than there were white men in the State. The debate was continued by Messrs. Merrimon, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, and others, and then the vote was taken, and the resolution sustaining the judgment of the Commission passed by a vote of 39 to 22.

SECOND JOINT SESSION OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER INDECOROUS EXHIBITION BY THE MOUNTEBANK SPRINGER—HEWITT AGAIN IN AN EQUIVOCAL POSITION—A PACKAGE OF "CERTIFICATES" PRODUCED BY HIM AT A CRITICAL MOMENT, PURPORTING TO BE FROM VERMONT—UTTER FAILURE OF THE TRICK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The evening joint session, though brief, was the most interesting and exciting that has been held, and it was also attended with the most ridiculous and laughable incidents. In the first place, Jones, of Kentucky, who in his calmest moments has the appearance of being in a heated passion, objected in a funnily peremptory manner to going on with the count, because a quorum of Senators were not present. The presiding officer refused to entertain the point of order, and Jones, with renewed excitement, demanded that his protest be taken down. Nobody paying any attention to his demand, he settled into his seat with a look of despair and disgust. South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas were counted in a few minutes, and Vermont was reached. The reading of the certificates in full was demanded from the Democratic side, but they were brief and soon ended. Mr. Ferry asked if there were objections. Poppleton, of Ohio, popped up and inquired whether there was not another certificate from Vermont, or another paper purporting to be returns. Mr. Ferry replied he had received none. The origin of the reports that have been in circulation for three or four days about double returns from Vermont, and the sending of the State before the Electoral Commission, was immediately disclosed. It was a Democratic plot for delay, abetted by Springer and aided by Hewitt, who pretends to stand by the law as passed. Poppleton, of Ohio, remarked that he had objections prepared, but they were based upon the understanding and information that there were double returns from Vermont which would require consideration by the Commission. Mr. Ferry again stated that he had received but one set of returns. Poppleton appeared to be surprised at this, though, of course, he was fully informed of the facts. Mr. Hewitt here arose and held in his hand a large, thick envelope covered with seals, which otherwise had the appearance of being a package of garden seed from the Agricultural Department, and desired to make a statement. Unanimous consent was given, when he said in substance, that the package he held was received by him through the express office last December; that it purported to contain Electoral votes, and that he received information at the same time that it contained the Electoral votes of the State of Vermont, and that a duplicate package had been sent by mail. Supposing the duplicate was in the hands of the Vice President, he had retained the package which came to him, until a day or two, when, learning from the presiding officer that the mail copy alluded to had not been received, he, Mr. Hewitt, had offered to deposit the express package, and Mr. Ferry had declined to receive it, and Mr. Hewitt in the presence of the two houses now made the formal offer of it again. Mr. Ferry said that under the law he had no authority to receive papers purporting to be Electoral certificates after the first Thursday in February, and therefore Mr. Hewitt was not in order. Hewitt, by his statement, has placed himself in an unenviable position. The package which he held up was addressed to himself, and on the outside of the envelope it was indorsed as containing Electoral votes. There was no signature, and nothing whatever to authenticate the statement. If he regards them as veritable returns he has no lawful right whatever to open the package; having kept it until it is outlawed, so to speak, the President of the Senate has no right to receive, or open it, and there is no person who has authority to ascertain its contents. It is not impossible that the envelope is filled with blank paper, or with some documents in the nature of a huge joke, like the ludicrous return from Louisiana, which was destroyed. If Hewitt was under any obligation to deliver it, he should have done so last December, when he received it. He has kept it hidden away, and brought it forth, this last day of the month, to delay the completion of the Electoral count. It was a most ridiculous and futile fraud.

Hewitt having played his part in the farce, Springer came upon the stage, and acted in a most amusing manner. He first sent up a resolution, which he offered. Nothing is better established by universal precedent than that no resolution can be entertained in joint convention. Amid unnecessary cries of "I object," Mr. Ferry ruled it out of order. Mr. Springer then offered it to be read "for information," and this was objected to amid some confusion, and ruled out. Mr. Springer then began to speak, and to skip and jump about. He acted to the life like a very angry and indignant person. He demanded that the paper be read; he declared it must be read; he would defy anybody to prevent him reading it. During all this time he was interrupted at every sentence by cries of "order," and "I object to debate," "I object," and "regular order." Mr. Ferry told him debate was out of order, and tried to rap him down. Springer, amidst the tumult, which had frequent moments of subsidence on account of the desire to be amused by Springer's foolishness, managed to say that he had rights on the floor, given him by the people, which "you"—addressing the presiding officer—"cannot take away." The members all remained seated, and there was very little indication of excitement on the floor, because probably everybody knew how harmless a lunatic Springer really is. In the galleries a riot was momentarily expected. This was possibly desired by some Democrats, and might have been precipitated but for Mr. Ferry's cool and quiet method of suppression. He asked of Springer several times, whether the paper was an objection to the vote of Vermont, and Springer evaded by answering repeatedly it was in the nature of an objection, and was a question arising under the law. Mr. Ferry said if it was an objection he would receive it and rule upon it. Springer, in about five minutes, finding that his indignation and display of terrible desperation did not disturb anybody and would not succeed, became gentle as a lamb, and said he would put the paper in the form of an objection. It was, as he sent it up, a resolution that Vermont be sent before the Commission.

While Springer was recasting his resolution into an objection the Joint Convention waited. He took about 15 minutes in the preparation and securing the necessary signatures. He sat in the middle of the Democratic side of the House and wrote, Senator Merrimon, Holman, Hamilton of Indiana, McMahon, and Hewitt looking over his shoulder. The objection having been drawn up, the next question was to get some Senator to sign it, and it was presented to two or three Senators who appeared to refuse. One of these was Jones, of Florida. Finally, Springer brought it back to Mr. Merrimon, who looked it over, and apparently suggested alterations, for there was considerable work of erasure and interlining. It was at last made satisfactory, and Mr. Hamilton, of Indiana, acting as amanuensis, made a clean copy, which was signed by Merrimon, Springer, and Hamilton himself. Members seemed to be very shy of having anything to do with it themselves, though apparently glad for the demonstration to be made by Springer. The excitement was now entirely ended, and the convention in excellent humor. The objection was read in the regular manner at the desk. Springer appearing to be completely suppressed, Poppleton, of Ohio, presented the objection to the vote of Sollace the Postmaster, in the stereotype form of objections to Electors who have held Federal offices. The houses being about to separate, Springer demanded the reading of the second return. Vice President Ferry said, "This is not an objection." Springer answered, "It is a right." Mr. Ferry asked him more explicitly what papers he referred to, and he stated they were the papers offered by Mr. Hewitt. Mr. Ferry replied: "The Chair so supposed, and ruled it out of order." Another attempt was made to offer the bogus package, but Mr. Ferry to that stated that he declined to receive any returns whatever at this stage of the proceedings, and announced that the Senate would return to its own chamber.

At this point, just as the members were rising from their seats, Mr. Ferry having left the Chair, Springer seemed to be revived again, and once more began to cry out at the top of his voice something which was drowned by laughter and cheers and hoots of the members of the House, while the Senate was retiring. Those who sat near Springer say he was raising a point of order that the returns from the State of Vermont should be sent to the Electoral Commission. Mr. Mills, of Texas, of late a somewhat ferocious member, following the example of Springer, cried out at the top of his voice that he moved "that the House now proceed to the election of a President of the United States." Few but those near him heard his motion, and Speaker Randall immediately entertained the motion for a recess until to-morrow, in accordance with the previous agreement.

Upon the return of the Senate to its own chamber, after the separation on the objections to Vermont, Senator Merrimon, repenting of his folly in signing Springer's ridiculous objections, tried to excuse himself by declaring that he was not fully informed of the facts in the case. A short and unimportant debate followed, and then a resolution providing for the counting of all the votes of Vermont for Hayes and Wheleer was passed by an almost unanimous vote.

PROBABLE COMPLETION TO-DAY.

THE DEMOCRATS ENDEAVORING TO CONTROL THE REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENT IN THEIR RANKS—IMPORTANT DETERMINATION OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There is a pretty common belief among both Republicans and Democrats that the count of the Electoral vote will be concluded and the election of Mr. Hayes declared before the end of the session to-morrow. Those who have been most anxious and doubtful are now in a better state of mind. Certainly there cannot be any failure to end the business day after to-morrow, unless some new and wholly unexpected development of great importance should be made to-morrow. It is clear that the obstructionists will fight to the bitter end, but they meet a formidable force. The management of the contest to day was taken up on the Democratic side, Fernando Wood leading, and the Republicans did little more than remain in their seats and vote. One hundred and five Republicans were in their places to-day, which includes every one able to be in attendance so so far as is known.

Springer is so far gone with lunacy that he is proposing to object to the Democratic States. Objections were ready in the case of Tennessee, but it was counted without their being presented, on account of the agreement that the count should go on to Vermont. The Republicans hope that the objections to a vote in Virginia will be presented. They are ready, but a large number of Democrats are trying to dissuade the extremists from the folly of objecting to their own votes. It is not believed by good parliamentarians that any device, sustained by a minority of the House only, can now defeat the election.

The proposition came from the Democratic side of the House to remain all night to-night to finish the count, but was withdrawn when the agreement to go on this evening to Vermont was accepted. The same people are expected to be willing to remain in session to-morrow night if necessary. Of course there is the other side, which some will insist on looking at. Mr. Randall may again join with the filibusters. The 70 or 80 Democrats who have been since Saturday voting against all delays may reverse their course. Otherwise, the legal ending of the count is certain. It will be ended in the Senate Chamber, if it cannot be in the House. The spirit which will sustain and compel the Senate to conclude the execution of the law, if the House refuses, is now fully aroused.

BUSINESS MEN AROUSED.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS TELEGRAPHED TO WASHINGTON AGAINST FURTHER DELAY IN THE COUNT OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

An impromptu meeting of merchants, bankers, and others was held in the rooms of the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 164 Broadway, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday, Mr. George Opdyke in the chair. There were present, among others, C. B. Le Baron, banker, No. 38 Pine-street; John P. Adams, lawyer, No. 22 Pine-street; James Francis, banker, No. 7 New-street; William G. Creamer, registers, No. 96 John street; C. C. Hine, No. 176 Broadway; Max Freund, jewelry, No. 8 Maiden-lane; John F. Henry, drugs, No. 9 College-place; George W. Frank, banker, No. 151 Broadway, and Franklin Holmes, No. 350 Pearl-street. Mr. Henry offered the following preambls and resolution:

Whereas, The present state of excitement in regard to the Presidential question is exceedingly prejudicial to the commercial and industrial interests of the country; and

Whereas, Any action which tends to prevent an immediate adjustment of this question, which is of paramount importance, will most seriously endanger our republican form of government; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the merchants of New-York, do respectfully but most urgently request Congress to proceed to the immediate completion of the count of the Electoral vote for President and Vice President.

Mr. Henry said he had been around considerably during the morning, and had found the universal sentiment of both Republican and Democratic business men to be that some action should be taken on the subject at once. For that reason the meeting had been called. He hoped the resolution would be passed unanimously. One gentleman was of the opinion that the language of the resolution should be made more emphatic, but after a short discussion the question was put and the resolution was carried by a unanimous vote. Mr. Henry then moved that the resolution be at once telegraphed to Senator Ferry at Washington. This was amended so as to include the Speaker of the House of Representatives also, on the ground that it would be more essential in the House than in the Senate, and this too was carried unanimously. Copies were hurriedly made out and sent to the telegraph office and the meeting adjourned.

During the afternoon the following petition was circulated through the down-town business houses, and was being signed as fast as presented:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned bankers, merchants, and others of the City of New-York, feeling a profound interest in the welfare of our common country and in the permanence of its political institutions, respectfully but earnestly request the immediate completion of the count of the Electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

They feel that good faith and honor require those who so patriotically united in a plan providing a Commission for the settlement of doubtful questions arising in the counting of the Electoral vote, now promptly and cheerfully to acquiesce in such settlement and in the consummation of that plan.

They believe further that should efforts for delay succeed in defeating the count, the consequences will be most disastrous to the political future of the nation and to republican government everywhere, and immediately destructive to the business interests of the whole country.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1877.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
President National Bank of Commerce.
ANTHONY LANE,
Cashier Fourth National Bank.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.
W. A. CAMP,
13 Pine-st., Manager New-York Clearing-house.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Broad and Wall streets.
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
President Mechanics' National Bank.
J. H. COX,
Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.
AMBROSE SNOW,
President Pilot Commissioners.
W. H. WEBB,
Builder, No. 54 Exchange-place.
EDWARD FITCH,
Lawyer, No. 93 Nassau-street.
H. N. BEERS,
Chamber of Commerce.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
Bankers, corner Pine and William-streets.
HENRY F. VAIL,
Cashier Bank of Commerce.
GEORGE CABOT WARD,
Banker, No. 52 Wall-street.
SNOW & BURGESS,
Merchants, No. 66 South-street.
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
of Oelrichs & Co., Agents German-American steamers,
And hundreds of others.

The petition and signatures were telegraphed to Washington last evening.

THE CONSPIRACY OF DELAY.

SENSIBLE ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE — REVOLUTIONARY CONGRESSMEN SEVERELY DENOUNCED—ACTION OF THE CLEVELAND BOARD OF TRADE—FOOLISH VIRGINIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 28.—In the House to-day the following resolutions were offered by Judge Wisley, of East Haddam, and adopted:

Whereas, On the 25th day of January the House of Representatives, by a large majority, passed a resolution pledging the support of the State Government, and of all loyal citizens, to that person who might be declared elected President of the United States under the operation of a then proposed law, which submitted all the questions at issue to the Electoral Commission; and whereas, both branches of this General Assembly subsequently passed unanimously a resolution indorsing the Electoral Commission bill as a plan which would secure a prompt and peaceable settlement of the Presidential dispute; therefore

Resolved by this Assembly, That as the Electoral Commission has now passed upon all the questions at issue and to be submitted to it in such manner as to make Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler President and Vice President of the United States, it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to cause a prompt declaration of the result of the late Presidential contest to be made before the 4th of March, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That any attempt to defeat the operation of the Constitution and the laws by dilatory motions and actions, so as to prevent a Constitutional declaration of the result, is a dishonorable repudiation of the agreement to submit all questions at issue to the Electoral tribunal, and the great injury which would follow if an interregnum takes place in the Government will cause the indignant reprobation of all good citizens to be visited upon those parties who may by their advice or action produce such a result.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Cleveland Board of Trade to-day:

Resolved, That this Board of Trade fully concur with the sentiments expressed by other similar organizations throughout our country, and that we believe it essential that a speedy adjustment of the Presidential difficulties be reached promptly, by a count of the vote within the proper time, as intended by the law appointing the Electoral Commission.

Resolved, That we do hereby condemn any attempt at filibustering on the part of Congress to impede the action of the Commission, and we call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to do all they can to further the completion of the Presidential count within the time specified by law.

WHEELING, Feb. 28.—A Democratic caucus of the Legislature of this State, held last night, passed resolutions and telegraphed them, instructing their Senators and Representatives in Washington to use all constitutional means to prevent the counting of the Electoral vote under the decisions of the Electoral Commission.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BOLTING REPUBLICANS RETURNING TO THEIR SENSES—A STAMPEDE FROM NICHOLLS AND HIS PARTY ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Information has been received here to-night which indicates that most of the bolting Louisiana Republicans are going back into the Packard Legislature. Senators Weaver and Hamlet returned to-day, and it is understood that Mr. Demas, of St. John, one of the most influential colored men in the State, will go back to-morrow. The Louisiana Republicans now in Washington regard these additions to this Legislature with great satisfaction, and they profess to believe that a stampede from Nicholls and his party will take place in a few days.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A very large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion to-day, eager for an interview with the President, many of them in hope of some favor before the close of the present Administration. Few of them had the opportunity of laying their cases before the President. Several members of the Cabinet were in consultation with him during the day. Among others who were accorded interviews was ex-Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana. Secretaries Chandler and Cameron were at the White House during the forenoon, and Secretary Fish was in consultation with the President for a long time. Senator Conkling also had a long interview with the President to-day. Senators Spencer, Howe, and Cameron were also with the President during the forenoon.

Commander A. H. McCormick, United States Navy, is ordered to special ordnance duty; Pay Director John H. Gilbert is ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, relieving Pay Director George L. Davis, who is ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard; Pay Director Casper Schenck is relieved from the Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered to settle his accounts; Chief Engineer E. S. Deluce is ordered to duty in charge of the engineer stores at the New-York Navy-yard, relieving Chief Engineer E. Lord.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the fortieth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865—May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 28th day of May next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, $500, No. 35,801 to No. 37,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 79,001 to No. 89,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds, $50, No. 451 to No. 480, both inclusive; $100, No. 5,951 to No. 6,350, both inclusive; $500, No. 3,801 to No. 3,950, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 14,301 to No. 14,800, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 5,351 to No. 5,831, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 9,751 to No. 10,083, both inclusive.

The report of the Joint Select Committee on the subject of Chinese Immigration was presented to the House to-day. Representative Meade, of New-York, of the committee on the part of the House, dissented from some of the conclusions of the report of the majority, and presented his views on the subject.

A CIRCULAR TO INDIAN AGENTS.

THE FUTURE OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE AGENTS—AN ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A circular was to-day issued from the office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, addressed to United States Indian Agents, and transmitting for their information and guidance a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior, and a copy of an order therein referred to which will govern the future official action of the Indian agents. The object intended to be accomplished thereby is restoration to the civil agents of their authority over the administration of Indian affairs at their several agencies, subject only to the prudential limitations expressed in the order.

The following is the order from the War Department referred to:

"Civil agents at all the Sioux agencies except the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, will hereafter be allowed to exercise entire control of the distribution of all goods and supplies to the Indians present at their respective agencies, with the understanding that no supplies of rations or goods shall be issued to any Indians or their families who have been engaged in hostilities against the Government until they shall have been arrested and dismounted. As far as lies in their power, agents will assist the military in the discovery, arrest, and dismounting of Indians who, after taking part in hostilities, have returned to agencies, and in preventing Indians at agencies from joining or giving relief or information to the hostiles.

The above regulation will take effect at the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies as soon as civil agents shall have been appointed thereto."

THE BALTIMORE POSTMASTERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The rivalry for the position of Postmaster of Baltimore still continues. Mr. John B. Askew having been appointed by the President, his friends are using all means in their power to influence the Senate to confirm his appointment. The friends of Gen. E. B. Tyler are anxious and hard at work to prevent this action by the Senate.

Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by his cousin and his valets, arrived in this city this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The party drove immediately to the Norfolk (Va.) boat.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Piper, of the Joint Select Committee on Chinese Immigration, presented in the House to-day the same report offered by Senator Sargent in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Meade, the other member of the committee on the part of the House, did not join in the report, although agreeing with its conclusions in some respects. His views were ordered by the House to be incorporated in the record, and will be printed to-morrow.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

A special meeting of the Union League Club will be held on Saturday evening next, in pursuance of a call by over 50 of its prominent members. The object of the meeting, as stated in the call, is "to express its views on the political, financial, and municipal situation; to inaugurate such action as may be deemed fitting for the club, particularly in reference to this State and City, in pursuance of the pledges made by the Republican Convention in Cincinnati in June, 1876, and re-enforced by the responses of their candidates to certain great reforms, and especially to those to secure the purity and efficiency of the civil service; to assure the new Administration and its loyal supporters in both houses of Congress of our cordial sympathy and support in the prompt effort to redeem those pledges, and to secure, by a wise and just policy, the pacification of the South and the equal protection of all its citizens, the speedy return to specie payments, the restoration of the national prosperity, and the installment of the National Government in the confidence and regard of good citizens of all sections and parties, as the firm and independent upholder in its recommendations and appointments of the highest standard of morality and honor."

PRESIDENT-ELECT HAYES.

COLUMBUS' FAREWELL RECEPTION.

AN OVATION IN WHICH EVERYBODY JOINED—CITIZENS PRESENT OF ALL CREEDS, COLOR, AND POLITICAL BELIEF—5,000 CHILDREN FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—A BRILLIANT EVENING RECEPTION—SPEECH OF GOV. HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28.—The farewell reception given to Gov. Hayes this afternoon and evening, by the citizens of Columbus, exhibited in the strongest light the extraordinary personal popularity which the next President of the United States enjoys among those with whom he has lived longest, and who know him the best. Everybody appears to have joined in the ovation, including women and children, and without distinction of politics, creed, or color. The demonstration could not have been more spontaneous, or the greetings more sincere and heartfelt. The most touching feature of the ovation was the reception by the Governor and Mrs. Hayes of the unfortunate inmates of the deaf and dumb asylum and the institution for the blind. These are State institutions, and both the Governor and Mrs. Hayes have taken a deep interest in the welfare of the inmates, paying frequent visits to the asylums, so that they became personally known to the teachers and a large number of the pupils. They were the first to be received by the Governor, and marched in procession to the Capitol.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the reception took place in the rotunda, which, with the adjacent corridors, was crowded with citizens. The deaf and dumb pupils, numbering 450, first passed in line, each one shaking hands with the Governor and Mrs. Hayes, while the pupils of the Blind Asylum, 150 in number, stationed on the opposite side of the rotunda, enlivened the scene with excellent vocal music. Their turn came next, and as they were led past the Governor and his wife they all received a cordial shake of the hand, accompanied by kind expressions from Mrs. Hayes, which lighted up their countenances with happy smiles. Following the pupils of the asylums came the children from the public schools, upward of 5,000 in number, including 200 or more colored children, all of whom passed in review before the Governor and Mrs. Hayes, though the handshaking for the most part had to be dispensed with.

The reception of citizens in the evening was a brilliant affair. All the rooms of the Capitol were thrown open, and the visitors numbered many thousand ladies and gentlemen residing in Columbus, besides a large number who came from Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities throughout the State.

Gov. Hayes will resign his office of Governor to-morrow, and will probably take the noon train for Washington via Pittsburg and Harrisburg.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

At 9 o'clock the reception in the Senate Chamber was concluded, and Gov. and Mrs. Hayes repaired to the House of Representatives, followed by the Reception Committee, where they were received with hearty applause and given seats near the Speaker's desk. The outside doors were now opened and the crowd poured in, filling all the vacant space. The joint meeting was called to order by H. W. Curtis, President pro tem. of the Senate, who made a few complimentary and highly appropriate remarks, declaring that the imposing ceremonies of the day and evening were not mere formalities, but the unselfish tributes of a people to a man that they admired as a citizen and highly respected as an official.

The Glee Club sang the "Star Spangled Banner," after which speeches highly complimentary of Gov. Hayes as a citizen and official were made by Senator Warnock and Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, Speaker of the House.

Gov. Hayes then took his place on the Speaker's stand amid prolonged applause, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I shall make no attempt to describe what I have felt during the progress of this reception, nor what I feel now that it is drawing to a close. I wish, in the simplest way and with the fewest words, to thank the citizens of Columbus, the members of the General Assembly, the State officers, and the people of Ohio who have taken part, for their very great kindness to me and to my family on this and many other occasions. The City of Columbus and its people have very many and great claims to our affection and gratitude. It is more than 40 years since I became acquainted in boyhood with Columbus, and from that day to this many of my most intimate friends have been among its citizens. Many are gone. I look in vain among those we have met this evening for some who were once numbered with my most familiar acquaintances. A few are here whose acquaintance I made during that first well-remembered year of the cholera—the year 1833. Among these are the Chairman of your Executive Committee, Mr. William Deshler, and I then saw for the first time his older brother. But very many of my early friends of Columbus are gone. Among those I knew and remember for their friendliness to me as a boy, and who are no longer

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRACY CASE.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S VIEWS REGARDING ITS CONTINUANCE—A TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL—MR. SHERMAN DEFENDS HIS CONDUCT OF THE CASE.

The trial of Francis O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill, in the whisky conspiracy case, was resumed yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford. Assistant United States District Attorney Sherman desired to examine a number of clerks of transportation lines, in order to prove the receipt of the whisky consigned by Golsen & Eastman to the defendants, and its delivery to the consignees or to other parties on their order by the clerks. Gen. Tracy strongly objected to this, saying that no conspiracy or overt act had yet been proved, and that to admit such testimony would be to procrastinate in a case in which the Government had utterly failed to show the remotest prospect of ultimate success.

Judge Blatchford said that if he had regarded it it as a perfectly clear matter that the case must end in a certain way, he would have done what counsel for the defense seemed now to want to force him to do. He did not want to act prematurely on any of the important questions in the case. He did not think, under all the circumstances, considering the peculiar nature of the case, that the District Attorney was needlessly wasting the time of the court. As soon as he saw a point beyond which the case should not go he should certainly say so; and when his mind was made up he should act promptly and decisively.

Mr. Sherman said that the court must see that the evidence to be laid before a jury in a case of this magnitude involved a great deal of labor and time, and he was doing the best he could, consistently with his duty and the interests of the Government, to consume as little time as possible.

Gen. Tracy said that counsel for the defense would aid the District Attorney all they could in getting in the documentary evidence pertaining to the transportation of the whisky.

Mr. Sherman introduced a number of way bills and receipts purporting to be connected with the delivery of whisky consigned by Golsen & Eastman to the defendants. He said that the law required defendants to enter on their books all the whisky received by them at the time of its reception, and that the Government expected to show that certain barrels of whisky marked "C," consigned by Golsen & Eastman to defendants, and received by them, had not been entered at all, and that other barrels of whisky bearing the same mark, and so consigned and received, had not been entered until the discovery of the Whisky Ring frauds months after their reception, and that they were then entered by interlining.

The examination of the clerks was very tedious, and Mr. Sherman was making slow progress with one named Mahoney, when Judge Blatchford said impatiently: "Now, Mr. Sherman, do go on and examine the witness."

Mr. Sherman—I am constantly interrupted by counsel for the defense.

Judge Blatchford—I don't see that you are.

Gen. Burnett to witness—Which end of the barrels were the figures on?

Witness (looking very red and serious)—They were generally on one end. [Laughter.]

Gen. Burnett to Mr. Sherman—Don't you think we have had enough about these entries of deliveries?

Mr. Sherman—I do not want any advice or guidance from the counsel for the defense. They are constantly trying to dictate to me my conduct of the case. I know how to conduct my side of it, and I shall do it in my own way.

Gen. Burnett—We want to get through the count before the 4th of March. [Laughter.]

The case is to be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

THE JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

EXAMINATION OF THE LAST WITNESSES YESTERDAY—THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO BE MADE SOON.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Mr. D. F. Robertson, Secretary of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society, was continued yesterday by the Committee of the Board of State Charities, at the New-York office of the board, No. 52 East Twentieth-street. The first witness was Mr. Thomas W. Conway, a clergyman now in charge of a church in New-Jersey. With regard to what he knew of Mr. Robertson, Mr. Conway said that in 1854, when he was about 16 years of age, he was told that Mr. Robertson wanted some one to assist him in a benevolent enterprise, and upon seeing him was employed to collect money for the establishment of a missionary school supposed to be in operation in Mechanics' Hall in Church-street. After having collected about $30 he went to Mechanics' Hall but found no school there. He told Mr. Robertson of this, and also informed him that persons who had given money for the enterprise had also been unable to find it. Mr. Robertson said the school had been moved to the basement of the Dispensary Building in White-street. He did then establish a school in the latter place, and witness collected $1,000 for it. All that money Mr. Robertson applied to his private use, for witness was about the school from day to day and knew that there was no rent paid, that the services of the teachers were given gratuitously, and that there were no expenses to be met. The teachers asked Robertson several times to account for the money received, and he at length discharged them. The Trustees then discharged Robertson, and by the advice of Mr. William Libby, Mr. Albert Woodruff, and Mr. Pardee, of the Sunday-school Union, witness went before the Grand Jury, and Robertson was indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses and arrested. When brought to trial the indictment against him was quashed on technical grounds, it being claimed that the offense, if any, was embezzlement.

Mr. William Libby, now employed by Messrs. Field & Deyo as book-keeper, testified that he was book-keeper of the Society from 1869 until April, 1875. When asked to explain a statement of receipts and expenditures of the society for the year 1873, which appeared in the annual report of 1874, witness said he could not do so without the books; he said, however, that the items as set down in the statement did not correspond with the entries made in his ledger; the headings were different. In conclusion, Mr. Molloy said that he would be happy to go through the books with the committee at any time and make such explanations as they wished.

It is not probable that the committee will take any further evidence in this matter, but will now proceed to review the evidence and make their report to the State Board.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS' ALUMNI.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held last evening at the college building, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. Dr. William H. Draper, in opening the meeting, delivered a brief speech, in which he reviewed the objects proposed by the association in the contemplated project for raising a fund for improving the means of medical education in New-York. It had become evident, he said, that increased facilities were needed by medical students to secure proper instruction and encourage original scientific research and investigation. In order to secure these increased educational facilities it was proposed to raise a benefit fund. Within three years a sum amounting to $4,000 has been contributed for this purpose by the Alumni of the college, and a legacy which will probably yield $12,000 more has been bequeathed to it by a deceased graduate. But a much larger sum than can be hoped for from these sources is needed to accomplish in full the desired object. A fund of $250,000, properly secured, to be applied in the manner indicated above, would enable the institution to meet the requirements of the present day, and would ultimately produce results of no ordinary value to the community at large. In concluding, he read a letter from a gentleman, whose name he withheld for the present, in which the writer signified his intention of bequeathing in the codicil of his will a legacy of $10,000 to the institution, of which he desired $5,000 to be given to the prize fund, and the remainder to the general fund. The annual election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: President, W. H. Draper; Vice President, Alexander M. Dougherty; Secretary, George Bayles; Assistant Secretary, Charles Hitchcock. The meeting then adjourned. The Alumni dinner will take place to-morrow evening at Delmonico's.

NEW OFFICERS AT SING SING PRISON.

Warden Clarke, of Sing Sing Prison, yesterday discharged two keepers, a guard, and an assistant matron. Their removal was not on account of any delinquency, but because the Warden discovered that their services were not needed. The Warden has appointed George C. Meigs, of Mahone, keeper, and detailed him for duty in his office as confidential clerk. He has also made the following appointments: Wing Merritt as Yard-keeper, in place of S. D. Graves, resigned; George Laneway, of Albany, Store-keeper, in place of F. L. Stowell, resigned; and J. Champlain, Superintendent of the Westchester Marble and Lime Works, connected with the prison, in place of Warren Dowd, removed. Warden Clarke also removed four "teachers" who received $25 per month each for ostensibly instructing convicts unable to read or write. The State Controller has appointed Omer Sayria, of Oswego, who was stenographer to the recent State Prison Investigating Commission, clerk at Sing Sing Prison, in place of S. Whallen, of Sing Sing. The signed Order changes will shortly be made. Superintendent Pillsbury leaves for Auburn Prison to-day. As soon as he arrives at that place, it is understood, he will appoint a Warden, and it is confidently asserted that the present incumbent will be retained.

INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION—PAPERS ON VARIOUS MECHANICAL SUBJECTS—DISCUSSING THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers assembled yesterday morning at the School of Mines, Fourth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, Prof. Roasiter W. Raymond in the chair. Prof. H. S. Munroe, of Tokio, Japan, exhibited two articles which he termed prehistoric Japanese bells, but which Prof. Egleston denominated Japanese ornaments. The ornaments or bells were cylindrical in form and of two sizes. One was about three feet high, with a diameter at the base of 12 inches, and a diameter at the apex of six inches. Upon the small end of the bell was a fan-shaped handle. The other was about 18 inches high, with a base six inches in diameter, and apex four inches in diameter. Both were of green bronze. The Chairman read a paper, by Mr. W. P. Ward, of Cartersville, Ga., on the "Manufacture of Ferro-Manganese." A paper was read by Mr. Henry W. Howe on the report of the International Committee on the nomenclature of iron and steel, who illustrated his paper by classified drawings upon the black-board, showing the nomenclature recommended by the committee. The basis of the classification was weld iron and weld steel, and ingot iron and steel. The latter was divided into crucible, Bessemer, and Martin steel and iron, while the wrought iron and steel were classified as puddled and Bloomery iron, and puddled and blister steel. Mr. Metcalf thought that the old classification was preferable, and would be better understood by practical as well as commercial men. A long discussion followed, in which the practical and scientific men were arrayed upon opposite sides. Prof. Raymond left the chair and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the institute be tendered to the members of the International Committee on the Nomenclature of Iron and Steel for devotion, discretion, and unanimous decision with which they have considered the important question referred to them by the institute.

The afternoon session was devoted to the reading and discussion of a paper by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, entitled "The Goderich Salt Deposit of Canada," "The Items of Cost in Manufacturing Bessemer Rails," by Mr. Barnes, and "Trias in Eastern America," by Prof. Persifor Frasier. In the evening a meeting was held, at which letters were read from absent members, among others one from Prof. Theodore G. Ellis, denouncing the theory of the metric system, which he said was not observed even by its warmest advocates. Prof. De Ralston Wood, of Hoboken, said he was one of the "93" who was opposed to the metric system. He did not care to say anything of the merits or demerits of the metric system, although he thought it was useless to pass a law enforcing the adoption of that system. An instance was afforded of this system by the money system. It had been many years since the English shilling and sixpence had been seen, and yet when one traded in a store he was frequently told the prices of goods in shillings. He thought as the farmers now knew how many rods or miles long their farms were, yet they would not understand when the same distance was given in metres. He approved of teaching the metric system in schools. If boys and girls were taught that system—the metric system—if it had advantages over the old one, it would naturally come to be used by the next generation. If it had disadvantages it would fall.

Mr. Rothwell indorsed the views of the previous speaker, and was followed by Col. Milner Roberts, who was an advocate of the metric system, although he was not in favor of forcing it upon the people. He was in favor of uniformity of weights and measures throughout the world, and he thought this could more readily be secured by the metric system than by any other. He believed it was not desirable for the mining engineers to send resolutions to Congress indorsing the metric or any other system. All over the United States there were different dimensions and measures, which caused much confusion. The practical introduction of the metric system in the United States would be slow, but would ultimately become common.

Prof. Frasier was in favor of the metric system, and had introduced it wherever practicable in his business.

A recess was then taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT SILVER PIECES.

Two men, who gave their names as George Williams and George Smith, were arrested yesterday afternoon at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on a charge of passing counterfeit 50-cent coins. They bought small articles in numerous stores, beginning at Clifton, early in the morning, and when they were captured had in their possession a varied stock of small wares, together with several dollars in good money, which had been given them in exchange for their worthless coin. They worked rapidly, and gave the officers who pursued them from Clifton a long chase. When they were captured they threw away their counterfeit money. A quantity of it, representing the value of $8, was found however, and is now at Police Head-quarters in Stapleton. The coins are remarkably well made, but are very light. One of the prisoners appears to be an Italian, and it is believed that both are connected with the gang of Italian counterfeiters that has flooded this vicinity with spurious silver and nickel pieces for several months. Smith and Williams will be brought before a United States Commissioner in this City this morning.

CLAIMING STOLEN GOODS.

The Seventeenth Precinct Police Station was besieged yesterday by merchants and others hoping to identify among the miscellaneous quantity of goods captured by Capt. McCullagh on Tuesday evening, at No. 23 Eldridge-street, property stolen from them. Charles Green, the proprietor of the establishment, escaped, and the efforts of the Police to effect his capture thus far have not been successful. His wife and two girls, however, were arrested. The prisoners were arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday before Justice Wandell, who discharged the girls and remanded Mrs. Green until 2 P. M. to-day, when an examination will be held in the case. Representatives of the firm of Messrs. Evans, Peake & Co., dry goods dealers, at No. 380 Broadway, who claim some of the goods, and Mr. Leeds, a grocer, appeared as complainants.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Signor Brignoli is at the Everett House.

James Tillinghast, of Albany, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Dr. J. F. Bransford, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

W. De Meissner, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Pliny Jewell, of Hartford; George H. Corliss, of Providence, and Lieut. M. Thackara, United States Navy, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Col. J. N. Macomb, United States Army, and W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. Gov. Henry T. Sisson, of Rhode Island, and J. H. Millard, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WELDON'S FATHER VISITS HIM.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Feb. 25, says: "Rev. Mr. F. C. Weldon, father of William H. Weldon, arrived in this city yesterday, and was allowed to see his son. Mr. Weldon is a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, at Bethlehem, Penn., and is the father of 12 children, of whom William H. Weldon is the eldest. Mr. Weldon, in company with Gen. Cyrus Bussey, called at the St. Louis Hotel yesterday morning and had an interview with Mr. Packard. A request was made and granted that Mr. Weldon be allowed to see his son. The interview was strictly private. The reverend gentleman is about 63 years of age, of medium stature, and venerable appearance. He was escorted to the room in which his son is confined by ex-Superintendent W. F. Loan." The *Times* adds the following: "The meeting between father and son is reported to have been very affecting. Mr. Weldon said to his son that he was exceedingly grieved to find him involved in such trouble, but that having committed a crime against the laws, he would have to bear the punishment. He said to him, however, that when he had satisfied the demands of the law, the doors of his father's house would be open to him."

BORDER WAR THREATENED.

The Crisfield (Md.) *Leader* says: "The State Senate of Virginia, on Monday last, passed a resolution, offered by Senator Finney, of Accomac County, to furnish the authorities of that State with 50 rifled muskets and 2,000 rounds of ball cartridges to enforce the oyster laws of Virginia and protect her oyster-beds from the depredations of oystermen from Maryland. The Legislature of Virginia is a little too fast in this matter. Though the boundary question has been settled by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, it has not yet been marked, and no steps in this direction can be taken until the Legislature meets. In the meantime we hope Maryland oystermen will be careful not to infringe on Virginia's rights, and thus avoid trouble. Judging from the passage of the above resolution in the Virginia Senate, it looks as though our people would not be allowed to pay private oysters on those which they now have in Pocomoke Sound, and if the Legislature of that State refuses to accord to Marylanders the same rights and privileges in Pocomoke Sound as the Legislature of Maryland accords to Virginians in the Potomac, then it is the bounden duty of our Legislature to repeal the act according such privileges to Virginia, and provide ways and means to defend our borders from the encroachments of Virginia oystermen."

LITERARY NOTES.

—*The Schools of Charles the Great*, by J. B. Mullinger, is announced by the Longmans.

—*The Rector of St. Judy* is a new anonymous English novel published by Provost & Co., London.

—Lord Acton is the author of the article on "Wolsey and the Divorce of Henry VIII." in the January *Quarterly Review*.

—The inaugural meeting of the Caxton celebration was held at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, Feb. 17, the Dean of Westminster presiding.

—The April *Atlantic* will contain an article on "Morals in South Carolina" by the gentleman who wrote the paper on its political condition in the February number.

—Lee & Shepard have in press Col. Higginson's companion volume to his *Young People's History of the United States*, the title being *The Young Folks' Book of American Explorers*.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press *Lotty's Visit to Grandma*, by "Brenda," *Scamp and I*, a story of city by-ways, by L. T. Meade, and *My King, or Daily Thoughts for the King's Children*, by Francis Ridley Havergal.

—Messrs. Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co. have in press a volume of short essays by W. L. Alden. It will appear about the beginning of March under the title of *Domestic Explosives*. Most of the contents have already seen the light in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—*The Application of Electricity to Railway Working*, is the title of an entirely new work soon to be published by Macmillan & Co., which, in the absence of any book whatever on the subject, will probably be hardly less interesting to the general reader than to those professionally interested in the subject.

—John Wiley & Sons have in press Prof. Weyrauth's book on *The Calculation of the Strength and Dimensions of Iron and Steel*, translated by Prof. A. J. Du Bois. It brings together the results of recent European experiments and treats of a subject in which the American public have great interest.

—We are glad to announce a poem by Mr Stedman to appear in the April number of the *Atlantic*. It has been set to music by Mr. Dudley Buck, of Boston, one of the few composers of music we have, and has been arranged for a baritone or contralto voice. "The Creole Lovers' Song" ought to be something fine and florid, or there is no meaning in names.

—R. Worthington, No. 750 Broadway, announces an edition of *Vennor's Birds of Canada*, a quarto volume, uniform with *Audubon's Birds of America*. The work contains 30 full-page photographic illustrations of Canadian birds of prey, and Mr. Henry A. Vennor, who has prepared the letter-press descriptions of the birds, enjoys double fame, being known as the Audubon of Canada, and as the Old Probabilities of the Dominion.

—Mr. Alexander Strahan appears before the public to assure them that he has not been "hunting after an editor who believes in the Atonement," that he intends to be the editor of the *Contemporary Review* himself, and that the recent changes in its ownership will have no effect in any way of altering its policy or narrowing its basis, but will "prevent it from becoming the organ of any sect or party, or otherwise ceasing to be the open platform which it was intended to be from the beginning."

—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the office of which is at No. 860 Broad way, has published a thick pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Lewis L. Delafield. He gives at length the laws of the State of New-York, and of the United States, relating to children. Part Five gives a list of the institutions founded for the care and protection of children, their rights, powers, and duties. The pamphlet is furnished with an index in order to make it to some degree a manual on the subject.

—A literary gentleman in Boston said one day to James R. Osgood, "Why don't you invite Joseph Cook to publish his 'Lectures on Biology,' which are all the rage among the orthodox ministers in the city?" Mr. Osgood is a shrewd publisher, and sees his way quickly to practical results. In five minutes after the suggestion was made he had dispatched a letter to Rev. Mr. Cook, inquiring if he would consider a proposition to publish his Monday lectures on "Evolution," and the result will be seen in a volume of lectures which have stimulated strong thinking and awakened attention in Boston beyond anything known since the days of Theodore Parker, whom Mr. Cook, in his mental characteristics, greatly resembles.

—*The Nineteenth Century* for March is expected to contain contributions from Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Gladstone, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Grant Duff, Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, and Cardinal Manning. Mr. Knowles gives the names of nearly 100 of the foremost and ablest writers in England, who have promised to sustain his review with their contributions—most of them writers who made the *Contemporary Review* brilliant and strong, with many names new to the reading public; and promises that it shall be conducted on the absolutely impartial and unsectarian principles which governed the *Contemporary* during his connection with it. A special feature of the new review will be the periodical notices of "Recent Science," prepared under the superintendence of Prof. Huxley.

—The Riverside Press shows no signs of depression in these days. H. O. Houghton & Co. have recently bought the series of the British poets edited by Prof. Francis J. Child, of Cambridge, and lately published by J. R. Osgood & Co., and will soon bring out a new edition, in which they will bind up two volumes of the old series in one of the new. One of the original works soon to be published by them is Mr. John Burroughs' new volume entitled *Birds and Poets, with Other Papers*. His *Wake Robin* has just reached a new edition, and it is the intention of the publishers to print a new edition of his *Winter Sunshine* early in the Spring in a new and attractive form. Mr. Burroughs greatly resembles Charles Lamb in the quiet humor which courses through his writings, and as one of our younger literary men, may be said to have a bright and successful literary career before him. Still another work, which the publishers announce for early publication, is *A Compend of Diagnosis in Pathological Anatomy*, by Johannes Orth, translated by G. K. Sabine, M. D., and F. C. Shattuck, M. D., and revised by R. H. Fitz, M. D., this American edition being translated and published with the consent and approval of the author.

AFTER THE COUNT.

From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Oh, if I were a Democrat,
A Democrat,
A Democrat;
Oh, if I were a Democrat,
I would not tear my shirt;
I'd ramp and howl and rave and swear,
And rip and tear,
And yowl and blare,
And whoop and screech and snort and "rare,"
And stomp and paw the dirt.

If I were Henry Watterson,
'Ry Watterson,
'Ry Watterson,
If I were Henry Watterson,
I'd hide my shrunken head
I'd call for a hundred thousand men,
'Dred thousand men,
'Dred thousand men,
A hundred thousand fighting men
To put me in my bed.

If I were Samuel Tildi-en,
'Mule Tildi-ing,
'Mule Tildi-ing,
If I were Samuel Tildi-ing,
I'll tell you what I'd do;
I'd crawl down in some lonely hole,
Some ground-hog's hole,
Some dismal hole,
Some lonesome, deep, secluded hole,
And pull the hole in too.

If I were Rutherford Burchard Hayes,
'Ford Burchard Hayes,
'Ford Burchard Hayes,
I'd say to the *Hawk-Eye* funny man,
The honest paragraphist:
"Here's a thirty thousand dollar pup.
Pup-pup-pup-pup-
Pup-pup-pup-pup-
Pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-
Pup-pup-pup-Post Office."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Feb. 28.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, the decision of the Electoral Commission in the South Carolina case was presented, and at noon the Senators proceeded to the House for the joint session, and on their return, after some filibustering by the Democrats, settled down to the two hours' debate on the objections of the House to the decision. At the close the decision of the Commission was sustained by 39 to 22. The Senate, after the joint session to continue the count, voted unanimously to count the vote for Mr. Solace with the other Electors and then took a recess.

In the House, as soon as the decision was announced, filibustering to gain time began, by calling the roll while the presence of a quorum was manifest. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up by consent, and passed. At 12:10 the Senators appeared for the joint session. The decision in the South Carolina case was read, and objections made from the Democratic side, and the Senate, at 12:30 P. M., withdrew. This was the signal for filibustering by the obstructionists. When all their devices were exhausted, a motion not to sustain the decision of the Commission was offered, and the two hours' debate was opened. At the conclusion further dilatory motions were offered, and a compromise was agreed to, under which the House should vote to non-concur in the decision, and then meet the Senate, count the votes of the States down to Vermont, when, on the houses separating, a recess should be taken till to-morrow morning. In the joint session, after the counting of South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, Mr. Hewitt produced a package purporting to be certificates of Electors from Vermont, which the President of the Senate refused to receive. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, endeavored to thrust a paper before the Joint Convention, which he would not designate as an objection or a resolution. The Chair declined to receive it, but Mr. Springer only desisted from presenting by an intimation that the services of the Sergeant at Arms would be called in. He then put it in the form of an objection, but it was still rejected by Mr. Ferry. The houses then separated to consider the objection to Mr. Solace, a Vermont Elector, and the House took a recess till to-morrow.

SENATE.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DECISION.

The Senate reassembled at 10 o'clock, and the PRESIDENT pro tem. presented the following communication from the President of the Electoral Commission:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1877.

SIR: I am directed by the Electoral Commission to inform the Senate that it has considered and decided upon the matters submitted to it, under the act of Congress concerning the same, touching the Electoral votes from the State of South Carolina; and herewith, by direction of said Commission, I transmit to you the said decision in writing, signed by the members agreeing therein, to be read at the meeting of the two houses, according to said act. All the certificates and papers sent to the Commission by the President of the Senate are herewith returned.

NATHAN CLIFFORD,
President of the Commission.

To Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY, President of the Senate.

The House of Representatives was notified that the Senate was ready to meet that body for the purpose of receiving the decision of the Commission and proceed with the count. At 11:05 a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that that body would be in session at 12:10 P. M., and ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of proceeding with the count of the Electoral vote. The Senate, at the hour named, left its Chamber for the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Upon returning at 12:35 P. M., the PRESIDENT pro tem. announced that the Senate had retired from the joint meeting upon objections submitted to the decision of the Commission in the South Carolina case. The objections presented in the joint meeting were then read by the Secretary.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, submitted a resolution that the decision of the Commission upon the Electoral vote of South Carolina stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution: "That it is competent to receive testimony to sustain the several exceptions to the decision of the Commission."

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, raised the point of order against the resolution, and argued that the Senate must vote either to sustain or reject the decision of the Commission.

Mr. MERRIMON argued that his resolution was in order, and that it was competent for the two houses of Congress to recommit this whole subject to the Commission.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said that under the Electoral bill each house of Congress must vote upon the concurrence or non-concurrence in the decision of the Commission. He could not vote for the resolution of his friend from North Carolina [Mr. Merrimon] because he [Mr. Bayard] believed that the very evidence which the Senator desired to bring before the Senate was already before the Senate, and in his judgment it was before the Electoral Commission.

Several Senators objected to further debate, and upon the question being submitted to the Senate it was decided that debate was not in order on the point of order raised by Mr. Edmunds. The Senate then, by a vote of yeas 18, nays 43, sustained the point of order of Mr. Edmunds, and decided that the resolution of Mr. Merrimon was out of order. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hereford, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Wallace, Withers—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bailey, Blaine, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, Teller, Wadleigh, Wells, Windom, Wright—43.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, moved that the testimony taken in the case of South Carolina be read.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, said there was no testimony yet in possession of the Senate, because the committee which visited South Carolina had not made its report.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said the Senate had just voted down a motion to receive testimony, and now this was an offer to read testimony. He thought it was one and the same thing.

The CHAIR notified Senators that debate was not in order.

The motion of Mr. Bogy was rejected—yeas 21, nays 41—Messrs. Bayard and Gordon voting with the Republicans in the negative.

The question being on the resolution of Mr. Robertson, the two hours' debate allowed under the law was commenced at 1:10 P. M.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, after alluding to the restriction of debate to two hours, said: In this brief allotment we are required to express all the disgust and all the indignation we feel in contemplating the deep injustice which has marked the proceeding of the Electoral Tribunal. Vituperation and invective, however scathing and incisive in their character, fail to rise to the height of the great wrong, and it is a question, at least, whether or not a solemn silence would not have been the most appropriate greeting to the partisan judgments of the court, or rather the Electoral Tribunal. But, speculate as we may, the argument is closed, the question is settled, and perhaps it may have been settled before the argument was opened. At the outset our pathway was lighted up by hope and faith and trust in the justice of our cause and in the incorruptible integrity of our judges, but the dark shadows of disaster and defeat now rest upon it. The speaker exhausted his 10 minutes without finishing his speech, and Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, who took the floor, next yielded his time to him and Mr. McCreery continued his remarks, discussing the action of the Electoral Commission.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, said the result of the ruling of the Electoral Commission would be to place a man at the head of the Executive Department of the Government against the protest of a large majority of the people of the United States. He then commented on the decisions of the Electoral Commission as being unjust, and said the Democratic Party submitted the controversy to that Commission in good faith. He then referred to the South Carolina case, and said that State had been throttled by the military power of the Federal Government, and, as a result, a minority President was to be placed in power by fraud and force. Nothing was left to the Democrats but to appeal to the people.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he would not attempt to vindicate the decision of the Electoral Commission. So far as that Commission decided any legal proposition he firmly believed it would be accepted by the whole legal profession, but of this constant talk about fraud he desired to say something. If the vote of South Carolina should be stricken out a great fraud would be committed. The Hayes Electors in that State had 800 majority, and with a fair election in the State the Republican Party would have a majority of from 25,000 to 30,000. He believed Louisiana was a Republican State, and with a free and fair election the Republican majority there would have been from 15,000 to 20,000; but there had been no free and fair election, them was fraud in that State, fraud stained with blood, the deepest and most damnable kind of fraud. Mississippi was a Republican State, the concerted majority of 30,000 was piled up there by fraud, intimidation, and violence. In the Northern States Mr. Hayes had a popular majority of about 225,000; but down South, in Georgia, Arkansas, and Mississippi, majorities were piled up on the other side. Georgia gave a Democratic majority of over 60,000, but with a fair election he did not believe the Democratic majority would exceed 5,000. In some counties of that State Hayes did not have a single vote, on account of intimidation by Democrats. He had no doubt that, with a free and fair election Hayes would have a large majority of the popular vote of the United States. To talk about striking out the vote of a State when both parties acknowledged the election of Hayes Electors, seemed to him the very acme of audacity.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, condemned the action of the Electoral Commission. Soon after the election a conspiracy was entered into by men in high official position and high in the Republican Party, to have the election declared in favor of Hayes. He would not speak of the *personnel* of the Commission, but he had a right to deal with its judgment, and he did not smooth his words or silence his tongue in condemning that judgment. Mr. SAULSBURY then referred to the elections in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, and argued that all proof of the use of the Army in those States; all proof of fraud was rejected by the Commission. This talk about violence and intimidation toward Republicans in the South was founded upon perjury bought and paid for out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said whom the gods would destroy they first made mad, and it seemed to him that the madness on the part of the Democracy was evidence of their destruction. The denunciation of the Commission because they had decided according to law and the precedents of nearly a century, seemed to him strange. If there had been partisanship shown in this tribunal, why was it that the seven members had not exhibited as much party spirit as the eight? He believed the Commission decided on the law required them to decide. Alluding to Oregon, he said he found a name of a Senator appended to nearly every objection to the Republican certificates, (alluding to Senator Kelley.) He [Mr. Logan] did not know how that Senator could object so much and talk about fraud in the face of all the facts, which brought him very close to some of the Oregon transactions. To talk about frauds, when telegrams were approved and sent by a United States Senator for the purpose of purchasing an Electoral vote for S. J. Tilden was strange to him. The attempt of the Democracy in the State of Oregon was enough to make us ill escaped convict from the Penitentiary blush. He then commented on the Oregon telegrams, and said it was about time that this denunciation on the part of the Democrats should cease, or else the Republicans should maintain their manhood. Senators on the Republican side of the Chamber, who were Republicans in principle, had been censured for less offenses than those which were excused when committed by Senators on the other side.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he trusted the country had now come to the close of a long-contested Presidential contest, which would be memorable in the history of the Republic, for any other nation it would have led to trouble and civil war; but if the American people should now close the contest by an acquiescence in the decision of the Commission, it would be a great example to the world. He defended the decisions of the Electoral Commission, and said no man should impugn the members of the Commission. He had taken no part in the debate about ineligible Electors and all that sort of thing. There never was a Presidential election in this country where there was not one or more, or even 10 or 12, ineligible Electors. He appealed to the Senate to let the judgment of the Commission stand as the judgment of law. Let Gov. Hayes be peacefully inaugurated. His policy might be attacked when it should be known, and Democrats had better see he did not win them to his support. Let this Presidential contest be settled now, and forty millions of people would spring at once to their occupations, and peace and happiness would be shower upon the land. The whole world would be pleased with the spectacle of the American nation deciding this contest now in peace. If the judgment of the Commission had been in favor of Tilden he would have opposed any man, Republican or Democrat, who sought to delay that result.

Mr. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, referred to the remarks of Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, to the effect that the State of South Carolina had been throttled by the military power of the Federal Government, and said the facts and figures of the election went to prove that was not true. He argued that the Republican Party of South Carolina had nothing to conceal. They wanted the election there investigated, but they wanted the action of the Democratic Party in the State investigated also. He reviewed the situation in other Southern States, and, speaking of Louisiana, said that it was a fact not denied that a majority of either Democrat or Republican that as a general rule heretofore the colored man voted the Republican ticket. In 14 parishes there was intimidation practiced by the Democratic Party or its agents, and in these parishes the Democrats had a majority of 4,000 against a registered colored majority of 7,059. The testimony showed a condition of affairs in those parishes disgraceful to humanity, disgraceful to the American people. Murder and all other crimes committed in those parishes to prevent the colored people from voting. In violation of the Constitution of the United States, the Federal authorities at the several polling places in said State, on the said day of election, stationed over 1,000 Deputy United States Marshals, who, by their presence, and by many acts in obedience to their unauthorized instructions from the department of justice, so interfered with the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage of the voters of said State that a fair election could not be, and was not, held in said State on Nov. 7, 1876.

Fourth—Because the certification of the election by said Electors on Dec. 6, 1876, was not made by the lawfully-constituted Governor of said State.

Fifth—Because the said Electoral Commission, contrary to its duty and the authority vested in it by law, neglected and refused to inquire into the facts and allegations aforesaid, and their said decision is contrary to the law and the facts.

Sixth—Because at the time of the pretended appointment of said Electors, the State of South Carolina was under duress from the power of the United States, unlawfully exerted upon it, and said pretended appointments were made under such duress.

Seventh—Because the certificate numbered 1 herewith was and is void for irregularity in that, first, the Electors were not sworn, by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina they were required to be; second, the certificate does not state that said Electors voted by ballot, as required in the Constitution of the United States; and third, the certificate up in the envelope in which said certificate was mailed, and accompanying papers were inclosed was not the certificate required by the laws of the United States.

T. M. Norwood of Georgia, J. K. Kelly of Oregon, Henry Cooper of Tennessee, S. B. Maxey of Texas, W. A. Wallace of Pennsylvania, Senators; J. F. Philips of Missouri, Hester Clymer of Pennsylvania, Erastus Wells of Missouri, A. T. Wallig, of Ohio, A. H. Waddell, of North Carolina, John R. Eden, of Illinois, Thomas L. Jones of Kentucky, J. R. Tucker, of Virginia, Representatives.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, also presented objections to the decision of the Commission, signed by Senators Merrimon, Kernan, McDonald, Wallace, and Jones, and Representatives Field of New-York, Southard of Ohio, Hutchler of Pennsylvania, Yeates of North Carolina, Caldwell of Alabama, DeBolt of Missouri, and J. B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, because "said Electoral votes, as well as the votes of the people of said State at the Presidential election on Nov. 7, 1876, were given under duress caused by the unlawful exercise of Federal power."

The objections having been read, the Senate at 12:30 withdrew to its Chamber in order that the two houses might separately consider and decide upon them.

FILIBUSTERING BEGUN.

Order had been restored, when Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, moved that the House now take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York—I hope not; let us proceed with the count.

Mr. SPRINGER—I object to discussion of the motion. If there is to be any, I want to take a hand in it myself.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, called for the yeas and nays. The motion for a recess was rejected—yeas 93, nays 170.

The following named members voted aye:

Messrs. Abbott, Ashe, J. H. Begley of New-York, Banning, Blackburn, Bliss, Boone, Bradford, Buckner, Cadell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Carr, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Coburn,

States did not comprise the same voting element as they did prior to the war. For that reason he was here to speak, not in defense of one man, but in defense of an enfranchised people. While South Carolina had not been exactly in a state of anarchy, it had been so near it that it was a godsend that the Army did go down there and exert a moral influence which had saved the lives of many men. To the gentlemen on the other side he said that the colored people did not hate the Democratic Party; but as long as they found their oppressors in that party they trembled in fear lest a Democrat should be inaugurated into power, and in the name of that people he thanked God that a Republican President would be inaugurated. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, said that under the action of the Electoral Commission Mr. Hayes might be President de facto, but President de jure he could never be.

Mr. HOGE, of South Carolina, gave an account of some of his experience in the last campaign in South Carolina, as showing the necessity of troops there. The people, he said, did not want any more fighting. They wanted this matter terminated here and now, and to have Rutherford B. Hayes, who had an honest majority of the popular vote, installed in the office on the 4th of March, and it was going to be done, too.

The discussion was closed by Mr. TEESE, of New-Jersey, who spoke in favor of acquiescence.

FILIBUSTERING RESUMED.

The House then proceeded to vote on the resolution offered by Mr. COCHRANE, of Pennsylvania, that the decision in the case of South Carolina be not sustained, and that the vote be not counted.

Mr. WALLING, of Ohio, moved to add to the resolution the words: "in conformity with the decision of said Commission."

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a substitute that the decision be not concurred in.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, made a point of order against the amendment and the substitute, that under the Electoral law the main question must be at once, put but the Speaker overruled it.

The question was first put on ordering the main question, and it was 6 o'clock before the result was announced.

A COMPROMISE.

While the vote was being taken efforts were being made by members of both sides to arrive at some basis for a compromise, because it was evident that hours would yet be consumed in yea and nay votes before the point of the reassembling of the two houses in joint meeting could be reached. No compromise, however, having been effected, Mr. WALLING, of Ohio, as soon as the result of the vote ordering the main question was announced, moved to reconsider that vote.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, then offered a proposition of compromise, which, at the suggestion of the Speaker, was reduced to writing, as follows:

The amendments now pending to be withdrawn, and the House to come to a direct vote on the original resolution; that the Senate to be then invited to meet the House for the purpose of continuing the count, and that when the State of Vermont shall be reached and the two houses separate, the House then take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. There was no objection made, and the proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Cochrane's resolution that the vote of South Carolina be not counted was then adopted, and the Senate was notified.

JOINT SESSION RESUMED.

At 6:20 the Senators came into the hall, and the action of each house on the decision having been read, the Presiding Officer announced that, the two houses not concurring otherwise, the Electoral votes of South Carolina would be counted, and they were thereupon declared by the tellers as 7 for Hayes and 4 for Wheeler.

Pending that action, Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, raised the question that there was not a quorum of the Senate present, (only 28 having entered the hall,) but the Presiding Officer paid no attention to the interruption, and directed the Clerk to proceed with the reading, Mr. Jones contenting himself with a protest against the proceeding.

The votes of Tennessee (12) and of Texas (8) for Tilden and Hendricks were then announced without objection, and without the full reading of the certificates. Then came Vermont, with 4 votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

The certificate having been read in full, Mr. POPLETON, of Ohio, rose to present objections to it, but first asked the presiding officer whether any other certificate had been received from Vermont than that which had been read.

The Presiding Officer replied in the negative.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, stated that he held in his hand a package purporting to contain the Electoral votes of Vermont, which package had been delivered to him by express about the middle of December; and that with it came a letter stating that a similar package had been forwarded to the President of the Senate by mail. On learning today that no corresponding package had been received by the Presiding Officer, he had tendered to him this package, (holding it up,) the seals of which were still unbroken, and the Presiding Officer had declined to receive it. He now tendered the package to the Presiding Officer as purporting to contain the Electoral votes of Vermont.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER—The Chair has stated that he has received but one certificate from Vermont. The Chair also states that the law prohibits him from receiving any after the first Thursday in February. His duty is to receive, open, and have read all that have been received on that day.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois—I understand that the third return from the State of Florida was received on the 31st of January. Am I correct in that? [Correcting himself, but still stumbling.] I mean February.

All the response which the Presiding Officer made was that January was not February, and he asked whether there was any objection to the vote of Vermont.

Mr. SPRINGER—I offer a resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—If it is an objection to the certificate from Vermont the Chair will entertain it, but if it is simply a resolution the Chair will not entertain it.

Mr. SPRINGER—After it is read it will be seen what it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—If the member from Illinois submits an objection to the certificate the Chair will entertain it, but he cannot entertain a resolution.

Mr. SPRINGER persisted in his efforts to have the resolution read, but the Presiding Officer was just as firm and unyielding in not permitting it to be read, and he intimated that if the member from Illinois would not come to order the services of the Sergeant at Arms would be called into requisition. Mr. Springer then undertook to put his resolution in the shape of an objection, and the proceedings were informally suspended to give him time to do so. After about a quarter of an hour spent in fixing it up in consultation with others, the following objection was sent up, signed by Senator Merrimon and Representatives Springer, and Hamilton of Indiana:

The undersigned Senators and members objects to the counting of the electoral vote of Vermont, for the reason that two returns or papers purporting to be returns of the Electoral vote of said State, were forwarded to the President of the Senate, and that only one of said returns has been laid before the two houses, the President of the Senate having stated that but one return has been received by him from said State. A duplicate copy of one of said returns is herewith submitted for the consideration of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Accompanying the objection was the following telegram, which was also read:

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 27, 1877.

To S. J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Certificate of Amos Aldrich as Elector was deposited in this office Dec. 13. B. B. SMALLEY,
Clerk United States District Court, Vermont.

Mr. POPPLETON, of Ohio, then presented two sets of objections to the vote of Henry N. Solace, one of the Electors, on the ground that he was a postmaster when elected, and that the law of Vermont did not authorize an appointment by the College of Electors to fill a vacancy caused by the absence of an Elector.

The objections having been read, Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the duplicate return sent up with his objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—That is not an objection.

Mr. SPRINGER—But it is a right that I have. I allude to the certificate presented by the gentleman from New-York, [Mr. Hewitt.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER—So the Chair understood and ruled, it out.

Mr. SPRINGER—Then I ask that the Chair order that this certificate be now submitted to the judgment of the Electoral Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The Chair stated that he had not received duplicate returns.

Mr. SPRINGER—They are now before the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—(Entirely ignoring the demand)—Are there any further objections to the certificate from Vermont? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SPRINGER—Does the Chair decline to receive the returns submitted with my objections?

The PRESIDING OFFICER—The Chair declines to receive it in any form. The Senate will now retire to its own Chamber in order that the two houses may separately consider and decide upon the objections.

As the Senate was withdrawing, Mr. SPRINGER called out that he now made the point of order that, there being duplicate returns, the one had now gone to the Electoral Commission and could not be considered by the two houses. No attention, however, was paid to it, nor to a proposition made immediately after ward by Mr. Mills, of Texas, that the House proceed to elect a President, the Speaker declaring [under the terms of the compromise agreement] that the House now, 7:30, take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MARRIED EN ROUTE.

A Tennessee paper has this: "On the morning of the 9th there was a very romantic scene enacted in Crossville. A couple from somewhere near Kingston came into town and made inquiries for a Justice. There happened to be one in town. They got out a license and declared themselves candidates for matrimony. The Justice asked them to go into the hotel, but they declined the invitation, saying they were traveling, and preferred being married in their wagon. After asking the usual questions if there were any legal impediments, and receiving satisfactory answers, they were married with an exceedingly short ceremony, and Pleasant Henson and Phebe Allread became one. They were a very good-looking couple—the gentleman about 30 years old, the lady about 20, and very handsome. There was another gentleman of 47 or 48 with them, all bound for Arkansas."

NEW SETTLERS FOR LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Feb. 24, says: "Various country papers report visits from Northern and Western gentlemen who are making 'prospecting' tours, with a view of purchasing lands and settling down in the State. This is not merely confined to the sugar region; the cotton section of the country is also an objective point. Several plantations have recently changed hands, and

LAW REPORTS.

THE TRIAL OF JOE COBURN.

OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE TESTIMONY OF POLICE OFFICERS REGARDING THE AFFRAY—COBURN'S DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH THE OFFICERS OF THE LAW—THE DEFENSE TO OPEN TO-DAY.

The trial of Joe Coburn for shooting at two officers of the Twenty-ninth Precinct was commenced yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The crowd was not so great as on previous occasions, owing to the arrangement which had been made for excluding idlers and curiosity-seekers. At 10:20 A. M. Coburn, accompanied by several court attendants, left the Tombs and rode in a Fourth-avenue car to the City Hall Park, where he was speedily recognized. A crowd of people quickly collected and were only prevented from taking possession of the court-room by the clubs of the Police officers in attendance. Coburn's wounds had been freshly dressed, and he looked almost as fresh and vigorous as formerly. He was joined in court by his brothers, "Mike" and "Jim," and a host of sympathizers, among whom were many well-known "horsey" characters, theatrical men, politicians, and "sports" generally. Messrs. Charles W. Brooke, Charles S. Spencer, and Edgar M. Chipman, counsel for Coburn, were early in attendance, as were also Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyon, who appeared for the prosecution. Judge Gildersleeve occupied a seat beside Judge Sutherland on the bench, and a number of prominent lawyers filled the railed-in inclosure devoted to the District Attorneys.

Mr. Rollins in opening the case for the prosecution, announced that Coburn would first be tried on the indictment for assaulting Police Officer William E. Tobias, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with intent to kill, and in an elaborate address detailed the circumstances of the shooting as already published in THE TIMES. These facts he contended established a case of indefensible, unjustifiable assault, and if proved, he had no doubt that the jury, without leaving their seats, would find Coburn guilty of the offense for which he had been indicted.

During the opening of Mr. Rollins, Mr. Brooke said that "Mike" Coburn, the prisoner's brother, who was an important witness, had tried to enter the court building, but had been seized and clubbed by Officer No. 1,617. Counsel asked his Honor to make an order that Coburn be admitted. Judge Sutherland made the necessary order, and directed the Court Captain to inquire into the alleged outrage. It was subsequently ascertained that the occurrence complained of had taken place at the corner of Centre and Chambers streets—not in the court building.

The first witness called by the prosecution was Officer William E. Tobias, who was examined by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, and testified as follows: I am an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; on the morning of Feb. 16 I was on post on Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth street; I know the prisoner; his place of business is at No. 1,286 Broadway; it is about the third house north of Thirty-third-street. I should say about 60 feet from the corner; he occupied the entire ground floor as a liquor store; I saw him about 1 o'clock in the morning standing in his saloon just outside the bar; he was talking to some friends; I opened the door, put my head in, and inquired if the driver of a hack which was standing in front of the door without either lights, occupant, or driver, was in; Coburn replied in offensive language that "there was no hackman in there;" the hackman, who was sitting in the back part of the store, jumped up when I inquired for him, came out, and said that it was about time to take care of his cab; Coburn then came out on the sidewalk bareheaded, accompanied by five or six friends; I was standing on the sidewalk in front of his place; he came and stood beside me, and made some remarks which I then standing in front of his place; I told him that hackmen should not stand there; I noticed that his friends were standing behind me, and looking around said, "Coburn, what does this mean? I have been interfered with here before; I am doing Police duty, and want nothing to do with you." He then commenced to use foul, and called me names; I said, "I excuse you because you are in liquor, but if your friends do not take you in, and close up the place, I will close it as a disorderly house; two of Coburn's friends—I think their names are Lynch and McDonald—took hold of him then and induced him to go into the store; McDonald then came out and walked beside me to the corner of Thirty-third-street and Broadway; I stood on the corner for two or three minutes talking to McDonald, when I noticed Coburn come out of his saloon alone; he came deliberately toward me, and, grasping me by the left arm and throat, said, "I will give it to you now, you d——d son of a bitch, language; I had my club under my left arm; I took it in my right hand and attempted to shove Coburn away from me; I said, "If you have got any friends here they had better take you away, or I will look you up;" in pushing him off I hit him under the chin with my left elbow; just then Officer Jerfles came from Sixth-avenue, took hold of Coburn and pushed him away from me; Coburn thereupon took his hand from my throat, jumped back, and drew a pistol from either his coat pocket or one in the back of his pants; he held the pistol about three feet from me and fired; the ball struck me in the breast going through my overcoat, my inside coat, and vest; it made an abrasion on my body; the ball was found when my clothes were taken off, and the Captain took possession of it; I then staggered off and drew my pistol, and on coming toward Coburn he again pointed his pistol and fired at me; I threw up my arm, and received the second shot in the left wrist; I distinctly heard four shots fired in rapid succession; Officer Jerfles then struggled with Coburn until other officers came to the rescue; I did not discharge my pistol that night."

Officer Tobias was skillfully cross-examined by Mr. Brooke, and denied that he had aggravated Coburn or drawn him into a quarrel. He admitted that although he had, as he had testified, received one shot, saw Coburn point the pistol a second time, and heard him threaten to kill officer Jerfles, he had not attempted to use his club or pistol, although he held the latter weapon in his hand. He denied that either himself or any other officer struck or clubbed Coburn, or that he had said to James Judge that he had wronged Coburn and was sorry for it.

Officer John Jerfles was next called, and corroborated the evidence of Officer Tobias, with the addition that he admitted having clubbed Coburn after the latter had fired. Both fell on the ground together, and in the struggle Coburn used the butt-end of the pistol on his head.

In cross examination, by Mr. Brooke, Jerfles admitted that he had clubbed Coburn four or five times after the first shot had been fired. Although the shots were fired very rapidly, he was certain that five had been discharged. While Coburn was being taken to the station-house he kicked back at witness, whereupon the latter struck him on the head with a club, and was told by a roundsman to desist.

Roundsman Francis O'Neil testified that on the night in question he came upon the scene as Coburn and Officer Jerfles were struggling, and saw the former hold a pistol to the head of the latter, but heard no shots fired. Witness struck Coburn, knocked him down, and took a pistol from him. The weapon produced (a self-cocking English six-chambered revolver) was the one which he had taken from the prisoner.

Mr. Rollins then offered in evidence the statement made by Coburn before a Police magistrate, but on the objection of Mr. Brooke, withdrew it for the present.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the court adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Edgar M. Chipman will open the case for the defense.

A NEBRASKA CORPORATION'S CASE.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday settled the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories on a commission in the suit of the West Point Manufacturing Company against Henry Baker. The plaintiffs in their complaint set forth that they are a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Nebraska, and that they are engaged in improving the water power of the Elkhorn River for the purpose of propelling grist mills, and in other works of internal improvement of a public nature in West Point Precinct, Neb. The complaint then recites the passage, by the Nebraska Legislature, of acts authorizing the issue of 60 coupon bonds of $500 each, and bearing 10 per cent. interest, to aid the company in completing the proposed improvements. On Aug. 11, 1875, the plaintiffs delivered the bonds to John D. Neligh, as their agent. He came with them to this City, where he placed the bonds numbered from 1 to 59, inclusive, in an iron safe in the office of Schinmel & Co., at No. 116 Maiden-lane-street. On Dec. 1, 1875, the plaintiffs allege, one John H. Hall wrongfully took from the safe the bonds numbered from 7 to 15, inclusive, and delivered seven of the bonds, valued at $3,500, to the defendant Baker. The plaintiffs claim that the latter knew the bonds belonged to them. They ask judgment for $3,500. Baker, in his answer, makes a general denial, and also sets up that he purchased the bonds from Hall in good faith. The interrogatories and cross-interrogatories in the case are to be used in a commission to Nebraska, where Neligh and others are to be examined before the trial of the action.

A PROPOSED SUIT AGAINST TRUSTEES.

Mrs. Lucy Hooley, the widow of the late Abraham Hooley, made a petition to Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for her children, Edwin G. and Samuel R. Hooley, who are minors, the first named being 10, and the other 12 years of age. Mrs. Hooley averred that she and the boys have a cause of action against Abraham Gieve and Samuel G. Cutts, who were the Trustees under the will of the late Abraham Hooley, by reason of the alleged neglect and refusal of Messrs. Gieve and Cutts to perform their duties, and by reason of the alleged misappropriation by them of certain money and property belonging to the petitioners' late husband, who, she says, also and has children

by water, there being no water on the premises for which to do it. It was simply a difference of value, he argued, between Mr. Sutton and the appraisers of the insurance companies. Mr. Sutton, as a literary man, placed values upon his chromos, publications, and plates, which could not be understood by others; but it did not follow that he was guilty of perjury. If the defense had felt justified in prosecuting the trial for two weeks longer, they could have proved, by competent experts, that not one of the estimates made by the accused was exaggerated, and that he had placed upon his property only that value which he considered was right and fair. Assistant District Attorney Herring will reply for the prosecution to-day, and the case will then be given to the jury.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Sweet vs. Adams.—The defendant was a non-resident within the meaning of the section of the Code which authorizes an attachment. The motion should be denied, with $10 costs, and as it appears that the defendant was personally served in Denver, Col., and as other facts are stated tending to show bad faith on the defendant's part, I do not think that leave to renew should be granted.

Burks vs. Babson.—There is no principle better settled than that the court will not relieve the mortgagor from the consequences of his own negligence whereby he suffers the whole debt to become due and payable according to the terms of the mortgage. Relief can only be afforded where the creditor acts fraudulently or oppressingly. But such acts must be affirmatively proved, and cannot be predicated on simply taking advantage of the debtor's negligence. Upon the facts, this motion should be denied, with $10 costs, and the stay vacated.

Pinckney vs. Kennedy.—Motion granted.

Murphy vs. Moses.—Upon these affidavits, I think it eminently proper that each side should pay its own counsel, and that the fund should not be reduced in the slightest degree by any such payments. The accounting had better be closed as speedily and with as little expense as possible. The present motion is decided.

Black River (Mfrs.) Iron and Mining Company vs. Thompson.—Complaint dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

In the Matter of Dreis.—In know no authority in law for the granting of this application.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Slevin vs. Pollock.—Findings signed as proposed by plaintiff, and all defendant's requests declined. I do not mean thereby to say that some of the defendant's requests are not correct as a matter of fact. They are declined because in large part incorrect, and where correct irrelevant and immaterial, or a mere finding of evidence as distinguished from fact.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Matter of Martin.—Report confirmed.

The West Point Manufacturing Company vs. Baker.—Interrogatories settled.

Cohen vs. Taylor; Gerhardt vs. Hackel.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Bucking vs. Boettinger: Stuber vs. Schwarz; Gilcey vs. Guggenheimer.

Dayraf vs. Hess; Same vs. Same.—The defendants herein will be committed unless they appear as per indorsements upon papers.

Hart vs. Rosenberg.—Motion granted conditionally.

Frank vs. Rosenberg.—Motion granted conditionally.

Marotski vs. Papadoponlo; Darian vs. Seymour.—Defaults opened conditionally.

West Side Bank vs. Newton.—Motion to open default denied; no costs.

Hess vs. Glacken.—Complaint dismissed unless terms are complied with.

Ahern vs. Durril.—Edward Jacobs, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Motions Granted.—Simon vs. Mooney; Roberts vs. Read; Backer vs. Andrews.

Defaults.—Ball vs. Anderson; Weigel vs. Englander; Gade vs. Spencer.

Complaints Dismissed.—Barr vs. Goodsell; Burns vs. McCullough; Siak vs. Bubb; Hunt vs. St. John.

Motions Denied.—Brook vs. Conner; Doherty vs. Swanson.

Voorhis vs. Morris.—Order to pay over moneys.

Mellon vs. Calvert.—Bail reduced to $150, and action to be tried on the 6th of March in Part III.

Shafer vs. Phyfe.—Proceedings dismissed.

Pincus vs. Rosen; Douglass vs. Ryan.—Judgments of dismissals entered.

McCaughney vs. Dyer.—Attachment vacated.

By Judge Sinnott.

Bonnets vs. Ross.—Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
14—Bainbridge vs. Livermore.	211—Kiernan vs. Messereau.
30—Niles vs. Shaw.	212—Cowles vs. Watson.
31—Hurxthal vs. Sail.	222—Jackson vs. Bayless.
38—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Monaghan.	228—Purdy vs. The Mayor, &c.
83—Sleight vs. Cady.	230—Rogers vs. The Mayor, &c.
84—Donohue vs. Cady.	238—Mayer vs. Kaufmann.
89—Colles, Jr., vs. Trow Directory Co.	235—Smith vs. Wright.
90—Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c.	241—Master of Blasto Truss Co.
133—Savarese vs. Savarese	247—Ballou vs. First Nat. Bank of Council Bluffs.
155—Barr vs. Hanson.	249—Forsyth vs. hatch.
156—Towle vs. Bleasom.	255—Vedder vs. Vermilye.
167—Fuller vs. Robinson.	260—Ohtids vs. Conover.
187—Brown vs. Brown.	262—Von Benschoten vs. Wright.
195—Foley vs. Rathbone.	263—Welch vs. The Mayor, &c.
208—The People, &c., vs. Security L. Ins. Co.	
203—Colleuder vs. Phelan.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2909—Breen vs. Mulock et al.	2979—Butler, &c., vs. Seymour.
2011—Seaman vs. King.	3153—Butler, &c., versus Phyfe et al.
1518—Brown vs. Decker, &c.	3155—Butler, &c., vs. Dreyfoos.
2364—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler.	3157—Same vs. Same.
902½—Sherman vs. Powers.	2743—Ulman vs. Daniels.
2803—Laflin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Gallaudet.	1963—Erwin, &c., vs. Nevernink Steamboat Co.
2849—Frane vs. The Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.	4391—Remington, Jr., vs. Westerman.
2871—Archer vs. O'Brien.	2825—Clark, Jr., vs. Ball.
2943—Kinney vs. Bacheldet et al.	3138—Slater vs. Meaghen.
2995—Springer et al. vs. Herman.	3173—Smith vs. Overman.
3007—Hughes vs. Rubino, No. 1.	3175—Smith vs. Kayne et al.
3009—Same vs. Same, No. 2.	3177—Haycock vs. McCafferty.
1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.	3211—Whitfield vs. Armstrong.
1583—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.	3217—Tradesman's Nat. Bank vs. Neville, &c.
1436—Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.	3283—Obrig et al. versus Roberts et al.
1437—Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.	3235—Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Co.
2769—Vos vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	3237—Broderick vs. The Mayor.
2913—Aden et al. vs. Achesson et al.	3241—Valentine vs. Valentine.
3679—Sogatzski vs. Bogatzski.	3243—Emanuel vs. Marsh.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al.	3245—Weathorne versus Mahen.
3103—French &c., versus Gearty et al.	3249—Hersey vs. Cartwright.
3127—Caesar vs. Kruger.	3251—Baldwin vs. Shaw.
	3085—Argall vs. Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1550—Follenbee vs. Silverstone.	1926—Ogden et al. vs. Conner, &c.
3444—Littauer vs. Conner, &c.	1510—Olmstead vs. Nash et al.
1644—McLaneHamilton vs. Eno.	826½—Whittaker vs. Fettretch.
1664—Tunison vs. Camp.	1742—Gracer Cotton Gin
1398—U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.	Mf'g Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Mf'g Co.
1880—Woodruff vs. Imperial Fire Ins. Co.	1824½—Smith vs. Wright, &c.
1862—Elliott vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.	1844—Dunkin vs. Allerton et al.
1740—Berge vs. McNiff.	2552—Lewis vs. Chicago & China Tea Co.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.	1928—McIntyre, &c., vs. Chester Pipe L. Co.
179a—Elliott vs. Westchester Fire L. Co.	N. Y. Gas-light Co.
1694—Gally vs. Keys et al.	1932—Conner vs. Thurber.
1924—Scofield vs. Conner.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 849—Saportas vs. The Mayor. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 54—Boody vs. Tilden et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
7402—Hamberger versus Brooks.	5917—Peetsch vs. Bigelow.
7435—Clement vs. Moran.	5906—Sheehan vs. Baier.
7436—Same vs. Same.	5918—McGuire et al. vs. Vanderbilt.
6902—Brown vs. Farley.	5946—Rabenstein vs. Brennan.
5908—Cammun vs. Doll et al.	5877—Lampert vs. Malloy et al.
5682—Koeller vs. Young et al.	8748—Hyatt vs. King.
9173—The Brooklyn Bank vs. Menard et al.	6575—Beckendorf vs. Puck.
5820—Pangburn et al. vs. Cohen.	4295—Wagner vs. Meisner.
5664—Turnbull vs. Reed.	4973—Tallman vs. Beers.
5245—Metz vs. Anton et al.	2562—Dater vs. Payne.
5188—Neville vs. Rosenthal.	5815—Lemsenger vs. Goldstein.
4672—Reid vs. Stone et al.	5853—Baker vs. Clark.
5856—Krogsgaard vs. Enkruff et al.	4932—Donagan et al. vs. Steinwey et al.
8937—Vadden vs. Buchran.	5928—Stuckel et al. versus Light.
5430—McAuley vs. Levy.	5023—Wheeler vs. Dumont
4562—Fleishheimer versus Tucker.	6829—Leary et al. vs. Kramer.
3915—McGinnis et al. vs. O'Shea.	9203—Berick vs. Lodinsky
9252—Locke vs. Buddenslick.	7604—Peck et al. vs. Martin et al.
5904—Clark vs. Knight.	7805—Martin vs. Martin et al.
6752—Reeves vs. Noodle.	

Superior Court, General Term; Superior Court, Trial Term, Parts I., II., and III.; Common Pleas, General Term; Common Pleas, Equity Term; Common Pleas, Trial Term, Parts I., II., and III., and Marine Court, Trial Term, Parts I. and III., adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Wilson, burglary.
James Laurance, burglary.
Robert Jackson, burglary.
John Stinson, burglary.
Bridget Connelly, grand larceny.
Joseph P. Parker and Patrick Curtis, grand larceny.
Harman Hinse, grand larceny.
Harriet P. Bean and Ellison C. Willis, grand larceny.
Manuel Galela, false pretences.
James O'Donnell, receiving stolen goods.
William A. Cassidy, petit larceny.
James Finley, petit larceny.
Julius Tobias, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Joseph Coburn, felonious assault and battery, continued.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Thomas K. Wheeler, forgery, continued.

COURT NOTES.

Emanuel Rodrigues was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of selling cigars without a license.

Judge Donohue, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed the complaint in the case of the People's Bank against Bogart, in which the plaintiff sought to hold the defendant liable as the seller of acceptances of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied a motion to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant in the suit of Henry W. Thaule against Margaret Krekeler, the particulars of which have been already published in THE TIMES.

Jacob Ferling, a grocer at No. 210 Sullivan-street, was brought before Justice Flammer yesterday on complaint of Dr. J. Blake White, one of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Health Department, who charged him with offering for sale adulterated milk. The accused was held to bail for trial.

The jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, gave a verdict for $1,841 48 in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Adelaide M. De Lavalette against Frederick B. Wendt, as Executor of David M. Peyser, deceased. The action was brought for breach of contract for board and lodgings.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order substituting Francis Higgins as Receiver of the estate of the late ex-Judge McCunn in the place of Joseph J. O'Donohue, who was released from the Receivership on his own petition. Mr. O'Donohue's accounts are to be passed upon by William A. Boyd, as Referee.

The contest of the will of the late Gen. G. W. Williamson was resumed before Surrogate Calvin yesterday afternoon. No further testimony was taken, and after a few points of law had been decided by the Surrogate, the proponent rested his case. Counsel for the contestant moved to deny probate on the ground that the will had not been sufficiently proved. The case is still on.

The last will and testament of the late Judge Connoly was again before the Surrogate yesterday for another hearing. Two witnesses, who were former neighbors of the Judge in Connecticut, testified as to habits of intoxication and to a certain extent forgetfulness on the part of the deceased during the last six months of his life while at his country place. The case is not yet closed.

William G. Hartell, a young man who for some time past has been in the employ of William Knabe & Co., piano manufacturers at No. 112 Fifth-avenue, was arrested yesterday by Detective Radford, of the Central Office, and arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Washington-Place Police Court, charged with robbing his employers. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Zoe A. M. F. Smith has brought suit in the Supreme Court for a limited divorce from her husband, Henry A. Smith, on account of the latter's alleged cruelty. She says he beat her at different times and hurled furniture about promiscuously, and capped the climax of his cruel conduct by abandoning her in July last. Judge Barrett yesterday granted the plaintiff $25 per week as alimony and a counsel fee of $200.

In the matter of Gilbert Bamberger and Simon M. Ganz, in bankruptcy, before a Register, on questions submitted to Judge Blatchford, a question is raised of considerable importance in bankruptcy cases. The court rules that with regard to the right of bankrupts to have counsel on the cross-examination of witnesses, other than themselves, they have no such right; and again, bankrupts have no right to cross-examine the witnesses.

At the trial of the case of Saportas against the Mayor, &c., before Judge Van Brunt, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Dr. Loomis gave some testimony in regard to malarial diseases. He said there were three theories about such affections—the gaseous, the vegetable, and the specific poison theories. For the purpose of producing malarial disease it was necessary that there should be vegetable decomposition and an average temperature of over 58 degrees. The case is still on.

Teresa Smith brought suit in the Supreme Court recently, claiming $25,000 damages from Patrick Sweeny, for breach of promise and seduction. The plaintiff, who is only 17 years of age, averred that she had been acquainted with the defendant ever since her childhood. He is a wealthy porkpacker of this City. When she was 13 years of age she says he promised to marry her, took her to theatres, &c., and seduced her. She afterward refused to marry her. The case was compromised and an order of discontinuance was entered yesterday.

A boy named William Law, of No. 10 First-street, was arrested yesterday while engaged in the vicious pastime of using the windows of residences in Extra-place as targets for pistol practice, thereby endangering the lives of persons living in the houses. He was arraigned at the Essex Market Court, where Mary Gallagher, of No. 1 Extra-place, who appeared as complainant against him, stated that Law discharged his pistol through her window, and that the bullet entered the flooring close to the spot where she said she was sitting. Justice Wandell committed Law in default of $500 to answer at the Special Sessions.

An examination was held before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington-place Police Court yesterday, in the case of Frederick Walters, Lois Walters, George McCloud, alias "Butch," and Theodore Fowler, alias "Scratch," who are under arrest charged with having been concerned in the theft of Miss Lizzie Kelsey's wardrobe from her rooms at No. 126 West Twenty-ninth-street. Testimony was given by Miss Kelsey's brother and Arthur W. Anderson to the effect that the robbery was planned several weeks before it was committed. The examination will be resumed on next week.

The will of Benjamin B. Ludlam, who died in Switzerland, leaving a will executed there in the French language a few hours before his death, and which is the basis for contesting a previous will executed in this country, came up again yesterday before Surrogate Calvin for further hearing. Two witnesses were called to testify as to the meaning of the French words "*en consequence d'arrangement*," used in the last will, and which are claimed by the proponent of the first will means "in consequence of disposition," and refers to the previous testamentary disposition of the property of the testator. The case was closed and submitted.

BONDS WHICH SOMEBODY FORGED

The trial of Warren N. Herrick for forgery in the third degree was begun before Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The indictment against the prisoner contains two counts, one for forgery and the other for uttering five forged bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. It appears that on Nov. 18, 1876, the prisoner brought the bonds to the firm of Bates & Bostwick, brokers, of this City, to be sold by them. Herrick had formerly been a wealthy man of good repute, and had been known by the brokers as such. He represented to them that the bonds were the property of a retired merchant named Swansboro. Messrs. Bates & Bostwick sent the bonds for examination to one of the officers of the railroad company, and he, on a cursory examination, pronounced them to be genuine. The brokers afterward sold the bonds to a broker named Denny, who discovered their forged character. Both Herrick and Swansboro were arrested. Herrick claims that he was merely given the bonds to sell them. Mr. Swansboro was on the witness stand in his behalf yesterday, and testified to obtaining the bonds from an old friend named Wetherill. Swansboro said that he had no idea they were forged, and that he gave the bonds to Herrick to be sold. The case is still on. Assistant District Attorney Russell appears for the people and Louis C. Post for the accused.

BAIL ON EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

In the case of Andrew J. Mellen, who is held by the Sheriff on an order of arrest and who is also claimed on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the prisoner in court to-day in order that the question of admitting him to bail on the extradition proceedings may be disposed of. Judge McAdam, in the Marine Court, Chambers, also rendered a decision in the matter of the arrest of Joseph A. Calvert, who was taken into custody on an order of arrest issued in a suit for false imprisonment brought by Mellen against him. Calvert's bail was reduced from $1,000 to $150, and the trial of the suit against him was set down for March 6.

HE WANTS HER BACK.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in a rather unique case. William Daniels, who was the petitioner for the writ, averred that he made complaint before a Police Justice against Ellen Daniels for intoxication. He wanted her committed for 10 days. The woman was committed, but not returning at the end of 10 days William Daniels made diligent inquiries, and discovered that the Police magistrate had committed Ellen for six months. He now desires her return, and therefore sued out the writ of habeas corpus. Her relationship to him is not stated in the petition.

SUMMING UP FOR JAMES SUTTON.

Mr. John R. Fellows yesterday commenced his summing-up argument in the case of James Sutton, President of the *Aldine* Publishing Company, on trial for perjury, before Recorder Hackett, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Counsel contended that no perjury had been

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MORNING CALL—MARRIED LIFE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

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HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA BOULANGERE A DES ECUS (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—INSHAVOGUE—Mr. John T. Hinds.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

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It will hardly be safe to conclude that the power for mischief of the Democratic obstructionists is exhausted till the last State has been counted, and the presiding officer of the Joint Convention announces that 185 Electoral votes have been cast for HAYES and WHEELER. But, after making all possible allowances for the fertility of resource and the reckless trickery of the filibustering crew, it is not oversanguine to expect a final settlement of the Presidential squabble to-day. The Senate summarily disposed of the objection to Vermont last night, and it will require more than usual impudence on the part of Democrats in the House to make much of a case which the Senators of their party were ashamed to take up. There remains only the objection to the Wisconsin Elector, unless, indeed, any Democrats are found silly enough to attempt to waste time by objecting to the counting of the vote cast for TILDEN by the Centennial Commissioner in the Electoral College of Virginia. Men, without distinction of parties, will breathe a sigh of intense relief at the prospect of seeing the election of the President of the United States an admitted fact before sun-down, though nothing short of the absolute declaration of the result will satisfy them that the long agony is at last over.

Certain influential representatives of the business interests of New-York have protested against any delay in counting the Electoral vote. The protest might have been couched in rather more emphatic terms, and might have been signed by a larger number of prominent business men. The signatures might also have included the names of certain well-known Democratic bankers and others who are conspicuous by their absence. It would have been, to say the least, becoming on the part of those who had clamored so eagerly for the passage of the "compromise" bill, to show some corresponding anxiety to have its provisions carried out in good faith. The danger which yesterday confronted the country, and which has not yet entirely passed away, is certainly more serious than that which the Electoral Commission was created to avert. But it is not the first time that a large section of our business community has been timid when it should have been courageous, and apathetic when its own interests and those of the country were most seriously menaced.

Great exertions are being put forth by the Democrats to carry all three of the New-Hampshire Congressional Districts. Realizing the importance of fortifying their imperiled majority in the next House, the Democracy have sent out word to sacrifice everything for this purpose. In the Third District, where both parties are on their mettle, it is said that the Democratic candidate is trading off the Gubernatorial ticket at great odds. One, two, or three votes are offered in lieu of one vote to be given to the Democratic Congressman, and even more liberal exchanges than this are promised as election day draws nigh. Republicans are warned that the Democracy do not want "the moral effect" of a victory in New-Hampshire this year. There will be no need of falsifying returns for temporary use in other States. But the Democrary will strain every nerve to get away with one or two more Congressional Districts than rightfully belong to them.

We regret to find that Mayor ELY has signed the Aldermanic resolution for giving away some $1,840 of public money to a number of clerks and attendants who are supposed to have assisted the Aldermen in their task as County Canvassers. The matter is a small one, but it happens to be a totally illegal expenditure. If Mayor ELY expects to get any credit for his talk about City reform, he would do well to show some evidence of sincerity by his acts. This indefensible job was a case where his veto was clearly required, and in which his ready acquiescence will be accepted as a proof that he presents even a more slender bulwark than his predecessor against the plundering devices of Tammany Hall.

The State Senate has passed the third of the three important City bills, making the offices of Coroner, County Clerk, and Register payable by salary instead of fees. It is to be hoped that the Assembly will display something like equal alacrity in dealing with these and other salary bills now in their hands. The people who returned the silly and mischievous mountebank SPINOLA to the lower house have certainly done a very sorry piece of service to the public interests. The time occupied by the windy and purposeless harangues of this person would have sufficed for the transaction of a good deal of important business, and it is to be hoped that the Speaker will find some means of abating so pernicious a nuisance. Nearly two-thirds of the regular session has passed, and the amount of work done in the Assembly is exceedingly meagre. It is a pity that some man of Mr. WOODIN's ability, firmness, and clearness of apprehension cannot be found to take charge of bills affecting this City in the Assembly.

THE WORK OF YESTERDAY.

The count proceeded yesterday as far as the State of Vermont, when the two houses separated. Four States—Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—remain to be counted, and it is hoped that all these will be disposed of to-day, though it is not certain that they will be. The revolutionists are desperate, and the tactics they resorted to yesterday show what they are capable of. Their strength appears to be steadily dwindling, and if Speaker RANDALL shows as much firmness and discrimination to-day as he did yesterday, it is to be hoped that there will be no further serious trouble.

This is a matter, however, for hope only, and not for assurance. The revolutionists embrace, according to the votes in the House, from one-third to five-ninths of the Democrats. They began with 93 votes and concluded with 60. But, under the ruling which Mr. RANDALL felt obliged to make, that amendments could be entertained to a main proposition arising under the Electoral law, even 60 men were enough to force an all-night session and to bring the majority to a compromise. Though the revolutionists were not able to do all that they wished, therefore, it is evident that they were able to dictate terms. Their power for mischief is not yet exhausted, and while there is ground for encouragement, there are many reasons for avoiding overconfident calculations on the result.

The tactics of this faction yesterday were characteristic. When the very clear and comprehensive report of the Commission on South Carolina was made, objections were offered, which abandoned the principal argument made by the Democratic counsel before the Commission, and recited little else than alleged interference with the election by the Federal Government. As this objection was only made to gain time, it is, perhaps, useless to point out that it sets up a strangely dangerous doctrine. It throws the vote of any State into the hands of the Federal Government, which has only to station troops in the State, and if it succeeds in controlling the election it wins its point; if it fails, the vote of the State can be thrown out on the ground that the Federal interference made the election void. This is a fair specimen of Democratic consistency. When the two houses separated, the obstructionists immediately proposed a recess until 10 to-day. This was voted down with considerable promptness. It was then proposed to adjourn to 7:30 A. M. The Speaker declined to receive this motion as not in order. An appeal from his decision was laid on the table, and he refused to entertain any further proposition to take a recess to a different hour. The revolutionists then moved that the evidence in the South Carolina case be read. This the House refused. Had it not done so, all hope of finishing the count must have been abandoned, as the reading must have taken at least twelve hours, it pursued without interruption. It was then proposed that a part of the evidence be read, and this was declared out of order. A proposition was then made to read the report of the Committee of the House on South Carolina, but the Speaker would not entertain it. When at last the main question was reached, amendments were begun, and it was so evident that this process would be practically interminable that the majority consented to an agreement, that if the main question were allowed to be taken, an adjournment of the joint session should take place as soon as Vermont was reached.

In the joint convention, however, SPRINGER, of Illinois, the most unscrupulous of the conspirators, renewed the policy of delay, and was zealously seconded by the unfortunate HEWITT. This gentleman appears to have lost his wits entirely. He undertook yesterday to force on Mr. FERRY a package of papers "purporting to be certificates," which he claimed to have received from Vermont about the middle of December, and which he said he was informed had been sent in duplicate to the President of the Senate. His object was to raise a case to be sent to the Commission and thus to consume more time, though he has himself confessed that the alternatives presented to Congress now are "acceptance or anarchy." Mr. FERRY declined to regard Mr. HEWITT as in any sense a proper channel for the conveyance of "certificates," real or pretended, from any State, and that gentleman, in a state of deep dejection, subsided. We doubt whether even his disordered brain can now suggest any line of action that will make him more ridiculous and contemptible than this last escapade.

When the two houses separated, the Senate proceeded to take a vote on the objection to counting Vermont, in order that there should be no possible excuse for delay on the part of the Representatives when they meet this morning. It remains to be seen what the result of to-day's session will be. The time left is so short that the revolutionists will strain every nerve to consume it. In this they will have the support of a large part of the leaders of their party, though not that of a single fair-minded and patriotic citizen. They boast that they have the support of their Presidential candidate, and there is nothing to lead us to suppose that they have not. Their last, desperate reliance is now on a delay of forty-eight hours, and they will exhaust every means to achieve that. Whether they succeed depends on the firmness, courage, and good sense of Speaker RANDALL and some forty of his party.

COMPROMISE, NOT SURRENDER.

It should not be necessary to utter a word of warning against the literal acceptance of rumors in relation to Mr. HAYES' Southern policy as indicated more especially in the formation of his Cabinet. Not every one that professes to speak in his name is to be believed. Those who speak loudest happen to be inimical to his interests, and their declarations savor too much of malignity and mischief to be entitled to attention. Mr. HAYES' character is the proper measure of the probability of many of the stories now in circulation respecting his intentions. He has kept his purposes closely to himself. He has not been mixed up with bargains and intrigue. He knows what is due to himself as well as to the office whose responsibilities will soon devolve upon him. Having stood aloof from the conflict during all its stages, he is not likely to compromise himself or embarrass his party by making or receiving overtures that would fetter him when he should be absolutely free. And what Mr. HAYES would not do directly, he cannot be suspected of doing, or trying to do, through the intervention of others. Political human nature does not essentially differ from ordinary human nature, and there is everywhere a disposition to shine in the reflected glory of "agent" or "confidential friend" of a President-elect. We must see the credentials before admitting the genuineness of what purports to be delegated authority. And, as these are not forthcoming, we receive with many reservations the current reports of negotiations alleged to be pending between prominent Southerners and persons supposed to be exponents of Mr. HAYES' views. As for the inventions of Mr. HAYES' enemies, they are too obviously designed to convey the impression that a corrupt bargain is in progress to be entertained for a moment.

The Democratic motive does not admit of misapprehension. Many of the Southern Representatives have incurred the hostility of the noisy section of their party by the earnest advocacy of a peaceful adjustment of the Presidential question. Some of the Northern Democrats have only lately discovered that resistance to the decisions of the Commission is equivalent to anarchy. When the session opened, they were among the vehement supporters of extreme measures. Their conversion may be in part attributable to the discovery of the fact that the business men of the North are a unit against a policy whose effect would be to paralyze the great interests of the country. In a still larger degree it is due to the firm stand made by the influential Southerners against a reckless partisanship that might end in revolution. Their preference for Mr. TILDEN was honestly avowed, but they were not prepared to frustrate the election of Mr. HAYES by means which would entail strife and distress upon the country. This position they have steadily adhered to. We may object to their comments upon the action of the Commission, but their loyal acceptance of its work entitles them to generous praise. If, as now seems probable, the efforts of the obstructives come to naught, the result will be in no slight degree attributable to the moderation and good sense of Southern members. The service they are rendering in this regard subjects them to the anger of the obstructives and their newspapers; and hence the innuendoes and sneers with which the latter are endeavoring to impair the influence of the Conservative members from the Southern States, and to associate them with the bargaining alleged to be carried on in behalf of Mr. HAYES.

After all, however, might not communications be opened between friends of the incoming President and representative Southerners who have sustained faithfully the prescribed method of perfecting his title? The proceding is objectionable only on the supposition that some violation of principle occurs on one side or the other. A covenant that the new Administration shall abandon the Southern Republicans, leaving them to be dealt with by their opponents without hope of succor in any emergency that may arise, would be a base surrender, of which no one who knows anything about Mr. HAYES would believe him to be capable. On the other hand, an agreement on the part of prominent Southern men to sustain the Administration without a distinct understanding of its policy, and, moreover, without a well-considered adaptation of that policy to the circumstances of the South and a reorganization of its parties, would be too dishonorable to have any practical validity. It would be as discreditable to those who exacted as to those who conceded such terms.

The question to be carefully considered is, whether the period has not arrived when an attempt may be honorably and usefully made to so reconstruct the Republican Party in the Southern States as to bring into relations with it the more moderate and conservative whites. Every rational man deplores the existence of "the color line" in politics, and looks forward to the time when it shall be obliterated. Equally certain is it that every thoughtful Republican sees the necessity of bringing Southern whites into his party organization if it is to remain a force in the affairs of the South. The object, desirable as it confessedly is, cannot be attained without effort and perhaps sacrifice. What must be insisted upon is, that the concessions which are manifestly inevitable shall be reciprocal. We have no right to ask that persons who last November voted for Mr. TILDEN shall discard their convictions, destroy the sources of their influence, and enter unconditionally into an alliance with Republicans. And unless they are unreasonable, the Southerners who seem disposed to rise above the dead level of the Democracy, and to contribute to a political reorganization in their respective States, will not expect the Republican Party to repudiate all its work in the South, or to relinquish unconditionally the advantages it has gained. There is room for thought upon this subject, and there is need of it. At the outset of the contest Mr. HAYES indicated, in general terms, the policy he desires to act upon in the administration of Southern affairs. It is, in brief, the blending of conciliation with justice—the eradication of the abuses which have grown out of reconstruction as managed by unworthy hands, and, at the same time, the maintenance of the cardinal ideas of right on which it rests. The course of influential Southerners at Washington during this crisis justifies the hope that they are not unwilling to entertain overtures in harmony with this policy. Is there any good reason why Republicans should shrink from the frank consideration of the conditions involved in an honorable compromise?

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

It was to be expected that the Joint Committee of Congress on Chinese Immigration should find in California and elsewhere a great diversity of opinion. This they acknowledge at the outset, and their report seems to have been prepared with an amiable intention to meet the views of all parties to the controversy. On the whole, however, we should say that the report made to the Senate on Tuesday will be more acceptable to the extreme "anti-coolie" party in California than to anybody else. That party outnumbers any other in the State. The conclusions arrived at are violent, to say the least. It is asked of Congress that legislation for the Pacific States, peculiar in its character and at variance with the general spirit of our laws, shall be considered. Senator MORTON, it will be noticed, while not expressing any dissent from the statements made in Senator SARGENT'S report, felt obliged to say that he could not agree with its conclusions. He obtained leave to file a document giving his views upon the data collected by the joint committee of which he is a member.

The Congressional report will not please those who insist that Chinese immigration to California is an unmixed evil. The committee agree that the resources of the State, (of which we hear so much,) have been more rapidly developed by the cheap and docile labor of the Chinese than they could have been without it. But it is further argued that this apparent prosperity is deceptive; it benefits the capitalist and depresses the white laborer. A sound social prosperity, argue the committee, is based on adequate wages, the family, and education of the young. None of these elements are found among the Chinese. Therefore the wealth which their labor produces is unwholesome or fictitious. This means, we must suppose, that it would have been better if the Pacific Railroad, the great water-ways in the mining districts, and other works requiring the investment of considerable capital, had cost more, or had not been built so soon, or had never been built. They were constructed by Chinese labor when the cost of white labor would have made their completion impossible. This seems like a very thin argument. Public improvements which facilitate the movement of goods, passengers, and industrial products, and others which hasten the development of natural resources are not desirable if they are the work of an alien race. Why? Because, it is answered, these aliens not only do work which white men could not or would not perform, but they also compete with them in other fields of activity. Not only so, but they are objectionable because they are unclean in habit and in all their associations.

Competition in labor, says the committee, might be endured. But when the successful competitor is helped by a cheapness which is secured at the cost of personal comfort and decency, he is an unendurable interloper. This is precisely the conclusion to which the committee are forced. It is complained that the Chinese in San Francisco "live in filthy dwellings, upon poor food, crowded together in narrow quarters, and disregarding health and fire ordinances." We are surprised at this confession of the weakness of the Municipal Government of San Francisco. The report puts the number of Chinese in that city at 35,000, or 40,000 less than the excited memorialists who lately addressed the President on this subject. The total population of the city is estimated at 250,000, and it is now contended that the 35,000 Chinese are able to defy the local authorities, and live in a condition of filth and squalor which not only breeds contagion, but must reduce, by disease, their own numbers. This is mere assertion, however. If it is true that this small fraction of the total population of the city cannot be controlled, more shame to the weak local Government. If the Chinese quarter is a deadly spot, and if the influence spreading therefrom is fatal to the rest of the people, where are the statistics to prove it? It may be admitted that crowded tenements and narrow streets are unsightly, but there is nothing to show that mortality among the Chinese denizens of these quarters is any greater than in the densely-populated area of San Francisco where other foreigners live and die.

The general morals of the Chinese in California are stigmatized as being low. It is said, with grim satire, that many of them find their way to the Penitentiary, notwithstanding the difficulty of conviction. It might have been truthfully added that a white man's word is usually good as against a Chinaman, and that it is next to impossible to convict a white man on Chinese testimony. The committee admit that the Chinese merchants are honorable men in their dealings, though they do betray a wicked desire to evade the revenue laws. We are to suppose that this last is peculiarly a Chinese vice. The report says that it is painfully evident that the Pacific States must eventually become Mongolian or American. No data are submitted to justify this statement. On the contrary, all statistics show that the proportion of Chinese to Americans is ridiculously small. The apprehension of an Asiatic invasion is purely imaginary. It seems to come from too much contemplation of the distant "teeming population" of Asia.

The committee recommend that Congress take measures to confine our treaty relations with China to "strictly commercial purposes." This means, of course, to prohibit Chinese immigration. To regulate immigration so that it shall not exceed a certain figure would be impossible. But when we exclude the free immigration of the Chinese, we must be ready to be excluded from China, in turn. A commercial treaty with a friendly nation is desirable, but it cannot be wholly one-sided. The conclusions of the Congressional committee are largely fallacious. It does not seem necessary to add that their single recommendation is utterly impracticable.

THE UNITED DRUGGISTS.

The recent formation of a Druggists' Association in Brooklyn is an event of much local importance. It is, however, susceptible of being interpreted in various ways. When a number of men band themselves together for organized action, the public naturally becomes interested in knowing what their object may be. If the united druggists intend to encourage each other in leading comparatively harmless lives, Brooklyn is to be congratulated. If, on the other hand, they have united in order to secure immunity in poisoning the public, the drug-consumers of Brooklyn will be justly alarmed. Fortunately, there is reason to apprehend that the former of these two motives has led to the formation of the Druggists' Association, and if this proves to be the case, we may look for a speedy revival in real estate in our sister city.

At its first meeting the new association revealed the terrible secret that hitherto druggists have paid physicians a percentage upon their prescriptions. Thus, if a physician desired a patient to procure drugs to the value of one dollar from some specified druggist, the latter would pay the physician a certain proportion of the patient's dollar. It is asserted that this has been the usual practice among the druggists of all our large cities. Of course, the inevitable result has been an enormous consumption of drugs. The thrifty physician naturally ordered his patients to take the most expensive drugs in as large quantities as their several systems would endure. We can now understand why those cheap and filling medicines, castor oil and Epsom salts, have lost favor among the faculty, and have been superseded by other and costly drugs. The percentage upon ten cents' worth of salts is too small to be worth earning, and no human being can be induced to take more than one dose of castor oil during any one year; whereas drugs can be prescribed which, if taken in large half-hourly doses, will yield the physician a comfortable and permanent income. Five or six chronic patients who can be induced to take frequent doses of costly medicines would furnish their doctor with the necessaries of life, and thus enable him to make his bills for professional services solely with a view to cigars and other luxuries. The patient who takes six pills daily is probably paying for his doctor's coal, and in case the latter needs a new overcoat, he simply requires the patient to take an expensive draught before and after each meal. Thus, the old-fashioned practice of prescribing remedies in order to cure disease has given way to the new system of inducing patients to take medicines for the benefit of the doctor. Quinine, which is exceedingly dear, is recognized in suburban districts as the remedy for a physician's inability to pay his rent, and when the physician's wife develops symptoms which require a seal-skin coat, the doctor selects a patient with a strong constitution, and peremptorily orders him to take extract of *eucalyptus globulus* every fifteen minutes until the furrier is paid. The system is, of course, far more scientific than the old-fashioned system of allopathic practice, and reminds one of the simple but beautiful system of HAHNEMANN. Still, it is a costly one—for the patients—and now that the Brooklyn druggists have revealed its existence, the public will earnestly protest against it.

That the associated druggists solemnly pledge themselves to pay no more percentages to physicians is certainly a hopeful sign, and still more hopeful is their resolution to abstain from giving medical advice. At present the druggist—and especially the rural druggist—does a large amount of illicit medical practice. When a vague invalid walks into a drug-store and asks, "What is good for the liver?" the druggist immediately suggests oxalic acid, bromide of potassium, or some other popular drug, and sells a pound or two thereof to the unfortunate man, with the direction to take some of it now and then. So, too, when a person who suspects that he needs to have a few internal repairs put upon him, asks a druggist for "some pills," the latter never fails to give him whatever variety of pills he may happen to have on hand. In this way a great deal of slaughter is done without the intervention of any licensed physician, and when the druggists decided to pay the latter no more percentages upon prescriptions, they could hardly avoid resolving to abstain from poaching upon professional preserves.

While in these respects the associated druggists deserve our approbation, it is greatly to be regretted that they keep silence as to their relations with the undertakers. It is pleasant to know that they will no longer pay a percentage to the doctors, but what would be still more satisfactory to the public would be the knowledge that they had pledged themselves to receive no more commissions from undertakers. It is impossible that the public should have complete confidence in a druggist who receives five dollars for every corpse that he puts in the undertaker's way. Very probably there are druggists who are better than their trade, and who will not willfuly prepare a customer for the use of an undertaker, but the temptation is certainly a strong one. How many druggists are there who, when an undertaker offers more than the usual commission for the privilege of burying a patient of extra size, allow their business interests to suffer by refraining from making a mistake in putting up that particular patient's prescription? The truth is, this relation between druggists and undertakers is one which ought not to exist. This is said in no spirit of hostility to either the druggists or the undertakers, but solely out of regard to the interests of the community. Were the druggists to boldly break off their connection with the undertakers, and to resolve to make no more mistakes in putting up prescriptions, but to rely for their support upon the legitimate profits of drug selling, it is hardly probable that they would lose money in the end. It is true that the undertakers would have much less custom, but it is asking too much to require that the volume of corpses should be inflated solely in order to make it commensurate with the business of a particular class of tradesmen.

Another painful fact is the failure of the druggists to banish the Directory from their shops. It is notorious that in every drug-store there is a copy of the City Directory. The constant perusal of this exciting work must inevitably confuse the druggist's mind, and render him incapable of making delicate distinctions between harmless and deadly drugs. If the druggists would only resolve never to open this tempting volume during business hours, the death rate would immediately decrease. Let them read it at home, if they cannot wholly resist its fascinations, but let them banish it from their shops and cease to practice the pernicious combination of business with pleasure.

We must wait for further developments before judging the Druggists' Association, but, meanwhile, let us hope for the best. Perhaps the Brooklyn druggists really intend to reform themselves. If so they may rest assured the sympathy and support of the public will be theirs, and that the sooner they complete their good work the better will they deserve our gratitude and admiration.

THE FINE ARTS.

OPENING OF THE COTTIER GALLERY ON FIFTH-AVENUE—AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MASTERS.

The Messrs. Cottier, who have their branch house in New-York at No. 144 Fifth-avenue, have imported a number of paintings by French, Dutch, and English artists of the first rank, and last night held a small reception, at which gentlemen more especially interested in art, artists, members of the press, and others, might examine them for the first time at their leisure. The exhibit is not a large one in point of numbers, but in regard to excellence, to weight of metal, if one can use the expression, the collection is a very remarkable one. On making one's way through the well-known lower rooms, filled with all sorts of beautiful stuffs for household decoration, stained glass, furniture and *bric-à-brac*, the little gallery is reached on the second floor, back. On entering, one is struck by a magnificent specimen of Daubigny, naturally enough a green landscape, but one exceptional for depth of color and fineness of feeling. By gaslight the superb painting yields even greater charms than by day, for the gas penetrates the deepest shadows under the heavy mass of foliage and above a sleeping pond. Against the sky hovers a hawk, and to the left, on a partially leafless tree, are smaller birds on which he probably has his eye. This is a very large canvas for Daubigny, yet size has not hurt his strength a whit.

If Daubigny has the post of honor on the further wall, Corot is in state on the wall to the left as you enter. Probably the largest picture he ever painted, this "Orphée" of his seems to owe its size not to the desire to cover a certain canvas with paint, but because the magnitude of the idea required space for its accomplishment. Orpheus is seen in the left centre, his back a little turned to the spectator, his right hand holding up his lyre in greeting to the rising sun. It is just as well to call him Orpheus; probably the man met all in with such poetical and symbolical thoughts as were in Corot's mind when he painted this, but to the spectator the story is not necessary. Just as two people never can take the same impression of a piece of music, so this most poetical and musical piece of painting will arouse different emotion in each of those who can understand or feel its charm. The sky is wonderfully tender; the whole picture refined, harmonious, and elevated, as we may imagine the music of Orpheus himself to have been. Close beside it, on the left, hangs another Corot, written in another mood. We can readily understand a person who should prefer it to the "Orphée;" it is even more gentle, rounded, and refined. A third example hangs in the next room with other pictures to which we will allude. Over against the Daubigny, on a door, is fixed a little sketch by Theodore Rousseau, which gives one a good idea of what he could do when struck by a sudden inspiration from nature. The sky is laid in hurriedly with a feverish brush, the trees hardly defined with adequate strength, the whole thing done with a whirl. But for that very reason the little picture has merits surpassing many finished canvases, for not a few lovers of art prefer to have a record of the first fresh impression a scene makes on an artist's mind before he proceeds to that most hazardous step, retouching. A similar example, but not of equal value, is seen across the little gallery, to the right of the Daubigny. It is a sketch from the quarries near Paris, by Millet, lately deceased. Two workmen have buried themselves on a pile of timber, which they are using as a crowbar to raise a stone. The action is fine, and the coloring well indicated. These are all Frenchmen, whom we have mentioned as the most prominent artists in the exhibit, but there is one painting by an Englishman to which the eye returns after a while with a sense of rest and satisfaction greater than the vivid pleasure got from the others. The one to which we allude hangs on the left of the great Daubigny, and is signed by the name of Constable. There is no effort in this canvas of moderate size, no strong desire to say anything, or be musical or poetical, yet it seems to contain all these things in a way which we only find in nature. There is a river in it, an old house or mill, a boat or two, the pleasant banks of the stream, and a sky such as one sees. Yet the river looks higher in the centre than at the margins, after a fashion that artists seldom notice. As it flows toward the spectator one sees or feels the flowing of it, and the apparent heaping of the stream on a flexible line down the middle. But that is only one point in which Constable has written here, as in so many of his pictures, his mastership. Another Englishman, and a living artist, is represented by an Academy painting all by itself in a small room off from the gallery. W. G. Orchardson, A. R. A., is the painter who has the rare good fortune to have a pretty little room all to himself. His subject is a *genre* one, an old soldier in a tavern, feeling in his pocket for money to pay his scot, which he knows is not there. The barmaid, a handsome, intellectual woman, stands waiting in an easy attitude, and plainly knows, just as well as he, that it will not be forthcoming; her lips are amused and just a trifle scornful. It is freshly and well painted, action being subdued and the story delicately insinuated after a fine and clever manner.

In the main room there are pictures by Dutch artists, both in oils and water-colors, which we regret not to have space to mention at length. Especially full of the best and most winning feeling are two landscapes by M. Boks, and another by Théophile De Bock, which is as good, if not better. Mention ought to be made of Maris' masterly landscapes, a remarkable portrait in a few rich colors by Mettling, of Paris, and a peculiar instance of Diaz. There is also another small Corot, a sunset through dark woods. On leaving the gallery to pass to another room where pictures hang it is quite remarkable to note how well a small picture of a cow, on the rear wall, stands comparison with the artists mentioned. It is by an artist of New-York, Albert P. Ryder, who is too young to more than indicate a rising talent. If this is not an unusual effort for him, he is destined to do remarkable things.

The room on the same floor in front of the gallery has been curtained off to form a small annex, and contains for its most striking object an immense water-color, some 10 feet by 4, showing the lower portion of Manhattan Island, taken from a high point somewhere in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn pier of the bridge. It has been nastily finished for this exhibition by M. Jules Lessore, and shows him a bold and skillful painter. But the light and atmosphere do not strike us as it all American, nor do we recognize the lines of our peculiar ferry-boats and shipping, nor can we agree that the water is good water. true to nature. Still, in the great expanse treated, M. Lessore shows a wonderful grasp where most artists would have only got the unkuit details of a panorama. To the left of this gigantic water-color hangs a delightful little corner of Dutch scenery by Mauve, who is likewise represented in water-colors of peculiar excellence. Pequereau, a Colonel in the Army, and therefore, strictly speaking, an amateur, is still another true artist in water-colors. One of his best pictures hangs on the easel in the centre of the room. Stacquet, of Holland, also shows the freshness of a man who feels nature and knows thoroughly well the process of transferring some of her delicate effects to paper. Altogether, this little collection ought to be a kind of revelation to the lovers of pictures and to artists; there is hardly a canvas that is not worth a patient and loving study. We are glad that there is to be another gallery in New-York open to lovers of the beautiful, and one, moreover, where all the pictures are likely to be of the highest order of art.

ALBANY.

SESSIONS IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL FURTHER DISCUSSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A MEMBER—PASSAGE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS BILL IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1877.

This is about as turbulent a House as Albany has seen for some years. We are lucky now if we do not have at least one exciting scene in every sitting; and as if there were not enough elements of disturbance on the floor, we have to fall back upon the galleries to help us out with the excitement. Last night both galleries and floor contributed equal quotas to the common stock of turbulence. This morning we had a scene in which Gen. Spinola was the central figure, as he is in most that occur. While the annual Appropriation bill was again under discussion, Spinola made a speech which, as usual, was an attack on Mr. Cowdin, that subject being always in order with him. Mr. Cowdin has never replied to these constant attacks, treating them always with silent contempt; but on this occasion he was compelled to do it, for Spinola became outrageous. He was doing all he could to draw Mr. Cowdin out, and he did it at last, for that gentleman rose, and in the most calm and courteous tone and manner, and with the nicest propriety of parliamentary language, expressed his profound contempt and scorn for "the honorable gentleman." He said he had listened silently week after week and day after day to his insolence, but that he should neither on the floor nor anywhere else make any reply to him. The dignity and calmness with which Mr. Cowdin spoke made a deep impression on the House, and when he finished his brief remarks and sat down cries of "Good! good!" came from all parts of the chamber. Spinola seemed to feel the rebuke, even though his is a rhinoceros hide, and intimated that he should in future let Mr. Cowdin alone. Spinola is the rough-and-ready jester of the House; his mission is "to have fun with the boys," and he certainly fulfills it. The time he wastes, and the interruption to business he causes, are perfectly intolerable; but he is not without a sort of rude wit; does not appear to be vindictive, and has an impudence which nothing can abash. It is lucky the House has only one Spinola in it—or perhaps it would be better if it had another, for they might act as counter-irritants.

Mr. Webb caused a ripple of excitement this morning by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been asserted by a member of this House that he [the said member] has been approached by parties interested in certain proposed legislation, with the offer of money intended to influence his action in reference thereto; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to examine into the facts in the case, and to report to this House within 10 days, and that they be empowered to send for persons and papers.

It appears that Mr. Bulmer, the member from Queens, was offered a bribe of $2,000 to abandon his bill for reducing the fare on the ferry from Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point. The whole circumstances will be brought out in the inquiry before the committee. We shall now have a case where a member can testify positively, giving name, date, and place, of an attempt at bribery.

Mr. Langbein introduced a bill, the object of which is to relieve the Mayor of the labor of countersigning small warrants. It declares that any warrant hereafter drawn upon the City Treasury for a less sum than $400, after being duly audited and signed by the Controller, may be signed by the Mayor personally, or by some person designated by him to perform that duty. Such designation shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the offices of the City Chamberlain and the Controller. The act is to continue in force until the 1st day of January, 1879. Mayor Ely complains that he has to sign every day about 1,000 warrants for sums ranging from $15 up, and, being rather troubled with his eyes, is anxious to avoid something of the strain this work puts upon them.

Mr. Thistlewaite introduced a bill to legalize any rate of interest for short loans. It provides that for loans payable in not longer time than six months and three days any rate of interest which may be agreed upon between the parties shall be lawful.

Nearly the whole of the session of the Senate was devoted to the discussion of the bill making the office of Register of Deeds a salaried office. The debate was one which considerably warmed up the usually cold, not to say dull, circle of gentlemen composing that body. There was some change in the views of Mr. Morrissey in respect to the bill. At one time he had been warmly in favor of the bill, and of the others of the same series; but this morning he announced that he should oppose it, on the ground that while he was in favor of reductions and economy in the City Government, he did not think this bill was a measure which would promote those objects. Whether the presence of Mr. Thomas Creamer, who occupied a chair beside him, had any influence in changing the opinion of the honorable Senator from the Fourth Ward, is not known, but the impression seemed to be that it had. Mr. Morrissey declared he had been informed that while the office of Register of Deeds had been during two terms a lucrative one, there had been so little business done during a year past that the Register had run $12,000 in debt. On this, Mr. Woodin, looking straight at Morrissey, and twice repeating the direct question, asked him if he *believed* that story. Mr. Morrissey hesitated a little, but finally acknowledged that he considerably doubted it. Mr. Thomas Creamer looked much confused, reddened up to the roots of his hair, and muttered in an audible tone something about being told so. Mr. Woodin paid some attention to gentlemen who came up to the Legislature with stories which they knew to be false; then paid his respects to Senator Harris, who was also trying, apparently, to defeat the bill; and turned that gentleman inside out, so to speak, so that he presented a very sorry spectacle. Mr. Bradley also received a little attention, and an amendment he offered was voted down. Mr. Woodin is seldom more happy than he was in his conduct of this bill. He was full of ready wit, keen and sarcastic, yet courteous and good humored throughout, and especially adroit in turning every point made against the bill by its opponents into an argument in its favor. Finally, the bill was passed, only Senators Morrissey, Schoonmaker, and Starbuck voting against it. The amendments made to the bill were three only, and each by Mr. Woodin's consent. The salary of the Register was raised from $6,000, as originally provided for, to $8,000, and the aggregate amount of salaries of all persons employed in the Register's office, including the Register, was raised from $35,000 to $43,000, and to this was added the following clause: "Nor shall they exceed the legal fees, perquisites, or emoluments charged and paid as mentioned in the first section of the act during the said year." The bill now goes to the House. There is need for some stirring action there in respect to New-York matters, if anything is to be done at all this session. Nearly one-half the session has gone, and not one solitary bill looking to a reduction of the City expenses has even reached the Committee of the Whole, much less a third reading. Meanwhile, the Senate has passed and sent down for action, three of the most important bills affecting New-York which have been introduced into the Legislature.

The Senate passed a number of small bills this morning, and also the Insurance bill, which places safeguards and restrictions on the amalgamation of insurance companies. It also passed the bill providing for submission to the popular vote of a constitutional amendment abolishing the Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court of New-York.

Another joint meeting of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees has been held on the subject of the new Capitol. A number of architects were summoned, and, learning something from their former bearing, Senator Harris, whose political importance depends upon his regaining control of the building department of the Capitol, was enabled to summon gentlemen whose opinions on the matter might be known beforehand, since they were all architects who work in the Renaissance style and in none other. Of course, they met and all condemned the new plans, which was perfectly natural. One of these architects, being asked if he had seen the new plans, replied: "Oh, no! it is not necessary." He had

actually not taken the trouble to examine the designs upon which he pronounced so confidently his adverse judgment.

NOTES FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE CORONERS' BILL—THE WOODIN CHARTER BILL—THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE—THE EFFORT TO PETITION MR. PLATT INTO THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Assembly Committee on Cities will dispose of the Coroners' bill to-morrow afternoon, and there is little doubt about its being speedily reported to the House and put upon its passage. The bill known as the Woodin Charter bill has been again amended and corrected, many of the provisions which it underwent on the first revising process being restored. The bill is now in good shape, and its passage may be regarded as a certainty. There was to have been another joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Cities this evening, but owing to Mr. Woodin and Mr. Fish attending a dinner party given by Mr. Cowdin, it was postponed until to-morrow afternoon.

There appears to be a large number of gentlemen active in various grades of City politics present in Albany at this time. The work of the session begins to grow warm. The great responsibility resting upon them, the many and powerful adverse influences at work, and the importance of the subject they have on hand, causes general attention to be directed on the Insurance Committee of the House. The gentlemen composing it are the objects of much speculation as to their respective views and probable intents in the matter of forming the bill which they are to report to the House, as also the report which it is expected will accompany it. Mr. Graham, at Orange, is a gentleman in whom the House has all confidence. He fully understands the large responsibilities of his position, and he has excellent coadjutors on the committee.

The petition to place Mr. Thomas Platt in the Cabinet of President Hayes continues to be the subject of much speculation and not a little feeling. It appears that petitions of the same sort are in circulation in various parts of the State. When it first came here many gentlemen regarded it as an evidence of a mild variety of lunacy on the part of the individuals who were circulating it, and not a few signatures were obtained from men who considered the whole affair as a joke on a large scale. Since then, however, a more serious tone has been given to the discussion. It is claimed that the originators of the petition really believed that they were going to petition Mr. Platt into the Cabinet of the President of the United States, or, failing this, to get a first-rate place for him just outside of it. Strong efforts have been made to get the signatures of all the Republican members of the House and Senate, but up to this time they have failed to get those of Senator Woodin or Speaker Sloan.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

THE TOLL QUESTION—A SLIGHT REDUCTION AGREED TO—THE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR ORDINARY REPAIRS.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day the balance due James P. Buck on his Glens Falls feeder contract was ordered to be paid. It amounts to $13,693 73. The toll question was taken up, and the following resolution offered by Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer was adopted:

Resolved, That the Canal Board recommend to the Legislature to concur in the rates of tolls upon the Erie, Oswego, Champlain, Cayuga, and Seneca Canals, stated in the accompanying toll sheet, for the year 1877; provided, that in the opinion of this board such rates of toll will secure revenue sufficient to comply with the requirements of article 7, section 5, of the Constitution.

The sheet as made out makes a slight reduction from that of 1876. The Controller, to whom was referred the resolution of the last meeting inquiring what reduction could be made, reported against any reduction from the sheet of 1876. The Secretary of State moved to adopt the sheet of 1876. Lost. Mr. Dorsheimer's resolution was then adopted.

The Controller, from the committee appointed at last meeting to report a plan to provide the necessary funds for ordinary repairs preparatory to opening the canals, reported a resolution requesting the Legislature to authorize a temporary transfer of $300,000 from the appropriation of $400,000 to enable the State officers to repair and open the canals. Adopted. The board then adjourned to March 13.

LEGISLATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

OPPOSITION TO THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE MORRIS PLAINS LUNATIC ASYLUM—THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER BILL MADE THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY—PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1877.

The bill asking for an appropriation of $150,000 for the new lunatic asylum, which reached its place on the calendar for final passage, elicited a warm debate and considerable opposition. The building has already drawn $2,300,000 out of the State Treasury, and President Abbett expressed his judgment that a half million more will be required to carry it on to completion. Senator Scovill said that the money so far disbursed had been honestly expended, but not in a businesslike way. Senator Sewell finally moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the appropriation bill had passed to its third reading, and when the reconsideration was ordered offered an amendment providing that none of the moneys appropriated should be paid over till the Commissioners had satisfied the Governor that the construction of the building and the improvement of the ground could be finished with the money. Senator Kirk resisted the adoption of the amendment, and pending the debate the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Senator Magie offered a bill calling for the appointment of three persons to consider the advisability of enlarging the State Prison and the construction of an intermediate prison, plans for the same, and the cost of construction.

In the House this morning Mr. Brigham called up Abbett's anti-commission bill for Jersey City for the purpose of beating it. One of the Democrats being absent, the Republicans had a majority in the House. Harris and other friends of the bill asked for time, but when it became evident that the majority was against them they commenced to filibuster. Finally Mr. Wightman, of Essex, offered a motion to make the bill the special order for next Wednesday, and it was carried.

The Governor sent to the Senate to-day the names of Benjamin F. Lee for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and of Enoch Cordery and Richard J. Byrnes as Lay Judges of the Atlantic County Common Pleas. They were considered in executive session and confirmed.

The houses held the most important meeting of the session this evening. Speaker Kabe introduced a new act in relation to the local Government of Jersey City. It vacates the offices of all the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and provides for the filling of each of the several local boards by six Commissioners, to be elected by the people, one Commissioner for each board from each Aldermanic district. The bill was ordered printed without reference. It is understood to have been introduced in deference to the Republican demand for such a bill. Mr. Bennett, of Monmouth, introduced a bill in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, designed to take the place of the bill defeated yesterday. It authorizes the consolidation of the South Jersey Railroads, and will give the Maryland road connections over the New-Jersey Central with Jersey City and New-York. Mr. Howell's bill calling a convention to frame a new Constitution for the government of the State was reached for final passage on the House calendar to-night. It authorizes the people to select on May 15 delegates to a convention to frame a new organic law, to be held in Trenton, July 15. The people are to vote for or against the new Constitution on the third Tuesday in October, and the Senate is to canvass the votes and declare the result. Mr. Brigham was in favor of giving the recently adopted amendments a fair trial before superseding them. Mr. Griggs pointed out some of the inconsistent features of the amendments. The bill was passed by 31 votes, and the failure of Pancoast's motion to reconsider fixed its fate irrevocably in the House. Its passage in the Senate is problematical.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 1—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, warmer, south-west winds, falling barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.*

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE PACIFIC TEMPER OF RUSSIA MORE APPARENT—THE PROJECT TO GIVE TURKEY TIME TO CARRY OUT REFORMS—ROUMANIAN NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "It is believed here that the Russian Army will shortly be demobilized. Lord Derby's suggestion that a year's time be granted the Porte to prove the sincerity of its promises of reform meets with increasing favor. The general aspect of affairs is decidedly peaceable. The statement that Russia is pressing for an answer to Prince Gortschakoff's circular is without foundation. The powers appear on the contrary to have postponed their replies with her approval. The Czar's Government is believed to be of the opinion that after the issue of the circular an unfavorable reply from any of the powers would seem to compel it to a course of action, which might not be prudent, and it is said to be desirous of coming to a resolution unfettered by such considerations."

The *Times*, in a leading article, says: "We do not think there is much prospect of an agreement of the powers to give Turkey time to effect the reforms proposed by the conference."

The article concludes as follows: "We need not inquire what probability there is that Russia will disband her armies, because the Porte is willing three years hence to resume the conference and to review its decision on the subject of guarantees."

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following telegrams from St. Petersburg: "Gen. Ignatieff will soon leave for Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. Military operations during the present season are improbable."

The opinion that Russia will content herself with a united demonstration of European fleets in the Bosphorus, is by no means in harmony with the programme of the Russian Government.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says it seems that the financial question has at last turned the scale in Roumania. M. Sturdza, the new Minister of Finance, refused to accept office unless three radical measures were adopted, viz.: Reduction of armaments, sale of State domains, and increase of taxation. Consequently not only have no reserves been called out, but 4,000 of the standing Army have been disbanded. The Minister of War has tendered his resignation, but the other Ministers seem convinced that the foregoing policy is the only way of avoiding a financial collapse, which is imminent.

A special commission is to be appointed to receive all funds destined for the payment of interest on, and the reduction of, the State debt.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says leading personages of the Russian Government continue to be opposed to immediate hostilities. War will, therefore, in all probability, be deferred until Turkey's financial and military decline is complete. There is, however, a chance that Turkey may request Russia to demobilize her forces. Edhem Pasha's language seems to indicate some such intention.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency declares that rumors of the assembling of a council in St. Petersburg to decide for peace or war are premature. No decision is probable before replies to the Russian circular are received. The desire for a pacific solution is universal. Gen. Ignatieff journeys abroad for his health.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris cites various rumors which go to confirm the strong belief existing in Paris that despite the denials of the holding of a council, the policy of Russia has taken a pacific turn.

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent reiterates his previous assertion concerning the prevalence of peaceful inclinations at St. Petersburg, Prince Gortschakoff whose retirement was probable has consented to continue in office. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that he has abandoned much of his old programme. If the powers will strongly impress upon the Porte their desire for and expectation of an improved administration, and if the Porte will declare its readiness to push the reforms the world may look for a peaceful solution.

A special to the *News* from St. Petersburg says the general opinion there is that Russia will not declare war against Turkey. The correspondent, however, expresses his own personal opinion to the contrary.

The correspondent of the *News* at Berlin says the opinion in the highest political circles there is that war is inevitable

A Vienna dispatch to the *News* says the rumor is confirmed that the Shire of Mecca has sent a petition to the Sheik of Islam demanding a declaration of war against Russia.

PEACE FOR TURKEY AND SERVIA.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE RATIFIED BY THE SERVIAN PARLIAMENT—PROBABLE SIGNING OF THE TREATY BY TURKEY TO-DAY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: "The Great Skuptschina assembled on Monday, and has since been occupied in verifying the election of members and forming committees. Peace conditions were submitted to the Skuptschina to-day."

A later dispatch says: "The Skuptschina has adopted the peace conditions. After they were adopted the session was closed, its mission having been accomplished."

LONDON, March 1.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Pesth reports that the sitting of the Skuptschina lasted three hours. There was great excitement in the Chamber. Prince Milan made a speech which occupied an hour in the delivery. He recapitulated the causes of the war, and announced that his alliance with Montenegro still existed. Russia had given Servia permission to conclude peace. Turkey had refused to prolong the armistice if peace was not concluded immediately.

The same dispatch says Austria will concentrate an army corps on the Servian frontier which will effectually guarantee the neutrality of Servia.

The *Standard's* Vienna special says the St. Petersburg *Vidomisti* has been threatened with suspension if it continues to agitate in favor of war.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Belgrade says the reading of the Prince's decree dissolving the Skuptschina produced a decided sensation among the Deputies, but the command was obeyed. The dismissal of the members without giving them an opportunity to ask embarrassing questions is a decided success for the ministry. Several agitators have been shot in the interior of the country. This decided step on the part of the Government may prevent further agitation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28—Evening.—It is announced that the conditions of peace with Servia will be signed at noon on Thursday.

The armistice with Montenegro has been prolonged 20 days to allow time for peace negotiations. The Montenegrin delegates will arrive here on the 2d of March.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Political Correspondence* says the hasty closing of the Skupschtijna was both legal and imperatively necessary to avert baleful extravagances affecting both the Government and the country. Several Socialists have been arrested in Servia.

LETTER FROM ADELINA PATTI.

AN OPERA SINGER'S COMMUNICATION TO A PARIS EDITOR—HER PROTEST AGAINST AN INCORRECT STORY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The following is the text of the letter of Adelina Patti to the editor of the Paris *Figaro*:

PARIS, Feb. 26, 1877.

SIR: I began on the 15th of the present month suit for a judicial separation against the Marquis of Caux. The matter being before the courts, I shall make no further observation upon a subject on which the legal authorities will have to pronounce. I was shown this morning certain articles published in your paper on the 21st and 22d of this month, and I take the earliest opportunity in my power to protest against a story which is absolutely incorrect. I arrived at St. Petersburg on the 1st of December last. My husband and myself took up our residence in a suite of apartments in the Hotel de Mouth, which I then occupied for the ninth time. I remained there until the 22d of this month, passing my life in the sight of all, enjoying the consideration that has always been given me, surrounded even to the last hour of my stay by numerous and honorable friends, and escorted by them to the very carriage which brought me straight to Paris accompanied by my maid, my theatrical agent, and two servants. I arrived in Paris yesterday for the purpose of attending to my suit and in order that I might appear to-morrow before the President of the tribunal. I request you to publish this in your earliest number.

ADELINA PATTI.

FAILURE TO EFFECT A RECONCILIATION—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TO BEGIN.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Telegraph's* Paris special says the Marquis of Caux and wife appeared yesterday before the President of the civil tribunal in order that the usual attempt at reconciliation might be made. The attempt failed judicial proceedings for separation will accordingly commence and are likely to last some time. The lady left for Vienna last night to fulfill a professional engagement.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST EVENING'S CONCERT.

The appearance of Mr. Ole Bull in last evening's concert at Steinway Hall, brought together an audience that filled the spacious house to overflowing. So many opportunities have lately been offered the public of listening to Mme. Essipoff, who performed with the violinist on the occasion we refer to, that it may safely be conjectured that the return of the latter to New-York was the most potent cause of the presence of so vast an assemblage. Had the slender material encouragement bestowed upon the concerts in which Mme. Essipoff has taken part not suggested this explanation of the crowded auditorium, the greeting of which Mr. Bull was the object, and the applause which followed his labors must have left no doubt upon the subject. The plaudits when he stepped upon the platform were unanimous and prolonged, and, while all his efforts were rewarded by encores, his last achievement was attended by a demonstration of delight which reminded one of the ovations which Kean's remark has made historical. With this pleasing record of fact the present notice might terminate, were it not for a recollection of Mr. Bull's protracted absence from this City, and the need which may therefore exist for a word of reminder as to his looks and style. He is, if anything, more picturesque in features, form, and manner than ever, and just as interesting to an unmusical audience and as unpleasant to the critical listener. Mr. Bull is the only violinist whose performances have invariably attracted throngs of admirers, and he has, at the same time, a slighter claim to the title of artist than many an orchestral player of good repute. He interpreted last evening, a concerto, a so-called "Sicilienne and Tarantella," and some minor pieces, and in each and all the same excellent impression was produced on the audience and the same sense of disappointment conveyed to the judicious *dilettante*. Mr. Bull's writings and his execution are on a plane. The former remind one of the singular contest known to the readers of "Alice in Wonderland" as a "caucus race," in which the competitors begin running where they please and in whatever direction they choose, and finally stop when and where they are inclined to. They are absolutely devoid of shape, and consist of a series of the simplest tricks of execution, which, however, are performed with an air of great solemnity and conviction. Brusque transitions from the highest to the lowest string and vice versa; brief and sketchy runs, executed with a refreshing daintiness of delivery; exaggerated adagios in which jerky bowing does duty for the passion to be expressed legitimately by quality of tone only; an occasional passage in which the melody is carried on under a trill on the adjoining string; and a few scratchy harmonics make up the sum total of Mr. Bull's works. They recall to us the plays written by aged actors who are devoid of imagination and ingenuity, but whose experience of "telling business"—such, for example, as closing a door in a man's face—is used to advantage in the preparation of a dramatic *olla podrida*. Mr. Bull has long since discovered what simple feats were impressive, and these he accomplishes in violin-compositions, written *ad hoc*. Thus his execution is adapted to his music and his music to his execution. Neither, however, are agreeable themes to handle critically, and we shall not make further reference to either. Many influences more hurtful to art than Mr. Bull's have been exercised, and, hence, it is not without pleasure that we once again allude to the success which still crowns his efforts. Mme. Essipoff, who appeared with him last evening, was received with less din, but with real cordiality, notwithstanding. Mindful of the character of her listeners, the charming pianist interpreted pieces of an easily appreciable nature—five of Mendelssohn's sweetest "Lieder ohne Worte" and Leschetzki's "Chant des Pêcheurs," while a ballad by Chopin, Liszt's "Etude de Concert," in D, and a "Danse Tcherkesse,"—a barbaric number from Rubinstein's opera, "The Demon,"—were given for the benefit of more thoughtful music-lovers. Both Mme. Essipoff and Mr. Bull will figure together in one more concert, which will occur on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bull is a singular *individualité*, to use a French term which has no exact equivalent in our own tongue, and no one should fail to hear him once, at any rate.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The sale of season tickets for the approaching Wagner Festival at the Academy of Music is to begin on Monday next. Seats for the series of six performances will be sold, it is understood, for $12 each.

MISS EMMA THURSBY.

PROBABLE TERMINATION OF HER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE TRUSTEESS OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE—HER DESIRE TO VISIT EUROPE.

The members of the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle feel much disappointment at the prospective loss from their choir of the talented young soprano Miss Emma Thursby. Miss Thursby has been a member of the choir for the past two years, and has made such rapid progress in her musical studies, as to desire to visit London and the Continent for one season at least. Her engagement at the Tabernacle will terminate on May 1 next, and all the entreaties of the Music Committee of that church to induce her to renew her engagement for another year have proved unavailing. A rumor has gained considerable currency that the withdrawal of Miss Thursby was due to a disagreement between that lady and the Music Committee of the Tabernacle in regard to the amount of salary which she should receive, it being claimed that Miss Thursby demanded $5,000, while the Music Committee refused to give her but $3,000. This statement is denied both by Miss Thursby and the committee as absurd and without the slightest foundation. Miss Thursby yesterday stated to a TIMES reporter that her relations with the Music Committee of the Broadway Tabernacle had always been of the most harmonious character. She had long had a desire to visit London, and when she made her engagement with the committee last May she had determined to make the transatlantic trip this season. She now finds that the musical season in London commences about March 1, and would be terminated before her engagement here would be at an end, consequently she is compelled to defer her cherished plan until another year, after all. Miss Thursby has received an offer from a manager to sing in oratorio during the remainder of this season in Boston, and in St. Louis, and other Western cities, while the Music Committee of the Broadway Tabernacle desire her services in their choir for the six or eight months prior to her departure for Europe. She now has both projects under consideration. Should she accept the offer to sing in the church she would be free to accept engagements to sing at concerts during the week, but should she accept an engagement from a manager he would doubtless decline to allow her to accept an engagement to sing in a church on Sundays. She proposes to decide upon a definite course during the coming week.

Mr. Philip Van Valkenburgh, a member of the Music Committee of the Broadway Tabernacle, stated that there had never been any disagreement between the Music Committee and Miss Thursby in regard to her salary. The only question with them was whether she would sing at all or not. Miss Thursby was liked by every member of the congregation as a talented singer and had the friendship and esteem of all with whom she had become acquainted in private life. He understood that Miss Thursby was unsettled as to whether she would go abroad next Summer, or remain in this City. The committee had re-engaged the other three members of the choir, and had also had on trial several applicants for Miss Thursby's position, but thus far they had been unable to secure a singer who could, in their judgment, supply her place.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day proceedings were commenced to oust Messrs. Torrance and King, Receivers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The hearing of the case will take some days, and many and able counsel are retained by either side.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

LABOR STRIKES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE EMPLOYES OF RAILROAD, GAS, AND OTHER COMPANIES TO BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE—THE SUBJECT BEFORE A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE — SEVERAL EXCELLENT BILLS PRESENTED BY CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The Boston and Maine Railroad strike was brought into prominence again to-day by the legislative hearing upon the subject. Mr. George T. Angell submitted a bill to the committee making the offenses of leaving engines or trains abruptly, or failing to draw trains on connecting roads, punishable by fines varying from $300 to $1,000. Railroad Commissioner Adams then submitted bills covering the whole ground as follows:

First—Providing, that whoever obstructs, or causes to be obstructed, any engine or carriage on any railroad, or shall aid or assist therein, or shall willfully abandon the same, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison or House of Correction not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding $500.

Second—Punishing any taking of tools or appliances pertaining to any locomotive or carriage with intent to delay the same by imprisonment in the State Prison or House of Correction not exceeding three years, or by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Third—Any person who alone, or in pursuance as furtherance of an agreement or combination with others to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a dispute or controversy between a gas, telegraph, or railroad company and its employes or workmen, shall use violence or intimidate, with intent to compel such person against his will to do or abstain from doing any act which such person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, or shall induce or endeavor, or attempt to induce such persons to leave the employ and service of such corporation by bribery, or in any manner or by any means, with intent thereto to further the object of such combination, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the County Jail or House of Correction not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding $500.

Fourth—Any person in the employ of a railroad corporation who shall, in furtherance of the interest of either party to a dispute between another railroad corporation and its employes, refuse to aid in moving the cars of such other corporation, a train made up in whole or in part of the cars of such corporation over the tracks of the corporation, or refuses to aid in loading or discharging such cars, in violation of his duty as such employe, shall be subject to imprisonment in a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding $500.

In support of the bills Mr. Adams briefly addressed the committee, taking the ground that the community has a right to have its railroads operated, and operated safely; that the rights of the public are paramount to those of either corporation or employes. Mr. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, said they objected to but one clause of the bill—that relating to the drawing of the trains of another corporation while one corporation was in trouble. Mr. C. F. Choate, counsel for the road, and Mr. Arthur then had a discussion about the ability of the new engineers, which brought out much feeling on both sides. Mr. Adams closed the hearing by stating that the Commissioners believed the road to be rather safer now than before the strike. Everything on the line remains quiet.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY.

A BALTIMORE SERVANT CHARGED WITH A GRAVE CRIME—THE USE OF SULPHUR IN THE BREAKFAST MUFFINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—This morning an attempt was made by Hannah Frey (colored,) a servant in the family of R. W. Eddings, Esq., of No. 92 Carrollton-avenue, to take the lives of the whole family by poison. Mr. Eddings, who is in the Adams Express Company's service, made the following statement to the Police Justice: At breakfast Mrs. Eddings detected the smell of sulphur about the muffins; all of the family partook of them, but soon after became deathly sick. A physician was immediately summoned. Mrs. Eddings and her two children were found to be dangerously ill, and still remain in that condition.

GAMBLING IN CALIFORNIA.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION DISCOVERED—HOW THE DEPUTY TAX COLLECTOR OF MONTEREY COUNTY DISPOSED OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Some weeks ago the burning of the Court-house of Monterey County, at Salina, was telegraphed. Investigation since conducted by the local authorities, with the aid of a San Francisco detective, show that the building was fired for the purpose of destroying the records and covering a defalcation in the Tax Collector's office, amounting to about $20,000. It has been proved to a reasonable certainty that most of the money had been gambled away by W. M. Ramsey, Deputy Collector, and that a number of prominent citizens of Salina, including certain county officials, have been winning it. Collector M. A. Castro has resigned. Ramsey was locked up, and is awaiting examination, and several prominent citizens were arrested for complicity. The detectives intimate that a strong ring exists among the county officials and others; that they have been plundering the public for a long time, and that many of the officials are doing everything in their power to defeat the ends of justice, including County Judge Webb. The ring have a number of desperate characters in their interest ready to further their purposes either by perjury or violence. There is great excitement among the citizens, who claim it is their intention to use every legal means to bring the offenders to justice.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building No. 68 Cortlandt-street, on the north-west corner of Washington-street, occupied by D. D. Griswold, manufacturer of toilet soap. The fire is said to have originated from the boiling over and ignition of a pot of grease used in the manufacture of the soap, and the flames spread so rapidly that the employes experienced considerable difficulty in making their escape from the building. One boy, named John Brooks, of No. 301 Monroe street, was severely burned about the head and face. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his injuries were examined, and he was subsequently taken home. The loss of Griswold is estimated at $5,000, and he is insured for $1,000 in the Buffalo and Germania Companies. The third floor of the premises was unoccupied. The second floor is occupied by Dr. C. C. Moore, pill manufacturer; loss, $1,500; no insurance. The ground floor is occupied by Thomas McBurney as a liquor store; loss, $1,000 by water. A. W. Harris, dealer in oils, at No. 70 Cortlandt-street, sustains a slight loss by water. The building was damaged to the amount of $3,000.

A fire at Adams, N. Y., yesterday morning destroyed the *Herald* newspaper office and the head-quarters of the Masonic Lodge. The fire originated in the printing office, cause unknown. Loss about $5,000; fully insured in North-American, Royal, and Hartford Fire Association.

The Union School-house at New-Philadelphia, Ohio, was totally burned yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000; insured for $15,000 in the following companies: Columbiana, $5,000; Knox, $5,000; Home, of New-York, $2,000; Richland, $3,000.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the building No. 90 Anstreet, occupied by Samuel Stoddard, stereotyper. Damage to stock and building, $900.

A building in Rockland, Me., owned by Spofford & Small, and occupied by several parties, was burned Tuesday night. Loss $6,000; partially insured.

The paper mill of James Gilmore, at East Lee, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about $10,000; fully insured.

The Masonic Hall at North Attleboro, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $20,000; insured for $14,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape May reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The Captain and crew of the steamtug Corinne, of New-York, from Norfolk to New-York, landed at Station No. 39, one mile north of Cape May, at 5 o'clock this morning. The tug at 2 o'clock this morning struck a sunken wreck, with Hereford light bearing north-west, six miles distant, and sunk immediately." He also reports that "the schooner Hannie Westbrook, reported ashore north of Hereford Inlet Feb. 24, has hailed, been stripped of her sails and rigging, and will be sold at public sale."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British bark Anglia, Capt. Downie, from Amsterdam Feb. 22, for New-York, was burned off Orfordness, Suffolk, on Monday last. The crew landed at Ramsgate.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH CRIMINAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Frank Ford was arrested in this city to-day on the strength of a dispatch from London charging him with stealing 20 New South Wales bonds, valued at £1,000, from his employer, Arthur T. Hewitt, solicitor, London, and subsequently forging the name of J. Noel Wellman to enable him to dispose of five of them to the London Joint Stock Bank. He was taken before the United States District Court and committed to await the arrival of extradition papers from Washington.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

THE NUMBER OF SLAVES AND FREE BLACKS—THE LABOR SUPPLY—A MISSION TO MEXICO—ARREST OF AN ASSASSIN.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Official figures show that in the year 1870 there were in the island of Cuba 363,000 slaves; in 1873, 287,000, and in 1876, 199,000. The number of free blacks in the island in 1873 was 26,000; in 1874, 50,000; in 1875, 75,000, and in 1876, 84,000. The free blacks in four jurisdictions where no census could be taken are estimated at 6,000. Treating upon the subject of labor supply, the *Voz de Cuba* says: "Señor Augustin Arguelles, an ex-member of the Cortes, passed through Havana last week on his way from Mexico, where it is understood he has been on a mission closely allied with the problem of supplying labor to Cuba. This mission was confided to him by royal order in September, 1875. It appears that he has completely succeeded, and takes with him information of the greatest importance, which will be published when he arrives in Madrid." The *Voz* adds: "This mission has filled us with hopes. Chinese colonization must turn out badly, because we have nothing in common with the Chinese. Colonists from Mexico are welcomed because they are docile and Catholics."

The Police have captured Angel Urzua, alias Gutterres, who, in 1874, assassinated in Madrid the widow of Gen. Pierrad.

THE RAILROAD DEBT OF MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 28.—A bill has passed both branches of the Minnesota Legislature for adjusting the old railroad mortgage debt against the State. This debt consists of $2,275,000 in State bonds loaned to defaulting railroad companies in 1859, bearing 7 per cent. interest for 18 years, but little of which has ever been paid. Selah Chamberlain is holder of nearly half of these bonds, and he made a proposition to the State to accept new State bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest for the old Minnesota bonds, at the rate of $1,600 in new bonds for each $1,000 of old ones, thus making considerable reduction in overdue interest. It is supposed that all other holders of old bonds will gladly offer the same terms, as half a million acres of Internal Improvement lands belonging to the State will be used to pay the interest on the new bonds, and also to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. This proposition for adjusting this old debt against the State on this basis will be submitted to the people for their ratification on the first Tuesday in June, and as it passed both branches of the Legislature almost unanimously, it is thought the popular vote will be recorded in favor of this important measure.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colima, which arrived here this morning from Panama and Mexican ports, brings intelligence that on the 15th inst. Gen. Vicente Jiminez, with 2,600 men of the Diaz Army, entered Acapulco and took possession of that post in the name of President Diaz. There was no opposition. It is reported that the sentiments of the people, which were in favor of Iglesias, had changed. Gen. Alberez, who remains true to Iglesias, has a small Army in the interior of Sinaloa, estimated from 500 to 1,500 strong. This force confines its efforts to harassing the forces of Diaz in that State. A portion of the command occupy an intrenched position in the mountains, about 30 miles from the coast, whence they occasionally make a raid on the coast towns. Diaz's army is making preparations for a vigorous campaign against them. All the States on the Pacific now acknowledge Diaz. The Commandant of Acapulco, Col. Lepetique, upon the advent of Diaz's army, boarded the Colima with a few servants and came to this city.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Executive Committee to make arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies held a meeting to-night, and decided that it was inexpedient to hold an inauguration ball, but in lieu thereof determined upon a grand torch-light procession and illumination at night. It is expected that 15,000 torches will be in line, and Pennsylvania-avenue, from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion, will be brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights. The private buildings along the avenue will also be illuminated. The Presidents of the various civic organizations throughout the country proposing to take part in the inauguration procession, are requested at once to communicate with Alexander K. Shepherd, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Post Office Box No. 342, giving the name of their association or club, the number of men they will muster, and the time they will arrive in Washington, so that proper assignment in line may be made.

The following information concerning the affairs of Louisiana is furnished by Col. E. A. Burke, who represents the Nicholls Government in this city. There has been no bargain between the Nicholls Government and the Republican authorities concerning the election of a United States Senator. The Legislature of Louisiana will elect whomsoever they see fit at an extra session. There has been great anxiety on the part of friends of Louisiana to ascertain if assurances of non-interference with Nicholls' Government would be adhered to by Mr. Hayes in the event of his inauguration, and satisfactory guarantees have been given assuring the permanent establishment of the Nicholls Government. On the other hand, the Legislature of Louisiana and Mr. Nicholls have guaranteed peace and order and equal justice to black and white citizens, with full protection to the colored people in all their rights and privileges, and no persecution of Republicans for past political conduct, but no immunity for crime. The announcement of the President's intention to withdraw troops from Packard's support was independent of any agreement, and was simply in accordance with his well-known views. Representative Gibson's name has been improperly associated with the supposed bargain. He has been quite ill for some days past. There is no agreement, Col. Burke adds, inconsistent with the honor or dignity of President Grant, Gov. Hayes, or the people of Louisiana.

Señor Don Ignacio Zentano Gana, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili, died in this city last evening.

U. S. Grant, Jr., was to-day admitted to practice in the courts of the District.

A KIDNAPPED BOY FOUND.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 28.—A boy named Charles Frederick Brink was found at the depot here to-day. He said he was abducted three months ago by a man with whom he has since traveled in the capacity of assistant beggar. The man abandoned him to-day. The boy says he lived at No. 206 Kent-street, Brooklyn. He is about 13 years of age. He is now in charge of Superintendent of the Poor McGonigal.

LETTER FROM MR. BOUTWELL.

The Massachusetts papers print a letter from Senator Boutwell, of that State, written in acknowledgment of the complimentary resolution recently adopted by members of its Legislature. He says: "I cannot be otherwise than grateful for the many opportunities I have had of taking part in the public affairs, and especially for the opportunity of sharing in the deliberations of Congress at a time when the institutions of the country were undergoing important and beneficial alterations. The troubles through which we are passing are transitory, the difficulties which we now encounter will be removed speedily, and I cannot doubt that long before the close of this century the least favored of the people of the United States will be in the peaceful enjoyment of every blessing, privilege, and right which human governments can either bestow, defend, or assert. My faith in the capacity of the people for self-government is undiminished, and I trust that my zeal in defense of human rights is unabated. The after revolutionary struggle, through which we are now passing, should teach the country that lasting peace cannot be secured by concessions, when the question is between a stern defense of human rights on the one hand and the hope of quiet on the other. The Government has no just authority to purchase peace, even if it were possible to so purchase it, by a concession which endangers the rights of the humblest citizen. The Union has been saved, the Constitution of the country has been reformed, slavery has been abolished, and the elective franchise has been extended. One essential change alone remains to be accomplished. The country should recognize, and especially the inhabitants of the disturbed States should recognize, the equal rights of every citizen, without regard to his origin, birthplace, race or color. This and only this is asked of the heretofore dominant class of the South; this and nothing less than this will establish fraternal relations between different sections and different States of the Union. This and only this will enable the South to command that confidence and aid which are essential to the development of the vast natural resources of that portion of the Republic."

MR. CARR ON THE DEMOCRACY.

Hon. N. T. Carr, who succeeds the late Speaker Kerr in Congress, has written a letter in reply to one from a Vermont Democrat complimenting him upon his speech in which he denounced the Democrats who passed the Electoral bill and declared that to reject the results of the Commission now would be dishonorable. Mr. Carr says: "Your congratulatory letter is welcomely received. Being now surrounded by the supporters of the Electoral Commission on our side of the House, who now fully realize the fact that they have made an irretrievable blunder, but who are biting mad to be told of it in public, my situation is not the most desirable; and a word of comfort from one's political friends is very opportune. I am pleased, however, to assure you that your kind letter is but one of very many which have been sent me from all parts of the Union. Of course these men, who have piloted us upon the destructive reefs and wrecked us, will condemn me for having placed the responsibility of our defeat where it belongs, as will also the trucking press which has been controlled with no greater amount of brains, as your jaunty term it, but the masses of the Democracy who think for themselves will soon discover who are true to their best interest."

TILDEN'S BANK ACCOUNT.

The editor of the Albany *Journal*, in a letter to his paper written in Washington, Feb. 26, says: "Let me give you the real facts. In obedience to the summons a transcript of Mr. Tilden's bank account was brought to Washington. A few of his friends knew what it was. One of them went to Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, and to other leading Democratic managers, and said: 'This account will show nothing but debits, credits, and dates; but that is enough; to let it out would be a great public scandal; it must be suppressed.' It was not difficult to understand such a warning. Of course the account did not actually describe to what purposes the money was applied; bank accounts never do; but the drafts and the dates, fitting other known events, told the story as clearly as if it had been written in full. For example, suppose the account shows that Mr. Tilden drew $8,000 on the day that $8,000 was sent to Oregon, wouldn't the connection be irresistible? I do not know that the account shows this, but I do know that Mr. Tilden's representative said the dates and debits and credits would involve a disgraceful scandal and must be suppressed. It was the case of Tweed's Broadway Bank account over again. The Democratic managers saw the point; the investigation was arrested

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	53	Moss, bales	113
Beeswax, pks.	4	Oil, bbls.	357
B. E. Peas, bags	60	Spirits Turp., bbls.	90
Beans, bbls.	531	Tar, bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	4,893	Resin, bbls.	518
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	300	Oil-cake, pks.	200
Copper, pkgs.	28	Oil-cake, bbls.	228
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	111	Beef, pkgs.	150
Eggs, bbls.	2,695	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,193
Flour, bbls.	6,852	Grease, pkgs.	176
Wheat, bushels	6,400	Lard, pkgs.	94
Corn, bushels	32,533	Lard, kegs	30
Oats, bushels	33,097	Stearine, pkgs.	130
Rye, bushels	525	Butter, pkgs.	2,227
Malt, bushels	2,800	Cheese, pkgs.	798
Barley, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pkgs.	221
Peas, bushels	75	Dressed Hogs, No.	488
Grass-seed, bags	37	Pet-nuts, bags	705
Corn-meal, bbls.	810	Peanuts, pkgs.	87
Corn-meal, bags	200	Rice, pkgs.	142
Oat-meal, bbls.	102	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	881
Hemp, bales	35	Starch, bbls.	285
Hops, bales	83	Shorts, bags	122
Hides, No.	3,111	Sponge, bales	12
Hides, bales	675	Tobacco, hhds.	190
Hair, bales	16	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	917
Leather, sides	10,047	Whiskey, bbls.	2,244
Lead, pigs	930	Wool, bales	78
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	2,480		

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive, but steady. Sales, 814 bags by the Abby Clifford, and 772 bags by T. H. Armstrong on private terms. An arrival of 7,900 bags by the Nancy Smith, just in, was previously sold on private terms....Receipts of Rio and Santos here during the week ending to-day, 29,019 bags; sales, 19,443 bags....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 31,383 bags; at the outports, 6,147 bags; and afloat and loading for the United States, 63,852 bags, of which 30,870 bags are for New-York....Other kinds have been in very moderate demand at about previous prices....The regular movement has been unusually small up thus: 2,706 bags Maracaibo, 938 bags Laguayra, 252 bags San Domingo, and 347 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range....Stock of other kinds in first hands here, including this morning, 7,588 bags and 16,200 mats, of which 16,200 mats Java, 3,502 bags San Domingo, 1,428 bags Maracaibo, 1,004 bags Jamaica, 562 bags Costa Rica, 540 bags Laguayra, 262 bags Mexican, 204 bags Savanilla, and 50 bags Laguayra....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 19¼c.@19¾c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20¾c.; good, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@20¼c.; gold....Java invoices, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18¾c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla at 18¾c.@20c.; Angostura, 19c.@20c., and San Domingo, 16¾c.@17c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day for early delivery at unchanged quotations.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 10 11-16c.@10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.@12c.; Middlings, 12¾c.@12¾c., ordinarily reported, for prompt delivery, of 372 bales, (of which 45 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And, for forward delivery, the dealings have been less extensive, opening strong, but subsequently receding, closing steady.....Sales have been reported since our last of 60,100 bales, of which 15,200 bales were on last evening, and 44,900 bales to-day, with 6,800 bales on the spot, on the basis of Middling, with a March options closing at 12¾c. @12 9-32c.; April, 12¾c.; May, 12 11-16c.; June, 12 27-32c.; July, 12 15-16c.@13 1-32c.; August, 13c.; September, 12¾c.@13 1-16c.; October, 12 7-16c.@12¾c.; November, 12 9-32c.@12 11-32c.; December, 12 9-32c.@12 11-32c. ℔ lb., showing an irregular market, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,893 bales, and at the shipping ports, 10,979 bales, against 11,571 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 48,783 bales, against 59,517 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,539,664 bales, against 3,462,793 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding cotton year....Consolidated exports, (four days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 30,906 bales; to the Continent, 7,579 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 182,471 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 875,250 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alx.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Good Ordinary	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Low Middling	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Low Mid.	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Good Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Strict Good Mid.	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Fair	14	14	14⅛	14⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 5-16	Low Middling	11¾
Strict Good Ord.	10 15-16	Middling	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour met with very slow sale to-day, and quoted heavy throughout, the actual dealings indicating, in many instances, a further decline of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl.....sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, at $3@$6 50; Sour Flour at $1 25@$6 50; poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5, chiefly at $4 50@$4 85 for fair to choice; ordinary to choice superfine Western, $5 50@$5 90, with up to $6 asked for very choice; standard to good Extra State, $5 85@$6 10, (with very inferior in odd lots, at lower figures down to $4 70@$5 75;) good to choice do. sold $6 10@$6 30; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 60@$6 90 for good to strictly choice, do. for South America, at $7 05@$8 25 for very good to fancy, do. for the Domestic market, on the basis of standard Extra State,) quoted wholly nominal; common to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6 10, (with very inferior, in small lots, down to $5 70;) and Trade and Family Extra at disproportionately modified prices....Included in the sales have been 2,350 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,050 bbls. were City Mills; 750 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 400 bbls. Patent Extras, do.; 475 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, at $7 25@$7 85;) 325 bbls. superfine, and 300 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour in light demand at drooping rates; sales of 750 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $7 25@$8 25.....Rye Flour, 400 bbls. sold, chiefly on the basis of $4 90@$5, for fair to strictly choice superfine State. ....Corn-meal dull and heavy; sales reported of 450 bbls., in lots, including Yellow Western, at $2 75@$3, and Brandywine, at $3 35@$3 40.....And Corn-meal, in bags, 2,350 bags, mostly coarse stock, at $1 05@$1 10, mostly at $1 07½ for City, $1 04 for Western, and 95c. for Baltimore....Buckwheat Flour dull; sales confined to very small lots at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—A further decline was quoted in spring Wheat values, quite generally of 1@2c. ℔ bushel, on fresher offerings, with a very limited demand from shippers, as well as millers. And Winter Wheat was neglected and unsettled.....sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bushels, including No. 2 Chicago spring, 8,000 bushels, in store, for export, at $1 38, and about 2,200 bushels, afloat, for milling, at $1 39; ungraded Spring, 16,000 bushels very good, (sailed about New-York to-day,) at $1 43; and, also, 9,000 bushels inferior, in store, at $1 20 ℔ bushel; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, quoted at $1 41 bid, and $1 43 asked.....Corn has been moderately dealt in for home use and export, at a further slight decline.....Sales here have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, including New-York No. 3 at 57c.@57½c., closing at 57¼c.; New-York Steamer Mixed at 58c.@58½c., mainly at the latter rate for new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 58c.@58½c.; New-York steamer Yellow, 400 bushels, at 58½c.; Southern White, 6,000 bushels, on private terms, quoted at from 60c.@63c.; Southern Yellow, 2,000 bushels, from stock, at 57c.@58c.; and Western, 12,000 bushels, (nominal,) at 58c.@61c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago, in store, quoted nominal at 55c.@59c.; afloat at 60c.@61c., but bids ruling lower, with sales in transit of the week reported at 110 loads, in store, but without particulars.....And for forward delivery, market here dull and nominal. And for early delivery at Philadelphia, sales reported of 100,000 to 135,000 bushels mixed Western, part at 55½c.@56c., mostly to shippers.....Of strictly prime State Rye 6,000 bushels, in store, sold at 91c. for export; market firm, several bins having been reported at 94c., and Barley quiet within yesterday's range.....Barley-malt sales were reported of 12,000 bushels strictly prime No. 1 Canada, new crop, afloat, at $1 20, cash, and 700 bushels very choice six-rowed State at $1 05, three months' credit; market heavy.....Oats in more active demand, chiefly for local trade account, at somewhat steadier rates.....Sales reported of 82,500 bushels, including White Western at 45c.@50c. for inferior to choice mixed, 50,000 bushels, afloat, at 45,000 bushels, at 45c.) Mixed Western, car lots, at 40c.@45c., as to quality, (of which 1,000 bushels poor, in store, at 42c.) No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, two lots, equal to 1,000 bushels, at 46½c., and Mixed Western, ordinary to choice, within the range of 52c.@57c., (of which 3,500 bushels about prime at 55½c.) fancy do. at 58c. bid; Mixed State at 53c.@55c. for fair to prime; New-York No. 2 White, 9,000 bushels, at 58c.; New-York No. 3 White at 45½c.@.....; New-York No. 1, 5,200 bushels, at 53¾c.; New-York No. 2, 1,500 bushels, at 47½c.; New-York Rejected, odd lots, at 42c.; New-York Extra White wanted; quoted at 57c. bid; and New-York No. 1 White, 58c. bid.....And for March delivery, New-York No. 2 White further sought after; quoted at 47c.....Feed was in moderate demand and quoted lower, on liberal offerings of most grades.....We quote 40 to 50 lb. at 32½@32¾c., selling mostly at $19 50@$20, (2,100 bags;) 50 to 80 lb. at $20@$21 50, (900 bags sold, chiefly at $21@$21 50;) 100 lb. at $21 50@22½. Rye Feed at $21@$22; Sharps at $23@$25.....seeds very quiet; quoted as before; 40 bags good State Clover sold @15½c.....Bale hay has been moderately sought after, with selling qualities quoted at 65c.@75c., and rebailing qualities at 70c.@75c., and for fine lots for very choice, ℔ 100 lb.; Clover, 60c.@70c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c.....Straw has been in comparatively limited demand, including Rye Straw at 55c.@60c., and Wheat at 65c.@75c.; Oat 55c.@60c. ℔ 100 lb.....Stocks of Linseed at New-York, 104,900 bags Calcutta, and 19,300 bags Bombay; at Boston, 3,500 bags Calcutta.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been steady and fairly dealt in, quoted on the reduced basis of $1 90@$2 for common to good Strained, ℔ 280 lb. Sales 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 00; and 1,000 bbls. G to K at $2 30@$3.....Tar and Pitch have been quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine in fair demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at the close at 39c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Inactive; quoted at 10c. in bulk, and 12¼c. in shipping order.....Refined has been in comparatively light demand; quoted at 15c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20c.....City Naphtha quoted at 12c.....At Philadelphia and Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 15c.

PROVISIONS—Under more encouraging advices from Chicago a much more confident temper was apparent in the local market for Mess Pork, and Western Steam Lard, and notably so for the latter. Western Mess Pork here has been more sought after for early delivery, and quoted stronger. .....Offerings limited.....Sales reported of 60 bbls. including unInspected, at $13 75, and inspected at $15 @$15 87½.....Other kinds quoted nominally as before.....Beef quiet.....Beef Hams in moderate demand and steady.....Cut-meats in fair request, with sales reported of 450 bbls. in lots, including Yellow Western, at $2 75@$3, and Brandywine at $3 35@$3 40.....And Corn-meal, in bags, 2,350 bags, mostly coarse stock, at $1 05@$1 10, mostly at $1 07½ for City, $1 04 for Western, and 95c. for Baltimore....Buckwheat Flour dull; sales confined to very small lots at unchanged prices.

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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, approaching to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to be north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., March 7 | PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21
ALGERIA, WED., March 14 | CHINA....WED., March 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line have the highest testimonials recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, at 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $33.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
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BIMONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall), First-class mail-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ALPS.....Feb. 28
ETNA.....March 15

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....March 14

Superior first-class passage and accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 20 EAST RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 7
JULE STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....March 7

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers' checks and bills of lading issued at the company's offices of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $75, $80, and $70. Second cabin accommodations, return tickets, $110. $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24th-st., Hoboken.
HECKAR.....Sat., March 3 | WESER.....Sat., March 17
AMERICA.....Sat., March 10 | MOSEL.....Sat., March 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....50 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

California, March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia, March 10, 2 P. M. | Bolivia, March 24, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia...March 10, 2 P. M. | Hiawatha...March 24, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amounts at current rates. Company's Nos. 20 and 21 North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (Eng.) to land Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with:
*ST. LAURENT.....Wednesday, March 7, 11 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, March 10, P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Mar. 3, 7½ A. M. | Spain, March 10, 1 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Thursday, March 1
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
FALKENAU & SONS, 353, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....March 1 | HERMANN.....March 15
HAMMONIA.....March 8 | WERRAND.....March 22

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RONALD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agent.
No. 2 Bowling Green. No. 61 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

Merchants' Steam-ship Line to Brazil.

FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA.

Steam-ship CASSINI will sail about MARCH 1. Rates of passage and freight have been fixed on a low basis. For further information apply to the agent,
E. B. BORLAND, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country; excellent City references. Call at No. 201 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th-av., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welch Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good reference. Call, for two days, in fancy store, No. 328 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or general house-work, in a private family; has 13 months' references. Call at No. 112 East 119th-st., near 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 39th-st.; inquire in the tailor store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IS first class; no objections to wait on a lady or grown children; refers to best of families. Call, for two days, No. 234 West 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 240 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, also to help in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 227 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; chamber-work; will assist with washing and ironing; two years' reference from last place. Call for two days at 324 East 26th-st. Second floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 39th-st.; inquire in the tailor store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and sewing, or waiting; three years' reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 104 West 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—By two sisters; both good laundresses; will do the work of small family if required; no objections to the country; best of City references. Address C. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, fish, game, &c.; would prefer the country; perfectly understands milk and butter; first-class reference. Call or address No. 105 East 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington aves.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable Protestant girls, together or separate, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; excellent City references. Call at No. 686 3d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl; City or country; or do general house-work; good home to wages; excellent references. Address Lizzie, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two sisters; both good laundresses; will do the work of small family if required; no objections to the country; best of City references. Address No. 230 East 40th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; wish to live together; best City references. Call at No. 40 East 25th-st., near Madison-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a large family; prefers going to the country; first-class reference. Call at No. 234 West 27th-st.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING IF required.—By an excellent cook and baker; understands all kinds; good City reference. Address H. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman; understands French and American cooking; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 124 West 24th-st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR DO GENeral House-work.—By a girl; does up linen very nicely. City or country; good reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable person as experienced cook; first-class laundress; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 153 East 43d-st., one stairs up.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good City reference from the best families in the City. Call at No. 136 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD PLAIN Protestant cook, to a small family; City or country; excellent City reference. Address M., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THOROughly understands all branches; a first-class baker; five years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 West 47th-st., Room No. 4.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; best City reference. Address N. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in small portion of the washing; well recommended. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., top floor front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent woman; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 124 West 33d-st., basement, back.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook and baker; no objections to any part of the country; best references. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., basement.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; WILL AScist with washing and ironing in a small family; understands all kinds of baking; City reference. Call at No. 345 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; bread and biscuits baked; willing and obliging. City references. Call at No. 571 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A GOOD baker; no objection to assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 325 East 54th-st., top floor front room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 215 East 29th-st., first floor, room No. 3.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; excellent plain cook; would do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman, to a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 128 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT IN all its branches; best reference. Call at No. 163 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 585 3d-av.; third bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at 38 West 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 33d-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist with coarse washing. Call at present employer's, No. 110 East 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook; good City reference preferred; good references. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman; willing to do house-work; no objection to country. Call at No. 214 West 54th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; good reference. Call at No. 138 West 49th-st., in laundry.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, by the week; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and sewing on machine; terms moderate; reference given. Call at No. 418 4th-av., in store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY JUST broke up housekeeping, to keep house for a good old gentleman; reference; would go to the country; no children. Call at No. 641 Hudson-st., second floor, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LONE WIDOW WITHout incumbrance, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or to do light house-work and sew. Address S. A., Box No. 206 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS working housekeeper; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 718 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small family, or upstairs work, and assist with the washing and sewing; has good reference from her last place. Call at 436 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., over paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best reference. No. 161 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 832 10th-av., entrance in 55th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 12 Abingdon-square, between 12th and Bank sts.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a young woman, either as lady's maid and seamstress or as chamber-maid and seamstress; is handy; will be highly recommended as to character and capability. Can be seen at house of present employer, No. 103 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant; understands ladies' hair-dressing; no objection to light chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—IS AN EXCELLENT HAIRdresser and dress-maker; has the best of reference. Address G., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; best City reference. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 48 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best reference. Address N. M., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Laundress; willing to assist with the chamber-work; the best of City reference. Call at No. 422 West 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 796 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVate family; two and a half years' reference from last place. Can come to 2 as market. No. 1,268 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, OR Young girl assist with chamber-work; best City reference of over six years; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 280 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family, with excellent City references. Call or address No. 150 West 54th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; will assist with chamber-work; best reference. Call at No. 245 West 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; has best City reference. Call at No. 234 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Girl, as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 325 East 35th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; five years' City reference. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st.

MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN MAID, speaking several languages. Call or address No. 141 5th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, one French and the other American, as nurse and seamstress; good sewers by hand and by machine; willing to do light chamber-work in a first-class family; good references. Address M. S., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman to take care of a baby; can do all kinds of plain sewing and embroidery; City or country; City references. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse or wait on an invalid lady; is competent in either capacity; best of City reference. Address K. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, for a young girl of 16 years, to attend on children or do light house-work; she can sew neatly, and is willing and obliging, and of German parentage. Apply at No. 220 Madison-av., Thursday, before 1 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly bringing a baby up on the bottle; excellent City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., rear building; no objection to the country.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl; would be willing to assist with chamber-work; best of City reference. Call or address No. 25 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of infant from birth; three and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Welsh Protestant, or to do house-work in a small family; best reference. Call, for two days, in fancy store, No. 328 West 16th-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A respectable young girl as nurse; will have no objection to do chamber-work or washing; good City reference. Call at No. 222 East 29th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; SPEAKS GERman and English; to take care of children, and would assist in chamber-work; is a private family; City references. Address No. 217 East 6th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 210 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; WISHES to take care of grown children and do sewing; best references. Call at No. 405 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMAN as first-class nurse to take care of children and sew. Apply at No. 204 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN GIRL, with good references. Address M. B., care Mme. Valter, No. 204 West 17th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR to do light house-work. Call at No. 217 East 6th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN Seamstress in private family; understands all kinds of sewing, also dress-making; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; understands dress-making, trimming, and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing; by day or week; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address Seamstress, No. 308 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; UNderstands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; best of references. Call at 113 West 41st-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD family; references exchanged. Call at No. 205 East 63d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; five years' best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business thoroughly; would make herself useful. Call at No. 742 3d-av., 46th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL OF LONG experience and capability; can be highly recommended by her employers. Call at 163 East 44th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILL assist with chamber-work. City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th-st., near 6th-av., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS; FAMily or gentlemen's washing done in first-class style; contracts for washing made with schools, families, and hotels. Address A. Harris, Washington Laundry, No. 205 8th-av., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A PERSON TO GO OUT BY day to wash and iron and house clean; best references; disengaged four last days in the week. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st., one flight.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESMAN WANTED—FAMILIAR WITH MEchanical appliances, to sell on commission, in New-York and vicinity; to a competent man, exclusive privilege and liberal terms will be given.
CHAMION BELT HOOK CO., No. 87 Liberty-st.

MALES.

COOK.—IN A FAMILY, CLUB, OR HOTEL; IS A sober and honest man; wages moderate; understands every branch of cooking and confectionery department; best references. Call or address Francis Warlop, cook, at No. 2 East 15th-st., 5th-av.

COOK.—IN A HOTEL, RESTAURANT, OR RIVER steamboat; best Centennial reference. Address Lee Kong, No. 523 Pearl-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class coachman in a private family; aged 30; good-looking; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is strictly temperate; has seven years' best reference. For any further particulars call on last employer, No. 30 West 26th-st., or address S. L., No. 126 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; UNDERstands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; good groom; careful City driver; sober, honest, and trustworthy; wishes to go to country; seven years' best City reference from last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried, as coachman and gardener, to take charge of a gentleman's place; is fully competent, temperate, willing, and obliging; good reference. Address A. A. T., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no family; is a good groom and careful City driver; best of references; City or country; will be found willing and obliging. Address for two days J. Molt, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN in the country; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; sober, willing, and obliging; can be highly recommended. Address Thomas, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS household, (colored;) in City or country; first-class safe, experienced driver and most excellent groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; honest, willing, and obliging. Address F. Fox, Office of the Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Protestant man; German; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages and driving; also gardening; can milk; tend furnaces; sober and obliging; best City references. Address F. K., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A WELL EXperienced man; good groom and careful driver; strictly sober; understands gardening; can milk and tend furnace; and willing to make himself generally useful; very best reference. Address J. R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN; understands plain gardening; is sober and industrious, also a careful and safe driver; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address Coachman, No. 1,257 Broadway, corner 37th-st, harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver and good groom; understands the management and care of road horses; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call or address No. 521 5th-av., corner of 44th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man, no family; understands the business thoroughly; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place in country; good reference. Address Coachman, No. 6 Peace-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT; good appearance and address; fully competent for the business; understands gardening; can milk if required; excellent reference. Call or address, two days, J. A. Henderson, No. 326 9th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; English; first-class City reference. Apply or address H. J., No. 152 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS married man, (no family;) has long experience in care of horses and carriages; first-class City reference from former and late employer. Call or address J. L., care Gibson, saddler, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; Protestant; married; is also a good gardener; not afraid of work. Address William, No. 4 West 19th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SINGLE man; is a first-class groom and careful City driver; can milk and be generally useful; a steady place in the country preferred; good references. Address Coachman, Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; no objections to the country; first-class reference. Call or address for two days, Coachman, No. 140 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business; three and a half years' good City reference. Address H. M., No. 347 7th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—OR GENERally useful man, by a single, sober, steady man; three years' reference from last place. Address for three days, Box No. 476, Yonkers Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—UNDERstands both branches thoroughly; 12 years' reference from City and country. Call at store of last employer, W. C. Browning, No. 326 Broadway, for Robert.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISHMAN; six years the very best City reference; willing and obliging, and will be certified by his late employer. Call or address T. P., No. 3 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, whom he can highly recommend; married; no family; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., Box No. 113 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman or groom; can be well recommended. Call or address No. 8 West 24th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; ten years' City reference. Call or address D. C., No. 154 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; City or country; first-class reference from last employer. Address Oliver, Box 203 Times Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH A small family, as farmer, or would work a farm on shares; can keep all kinds of farmer's tools in repair; best reference given. Address C. Carlson, care of seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN Gardener; wife and one child; understands thoroughly hot-house, graperies, vegetables, laying out grounds; also, the management of a gentleman's place; has many years' experience, besides the best recommendation. Address Gardener, No. 876 Broadway, Bridgeman's.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; one child three years old; has the highest testimonials as to character and abilities; the advertiser is a man very trustworthy, and only a permanent and responsible situation accepted. Address I. Knight, New-Utrecht, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, with wife only; understands thoroughly hot house plants, grapes, flowers, and vegetable gardening; refers to present employer, P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, Conn., where he may be addressed—Henry Ullman; or at Siebrecht & Waldo's, florists, 37th-st. and 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD florist, fruit, and vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the management of a gentleman's place; has first-class reference from last employer. Address for two days, C., No. 114 Cedar-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business, including greenhouses, hot and cold graperies; has best City reference as being a practical gardener. Address Gardener, Box No. 239 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; (SCOTCH;) skillful and competent in the management of grapery, green, and rose houses, vegetables, &c.; first-class references. Call or address L. J., care Alfred Bridgeman, Esq., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, EDUcated in the Swedish Horticultural University, Sweden; best American and Swedish testimonials. Address A. W. Ekstrom, care of seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SCOTCH; skillful and competent in the management of grapery, green and rose houses; vegetables, &c.; first-class references. Call or address L. J., care of George Wilson, Esq., No. 1,203 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands vegetables, flowers, care of horses, and milking; willing and obliging. Address J. Smith, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SCOTCH, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches. Address C., care of James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

GARDENER.—

WHERE PEOPLE PUT MONEY

A SAVINGS BANK IN TROUBLE.

AN INJUNCTION SERVED ON THE OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN, OF MORRISANIA—THE SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT—HE RECOMMENDS THAT THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK BE WOUND UP—ITS LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Upon a written recommendation of the Superintendent of the Banking Department to the Attorney General, setting forth among other things that public confidence in the German Savings Bank of Morrisania is evidently lost, and that the character of the assets of the bank are such that, in his belief, the officers will not be able to meet the demands of the depositors, and from facts brought to his knowledge it will be for the best interest of its depositors that the affairs of the institution be wound up, he recommends that the Attorney General take the necessary legal steps to that end. In compliance with the above recommendations, the Attorney General obtained on Feb. 26 of Judge Yates, of Schenectady, an injunction restraining the officers of the bank from the exercise of any of its corporate rights or franchises, and notice of motion was yesterday served upon the officers of the bank. The motion will be made March 8 before Judge Landon at his chambers in the City of Schenectady, to have the injunction order perpetual, and for the appointment of a Receiver of the property and effects of the bank.

This bank is situated at corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, and was incorporated by the Legislature in the year 1868. It reported to the Bank Department, Jan. 1, 1869, aggregate resources of $96,656 55. The original officers were Rudolph Garrigue, President, and William Hoeland, Secretary. The greatest apparent prosperity of the institution was reached in the year 1874, at which time it reported resources in excess of 1630,000. The decline from that time to the present has been gradual but certain, though not until within the past month have the withdrawals been so great as to make it necessary for the bank to avail itself of the 60 day clause. About $50,000 have been withdrawn from the institution since the January report was made. The bonds and mortgages held by the bank are in the main good, though of the $172,750 loaned on these securities $30,650 are in arrears of interest six months or more. They have made but one new mortgage loan during the past year, and that was only $650 in amount. The mortgages conceled by the bank during the year aggregate $153,400. The institution reported Jan. 1, 1877, the sum of $64,855 55 invested in town bonds. Of this amount $49,370 55 are bonds of the town of Southfield. Litigation is at present pending as to the validity of these bonds, with a fair prospect of the final decision being in favor of the bondholders. The interest on these bonds is already in arrears more than three years. The balance of their town bonds are unquestionably good. The remaining stock investments are: Morrisania Steam-boat bond, cost $1,000; New-Jersey Midland Consolidated Railroad Company bonds, cost $6,400, and New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company bonds, cost $14,576. The other items of assets of the bank explain themselves. Below will be found the official report made by the bank, Jan. 1, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$172,750 00
Stock investments, viz.:		
Bonds of towns in this State, cost	$64,855 55	
Other stocks or bonds, cost	21,976 00	86,831 55
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by laws of 1875		60 00
Banking-house and lot at cost		46,495 11
Other real estate at cost		8,900 37
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		11,075 80
Cash on hand		2,596 60
Excess of market value of stock investment over cost		3,009 45
Interest due and accrued not in arrears six months		7,885 97
Interest due in arrears six months		927 00
Interest accrued on town of Southield bonds		8,328 83
Interest accrued on Midland Railroad bonds		1,468 32
Total resources		$350,329 00

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$209,237 79
Loans on stocks	19,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	20,000 00
Excess of assets over liabilities	12,091 21
Total liabilities	$350,329 00

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 2,537; number of accounts opened during the year 1876, 231; number of accounts closed during the year 1876, 642; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited for that period, $236,317 75; amount of deposits withdrawn during same period, $1,038,602 76; amount of interest credited to depositors for the year 1876, $19,263 29; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, Jan. 1, 1877, $4,927 84; average amount due each depositor Jan. 1, 1877, $128 04; market value of banking-house and lot, $46,500; market value of other real estate, $11,800; rate of interest paid depositors during past year, 6 per cent.

THE BOND-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

REPORT OF THE RECEIVER TO THE SUPREME COURT AT ALBANY—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TO DATE.

Mr. Willis S. Paine, Receiver of the Bond-street Savings Bank, has just presented his report of his proceedings since taking possession on Oct. 4, 1876, to date to the Supreme Court at Albany. The bank was originally chartered under the name of the Atlantic Savings Bank in April, 1860, and the name was subsequently changed to that of the Bond-street Savings Bank in June, 1873. It was stated to the Receiver when he took possession that there was due to depositors, as shown by the general ledger, $1,284,237 05. Subsequent adjustment showed that there was due depositors up to the time of the payment of the first dividend $1,288,360 81. The whole amount received from depositors was $14,160,398 31; the whole amount withdrawn by depositors, $14,148,149 47; interest credited depositors, $1,273,948 44.

EXHIBIT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR TO PAYMENT OF FIRST DIVIDEND OF 55 PER CENT.:

Receipts.

Collection of bonds and mortgages (principal)	$172,400 00
Collection of call loans	6,000 00
Interest	14,025 67
Sale of Government, city, and town bonds	534,521 66
Collected from depositors of the bank	37,251 38
Total	$764,198 71

Disbursements.

Withdrawn and set aside for incidental disbursements	$8,000 00
Taxes and insurance	3,578 05
On deposit, Dec. 30, with United States Trust Company	732,620 66
Total	$764,198 71

In addition to the above, the sum of $4,267 55, special deposits, was received after the Trustees had resolved to close the bank, which was returned by order of the court.

ASSETS OTHER THAN CASH.

Town Bonds.	
Montclair, N. J., par value	$40,000 00
Kearney, N. J., par value	5,000 00
Woodside, N. J., par value	18,000 00
Thompson, N. Y., par value	30,000 00
Shawangunk, N. Y., par value	9,000 00
Total	$102,000 00
Real Estate.	
New bank building, and lots Nos. 54 and 56 bond-street, a five-story iron structure, with basement and cellar. Cost, including interest and part of furniture and fixtures	$229,476 10
Old bank building and lots Nos. 180 Chatham-street and No. 62 New Bowery, valued by the bank officers at	55,000 00
Property at Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, valued by the bank officers at	20,000 00
Property in Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., valued by the bank officers at	23,736 05
House No. 144 Willow-street, Brooklyn, valued by bank officers at	25,000 00
Five houses on Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, Nos. 600, 602, 604, 606, and 608, cost, on bank's statement to Receiver	40,000 00
Total	$393,212 15

A suit brought by the Architectural Iron Works to recover $4,000 extra work alleged to have been done on the bank is now in progress. Two suits are now being carried on in the name of the bank to foreclose bonds and mortgages on property in this City and in Westchester County. The Receiver paid to the depositors during the month of January a dividend of 55 per cent., amounting to $647,126 20.

There is now in the credit of the Receiver in the United States Trust Company, not appropriated for any purpose by order of the court, $60,360 96. All of the bonds and mortgages collected to Feb. 1, and amounting to $197,650 have been paid in full, with interest. No foreclosure suits have yet been begun by the Receiver, and it is believed most of the remaining bonds and mortgages may be collected without legal proceedings. The assets now remaining will be converted from time to time as speedily as may be deemed for the best interest of depositors.

THE INSURANCE TANGLES.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE SUIT AGAINST THE NORTH AMERICA, THE UNIVERSAL, AND THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE COMPANIES.

There is considerable speculation in insurance circles regarding the real motive of the suit against the North America, the Universal, and the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies, and others instituted on Tuesday last in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Ethelbert Belknap, a policyholder in the first-named company, and the general impression which seems to prevail is that advantage is being taken of the strong feeling now existing against all life insurance companies to throw some of them into liquidation. Ex-Judge William H. Leonard, who was appointed Referee by Judge Pratt, called at the office of the North America Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street, on Tuesday afternoon, but in the absence of the President, Mr. Henry J. Furber, did not enforce his authority under the order of Judge Dykman to compel an examination. Later in the day, Mr. Furber yesterday stated, an order was procured from Judge Donohue in this City setting aside that portion of Justice Dykman's order relating to the appointment of the Referee until after the hearing on the order to show cause on Saturday next. An application was also made to Justice Dykman, in Brooklyn, yesterday, for a similar order.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

A TIMES reporter had an interview yesterday with ex-Gov. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey, the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, in relation to the affairs of that company. In relation to the statement that Mr. Fullerton, counsel for Noyes & Stedwell, had made an offer to compromise or settle the criminal prosecutions which have been instituted against them, Mr. Parker said that upon that point he was not at liberty to say anything. He understood, however, that every effort is being made to accomplish the arrest of the accused men. Mr. Benjamin Noyes, in whose possession the transferred assets of the New-Jersey Mutual are supposed to be, is in Washington. The Receiver said that he is very sanguine of securing the return of the assets. Among them are upward of $100,000 in United States bonds, which are negotiable. The rest of the assets are not negotiable, and would prove of no pecuniary benefit to any one except their rightful holders. The Receiver has in his hands only the $100,000 in securities deposited under the State law with the State authorities. If he succeeded in getting no more assets than that the policy-holders and others interested in the company will realize comparatively little of their investments.

THE BROOKLYN RING'S "CHARITIES."

FROM WHICH THE POOR GET LITILE BENEFIT—SECOND EDITION OF THE OLD MANAGEMENT—THE PRESENT SYSTEM CONDEMNED BY A COMMITTEE OF SUPERVISORS.

One of the chief sources from which the Democratic Ring in Kings County derived its power in the past was the patronage secured to it by the control of the Charity Commission. The amount expended annually by the department is almost $500,000, a large proportion of which is diverted from its proper channels by corrupt politicians. Some years ago, encouraged by past success, the then Charity Commissioners threw off all restraint of law, and awarded fraudulent contracts for supplies by which not only the tax-payers, but the unfortunate paupers were swindled. An investigation was instituted by a committee of the Board of Supervisors, and the scandalous revelations which followed aroused the people without regard to party. The Charity Commissioners were indicted, and three of them convicted. The convicted Commissioners appealed, and pending the appeal Gov. Tilden created for one of them a sinecure office in Kings County. Subsequently the conviction was reversed on a mere technicality, but when the convicted Commissioners sought to obtain the salary that would have been paid them had they remained in office from the time of their conviction until the expiration of their terms, they were hooted out of court. A public meeting was held, at which the commission was denounced. Last year a bill was introduced in the Legislature abolishing the commission as now constituted, and providing for the appointment of a non-partisan comission, to serve without salary. The bill passed the House, but when it came to the Senate met with a desperate opposition from Senator Jacobs and other agents of the Brooklyn Ring. It was finally passed at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of the day of the final adjournment, under a call of the Senate, rendered necessary by the absence of the Democrats, who sought to defeat the measure by leaving the Senate without a quorum. At the dictation of the Brooklyn Ring, Gov. Tilden vetoed the bill, and the Charity Commission, as at present organized, was permitted to remain in existence. That the present Commissioners are not an improvement on their convicted predecessors was made clear yesterday at a meeting of the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Supervisor Strong, Chairman of the committee, said they had already audited bills more than enough to consume the $15,000 provided in the deficiency bill now in the Legislature.

Supervisor Nathan reported that Charity Commissioner Midas, of the Fourth District, had at first directed his clerk to make out a list of persons supplied, amount of relief, and other details, but when applied to for information by him had counterman dated the order and directed the clerk to withhold the list. He also reported that in the Fifth District, when Supervisor Williamson had applied to Commissioner Storms for information it had been refused, and he himself then asked for the information, when Commissioner Storms refused him also, saying that there was no law which he found him to do what was asked. Suspecting from his double refusal that there was something wrong, he had made inquiries of people living in the town of Flatbush, and had ascertained that 192 tons of coal had been given out there, and of that quantity 13 tons had been given to tax-payers of the town.

Supervisor Williamson corroborated all that Supervisor Nathan had said as to his treatment by Commissioner Storms, and Supervisor Strong said that though there was no law to compel the information sought there was a public opinion not to be ignored.

Supervisor Nathan called up the resolution presented by Supervisor Strong at a previous meeting, condemning the Charity Commissioners for their neglect to record the names of visitors vouching for applicants, thus practically defeating the very object of the volunteer visitors' arrangement, and it was passed by a unanimous vote of the committee.

Supervisor Strong offered the following:

Resolved, That the truth of the declaration made by the people of this county at a public meeting held about a year ago, to the effect that the present system of charities in Kings County and the administration thereof had outlived their usefulness and ought to be abolished, has been most empatically demonstrated by subsequent events.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The committee, in view of the wide-spread distress existing, reported in favor of continuing the out-door relief until March 1, and of asking the Legislature to authorize the raising of $40,000, instead of $15,000.

THE PHILADELPHIA FAST MAIL RESUMED

In accordance with the arrangements entered into by the Post Office authorities and the Pennsylvania Railroad the running of the Fast Mail train between this City and Philadelphia will be resumed on and after to-day. Much trouble has been caused during the past Winter by the failure of the railroad authorities to adhere to their original agreement. Instead of leaving at 4:25 A. M., the hour originally fixed upon, they saw fit to delay the departure of the mail until the arrival of the express from Boston, which was often as late as 5 o'clock. By the new arrangement the Pennsylvania Company pledges itself to send the mails promptly by the 4:25 A. M. train, without failure or delay of any sort. The time of arrival of this train, which will convey the morning mail and papers, at the principal stations between New-York and Philadelphia will be as follows: Leaves New-York, 4:25 A. M., Jersey City, 4:35; Newark, (Market-street,) 4:53; Waverly, 4:58; Elizabeth, 5:03; Linden, 5:08; Rahway, 5:11; Perth Amboy Junction, 5:12; Union Town, 5:16; Metuchen, 5:21; New-Brunswick, 5:29; Monmouth Junction, 5:43; Princeton Junction, 5:51; Trenton, 6:07; Bristol, 6:25; Tacony, 6:42; Frankfort Junction, 6:46; West Philadelphia, 7:05. Between Philadelphia and Washington, however, the train ceases to be in any sense a "fast" one, reaching Baltimore as late as 11:30, and Washington at 1:02 P. M. This mail will supply New-Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The negotiations which resulted in inducing the Pennsylvania Railroad to restore the Fast Mail service between this City and Philadelphia, were brought about by General Superintendant T. N. Vail, of the Post Office Department.

COAL GOING UP.

Two large sales of coal were made by auction yesterday morning. The attendance at both was good and the bidding spirited. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sold 100,000 tons of Scranton coal. The average prices obtained compare as follows with those of the January sale:

	January.	February.
Steamer	$2 65 @	$2 80 @$2 85
Grate	2 65 @ 2 70	2 77½@ ....
Egg	2 80 @ 2 85	2 90 @ 2 95
Chestnut	3 02½@ 3 12½	3 10 @ 3 17½
Stove	3 45 @ 3 47½	3 45 @ 3 52½

The Pennsylvania Coal Company sold 65,000 tons of Pittston coal at the following comparative prices:

	January.	February.
Steamer	$2 82½@	$2 92½@$2 97½
Lump	....	2 92½@ 2 97½
Grate	2 82½@	2 92½@ 2 97½
Chestnut	....	2 92½@ 2 97½
Egg	2 87½@ 2 90	2 92½@ 2 97½
Stove	3 45 @	3 45 @ 3 52½

THE OLDEST MASON IN THE STATE.

Alluding to the statement that the late Maurice Hoyt was the oldest Mason in this State, a correspondent writes as follows: "There is now residing in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, Dr. Elijah Pratt, a Royal Arch Mason, 91 years of age. In the year 1812 he first became a member of the Morning Star Lodge, F. and A. M., of the town of Granville, Washington County, N. Y. Salem Town was then the Master of said Lodge. The Doctor has therefore been a Mason 65 years. He is probably the oldest Mason in this State if not in the United States."

INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

REDUCING SCHOOL SALARIES.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—THE REDUCTIONS MADE IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of education was held yesterday, President Wood in the chair, for the purpose of further considering the plan proposed by the Committee on Salaries and Economy for the reduction of teachers' salaries. A petition was presented from the school Trustees of 16 different wards protesting against the grade of reduction recommended by the committee. Commissioner Watson next presented a petition signed by 240 different Principals and Vice Principals asking that the proposed saving of expense might be effected by a uniform per centum reduction of all salaried employes, so that the burden of reduction would be borne proportionately by all teachers.

The majority report of the Committee on By-laws, signed by Commissioners Walker, Beardsley, Baker, and Hazeltine, and recommending the adoption of the several amendments proposed by the report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy, was next presented, with the minority report of the same committee, signed by Commissioner West. The latter report approved the report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy on the grounds that it exempted from participation in the general reduction the Principals and Vice Principals of the schools, the School Superintendents, and the clerks of the Board of Education, and also that the reductions proposed were unjustly disproportionate. In view of these objections, the report recommended that a proportionate per centum reduction be made in the salaries of teachers, janitors, Superintendents, clerks, and other employes of the board. Both the reports were upon motion referred to the Committee of the Whole, together with the report of the Committee on Evening Schools, reporting adversely upon the proposition to close the evening schools during September, October, and November.

The board having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, with Commissioner Wetmore in the chair, the members proceeded to consider seriatim the proposed reduction of the salaries of school janitors, recommended by the majority report of the committee. After a long discussion, in which Commissioners Walker, Watson, Wheeler, and others participated, reductions amounting in the aggregate to $11,859 34, were made in the salaries of janitors, the proportion being 10 per cent., except in the case of the janitor, assistant janitor, and engineer of the Normal College, from whose salaries 20 per cent. was deducted.

The salary of the Engineer of the board was reduced from $4,000 to $2,500, and the position of special teachers of "Science and Philosophy" in the schools of the Fifteenth Ward was abolished, which will effect a saving of $2,020 per annum.

The committee then successively adopted the next three sections of the report. The first amended the law relative to the absence of teachers and employment of substitutes, and provided that no salary paid to a substitute teacher shall exceed one-half of the regular salary of the position in which the substitute teacher is employed. This will effect a saving of probably $5,000. The next section reduced the salaries of the instructors employed in the Saturday session of the Normal College, making a saving of $1,335; and the third section provided for the consolidation of the Junior and Senior Departments of Grammar School No. 41, effecting a saving of $1,000.

The committee also adopted the amendment, fixing the salaries of the Principal of evening schools at $4 instead of $5 per night; of the male assistants at $2 50 instead of $3; of the female assistants at $2 instead of $2 25; of female Principals $3 instead of $3 75, and of the assistants in female schools $2—effecting a saving of $6 780.

At this point a motion to report progress having been carried, the board resumed a regular session, and received the report of the Committee of the Whole, reporting progress and asking permission to sit again. The Committee on By-laws reported for adoption a resolution providing for a deduction of 3½ per cent. from all salaries over $1,000, excepting those of the City Superintendent and Assistants for the month of March, such deduction to be refunded in the month of December, if such action shall be justified by the financial condition of the board. The resolution having been adopted, the board adjourned.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, as one of the female teachers in the public schools of this City, heartily thank you for the stand you have taken in our behalf. It was with unfeigned pleasure I read your editorial remarks, and I said to myself that if we had a few more such friends affairs would be different.

If Controller Kelly will compare our meagre stipends with the pay of the servant girls, allowing us for our board, he will quickly see—a reasonable man could—who are the best paid; also let him visit the private schools, and judge who receives the most remuneration for the work done. For the teachers I again thank you for your outspoken manner. A TEACHER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to thank you in behalf of the teachers in my department for your article in relation to the proposed reduction of teachers' salaries in THE TIMES of Feb. 27. We are not in the habit of forcing our grievances on the attention of the public, and are much gratified when we find that so able and influential a journal as THE TIMES is watchful of our interests, and willing to use its power for our protection from all forms of injustice. I hope we may always count you among our friends. A. N. B.

THE CONFERENCE ON DOCKS CLOSED.

COMPLETION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMERCIAL BODIES ON TERMINAL FACILITIES—A BILL TO BE DRAFTED AND PRESSED AT ALBANY — SWEEPING RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Conference of Commercial Bodies on Terminal Facilities held another meeting in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon to receive the reports of sub-committees. Committees Nos. 1 and 2 have already been disposed of. Committee No. 3 reported that the work laid out for them, of examining into the titles of the City to dock properties, was of such magnitude that they could not undertake it, and as they understood Committee No. 5 to have covered the subject by a recommendation for proper legislation, they asked to be excused and discharged. Carried. Committee No. 4 presented a report to the effect that they did not think it expedient at this time for the City to dispose of any of its dock property. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged. In behalf of Committee No. 5, Mr. W. D. Morgan read the following series of recommendations:

1. The law authorizing bonding the City for the expenditures of the Dock Department should be immediately repealed, and these expenditures should be provided for by general taxation and included in the annual estimates passed upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

2. The books of account of the Dock Department, or other officials having charge of these expenditures, should be kept so that all such expenditures should be classified, with full specifications in detail, so that the actual cost of each structure, work, or thing done, and also all salaries, wages, purchases of material, and other expenditures whatsoever shall distinctly appear therein, and a full and detailed report of these expenditures shall be made semi-annually to the Mayor and Controller, to be filed in the Controller's office and published in the annual reports.

3. All work, so far as practicable, or which can be so done without loss or injury, should be done by contract.

4. The authority for acquiring private property by this department should only be exercised with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund first obtained in all cases.

5. The dock property should be leased for periods not exceeding 10 years, with two renewals of 10 years each, with an appraisement at each renewal, improvements to be paid for by the City, at an appraisement on the termination of the lease; and such leases in all cases should have the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and be made by public auction; and all rents should be collected through the Controller's office.

6. Proper legislation should be had to secure as soon as practicable a judicial determination of the rights of the City to the land under water outside of the bulkhead, as against the riparian owners.

7. The bulkhead should be hereafter built, in all parts not already commenced, of the best crib work, unless the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, upon a full hearing of all parties, should decide that the interests of the City require it to be built otherwise, and shall approve and order a different plan and construction.

8. No legislation seems at present required as to a change in the bulkhead line on either river.

9. The use of the existing Belt Railroad, by steam or otherwise, should be legalized for the duration or freight to piers around the City to the extent to which this may be found practicable.

10. Two additional members of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should be appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Mayor, which members shall be citizens of New-York City, not holding office under the City or State, and who shall serve without compensation. And the Commissioner of Public Works should be, ex officio, one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

11. There should be one Commissioner of Docks instead of three, and he should hold and exercise his office as a branch of the Department of Public Works.

12. The general aim of legislation as respects the Department of Docks should be to diminish its expense, to simplify its operations, to provide for the general leasing and sale of the dock property of the City, so that as far as possible, and as rapidly as may be done with safety and advantage, this property shall pass into the management of private individuals and corporations, under such tenure as will furnish adequate inducement for the proper improvement of the property by the liberal and judicious expenditure of capital thereon, and with such restrictions as shall protect all the rights of the public and of commerce.

13. A special committee should be appointed by this conference to present and secure the enactment of these measures in proper legal form.

Section 10 originally dropped the Recorder as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and this gave rise to much discussion. Mr. Fitch eulogized that gentleman as a fair-minded man and able lawyer, and urged the necessity of having a judicial mind on the board. Mr. Potter said the committee had in mind the multifarious duties of the Recorder which prevent him from investigating any propositions that may be laid before him, making his office in the board purely a ministerial one. The section was finally amended as given above. Mr. Webb asked whether in section 6 the committee meant a bulkhead as laid down by the City, or any bulkhead. Mr. Morgan replied that the former was meant. The dispute was on the City's claim to all land outside the bulkhead line. Mr. Webb objected to section 8, the conference having already approved a change in the proposed width of West-street. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Potter answered that the committee, considering that nothing would be done in four or five years, thought best not to risk failure by provoking unnecessary discussion at this time. After some discussion of an unimportant character, the report was adopted. The following committee was appointed to draft a bill containing the above recommendations, and secure its passage at Albany, with power to add to their number if necessary: William H. Webb, Gustav Schwab, O. B. Potter, Edward Fitch, W. D. Morgan, George Odyke, William H. Guion, J. P. Robinson, Henry Henix, and Seth Low. It was ordered that the reports of Committees Nos. 1, 2, and 5 be printed, and the meeting adjourned.

EVADING LICENSE FEES.

MOST OF THE STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES DISREGARDING THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO THE CITY.

Two remarkable spectacles are occasionally presented in that branch of the Mayor's office known as the License Bureau, which is in charge of Marshal John Tyler Kelly. The Marshal notifies a hackman to pay his annual license fee of $5. If the hackman fails to comply, and still plies his vocation, he is arrested and fined. The Marshal next notifies Mr. George Law to pay a license fee of $50 a year for each car operated by the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company, as required by the ordinances of the Common Council, but the millionaire replies in plain terms that he will do no such thing, and the cars on his line are allowed to run as usual. Mr. Law, however, used to pay car fees in this City in behalf of the Eighth-Avenue Road. In 1874 he paid over $5,500, but since then the City has received nothing from his hands in the way of license fees. Why he left off paying this comparatively light impost is a mystery that the officials having charge of its collection cannot solve. Marshal Kelly has applied to him, just as his predecessor did, but in vain. Mr. Law, however, is not the only City railroad magnate who doesn't pay license fees. Of all the numerous lines now in operation only two comply with the Municipal ordinances fixing a fee for each car. The Sixth and Ninth Avenue Companies are the only ones that pay their license fees. The non-paying companies, including Mr. George Law's, represent the Second, Third, and Fourth Avenue Roads, the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Road, the Twenty-third-Street Road, the Christopher and Tenth-Street Road, the Central Cross-town Road, the Bleecker-Street Road, the Grand and Forty-Second-Street Road, the Dry Dock and East Broadway Road, the Houston and West-Street Road, the Harlem Bridge and Fordham Road, the South Ferry and Chatham-Street Road, and Central Park, North and East River Road. The whole number of cars in use on all these roads is over 1,000, each of which it is claimed should pay a license fee. Suits were brought some time since by the Corporation Counsel against some of the non-paying companies, and they will probably be tried in the Supreme Court next month. It is claimed by at least one of the companies that as the Common Council did not fix a license fee for their cars when they obtained their charter from the City, they cannot do so now, the companies having complied with all the original conditions imposed upon them.

THE CUBAN FLAG ON THE CITY HALL.

RUMORED INDIGNATION OF THE SPANISH RESIDENTS.

There was a good deal of excitement in the City Hall yesterday over a report that the Spanish residents of this City were indignant at the spectacle presented on Sunday last, when the insurrectionary flag of Cuba floated over the building while the remains of Gen. Aguilera lay in state in the Governor's room below. It appears that no authority whatever was given by any of the City officials to hoist the Cuban ensign over the City Hall, or display it in connection with the obsequies there. On the application of Gen. McMahon, the Commissioner of Public Works granted permission to place the body in the Governor's room, but no further privilege was accorded. Gen. McMahon had previously consulted with the Mayor on the subject, and the latter referred him to Commissioner Campbell. The General next called upon Mr. Parrot, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and obtained his consent to a representative of the Common Council. Some of the City fathers appear to believe in the theory, whether legal or not—that the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Board of Aldermen have a joint jurisdiction over the City Hall. There is, however, another theory to the effect that the Commissioner of Public Works has exclusive jurisdiction over the building. Gen. McMahon appears to have been a believer in the former theory, for he applied to the three officials named for the privilege of laying all that was mortal of the Cuban leader in the Governor's room. As to the obnoxious flag of "free Cuba," it was furnished on Sunday morning by a number of Cuban sympathizers, and one of the assistants of Keeper Sloper, who has charge of the City Hall, hoisted it among other colors over the dome of the building. Keeper Sloper's friends give the pacifying assurance that he has no insurrectionary Cuban flags in his possession. He has flags of all nations and also Fenian or Celtic colors in abundance, and one of the assistants—absolutely nothing—that indicates any interest on the part of the Common Council in the affairs of Cuba—nor is he likely to have until the Cuban leaders join Tammany Hall.

BROOKLYN.

THE LATE MR. JOHN H. WHITE.

Mr. John H. White, whose death has been previously announced in the TIMES, was a lawyer in good standing and a prominent member of the Republican Party. At the time of his death he was a member of the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican Central Committee, and had for many years been accustomed to frame resolutions in that body. Mr. White was a native of New-Hampshire, and was 55 years old at the time of his death. While quite young his parents removed to Hoosack Falls, N. Y., and Mr. White completed his education in that village. The old homestead is still occupied by members of his family, and his only brother died there about two months ago. Mr. White came to New-York in 1847, and commenced practicing law almost immediately afterward. He was eminently successful as a counselor, and his practice was mostly confined to civil cases. He was twice a member of the Assembly from the Eleventh District, the last time being in 1870. Mr. White was appointed Receiver to the bankrupt Crystal Palace concern in 1855, and gave thorough satisfaction in that position. In 1866 he received the Republican nomination for Recorder. He was attorney for the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes in 1874. In 1875 he was tendered the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court by his party, but declined, and Judge Sanford was subsequently nominated for the position. Mr. White possessed a vigorous constitution, and had always enjoyed good health up to the attack of pneumonia which caused his death. He leaves a wife and son, who has attained his majority. His funeral will take place to-day.

An act in mark of respect to the memory of the late John H. White, Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, and Judge Donohue, in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday, caused appropriate minutes to be entered in the records of the court.

AN ASSAULT ENDING IN A MARRIAGE.

Bella Wells, a good-looking woman, appeared before Justice Flammer, at the Washington-place Police Court yesterday, with her left eye badly cut and swollen. She complained that Francis Rooney, a car driver, had struck her in the eye with his fist, and caused the injuries which disfigured her comely countenance. A warrant was issued, and Rooney was arrested. It appeared upon examination that Bella had been living with Rooney as his wife, although no marriage had been solemnized between them, and the quarrel which resulted in the assault was brought about by her importuning him to marry her and make "an honest woman" of her. After a lecture from the Judge in relation to his conduct, Rooney agreed to marry Bella. The papers were accordingly drawn up, and in a few moments the magistrate had tied the nuptial knot, and Bella, who entered the court-room as Miss Wells, left it as Mrs. Rooney.

A NOSE BITTEN NEARLY OFF.

On Tuesday afternoon a number of children on their way from school, stopped in front of Dedrich Everhardt's lager beer saloon, No. 310 East Thirty-fifth-street, to hear the performance of an itinerant band of musicians, and their presence annoying the proprietor, he threatened that if they did not leave he would set a large Newfoundland dog on them. The children did not move, and in a few minutes a large dog bounded out of the saloon and bit a son of Michael Colligan, of No. 323 East Thirty-fifth-street, on the nose, injuring him so much that the wound had to be stitched at Bellevue Hospital. Everhardt was arraigned before Judge Bixby at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday, and fined $10 and the dog was ordered to be shot.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Coast Wrecking Company claim to have moved the Amérique 40 feet toward deep water on yesterday morning's tide.

The decimal system of computing is to take the place of the fractional system in transactions in the Cotton Exchange to-day.

Josephine Bauer and Edmund T. Smythe, composing the firm of Bauer & Smythe, assigned their property to James B. Lockwood yesterday.

The bark Anglia, of Liverpool, Capt. Downing, from Amsterdam Feb. 22, for New-York, is reported to have been burned at sea off Oxfordness.

The Welsh of New-York and vicinity will celebrate the memory of St. David this evening, at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, East Thirteenth-street.

Elizabeth Mason and James M. Paul, composing the firm of Mason & Paul, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors, to Alexander Mithado.

Mayor Ely has signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen providing for paving the 22 clerks who were employed by the Board of County Canvassers immediately after the election last November.

The death of Thomas B. Marsh, late Colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment, and a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Corps, was announced yesterday. The funeral will take place to-morrow from St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy.

The seventieth annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will take place this evening at Steinway Hall. Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Western New-York, will deliver the address to the graduating class.

While excavating yesterday at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, John Murphy, of No. 334 East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, discovered the skeleton of a man. The Coroner was notified to investigate the matter.

The Lennox Library will hereafter be open on Mondays and Fridays from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the exhibition of paintings and statuary. The necessary cards of admission may be had on application, by postal card, to Mr. Moore, the Superintendent of the library.

Detective Dorsey, of the Central Office, last evening arrested a suspicious person named William Cavanagh, who was found in a Third-avenue car with a valise containing 84 silver watches in his possession. The watches are at Police Head-quarters awaiting claimants.

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, with Baron Schilling and Dr. Coudrine, left for Norfolk, Va., via Baltimore, at 9:35 A. M. yesterday. Consul Bodisco accompanied the party as far as Newark. Alexis, with part of the Russian fleet, will return to this City about the 20th inst.

Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Mr. John J. Crane, and Mr. A. S. Cameron, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, met in Judge John K. Porter's office, in the Drexel Building, yesterday at noon, were sworn in, and formally organized. On motion of Mr. Crane, Collector Arthur was chosen Chairman. The Commissioners then adjourned until the latter end of March.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday received an application from the White Star Line of Steamers for permission to lay rails on their new pier, No. 45 North River, to connect with the Belt Railroad and the New-York Central, for the purpose of bringing cars alongside the ships of the line to receive and discharge cargo. The application is to be considered to-day.

While endeavoring to arrest a disorderly character named John O'Brien, opposite No. 85 Baxter-street, last evening, Patrolmen Sullivan and Hadden, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were assailed by a number of rougns, who attacked the officers with sticks and stones, and severely lacerated one of Hadden's hands. O'Brien was locked up, and the rioters were dispersed.

Mr. Henry S. Foote, of No. 47 Wall-street, complains of the tone of the report made by Register Fitch in reference to the bankruptcy case of Nicholas & Coon, and says that his [Mr. Foote's] connection with the case does not deserve the censure implied in Mr. Fitch's report. The sum of $250 paid to Mr. Town for legal services was, Mr. Foote says, fully earned by that gentleman.

A grand amateur athletic meeting will be held this evening at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street. The programme includes a 75-yard run, quarter-mile run, half-mile run, one-mile run, 120-yard hurdle race, one-mile walk, three-mile walk, running high jump, running broad jump, and putting the shot. Music will be furnished by the Eleventh Regiment Band.

Robert Somerville, the auctioneer at No. 74 University-place, yesterday sold to the highest bidder the wardrobe of John Dyott, the actor who made *Abel Murcott*, in the "American Cousin," a leading character. The articles were much soiled, and though they originally cost about $200, they sold for less than $50. The play-bill of the "American Cousin," as it was cast the night President Lincoln was killed, was sold at the same time, being knocked down for $4 19.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, held last evening in their rooms, No. 184 East Broadway, the following delegates were elected to attend the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes at Washington: George Law, S. W. Tyte, Col. Nelson Place, Jr., M. M. Terry, Capt. John E. D

The New-York Times.

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EXTRA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 6:30 A. M.

HAYES PRESIDENT.

The Great Contest in Congress Ended.

Unparalleled Obstinacy of the Obstructors.

The Final Joint Convention of the Houses.

Puerile Attempt of the Anarchists to Protest.

After a night session, in which the obstructors of the Presidential count exhausted every pretext, fair and unfair, of delay in reaching a vote, the House, at 3:50 o'clock this morning, voted not to count the vote of the Elector from Wisconsin objected to by the Democrats. This terminated the long struggle to prevent the declaration of the election of the Republican candidate, the Senate having early in the night voted to count the State for Hayes, and notice was sent to that body to meet the House in joint convention to continue the count. The Senators appeared, the President of the Senate took the chair and the action of the two houses was announced. The ten votes of Wisconsin were then counted for Hayes and Wheeler, and these gentlemen were declared President and Vice President of the United States, having received a majority of all the Electoral votes.

THE LAST STATE COUNTED.

SHAMELESS CONDUCT OF THE ANARCHISTS—TWELVE HOURS WASTED OVER VERMONT BY THE HOUSE—VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA COUNTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION—WISCONSIN OBJECTED TO—AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION—THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION ANNOUNCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—When the House met this morning at 10 o'clock, about 20 minutes were spent in the transaction of miscellaneous business, after which the regular order, which was the objections to counting the vote of Vermont, was demanded. The filibusters then began their movements for the day, and succeeded in defeating a joint meeting to count the vote of Vermont for nearly 12 hours. O'Brien, of Maryland, who is as near to being an idiot as any one of the crowd, raised the question whether there was a quorum, which Randall decided by counting the House and finding many more than a majority in attendance. Fernando Wood endeavored to offer a resolution concerning the objections, but Walling, of Ohio, insisted that he was entitled to have a call of the House, and made that motion. It should have been promptly rejected by Speaker Randall as a dilatory motion, but he hesitated and decided to submit it to the House. The yeas and nays were secured, and developed the fact that 237 members were present. Walling, of Ohio, then moved to reconsider the motion, and an attempt was made to have it ruled out of order, but Randall declined to decide a motion to reconsider, as belonging to the class of dilatory motions. The motion was made to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were again called, and it was, of course, carried. The time was easily consumed till almost noon in calling the roll, and that hour the absurd ruling that a new day begins was foreseen to involve a chance for delay.

At 12 o'clock the legislative day of Thursday began, and the reading of the journal of yesterday was proceeded with. Springer occupied a seat in the front row, alternately studying the rules and consulting such light weights as O'Brien of Maryland, Walling and Vance of Ohio, and Lane of Oregon. Occasionally Sam. Cox, who was quietly aiding and abetting Springer, would be drawn into the consultation. Several times during the reading of the journal Springer bounded up and interrupted the Clerk by insisting that the journal was not being read. The point of Springer's objections was that the various papers and records of aye and nay votes, which are inserted in the journal, were not read in detail. The Speaker, however, overruled the objections and decided no point could be raised on the journal until the reading was completed. Springer objected to the journal, indicating wherein it was not correct. When Springer paused for breath, Fernando Wood cut him off the floor by moving that the rule requiring the journal to be read be suspended. Springer understands sufficient parliamentary law to know when he is caught in a trap. Throwing up his hands wildly, he demanded the yeas and nays on Wood's motion. O'Brien, Walling, and Poppleton echoed the demand, and the result of the call was yeas 175, nays 85, thus suspending the rule by the required two-thirds majority. As soon as the result was announced Springer again thrust himself forward, and propounded a foolish inquiry touching the journal, which the Speaker decided was no point of order, and which a member declared, in a voice audible to the galleries, was "a point of imbecility."

The decisions against the filibusters irritated, and for a brief period disconcerted, them. While they were in consultation Fernando Wood succeeded in getting the Speaker to declare that nothing would be in order but the consideration of the resolution with reference to the Vermont objections. Barney Caulfield, of Illinois, now came forward to relieve Springer and throw up points of order. He claimed that the paper which the President of the Senate refused to receive yesterday had been made a part of the Vermont objections, and until that paper was opened and laid before the House it would be impossible to discuss the objections. He wanted the Speaker to have the paper read. A rambling debate occurred on this point of Caulfield's, which was participated in by Fernando Wood, Hooker, and Reagan, with interlocutory interjections from Springer's bushwhackers, O'Brien, Walling, and Poppleton. This discussion should not have been permitted by the Speaker. Its effect—if not its purpose—was delay, and a prompt decision on Caulfield's question of order would have saved over an hour's time. Finally, the Speaker stated that the paper in dispute was not in the possession of the House, and that the question involved having been decided by the President of the Joint Convention, he nor the House had not power to revise it. He took occasion, however, to condemn the act of the President of the Joint Convention in not submitting the paper to the two houses.

At this point a scene of disorder began, which continued for three-quarters of an hour, and culminated in an exhibition of rowdyism which would have disgraced a Democratic ward convention. As soon as the Speaker had rendered his decision, a number of the filibusters sprang to their feet with questions of order. The shrill squeak of O'Brien was heard above the din, and being directly in front of the Speaker, he was recognized to propound some nonsense which the Speaker mildly pronounced a speculative inquiry, and not a question of order. To the numerous questions put to him, the Speaker replied that nothing would now be in order except the debate on objections. Proctor Knott succeeded in offering a substitute for the pending resolution and amendment, providing that the rejected package be opened by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and that when the Senate adopted a similar resolution the House would be prepared to meet in joint convention. Knott's resolution further required that the paper purporting to be a certificate of the Electoral vote of Vermont should be referred to the Electoral Commission, with all other papers in the case.

It was now 1:30; all parliamentary obstacles to the inauguration of the two hours' debate on the objections had been removed, and Mr. Walling, of Ohio, who presented the objections, was assigned the floor to open the debate. Seeing their plans for delaying the debate were swept away, the filibusters became desperate. They were all on their feet at once, half of them addressing the Speaker while the rest were holding exciting arguments among themselves and with those who were expostulating with them for their folly. The Speaker overruled all points of order, holding that under the law nothing could be permitted to interfere at this stage of the proceedings with the consideration of the objections to the vote of Vermont. Caulfield appealed from this decision, but the Speaker declined to entertain the appeal. This action of the Speaker seemed to set the filibusters wild with excitement. The riotous demonstrations and threatening attitude of the filibusters caused the most intense excitement on the Republican side and in the galleries. The Republicans arose from their seats, many joining the Democrats in demanding the preservation of order. Many ladies, fearing that a free fight was about to take place on the Democratic side, left the galleries. All this time several of the filibusters were howling in concert at the Speaker about their rights and the rights of the people. Of this number was George M. Beebe, of New-York. Beebe occupies a seat in the rear on the Democratic side, and to the right of the Speaker. He worked himself up to a terrible pitch of excitement, and out-shouted the madmen who were howling all about him. The Speaker maintained a vigorous pounding with the gavel, while those desiring order were entreating members to preserve the dignity of the House. Finding the Speaker paid no attention to him, Beebe mounted his desk, and running over the tops of four desks in front of him, denounced the rulings of the Speaker as unlawful and unjust. At the same time a voice called out that the Speaker was a usurper. The noise and confusion which was caused by Beebe's disgraceful performance exceeded anything ever known in Congress. The Speaker called upon members to preserve order, while many members called back to the Speaker to enforce order. The filibusters clapped their hands and cheered Beebe as he stepped over the tops of desks. John Young Brown called upon the Speaker to instruct the officers of the House to enforce order. Springer and O'Brien made some remark to Brown, when that gentleman in an excited manner stepped toward the two filibusters and remarked in a voice loud enough to be heard in the galleries, "If I was an officer of the House I would enforce order; and enforce it upon such as you." The space in rear of the members' seats was crowded with outsiders who had been brought upon the floor in violation of the rules. Walling, of Ohio, demanded that the crowd should be cleared out. John Young Brown shouted at Walling: "It is not the crowd, but the disorderly members of the House who should be cleaned out." The pounding of the Speaker's gavel, cat-calls from the floor, hisses from the galleries, cheers and clapping of hands by some members, Beebe walking over the top of the desks like a skilled acrobat, made a scene never before equaled in Congress and seldom excelled in the most riotous of Democratic Conventions. For a few minutes it looked as if the House would be broken up in a free fight. The Sergeant at Arms was directed by the Speaker to remove every one from the floor not members of the House, and that officer, shouldering his mace, first walked up and down the Democratic aisles, seating the member, after which he drove the crowd into the cloak rooms. Attention being called to this fact, the crowd wase xpelled from the floor.

Order was finally restored. When Knott's substitute was read, Caulfield showed his ability to rank with Springer by demanding that the Speaker should have read the sealed package, which the Speaker had repeatedly stated was not in the possession of the House, and generally manifested a disposition to provoke another scene of disorder. Page, of California, asked Caulfield if he intended to occupy the floor all day? "I will, if necessary," said Caulfield, "to preserve the rights of the American people." The Speaker informed Caulfield there were others in the House who might be intrusted to look after the rights of the people, at which a general laugh was raised and Caulfield subsided. The Speaker, at this point, fearing another scene of disorder, showed a degree of firmness which would have been valuable if brought into requisition a half hour earlier. Pounding the desk with the gavel, and in a voice trembling with excitement, he said: "The Chair is determined to have order. In this he is resolute, and he now insists that officers of the House shall enforce order."

Walling was again awarded the floor to debate the objections, when questions were again started about the rejected package. During the discussion the manner of the disappearance of the package was talked over, some Democrats insisting that they saw Secretary Gorham put it in his pocket and take it away with him. It was finally ascertained that the package had not been taken away by Secretary Gorham, but had been left on the desk of the Clerk of the House. The package was subsequently brought in by a page, who sat with it in a chair in front of the Clerk's desk, flanked by O'Brien, and Harris, of Virginia. Walling opened the debate at 3:05. It was continued until 5:20, when a vote was taken on Knott's substitute, resulting—yeas 116, nays 148.

The debate was unimportant until near the close, when David Dudley Field, who was the last speaker, made a very adroit appeal to the Democrats to demand from the President of the Senate the reading of the paper which had been received by him, and which purported to be a second return from the State of Vermont. This, Mr. Field continued, would be necessary in order that the House might understand the question upon which it was voting. In his opinion the demand upon the Presiding Officer of the Senate was in strict accordance with law, and it was plainly the duty of the House to make it. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Knott's resolution previously presented was read. It provided that the President of the Senate be required to open, in the presence of the two houses, the paper which was claimed to be a second return from Vermont, and that the progress of the Electoral count be stopped until this request be complied with. So well had Field impressed this view of the matter upon the minds of the Democrats that it was thought for a time that this motion would have carried, and had it done so there is but little doubt that the count would have been defeated. A number of honest Democrats, however, many of them Southern men, came to the rescue, and the motion was lost by a vote of 116 yeas to 148 nays. Messrs. Hewitt and Watterson were among those who voted in the negative, and as they answered to their names they were loudly applauded by the respectable men of both parties.

Pending the roll call Mr. Hopkins tried to make further delay by offering an amendment to the original resolution. Upon this Mr. Wood of New-York called the previous question, but the Speaker ruled that the amendment was in order. It was then read and found to be identical with the first resolution, except that the last clause was stricken out. It was defeated by the vote given on Knott's resolution, 116 to 148. After this, motion followed motion in quick succession, and nearly two hours were wasted. Then Wilson, of Iowa, in a forcible speech, which was listened to with attention, explained that under the provisions of the Electoral bill all dilatory motions were out of order. This brought Walling, the Corporal of the obstructionists, to his feet, and, amid shouts of laughter and loud cries for order, he declared that since fraud was law filibustering was patriotism.

The calling of rolls then began and proceeded almost without incident or intermission till about 10:40. From the end of the debate to the meeting of the two houses there must have been as many as 12 or 15 calls of the roll. At the end of each, there was a few minutes of disorder, and once or twice Caulfield, Springer, Lane of Oregon, Walling, Poppleton, or some one else of the filibusters who have only two days more of Congressional life would try to raise some new point of order. The seats were generally deserted, members managing to vote and then go outside the chamber, or into the cloak room, till the time come to answer to the call again. Randall was operating with the obstructionists all day. Consistency with his pronounced ruling against dilatory motions, when Oregon was presented, or even with his rulings of yesterday, would have brought the House to a vote on Vermont by 6 o'clock this evening at the latest. He is playing a double game—trying to gain the applause of one faction one day and of another the next. His desire to secure the Speakership of the next House explains his contradictory action. At 10:45 he sent word to the Senate that the House was ready to meet them, ruling at the same time that the law required him at this point to act ministerially. He refused to receive a motion ordering the Senate to be given notice, which would have permitted two more roll calls. He took pains to explain that he had allowed votes on every legitimate parliamentary question that could be raised, and he endeavored to show both factions that he aided both.

The Senate joined the House at 10:55, and at 11:25 Wisconsin, the last State to be counted, had been reached and objected to, and the houses separated.

After the Senate retired, Mills, of Texas, offered a long resolution, the substance of which was that the House proceed to the election of a President of the United States. There was considerable confusion before the reading of the resolution was obtained, a motion being made to take recess, and another, by Mr. Garfield, to suspend the rules and dispose at once of the objections. Mills' resolution was decided to be in order only as an amendment to some resolution touching the sustaining of the objections. Lynde was recognized to make a motion to take a recess, and it was voted down on a *viva voce* vote. While the yeas and nays were being demanded, the announcement came from the Senate that they had voted to count the Elector objected to. This was received with loud applause on the floor and in the galleries. The filibusters, who have all day insulted the American people, were greatly outraged, and demanded that the gallery be cleared. This was an attempt to gain a roll-call, but the motion was received with such dissent that no yeas and nays were demanded. Even Beebe soothed the rage of Caulfield on this question, saying, in his seat, "Wait a bit, Barney, it will be all right."

At 11:10 the House began to respond to a roll-call on a motion for a recess. The hall was full, scarcely a member being absent. The galleries, which had been well filled, were beginning to look vacant. On the Democratic side there were two or three groups in consultation. Mr. Wood was the centre of one, Field of another, and the great O'Brien, Springer, Mills, Walling and their gang were flying about in disorder. The vote against a recess was going strong as usual, and it became clear that the majority of the House intended to remain and finish the Electoral count before a recess.

At 12:10 A. M., in the House, the roll-call on the motion for a recess was not officially declared, and stood, subject to some unimportant corrections—Yeas 96, nays 132. This was very discouraging to the filibusters, and confidence increased among the reputable members that the end would be forced to-night.

After the motion for a recess was voted down Mr. Wood made a proposition for a recess till to-morrow, the vote to be taken without dilatory motions at 1 o'clock. Mills, of Texas, objected to such a left-handed whack at his proposition for an election by the House. O'Brien also objected: if the fraud was to be consummated it should be in the darkness of night. There was much confusion, but no bad temper shown. The usual resolutions were offered, and also that of Mills, and the reading of the testimony touching the Elector objected to was then demanded by Mr. Lynde.

12:55 A. M.—The objections to the Wisconsin Elector, with the evidence attached, when the reading was demanded were not to be found, and the House waited about 15 minutes while they were hunted up by the Clerk. They had probably been sent to the Senate. It was 20 minutes before 1 o'clock when the reading began. The House was then in order, and it seemed to be understood by the filibusters that they had exhausted all hopeful chances of defeating the count. Most of the obstructions had been insincere, and failure was expected, and by a few not undesired. The appearance of the House at this hour indicates that the debate will proceed in order; that when it is concluded, there will be very few roll-calls, and that the State of Wisconsin will be counted and Hayes declared elected before 6 o'clock in the morning. The reading of the objections and accompanying papers has been completed, and the two hours' debate has begun.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE DECLARED.

LAST FUTILE EFFORT OF THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS—WITHDRAWAL OF A NUMBER OF THEM FROM THE FLOOR, BUT NOT FROM THE CHAMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2—2:45 A. M.—Debate closed after discussion on the proposition that the House proceed to the election of a President, Mills, of Texas, who presented the resolution, trying to get a direct vote on his motion. Mr. Wood said, "If you press the resolution at this time we will vote it down." "It you do," replied Mills, "you will violate a solemn agreement, and I have been deceived and trifled with." John Young Brown and James B. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, both Democrats, protested against the consideration of the motion before the Wisconsin vote was counted.

Half a dozen points of order were raised, upon none of which the Speaker ruled. In answer to a question from Blackburn, Mr. Randall then stated that he had exhausted every power known to him to secure to the gentleman from Texas a vote on the proposition, but that he could see no way by which it could be had before action had been taken on the Wisconsin resolution, upon which the previous question had been called. Mills, with great excitement, replied that the Speaker had agreed some days ago, and again to day, to let him have a vote on his resolution.

Carter Harrison then made a strong speech against the consideration of the resolution. He was interrupted by Mr. Lane, who was so sleepy that he should have been removed to the cloak room, and for a time great confusion ensued. When quiet was restored John Young Brown spoke against the proposition. After wavering for a long time, the Speaker ruled that the motion could not be considered.

Then a vote was ordered by yeas and nays on the substituted resolution that the vote of all the Electors of Wisconsin be counted for the Republican candidate. This was lost by a vote of 79 to 134.

At 3:50 A. M. the resolution sustaining the objection was carried. Mr. Mills then demanded that a vote on his proposition be had. The Speaker refused to put the question, and the gentleman from Texas withdrew his resolution. Then, after delay, the Senate appeared.

As the Senators filed in, all but about 30 of the Democratic members left their seats, and stood outside the bar, thus protesting against the declaration of the election of Mr. Hayes, by refusing, as they supposed to be, a party to the action.

The joint session then convened. The 10 votes of Wisconsin were counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

Senator Allison, one of the Tellers, then handed a list of the votes and the result of the enumeration of the votes cast, and at 4:10 o'clock Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was declared to be elected President of the United States, and William A. Wheeler, of New-York, Vice President in the following words:

"The whole number of Electors appointed to vote for President and Vice President of the United States was 369, of which a majority is 185. The state of the vote for President, as delivered by the Tellers, and as determined under the act of Congress of Jan. 29, 1877, on this subject is:

For Rutherford B. Hayes.....185 votes
For Samuel J. Tilden.....184 votes

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States as delivered by the tellers, and as determined under the act of Congress approved Jan. 29, 1877, on this subject, is:

For William A. Wheeler.....185 votes
For Thomas A. Hendricks.....184 votes

Wherefore, I do announce that Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877."

Then the two houses separated. The Senate retired to its own chamber and the House adjourned.

The President of the Senate signed the declaration of the result with the black eagle's quill, sent to him from the West for that purpose. There was no demonstration of any kind when the result was declared.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

SPECULATION REGARDING THE ACTION OF THE SENATE IF THE HOUSE PREVENTS THE DECLARATION OF THE VOTE—PROBABILITY THAT MR. MORTON WILL BE ELECTED PRESIDING OFFICER—SOUTHERN SENTIMENT IN HIS FAVOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—During the session of the House to-day the Republicans in the Senate had a great deal of private discussion upon the policy to be pursued with respect to a possible failure to finish the Electoral count in the House. There has been no formal caucus, but one has been called to meet to-morrow morning. The propositions to be considered are the choosing of a President pro tem. from among the number of Senators whose term does not expire on the 4th of March, and the proper action of the Senate in case the House delays, by filibustering or otherwise, the announcement of the vote for President, and also any specific propositions relating to these two general subjects, which may be brought forward. The general tone of expression is unmistakably in favor of Mr. Morton, as President of the Senate. There can be little doubt that he will be elected. Besides, the admiration which he has awakened among Republicans by his vigorous and straightforward course this Winter, there are many men in the Senate, including all the Republican Senators from the Southern States, who really prefer Mr. Morton for President to Mr. Hayes. This class is composed of those who are unfavorable to the moderate Southern policy which, it is generally understood, Mr Hayes will pursue, and which was pointed out in his letter of acceptance. It will be seen from this that there is a small number of Senators who would actually be pleased by a failure of the House to elect, in order that Mr. Morton might become President. In respect to the finishing of the Presidential count in the Senate Chamber, if the House does not conclude the work by Saturday, the feeling is not unanimous; but there is probably sufficient strength to carry out that proposition in the Senate. Mr. Conkling is the only Senator who is believed to be unalterably opposed to this course, and it is understood that he has impressed his views upon the President so far that the latter is unwilling to see this method adopted. In respect to the resignation of the President, which has been talked of, there has been much consultation as to the legal effect, and it is not altogether clear that even that action would satisfy the requirements of the Constitution. It is by no means clear that the President of the Senate holds his office beyond the end of the Congress for which he was elected. This has been a disputed question, and it has generally been held that the Senate being a continuous body, the office of President of the Senate did not expire until his successor was appointed. The question is of such importance, however, that it is not safe to depend upon past decisions in so grave a crisis as the present.

1:45 A. M.—The debate proceeded in a dull and quiet manner till a few minutes ago, when Blackburn, the Kentucky raider, began a profane and indecent speech. He called the Commission perjured miscreants. It was a fitting day, he said, for the fraud to be consummated. It was Friday—hangman's day. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, in reply said it was a good day for a pretender, who had kept the country in turmoil for months by a false claim to the Presidency, to be gibbeted on. Springer has been going about the House trying to have the Democrats withdraw when the declaration of the election is made. The obstructionists have apparently given up the contest.

BULL-DOZING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A REPUBLICAN JUDGE FORCED BY THREATS OF VIOLENCE TO SIGN A DECREE SUSTAINING HAMPTON—HE SUBSEQUENTLY REVOKES HIS DECISION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, March 1.—The Supreme Court of South Carolina has had before it for two weeks the case of Tilda Norris, brought up on habeas corpus, to test the validity of a pardon from Hampton. It would have been decided a week ago, but for the sudden illness of Chief Justice Moses, who had a stroke of paralysis. This left the decision to Justices Willard and Wright, the latter a colored man. Willard has always been a violent partisan of Hampton, and announced his willingness to decide for him without the formality of hearing evidence. Wright was expected to decide against Hampton, and so there was apparently a divided court. Extraordinary efforts were made to win over Wright by Judge Willard, aided by frequent visits from Hampton and other leading Democrats. Tuesday morning last was set by the court for the decision, but Justice Willard appeared and announced that the court still was consulting on the case. To-day it was learned that on that morning Judge Wright was induced to sign an order discharging Tilda Norris, thus recognizing the validity of Hampton's pardon. He asserts that he did it while in fear for his life. He says that Judge Willard told him that the Democrats could no longer be restrained, and when it should be announced to the waiting crowd in the court room that nothing but his [Wright's] obduracy stood in the way of Hampton's recognition, their full fury would be visited upon him. He says, also, that Willard brought Gen. Conner, the leading Hampton counsel, into the consultation room, and Conner told him that if they did not get a favorable decision, many lives would be sacrificed. While laboring under great mental distress and fear, Judge Wright was induced to sign the order, but refused to sign the opinion of Willard, which sustained it, and he also exacted a promise that it should not be filed until Friday. Judge Wright concealed his action from his Republican friends until yesterday, when he informed them that he regretted it, that he signed under duress and fear, and that he intended to revoke his order. To-day he filed an opinion denying the validity of Hampton's pardon with the following indorsement:

"Having attached my name on the 27th ult. to an order discharging the petitioner in this case without due consultation, I do now, upon more mature deliberation, hereby recall, revoke, and cancel my signature to said order, and substitute the foregoing opinion in its place."

There will be a high degree of excitement to-morrow when all these facts are known.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—An intense commotion was created in the Treasury Department at about noon to-day by the appearance of a gentlemanly-appearing person, who called at the Treasurer's office, and, sending a card into the redemption division, upon which the name of Littleton was written, called out a lady employe, said to be named Storer, and immediately upon seeing her in the passage fired two shots at her, neither of which took effect, however, and, owing to prompt interference by Mr. Wilson, Chief of the Loan Division, who was attracted by the disturbance, he was seized. Upon releasing him, Littleton fired upon himself, though only inflicting a slight injury. The cause or the shooting appears to be a mystery, as neither party has given any explanation of the strange assault. The lady went immediately to her home, and her would-be murderer was promptly taken to the Police station. When Littleton was first arrested, he said he was anxious to complete the work he had begun, but on the way to the station-house exhibited some signs of anxiety for the condition of the woman. The halls and corridors of the Treasury where the shooting occurred were crowded with an excited and frightened throng of men and women immediately after the shooting, all of whom were unable to give any explanation of the event. Many were inclined to believe that another "Mary Harris" episode was being enacted. Some of the employes assert that the man declared that the woman he assaulted was his wife, but that she was employed here under a different name.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Silas B. Dutcher, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in New-York City; Albert G. Judson, to be Pension Agent at Albany, N. Y.; John Tyler, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, N. Y.; R. G. Pettibone, to be Postmaster at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; James Frankle, to be Postmaster at Haverhill, Mass.; Nathan F. Dixon, Jr., to be United States District Attorney for Rhode Island; P. Bowing, to be Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.; Henry Esperson, of Wisconsin, to be Surveyor General for Dakota; Palmer G. Wood, to be Second Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry.

MR. HAYES LEAVES OHIO.

ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY FROM COLUMBUS—IMMENSE CROWDS OF PEOPLE AT ALL THE STOPPING PLACES—ONE SPEECH AND MANY HAND SHAKINGS—ENTHUSIASM ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, en route to WASHINGTON, March 1.—Gov. Hayes and party left Columbus at 1:10 P. M. to-day for Washington via Pittsburg and Harrisburg. The Governor was escorted from the executive mansion to the depot, half a mile distant, by the Columbus cadets, preceded by a military band and followed by a large concourse of citizens. He rode to the depot in an open carriage and on his arrival was greeted with prolonged cheers by a crowd numbering many thousands, who had gathered to witness his departure. Two special cars had been provided for the Governor and family with their friends, and the intervening time between their arrival at the depot and the starting of the train was occupied in cheers for "Gov. Hayes," "President Hayes," "Our next President," &c., the band meantime playing "Auld Lang Syne." In response to repeated calls, the Governor finally stepped to the platform of the car and addressed the people as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear to say a few words in bidding good-bye to you. I understand very well the uncertainty of public affairs at Washington. I understand very well that possibly next week I may be with you again to resume my place in the Governor's Office, and as your fellow-citizen; but I also understand that it is my duty to be at Washington, prepared to assume another position, higher and more responsible, and with more difficult duties. I have thought, as I looked upon this great audience, and as to-day I gazed on the people who thronged our route to this depot, of a similar occurrence 16 years ago. A little less than 16 years ago I marched down High-street with 1,000 men, to pass to the East and to the South, to do what we could to restore the union of the States, and to re-establish the authority of the Constitution. [Cheers.] In that work we were eminently successful, so far as it was possible to be successful by force of arms. I am not here to say a word in disparagement of what was accomplished by the brave men who went out with me from different parts of the country. Of my comrades one-third and over never returned to their homes. They perished in the discharge of their duty that the Republic might live. But there was something force could not do. We would have our Union to be a union of hearts, and we would have our Constitution obeyed, not merely because of force that compels obedience, but obeyed because the people love the principles of the Constitution. [Long continued applause.] And to-day if I am called to the work to which Abraham Lincoln was called 16 years ago, it is under brighter skies and more favorable auspices. [Applause.] I do hope, I do fervently believe, that, by the aid of Divine Providence, we may do something in this day of peace, by works of peace, toward re-establishing in the hearts of our countrymen a real, a hearty attachment for the Constitution as it is, and to the Union as it is. [Long continued applause.]

At the close of the Governor's remarks, which were enthusiastically applauded, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and amid strains of music, whistling of steam engines, and wild cheering from the populace, the train started and Gov. Hayes took his departure from Columbus. Accompanying the Governor and his family, and occupying seats in the special cars, was a party of 15 or 20 ladies and gentlemen, mostly old and intimate friends of Governor and Mrs. Hayes, from Cincinnati, Columbus, and Fremont. Among the number were ex-Gov. Noyes, Col. L. C. Weir, of the Governor's staff; Gen. R. P. Buckland and wife, of Fremont; Dr. Webb, a brother of Mrs. Hayes, also of Fremont; Gen. John G. Mitchell and wife, and Miss Platt, of Columbus; George W. Jones, wife, and daughter; J. W. Herron and wife, and William Rodgers and wife, of Cincinnati; Thomas G. Nickell, a nephew of Gov. Hayes, from Chillicothe, and Mrs. Emma Foote. Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army, stationed at Columbus; ex-Congressman McNulta, of Illinois; Attorney General William Hunt, of Louisiana, and Gen. Cyrus Bussy. President of the Board of Trade of New-Orleans, also joined the Governor's party, and on the same train were Speaker Grosvenor and 30 or 40 members of the Ohio Legislature.

The first stop was at Newark, a town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, a large share of whom where found waiting at the depot to give the Governor a farewell greetiag. Without waiting to be called Gov. Hayes stepped out on the platform of the rear car and received the congratulations of the citizens. Among them he found many old friends and acquaintances, who insisted upon shaking hands with him, and occupied so much time in the process that Newark was cheated out of the speech it would otherwise have got. Just as Gov. Hayes was beginning his response to the demand for a speech, and had got as far as "Friends and fellow-citizens," the train started, and the Newarkers were left to finish the speech themselves; but they continued to cheer the Governor till he was out of sight.

At Coshocton, the next stopping place, a large crowd had also congregated at the depot, but the stop was too short for a speech, and the people had to be satisfied with a brief glance at the Governor's features, and the waving of the Gubernatorial hat, which they accepted with thanks and cheers. The same thing was repeated at a small station bearing the significant title of New-Comerstown, and again at Dennison, where the train stopped long enough to enable the Governor to shake hands with a few of his old acquaintances. At all the smaller towns and villages on the route where the cars did not stop, the people came out in force and cheered the train as it passed. If the new President succeeds in gaining the good will of the nation to the extent he has won the hearts of the people of Ohio, his administration will be among the most popular the country has ever known.

The last stop made in Ohio was at Steubenville, and there a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 people had assembled to extend a parting greeting to the Governor as he passed out of the limits of the State. It was nearly dark when the train arrived, but the citizens had taken the precaution to provide a torchlight procession, in the glare of which they were enabled to get a good view of the incoming President as he stepped out on the platform. Mrs. Hayes accompanied him to the platform, which greatly increased the enshusiasm of the crowd, and it was impossible to stop the cheering long enough to give the Governor a chance to say a word. He shook hands, however, with all who came in reach, and after a 10-minutes' stop the train passed over the river, followed by the echo of a myriad of Buckeye voices.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 1.—Between Steubenville and Pittsburg there was no stop. On reaching the bridge opposite Pittsburg an Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad came aboard the train and informed the Governor's party that owing to the large crowd collected at the depot in the city, it would be impossible to run the train through it without great delay, and the Superintendent of the road had therefore directed the train to be run around the city by another route. These orders were given without consulting Gov. Hayes or any of his party and caused as much dissatisfaction to his friends as they probably did to the citizens of Pittsburg. Preparations had been made to give the President elect a grand reception at Pitsburg, worthy of the people of Allegheny County, which, for so many years has been steadfast in the maintenance of Republican principles. The order of the railroad officials prevented any reception whatever, and besides dispappointing thousands of Republicans in that city, it will afford the enimies of Gov. Hayes an opportunity to misconstrue and misrepresent its motive and object. Having thus dodged the crowd at the depot, the train ran around and stopped on the outskirts of the city long enough to have had a reception. But no one was there, and it was reported that the railroad officials circulated the report that Gov. Hayes was not coming till to-morrow.

The trip from Pittsburg to Altoona was without incident. It was midnight when the train arrived here, and Gov. Hayes and family with most of the friends accompanying them, had already retired to their berths. The train is due in Washington about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Gov. Hayes and family, it is understood, will go to the residence of Sen. Sherman, of Ohio, immediately on their arrival, and stay there till the inauguration ceremonies are over. The President elect has not resigned his office as Governor of Ohio, and does not propose to do so until the final decision of the Electoral Commission. He is in excellent health and spirits and on the trip from Columbus has chatted freely with his friends on general topics, but no one has succeeded in getting an inkling of his Presidential policy or who are to be his Cabinet advisers.

THE OREGON INIQUITY.

COL. PELTON PROFESSES IGNORANCE REGARDING THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF AN ELECTOR—THE CIPHER DISPATCHES NEVER SEEN BY TILDEN.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Col. W. T. Pelton, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, was before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and read a written statement in relation to election dispatches. He testified in substance that all telegrams received by the Democratic Committee in New-York during the late election were delivered during the day at No. 59 Liberty-street, and during the night at the Everett House, in accordance with orders left at the telegraph offices; that none of the telegrams were received at No. 15 Gramercy Park, even when directed there, nor were the answers sent from there. The telegrams were opened by such members as were present at the time. None of the cipher telegrams were delivered at Gramercy Park, and Gov. Tilden never knew of any cipher telegrams received from or sent to Oregon. The famous "Gobble" dispatch was never seen by Gov. Tilden, nor its contents known to him; Col. Pelton further stated that telegrams addressed to him [Pelton] were often opened and read and answered without his knowing of them, and some telegrams put in evidence, purporting to have come to him, he did not recognize as having come to his knowledge and were never received by him. The telegram from Portland, Oregon, dated Nov. 28, purporting to be signed by Mr. Patrick and Senator Kelly, was never translated or read by him, [Pelton,] and he never understood it to contain a proposition to purchase a Republican Elector or any other Elector. He never sanctioned the furnishing of money to purchase an Elector in Oregon, nor did any one else to his knowledge. His purpose was simply to furnish the Democratic Committee of Oregon with sufficient funds to meet their just and legitimate expenses and of sustaining their rights. He never heard it intimated by any one that Gov. Grover or any one else in office in Oregon was to be paid anything, or that Mr. Cronin was to be paid anything for loss of time, expenses, &c., and never heard that any money was desired for such a purpose until he saw the evidence before the Senate Committee. After reading his statement, Col. Pelton was examined by Senator Kernan, but his testimony was simply corroborative of his written statement.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* on the 27th inst. expresses itself thus emphatically: "South Carolina has not fallen so low that she can be kicked by the New-York *World* with impunity. The South, if she have not recovered her pristine power, is too strong to be safely reviled by the Metropolitan organ of the party to which the Southern vote gives its strength and national influence. It is not the first time, that the *World* has scolded the South, talking to Southern Democrats as, if they were timid children, horn-book in hand. But the *World*, before this, had not told the Southern Democrats that they made causeless war upon the Government 15 years ago at the instigation of their own pride and ambition, and were beaten. Nor had it accused the Southerners of degrading the character of American citizens. Nor had it taunted South Carolina with the meekness with which Wade Hampton submitted to the recent order of President Grant. Those jibes and sneers at men the latchets of whose shoes the *World's* writer is not worthy to unloose do not, we trust, meet with the approval of the New-York Democracy, although there are signs in Washington that the Northern Democrats are dissatisfied with the conduct of the Southern Congressmen. What these Northern Democrats fear, whatever it is, will not be made impossible of occurrence by denunciation of the South."

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL TROUBLES.

EASTON, Penn., March 1.—Committees of the Firemen's and Brakemen's Union have called on Mr. Lathrop, Receiver of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for the purpose of learning something definite as to when they will receive their wages for December and January. Mr. Lathrop received them kindly, and informed them that the State of New-Jersey gave the bondholders preference, but that a bill would be introduced into the Legislature to enable him to pay the employes first. On being told that great suffering exists among some of the employes of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division in consequence of storekeepers refusing them further credit, he said he was willing to advance $1,000 out of his private funds for their relief. With regard to the employes in Pennsylvania, he said that he was not acquainted with the laws of that State. It is feared that unless some definite arrangement is arrived at the men on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division will strike to-morrow or next day.

THE DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

OTTAWA, March 1.—At the Dominion Rifle Association annual meeting yesterday, the report read shows that $13,000 were expended in rifle competition during the year. Twenty-seven associations affiliated during the year. The President read a letter from Lord Warncliffe, accepting the Dominion Challenge Trophy, presented by the association to the National Rifle Association. The Dominion Government will give gold medals to the members of the Kolapore team of 1877. The election of officers was held, and the meeting adjourned for a week, to allow the committee time to revise the rules.

A SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

PORTLAND, March 1.—The bark Ellershausen, which arrived here to-day, reports that, while on her passage from St. John, she was struck by lightning. One man was killed and one seriously injured

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

TALMAGE TALKS TO BUSINESS MEN.

HE RELATES SEVERAL EXTRAORDINARY STORIES IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER—AN OPIUM EATER'S CONVERSION.

The old Methodist Church in John-street was about one-third full yesterday afternoon when Dr. Talmage walked up the aisle and took the seat of honor in the chancel. The congregation had just sung "Come to the Saviour," but the Doctor requested them to sing three "verses" of "There is a fountain filled with blood" in addition. He then read the parable of the Prodigal Son, making running comments on it, and at the close told, in illustration, the following extraordinary story as being within his own knowledge: A man had a son who went away from home saying that he would return at the end of seven years. Nine years have passed, and for two years that man has gone morning, noon, and night to every train arriving in the City in the expectation of meeting his son. Mr. Talmage then offered prayer and "I need Thee every hour" was sung. It was announced that Mr. Talmage would preach a special sermon to business men. This he now proceeded to do. He opened with the assertion that he was not one of those who believed that men engaged in the pursuit of wealth are actuated by greed of gain. On the contrary, he was of the opinion that ninety-nine out of every hundred are laboring for others—that families may be made comfortable, that children may be educated, and that great charities may be supported. He then laid down the general proposition that prayer is the surest means of obtaining conversion, confining his argument to three anecdotes, which, he said, were from his own experience. A man who was weeping entered his inquiry room one evening and said that his son had gone away from him. There were some Christian people present and all immediately offered up prayer. Not long after the man called on Dr. Talmage and told him he had received a letter from his son in Omaha, saying that he had made up his mind to return. The letter was dated at 9:30 o'clock on the evening of the visit to the inquiry room, which was the precise hour at which the prayer was offered. Other stories of a similar character were told, after which "Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove" was sung. Before the echo of the last verse had died away an old gentleman in a front pew, who had made himself conspicuous by audibly beating time with his hand during the singing, jumped to his feet and offered a long prayer. Another old gentleman in the rear, who spoke very fast, followed with another. Dr. Talmage cut him short by sharply giving out "We praise Thee, O God!" Then there was another prayer by a military-looking gentleman who had not been observed. A half-grown boy stood up and, facing the congregation, told how he had been converted 13 months ago. Before that he would have stolen if he had had "a good show." In fact, he had tapped tills and had "even gone so far as to gamble." He concluded with the statement that he had only 7 months' work in 14, and asked the congregation to pray that he might be assisted. After what Dr. Talmage called "one verse" of "A charge to keep I have" was sung, a gentleman who looked strikingly like an apparition of the late James T. Brady, arose and said that he was a Southern gentleman—from the extreme South. He had been telegraphic correspondent of one of the principal newspapers of this City, and was now connected with a house on Park row. He was once a confirmed opium-eater, and had thrice attempted suicide, but was saved, although a Protestant, through the exertions of a friend who was a Roman Catholic priest. A young man asked prayers for a friend who was a drunkard. An old man asked prayers for himself. He had been on the way to Jesus for seven years, but had never had courage before to make such a request. Another old gentleman told him he must work. He himself had labored for 30 years without ceasing, and had finally triumphed. Dr. Talmage asked if there were any further requests. A fashionably dressed young man confessed his weakness, and asked prayers for conversion. Another young man said he was in great trouble. A middle aged man told of a young girl, pretty and well educated, who had been seduced and was now on Blackwell's Island. He was interceding with the Judge in her behalf, and wanted prayers for her release. A stout man asked for prayers for his absent brother, whose mother had lately died. The Southern gentleman was desirous of obtaining more faith. A man who was about to undergo an operation asked for prayers that it might succeed. Prayers for relatives were asked from all quarters. Dr. Talmage designated a country minister in the audience to prefer the many requests. The Doxology was then sung and the congregation dispersed, despite the earnest requests of the committee for them to remain and subscribe toward the continuance of the meetings.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION IN FAVOR OF FILLING IN LITTLE HELL GATE—A PROPOSED DOG TAX—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication was received from Mayor Ely, inclosing a copy of the proceedings of the commission appointed under the resolution of Mr. Morris to consider the advisability of filling in Little Hell Gate with street sweepings. The action of the commission has already been published. They are in favor of the project, and have approved of a bill authorizing the work to be done. This bill is to be presented to the State Legislature and to Congress. It authorizes the alteration and extension of the bulkhead lines on Randall's Island. Alderman Purroy said that it might be necessary to provide for abating any nuisance that might arise from the work, and he therefore submitted the following amendment to the bill:

"It shall not be lawful for any department, board, or officer of the City Government in expending or filling in the area between the bulkhead lines mentioned in this act, to create a public nuisance; and whenever five reputable citizens shall complain to the Mayor or the Board of Health of New-York that any nuisance has arisen, it shall become his duty to immediately investigate the facts complained of, and upon his certifying to the Common Council that in his opinion a nuisance has arisen, the Common Council are hereby authorized to provide for the abatement of the same, by the immediate discontinuance and abatement of such nuisance."

Mr. Purroy said he considered the amendment necessary, as garbage or vegetable matter might possibly be used in filling in the sunken lands referred to. The Commissioners of Police, however, had assured him that no nuisance would be caused by the work.

The Mayor's communication and Mr. Purroy's amendment were then ordered to be printed.

Alderman Cowing presented an ordinance providing that the owner of every dog shall pay into the Permit Bureau an annual tax of $5, for which a license shall be issued to the owner of such dog, that the number of the license shall appear on a metal tag, to be worn by the dog, and that the Mayor shall cause all dogs found wandering through the streets, for which no licenses were procured, to be captured and destroyed. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Law.

Resolutions were then adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to the right of the City to compel the street railroad companies to pay a license fee for each car; requesting the Special Committee on the Water Supply to inquire into the advisability of acquiring water-sites and lakes in Putnam County, so as to secure a sufficient supply of water for the City for all time to come; directing the Committee on Streets to inquire into the propriety of widening Chatham-street, and instructing the Committee on Railroads to decide whether the Mayor should be requested to notify the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to have their cars drawn by engines in advance of them, and not propelled, in order to prevent accidents. A petition of the tax-payers of the Eighteenth Ward, complaining of the filthy condition of the streets, was then presented to the Committee on Streets, after which the board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

President Martin, in behalf of the Park Department, made an application to the Board of Apportionment yesterday to issue bonds to the amount of $90,000, to pay for erecting a new bridge over the Harlem River at the end of Madison-avenue. He said that the soundings for the bridge had been made, and that it was absolutely necessary. The plans for the work had been completed. The bridge was to be built of iron, and would be 30 feet high. That height would admit of the passage of small vessels without opening the draw. Mr. Samuel A. Lyon and Mr. John L. Crane also spoke in favor of erecting a bridge over the Harlem River at the point selected, after which, at the request of the Comptroller, the matter was laid over until Saturday. A communication was received from Mrs. Randel, asking the board to purchase the original surveys of this City made by her husband, the late John Randel. Her application was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works. The board then adjourned.

MORE DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

The seventieth annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Department of Columbia College occurred last evening at Steinway Hall. Upon the platform were the Presidents of Columbia College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Faculty of both institutions, and a large number of prominent physicians. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Sullivan H. Weston, after which degrees were conferred upon the graduates, numbering 118, the Hippocratic oath being at the same time conferred upon them by Prof. F. A. P. Barnard. At the conclusion of this ceremony the graduates were addressed by President Alonzo Clark, who reviewed the progress of medical science from the earlier ages to the present time. Diplomas of honor were next awarded to Henry L. Elsner, William B. Goldsmith, William S. Halsted, Frank A. Langworthy, Daniel M. MacMartin, Charles N. Raymond, Thomas L. Stedman, John W. Sutton, and L. D. Woodbridge, special prizes of $100, $50, and $25, for special competitive examination, being awarded as follows: First prize, $100, to William S. Halsted; second prize, $50, to Thomas L. Stedman; third prize, $25, to Henry L. Elsner, and another of same amount to John W. Sutton, both gentlemen having tied in their competitive examination. The special prize of $250 offered by the Alumni of the College to the author of the best essay, was next awarded to Dr. George E. Fowler, a graduate of the class of 1871. The valedictory address was delivered by George A. Edwards, M. D., who emphasized the importance and responsibility of the physician's calling, and urged his classmates to enter upon their professional career with the resolution of adding something of value to the medical science of their day, and not merely of taking advantage of what their predecessors had left them. The speaker was followed by Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, who delivered a closing address to the graduates, in which he considered at length the obligations of physicians as professional men, and their duty to society. At the conclusion of the address, the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

ARMY AND NAVY CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the corps of engineers, to take effect March 3, 1877, are made: Lieut. Col. T. L. Casey, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Major O. E. Babcock of all his duties in the District of Columbia, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers. Major O. E. Babcock is, at his own request, relieved from his present duties, and will report to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Engineer of the Fifth Light-house District, relieving Major Franklin Harwood. Major Harwood, on being relieved by Major Babcock, will take station at Detroit, Mich., and relieve Major Godfrey Weitzel of the charge of the St. Clair Flats Canal and of the improvement of the Saginaw River and Sheboygan harbor.

Major James R. Masson, Paymaster, now in this city, will report in person to the Paymaster General for temporary duty in his office. Col. Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General and Chief Paymaster of the Department of the South, is, at his own request, relieved from duty in that department, and Major W. B. Rochester is assigned as his successor.

Capt. Ramsey's Battery, Second Artillery, now stationed at Fort McHenry, Maryland, has been ordered to Washington to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

Lieuts. Robert Lisle and E. D. F. Heald, and Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Borthwick, are ordered to the Alliance at Hampton Roads, Va.; Assistant Paymaster Reah Fraser to the Rio Bravo, at Brownsville, Texas; Lieut. Charles Seymour and Masters James C. Cresap and Lyman G. Spalding are detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Enterprise, Portsmouth, N. H., March 5; Master John Rogers, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Alliance at Hampton Roads, Va.; Assistant Paymaster John S. Speel, from the Rio Bravo on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle accounts.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 1.—Gen. George W. Getty arrived here this morning from New-York and relieved Gen. William F. Barry, in command of the artillery school and post. Gen. Barry leaves to-night for Fort McHenry, the head-quarters of his regiment.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The steam-ship Gaelic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, which arrived to-day, brings the following intelligence:

The famine in Corea continues, and appeals have been made to Japan for assistance.

The Chinese authorities are reported to have recently gained victories over the troops of Yakoob Bey in Gobi, but the reports are not authenticated.

Advices from Hong Kong, Feb. 1, and Shanghai, Feb. 3, say the Spanish Minister at Peking has broken off relations with the Chinese Government. The dispute grows out of Cuba and the coolie question.

Yokohama advices are to 11th of February. The beneficial result of the reduction in the land tax is universally admitted. There is great rejoicing in consequence throughout the country. The Government has relinquished several millions of annual revenue, and reduces public expenditures in proportion. The principal event of the month was the imperial visit to Kioto, the ancient capital, for the purpose of combining ceremonies equally reverenced by ancient and modern Japan. The first object was to pay homage at the shrine of the Emperor's father, according to the custom of all ages. In performance of this duty the Emperor was accompanied by the Empress and Empress Dowager. The second object of the visit was the opening of a railway between Osaka and Kioto. This ceremony was performed on Feb. 5, in the presence of a large assemblage of Japanese dignitaries and most of the foreign diplomatists, which latter traveled from Tokio to Kioto by special invitation as guests of the Government. The Emperor remains in the neighborhood of the capital to complete the round of ceremonial visitations. The foreign representatives returned to Yokohama on Feb. 10.

The Foreign Office at Tokio, a building of great architectural beauty and many historic associations, was destroyed by fire on Feb. 1.

Mr. Kennedy Newall, formerly of the Pacific Mail Company, has been transferred to the Japanese flag. This is the last of the transfers of the former American line to Japanese control.

Vries Island, at the mouth of Yeddo Bay, continues in volcanic eruption.

During the past year there have been frequent reports of disturbances in the provinces of Satsuma, but generally without foundation. Now, however, the Government is seriously disturbed by the disordered condition of affairs there.

THE GREAT SEAL OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HOW IT HAPPENED THAT THE OLD SEAL WAS NOT RETURNED.

HALIFAX, March 1.—In the Assembly last night the Provincial Secretary submitted the correspondence relative to the great seal of the Province. It appears that when the royal warrants were received by the Dominion Government in 1869, Sir John MacDonald, Minister of Justice, made a report to the effect that they were not in harmony with the British North American act, and maintaining that the right to change the seal belonged to the local authorities. This was forwarded to the imperial authorities. Some correspondence took place on the subject, but so far as the correspondence now submitted shows, no final decision was come to. When the Nova Scotia Government received the warrant they adopted a minute which Sir Hastings Doyle, then Lieutenant Governor, forwarded to the Dominion Government for transmission to Downing-street, praying that no change be made in the seal of Nova Scotia. The receipt of this minute was acknowledged by Mr. Howe, Secretary of State, with the usual intimation that it would be transmitted to England. No further instructions from the imperial authorities having been received, and no demand having been made for the delivery of the old seal as required by the royal warrant, the Nova Scotia Government now contend that the imperial Government allowed the matter to remain in abeyance and assented to the wish of Nova Scotia, consequently the new seal was not proclaimed or used.

ROBBERS OPERATING IN MIDDAY.

A BROOKLYN WOMAN GAGGED AND ROBBED IN HER OWN HOUSE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT—ESCAPE OF THE THIEVES.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Henry Lemertz, a barber, residing at No. 191 Sands-street, Brooklyn, was engaged in his shop shaving a customer, two men climbed over the fence in the back yard and entered the basement of the premises. Before Mrs. Lemertz, who was in that part of the house, could call for help she was gagged by one of the ruffians, who presented a pistol at her head and threatened to blow her brains out if she moved. While he thus stood guard over her his companion made a rapid search of the room and secured a set of gold earrings valued at $25, a tin box containing $8 in money and two silver rings. After securing the property the thieves bound Mrs. Lemertz to a chair and then left the premises. Nearly half an hour elapsed before the unfortunate woman was released by her husband. Although the Police of the Second Precinct were speedily informed of the facts, no notice of the daring robbery had been sent to Police Head-quarters up to a late hour last night.

CALIFORNIA CROP PROSPECTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Crop reports from the interior are to the effect that throughout Sacramento Valley, the northern portion of the State, and also in Napa and Sonoma Valleys, the prospects are very flattering for an abundant harvest, with the usual Spring rains, and fair crops seem assured even with a slight rainfall for the remainder of the season. In the lower portion of the San Joaquin Valley, the grain is in a good condition, except in the highlands, where it has suffered from the lack of moisture. In the Santa Clara and Salinas Valleys the crops are in fair condition, but rain is needed, and the prospect is hardly encouraging. The same is true in a greater degree of the country around Los Angeles, and in the upper portion of the San Joaquin Valley. In the southern coast counties the prospects are rather better than in the interior. In many places where grain is at present languishing a good rain would put an entirely different face on affairs. The weather throughout nearly the entire State to-day, is threatening rain.

THE NEW PRISON SUPERINTENDENT.

AUBURN, March 1.—Superintendent Pillsbury arrived at 6:35 A. M. to-day from Sing Sing, and is now at the [illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....March 1.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The work of the Senate consisted solely in waiting to be notified by the House to go into joint session on the Electoral count. At 10:50 P. M. a message was received from the House, announcing that the objection to the Vermont Elector, Sollace, was sustained, and that that body was ready to go on with the count in joint session. On returning from the House the Senate promptly counted the vote of the Elector from Wisconsin objected by the House.

In the House, after the passage of a number of bills of relief from political disabilities, the revolutionary demagogues renewed their filibustering against the counting of the Electoral votes, beginning with a mock solicitude for the return of the package purporting to be a certificate from Vermont. During the wrangle and disorder over this matter, which was confined to the Democratic side of the House, the package was brought by a page to Mr. Hewitt, who declined to receive it; but the wrangle was not stopped. It was 2 o'clock before the two hours' debate on the objections permitted by the Electoral act began. At the close a vote was taken on a resolution that the count should not proceed until the Vermont package was opened by the President of the Senate, and it was rejected by 116 to 148. Several other dilatory motions were voted down and at 9:30 P. M. a motion that the vote of Mr. Sollace be not counted, was adopted by 205 to 26, many Republicans voting with the Democrats the sooner to terminate the matter. The filibustering was resumed, but at last notice was sent to the Senate, and at 11 P. M. that body entered, and the count was continued. Vermont was counted for Hayes, and Virginia and West Virginia for Tilden. Objections were made to Wisconsin, and the houses separated. A motion for a recess was rejected at 12:10 A. M., and an all-night session was probable.

SENATE.

The recess having expired the Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock, but no business was transacted. The objection in the Vermont case having been disposed of yesterday, the Senate awaited notification from the House of Representatives that it was ready to resume the joint meeting and continue the count. In the Senate Chamber during the day, the greatest interest was manifested in all news of the proceedings in the House, and especially was this the case late in the afternoon, when it was learned that voting was in progress. Every one arriving from that end of the Capitol was immediately surrounded by Senators and others having the privilege of the floor. So great was the anxiety to obtain the latest information from the House that pages were kept running there constantly from the Senate. Senators were in or about the Chamber during the day awaiting notification from the House that it was ready to go on with the count.

At 10:50 P. M. a message was received from the House of Representatives by Mr. Adams, its Clerk, announcing the action of that body on the Vermont case, and the Senate immediately repaired to the hall of the House for the purpose of resuming the count.

Upon returning at 11:30 P. M. the President pro tem. announced that the Senate having retired from the joint meeting upon objection, submitted to the vote of Wisconsin, that objection would now be read. The Secretary then read the objection presented in joint meeting and Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin submitted the following:

Resolved, That the vote of Daniel W. Downs as an Elector of the State of Wisconsin be counted, together with the other nine Electoral votes of that State, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

The resolution was agreed to without debate and without a roll-call, though three or four Senators on the Democratic side voted "no" when the question was put.

The Secretary was directed to notify the House of Representatives of the action of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Senate bills were passed:

Removing the political disabilities of M. L. Barnum, of South Carolina; J. M. L. Terry, of Virginia; W. Hibbers, of Virginia; D. H. Hill, of North Carolina; R. C. Gatling, of Arkansas; William Butler, of South Carolina; William R. Jones, of Texas; P. Johns, of Virginia; W. F. Carrington, of Virginia; H. R. Jones, of Alabama, and J. S. Marmaduke of Virginia.

FILIBUSTERING AGAINST THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, moved a call of the House.

The SPEAKER counted the House, and found that there was a quorum present, and so announced.

Mr. WALLING submitted that the roll had to be called in order to verify the fact.

The SPEAKER stated that a motion for a call of the House was in order. The Chair regarded it as a dilatory character, but was bound to admit it.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, inquired whether it was not within the knowledge of the Chair that in former Congresses there were calls of the House even when it had been ascertained that there was a quorum present.

The SPEAKER replied that that had occurred where gentlemen had declined to vote, and that while it was allowable under the rules of the House, it was not allowable under the law, and that he was not responsible for the law.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, claimed the floor to offer a resolution, but Mr. WALLING insisted on his motion for a call of the House.

Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, remarked that the House was operating under the Electoral Commission law; that the Chair had ascertained the presence of a quorum, and that a motion for a call of the House should not be entertained. If a call of the House was ordered, the proceedings during the proceedings then they could never be completed.

The SPEAKER—The Chair has a right to find out whether there is a quorum.

Mr. HOSKINS—No gentleman has a right to claim that there is no quorum present when the Speaker has ascertained that there is.

The SPEAKER—There is a quorum present, but the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Walling] is not willing to take the statement of the Chair.

Mr. WALLING—I disclaim any reflection on the Chair; but I have a right to know whether there is a quorum present, and I demand the yeas and nays on my motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 68, nays 169; so a call of the House was refused.

This little movement on the picket line was so far successful as to have occupied an hour and a quarter of the precious time of the House. It was followed by a long wrangle over the package from Vermont, although Mr. WOOD made the point of order that such a motion could have no practical effect on legislation, but was palpably and unquestionably a dilatory motion, it was allowed by the Speaker, who said that he had never yet ruled or decided, either by his voice or vote, that a motion to reconsider was a dilatory motion. On the contrary, the Chair was very clear that what the House could do it could undo by a motion to reconsider.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 174, nays, 65.

As soon as the vote was announced a struggle for recognition by the Speaker was made between Messrs. Wood, Poppleton, Caulfield, and Mills, each having a proposition to submit which he claimed to be of the highest privilege. It transpired in the course of the colloquy that the Speaker, who had recognized Mr. Wood before the motion for a call of the House was made and was not learned that Mr. Poppleton, who presented the objection to the certificate from Vermont, had been seeking the floor, sent for both these gentlemen and arranged that the resolution prepared by Mr. Wood should be offered by Mr. Poppleton, (who, under usage was first entitled to the floor,) and that Mr. Wood should move the previous question upon it.

In the meantime Mr. Caulfield, who had failed in his efforts to be recognized by the Chair, handed over to Mr. Poppleton the resolution which he prepared, and Mr. Poppleton sent it to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER suggested that that action was hardly in consonance with the agreement made, but Mr. Poppleton replied that he had been a party to the preparation of Mr. Caulfield's resolution, and that it had direct reference to the objection to the certificate from Vermont.

The SPEAKER thereupon directed it to be read, and it was read. It recites, in the form of a preamble, that a sealed package addressed to the President of the Senate, purporting to contain the Electoral vote of the State of Vermont, was delivered yesterday to the President of the Senate by Mr. Hewitt; that it appears by a telegram from the Clerk of the United States District Court of Vermont, that a duplicate of such return was deposited in that office on the 13th of December, 1876, that such a package had been made a part of the objection to the certificate of Vermont and still remained unopened, and that the objection cannot be considered until such package is opened according to law; that such package is retained by the President or Secretary of the Senate, and therefore resolving that the refusal of the President of the Senate to open such package in the presence of the two houses was a violation of the law and of the privileges of the House, and that until such package shall be opened the counting of the vote cannot proceed further according to the Constitution and the law, and that the Senate be requested to meet the House in joint session so that such package may be opened and proceedings had thereon according to law.

As the Clerk finished the reading of the resolution, the Speaker announced the opening of a new legislative day, and the noisy passions and the tumult of the hour were killed for a few brief moments, while prayer was offered. The stillness, however, was of brief duration, for as soon as the reading of the journal of yesterday had progressed a little, Mr. FRANCIS, of Illinois, ascertained that the Clerk was omitting as usual the detailed statement of papers, votes, &c., and insisted that the journal should be read in full. That demand the Speaker stated it would be impossible to comply with, for the papers, detailed votes by yeas and nays, &c., were not copied into the journal. At all events the Speaker refused to entertain any question until the reading of the journal was completed, and Mr. Springer waited for that. Then he moved that the journal be corrected by inserting after the statement that Mr. Poppleton submitted a report on the contested question, the report itself.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, undertook to get over the difficulty by moving to suspend the rules and dispense with the reading of the journal.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 175, nays 83.

The names of those voting in the negative are given as follows:

Messrs. Ainsworth, Ashe, Atkins, J. H. Bagley, Banning, Beebe, Blackburn, Bliss, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Buckner, Burchard of Wisconsin, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Carr, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Davis, DeBolt, Dibrell, Douglass, Finley, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Hamilton of Indiana, Harris of Georgia, Henkle, Hoskins, Humphreys, Hurd, Jones of Kentucky, Kash, Lane, Lynde, Mackey, Maish, McMahon, Meade, Mills, Money, Morrison, Mutchler, O'Brien, Phillips of Missouri, Poppleton, Rice, Riddle, Robbins of North Carolina, Roberts, Ross, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Shackleford, Sherley, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stanton, Stenger, Stone, Terry, Thompson, Turney, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Walling, Walsh, Whitthorne, Wike, Williams of Alabama, Wilson of West Virginia—85.

When the result was announced, Mr. WOOD, of New-York, raised the point of order that nothing was competent for the House to do but proceed to consider the objection to Vermont, and that the proposition offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Poppleton] was not in order.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Illinois, argued that nothing was in order but to proceed to the consideration of the objections, unless there was an impediment in the way of such consideration. Such an impediment had arisen. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer] had yesterday offered an objection which had been accompanied by a certificate, and the Vice President had refused to open that certificate. The resolution which had been offered simply asked that the Senate be notified that the House would be ready to receive that body in joint session for the purpose of opening that certificate.

Mr. HENDEE, of Vermont, called attention to the fact that the Clerk of the court to whom the second certificate was delivered was a Democrat.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, argued against the point of order, and stated that the real question was whether the certificates from the State of Vermont were single or dual in their character. If they were dual the point of order did not apply, and it was the duty of the President of the Senate to open and submit the package presented to him yesterday.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, supported the point of order and argued against the resolution as proposing a new question which had not been presented to the joint meeting of the two houses. He expressed his great regret that, when his side of the House had good, valid, substantial objections to the Electoral count any other objections which could not command the respect of the party or of the country had been made.

After some further discussion the SPEAKER said: With the highest respect for all parties concerned, the Chair considers that a great mistake and wrong was committed yesterday in the joint session of the two houses, in this, that the presiding officer refused to receive, even for opening, reading, and information, a package which had all the surroundings of an authentic paper in respect to an Electoral vote of the State of Vermont. The Chair does not think that in any aspect of this case he would be called upon to rule that the action of the presiding officer of the Joint Convention, yesterday, was wrong. He does not think he possesses the power, nor does he believe in the technical sense the action of the Joint Convention can be reviewed in this House in the manner proposed. And yet there is above all a fact on which this matter rests. That fact is whether this House should have possession of this paper. To that extent, and to that extent only, the Chair thinks that the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Caulfield] is in order.

While the Speaker was delivering this opinion there was a subsidence of the uproar, which had been increasing, little by little, during the day; but as soon as he had got through the noise and confusion began to prevail again, and in a short time the storm had increased to a gale. The central point of it was the question whether before the two-hour discussion commenced, the President of the Senate should be called upon to send back to the House the packages produced yesterday by Mr. Hewitt and submitted with Mr. Springer's objection to the count.

The SPEAKER did all that was in his power to get the House into the regular channel of business, and he refused to entertain an appeal from his ruling. His resolution in this respect excited the obstructionists to fury. Springer, O'Brien, Caulfield, Sparks, and Poppleton were all addressing the Speaker at the same time, and worrying him and the House with all sorts of questions and objections. They were suddenly joined by Mr. BEEBE, of New-York, who, in the most excited manner, protested against the action of the Speaker, and who, in order to make himself still more conspicuous, jumped up on his desk and from there gesticulated wildly, shouting at the top of his voice expressions, which, in the uproar and excitement, were entirely unintelligible at the reporter's desk.

At this time every member of the Democratic side and nearly every one on the Republican side was on his feet. The storm, however, was entirely confined to the Democratic side of the chamber, the Republicans merely participating as spectators. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity, as also the spaces at the back of the outer row of seats, and from these as well as from the desks of members came murmurs and hisses as the wild scene was enacted. Then the Sergeant at Arms, with his silver mace of office, appeared in the most disorderly parts of the assemblage, and Mr. Beebe stepped down from his elevated position and addressed the Speaker in a more moderate tone from his own place. The spaces behind the outer row of desks were cleared. By degrees the storm lulled, and, although there were some renewals of it, the Speaker managed at about 2 o'clock to bring the House fairly to the two hours' discussion on the Vermont objection.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE OBJECTIONS.

The debate was opened by Mr. POPPLETON, who soon yielded, to enable Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, to relate how he had come into the possession of the package produced by him yesterday, and how he had last seen it in possession of the Secretary of the Senate, who stated that it was the private property of Mr. Ferry, and that he proposed, as the friend of Mr. Ferry, to retain it. After a good deal of colloquy in regard to what had become of the paper, a messenger from the Senate came into the hall and tendered the package to Mr. Hewitt, who refused to receive it, and thereupon announced the fact to the House. No immediate action was taken in the matter. The young lad who carried the package retained it in his possession, and took a seat, awaiting the action of the House, and the discussion proceeded. Mr. HENDEE, of Vermont, explaining that the case of Vermont was only a minor form of the case in Oregon, the exception being that Cronin had the certificate of the Governor, while at first the person claiming to be an Elector in the Vermont case, had not, but acted on his own motion. The members who participated in the discussion were Messrs. Joyce, Hendee, and Denison, for Vermont; Poppleton and Monroe, of Ohio; Hooker and Morgan, of Mississippi; Wilson, of West Virginia; Maish, of Pennsylvania; Haymond, of Indiana, and Levy, of Louisiana.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, read a letter from Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, saying that he had put the package purporting to be the second certificate in his pocket, as the package looked like a private communication, but being admonished that his reception of it might be construed as a reception of it by Presidents Ferry, he took it from his pocket and placed it on the desk, and since that time he had not seen the package.

Mr. HEWITT remarked that the package had been brought to him by the messenger from the Senate, who would not tell from whom he had received it.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Garfield to suspend his remarks until order was restored.

Mr. GARFIELD—I will wait till Ajax and other chiefs have quieted their troubles. [After a pause he continued.] There is no pretense or claim that under law the President of the Senate ought to receive a paper under such circumstances. There is no signature on the back of the paper authenticating it. For aught that we know it is another mock certificate. If anybody has been deceived by the pretense that we ought to have a paper opened in this House coming in such a roundabout, unauthorized way, let all such pretenses be cleared away, and let them vote with a knowledge of the fact that a vote for the resolution is simply a vote to prevent a count and to bring us into anarchy.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri, who was one of the tellers, stated that he saw the Secretary of the Senate throw the package under the desk among the rubbish; that he [Mr. Stone] immediately wrote a note to Mr. Hewitt, and that Mr. Hewitt and he had a conversation, during which he saw the Secretary take the package from under the desk and put it in his pocket.

The discussion was closed by Mr. FIELD, of New-York. He held it was the duty of the President of the Senate, when that paper was before him, to submit the question (if he had any doubt about it) to the two houses, and the only remedy now was to invite him back to open the paper in the presence of both houses. If there were two returns from Vermont, they should go to the Electoral Commission. He appealed to the members to deal with the question, not as Democrats or Republicans, but as guardians of the rights of the House in the Electoral count.

In reply to a question by Mr. Cate, of Wisconsin, he said that there was no time fixed by law within which a certificate must be filed.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts—Is there not a source fixed by law through which these returns shall come?

Mr. FIELD—It is not fixed by law. You men, you Judges, have decided that the law cannot contravene the Constitution; nor can Congress make a law that binds the States. Congress could not do it, and has not done it. [Applause.] It passed the law of 1792 that the certificates should be sent in by the first Wednesday in February, and if not the Secretary of State should send for them. He could send for them at any time before the two houses met. That is the law, if it was not repealed by this Electoral Commission law, which declares that all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates which shall have been received shall be opened. I have answered the objection that this certificate has not been received, because it ought to have been received. In point of fact it was received in your presence; it was delivered by the member from New-York [Mr. Hewitt] to the President of the Senate. Was it for him to reject it? Are the representatives of the people to submit to it? If you do, look out for 1881. Let this House put down its heel at once and forever on the doctrine that the President of the Senate is anything more than the presiding officer, the guardian of these credentials until they are opened, and that it is his duty to open them and submit to the two houses every question that shall arise.

THE VOTE ON MR. HEWITT'S PACKAGE.

The debate being closed, and the question being on the resolution offered by Mr. Poppleton, of Ohio, Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That this House requires that the package tendered by the member from New-York [Mr. Hewitt] to the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses yesterday, and purporting to be a certificate of Electoral votes for President and Vice President, from the State of Vermont, shall be opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, and, if found to be such a certificate, the same shall be submitted, together with the certificate read in the presence of the two houses, to the Electoral Commission for its judgment and decision; and that the Senate be requested to make a like order, requiring the President of the Senate to open such package in the presence of the two houses, and that until such order be made the House will not be ready to meet the Senate and proceed with the count of the Electoral votes.

As the vote progressed on this resolution, and as there was an apparent prospect of its having a majority in its favor, the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the hall. Conservative members conversed with each other in groups, and expressed generally the conviction that the adoption of the resolution would precipitate anarchy and revolution. At the close of the roll-call the announcement prevailed that the resolution was carried, but gradually as member after member who had been out when their names were called, or who had withheld their votes, rose, and in response to a second call responded "no!" the gloom was dissipated and gave place to a very perceptible feeling of relief. Finally the vote was announced as—yeas, 116, nays, 148, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, J. H. Bagley, Banning, Beebe, Blackburn, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradford Bright, Buckner, Burchard of Wisconsin, Carr, Cate, Caulfield, Chapin, Clarke of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Culberson, Davis, DeBolt, Dibrell, Douglass, Eden, Ellis, Faulkner, Field, Finley, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goode, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamilton of New-York, Hardenbergh, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hartridge, Hatcher, Hatch, Henkle, Holman, House, Humphreys, Hurd, Jenks, Jones of New-Hampshire, Jones of Kentucky, Knott, Landers of Indiana, Lane, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Maish, McCamant, McMahon, Mills, Money, Morrison, Mutchler, O'Brien, Odell, Phillips of Missouri, Poppleton, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Robbins of North Carolina, Roberts, Ross, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schumaker, Sheakley, Siemons, Smith of Georgia, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stanton, Stenger, Stone, Teese, Terry, Thompson, Thomas, Tucker, Turney, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Walker of Virginia, Walling, Walsh, Wells of Missouri, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Wike, Williams of Alabama, Wilson of West Virginia, Young—116.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, G. A. Bagley, Baker of Indiana, Baker of New-York, Ballou, Banks, Basford, Bell, Blair, Bradley, Brown of Kentucky, Brown of Kansas, Burchard of Illinois, Burnside, Bettz, Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Caswell, Chaffee, Claflin, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Culler, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durham, Eames, Egbert, Evans, Felton, Fiye, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gause, Goodin, Gunckel, Hale, Harlan, Harmon, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Haymond, Hays, Hendee, Henderson, Hewitt, of New-York, Hill, Hoar, Hoge, Hopkins, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Kasson, Kelley, Kelly, Kimball, Lamar, Landers of Connecticut, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Le Moyne, Lord, Lynch, Magoon, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Morgan, Nash, Neal, New, Norcross, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Payne, Phelps, Phillips of Kansas, Pierce, Platt, Platt, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, Robinson, Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Seelye, Singleton, Sinnickson, Smalls,

LAW REPORTS.

THE DEFENSE OF JOE COBURN.

STORY OF THE PRISONER AND HIS FRIENDS —THE TESTIMONY OF THE POLICE OFFICERS IMPEACHED — COBURN SWEARS THAT HE FIRED NO SHOTS, AND NEVER SAW THE PISTOL BEFORE.

The trial of Joe Coburn for shooting at Officer William R. Tobias, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was continued before Judge Sutherland and a jury yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The progress of Coburn to and fro between the Tombs and the court-room attracted the usual crowds, and the services of a force of Police officers were still needed to keep the approaches to the building clear. The court-room, nevertheless, was filled to its utmost capacity, a large number of Coburn's admirers having gained admittance. Messrs. Charles W. Brooke, Charles S. Spencer, and Edgar M. Chipman were present for the defense, and the prosecution was represented by Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyon. The case for the defense having been opened by Mr. Chipman in a telling address, Mr. Brooke called the names of the witnesses, nearly all of whom answered.

William Ring, who said he was an hostler in the employ of Michael Boylan, Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue; Michael Costello, a Fulton Market produce dealer, and Thomas E. Gould, who keeps a collecting bureau at No. 93 Duane-street, testified in substance that they had seen the Police club a man whom they afterward ascertained to be Coburn, before they heard any shots fired. One officer knocked Coburn down, and as he was in the act of rising another struck him on the head with a club and knocked him down again. Gould added that he was not a friend of Coburn, and had been forced to come into court. John McDonough testified that Officer Tobias had put his head into Coburn's saloon to "get square" on a youth named Lynch, with whom, as witness alleged, the officer had had some previous trouble. Coburn went out, asked the officer not to make a disturbance in his store, and walked with the latter to Thirty-third-street. Tobias offered to take his buttons off and lick either Coburn or Lynch, and as Coburn turned to leave the officer said, with a foul expression, "I'll lick you too." Tobias then struck Coburn with his club and knocked him down, and as he was getting up he was again clubbed by Officer Jerfies, and knocked down.

Mr. Frederick Kissam, an expert in firearms, testified that the pistol alleged to have been taken from Coburn, if fired at 10 feet would penetrate a 1-inch plank. In response to the questions of Mr. Rollins, witness was unable to state what effect lamp cartridges or a rusty barrel would have on the penetrating power of the ball more than that it would be likely to retard its progress. Mr. Brooke offered to illustrate, by experiments which had been made by Col. Squires, of the Remington Company, on a thick coat, the effects of carridges from the pistol fired at the distance and in the manner sworn to by the Police. Mr. Rollins objected to the evidence, and it was decided. At a subsequent stage, counsel offered to prove the effects of such shots on men clothed as Police officers generally are, by Capt. John A. Thompson, a veteran of the war, but the Judge excluded the testimony.

Edward Sykes and George Scorey, singers in Coburn's "free and easy," testified that Officer Tobias had made some remarks on opening the door of Coburn's saloon and had spoken in a loud and threatening manner on the sidewalk.

The witnesses were skilfully cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, but they adhered to their original statements with such precision as to draw from the gentleman the suggestion that they had all been put through a course of rehearsals. They all agreed in stating that the Police officer was the one who made the first insulting remark, that Coburn had gone out on the sidewalk with the most pacific intentions, and that in return for his efforts at reconciliation he had been mercilessly clubbed.

Coburn himself then took the stand, and in response to Col. Spencer testified as follows: About 1 A. M. on the morning of the shooting Officer Tobias came and put his head inside the bar, and said to Lynch, who was acting as the end of the bar, "Lynch, you —— come out here and say what you said a few nights ago, and I'll make you take it back"; I jumped out and asked him not to create a disturbance in my place; Tobias replied: "Well, he insulted me the other night"; I said, "Well, you must speak to him about that; you can't afford to quarrel with a boy like that"; Tobias then made an insulting remark about Lynch, and also made an insulting remark about myself; I then turned to walk away, and was immediately struck on the head with his club by Tobias; as I was trying to get up I was struck again on the head with the club and immediately lost consciousness; I came to myself again while being dragged through Thirtieth-street, and was again clubbed from behind; on being taken to the station-house Capt. Williams seized me by the back of the neck, ran me across the room, and said: "Why didn't you bring him in dead? if I was there he would not need any counsel."

On cross-examination by Mr. Rollins, Coburn denied that he owned the pistol, [produced,] or had fired a pistol on the night of the shooting; never carried a pistol in my life; had no recollection whatever of firing a pistol, and did not see the weapon until it was shown to him at the station-house; Tobias had spoken to his bartender the night before for keeping the place open, and he [Coburn] replied that he had a perfect right to keep the place open, it being a restaurant as well as saloon; I said nothing to Tobias to anger him, but he appeared to have been drinking, as I then was, I think, he would never have had the presumption to come into my house and create a disturbance; did not go back to the saloon after going out with Officer Tobias; wanted to do so, but they would not let me; they took me to the station-house, and I have not been able to get back there since. Mr. Rollins was about to ask Coburn some questions about his previous career, but counsel for the defense objected, and the District Attorney generously withdrew the question.

The case will be continued and go to the jury to-day.

TRYING TO BUY OFF PRINTERS.

Certain disclosures with regard to the business of getting out the Directories were made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the argument of the case of James Colles, Jr., Vice-President of the Trow Directory Company, against John F. Trow and E. P. Beach, respectively Treasurer and President of the Company. Mr. Colles seeks an injunction against the defendants to restrain them from carrying out two resolutions adopted by them as a majority of the Board of Trustees of the company. The plaintiff sets forth that Lawrence J. Goulding, who publishes the opposition Directory, owes $7,000 to his printers, Messrs. Little & Co., and is unable to carry on his business in opposition to the Trow Company. Mr. Colles then says that the defendants, against his protest, passed a resolution in December last to pay Goulding's printers $4,000 on condition that they would not print the Directory for Goulding this year. Such action Mr. Colles considers ill-advised, because the buying off of opposition establishes a dangerous precedent, and will create sympathy for Mr. Goulding, besides embarrassing the Trow Company. Mr. Colles asserts that he believes it was part of the agreement of the defendants to have Little & Co. circulate among printers a report that Goulding is without means. Such a purpose, the plaintiff says, is clearly illegal, and calculated to injure the company. He says that the defendants are seeking to exclude him from participation in the management of the company, and have not accounted for goods sent in payment for advertisements. The plaintiff desires to restrain the defendants from carrying out the resolutions they have adopted for buying off Little & Co., and for excluding him from the management of the Directory Company. Mr. Colles also makes a specific charge against Mr. Trow to the effect that the latter does the company's printing and makes profit out of it, which, the plaintiff says, he has no right to do, except by consent of all the stockholders. In opposition, the defendants claim that the plaintiff is an obstructionist, and has been for some time carrying on a policy to force the defendants into buying his stock. The defendants admit that they determined to unseat Colles, but say that such action has been rescinded. Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

W. N. HERRICK SENTENCED FOR FORGERY.

Warren N. Herrick was convicted of forgery in the third degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. After the jury had brought in their verdict the prisoner was told to rise to receive his sentence. He made a motion as though to rise, but fell sideways on the floor. He was picked up, and seemed to recover himself at once, for he leaned against the railing, and said in answer to a question that he was 56 years old. He then said what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him in a rather long address to the court, affirming his innocence of the charge. Judge Brady said in reply that the jury had given full weight to the prisoner's story. They had brought in a recommendation to mercy. This was undoubtedly because of the prisoner's age and his former good reputation as a merchant. Judge Brady said he would consider this in mitigation and would sentence the prisoner to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor.

MR. SHERMAN'S THANKLESS TASK.

The case in which Francis O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill are charged with conspiring to defraud the Government was resumed yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Blatchford. Assistant District Attorney Sherman continued the introduction of documentary evidence about the delivery of the whisky consigned to defendants by Dolsen & Eastman. Mr. Sherman asked John Gallagher, a clerk at St. John's Park freight building, whether he was sure that he had received and delivered a certain lot of whisky, and the witness replied emphatically that he was sure. When he

yon think I was there for?" Thomas J. Beabotham, book-keeper of defendants' firm, was called by Mr. Sherman, and identified accounts of sales and gaugers' returns claimed to refer to the whisky sent to defendants, and also identified invoices sent with the whisky consigned to defendants, one of the invoices referring to whisky which purported to come from Merserean's distillery; the object of this evidence being to connect whisky received by defendants from Golsen & Eastman as having come from Merserean's distillery, the charge against defendants being that they conspired with Golsen & Eastman to cause the removal of "crooked" whisky from the distillery of Merserean to the City of New-York. The case will be resumed this morning.

SELLING OUT A ROAD.

THE AGREEMENT FOR PUTTING POPPENHUSEN INTO THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—A SICK WITNESS.

The case of William A. Havemeyer and Henry O. Havemeyer, as Administrators of the late Albert Havemeyer, against John C. and Henry Havemeyer, was before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion for the examination before trial, of the defendant, John C. Havemeyer. John E. Parsons, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that they had been trying for nearly a year to bring the case to trial. It was necessary that John C. Havemeyer should be examined before trial, yet the examination had been put off from one time to another, and now it was claimed that John C. Havemeyer was too sick to be examined. He desired to have Mr. Havemeyer examined by a physician, who should determine as to whether he was or was not too sick to submit to an examination as a witness.

Mr. Scudder, the defendants' counsel, presented the certificates of two physicians to the effect that Mr. Havemeyer is too sick to submit to an examination, but Judge Sedgwick directed the appointment of Dr. Thomas G. Thomas to examine Mr. Havemeyer.

The suit itself grows out of the transactions whereby Adolph Poppenhusen acquired the control of the Long Island Railroad Company, and is brought to recover $75,000 damages for losses alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs, as Administrators, on 4,241 shares of the company's stock. Albert Havemeyer died Aug. 22, 1874, and the plaintiffs were appointed his administrators. At the time of his death Albert Havemeyer owned 11,196 shares of the capital stock of the Long Island Railroad Company, of the par value of $50 each. Of these, 6,955 shares were owned by him absolutely, and 4,241 were owned by him in his own name with the addition of "Trustee." In these latter shares he held the legal ownership, and in addition had an absolute interest in them which exceeded the value of the shares. The complaint sets forth that while Albert Havemeyer was living, the road had been mismanaged by the late Oliver Charlick, whose control continued up to April, 1875, when an election for Directors was held. Henry Havemeyer was then installed as President of the company, and John C. Havemeyer was made a member of the Executive Committee of the Directors. The two defendants then acquired the management of the company. This was in pursuance of a plan entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendants, the object of which was to oust Mr. Charlick and then to sell the stock of Albert Havemeyer to Mr. Poppenhusen, so as to enable the latter to acquire a controlling interest in the Long Island company. The defendants made their own arrangements for turning the road over to Mr. Poppenhusen, without consulting the plaintiffs, and in violation of an agreement with them, as the plaintiffs say. The defendants sold the stock at a low price, and transferred to Poppenhusen at a high price in the place of the stock of Albert Havemeyer. By bad management the plaintiffs say the latter stock has been reduced in value. The plaintiffs now own the 4,241 shares above alluded to, and claim their loss and damage has been $75,000. This, however, the defendants deny, and the latter also deny any breach of trust or contract.

ACCUSED OF ABUSE OF TRUST.

THE SUIT OF A WIDOW AND HER THREE CHILDREN AGAINST HER HUSBAND'S EXECUTORS—AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

On the application of Messrs. Olin, Rives, and Montgomery, Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted an injunction in the suit of Mrs. Lucy Hooley, Abraham G. Hooley, Edwin G. Hooley, and Samuel R. Hooley against Abraham Grieve and Samuel G. Cutts, individually and as Trustees of Abraham Hooley, deceased, temporarily restraining the defendants from interfering with the trust estate now in their hands. An order was also granted directing Messrs. Grieve and Cutts to show cause, on Tuesday next, why the injunction should not be made permanent. The allegations against the defendants are, of course, ex parte, and are contained in the complaint and affidavits submitted to Judge Robinson yesterday. From the complaint it appears that the first-named plaintiff is the widow of Abraham Hooley, deceased, and that the other plaintiffs are his minor children, and sue by their guardian Francis R. Rives. Abraham Hooley died in Jersey City on July 28, 1873. He left a will by which he directed the bulk of his property to be given to the defendants in trust. The income of it was to be given to Mrs. Hooley during her lifetime, and at her death the property was to be divided among the testators, three children. The defendants were appointed Executors, and Mrs. Hooley was made Executrix. The will was admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Hudson County, N. J., on Sept. 13, 1873. Mrs. Hooley, up to the time of his death, was engaged in the fancy and millinery goods business at No. 339 Broadway, in this City, as the head of the firm of Abraham Hooley & Co. The defendant Grieve was his partner, but held only a one-third share. Mr. Hooley owning the other two-thirds. After Mr. Hooley's death the defendants took possession of the firm's business, and formed the new firm of Abraham Grieve & Co., the "Co." being the defendant Cutts. The latter contributed no capital, and Grieve contributed only his one-third share in the former firm. They are now carrying on the business. They have not sold out Mr Hooley's interest in the old firm and invested the proceeds for the benefit of the plaintiffs as directed by the will, and this it is claimed is an abuse of their trust. They also collected $4,902 84 on a life insurance policy of Mr. Hooley's, but have not invested this money as it is claimed they should have done. It is charged that they are using the face Mr. Hooley's interest in the former firm for their own benefit. At the time of Mr. Hooley's death the stock in trade of the firm of Abraham Hooley & Co. amounted, according to the plaintiffs, to about $280,000. Mrs. Hooley tried for a long time to find out the value of her late husband's estate. The defendants, finally, in April, 1874, told her that, with the money on the life insurance policy and $7,978 50 due by the new firm, the estate amounted to only $74,337 41, and that all of Mr. Hooley's interest in the old firm had been transferred to the new one. In October, 1875, the defendants filed their final accounting in the Hudson County (N. J.) Surrogate's office. By this it appeared that they had then in their hands $67,292 18 belonging to the estate. These statements the plaintiffs claim were erroneous and incomplete, and did not include sales from the time of Mr. Hooley's death down to April, 1874. They also claim that the stock was undervalued, that the defendants have greatly reduced the stock of the firm, and have converted and have disposed of a large part of the assets to their own use. The plaintiffs also charge the defendant with insolvency, and declare in support of this that the defendants firm has at least $20,000 more liabilities than assets. They say that on Jan. 8, 1877, the firm's assets, deducting $1,407 46 of doubtful debts amounted to $102,272 12, while their liabilities, including their claim to the Hooley estate, amounted to $122,756 98, thus leaving an apparent deficit of $20,484 83. The plaintiffs say the defendants are endeavoring to pay off the firm debts in preference to the payment of the claim of the estate. They ask for an accounting, for the removal of the defendants from their trust, for the appointment of a Receiver, and for an injunction. The defendants will doubtless put in an answer to the charges by Tuesday next, when the injunction motion is to be argued.

IS JAMES SUTTON GUILTY OF PERJURY?

Assistant District Attorney Herring yesterday delivered his summing-up argument in the case of James Sutton, President of the *Aldine* Publishing Company, on trial before Recorder Hackett for perjury in swearing to a false statement of losses by fire. Mr. Herring read statements of experts, showing that the chromos said to have been lost by the fire, and for which Mr. Sutton claimed a loss of $83,930, would be produced by other manufacturers at much less. Counsel also showed that the witnesses for the prosecution, whose testimony the defense claimed had been purchased, were confined in the House of Detention, and could not have been approached by interested parties. Mr. Herring contended, in his able speech of four hours' duration, that the case for the prosecution had been fully proved, and asked of the jury a verdict of conviction. Recorder Hackett will charge the jury to-day.

THE EMMA MINE LITIGATION.

In the Emma Mine case yesterday the direct examination of Trenor W. Park was resumed. He testified that when he was at the mine he urged the delivery of ore to fulfill the contracts of the company. A map of the mine introduced by the plaintiffs was incorrect in several particulars. Gen. Schenck had given witness his note for the shares of stock held by him, and witness had extended the time of payment of the note at Gen. Schenck's request, when the shares of stock fell off in value. The note had been taken up by Gen. Schenck, giving witness securities which he now holds, and the note had not been renewed. Hon. William M. Evarts had passed upon the title of the mine. Gen. Schenck, at the time of the settlement of shares of stock, had been allotted only 300, but witness insisted that he should have 500 shares, and they were accordingly given to him. The trial of this case began on Dec. 13, and yesterday Judge Wallace asked Mr. Beach, of counsel for defense, how long the defense would require to conclude its evidence, and was told three weeks.

COURT NOTES.

The case of William Conners, accused of complicity in the Northampton Bank robbery, will probably be decided by Judge Brady on Monday.

The trial of the suit of Saportas against the Mayor, &c., was resumed before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Part III., yesterday. Prof. Austin Flint was called on as a witness on the subject of malarial disease, and it was endeavored by his testimony to dispute that given by Prof. Loomis on the previous day.

Denis Sadlier has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $4,760 from the City for corporation advertising in the New-York *Tablet* between Aug. 1, 1870, and Nov. 1, 1871. The City in answer sets up that the advertising was never authorized and was not published. Leave was asked of Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday to amend the City's answer by setting up that the plaintiff's claim was audited by the Board of Supervisors at $409. The motion was denied, with leave, however, to renew on additional affidavits.

Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody was appointed by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, as Referee to take an examination of Mrs. Mary M. Morrell as a witness in the case of Emma E. West against William West. The action was brought for a limited divorce on account of the defendant's cruelty. The plaintiff obtained judgment in her favor and a decree of the court by which the defendant was directed to pay her $1,600 down and $7,000 per year as permanent alimony. He did not make the payments, and she accuses him of having transfered his property to his sister, Mrs. McDonald.

James R. Young came to this City from Chicago some time since to be examined as a witness before trial in the suit of Henry H. Boody against one Samuel J. Tilden and others. Just after his examination, which was conducted in a lawyer's office, Young was handed a summons and complaint in a suit begun against him by one Louise Frisbie. Young claims this was not a proper service of the papers, as he was privileged while attending as a witness. The matter was before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to have the service of the papers set aside. Decision was reserved.

John Palmer, a respectable appearing young man, was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Washington-place Police Court yesterday, charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain, and a quantity of jewelry valued at $125, from Mrs. Mary Ann Johnson, of No. 217 West Twentieth-street. Palmer was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Johnson, and last Tuesday, taking advantage of her absence, he entered her apartments and walked off with the goods. Mrs. Johnson suspected Palmer and wrote to him accusing him of the theft. In his reply he admitted his guilt, and gave information which led to the recover of the watch and chain and two rings at a pawnshop. Palmer was arrested by Officer Cain of the Sixteenth Precinct, and committed to prison without bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Ferris vs. Comerden.—Motion granted, and Joseph Corbet appointed Receiver on giving bond in $3,000.

Donnelly vs. West.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and the order of reference must stand. See memorandum.

Loughran, Jr., vs. Mathews.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Genet vs. Carpenter.—Motion denied, without costs. See memorandum.

Donohue vs. Cady.—Default opened, and motion set down for March 1 for hearing.

Townshend vs. Dixon.—Purchase released and resale ordered.

McKeever vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion granted, without costs.

Sleight vs. Cady.—Default opened, and motion set down for March 1 for hearing.

Donahue vs. Fenix.—Leave to enter judgment against Fenix granted.

Matter of Morehead.—Referred to G. P. Smith to take proof of the facts stated in the petition, and as to the identity of the applicant, and all other matter necessary to be estaolished for the purpose of a final order herein, and to report with his opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of Durfee.—Order as settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Jackson vs. Binns.—Taxation affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nicoll vs. Seymour.—Judgment for plaintiff

Cutler vs. Butler et al.—Findings and decree signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Sanborn vs. Rose; Heath vs. Knapp; Elmer vs. Fleischer.

Stricker vs. Heyman.—Proceedings dismissed.

Farris vs. Kovalowski.—Sheriff directed to sell the attached goods as perishable property.

Real vs. Kelly.—Motion granted.

Clark vs. Jones.—Defendant allowed to file stipulation nunc pro tunc.

Orders Filed.—French Manufacturing Company vs. Blascheck, default; Klugert vs. Elliott; Hahan vs. Davis; Nelson vs. Smith; Beppe vs. Krone.

Christopher vs. Christopher.—Motion in supplementary proceedings will be set aside, with $10 costs.

Beach vs Goodman.—Order of arrest continued, but speedy trial ordered.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
72	Chappell vs. Hubbell.	203	Campbell vs. Crawford.
131	Hanna vs. McDonald.	217	Goodwin vs. Ackerman.
142	The Mechanics Savings Bank of Chicago vs. Carman.	222	Jackson vs. Bayless.
151	Haire vs. Reaman.	224	Meyer vs. Levy.
158	Matter of the Lorillard Steamship Co.	258	Maus vs. Hoffman.
187	Brown vs. Brown.	264	Ashley vs. Willett.
		266	Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
2815	McKee vs. Mott.	4459	Thurber et al. vs. Pratt, &c.
4453	Sorwall vs. Church.	4429	McAdams vs. McGowan.
3856	Daly vs. Navarro.	3947	Edson et al. vs. Smith, Jr., et al.
2723	The Bank of North America vs. Wheeler et al.	4021	Gotsberger vs. Farrell.
2895	The Cambridge Valley Nat. Bank vs. Matthews, &c.	3209	The imp. & Tra. Nat. Bank vs. Kohn et al.
4087	Kettle vs. Lestrade.	4236	O'Rourke, &c., vs. Baldwin et al.
4451	Zimmerman vs. Nicolay.	4288	Devlin vs. Brown, &c.
3197	Howe vs. Little.	4368	Harley vs. Black et al.
2395	Woodford vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co.	4298	Imp. and Traders' Nat. Bk vs. Hamberger.
4003	Lonies vs. McDermott.		
4145	The Greenwich Bank vs. Daniels, &c.		
2619	Hulett vs. Thecking et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Short causes.	Nos.	
2506	Schroeder et al. vs. Hammerstein.	4192	George et al. vs. Boughlan.
2508	Holt et al. vs. Hammerstein.	4236	O'Rourke, &c., vs. Baldwin et al.
3828	Griggs vs. Many.	4288	Devlin vs. Brown, &c.
1190	Union Trust Co. of New-Haven, Conn., vs. Phipps et al.	4368	Harley vs. Black et al.
4167	Lynch vs. Knapp et al.	4298	Imp. and Traders' Nat. Bk vs. Hamberger.

The above calendar will be called by Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 849—Saportas vs. The Mayor, &c. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gozzo, J.

Nos.	Short causes.	Nos.	
8376	Newell et al. versus Meehan.	7960	Turner vs. Smith et al.
7751	Easton vs. Smith.	9200	Brox et al. vs. Hungerford Iron Works.
8293	Smith vs. Ault.	9105	Canhape vs. Fraser et al.
7070	Bloomingdale vs. Taussig.	9166	Ahrens vs. Davis.
9165	Sanborn vs. Rose et al.	7130	Kennedy et al. vs. Magan.
9135	Anderson vs. Am. Shovel Co.	9152	Moses, &c., vs. Grat et al.
9136	Same vs. Same.	8092	Senecaville vs. Schmidt.
9137	Coburn et al. versus Am. Shovel Co.		

Supreme Court, General and Special Terms; Superior Court, General Term and Trial Term. Parts I., II., and III.; Common Pleas, General and Equity Terms, and Trial Term, Parts I. and II., and Marine Court, Trial Term, Parts I. and II., adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Bowles, robbery.
William Hickey and John Mitchell, robbery.
Thomas Mealey, robbery.
Pietro Scalzo, felonious assault and battery.
James L. Clary, felonious assault and battery.
Victor Osso, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Williams, felonious assault and battery.
Christopher Otto, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Wilson and Charles Purdy, burglary.
James Anderson, burglary.
Daniel Keary, burglary.
William O'Neil and Patrick Fay, burglary.
James Collins and William Dunn, burglary.
George Ball, James McGuire, John Hormell, Edward Wells, Jacob Brown, burglary.
James Moran, and James Dilion, burglary.
Francis Fay, burglary.
Charles Lang, burglary.
John Wilson, burglary.
Robert Jackson, burglary.
James Dewitt, Thomas Kenny, and Betsey Kelly, burglary.
Daniel T. Sean and Allison C. Willis, burglary.
John Matcher, burglary.
John Cephas, burglary.
John Gleason, burglary.
William Newman, burglary.
Frederick Gerke, burglary.
Sanford Jones, burglary.
Joseph P. Rukee, burglary.
Herman Moreal, false pretenses.
John H. Thomas, forgery.
Charles Firth, petit larceny.
George Christopher, petit larceny.
William H. Casaldy, petit larceny.
Julius Tobias, petit larceny.
Henry Smith, petit larceny.
Patrick Logan, petit larceny.
Frederick Morton, petit larceny.
Charles H. Bradley, assault and battery.
George Anthony, concealed weapons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Joseph Coburn, felonious assault and battery, con-

WESTERN GRANGER LAWS.

CONSTITUTIONALITY AFFIRMED.

ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE ELEVATOR RATES AND RAILROAD CHARGES CASES —POWERS OF THE STATE OVER PUBLIC CARRIERS—ELEVATORS HELD TO BE A PORTION OF THE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION—THE RAILROAD CASES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the so-called Granger cases; the first one being that of Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott, plaintiffs in error against the people of the State of Illinois, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the Court. The question to be determined in this case is whether the General Assembly of Illinois can, under the limitations upon the legislative power of the States imposed by the Constitution of the United States, fix by law the maximum of charges for the storage of grain in warehouses at Chicago and other places in the State having not less than 100,000 inhabitants, in which grain is stored in bulk, and in which the grain of different owners is mixed together, or in which grain is stored in such a manner that the identity of the different lots or parcels cannot be accurately preserved. It is claimed that such a law is repugnant: First, to that part of section 8, article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, which confers upon Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States;" second, to that part of section 9 of the same article which provides that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another;" third, to that part of the fourteenth amendment which ordains that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." We will consider the last of these objections first. Every statute is presumed to be constitutional. The courts ought not to declare one to be unconstitutional unless it is clearly so. If there is doubt, the expressed will of the Legislature should be sustained. The Constitution contains no definition of the word "deprive" as used in the fourteenth amendment. To determine its signification, therefore, it is necessary to ascertain the effect which usage has given it when employed in the same or a like connection. While this provision of the amendments is new in the Constitution of the United States as a limitation upon the powers of the States, it is old as a principle of civilized government. It is found in Magna Charta, and in substance if not in form, in nearly or quite all the constitutions that have been, from time to time, adopted by the several States of the Union. By this fundamental law it was introduced into the Constitution of the United States as a limitation upon the powers of the National Government, and by the fourteenth, as a guarantee against any encroachment upon an acknowledged right of citizenship by the Legislatures of the States. When the people of the United colonies separated from Great Britain they became entitled to all the substance, of their Government. They retained for the purposes of government all the powers of the British Parliament, and through their State constitutions, or other forms of social compact, undertook to give practical effect to such as they deemed necessary for the common good in the conduct of life and property. All the powers which they retained they committed to their respective States, unless in express terms or by implication reserved to themselves. Subsequently, when it was found necessary to establish a national Government for national purposes, a part of the powers of the States and of the people of the States was granted to the United States and the people of the United States. This grant operated as a further limitation upon the powers of the States, so that now the Governments of the States possess all the powers of the Parliament of England, except such as have been delegated to the United States or reserved by the people. The reservations of the people are shown in the prohibitions of the Constitution. When one becomes a member of a society he necessarily parts with some rights or privileges which, as an individual not affected by the relation, he could have retain. "A body politic," as aptly defined in the preamble of the Constitution of Massachusetts, is a social compact by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. This does not confer power upon the whole people to control rights which are purely and exclusively private, (Thorpe vs. the R. and B. Railroad Company, 27th, 143;) but it does authorize the establishment of laws requiring each citizen so to conduct himself and so use his own property as not unnecessarily to injure another. This is the very essence of government, and has found expression in the maxim, "*Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas.*" From this source came the Police powers which, as was said by Chief Justice Taney in the license cases, (5 How., 583,) "are nothing more nor less than the powers of Government inherent in every sovereignty; * * * that is to say: * * * the power to govern men and things." Under these powers the Government regulates the conduct of its citizens, one toward another, and the manner in which each shall use his own property when such regulation becomes necessary for the public good. In their exercise it has been customary in England from time immemorial, and in this country from its first colonization, to regulate ferries, common carriers, hackmen, bakers, millers, wharfingers, inn-keepers, &c., and in so doing to fix a maximum of charge to be made for services rendered, accommodations furnished, and articles sold. To this day statutes are to be found in many of the States upon some or all these subjects, and we think it has never yet been successfully contended that such legislation came within any of the constitutional prohibitions against interference with private property. With the fifth amendment in force, Congress in 1870 conferred power upon the City of Washington to regulate * * * the rates of wharfage at private wharves, * * * the sweeping of chimneys, and to fix the rates of fees therefor * * * and the weight and quality of bread (3 Stat. 587, sec. 7;) and in 1848, to make all necessary regulations respecting hackney carriages and the rates of fare of the same, and the rates of hauling by cartmen, wagoners, carmen, and draymen, and the rates of commission of auctioneers. (9 stat., 224, section 2.) From this it is apparent that down to the time of the adoption of the fourteenth amendment it was supposed that the power to regulate the use, and even the price of the use of private property necessarily deprived an owner of his property without due process of law. Under some circumstances they may, but not under all. The amendment does not change the law in this particular. It simply prevents the States from doing that which will operate as such a deprivation.

This brings us to inquire as to the principles upon which this power of regulation rests, in order that we may determine what is within and what without its operative effect. Looking then to common law, from whose principles those rights in the Constitution protected? We find that when private property is affected with a public interest it ceases to be juris privati only. This was said by Lord Chief Justice Hale more than 200 years ago in his treatise, *De Portibus Maris*, (1 Harg law tracts, 68,) and has been accepted without objection as an essential element in the law of property ever since. Property does become clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at large. When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good, to the extent of the interest he has thus created. He may withdraw his grant by discontinuing the use, but so long as he maintains the use he must submit to the control. After quoting Lord Hale as to ferries, wharves, and wharfingers, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama, because the Court thought they found in them the principle which supports the legislation they were examining, the opinion continues as follows:

"Enough has already been said to show that when private property is devoted to a public use it is subject to public regulation. It remains only to ascertain whether the warehouses of these plaintiffs in error and the business which is carried on therein come within the operation of this principle. For this purpose we accept as true the statements of fact contained in the elaborate brief of one of the counsel of the plaintiffs in error. From these it appears that the great producing region of the West and Northwest sends its grain by water and rail to Chicago, where the greater part of it is shipped by vessel for transportation to the seaboard by the great lakes, and some of it is forwarded by railway to the Eastern ports. * * * Vessels to some extent are loaded in the Chicago harbor, and sailed through the St. Lawrence directly to Europe, but the capability of grain to be received in Chicago has made it the greatest grain market in the world. This business has created a demand for means by which this immense quantity of grain can be handled or stored, and these have been found in grain warehouses, which are commonly called elevators, because the grain is elevated from the boat or car by machinery operated by steam into the bins prepared for its reception, and elevated from the bins by a like process into the vessel or car which is to carry it on. * * * In this way the largest traffic between the citizens of the country north and west of Chicago and the citizens of the country lying on the Atlantic coast north of Washington is in grain which passes through the elevators of Chicago. In this way the trade in grain is carried on by the inhabitants of seven or eight of the great States of the West, with four or five of the States lying on the seaboard, and forms the largest part of inter-State commerce in these States. The grain elevators or warehouses in Chicago are immense structures, holding from 300,000 to 1,000,000 bushels at one time, according to size. They are divided into bins of large capacity and great strength. * * * They are located with the river harbor on one side and the railway tracks on the other, and the grain is run through them from car to vessel or boat to car, as may be demanded in the course of business. It has been found impossible to preserve the owners' grain separate, and this has given rise to a system of inspection and grading, by which the grain of different owners is mixed, and receipts issued for the number of bushels which are negotiable and redeemable in like kind upon demand. This mode of conducting the business was inaugurated more than 20 years ago, and has grown to immense proportions. The railways have found it impracticable to own such warehouses, and public policy forbids the transaction of such business by the carrier. The ownership has, therefore, been by private individuals, who have embarked their capital and devoted their industry to such business as a private pursuit. In this connection it must also be borne in mind that, although in 1874 there were in Chicago 14 warehouses adapted to this particular business, and owned by about 30 persons, nine business firms controlled them, and that the prices charged and received for storage were such as have been from year to year agreed upon and established by the different elevators or warehouses in that city and Chicago, and which rates have been annually published in one or more newspapers printed in said city in the month of January in each year, as the established rates for the year then next ensuing such publication. Thus it is apparent that all the elevating facilities through which these vast productions of seven or eight great States of the West must pass on the way to four or five of the States on the seashore may be a virtual monopoly. Under such circumstances it is difficult to see why, if the common carrier, or the miller, or the ferryman, or the innkeeper, or the wharfinger, or the hackney coachman, pursues a public employment and exercises a sort of public office," these plaintiffs in error do not. They stand, to use again the language of their counsel, in the very "gateway of commerce," and take toll from all who pass. Their business, most certainly, "tends to a common charge, and has become a thing of public interest and use." Every bushel of grain for its passage "pays a toll, which is a common charge;" and therefore, according to Lord Hale, every such warehouseman ought to be under public regulation, viz.: That he take but reasonable toll. Certainly if any business can be clothed with a public interest and cease to be *juris privati*, only this has been. It may not be made so by the operation of the Constitution of Illinois, or this statute, but it is by the facts. We also are not permitted to overlook the fact that for some reason the people of Illinois, when they granted the charter of 1857, saw fit to make it to make it the duty of the General Assembly to pass laws "for the protection of producers, shippers, and receivers of grain and produce," (article 13, section 7,) and, by section 5 of the same article, to require all railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk, or otherwise, to deliver the same at all points along the line of their railroads, when so required, that could be reached by any track that was or could be used by such company; and that all railroad companies should permit connections to be made with their tracks, so that any public warehouse, &c., might be reached by the cars on their railroads.

This indicates very clearly that during the 20 years in which this peculiar business has been assuming its present "immense proportions" something had occurred which led the whole body of the people to suppose

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO, (Italian Opera)—Miss Emma Abbott, Mme. De Gebele, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. S. Baker.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. W. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Riralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA COULANGERE A DES ECUS (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—INEBRIOGUE—Mr. John T. Hinds.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

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Mr. HAYES is the President-elect. He will arrive in Washington this morning to find himself so declared, with no legal obstacles to his taking peaceful and undisputed possession of his office. After a continuous session of some 18 hours, the House rendered a final decision on the frivolous objection to the Wisconsin Elector, and recorded its useless dissent to the counting of his vote for Messrs. HAYES and WHEELER. During the time occupied with this matter the revolutionists vented their rage in wild harangues, which were either briefly and contemptuously answered or passed by in silence. All serious attempts at delay were abandoned about 1 A. M., and when the empty discussion was finished the resistance became feeble, and was soon over with. The two houses then met, and formal announcement was made of the fact that 185 Electoral votes had been cast for RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio, for President, and for WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New-York, for Vice President. At last the will of the people has its way, and the man called by a majority of the legal popular votes and a majority of the legal Electoral votes takes his place as President of the United States.

Another move has been played in the game for political supremacy in South Carolina, and it has had the usual effect of making matters more complicated than ever. For two weeks the Tilda Norris habeas corpus case has been awaiting decision in the Supreme Court of the State. The point involved is the validity of a pardon granted by WADE HAMPTON, and the consequent recognition by the court of the right of that individual to exercise the functions of Governor. Judge MOSES having had a stroke of paralysis, the court was composed of Judges WILLARD and WRIGHT, the former a violent Tilden partisan, and at one time, we believe, law partner of PETER B. SWEENY, and the other a colored Republican. WILLARD was ready to decide the case in HAMPTON'S favor before it was argued, but WRIGHT maintained his opposition to the Democratic pretensions, until a few days ago he was moved by fears for his life to sign the order granting the prisoner's release. He refused, however, to sign the opinion prepared by WILLARD, and yesterday he plucked up courage enough to file an adverse opinion, and to revoke the order which he signed "under duress and fear." All of which will furnish fresh fuel to the heated political feeling of South Carolina, and may possibly precipitate the long-deferred outburst of violent passions in that State.

Several important decisions were given by the United States Supreme Court yesterday in what are known as "the Granger cases." The first of these involves the right of a State Legislature (that of Illinois being the example) to regulate the rate of storage in grain warehouses. These warehouses were elevators, so-called, designed to facilitate the transshipment of grain. The Court decides that, as these structures are devoted to public use, they are subject to public regulation. Under such regulation, the warehouse man must take only reasonable toll. Under the common law, immemorial custom allows that the Legislature shall declare what is reasonable compensation, or shall fix a maximum beyond which a charge would become unreasonable. It is concluded, therefore, that the State statute in question is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and that there is no error in the judgment of the court below from which this case was appealed. The same principle is applied to the railroad cases, in which the single question raised was whether the Legislatures of certain States had power to provide by law for a maximum of charges on certain railroads. The decision is that until Congress regulates inter-State commerce, each State may regulate railroad charges, so far as these are a matter of domestic concern. The objection that the operation of such laws may reach beyond the State in which they are held to apply is dismissed as invalid. These decisions are important, as they affect the question of the rights of States, as well as the rights of corporations.

Mr. PELTON'S testimony before the House Committee to-day conclusively shows what a guileless set of persons the members of the Tilden household are, and how dreadfully their confidence has been abused by some wicked individuals at present unknown. The nephew declares that his uncle was absolutely ignorant of the existence of the cipher dispatches to and from Oregon; that none of them were sent from or received at the Tilden mansion, and that he [PELTON] is entirely innocent of any attempt to purchase the support, or influence by corrupt methods, the action of anybody in the State of GROVER and CRONIN. This remarkable testimony ought to be quite a valuable assistance to the House Committee in preparing a whitewashing report on the Oregon business, and those trustful persons who accepted Mr. TILDEN'S declarations about his bank account as conclusive of his honesty, will find fresh ground in the statements of the nephew for believing that the uncle has lifted the Democratic Party to a very high moral plane indeed. Fortunately, it does not much matter, only it does seem a pity that nobody is willing to accept the function of scapegoat for the sins of the defeated candidate and his attendant nincompoops.

Now that the General Appropriation bill is out of the way, it is to be hoped that the Assembly will find time to take decisive action on the important bills affecting New-York City which are now before it. Two of these—the Woodin Charter bill and the Coroners' bill—were reported by the Committee on Cities yesterday, and ought to be passed without delay. The bill providing for a parade-ground for the National Guard in Morrisania was also reported, and is probably a very good substitute for the costly job by which a parade-ground was selected in the swamps above Fort Washington. But, pending the preparation of the new site, it is to be hoped that the bill allowing the National Guard to parade in Central Park will not pass. The Joint Committee on Cities have committed to a sub-committee of five, to be headed by Messrs. WOODIN and FISH, the preparation of a bill embodying all the points touching retrenchment in Municipal expenses, the reduction of heads of departments, and cognate subjects, on which legislative action is desirable. The bill is to be reported to the Joint Committee on Tuesday, and in the hands of Messrs. WOODIN and FISH, and the associates selected by them, will doubtless prove satisfactory to the public.

THE LAST OF FILIBUSTERING.

The hopes which were generally felt, that Mr. RANDALL would use all the powers of his office to check the mad conspiracy of the immediate friends of Mr. TILDEN in the House, yesterday, were not well founded. With some show of hesitancy, but with great persistency, he played directly into the hands of the revolutionists. The latter, guided by COX, of this State, and aided by TILDEN'S lawyer, FIELD, left no stone unturned to delay the count. Their first step was to demand a call of the House, which the Speaker, though he had himself counted the members and announced a quorum present, entertained. This was a victory for the filibusters, since, though the motion was rejected, the yeas and nays were called on it, and since it demonstrated RANDALL'S readiness to entertain purely dilatory motions, such as the spirit of the law and his rulings the day before distinctly condemned. Their next advantage was in obtaining from RANDALL a ruling which allowed them to move to reconsider the vote by which a call of the House had been refused. The Speaker not only ruled this, but he took occasion to hint to the conspirators that they could at any time move to reconsider anything which the House should do, a suggestion which they were not slow to accept, and which cost at least ten hours of valuable time.

Having discovered that the Speaker was so far on their side, the revolutionists began a furious and prolonged effort to get a case for the Electoral Commission from Vermont. It will be remembered that on the previous day HEWITT had offered to the joint convention a bogus "certificate" from that State. This package the President of the Senate refused to receive, as he was obliged to do, since his duties in regard to receiving actual certificates were at an end under the law, and since this pretended certificate was presented to him by a person who was without authority to transmit such a document as it was alleged to be, and was entitled to no more consideration than a bundle of PELTON'S cipher telegrams would have been, had HEWITT handed them in. But the filibusters, aiming at delay only, proposed that the House should demand the opening of this packet of HEWITT'S, and should refuse to go on with the count unless it was opened, and, if found to be a certificate, referred to the Electoral Commission. This raid was led by TILDEN'S immediate representative, FIELD, the great criminal lawyer. With the ingenuity for which he is noted, he argued that there was no time fixed by law within which certificates should be sent in, and that the President of the Senate, in refusing to receive what purported to be a certificate, had offended the dignity and violated the rights of the House. Pending this debate and previous to it, the most disgraceful disorder prevailed among the Democrats who were fighting against time. They showed a deliberate purpose to break up the session of the House in confusion. They left their seats and crowded the aisles; they shouted from all directions to the Speaker; they indulged in howls and cat-calls; they encouraged like noises from the galleries, and one of them, BEEBE, an obscure fellow from one of the river counties in this State, jumped upon the desks, and ran yelling over the heads of members toward the Speaker. RANDALL allowed this wretched display of violence to continue for some time, and only consented to do his duty in quelling it when shamed by the indignant protests and demands of decent Democrats on the floor. When the revolutionary proposition regarding the bogus certificate was finally brought to a vote, 116 Democrats were, to their discredit, found ready to vote for it. It was, however, defeated by 148 nays, of which a number were the votes of Southern members. Mr. HEWITT himself recoiled from carrying out the plot in which he had taken the first step, and voted against the proposition.

Then the revolutionists began a new series of dilatory motions, in which they were indulged for a wholly inexcusable period by the Speaker. The principal feature of the process was first a motion to amend; this being lost, a motion to reconsider; pending this, a motion to lay on the table; this being rejected, a new motion to reconsider, and so on. It was obvious that the effect of this was delay, and it was pointed out to the Speaker that its intent also was delay; but he persisted in allowing it as long as, with any show of decency, he could do so. Finally, however, the main question was reached and put, and all possible filibustering, even under the Speaker's favoring ruling, was exhausted. Then RANDALL did what he should have done in the first place. He refused to recognize O'BRIEN, of Maryland, one of the chiefs of the conspirators, and declared that, under the law, the House must proceed to meet the Senate.

When the two houses met in joint convention an attempt was made to get an objection to the vote of Virginia, but no Senator was found willing to lend his name to the scheme. Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia were rapidly counted, and the houses separated. As we go to press the conspirators, nothing daunted, are still at their base work. A motion to take a recess has been defeated by 99 yeas to 148 nays, and the House is engaged with motions and counter-motions relating ostensibly to the objection to Wisconsin. As there is a determination to make an all-night session, if necessary, it is as nearly certain as can be that the efforts of the filibusters are approaching sure defeat. Meanwhile we venture to offer to our readers in all parts of the land our hearty congratulations on the final triumph for which we have all waited so long, and which now appears so near at hand. May our party and its leaders use their opportunity faithfully and with wisdom.

A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRAT.

The commotion in the Democratic Party in Congress has brought many queer people to the front. Of course, we need not specially refer to Senator MERRIMON, of North Carolina, who signs a foolish objection in joint convention, and then goes into the Senate and says he is sorry, and did not mean to do it. Nor yet to the heretofore unknown SHEAKLEY, of Pennsylvania, who makes a dilatory motion in the House and then runs away, terrified at the noise he has made. Nor need we make mention of the newly-discovered BEEBE, who claims to represent a New-York district, and who dances on his desk, shrieks like Yahoo, and makes himself almost as intolerable as the lamented HEWITT. They are a queer lot. It is really an odd crisis in the party when the conservative wing is led by FERNANDO WOOD, and when JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, sits down on the revolutionists, holding his breath that he may weigh a ton. If the matter were to be left out to an Electoral Commission of the people of the United States, Mr. SPRINGER would undoubtedly be elected as champion idiot, by a large majority.

SPRINGER has been pining for fame ever since this wonderful Democratic House was organized. As Chairman of one of the most unimportant committees of the House—that on Expenditures in the State Department—SPRINGER has had no chance to distinguish himself. At the beginning of the session, when CLYMER was investigating BELKNAP, when GLOVER was tragically declaiming on the costly bill of fare allowed HALLET KILBOURN, and even the insignificant MUTCHLER had unearthed a crazy man who swore that he was pursued by the spirit of President GRANT with murderous designs, poor SPRINGER gnawed his fingers in obscure despair. There was no investigation for him, no culprit, big or little, for him to entrap. Is it any wonder that his great spirit chafed within him, or that he almost resolved to resign his seat and return to the boundless Illinois prairies whence he came, and turn his statesmanship in the direction of plows and pruning-hooks? To him the Forty-fourth Congress had been a failure. He discontentedly asked himself if the celebrated tidal wave of 1875 had accomplished no nobler results than these. GLOVER, CAULFIELD, CLYMER, and MUTCHLER were great. But SPRINGER moodily crossed his arms and regarded the whole Congressional show as little better than a circus without a clown.

SPRINGER'S opportunity was coming. From afar he discerned a rising commotion. In a revolution, he knew, the lightest things are apt to be on top. He predicted a revolution, and when it came, or he thought it had come, he drew a long breath and plunged in. Like the booby-bird, which is chiefly a thing of feathers, and rides the gale to break its head against the ship's weatherbeaten sides, SPRINGER rose to the surface. He is not great in parliamentary law, but he can outbray any dozen of his fellow-animals. All his screws are loose, but he makes more noise on account of that. He has found his rôle as an objector. He is happy to be considered the great North American objector from the prairies of the boundless West—"peraries," Mr. SPRINGER would say. When a State was to be counted in joint convention, it was SPRINGER who objected; and when it was not to be counted, the same gentleman, who, like Hope, springs eternal, was on his feet again with an objection. He was a jack-in-the-box, perpetually startling honest folk by the suddenness of his reappearance. SPRINGER is naturally a modest man, but he feels that the eyes of the country are on him, and that he must distinguish himself now or never. He is elected to the next Congress, and he must cut a figure in this House or again be put off with the Chairmanship of an obscure committee. As the day of final adjournment draws nigh he becomes more desperate. When Speaker RANDALL, on Wednesday, ruled SPRINGER out of order, he insisted that he knew more parliamentary law than the Speaker did. He persisted in instructing that official in his duties until the members drowned him with cries of "Oh! shut up," and the Speaker threatened him with the Sergeant at Arms. And when he was forcibly choked off, ruled out, and generally shut up, he still shrieked, "I appeal to the people of the United States!"

The people of the United States will not be so easy with SPRINGER as the Speaker was. There are certain parliamentary rules of decorum which forbid the Sergeant at Arms from gathering up a noisy nuisance like SPRINGER and dropping him into the nearest horse-pond. Otherwise, this objectionable person would have long since been reduced to silence. As it is, he is left to challenge the admiration of mankind as he beats his breast and "stands on his rights." SPRINGER realizes that his time has come at last, and, whether he howls out his demand that HEWITT'S bogus Vermont return shall be read, or screams an idiotic question about "the 31st of February," he cuts a figure designed to move the pity of angels and men. This week ends SPRINGER as a revolutionist. He has danced his little jig, and when all is over he may subside into his native nothingness. To-day, he is a representative Democrat, a champion of TILDEN and Reform, a fit companion for the Peltons, and Hewitts of the hour. To-morrow, the clatter of this knot of idiots will be stilled, and, whatever else happens, we shall have an end of such tomfoolery.

"BLOATED STOCKHOLDERS."

The last annual report of Controller KNOX—a document longer than usual and remarkable for the painstaking research shown in gathering historical and statistical matter relative to banking—contains a statement, curious and not without its uses, of the distribution of national bank stock. The total capital on July 1 last was $505,482,866, but as the old banks were allowed to come into the system with their capital arrangements unchanged, and the old par value, from $80 and $50 down, even as low as $10, was retained, the number of shares is greater than it would be on a basis of $100 par, being 6,505,920. Not quite one-half of one per cent. is held outside of the country, being geographically distributed as follows:

Countries.	No. Shares
England	4,650
Scotland	1,271
Ireland, and other parts of Great Britain	857
Germany	4,212
France	3,764
Spain	2,242
Switzerland	1,308
Italy and Corsica	665
Russia	136
Turkey	68
Holland	685
Other parts of Europe	665
West Indies	1,673
New-Brunswick	3,656
Canada	1,202
Nova Scotia and Newfoundland	1,661
Mexico	366
South America	327
East Indies	99
Egypt	40
India	33
Africa	30
Syria	18
Azores	15
Japan	10
Sandwich Islands	3
Persia	3
China	2
Total	29,661

Of this total held in other countries 18,255 are shares of banks in this State, and 3,408 are those of Massachusetts banks, the largest number from any other State being 1,916 shares of Maryland banks held in Germany. The distribution of the shares held within the country is not less curious. Of the total, (6,505,930,) 5,820,908 are held in the respective States where issued, and 685,022 are held elsewhere, 266,268 of the latter belonging in this State alone. In New-England all but about 8 per cent. is held at home; in banks of this State, about 18 per cent., and, as to the five Middle States, about 12 per cent. is held outside of the respective States; as to the rest of the country, excepting the District of Columbia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota, the proportion of shares held by non-residents falls below 10 per cent. Of Florida's 500 shares, 230 belong to non-residents; of Dakota's 500, 257 are held outside; nearly one-third the shares in Louisiana and nearly one-half in Arkansas are held by non-residents; but Idaho's 1,000 shares are held by 11 persons within the State, that being the only instance of bank capital held exclusively at home. The sparseness of settlement in Florida, an old State, is illustrated by its having the same number of bank shares as Dakota, and the confidence felt in the banking system may perhaps be the reason why so many shares are held by non-residents. Naturally, the shares issued in the leading State and the one having the most intimate foreign relations are preferred by foreigners, Great Britain and all other foreign countries having one-half to two-thirds of their shares in New-York banks, except Germany, which holds nearly one-half of hers in Maryland banks.

The number of persons, residence not considered, holding specified amounts of stock is as follows, in the banks as classified by geographical divisions:

Persons Owning.	New-England.	Five Middle States.	South and Southwest.	West.	Total.
Over 500 shares	164	405	40	158	767
100 to 500	2,594	4,974	619	1,897	10,084
50 to 100	4,455	7,363	1,088	2,257	15,163
40 to 50	2,930	4,508	859	1,637	9,934
30 to 40	3,562	4,712	557	1,110	9,941
20 to 30	7,269	7,939	1,240	1,967	18,415
10 to 20	17,743	15,614	2,305	3,544	39,206
10 or less	51,915	33,373	6,059	7,636	104,976
Shareholders in section	86,975	68,126	11,004	17,891	183,996
Non-resident shareholders	9,657	10,762	1,756	2,315	24,490

The extent to which the shares are scattered, in respect to the residence of their owners, is not only a curious fact in itself, but has a very direct bearing upon the "monopoly" notion, which is so general among the anti-bank people that the assertion has been made that Congress is under the influence of "the bank monopoly," because many and influential members are heavy stockholders. The wide distribution of bank shares contradicts such a belief, since concentration in a few hands and within a moderate area is of the essence of a true monopoly. In New-England, also, the average amount of stock held by each shareholder is about $2,100; in the South, $3,400; in the West, $4,800; in the Pacific States and the Territories, $8,300; in the Middle States and in general, about $3,100. The East is generally considered the home of the bloated bank shareholder; but he appears to live everywhere, and to be of the mildest type in the section where he is believed to be the most ferocious. A band of monopolists holding an average amount of $3,100 each, and scattered all over the world, cannot be so very dangerous. The President of a Philadelphia bank says that the Bank of Pittsburg alone has 295 female stockholders, and that "everybody familiar with banking institutions knows that there is a large amount of widows' and orphans' money belonging to estates invested in banks in trust for invalids, crippled or helpless children, and females." Another bank President says that, of the 360 stockholders of a certain bank in New-York, more than 200 are women, and the table above shows that full one-half of the entire body of shareholders in all the banks combined hold not more than $1,000 each. The President of the American Exchange Bank of this City says that during the past two years not one-half, and during the past year not one-third, of the City banks have earned the dividends they have paid, and that they have paid dividends by drawing upon their reserves accumulated during the war. The reason is noticeable, and, according to him, it is "because they could not help responding to the agonies of the stockholders and the necessities of the case;" because the stockholders are mostly "people in moderate circumstances, who cannot live in this exhausted state of things, unless they get something out of their stock;" "because their stockholders consist largely of women and dependent persons." The bank monopolist, when hunted to his lordly hiding-place, therefore, according to the records, does not prove to be the monster imagined by the anti-bank people; he (or she) is found to be a woman and a dependent person. Is it not time to revise the popular notions relative to banks?

THE RECENT CALAMITY.

In the face of the recent awful calamity at Bloomingville, Iowa, the most reckless man can hardly avoid remembering that he is more or less human, and the coldest cynic must for once admit that all men are his brothers, up to a certain point. When a horrible catastrophe strikes down men and women in the vigor of health and the glow of happiness, we are compelled to pause and ask ourselves a series of philosophical and humanitarian conundrums. Why was it that we were not put to death by NERO, or overwhelmed by the Lisbon earthquake, or banished to Siberia by PETER the Great? When every thing around us is bright and fair, we may perhaps answer these and similar questions with the flippant remark that we were not born in time to share in any such calamities; but when we are in the very presence of some horrible tragedy, flippancy and skepticism can no longer sustain us. Undoubtedly, one of the chief uses of other people's sorrows is to lead us to ask why such and such things are so and so. Let us recognize this great fact, and strive to bear the griefs that beset other men with cheerful resignation.

It was late in the season when the mania for skating on roller-skates reached Bloomingville, and the construction of a rink was begun and carried forward with more haste than ought to have characterized so important a work. It was determined that the rink should be ready for use by the 1st of February, but it was not actually completed until near the end of the month. The greatest interest in the undertaking was manifested by all classes. The local Baptist minister gave a lecture on the "Tortures of the Inquisition" in aid of the rink, and a leading citizen who had been in Europe followed with a lecture upon the Crusades, illustrated with a plan of SOLOMON'S temple and a chromo showing an army of blue Israelites crossing the Red Sea and pursued by green and yellow Egyptians. The ladies of the town gave a "Martha Washington Reception," and the Dorcas Society decided to divide the profits of its annual fair between the missionaries and the rink. Even the local small boys caught the enthusiasm, and worked pious mottoes upon card-board, which they would have sold had they not quarreled over the question which motto was the most attractive, and so strewn the streets with fragments of "Blessed are the Peacemakers," and "Love one Another," mingled with hair and buttons.

In time the necessary funds were raised and the rink was completed. The floor was covered with a composite pavement made of tar, fine sand, and other abstruse chemicals, and the building was warmed by a furnace, the "registers" connected with which were judiciously placed here and there in the floor, so that the skaters could readily warm their feet. On the evening of the 26th of February the rink was formally opened with a prayer by the Methodist minister and singing by the Presbyterian choir, together with an address on general topics by a former Justice of the Peace. Then, amid the inspiring strains of the Bloomingville brass band, the skaters adjusted their rollers and the sport began.

All went as merry as an Indiana marriage bell, which is as ready to ring for a divorce as a wedding. At least sixty persons were on the floor, and a large number were ranged along the raised platform at the sides of the building, enjoying the spectacle and peanuts. Before long, however, the rink became oppressively warm. The engineer in charge of the furnace was new to the business, and had injudiciously filled it too full of pine logs. Slowly the thermometer climbed upward. It began at 58°, but at 9 o'clock it had reached 80°, and was still rising. At precisely 9:20, Judge BOWMAN, who weighed 213 pounds, was seen to sit violently down, and to remain seated in spite of the efforts of his friends. A few moments later, a lady of great moral worth and cubic dimensions followed the Judge's example, and a panic at once began.

There were fourteen "registers" on the floor, and for a space of several yards around each one of these registers the tar pavement had suddenly yielded to the excessive heat. As the frightened skaters, warned by the fate of the first two victims, tried to reach the platforms many of them skated too near the registers, and involuntarily sat down in the most pronounced manner. Within ten minutes after the panic began, fifteen leading citizens of Bloomingville and twenty-two ladies were fastened to the floor as firmly as if they were express labels pasted upon nicely polished articles of furniture. Again and again was some leading citizen partially pried loose, but to the sound of rending garments was uniformly added his piercing entreaty to be allowed to resume his meditative attitude until he could be furnished with an Ulster overcoat. The ladies, with characteristic inconsistency, implored their friends to aid them, but when approached by charitable young men with crowbars, fiercely demanded to be let alone. Over the horrors of this scene humanity requires that a veil should be dropped. It was midnight before a full supply of Ulsters was obtained, and the simultaneously happy thought of putting out the lights occurred to an intelligent man. The fifteen leading citizens and the twenty-two ladies were finally extricated and carried to their several homes, and on the very next night the rink accidentally took fire and burned to the ground.

How pointedly this calamity may teach us that in the midst of life we may sometimes happen to be in the midst of tar! This is a solemn thought, and it is to be hoped that it will not be lightly put aside, and that the Bloomingville calamity may inspire us all with a firm determination never to go and do likewise.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ST. MARK'S BELLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor to allow me a brief space in your widely-circulated paper to correct an error in your issue of the 25th inst. in reference to the bells of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia? Your correspondent states that "The ringing of the chimes at the hours set for ordinary service did not so much annoy the denizens of that locality as did the fact that in the early morning, about 5 o'clock, a monotonous clanging announced that early morning service would begin." The facts are that the bells of St. Mark's have never been rung at 5 o'clock in the morning, nor is there any occasion for ringing them at that early hour. They were rung for a few minutes before 7 o'clock on Sunday mornings only, for a service which is held at that hour, but this was discontinued some months since, as I was informed that it annoyed some of the neighbors. The only other times at which they were rung were those which are usual in other churches here and elsewhere, viz.: on Sundays, for half an hour more or less continuously before the services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and at 7:30 P. M., when there is evening service, and for 10 minutes before the daily prayers at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The injunction which was granted on Saturday last against the ringing of St. Mark's bells is the first time in the history of Christendom that a church has been enjoined for availing itself of its ancient and time-honored custom of announcing its services by the ringing of bells. There was not a particle of evidence to show that the sound of the bells enjoined differed in any way, or that they were hung lower, or even rung more frequently than those of many churches in this and other cities. And if this decision is to stand as the law of the Commonwealth, it will only be necessary, hereafter, for some nervous or evil-disposed neighbor to swear that he is annoyed, to silence the bell of any church in the State. The authorities of St. Mark's Church, believing that this injunction is an invasion of their legal rights, if not the beginning of a crusade against all church bells, have under the advice of counsel taken an appeal to the Supreme Court against it.

E. A. HOFFMAN,
Rector of St. Mark's Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1877.

NOT A BACKSLIDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your London correspondent, in a letter dated Jan. 13, and published in your issue of Jan. 28, is good enough to mention "Mr. Mortimer, of the once decent *Figaro*," and to couple my name with an odd jumble concerning the morals of the London stage, opera bouffe singers, fast members of the aristocracy, &c. I am accused of publishing, in one of my "catch-penny photographic albums or sketch-books," the portraits of members of the theatrical *demi monde*, and, by implication, of aiding worthless characters to enroll themselves as artists to be envied, "even by the capable women who have to play in the same theatre."

I don't know how nor why I have stirred up the biliary secretions of your correspondent; and a long familiarity with a vile world has rendered me sufficiently callous to opprobrium of all sorts to whisper in your confraternal ear that I don't care. But as I have many personal friends in New-York who knew me in my virtuous youth, I wish to be allowed to reassure them I am not a backslider, as your London correspondent insinuates. The *Figaro* is, I flatter myself, as decent as any secular print of this ribald age, and as you will see by the inclosed list the ladies and gentlemen who have favored me by sitting for the photographs which appear weekly in one of my publications include members of the royal family, Lords, Commons, historians, painters, poets, dramatists, and popular actors, not one of which photographs has ever been published through solicitation, or any other motive than my own free will.

So far as the "catch-penny" charge is concerned, I publish a neatly printed weekly paper called the *Saturday Programme*, with each number of which is given a mounted carte photograph of a political or artistic celebrity. If to do this for three pence be a "catch-penny" operation, I must plead guilty to the indictment.

J. MORTIMER.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1877.

THE BATTLE OF THE STYLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany correspondent charges me with inaccuracy in stating that the cluster of staircases in the proposed Albany dome meet at a point about two-thirds its height. I have procured a photo-lithograph of a sectional drawing of the new Capitol, published by J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, in the *Building News* of March 11, 1876, and find that the under side of the platform, where these staircases meet, is exactly two-thirds the height of the dome. I stated there were four staircases; this plan shows but three. Your correspondent evidently measured the entire distance from the main floor of the building to the top of the dome, a mistake which any one not accustomed to plans might make. This, however, is what Col. Mulberry Sellers would term a side issue. The point to which I hoped to call attention in the two letters you kindly published was, that it is a violation of all acknowledged rules of art to make two stories of a building in one style of architecture and two in another. If it is done it will be a discredit to the State of New-York.

E. T. AUCHMUTY.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We poor housekeepers and employers would kindly ask your help in our present troubles. Our incomes are daily lessening, and poverty almost stares us in the face, and yet it seems impossible to cut our expenses down, even by the most rigid economy, to meet the emergency. Middlemen all around us still keep up extortionate prices. We have to pay 10 cents a loaf for bread, the same as during the war, when it should not be over 7 or 8. Milk is yet 10 cents per quart, whereas it can be sold at 8, and my milkman at once consented to this price when spoken to. Stage fares are yet 10 cents, whereas they ought not to be over 6.

The large schools, as you will see by the inclosed circular, which I send you merely as a sample, still charge war prices. They pay their teachers, no doubt, extravagant salaries. These prices ought to be reduced at least one-third. You would do the public a great favor if you would collect information on this point and show them the abuses they are submitting to. Servants' wages, however, demand the most censure. I am obliged by my large family of children to keep four girls, and have to pay them $15 each per month, at least $5 per month too much. Their clothing has not been less in 15 years, and costs not more than one-third what it did during the war, and yet they get nearly double the wages which they did in 1863 to 1864. Calling the board of these girls $4 per week each, they receive $400 per annum, which is greater than any other class of the laboring population of the country. Mechanics' and day laborers' wages, when they can get any work at all, are reduced nearly one-half, and these servant girls demand and receive the highest price they have ever obtained. Employers cannot stand it in these times. The proprietors of intelligence offices will not help us at all. A combined or general movement among the ladies might bring prices down where they ought to be. Will you not take these subjects in hand, now that you are through with the political complications, and kindly help us poor people?

W. N.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1877.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT WHEELER.

WATERTOWN, March 1.—Vice-President-elect Wheeler will arrive in Washington to-morrow afternoon.

ALBANY.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

A LONG DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE NORMAL SCHOOLS—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED IN BOTH BRANCHES—JOINT MEETING OF THE CITIES' COMMITTEES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1, 1877.

The House stuck nearly all the morning on the third snag in the Annual Appropriation bill, being the appropriations for the Normal schools, but Mr. Husted at last carried his bill through without amendment. A week has been consumed in debate upon it. First Mr. Gere, of Tioga, made his gallant onslaught on the National Guard appropriation, but after a fight lasting two days was defeated; then Mr. Lang attacked the item for paying the Commissioners to revise the statutes, but he, too, was defeated, though the vote was very close. Lastly came the Normal schools, and then Mr. Ruggles was ready with an amendment to strike out all the appropriations for these schools, except that for the Albany school, this institution being acknowledged to be a success and deserving of support. Mr. Ruggles had his figures and facts to show that these schools were failures and a burden upon the State. Mr. Childs, of Seneca, made the great speech on the other side, and beyond all question saved the item, for he took the House with him from the start. Mr. Ruggles' amendment was voted down, and the reading of the bill was completed without further interruption. It was within a few minutes of the hour of adjournment when this was done, and Mr. Husted, to save time, had the bill progressed; then in the House, moved to order the bill to a third reading and that the motion lie upon the table. This was done, and so the bill is ready for its last stage. It is probable that all the amendments offered in committee will be again moved in the House; but the general temper of the members seems to be to pass the bill as it stands.

It was a long session this morning, for the House met at 10 o'clock and sat till 2:30, the last half hour being, as usual, an extension to permit the introduction of bills and transaction of miscellaneous business. The discussion of the bill referred to occupied all the regular session, except that Mr. Grady interrupted it by rising to a question of privilege, and speaking at some length upon it. He took exception to THE TIMES report of the clearing of the rabble from the galleries of the House on Tuesday night. How he could possibly construe this report into an infringement of *his* privileges is not easy to see; but the House was indulgent. Mr. Grady is its youngest member, and naturally anxious for a little notoriety. I was not in the House when the young gentleman delivered his address; but am informed that it was a most meritorious effort. It was marred, however, by those little extravagances of gesture and manner which always detract from the force of Mr. Grady's arguments, and were so painfully conspicuous on the occasion of his discourse before the Assembly Committee on Cities some weeks ago. Time will undoubtedly correct these defects, Mr. Grady should also try to keep more closely to the point when addressing the House, which was indulgent to him this morning so long as he spoke of THE TIMES report, but when he left this to wander after Congressman Platt, it necessarily had to snub and silence him. In justice to Mr. Grady it should be explained that the galleries were cleared for applauding while he was speaking; and as this was the first occasion on which anything he ever said in the House received any mark of approbation there, it certainly was exasperating to have those who offered it immediately hustled out. But, as Mr. Alvord reminded the young gentleman in the course of debate today, he will learn more as he grows older.

Superintendent Pillsbury is overhauling the penal institutions of the State, and has suggested a change which is not popular now, but, nevertheless, in this case is eminently proper and should be made. He suggests an increase of the salaries of the physician, chaplain, and clerk of each prison from $1,500 a year to $2,500. Mr. Pillsbury says that he cannot get good men for these positions at the lower salary, but can at the higher; and Senator Schoonmaker this morning introduced a bill to make the increase asked for. The total increase to each prison is only $3,000, and the scale of salaries in all these institutions is very moderate.

While the morning session of the Assembly was as lively as ever, the Senate was very quiet. It is not often that anything occurs to wake it up as did yesterday's debate on the Register of Deeds bill. Three bills, each relating to State taxation and the duties of Assessors, were discussed at considerable length, and each was put over for further action.

EVENING SESSION.

When the House reassembled this evening, the Appropriation bill was taken from the table and the whole question of discussion was reopened on Mr. Ruggles offering his school amendment. The debate had proceeded for nearly an hour, when Mr. Gallagher, with the air, of a man driven desperate, jumped to his feet and moved the previous question. It was ordered, the vote taken, and the amendment rejected by more than two to one. Mr. Ruggles offered another. He was informed that it was out of order, the House being under the operation of the previous question. It seemed that the full scope of this was not understood by some members, and for nearly 30 minutes points of order were fired at the Chair like bullets from a Gatling gun. While this fusillade was going on, the House, as usual on such occasions, was wound up to a high pitch of feeling. The Speaker ruled readily and firmly on every point raised, and then, taking the ground, refused to entertain any more objections, put the question on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was carried at once. The bill has not had a single amendment made to it during the many days it has been under discussion. It was passed exactly as Mr. Husted reported it to the House two weeks ago. If the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has not passed it in one day, he at least should have the credit of passing his bill without a scratch upon it.

The Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon did a large amount of important work. It considered and agreed to report favorably to-morrow morning the following bills: the New-York Coroners bill, the Woodin Charter bill, in its perfected shape; the bill authorizing the purchase of a parade ground

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH COMPLICATIONS.

FINAL ARTICLES OF PEACE BETWEEN THE PORTE AND SERVIA SIGNED—ANOTHER MEETING OF THE THREE EMPERORS PROPOSED—THE ENGLISH FLEET TO CONCENTRATE AT MALTA—THE MONTENEGRIN ARMISTICE PROLONGED.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Company says the statement contained in a dispatch to the *Times* last Tuesday that at an extraordinary council of the Ministers held on Monday it was decided to demobilize the Russian Army when peace is signed between the Porte and Servia and Montenegro, is absolutely untrue. No such council was held.

A dispatch from Bucharest says, intelligence, as late as this morning, has been received from the frontier. The Russians have made no movement recently indicating an intention of immediately crossing the Pruth.

A dispatch from Constantinople says, the Porte has telegraphed to its representatives abroad confirming the statement that the armistice with Montenegro has been prolonged until the 21st inst.

A Ragusa dispatch says that the Miridites have taken arms against Turkey and are besieging Puka, a fortress on the road to Prizrendi. Dervisch Pasha has sent troops from Scutari to relieve the place and afterward march against the Miridites.

The British Admiralty have ordered the immediate concentration of the entire English Mediterranean Squadron at Malta. This move is important. The withdrawal of Great Britain from both Greek and Turkish waters is regarded as in furtherance of an understanding with the other powers.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that peace with Servia has been formally signed. Elections for members of the Ottoman Parliament were held in Constantinople today.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is believed that Prince Peter, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, has, by special commission of the Czar, intimated to the Emperors of Germany and Austria the Czar's desire to meet them again. A Vienna special also reports that a meeting of the three Emperors has been proposed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* understands that the Porte intends to invite England to consent to the immediate return of her Ambassador to Constantinople, and thus set an example to the other powers in this respect.

A dispatch from Constantinople received in Vienna states that the Porte is willing to conclude a treaty with Montenegro with all the usual formalities, thereby recognizing the Prince as a sovereign.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs: "It is believed that the Porte on informing the powers of the conclusion of peace with Servia, will call the attention of Europe to the fact that it has already begun the reforms required by the Powers, adding that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make the reforms really effective while a Russian Army is massed on the frontier."

A Vienna correspondent comments hopefully on the peaceful tone of the news from all quarters. It is reported from Constantinople that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is very active. This revives the suspicions that Russia is trying to arrive at a direct understanding with the Porte. As Russian influence is paramount at the Palace, it is thought by no means improbable that Russia might, with the expenditure of comparatively a small fraction of what war would cost, be able now to obtain all she wants in the most pacific way, or else produce such confusion as would justify almost any step on her part.

A Berlin dispatch says it is understood that Prussia is endeavoring to obtain concession in Constantinople in return for pecuniary assistance.

A Vienna dispatch reports that the sudden closing of the Skupcoutijna has caused great bitterness against the Ministry and reigning Prince.

The Paris correspondent declares that Ignatieff's journey is not in search of health. The General is charged with giving verbal explanations of the future policy of Russia; of course, with the view of obtaining the adhesion of the powers to that policy. His success may be considered doubtful, but his mission offers the powers an excuse at which Russia cannot take offense, for delaying their replies to the Circular. From this point of view the mission must be applauded.

The *Times'* correspondent, telegraphing from Vienna on the same subject, again dwells on the fact that Ignatieff has thrown in his influence against any precipitate course, especially at the present moment, when, according to his better knowledge, any day may bring about a great catastrophe in Constantinople itself.

A correspondent at Belgrade reports that the Ministers ascertained on the 27th ult. that the conservative opposition had prepared a demand, which was already signed by 108 Deputies, for their impeachment. This discovery caused the Ministry to join the Conservatives in a decided peace policy. A large proportion of the Deputies united on Wednesday in a protest against the summary dissolution of the Chamber. They complain that several important interpellations which they intended to address to the Ministry were thereby prevented. Many believe that the Ministry saved themselves at the expense of the Prince, who would have been much more popular if he had not dissolved the Skuptchina. The regular Skuiptchina will be convoked in two months.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

SLAVERY TO BE ABOLISHED IN SOUDAN—THE CONDITION OF THE BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, March 1.—The following is an extract from a private letter from Col. Gordon, dated Cairo, Feb. 17: His highness [the Khédive] has given me over the Soudan, in addition to the provinces of the equator, and the Red Sea coast, absolute authority. It will be my fault if slavery does not cease, and if these vast countries are not open to the world. The whole secret of the matter is in the Government of the Soudan, and if the man who holds that is against slavery it must cease.

The *Times*, in its financial article, publishes a communication from the manager of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company stating that only 900 miles of their cable needs renewal, and that the company is in no danger of liquidation.

The Board of Trade has awarded a gold watch to Capt. Kane, of the American schooner F. E. MacDonald, for rescuing the two survivors from the wreck of the bark Maria, Capt. Greystone, the remainder of whose crew died of starvation and exposure as before reported.

In the Parliamentary Election at Oldham to-day Mr. John T. Hibbert, the Liberal candidate, was successful. The vote stood as follows: Hibbert, Liberal, 9,542; Lees, Conservative, 8,831. This is a Liberal gain.

LONDON, March 2.—Count Arnim has asked for a safe conduct to Leipsic in order that he may appear and defend himself before the Supreme Court of Discipline, in which proceedings against him will be opened on March 4.

The Senate of the University of London have decided by a vote of 14 to 8 to admit women to medical degrees.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FUTURE OF BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have determined to give up Booth's Theatre on the expiration of their lease, May 1. On the 1st of May, 1874, they leased the building for three years at an annual rent of $40,000. They sought a renewal of their lease at a reduction, which the owners refused to make, and this refusal has been the principal ground for their determination, though other influences have also been at work. Mr. Palmer's continued ill-health makes it desirable that he should be relieved, temporarily at least, from the cares of business, and Mr. Jarrett has long had in contemplation a trip to Europe. They opened the theatre for the first time under their management on Aug. 15, 1874. On the whole they have been successful. The engagement of Charlotte Cushman proved one of the most profitable that ever fell to the good fortune of a manager. "Henry V.," "Julius Cæsar," and "Sardanapalus" also brought large profits to their coffers. Other ventures proved only moderately remunerative; some just about paid expenses, and several were the cause of heavy losses—notably Mr. Barry Sullivan's engagement and the performances of Boucicault's "Belle Lamar." Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer do not intend to wholly relinquish the theatrical business. They will still have offices in this City, of which Mr. Joseph H. Tooker will take charge, and will furnish stars to theatres throughout the country wherever suitable arrangements can be made. They will also manage the steam-ship Plymouth Rock during the coming Summer, as they did last year.

SIX MURDERERS ARRESTED.

AN OLD CRIME TO BE PUNISHED AT LAST—THE KILLING OF AN ENGINEER ON THE VANDALIA RAILROAD IN 1875.

The telegraph has reported the arrest of five men and one woman in Terre Haute, Ind., on Friday last for the attempted train robbery and murder of Milo Eames, engineer at Long Point, on the Vandalia Railroad, on July 8, 1875. The supposed murderers are Charles St. Clair, a hackman; Budd Shoemaker, a brakeman on the train at the time of the attack; Samuel and Alexander Cauthorn, (colored;) Billy Carr, and Jennie Osgood. The circumstances of the murder are thus told by the Indianapolis *Journal* of Saturday:

"On the night of Thursday, July 8, 1875, the eastern bound express train on the Vandalia Line was attacked by robbers at Long Point tank, a lonesome water station situated in the woods about three miles and a half west of Casey, Ill. It had long been considered a dangerous place by the railroaders. As the train stopped for water two men boarded the locomotive and shot Milo Eames, the engineer, instantly killing him. They then detached the Adams Express car from the rest of the train, threw open the valves of the engine and ran it about two miles further east, when they stopped and 'blew off brakes' to deceive the express messenger. They then went to the door of the car and attempted to force an entrance, but Burke, the messenger, was prepared for them, and threatened any one with his life who dared to enter. They began firing into the car, and kept it up for a short time, when they fled. The conductor and train men, as soon as they discovered what had happened, armed themselves and ran to the rescue, but when they arrived upon the spot all was quiet. They found Burke in full possession of the car, and Eames, the engineer, lying in his cab stiff and dead. The engine was placed in running order, and the train brought into Terre Haute. A telegram had been sent to this place, and when the train arrived there it was met by a large number of persons at the depot. Before the next day was over, four men were arrested at Greencastle, and two other suspicious characters were found concealed in a wood, three miles from the scene of the outrage. The four were taken to Terre Haute and identified as passengers. The others were identified as two Greencastle saloon keepers, and after a long examination were released. A few days afterward two complete steel masks and breast-plates were found near Casey, Ill., and were supposed to have been worn by the murderers. These were afterward traced to this city, and found to have been manufactured by English & Over. An investigation developed some new facts, but none of sufficient importance to lead to the discovery of their wearer's whereabouts.

When the murder was committed the murderers were heavily armed and wore their breastplates and masks. These articles were thrown away in their flight, as were also a large deer's-foot knife, a dark purple soft hat, and a reddish brown astrachan skull-cap. One of them was known to carry a Smith & Wesson navy revolver, calibre 44. They were traced southwest to Finney's Mills, Bellaire, Portersville, Long Town, Russellville, and thence to Jackson's woods, on the Illinois side of the Wabash, three miles above Vincennes, in which vicinity they were last seen on Thursday, July 15, 1875.

From the time of the murder until the present, hundreds of detectives, both professional and amateur, have spent their time and money in the vain attempt to bring the murderers to the bar of justice. At last the true facts of the case have been brought to light, and all by a woman. At the time of the murder there were living in Terre Haute four women, Annie St. Clair, Jennie Osgood, and Maggie and Ann Williams. They were all very intimate and the best of friends. The St. Clair woman was at that time living with Charles St. Clair, a desperate character, who was regarded as a suspicious man, and the Osgood female was inhabiting the same house with Budd Shoemaker, a young man of rather loose morals, but respectably connected, his brother being the ex-Chief of the Terre Haute Police Force, and his brother-in-law being the present Chief. He was at that time a baggage-man on the Vandalia road. Last fall Annie St. Clair became tired of the life she had been leading and resolved to reform. The same idea also entered the mind of Jennie Osgood about the same time, and consequently they relieved their burdened minds of a great load and confessed, one to Maggie Williams and the other to her sister Ann, that the Long Point murder had been planned in the house of the St. Clair woman by Budd Shoemaker and Charles St. Clair. They were the principals in the affair, but had several subordinates who figured somewhat in their plots. Shoemaker was to have the armor made and attend to that business. Two negroes, Alexander and Samuel Cauthorn, were to drive the party to the tank in the magnificent rig of St. Clair. William Carr, Jennie Osgood, disguised as a man, St. Clair, and Shoemaker were to do the heavy work. How well these plans worked the public already know."

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

INCLUDING NUMEROUS MILITARY ADVENTURERS—WHAT TURKEY HAS TO ENDURE.

The Constantinople correspondent of a London newspaper writes: "With regard to the preparations which Turkey has made, and is still making for war a great deal may be said. Let it be remembered that there are here a great number of adventurers who, however various their motives may be, have but one object in view, namely, that of getting something from the Turkish Government. They have quitted their homes for divers reasons; some have left their country for their country's good, others because they have failed to make that favorable impression upon their compatriots which they desire, others because they lack money, and some because they desire adventure. There are Americans here who have got new kinds of rifles, and Americans who have brought wonderous new guns, Frenchmen with patents of all sorts, and nondescripts from every quarter of the globe, ready to sell cartridges, tezzes, boots, shells, spy-glasses, swords, bullets, or beds to the Ottoman Government, if it would only buy them. Nor is this motley crowd magnificently reinforced by Englishmen. Captains on half-pay and Captains on no pay at all, Majors, Colonels, and gentlemen whose rank is dubious, all join to swell the army of applicants. They haunt the Porte, they follow the Pashas, they bother the Secretaries, and they worry everybody else. But, worst of all, they do not confine their energy to this capital alone. They have pens, every man of them, and to them it seems the simplest thing in the world that they should periodically inform Europe that Turkey is disregarding all disinterested and sound advice; that unless she alters her organization or her armaments, her disposition of troops or the color of their uniform, the pattern of her rifles or the character of her guns, she will be inevitably beaten and driven out of Europe. 'If they only had my patent lever lock, which I'll back against any European invention ever produced, I'd beg them to lick the Russians most eternally,' said one of them to me only two days since; while another who I believe has a kind of enlarged mitrailleuse which he says will throw 80 shells upon an enemy in one minute, expressed to me his belief that if his weapon were only accepted, the Eastern question might be successfully solved. He said he had told the Pasha so that very morning. 'And what did his Excellency say?' was the response. 'Ah,' he replied, 'all that the Pasha uttered was "*Bakalum*,"' (we shall see.) If, however, they confined their efforts to the Porte or Constantinople generally, there would be less cause for complaint. As it is, they tell the world day after day the most absurd stories respecting the condition of the Turkish forces in the field, their positions and their numbers, creating a false impression and doing a great deal of mischief. Not one of them, so far as I can discover after much effort, has been either to Rustchuk, Schumla, Sillistria, Varna, Tooicha, Nisch, or Widden. They have not the vaguest idea of what is taking place at any of these places or what troops are there. Yet their fear that Turkey will not avail herself of their services and their inventions is so overwhelming that they perpetually exclaim that she is in the direst danger, hoping frantically the while that she may possibly be induced to think so and to employ them."

DISTINGUISHED MEXICAN VISITORS.

Mr. José M. Iglesias, son of ex-Chief Justice Iglesias, of Mexico, with a party of distinguished Mexican citizens, consisting of Messrs. Joaquin M. Alcalde, Sebastian Garcia, Francisco Prieto, Alfonso Mejia, and Carlos Alvarez Rue, arrived in this City last evening from the West, and have taken up their quarters at the Westminster Hotel, where they propose to remain for some days. Ex-Chief Justice Iglesias, it is understood, has remained in California on account of ill health, and will not cross the Continent until the warm weather sets in, fearing that the sudden change of climate might prove injurious. The party made a pleasant journey, and were much pleased with the attentions extended to them on the route.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Hamilton, an old and respected citizen, died at Dundas, Ontario, yesterday, aged 82 years. He was connected with the Great Western Railway from its infancy.

Daniel H. Sterling, President of the Connecticut National Bank, and for several years one of the most prominent men of Bridgeport, died suddenly yesterday, of heart disease, aged 57.

Terrance McCusker, Captain of the Philadelphia Insurance Patrol, who has been ill with typhoid fever for a month past, died in that city yesterday morning. Mr. McCusker had been for many years connected with the Fire Department, and at one time served as Chief Engineer.

MONTREAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MONTREAL, March 1.—Municipal elections were held here to-day. Hon. J. Louis Beaudry was elected Mayor by a large majority.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

AN EARL'S DAUGHTER AT LARGE.

SHE VISITED LONDON, AND WANTED TO BUY A THEATRE—HER MAGNIFICENCE AND BEAUTY—HER LOVE STORY—HOW SHE PRACTICED ON ENGLISH SNOBBISM AND CREDULITY—A WARRANT ISSUED FOR HER ARREST—SHE IS EXPECTED IN NEW-YORK.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877.

Some months ago I received from a correspondent in Scotland an exciting account of a dashing feat of horsemanship by a lady of rare courage and exquisite beauty. The story appeared in one of the journals, and my friend followed it up by sending me cabinet portraits of the heroine. The sun-painter does not flatter, except under the manipulation of a Sarony. The portraits displayed the charms of a lovely and aristocratic looking young woman. My friend had not known her long, but he was evidently in love with her. He informed me that she was a lady of birth and wealth, and that she was going, he feared, to give her family umbrage by entering upon a course of professional study for the stage. She had already signified her intention of removing to London, and as she was an orphan and of age, no one had any control over her. She would call upon me for advice, and he hoped I would do all I could for her. I was under some obligation of courtesy to my Scotch friend, and I assured him that the lady should not lack good advice, and any useful introductions I could give her. One day her ladyship called. She was all my correspondent's fancy had painted her. Tall, a dainty figure, with sparkling eyes, and a healthy complexion, Miss Ogilvie Bruce spoke with a slight Scotch accent, that added an additional charm to her musical voice. She was splendidly dressed, and she was evidently quite innocent of London life. She was very angry with my correspondent for sending her portrait to me. It seemed to her a liberty, and I gathered at once from her blushes and confusion that she knew how much the poor man loved her. I gave her some useful advice, and she called on me again, and at this second visit gave me to understand that she did not like Mr. Ryder's manners; he was evidently too severe for her, though she thought he was a fair elocutionist. She thought she should place herself in the professional hands of Hermann Vezin. "But I have not come to London to act alone. I have been in the habit of writing for the press. I have a diploma as a practitioner in one of the Scotch hospitals. I have studied politics. I have written a play; and so you see I have a good many irons in the fire. What I want to do first is to buy a newspaper."

"Have you a large fortune?" I asked.

"Yes," she replied, smiling.

"Then you had better have a theatre as well a newspaper," I said, "if you are anxious to get your trouble over quickly."

"You think you are talking to the inexperienced girl described by your Edinburgh correspondent," she said. "Let me undeceive you; I have been my own mistress almost since I was a child, and have had a long career of work; I have invested money in many strange ventures and never lost any; I am lucky, and when you talk of my having a theatre sarcastically, you don't dream that before six months are over my head I shall have a newspaper and a theatre; I can afford it."

I was amused to see this girlish looking enthusiast take the press and the drama by their respective collars in this way; but her downright earnestness and enthusiasm compelled my respect.

"You have agents or solicitors, Miss Bruce," I asked.

"Of course; oh, yes," she said.

"Then ask their advice before you embark in these speculations."

"No, no; I never ask their advice; I simply tell them what I wish; I want you to advise me, and if you will let me know of any good newspaper in the market for sale, I will buy it. And though I would not hurt your feelings for the world, I shall ask you to make it a business matter between us."

"Pardon me," I said; "I will be no party to an enterprise that cannot fail to be a source of serious anxiety to a lady whom I am asked to help with my advice. Why, do you know how much money has been invested in the little journal in the office of which you are now sitting?"

"I have not the least idea," she replied.

"Twenty thousand pounds," I said.

She was not frightened.

"And I would sell it for a couple of thousand this moment—but not to you, not to you."

She only smiled and said I was very matter of fact, but begged me to understand that her financial resources were sufficient to warrant her in buying a newspaper and taking a theatre, but she must have a clever business man and secretary, and she looked at me with a fascinating glance, and I confess I began to admire the brave, daring Scotch beauty.

It was a week before she called again. She had taken rooms in a house where the people had not treated her quite properly. The proprietor had evidently tried to gain some undue influence over her by prying into her affairs.

"The truth is, my dear Sir, I had better tell you who I am, and then you will advise me. I am the illegitimate daughter of the Earl of ——. I have an estate in Scotland, and a considerable income which is paid to me quarterly by the Earl's agents. I am extravagant. I have always been accustomed to buy everything I like, and this person has found that I owe some debts in the north, and he has been making inquiries about me, and opening my letters. The accounts are only a few hundred pounds, and my agents will pay them, but the quarter is not up; and don't you think it is a very shameful thing for this man to try and get money out of me (I have already lent him some) by spying upon me? What should we do?"

I gave her a letter of introduction to an eminent solicitor, who speedily put a stop to the machinations of the spy, and then Miss Bruce, who called upon me in a carriage and pair, attended by obsequious flunkeys, informed me that she had resolved upon taking a house and sending for her Scotch servants. A few days afterward a house agent wrote to me, as is usual, inquiring if Miss Bruce was a responsible person. I replied, and said what I knew and thought, and referred the applicant to the lady's agents. Then I thought my wife might call upon her ladyship, and she did. Further, my wife took compassion upon her splendid loneliness and accompanied her to a theatre. The partner of my joys and sorrows was not favorably impressed with Miss Ogilvie Bruce's manners on this occasion, and while she was detailing to me her objections I received a letter from my Edinburgh correspondent. He had been misinformed as to the lady's antecedents. She was not the woman he had taken her for. There were strange rumors about her. She was wanted in many quarters. He begged to withdraw his recommendation of her. Here was a pretty go! I saw my lady the next day, laid this letter before her, and asked for an explanation.

"Come with me, my dear Sir," she said; "come at once, my carriage is at the door. I will explain; but I beg of you to come to my house."

I went to discover the perfidy of man in all its hideous colors. She showed me a packet of love letters from the north; showed me an offer of marriage from my epistolary friend. They were couched in the warmest terms.

"I have refused him only this week, as you see, and he has sworn to be revenged, and this is his method. What do you think of a man who can be so base?"

"All that a man should think," I said; "your explanation is satisfactory."

I wrote to my Edinburgh friend. He sent me an advertisement in which the lady was "wanted" indeed. Other circumstances excited my suspicions. I wrote to the lady, requesting her to give me references to her agents and solicitors, and until I had received them begged her not to honor me by calling upon me any more. She replied in a dignified note, saying that she would not trespass further upon my courtesy; some day I should know her better, and when we met in society on that future day I should, no doubt, apologize for suspecting her. Then came letters from tradespeople to whom she had mentioned me as a reference. I wrote and requested Miss Bruce not to use my name on pain of legal proceedings. She retorted scornfully and desisted, and presently came to live in my neighborhood with her maids and housekeepers and secretary, with her horses and carriages and dogs. I did myself the honor of cutting her dead and cautioning everybody against her. But she was so handsome, she looked so happy, she drove such splendid cattle, and she spoke Italian so fluently, that she won so many people—especially confiding traders—over to her that I began to think I had made a mistake, though I was contented to walk in the shadow of my neighbor's magnificence.

A fortnight ago the splendid bubble burst. Miss Bruce's housekeeper, a fashionably dressed lady, was brought before the magistrates for swindling, and her mistress has succeeded in eluding the Police, and is now said to be on her way to America. In sheer despair some of the tradespeople came and half pulled down her house one day this week. She has been buying everything everywhere and selling again, and otherwise "spoiling the Egyptians" of the West End of pictures, jewelry, silks, satins, cabinets, and goods of the costliest kind, and as fast as they were delivered at the front door, quickly it seems did many of them disappear at the back. The housekeeper has been twice remanded for the appearance of a witness who says he has lent Miss Bruce $25,000, and who is to prove that the lady is not Miss Bruce at all, but Mrs. somebody. It is pretty certain that this lady's next exploits will be in New-York; hence, this brief sketch of her performances in London. She is a beautiful woman; you will detect her by her musical Scotch accent. I have no animosity against her; I rather admire her for trading on the tuft-hunting proclivities of certain English people in and out of trade; but I should be sorry to hear that she had made a successful raid on the hospitality of New-York.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

JERSEY CITY'S LEGISLATIVE COMMISSIONERS ABOLISHED—THE BILL PASSED IN BOTH HOUSES—THE MAN WHOM THE DEMOCRATS DELIGHT TO HONOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 1, 1877.

The House spent all of the morning in debating the bill offered last evening by Mr. Speaker Rabe, displacing the present legislative commissions in Jersey City with others to be filled by the people. Mr. Tilden desired to amend by inserting a proviso that the operation of the bill shall not oust from office Commissioners whose terms shall not have expired when the local election shall be held. A long discussion ensued, in which Speaker Rabe, Mr. Griggs, and several others took part. The amendment failed, however, by a vote of 19 to 33. Mr. Tilden subsequently offered another amendment providing that none of the subordinates of the present boards shall be removed by the new Commissioners except for cause. Mr. Rabe agreed that if the amendments were embodied in a separate bill he would support them, and Mr. Tilden withdrew them. On Mr. Tilden's subsequent motion to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the bill, Mr. Brigham, of Jersey City, took the floor in opposition, and made the wittiest and altogether the best speech delivered this session. He referred to the consolidation of Jersey City with her suburbs about 1870, when she swallowed Bergen and Hudson Cities, and subsequently Greenville, with their large debts. It was a case of municipal indigestion, he said. Then he said that the bill was unconstitutional, in that it was local in application, though general in terms, and, being local, was also unconstitutional for want of proper notice. There had been exigencies in which it seemed to be justifiable to stretch the constitutional prerogative. In the time of war it was necessary to act beyond the pale of the Constitution. "If I were falling out of a window," he said, "I should vote to repeal the law of gravitation," but this is not such a time. He referred to the veto by the Governor last year of a similar bill on similar grounds, and said that the passage of the bill would lead only to litigation in the courts. Mr. Rabe replied that the House had been passing acts of the same nature and drawn in the same way all this and last Winter, and that they would stultify themselves by voting against this act on that ground. The motion to postpone indefinitely was not agreed to, and in the afternoon the bill was taken up and passed by a vote of 37 to 22. The Republicans who voted for it were Cunningham, Pierson, Howell, Van Rensselaer, Vail, Drake, and Wightmann. The bill was rushed into the Senate and, under suspension of the rules, passed, and then sent to the Governor for his approval, which it will doubtless receive.

The Senate tacked on Gen. Sewell's amendment to the bill appropriating $150,000 additional for the Morristown Asylum. The amendment provides that none of the money shall be paid over till the Governor shall have been satisfied that no more will be required. The bill was then passed.

The bill relieving strikers from the law concerning conspiracies; the bill authorizing the Chancellor to order the immediate payment of Central Railroad employes; the bill extending the time for the completion of railroads, work on which has been stopped by injunction; the bill fixing the rate of legal interest at 6 per cent, except when special contracts are made, have passed the Senate.

Some time ago some of the Republicans and Democrats framed a bill dividing the State printing into half a dozen separate parcels and assorting it among the editors of the State. One parcel was given to John Carpenter, Jr., a Democrat of Clinton Township, who two years ago was expelled from the House Clerkship, to which he had been elected, for the grossest corruption. Mr. Winants moved to substitute Judge Guild in his place, and Mr. Griggs produced the record of the House of 1870, showing Carpenter's conviction and expulsion. Pending the debate the House adjourned till this evening. The Democrats this year elected Carpenter a Clerk in the Senate.

At the evening session the House spent all the evening in trying to get John Carpenter's name off the Printing bill. The effort failed, and the bill went through as originally reported.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 2—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States south-east to south-west winds, stationary or higher temperatures, lower pressures, cloud and rain.*

For New-England south-east winds, rising followed by falling barometer, warmer, clear, followed by cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow.

SOUTHERN INSURANCE MATTERS.

ATLANTA, March 1.—The bill passed by the recent Legislature requiring $35,000 deposit from fire insurance companies has been signed by the Governor.

The Executive Committee of the Underwriters' Association of the South have decided to hold the seventh annual convention of the association in this city on the 6th of May.1877

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

BALTIMORE GAMBLERS IN TROUBLE.

A DEMOCRATIC MANAGER SENT TO JAIL FOR KEEPING A GAMBLING DEN—HIS PARTY FRIENDS INDIGNANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Democratic and sporting circles are agitated from centre to circumference to-day by the sentencing of Robert J. Slater, the "boss" gambling-house keeper of the city, to five months in jail. For several years past the courts have been endeavoring to break up the gambling business in Baltimore, but as they could only impose fines for the offense they have not succeeded. The gamblers would pay the penalties imposed and continue their trade. A recent change in the State Constitution allowed offenders to be imprisoned in jail. Within the past two weeks there have been a dozen arrests, and a batch of cases was tried before Judge Brown, in the Criminal Court, to-day. The most prominent criminal was Slater, and he received the sentence mentioned. He is one of the most prominent men in the Democratic Party of Maryland, and is known as a leading manager. He has several times been a Delegate to National Conventions of the party, and was in the conventions that nominated Greeley and Tilden. He was an active Tilden man before the nomination, and worked hard to get a Tilden delegation from this State. He is also a great sporting character, and is known on the turf all over the country. In passing sentence, Judge Brown said that Slater was an old offender, and had been warned of what would occur if he was brought up again; therefore, no leniency should be extended to him. Slater was immediately taken to jail and lodged in a cell. His party and sporting friends are indignant at what they term the injustice done in sending him to jail, and only fining other well-known offenders. They are talking this evening of petitioning Gov. Carroll for his pardon, and organizing a pressure on the Governor to that end. Slater was once wealthy, but has lately met with such reverses that, in a judgment against him, no property could be found to attach. Immense amounts of money have been lost in his house, which he has kept for nearly 15 years. The events of to-day will effectually break up the gambling-house proprietors here, at least, for a long time to come.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

RESOLUTIONS SETTING FORTH THE ESTIMATE IN WHICH THE PACKARD GOVERNMENT IS HELD.

NEW-ORLEANS, MARCH 1.—The Legislature to-day adopted a series of resolutions condemning the action of Republicans in Washington who are circulating false reports that the Packard State Government has not the confidence and support of the people and is not capable of sustaining itself unaided by Federal power, and affirm that the Packard Government has the confidence and esteem of every man who voted the Republican ticket in Louisiana at the last election; that the necessity for Federal interference at this time grows out of the fact that unlawful combinations of men who overthrew the State Government in 1874 are still in existence and have seized upon the State Arsenal and its contents, the Supreme Court and records, and that declarations are freely made that if the Federal troops are withdrawn they will take forcible possession of the State-house and destroy every vestige of the Republican State Government. They declare that Packard received more votes than the Republican Electors, and that if Gov. Hayes is entitled to the Electoral vote of Louisiana, Gov. Packard is the lawful Executive thereof, and entitled to the recognition and support of the General Government.

A GREAT PAPER MILL BURNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The Harding Paper Company's mill at Franklin, Ohio, took fire to-night, and in two hours was burned to the ground. It was a magnificent building, fitted up with new and costly machinery, and was regarded as the finest establishment of the kind in the country, and the second largest in the world. It will be a heavy blow to the little town in which it was situated. The loss cannot be definitely ascertained to-night, but it will not fall short of a quarter of a million dollars. Over 100 hands are thrown out of employment.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The British steamer Lake Megantic, Capt. Battersby, of the Beaver Line, from Liverpool, ran aground on Tuesday afternoon in Craighill Channel in the Patapsco, owing, it is said, to the buoys which were carried away by ice not having been replaced. She was lightered yesterday, and will be at her dock to-day.

PORTLAND, March 1.—The bark Everett Gray, of Portland, hence Oct. 26, for Gloucester, England, is supposed to have been lost. She was owned at Yarmouth, and valued at $24,000; insured for $6,000. She had a cargo of corn valued at $1,900; insurance unknown.

LONDON, March 1.—The British bark Melbourne, Capt. Rogers, from Antwerp Feb. 5, for New-York, before reported beached to the eastward of Tennesse Harbor, has been towed off. The Italian bark Gaeta, Capt. D. Ottone, at Cagliari for Philadelphia, has lost her mainmast. The American brig Myronus, Capt. Joy, from Marseilles for Cuba, has put into Toulon with the loss of her mainmast.

THE NEW CONNECTICUT ELECTION LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 1.—The House held to-day two sessions, which were mainly devoted to a discussion of the new Election law, a full abstract of which was published in THE TIMES of Wednesday. The Democrats opposed it strongly, which had the effect of consolidating the Republican side in favor of the whole bill, which was finally passed, including the provision for voting by checks and numbers, which is a new device to prevent repeating. The fate of the bill in the Senate may be a matter of some doubt.

WILD BILL'S MURDERER EXECUTED.

YANKTON, Dakota, March 1.—At 10:15 o'clock to-day John McCall was executed, under direction of the United States Marshal, for the murder of John B. Hickok (Wild Bill) in the Black Hills on the 21 of August last. McCall is a young man about 25 years of age. He behaved with the utmost coolness and nerve. He was attended during the last few days by a Catholic priest. He did not deny his crime, and appeared to regard his sentence as just. It has been ascertained that John McCall was the culprit's true name, and that he has a father and mother and three sisters residing in Louisville. To one of the latter he wrote a touching letter last night, in which he stated that he was fully reconciled to his fate.

CONFESSION BY A MOLLIE MAGUIRE.

POTTSVILLE, March 1.—Edward Kelly, a young "Mollie Maguire," who, with Michael Doyle, murdered, on Sept. 3, 1875, John P. Jones, a Superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Lansford, Carbon County, and who since that date has been confined in Mauch Chunk Jail, yesterday made a full confession of his crime. He corroborates in every particular the testimony of McParlan, the detective, and Kerrigan, the accomplice, and says he would have confessed long ago had he known how. The confession has caused the greatest excitement throughout the coal region, and, it is thought, is but the forerunner of others.

A RAILROAD SOLD AT AUCTION.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Lexington and St. Louis Railroad was sold at auction to-day, to satisfy a deed of trust, being the first mortgage on the road, for $300,000. The road was knocked down to Joseph Seligman, of New-York, Trustee for the bondholders, for $150,000. The indebtedness of the road, outside of the above-named bonds, is in second mortgages for $800,000 and a floating debt of $200,000. The road was formerly leased by the Missouri Pacific Company, and operated as a "feeder" of the road. The road will probably be run in the same connection hereafter.

HORSE POX IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 1.—The horse pox is very prevalent in this city. One veterinary hospital has 50 cases under treatment. The disease is contagious, having symptoms similar to small-pox.

SPELLING REFORM IN ENGLAND.

From the Spectator.

On Monday, at the meeting of the Social Science Association, there was a discussion on "Spelling Reform," at which Mr. E. Jones, B. A., read a paper, maintaining that the reading and spelling of English, with the present orthography are untenable to the "masses of children who leave school before the age of 13." Mr. Jones did not advocate a revolution such as that of the gentleman who desired to increase the number of the alphabet to 120 distinct characters, and to exclude all capital letters. He was a mild reformer, and only advocated a system which would give us spelling like this: "Our Father which art in heven; haloed be thy name; thy Kingdom oum; thy will be dun in orth as it is in heven; giv us this day our daily bred; and forgiv us our dets as we forgiv our detors; and leed us not into temtaishon, but deliver us from evvil." A good many other proposals, more or less revolutionary, were discussed, and, very naturally, no decision was reached. Those who make this sort of proposal do not understand what it is within the reach and what it is not within the reach of reforming energy to achieve. They might just as well organize an association for the suppression of the force of habit and for the promotion of a new mode of living which should renounce the influence of the past over the future.

A POOR IDIOT'S BAD TREATMENT.

The fact was made public yesterday for the first time that Oclana Walter, the insane woman concerning whom a communication was read at the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors on Thursday, has been dead since the 12th of February. The communication referred to came in the shape of a letter from the brother of the deceased woman, which, although dated Jan. 23, several days before the death of his sister, was not read at the board until Wednesday. The deceased was idiotic from her infancy, but never showed any symptoms of violence. She resided with her brother's family until her thirty-second year. Last year, when given in charge of the Charity Commissioners she was in perfect health. When visited at the Flatbush Asylum by her friends the unfortunate woman bore many bruises, and appeared to be starving. The nurses said she received the bruises by falls and from the other patients. Her body was terribly emaciated, and she was covered with most disgusting sores, which the doctors said were caused by the decay of her system. Her relatives protested against the treatment she received, whereupon one of the doctors replied, "If you don't like it you can take her home, She's troublesome, and we don't want her." Commissioners Raber and Midas were appealed to, but did nothing except to reassert that the patient was receiving every care. They finally allowed her to be taken home, and she was conveyed to Mr. Walter's residence, No. 181 Marcy-avenue, on the 12th of February, where she died. Dr. P. Candidus said that death was probably caused by rheumatic fever induced by confinement in close, damp cells, with brick floors, as well as by improper nourishment, exposure, and ill-treatment. Supervisors Phelps, Van Sicklen, Ward, Kierney, and Nathan have been appointed a committee to investigate the case. The allegations, if proved to be true, afford a strong confirmation of the testimony in reference to barbarous outrages at the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, developed by the investigation held by Dr. Ordronaux about two years ago.

PASSENGER HURT BY A STONE.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Monday says: "While the 6:04 Shore Line express was passing through East Bridgeport Friday evening, a stone crashed through one of the windows of the palace car and struck an aged lady in the head. The wound bled freely, and when the train stopped at the Bridgeport depot there was quite a flutter of excitement and indignation among the passengers and the people on the platforms. The missile left an ugly cut, although the injury was not so serious as to prevent the lady from continuing her journey."

A CLERGYMAN PARALYZED AT A FUNERAL.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of Feb. 27 says: "No little excitement was created in Mount Joy on Sunday, by an unusual occurrence at a funeral. Rev. Mr. Gerlach, it seems, was preaching the funeral sermon of Martin Spindler, when he reeled and fell over, stricken with paralysis. It was at first supposed that he was dead, but an examination revealed that he still lived, although speechless. His entire left side is paralyzed, and his 'tongue refuses to do his bidding.' His condition is considered critical."

THE LITTLE HELL GATE SCHEME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems rather strange that any one who has a knowledge of drainage should propose shutting up an old channel like Little Hell Gate, more especially with the vile refuse of our large and dirty City. This was attempted a few years since at Cold Spring, when Mr. Warner, the owner of an island opposite, endeavored to dam up the channel of the Hudson between this

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, c.	109½	200	Lake Shore	do	50
1,000 D. of C. 3-65s.	71½	2100	do	do	50⅜
1,000 do.	72	2500	do	do	50⅝
20,000 N. J. C. conv.	52⅜	300	do	do	50⅝
2,000 C. & R. F. 7s. c.	108	500	do	do s3.	50⅞
2,000 R. W. & O. R., '91	94	1250	do	do s3.	50¾
100 Del. & Hud.	116	1400	do	do	50⅞
550 do	49⅜	600	do	do s3.	49⅞
100 do	49⅝	500	do	do s3.	49⅞
100 do	49⅝	500	do	do s3.	49⅞
1800 West. Un.	80¼	500	do	do s3.	49⅞
1200 do	80⅛	500	do	do	49⅞
500 do	80¼	900	do	do	49⅞
400 do	80⅝	100	Cen. of N. J.		100
200 do	80⅝	100	do		100
900 do	80⅝	1300	do	do s3.	100
1200 do	80	100	do	do	100
300 do	80⅝	200	Rock Island		101¼
2200 do	80⅝	100	do	do s3.	101¼
300 do	80⅝	100	do	do s3.	101¼
700 do	80⅝	200	do	do s5.	101¼
800 do	80⅝	300	do	do s5.	101¼
100 do	80⅝	500	do	do s30.	101¼
400 do	80⅝	2200	do	do	101¼
200 do	80⅝	100	do	do s3.	101¼
200 At. & P. T. b.c. s3.	13	300	C., M. & St. P. b.c.		17⅞
100 Pac. Mail. b.c. s3.	55½	400	do	do	17⅞
10 Adams Ex.	102½	1300	Chi., M. & St. P.		
400 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. s3.	94⅝		Pf.	b.c.	47
300 do	94¼	700	do		46⅞
200 do s5.	94¼	800	do		46⅞
300 do s3.	94¼	500	do		46⅞
26 do	94	300	do		46⅞
800 do	93⅞	380	Wab. Pur. Com.		
500 West. Un.	80⅝		Rec's	b.c.	5⅜
100 do	80⅝	1300	D., L. & W.	b.c.	65⅞
2400 do	80⅝	100	do	b.c. s3.	66
1500 do	80⅝	200	do	do	66⅛
800 do	80⅝	100	do	do	66⅛
900 do	80⅝	100	do	do	66⅛
3800 do	80⅝	400	do	do	66⅛
500 do	80⅝	600	do	do	66⅛
1500 do	80⅝	300	do	do	66⅛
1100 do	80⅝	100	do	do s3.	66⅛
1000 do	80⅝	300	do	do	66⅛
900 Erie Rail. b.c. s3.	7⅝	400	do	do	66
50 do	7⅝	200	do	do	65⅞
600 do	7⅝	200	do	do	65⅞
85 Erie Pf.	17½	900	do	do	65⅞
125 do	17¾	100	do	do	65⅞
40 do	18	200	do	do	65⅞
51 C. & R. F. P. d.	90	100	C., C. & I. b.c.		52½
100 C., R. & Q. b.c. s3.	109½	15	Albany & Sus.		70
100 H. & St. Jo. b.c.	11⅜	50	do		72
200 do	11	100	Mor. & Es.		82
100 Ohio & M.	5⅜				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c.	112⅛	$10,000 U. S. 6s, c.	112.12½
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C.	109¼	4,000 U. S. 5s, '81, c.	109¼
do '65 N.	108	135,000 do	109⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	109⅛	50,000 do	109⅛
do '67.	111	17,000 U. S. 4½ R.	
15,000 do	111⅛	'91.	112.10⅝
3,500 do	111⅛	15,000 do	105⅛
4,000 do	111⅛	15,000 do	105⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Ten. 6s. new.	42¾	200	Mich. Cen.	b.c.	42⅜
21,000 Te. 6s, n.s. b.c.	42⅜	200	do	s3.	42⅜
10,000 D. of C. 3-65s.	72	500	do	s3.	42⅜
1,000 N. Car. 6s old, A. & O.	19	100	do	do	42⅜
1,000 N. Car. F. A., '66.	15½	300	do	do s3.	42⅜
10,000 R. C. 6s, new, J. & J.	103	600	do	do	42⅜
7,500 A. & Ga. '81.	104½	100	L. S. & M. S.	b.c.	99⅞
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.	105	300	do	do	50
5,000 do.	104½	3100	do	do	50⅛
3,000 do.	104½	900	do	do	50
3,000 J. & R. F. conv.	52	1200	do	do s3.	49⅞
6,000 M. & S. P. 1st, La C. Div.	98	200	do	do	49⅞
3,000 N. W. C. C. & I.	98	100	L. S. & M. S.	do s5.	49⅞
1,000 C., C. & I. 1st.	108	100	do	do	49⅞
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	115	100	do	do s3.	49⅞
5,000 C., C. & I. 1st.	108	2100	do	do	49⅞
10,000 R. C. 2d, new, J. & J.	97	100	L. S. & M. S.	b.c.	99⅞
7,500 A. & Ga. '81.	104½	300	do	do	50
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.	105	3100	do	do	50⅛
3,000 do.	104½	900	do	do	50
3,000 J. & R. F. conv.	52	1200	do	do s3.	49⅞
6,000 M. & S. P. 1st, La C. Div.	98	500	do	do s3.	49⅞
11,000 M. & St. Paul, c. & f.	83	300	do	do s3.	49⅞
9,000 do.	83¼	900	do	do	49⅞
1,000 N. W. C. C. & I.	91⅛	100	do	do	49⅞
4,000 Mich. C. 7s.	108¾	300	do	do s3.	49⅞
1,000 do.	103⅛	900	do	do s3.	49⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d.	103⅝	100	do	do s5.	49⅞
1,000 T. C. & Sa. 7s.	104¼	1600	do	do	49⅞
1,000 do.	104	1600	do	do	49⅞
8,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	115	600	do	do	49⅞
5,000 North. Mo. 1st.	99½	50	Ill. Cen.		54⅜
9,000 Cen. Pac. gold.	110	50	do	b.c.	52
1,000 do.	105¾	100	C. & N. W.	b.c.	103⅛
2,000 D. Pac. 1st.	103⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	Pf.	
1,000 do.	103⅜		b.c.	s7.	53
5,000 Un. Pac. land gr.	92⅛	500	do	s7.	53
5,000 Un. P. s. f. int.	92⅛	100	do		52⅝
8,000 D. & H. R. '91, b.c.	94	300	C. & R. I.	b.c.	101⅛
2,000 M. & E. Tr., '71	100¼	300	do		101¼
1,000 St. L. & I. M. mtge.	98¾	500	do		101¼
2,000 T. & W. 1st, ex coupon.	89⅞	300	C. of N. J.	b.c.	100
20 Fourth Nat. Bk.	100	200	do		100
18 do	100¼	200	do		100
24 Met. Bank.	132	400	do		100
100 Mariposa	b.c. 6¼	100	do	s3.	99⅞
100 do	s3. 6	100	do	s30.	99⅞
100 Mar. Pf.	b.c. 7	1000	do		99⅞
200 Quick. Pf.	b.c. 3	22	100	do	s3.
600 Del. & Hud.	b.c. 48⅛	200	do	s5.	99⅞
200 do	48⅝	200	do	s5.	99⅞
100 do	48⅞	800	do		99⅞
100 do	48⅞	500	do	s30.	9
400 do	48⅝	2200	do		99⅞
200 do	48⅝	100	do	s3.	99⅞
200 At. & P. T. b.c. s3.	13	300	C., M. & St. P. b.c.		17⅞
100 Pac. Mail. b.c. s3.	55½	400	do	do	17⅞
10 Adams Ex.	102½	1300	Chi., M. & St. P.		
400 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. s3.	94⅝		Pf.	b.c.	47
300 do	94¼	700	do		46⅞
200 do s5.	94¼	800	do		46⅞
300 do s3.	94¼	500	do		46⅞
26 do	94	300	do		46⅞
800 do	93⅞	380	Wab. Pur. Com.		
500 West. Un.	80⅝		Rec's	b.c.	5⅜
100 do	80⅝	1300	D., L. & W.	b.c.	65⅞
2400 do	80⅝	100	do	b.c.	66
1500 do	80⅝	200	do	do	66⅛
800 do	80⅝	100	do	do	66⅛
900 do	80⅝	100	do	do	66⅛
3800 do	80⅝	400	do	do	66⅛
500 do	80⅝	600	do	do	66⅛
1500 do	80⅝	300	do	do	66⅛
1100 do	80⅝	100	do	do s3.	66⅛
1000 do	80⅝	300	do	do	66⅛
900 Erie Rail. b.c. s3.	7⅝	400	do	do	66
50 do	7⅝	200	do	do	65⅞
600 do	7⅝	200	do	do	65⅞
85 Erie Pf.	17½	900	do	do	65⅞
125 do	17¾	100	do	do	65⅞
40 do	18	200	do	do	65⅞
51 C. & R. F. P. d.	90	100	C., C. & I.	b.c.	52½
100 C., R. & Q. b.c. s3.	109½	15	Albany & Sus.		70
100 H. & St. Jo. b.c.	11⅜	50	do		72
200 do	11	100	Mor. & Es.		82
100 Ohio & M.	5⅜				

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.	122⅜	300	Mich. Cen.		42⅞
1,000 D. P. 1st.	103½	100	do	s3.	42⅞
4,000 do	103	1000	do		42
11,000 Un. P. s. f. int.	92⅛	700	Lake Shore		49⅜
17,000 D. & H. R. '91.	93	100	do	s3.	49⅜
6,000 N. J. C. R. 1st, n.	105	300	do		49⅜
2,000 P. of M. 1st.	97⅜	2100	do		49⅛
200 Del. & Hud.	48⅝	100	do		49⅜
700 West. Un.	80⅝	100	do	s3.	49⅛
600 Pac. Mail.	55	100	do		49⅜
100 do	b.5.	25	300	C. of N. J.	99⅞
100 do	s3.	25	200	do	99⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.	s3.	93½	300	do	99⅛
200 do	93⅝	500	St. Paul		18
100 do	93⅜	100	St. Paul Pf.		36
400 do	93⅝	700	D., L. & W.		64⅞
100 do	93⅜	100	do	c.	62⅞
100 do	93⅜	900	do		62⅜
100 do	93⅜	100	do		62⅜
100 Chi. & Alt.	95¼	1200	do		62⅛
100 Rock Island.	b3.	101⅜	725	do	62⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 81.		$25,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	109⅜
R.	111	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅜
10,000 U. S. 6-20 c., '68.	113⅜	22,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	122⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, long.	105½	100	Del. & H.	b.c. s2.	48¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n.s.	42⅜	150	do	s3.	48¼
3,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s.	106⅝	300	do	do	48⅜
3,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.	104½	100	Con. Coal	b.c.	33
6,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.	113	100	Mich. Cen.	b.c.	41⅜
7 3-10 conv.	95½	300	do	s3.	41⅜
14,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	98	100	do	do	41⅜
3,000 N. W. C. C. & I.	98	200	do		41⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. 1st.	108	100	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. s5.	49⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	115	100	do	do	49⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & C. Br.	88	100	do	do	49⅛
3,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st.	97⅜	900	do	s3.	48⅞
6,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.	98½	2100	do	do	48⅞
2,000 C. & R. I. 7s.	105	1500	do	do	48⅝
2,000 St. W. 1st.	88	200	do	do	48⅝
88		1100	do	do	48⅝
3,000 L. & S. Con.	98	300	do	do	48⅝
100 Quicksilver Pf.	21⅜	200	Erie Rail. Pf.	b.c.	18
19 Mariposa Pf.	9	100	Ill. Cen.	b.c. s3.	52⅜
1000 West. Un.	b.c. 80⅝	200	C. & P. G'd.	b.c.	69⅜
550 do	80⅝	100	C. & N. W.	b.c.	99⅜
1700 do	80⅝	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c.	69⅜
100 do	80⅝	100	C. of N. J.	b.c.	99⅜
3800 do	80⅝	100	do	do	99⅜
500 do	80⅝	400	do	do	99⅜
700 do	80⅝	140	P., Ft. W. & C.		
800 do	80⅝		pf'd.	b.c.	99⅜
65 Adams Ex.	b.c. 102	700	D., L. & W.	b.c. s3.	62⅜
15 U. S. 5s.	b.c. 59	2100	do	do	62⅜
10 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 93⅝	100	C. & R. I.	b.c.	101⅛
200 do	s3.	93⅜	100	do	s3. 101⅛
300 do	s3.	93⅜	200	do	s3. 100⅞
100 do	s5.	93⅛	100	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 17⅜
100 do	93⅜	1000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.		
100 do	93⅜		Pf.	b.c.	46⅞
300 do	93⅜	300	do		46⅞
600 do	93⅜	1350	do	s3.	46⅞
1200 do	93⅜	200	do		46⅞
100 do	92⅜	1000	do	do	46⅞
100 do	93	500	do		46⅞
200 do	93⅛	500	Chi. & Alt.	b.c. s60.	94
400 do	93⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.		94

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$100,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	111⅜	200	Mich. Cen.		41⅝
3,000 Mo. 6s, long.	105¼	100	do		41⅝
3,000 L. & W. B. con.	95	100	do		41⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. int.	103⅛	100	Un. Pac.		66⅛
19,000 D. & H. R. '91.	93	100	do	s60.	66⅛
3,000 Cen. P. gold.	105⅞	300	Cen. of N. J.		99⅜
1,000 Chic & Miss.	88	300	do	s30.	99⅜
		200	do	s30.	99⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. con.	98	100	do	s30.	99⅜
43 Merch. Bk.	130	30	Panama		130
100 Del. & Hud.	48⅝	100	Chi. & Alt.	Pf.	93.106
100 do	48⅞	300	North-western		82⅜
200 do	48⅜	100	do		82⅜
200 Mariposa	5⅞	100	do		82⅜
200 do	b60.	6⅜	100	do	82⅜
1300 Mariposa	Pf.	9	1000	do	s60. 81⅜
1300 West. Un.	65⅜	100	North-w.	Pf.	82
1000 do	65⅜	100	do		81⅛
700 do	b5.	65⅜	100	do	82⅛
900 do	65⅜	100	do		82⅜
300 do	s3.	65⅜	100	do	82⅜
200 do	s30.	65⅜	100	do	82⅜
200 do	s3.	65⅜	300	do	s3. 82
300 do	65⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.		5⅝
5 Wells-Fargo	84½	100	H. & St. Jo.	Pf.	22½
500 Pac. Mail.	55⅛	100	St. Paul	Pf.	36
500 N. Y. C. & H.	93⅛	200	St. Paul	Pf.	36½
100 do	93⅜	400	do		46⅜
100 do	93⅜	100	do		46⅜
400 do	93⅜	100	do		46⅜
300 Erie Railway.	b3.	7⅝	700	do	s3. 46⅜
200 do	s3.	7⅜	100	do	46⅜
100 Erie Rail. Pf.	s3.	18	100	do	46⅜
300 Lake Shore.	s3.	48⅜	900	do	46⅜
2000 do	48⅝	500	do	s3.	46⅜
200 D., L. & W.	b3.	62⅜	500	do	46⅜
100 do	62⅜	500	do	s3.	46⅜
400 do	s3.	62⅜	100	C. & I. C.	b.c. 52⅜

WEDNESDAY, March 1—P. M.

The railway and miscellaneous share speculation to-day was characterized by weakness, the majority of the active stocks receding a decline. The influences contributing to the depression which marked the dealings were [illegible] apprehension that a renewal of the strife between the trunk lines was inevitable, and that some of the companies had already commenced the "cutting under" process, and advices from Washington that a decision had been rendered by the Supreme Court in one of the Granger suits which was interpreted as being adverse to the railroads.

The total transactions amounted to 182,790 shares, which included 45,850 Western Union, 41,735 Lake Shore, 22,100 St. Paul, 19,475 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 12,750 New-Jersey Central, 11,225 New-York Central, 7,100 Michigan Central, 6,000 North-western, 4,950 Delaware and Hudson Canal, 3,900 Rock Island, 2,450 Erie, and 1,400 Mariposa.

Western Union, which was the most active stock, declined from 66¼ to 65⅛, with closing transactions at a recovery of ⅛ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. The stock was adversely affected by reports that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company intend at an early day making a still further reduction in rates, and are pushing forward arrangements looking toward such an extension of their present facilities as will render their opposition to Western Union more formidable. Lake Shore opened at 50, advanced to 50⅛, subsequently falling off to 48⅛, with closing sales at a recovery of ⅜ ₱ cent. The Granger stocks declined sharply, with the exception of St. Paul common and Rock Island, which were steady. North-western common fell off from 33¾ to 32¼, and the preferred from 53¼ to 51¾, with closing quotations at 32½ and 52 respectively. St. Paul preferred declined from 47⅛ to 45¾, and closed at 46⅛. New-York Central, after advancing to 95, receded to 92⅛, and closed at 93. Michigan Central declined from 43 to 41½, with recovery of ⅛ ₱ cent. in the late dealings. Illinois Central recorded a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. on the day's transactions.

The strength exhibited by the coal shares yesterday was conspicuous by its absence to-day. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, after advancing to 64, fell off to 62½, and closed weak at a recovery of only ⅛ ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson Canal sold down from 49 to 48¼ and closed at 48⅜. New-Jersey Central receded from 10¾ to 9⅛, and closed at 9¾.

The chief feature in the Money market continues to be the excessive supply of capital offering and the light demand for legitimate and speculative purposes. The rates on call loans remain at 2½@3½ ₱ cent., the closing quotation to-day having been 2½ ₱ cent. The National Bank Notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $500,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Charleston scarce, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Cincinnati steady, buying par, selling 1-10; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; St. Louis, par, and Chicago, par to ¼ discount.

The foreign advices reported no change at London in the price of British Consols, which closed for both money and the account at 96¼@96⅜. The only change in United States bonds was in 1867s, which advanced 1-16 ₱ cent, closing at 109⅜. New 5s closed at 107⅛, 10-40s at 108⅛, and 1865s (old) at 106. Erie common was quoted at 7⅜@7⅝, the preferred at 18, and New-York Central at 92. Bar Silver made a slight advance, closing at 56¼d.@56¼d. ₱ ounce. The bank of England reported a gain of £163,000 during the week, and the proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is now 46⅜, against 48⅛ last week. The bank rate of discount remains unchanged at the minimum figure, 2 ₱ cent. In the open market the rate of discount on three months' bills is from 1⅜@1¾ ₱ cent. To-day the bank lost £200,000 on balance. The Bank of France records a loss of 10,900,000 francs on balance during the past week. French Rentes advanced to 106f. 55c., but subsequently receded and closed at 106f. 35c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firmer, with a decreased supply of bills offering. Sales were made at $4 82¾@$4 83 for banker's long, and at $4 84@$4 84½ for demand Sterling.

Gold continues on its downward course, and to-day touched 104⅜, the lowest price since June 11, 1862. The only other quotation of the day was 104¼, at which opening and closing sales were effected. The decline to-day was mainly attributable to the prevailing belief that the Electoral count will be concluded before the close of the week. On Gold loans the rates ranged from 1 to 2½ ₱ cent. for carrying, and from flat to 1 ₱ cent. for borrowing.

There was a further decline in Government bonds to-day, chiefly in sympathy with Gold. The decline ranged from ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent., the latter in 1868s, which sold down to 113½. New 1865s touched 108, 1867s 111, New 5s 109¼, and New 4½s 105⅜. The largest transactions were in New Fives and 1867s. Railroad mortgages were irregular, with an advance in some cases and a decline in others. New-Jersey Central convertibles dropped 3 ₱ cent., selling as low as 52. Do. Firsts, new, declined 1 ₱ cent. to 104½, and do. consolidated were quoted at 61@62, without business, against 62½ sales yesterday. Delaware and Hudson registered of 1891, after advancing to 94, sold at 93, the closing quotation yesterday. Union Pacific Firsts fell off to 103, and recovered at the close to 103½. Central Pacifics declined to 105¾, New-York Central Coupon Firsts to 115, Michigan Southern Second to 103⅜, and Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons to 90¾. St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts advanced to 98¾, and closed at 98½. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, rose to 98, Michigan Central 7s to 103⅜, Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 to 100¼, and Ohio and Mississippi Consol Sinking Funds to 88⅛. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated sold at 35, against 34 yesterday, notwithstanding that the company defaulted on its quarterly interest due to-day. State Bonds were firmer for Tennessees, which advanced to 42¼ for new and to 42⅜ for new series, and weak for Missouri long 6s, which declined ⅜ ₱ cent. to 105¼. North Carolina Funding Act 6s, of 1866, declined to 15½. District of Columbia 3.65s were firm, and advanced to 72.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1877.

Gold receipts	$371,592 50
Gold payments	65,480 00
Gold balance	72,936,914 63
Currency receipts	495,355 56
Currency payments	736,694 94
Currency balance	44,603,392 10
Customs	330,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 1.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	104⅝	104¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup	109¾	109¾
United States 5-30s, 1867, coup	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on Loudon	4 82½@4 83¼	4 83
New-York Central	94⅛	93
Rock Island	101⅜	101
Pacific Mail	55	55
Milwaukee and St. Paul	18⅜	17⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	47⅛	46⅜
Lake Shore	50	48⅞
Chicago and North-western	34⅜	32½
Chicago and North-western pref	58¼	52
Western Union	66¼	65⅛
Union Pacific	85	67⅝
Delaware, Lack. and Western	63½	62¾
New-Jersey Central	10¾	9⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49	48⅜
Morris and Essex	81½	80
Panama	125	125
Erie	7⅜	7⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	5⅜	5⅜
Harlem	137½	137½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅜	11
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	23½	22½
Michigan Central	42⅜	42
Illinois Central	52⅜	52

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	95	92⅛	11,225
Erie	7⅝	7⅜	2,450
Erie preferred	18	17⅜	325
Lake Shore	50⅛	48⅛	41,735
Wabash	5⅝	5⅜	300
North-western	33⅜	32½	6,000
North-western preferred	53⅜	51¾	1,300
Rock Island	101⅜	100⅝	3,900
St. Paul	18	17⅝	2,300
St. Paul preferred	47⅛	45¾	19,850
Pittsburg	89½	89½	200
Del., Lack. & Western	64	62½	19,475
New-Jersey Central	10⅝	9⅛	12,750
Delaware & Hud. Canal	49¼	48¼	4,950
Morris & Essex	82	80	100
Michigan Central	43	41½	7,100
Illinois Central	52¼	52	100
Union Pacific	67⅝	65¼	300
C., C. C. & I.	26	26	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	25⅝	24½	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¼	11	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	22½	22	100
Ohio & Mississippi	5⅝	5⅝	300
Western Union	66¼	65½	45,850
A. & P. Telegraph	19	18	200
Pacific Mail	25½	25	1,100
Quicksilver	14	14	100
Quicksilver preferred	22	21⅝	200
Chicago and Alton	95¼	95¼	230
Chicago and Alton pref	106	106	100
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	25	25	100
Mariposa	6¼	6⅞	1,300
Mariposa preferred	7½	7½	100
Total sales			182,790

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	104⅛	1:00 P. M.	104⅛
10:30 A. M.	104⅛	1:30 P. M.	104⅜
11:00 A. M.	104⅛	2:00 P. M.	104⅛
11:30 A. M.	104⅜	2:30 P. M.	104⅛
12:00 M.	104⅛	3:00 P. M.	104⅛
12:30 P. M.	104⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	122½	122½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	110⅞	111⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	107¼	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	107¼	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	108	108⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	108	108⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	111	111¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	111	111¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	113¼	113½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	113¼	113½
United States 10-40s, registered	108⅞	109⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	110⅜	111
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109½	109¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	109½	109¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅜	105⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold Coin $1,970,785 for interest, $53,000 for called bonds, and $5,400 Silver Coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$29,745,000
Gold balances	1,317,364
Currency balances	1,422,409

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$73,673,837
Currency balances	3,136,994
Gold exchanges	3,380,989
Gold balances	920,522

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 1.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	111½	111¾
United Railroads of New-Jersey	135⅜	136
Pennsylvania Railroad	42	42⅜
Reading Railroad	12	12⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	43½	43¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	28	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	10½	11
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	8	9
Northern Central Railroad	20	20½
Lehigh Navigation	20¼	20½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	6	6¾
Hestonville Railway	16½	16¾
Central Transportation	36½	37

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The following are the closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10½	Justice	13
Belcher	8¼	Kentuck	7¾
Bess and Belcher	32½	Leopard	5
Bullion	17½	Mexican	18¼
Consol. Virginia	48¼	Northern Belle	27½
California	47¾	Overman	88
Choller	25⅝	Raymond and Ely	25⅜
Confidence	84	Raymond and Ely	6
Caledonia	83	Silver Hill	5½
Crown Point	9½	Savage	8
Eastern Oak	1⅝	Segregated Belcher	60
Gould and Curry	13	Sierra Nevada	7
Hale and Norcross	5¾	Union Consolidated	9¼
Imperial	2	Yellow Jacket	13¾
Julia Consolidated	5½	Eureka Consolidated	19¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 1, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	4	Molasses, (N. O.) bbls	90
Beans, bbls	524	Oil, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	1,075	Pork, pkls	849
Copper, bbls	80	Beef, pkls	156
Dried Fruit, pkls	24	Cut-meats, pkls	2,463
Eggs, bbls	3,978	Grease, pkls	57
Flour, bbls	8,780	Lard, pkls	632
Corn, bushels	23,325	Lard, kegs	32
Oats, bushels	22,388	Stearine, pkls	165
Rye, bushels	523	Butter, pkls	3,454
Malt, bushels	6,073	Cheese, pkls	753
Barley, bushels	3,000	Lime, casks	98
Peas, bushels	400	Lard-oil, bbls	5
Grass-seed, bags	403

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of sailing twice the Large Steamers commanded by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 10:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River. First No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are of ample size, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets at favorable terms; steerage, $25.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. L. CURTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 3
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....March 7

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
177 West-st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall); First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 57 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 28

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ETNA.....March 15
ALPS.....March 28

Superior first-class passage accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

California, March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia, March 10, 2 P. M. | Bolivia...March 24, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $60 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia...March 10, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....April 7, noon.

Cabins, $50 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th-st., Hoboken.

HECKAR.....Sat., March 3 | WESER.....Sat., March 17
AMERICA.....Sat., March 10 | MOSEL.....Sat., March 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....90 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency Drafts as low as £5 5s.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with:

*ST. LAURENT, Lacroneau, Wednesday, March 7, 11 A. M.

For further particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAM BURG.

HAMMONIA.....March 3 | WIELAND.....March 22
HERDER.....March 15 | FRISIA.....March 29

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $40, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....SATURDAY, March 10, P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Mar. 3, 7 A. M. | Spain, March 10, 1 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 64 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

M. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. City Point and Petersburg also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, March 16

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Sisal, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

Fortnightly or passage apply to

ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17

For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. MORELLET, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, steamers change position at 47° 50' W. and 47° 10' N., nothing to the north of 47.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40° 47 W., nothing to the south of 41.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA, W.R.D., March 7 | PARTHIA, W.R.D., Mar. 21
ALGERIA, W.R.D., March 14 | CHINA, W.R.D., March 28

Steerage marked * on inward passage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,357 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and sewing, or waiting; three years' reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 104 West 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—By a Protestant woman; would wait on an elderly lady: has good City reference. Inquire at No. 7 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Fine Washing and Ironing.—In a private family; City or country. City reference. Address A. G., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young woman: understands her business and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with laundry work; is capable and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 692 3d-av., can be seen for two days; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, capable country; good City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; can be well recommended from last place. Call at No. 356 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman; best City reference. Address No. 307 East 26th-st., Room No. 3.

COMPANION AND NURSE—TO AN INVALID, by a young lady, who is a good reader; has travelled in this capacity; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended in City. Address Miss L., care of Burnham & Corey, music-sellers, No. 49 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent baker; understands care of milk and butter; would like to go in the country; country and City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one flight up, front.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters; both good laundresses; will do the work of small family if required; no objections to the country; best of City references. Address C. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, and game; is a good baker; good City references from her last place. Call or address No. 312 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS THOrough family cook and superior baker; wages no object; City or country; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters; both good laundresses; will do the work of small family if required; no objections to the country; best of City references. Address No. 230 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; no objection to do little of coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 205 W. 26th-st., two flights back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL AS A good cook; understands desserts; will assist with the washing, or would go as laundress; good reference. Call at No. 43 Ferry-st., first floor, near Waverley-place.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN TO Cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; in the City; good reference. Call at No. 16 Jones-st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman; understands French and American cooking; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 124 West 38d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French dishes; would help with the washing and ironing; City or country; good references. Call at No. 307 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH WOMAN in a private family; City or country; good references. Address, for two days, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; best reference from last place. Call or address No. 241 East 42d-st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN THE WASHING and ironing, by a steady Protestant woman; either City or country; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 280 1st-av., near 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK in a boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 20th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; good reference. Call at No. 138 West 49th-st., in laundry.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL; WILL assist with washing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at 258 Avenue A, corner 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 186 East 28th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-Class cook; country preferred; good references. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; willing to do house-work; no objection to country. Call at No. 214 West 54th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes a position as nursery governess, to teach English and music, or as companion; is willing to assist in the house and make herself useful. Address Box P, Jersey City Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL housekeeper, in hotel or family; an excellent reader; kind in sickness; City or country. Address, for one week, Housekeeper, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; is an excellent baker; moderate wages; best City references. Call at Adelphi Hall bakery, 7th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 206 26th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 410 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a young woman, either as lady's maid and seamstress or as chamber-maid and seamstress; will be highly recommended as to character and capability. Can be seen at house of present employer, No. 103 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; best City reference. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 48 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 796 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Laundress and chamber-maid in an American family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 1,090 3d-av., corner 54th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 38 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; has best City reference. Call at No. 234 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl, as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 325 East 35th-st., second floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, one French and the other American, as nurse and seamstress; the latter sews by hand and by machine; willing to do light chamber-work in a first-class family; good references. Address M. S., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; CAN TAKE CHARGE of an infant; will do chamber-work, if required; good reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 217 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as a child's nurse and sew; has good references. Address D. P. A., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD MONTHLY NURSE A FEW engagements; moderate terms. Send a postal card or call at No. 329 6th-av., near 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first-class nurse to take care of children and sew. Apply at No. 204 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAN take the entire charge of an infant; best City reference. Call at No. 249 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN GIRL, with good references. Address M. B., care Mme. Valter, No. 204 West 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN seamstress in private family; understands all kinds of sewing, also dress-making; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 323 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress; will assist with chamber-work or children; first-class reference; City or country. Call or address No. 237 East 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will do light chamber-work, or anything not menial; City or country. Call at No. 161 West 47th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXPERience in England and New-York; best recommendation from families in City; is single. Address R. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A RESpectable Protestant man who perfectly understands his business; has not four years' of the best City references. Address T. R., Box No. 280 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG FRENCH Swiss man; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 141 56th-av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

OFFICE OF
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1877.

This company have decided to avail themselves of the reserved right to call in for redemption the outstanding 7 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1895, and to issue a 6 per cent. mortgage bond payable 40 years after July 1, 1877, principal and interest payable in New-York City in lawful money. These bonds will be issued either registered or coupons, at the pleasure of the bidder. The coupon bonds will be in sums of $1,000 each, payable to bearer. The registered bonds will be in sums of $5,000 each, and transferable at the pleasure of the holder.

The present mortgage bonded indebtedness of the company is $9,000,000 7 per cent. bonds, and $1,000,000 6 per cents., and the proposed bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 will only be issued to retire and cancel the existing bonds, thus making this new loan a first lien upon the entire railroad, branches, franchises, equipment, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The railroad now owned and operated by the company is located in the States of Illinois and Iowa, and is as follows:

	Miles.
Main line from Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa	501
Branches: Milton to Knoxville, in Iowa	127¾
South Englewood to South Chicago, Ill.	8
Total length of main line and branches	636¾
Length of double track on main line	75
Length of sidings and turnouts on main line and branches	152
Length of main line laid with steel rails	350

These Bonds will be secured by a trust deed or Mortgage to the United States Trust Company of New-York as Trustees, and which new mortgage will cover over seventy-five miles of railroad not embraced in the former mortgage, and the value of the entire line and equipment has been otherwise greatly increased. The company have reserved the right to issue Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in bonds of this series, in addition to the $10,000,000 above specified, in case it should be deemed necessary to do so for the purpose of construction of permanent improvements, branches or extensions of their system of railroads, or in securing arrangements with or interests in connecting or intersecting roads, and the property thus acquired shall be included in this mortgage, but in no event shall the principal of the bonded indebtedness secured by this and the prior mortgage, exceed the sum of Twelve Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Earnings of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for years ending March 31:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1871	$6,028,287 29	$2,622,823 23
1872	6,121,797 99	3,171,535 13
1873	6,657,090 67	3,139,367 18
1874	7,135,573 99	3,259,583 73
1875	7,399,613 34	3,543,283 78
1876	7,366,902 78	3,711,741 14

The net earnings for the year ending 31st March, 1877, it is estimated, will be fully equal to those of 1875.

The capital stock is	$25,000,000
Less amount of shares held by the company	4,020,000
Amount of stock issued	$20,980,000

Dividends averaging over 8 per cent. per annum in cash have been paid on the capital stock since its organization in 1865.

Proposals are invited for these bonds to the amount of $8,000,000 up to 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1877, when the bids will be opened and awarded. Bidders may submit a sealed letter their wish registered or coupon bonds, and state the price offered. A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required from all bidders, which must accompany the bid, and which 5 per cent. will be indorsed on all such bids as are accepted, and such bids as are not accepted will have their deposit returned. No bids under par will be considered, and the company reserves the right to reject any and all bids which are not deemed satisfactory. The bonds will be dated May 1, 1877, and bear interest from July 1, 1877, and full payment on the same will be required to be made to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, on the 20th day of June next, when the bonds will be ready for delivery. The present 7 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds will be received in payment of bids for this new loan, at the rate of 5 per cent. premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1877, that being the price at which the company have reserved the right to redeem them.

Proposals must be sealed in an envelope indorsed "Proposals for 6 per cent. bonds," and sent to the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 3,779.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz: Nos. 56, 449, 534, 676, 709, 711, 739, 867, 883, 888, 925, 945, 959, 960, 1,100, 1,342, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will pay the redemption at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.
ASSETS AT AUCTION,

MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 52 WALL-ST., CITY BANK BUILDING.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction MONDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, $106,000 of the 10 per cent. Funding Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company.

WAVELAND, Ind., Feb. 28, 1877.

WE WILL TAKE AN AGENCY TO LOAN money on mortgage or other securities. References: Messrs. Opdycke, Terry & Steele, (City,) and Mercantile Reporters. JOSEPH MILLIGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, cor. of Pine st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Service every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The seats are free and all are cordially invited to attend.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A SCOTCHMAN, 21, MANAGER IN A LAW office, desires to enter and learn a commercial business; commences with any position; reference unexceptionable. Address W. R., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; married; one child; experienced driver in New-York or Brooklyn; no objections to the country; a thorough man with horses and carriages, and willing to make himself generally useful; very best City references. Address R. M., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; accustomed to City and country; can milk and work in a vegetable garden; will be found competent in all respects and generally useful; five years' reference. Address W., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND PLAIN GARdener.—By a young Protestant man; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk, and is capable of doing all kinds of work on a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man, no family; understands the business thoroughly; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place in country; good reference. Address Coachman, No. 6 Peace-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD Place for his Protestant English coachman, who has been with him about ten years; very best recommendations as to character and ability; first-class groom; four-in-hand and tandem driver, and thoroughly reliable. Address A. B., Cliff-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Man; understands care of fast and carriage horses, carriages, harness, &c.; can milk, take care of gentleman's place, and is a general servant; care silver, wait, &c.; recommendations. Address B., No. 241 West 37th-st., in store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman in the City or country; married; no family; whom he can highly recommend; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 113 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; no objections to the country; first-class reference. Call or address for two days, Coachman, No. 140 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, who has been a young Scotchman; strictly temperate and obliging; no objections to the country. Address for two days O. T. C., No. 34 Liberty-st., Room No. 4.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY Come to the City, as under coachman; is a good groom; no objection to the country. Call at No. 202 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Man, who can give long and satisfactory City reference. Address L. J., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GENERally useful man, by a single, sober, steady man; three years' reference from last place. Address for three days, Box No. 476, Yonkers Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN 27 years of age; City or country; first-class reference from last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Man; City or country; first-class reference from last employer. Address Oliver, Box 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Man; City or country; first-class reference from last employer. Address Oliver, Box 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Man, with first-class City reference. Address P. B., No. 6 East 27th-st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH A small family, as farmer, or would work a farm on shares; can keep all kinds of farmer's tools in repair; best reference given. Address C. Carlson, care of seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS farming, gardening, and care of horses; first-class City reference. Address for one week, E. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in all its branches, relating to hot and cold graperies, grapes, vegetable houses, fruit trees and vegetables; is a first-class propagator of all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; the advertiser cannot be equaled for the raising and tossing of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, also the laying out of country places. Address O. K., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH GARdener; married, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, including greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, and vegetable growing; references as to character and ability unexceptionable. Address for one week, Donald Mackay, gardener, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN Gardener; wife and one child; understands thoroughly hot-house, graperies, vegetables, laying out grounds, also the management of a gentleman's place; has many years' experience, besides the best recommendation. Address Gardener, No. 876 Broadway, Bridgeman's.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO FULLY Understands the management of green-houses, grapes, and vegetable and flower-gardens; married; no family; wife willing to work as cook; best reference furnished. Call at W. C. Wilson's, No. 45 West 14th-st. Louis Tunkel.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; One child three years old; has the highest testimonials as to character and abilities; the advertiser is a man every trustworthy, and only a permanent and responsible situation accepted. Address I. Knight, New-Utrecht, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, With wife only; understands thoroughly hot house plants, grapes, flowers, and vegetable gardening; refers to present employer, P. T., Bridgeport, Conn., where he may be addressed—Henry Ullman; or at Stobreoht & Waddy's, florists, 37th-st. and 8th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROughly understands the proper treatment of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, and the management of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, EDUcated in the Swedish Horticultural University in Sweden; best American and Swedish testimonials. Address A. W. Ekstrom, care of seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener; fully capable to take entire charge of any gentleman's place. Address T. T., gardener, care of F. A. Titsoth, seed store, No. 26 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener; can drive, milk, &c.; first-class reference from last employers, as to capacity, honesty, and sobriety. Address S. J., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; COMPEtent in all branches; greenhou

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FLIGHT OF A CITY MERCHANT.

A RESIDENT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN MISSING—HE IS ACCUSED OF FORGING HIS WIFE'S NAME AND EVADING PAYMENT OF HIS DEBTS.

It has been rumored in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for the past few days that Mr. Joseph Eneas, a well-known resident of that section of the city, had fled from the country, leaving unpaid about $60,000 which he owed to different people. Mr. Eneas resided at No. 92 Bedford-avenue with his wife and five children, and did business as an importer of dried fruits at No. 165 Maiden-lane, in this City. He is a prominent member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, and much respected both in social and business circles. Recently he mortgaged his house, which is held in his wife's name, for $8,000, Mr. Daffiel Godwin being the mortgagee. Eneas also effected loans ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 from a number of his acquaintances. For some months back his tradesmen's bills have not been paid regularly, but as this fact was not generally known until after his flight, no alarm was felt by those who had advanced him considerable sums of money. Hearing that Eneas had been absent from his place of business for some days, Mr. Godwin called at his residence to inform him that the $8,000 mortgage was due. Mr. Godwin saw Mrs. Eneas, and was informed by that lady that she knew nothing of the mortgage, and that her signature was a forgery. Eneas left his home on Monday of last week, and used to facilitate his flight, it is said, a small schooner owned by him. During the war Eneas spent some time in Fort Lafayette on a charge of running contraband into the Southern States. He was at one time reported to be worth $300,000.

A SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

MR. WILLIAM MULOCH SUED BY A LADY FOR ASSAULT—THE PLAINTIFF'S STORY AS TOLD BY HERSELF—VERDICT IN HER FAVOR.

A family scandal in high life was unfolded before Judge Donohue and a jury yesterday in the trial of the suit of Margaret Breen against William Muloch and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kass. It seems that the defendant, William Muloch, is a son of the old lawyer of the same name who died in this City some 19 years ago. The old gentleman left many parcels of real estate, aggregating several hundred thousand dollars in value. By his will he gave all his property to his wife. It would appear, however, that the defendant, William Muloch, obtained possession of the property, and several suits have been begun against him for its recovery by his mother and sisters. He had possession of the title deeds, and was absent from the City for quite a long time some two years ago. His mother and sisters began to grow apprehensive in consequence of his absence, and their fears were not lessened in any wise by their being informed that he was living with a woman named Mrs. Kass, at Riverside, Conn. Muloch's sister Clara, who is the wife of Gen. Legendre, of Japan, was instructed by her mother to go in search of him. So on July 19, 1875, Mrs. Legendre laid in a stock of determination, armed herself with a parasol, put on her traveling costume, and started on her quest. She found her way to the house of Mrs. Margaret Breen, who was a friend of the family, and induced the latter to arm herself similarly and join in the pursuit. Mrs. Breen says she was not told the purpose of the journey, but was merely asked by Mrs. Legendre to accompany her on a visit of town. The ladies in due time arrived at Riverside, Conn. They then looked about them for some one from whom to glean information in regard to the whereabouts of Mr. Muloch and the seductive Mrs. Kass. On glancing up the road they saw a photographer engaged in the double pursuit of trying to get sunstruck and to take a photograph at one and the same time in the open air, under the torrid rays of a July sun. While interrogating the knight of the camera the ladies glanced further up the road and saw Mr. Muloch and Mrs. Kass in a carriage which was approaching. One glance was quite sufficient, and the ladies started in run which terminated in the store-room of a house owned by a Mr. Lockwood. Mr. Muloch and his companion had, however, espied them, and hurriedly gave chase. Mrs. Legendre and Mrs. Breen had hardly time to shut themselves in the store-room before the enemy was upon them. Mrs. Breen vainly endeavored to keep the door of the store-room closed. Muloch pushed it open and sent Mrs. Breen staggering to the floor, and while lying there he put his foot upon her. The ladies recovered from their fright and made a dash for liberty. After going through a back door and scaling a couple of fences and a gate they found themselves once more on the road, concluding that they had had enough of their guest, they started for the depot. On their way, however, they were followed by Mr. Muloch and Mrs. Kass, who were in their carriage, and who kept on calling them all manner of hard names. When the parties came near the station, Muloch and Mrs. Kass got out of their carriage, and the latter said in the presence of the station-master that she would "fither" Mrs. Breen and tear her clothes off. Neither Mrs. Breen nor Mrs. Legendre, it would appear, were desirous of being "flithered," or of being denuded, and so they ran away, pursued by Muloch and Mrs. Kass. When they got to a railroad bridge Muloch took hold of Mrs. Legendre, shook her, scratched her face, and broke her parasol, and threw away the pieces. He then shook Mrs. Breen also, tore her hat and gloves off, and also broke her parasol, &c. Mrs. Breen swore yesterday that Muloch threatened to throw her off the bridge. Finally, after some further difficulties, an old man put in an appearance, and Muloch and his companion desisted. Mrs. Breen and Mrs. Legendre then walked two miles to the next station, and there took the cars for home. Mrs. Breen then brought suit for assault and battery, claiming $10,000 damages. Muloch was the real defendant in the suit. The story of the assault, as given above, was told by Mrs. Breen on the witness stand yesterday. In defense, Muloch testified that he lifted Mrs. Legendre's veil, but had not shaken her, though he threw away her parasol. He said he had been attacked by Mrs. Breen, who defended Mrs. Legendre. He merely broke Mrs. Breen's parasol to prevent injury to himself from it. He admitted living with Mrs. Kass. Mrs. Legendre appeared as a witness in her brother's behalf also, and said she alone had been attacked by him. She was twice shaken, and her sun umbrella was thrown away by him. Mrs. Kass was not present in court, but her deposition was read in corroboration of Muloch's statements. The jury gave a verdict of $100 in favor of the plaintiff. George M. Curtis, William J. A. McGrath, and E. T. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff, and Dudley Field and D. R. Garness for the defendant Muloch.

OPPOSITION TO THE BRIDGE AVENUE.

The committee appointed by property owners along the line of the New-York terminus of the East River Bridge, to listen to arguments for and against the proposed wide avenue, and consider its expediency, met in the offices of the Bridge Company at Cherry and Dover streets, yesterday afternoon. It was announced that the improvement will take only 27 lots, at an aggregate cost of $900,000, and that the assessments will be $3,000 per lot on property facing the new street, and from $1,000 to $100 on other property within the line of direct assessment. The committee will decide this afternoon whether to take the matter to Albany or drop it altogether. A petition against the project is in circulation. It denies the utility of the widening, or that any property in the vicinity will be benefited in proportion to the cost, and says that whenever such an avenue is needed it can be made much more cheaply than according to the proposed plan; that this plan involves an unnecessary destruction of property; that a change of grade will ensue for a considerable distance in the vicinity that will cause immense damage and loss of property for which the owners cannot be compensated; that a useless plaza will be left between the southerly line of the bridge and Frankfort-street, cramping the space now needed for business; that the only property that will be increased in value will be that of the Bridge Company, and that consequently Brooklyn will profit twice as much as New-York while this City will pay seven-ninths of the cost and Brooklyn only two-ninths, and that by the destruction of taxable property, the annual revenue of the City will be reduced many thousands of dollars.

UNIFORM FREIGHT RATES TO EUROPE.

The General Freight Agents of the trunk lines met again yesterday at the St. James Hotel to continue the discussion of the question of uniform rates of freight from the West to Europe. The New-York Central, Erie, and Grand Trunk Railroads only were represented, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania representatives remaining away for the reasons already stated in THE TIMES. After much discussion it was finally decided that the rates adopted on Jan. 16 should be continued, but that the executive officers of the roads should be informed that the maintenance of a uniform rate to Europe was, in the opinion of the meeting, impracticable. They came to this conclusion owing to the difference in the rates of freight charged by steam-ship lines in the several ports and the difference in rates charged by the lines in each port, and also because of an existing agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Allan Line of steamers running from Portland, which the representatives of the railway in question refused to make public. The meeting was then adjourned *sine die*. It is understood that the executive officers of the trunk lines will shortly hold a conference in this City to discuss the feasibility of continuing the uniform rates. Until then efforts will be made to carry out the intention of the first agreement as nearly as possible.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHALSHIP.

United States Marshal Fiske returned to this City from Washington yesterday. He said he had not the slightest doubt that Lewis Payne, who has been nominated as his successor by President Grant, would be confirmed by the Senate, but that the matter would not rest, as he would present the whole case for the consideration of President Hayes, to see whether he approved of his removal under the circumstances.

A BLIND TRADING SCHEME.

AN AVOWED EFFORT TO ORGANIZE A COMPANY FOR EXPORTING GOODS TO BRAZIL—A MEETING THAT WAS NOT A MEETING—WAS IT A PIECE OF SHARP PRACTICE?

Quite a large number of merchants interested in the Brazilian trade assembled yesterday afternoon in the parlor adjoining the reading-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in response to a call from the "Brazilian Exportation Company," signed by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, as attorney. Mr. Woodford made his appearance shortly after 3 o'clock, the hour at which the merchants began to assemble, and explained that his name had been used in the call without his authority or knowledge. He had been spoken to by a certain Mr. E. A. Washburne in relation to the subject of starting the "Brazilian Exportation Company," and, as the gentleman referred to had given him certain references that he believed to be good, he had consented to act for the company in his professional capacity. He had not, however, been notified that his name was to be attached to the circular that had been issued, and, although he knew of nothing wrong in the scheme proposed, he was convinced that it would be improper for him to be professionally concerned in it. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Woodford begged the permission of the company to withdraw, and immediately retired. After he had gone, Mr. Washburne said that he was responsible for the use of Mr. Woodford's name, and he gave a vague explanation of how he came to use it in the manner described. Mr. George H. Jones, of the firm of Messrs. Berlin & Jones, consented to take the chair, and Mr. E. A. Washburne was chosen Secretary. He said that the objects proposed were the organization of a stock company to export American goods to Brazil and import Brazilian goods to America. It was proposed that the company should have a capital of $100,000, to be divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each, to be sold either to the highest bidder or in small lots, the money to be subscribed at some future time. The objects were more fully explained, he said, in the circular which accompanied the call which he had sent to the gentlemen who were present, and from it they could gain a clearer idea of the scheme. The circular referred to stated the company was to be organized for the exportation of flour, provisions, dry goods, groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, and all kinds of manufactured goods and products of the United States, and then gave numerous statistics of the commerce of Brazil, and concluded with a statement that the company hoped to receive the generous support and approval of merchants and manufacturers. Mr. Washburne concluded by stating that "as it was not proposed to sell any stock now, we had better consider the meeting adjourned."

The meeting forthwith broke up, and many of the merchants clustered around Mr. Washburne, and questioned him rather closely in regard to his action in calling the meeting.

Mr. Jones asked him point blank if it was intended to start any nefarious business in Brazil on the strength of the meeting, using the names of the merchants who had been present as guarantees of its reliability and soundness. In reply Mr. Washburne stated that it was not his idea to do so. Mr. Jones warmly condemned the meeting, and advised those present to destroy the circular issued from them as the result of the meeting, Washburne's orders, and which had been carefully preserved in an envelope. Many of the gentlemen acted upon this advice and left, taking their cards with them.

THE RIGHTS OF CHURCH MEMBERS.

THEY ARE DECLARED EQUAL TO THOSE OF THE CONSISTORY—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF DR. LUDLOW'S CHURCH.

A strong difference of opinion has for some time existed in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City touching the powers and duties of the members. For a long period the Consistory, composed of the elders and deacons, has not only administered the Church government, both temporal and spiritual, but has saved the people the trouble and turmoil of elections, by choosing their own successors. With a view to discovering what rights simple church members have under the law, the Society for Christian Work, of Dr. Ludlow's church, Fifth-avenue and Forty eighth-street, in January last, appointed a committee of three, consisting of Howard P. Wilds, Theodore Roosevelt, and Josiah M. Fiske, "to inquire into the rights, powers, and duties of the members of the church in reference to its affairs." This committee, after a careful and exhaustive investigation of both the law and the facts, have reported adversely to the claim of the Consistory, and in favor of a participation by the lay members in the government and administration of Church affairs.

They state that the various charters of incorporation under which the Church derives its powers are as follows: The first was granted May 11, 1696, by King William III., to "the ministers, elders and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New-York." The second is an act of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, bearing date Dec. 5, 1753, and approved by George II. in council, Feb. 25, 1755; the third consists of acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed March 17, 1784, and Feb. 15, 1800. By the express terms of the first-named instrument, the powers therein defined are delegated "to the minister, elders, and deacons, together with the members in communion of the said church, * * * in trust to the sole and only use and behoof of them the minister, elders, and deacons, and other members in communion of the said church." By this charter the constituents of this church or corporation are divided into three classes: First, the members in communion of the church; second, the elders and deacons of the church; and third, the minister or ministers called to the ministry of the church. As to succession to membership in communion of the church, the charter provides that "the minister, elders, and deacons, and the major part of the members in communion of the said church shall have, and have hereby given and granted unto them full power and authority from time to time, and at all times hereafter * * * to choose, nominate, and appoint such and so many of our liedge people as they shall think fitt, and shall be willing to accept the same to be members of their said church and corporation and Body Politick, and them into the same to admitt."

From all this the committee conclude that the fairest and simplest construction of these words of the charter plainly shows that the members in communion of the church have granted to them the right and power of controlling the elections of elders and deacons; that the qualifications of the electors of these officers are membership in communion of the church, and permanent residence in the City of New-York; and that the mode of election is by nomination and appointment by the elders and deacons in office, with the consent and approbation of the members of the church; and this right and power of consent and approbation necessarily implies the right and power of dissent and disapprobation, to be exercised and expressed according to the discretion of the members of the church. They find that in various other departments of the church government the major part of the members in communion with the church are endowed with the same rights of participation as the minister, elders, and deacons. The report concludes:

"From this detailed statement it appears that the members in communion are a constituent body of the church and corporation, and as such have a voice in the admission of members and in the election of elders and deacons and other officers, and in the regulation of the times of the meetings, and in the making of such rules as may be deemed for the interest of the church and corporation, which rights are unaffected by any law known to your committee; but with the hope that if there is any law modifying in any respect these charter rights and powers of the members in communion of the church, this report may serve as the means of inducing its discovery and of bringing it to your knowledge, the same is respectfully submitted."

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTS A DRUNKEN MAN

On Wednesday night last, while John O'Brien, a machinist, residing at No. 85 Baxter-street, was on his way home, slightly under the influence of liquor, he staggered against Officer Michael Sullivan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was patrolling Baxter-street. The officer got into a terrible rage at being pushed, and he drew his club, striking the inoffensive man several blows on the head, felling him to the ground. The unfortunate man, attempting to get out of the reach of his assailant, ran into the nearest hallway. The officer followed and dragged him to the sidewalk, where he again used his club on the body of O'Brien. The cries of the latter attracted the attention of Officer Atton, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who came up and said to his fellow-officer, "Sullivan, for God's sake do not kill the man; we can convey him to the station-house without any trouble." O'Brien was then taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Officer Sullivan. The prisoner stated to the court the occurrence as it took place, and showed the cuts on his head as proof. His testimony was corroborated by Mr. John D. Shay, produce merchant, doing business at Washington Market. Sullivan swore in his complaint that the prisoner used profane and indecent language, and was unable to take care of himself. The officer, in testifying, contradicted himself on several points. The complaint against O'Brien was dismissed, and Justice Kilbreth issued a warrant for the arrest of Officer Sullivan, on a charge of assault. The prisoner when arraigned was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DOCTORS DISAGREEING.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE CASE OF THE RECENT MYSTERIOUS DEATHS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND — A JURY OF PHYSICIANS DISAGREE AS TO THE CAUSE.

The Coroner's investigation of the suspicious circumstances attending the deaths of Margaret Poth, Lovina B. Merrill, Amelia Tape, and Caroline Gardner, at the Epileptic Hospital, Blackwell's Island, was held yesterday by Coroner Croker. The following physicians acted as jurors: Drs. J. C. Finnell (foreman,) P. E. Donlan, C. G. Stanley, Frank L. Ives, Stephen J. Clark, Charles F. Roberts, Thomas C. Knox, C. E. Bruce, Joseph O'Dwyer, Samuel Hemingway, and John A. McCreary. Dr. Allan McLean Hamilton, Visiting Physician at the Epileptic Hospital, and Dr. Edward G. Janeway, of the Board of Health, who were examined as to the cause of the deaths, gave contradictory opinions on the subject, the former believing them to have been due to a malarial influence, while the latter ascribed the deaths of the women to some narcotic poison.

The first witness examined was Dr. Thomas J. Naylor, Resident Physician at the hospital, who testified that the four women were inmates of the same pavilion; they were all suffering from epilepsy of a chronic character; on Jan. 10 Lovina B. Merrill and Amelia Tape were attacked with the following symptoms: Giddiness, fullness in the head, drowsiness, and hands and feet cold and trembling; they were put to bed and treated with stimulants; after an hour there was a general muscular relaxation; they could be aroused with difficulty, and could not answer questions when aroused; about two hours after the first attack they were comatose, pupils were contracted, but no sterterous breathing; surface of body cold, pulse slow and feeble, respirations eight per minute, with a peculiar short, catching inspiration, and a prolonged expiration; they remained in this condition until death, which took place in the case of Amelia Tape at 2 A. M. on the 11th, and in the case of Lovina B. Merrill at 4 A. M. on the 11th. On the night of the 10th, about 10 o'clock, Margaret Poth was attacked with symptoms similar to those presented by Lovina B. Merrill and Amelia Tape, and became comatose. On the evening of the 11th Caroline Gardner was taken sick, but with symptoms differing from the others. She was first attacked with an epileptic convulsion, and this was followed by coma. Margaret Poth died at 6 A. M. on Jan. 11, and Caroline Gardner died at 1:30 A. M. on the 12th. The last patient had two epileptic convulsions previous to death, and after the second attack the symptoms became identical with the others. Previous to the several attacks the patients were up and around, and appeared to be in their usual state of health. For their epilepsy they were all treated with bromide of sodium. Lovina B. Merrill, in addition to her other treatment, was taking morphine, one-eighth of a grain three times a day, and she had taken three doses. No one but the regular nurse had access to the medicines used in the pavilion. Dr. Naylor concluded his testimony with the statement that ephemeral malaria affect the patients in the hospital at times, but not so frequently as to be remarkable. He had suffered himself from dizziness and nausea, and several persons in the Lunatic Asylum had suffered in the same way.

Mr. Adolph Witthaus, the chemist, who made the analysis, presented a report, the substance of which was that the viscera of Margaret Poth contained only one-twentieth of a grain of calomel, and one-fifth of a grain of corrosive sublimate, and that the organs were perfectly free from picrotoxin or digitine—the poison which it was suspected had caused death. Dr. Allan McLean Hamilton was of the opinion that the cause of death was due to a malarial influence, and stated that the hospital pavilions are situated upon made ground, beneath them being a quantity of filthy horrible muck. Dr. Janeway testified that the symptoms presented by the patients were such as to lead him to believe that some narcotic poison had caused death. Dr. MacWhinnie testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the bodies, but was unable to account for death. All the jurors, with the exception of Dr. Finnell, agreed to a verdict that the four women came to their death from an unknown cause, but that the weight of the testimony was strongly suggestive of narcotic poisoning. Dr. Finnell believed that the cause of death could not be definitely determined.

WHAT THE MINING ENGINEERS SAY.

ACCORDING TO ONE OF THEM AMERICAN STUDENTS MUST GO ABROAD FOR A PROPER EDUCATION—THE BELIEF WHICH HE IMAGINES TO BE "WIDE-SPREAD"—SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION AT HOME.

The third session of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was held at the rooms of the American Society of Civil Engineers, No. 4 West Twenty-third-street, yesterday morning. Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond in the chair. A resolution was adopted granting permission to the Council of the Institute to hold over, as there was a possibility that a trip to Lake Superior might be organized by the institute during the coming Summer. It was resolved that in view of the large connection of foreign members with the institute, members in preparing papers to be published by the society should use the metric system in them, and in case they neglect to do so, the Secretary was instructed to apply the omission before the papers were published. Mr. J. C. Bartlett read a paper entitled "American Students of Mining in Germany." The writer claimed that it was as necessary for students of mining engineering to supplement their studies by a course of training in Germany or other foreign country as it was for students in other branches of science and art. Every student had to reconstruct for himself all that he had previously learned. The belief was wide-spread that our American schools did not furnish all the instruction necessary. The academy at Friburg, Germany, was especially popular with American students, and admission to that academy was very easy. If the student, upon making his application, could understand what the President of the academy said to him, and could produce a diploma from any college in America, he could obtain admission to the privileges of the institution. The foreign students were charged $25 per year more than the native students, but they were treated with great kindness and consideration. During the past year, of the 264 students at Freiburg Academy, 24 were from the American Continent, 18 being from the United States. A thorough course of study in the schools of this country was absolutely necessary before the student could enter a foreign university. This course would prevent the American student from falling into dissipated habits, as was generally the case when the student was incompetent to take the position he sought. The paper was the subject of interesting discussion and the narration of pleasant reminiscences.

A paper entitled "The Atlanta District in Idaho" was next read by Prof. J. E. Clayton. This district, he said, was situated in the heart of one of the most wild and mountainous regions of Idaho. The mountain sides were covered with dense forests of pine. The only avenue of approach to this district was from the south-west, by way of the town of Rocky Bar. During the severe Winters the Atlanta District is isolated for an entire season. The paper was an exhaustive essay upon the mineral deposit and formation of that section.

Mr. C. M. Raiker read a paper on "Like Superior Ore-Dressing Machinery," after which an adjournment was taken. During the afternoon the members visited various mechanical institutions. Most of the visiting members made an inspection of the East River Bridge. A reception was held at the house of Mr. Edward Cooper in the evening, which was largely attended by members.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK OF MORRISANIA.

The depositors of the German Savings Bank, which is said to be in a hopeless condition, and against which an injunction was recently granted restraining the officers of the institution from the exercise of any of its corporate rights, held a meeting last evening, at Hupfel's brewery, in One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street. The condition of the bank and the depositors' prospects for saving at least some portion of their money were discussed at length. Several suggestions were offered and considered, and it was finally decided to appoint a committee to confer with the Trustees of the bank, with a view toward devising some plan to save as much as possible of the deposits. The committee will report to the depositors as soon as possible.

THE FESTIVAL OF PURIM.

The festival of Purim was celebrated last night by the Purim Association by a masked calico reception at Delmonico's. The association was formed in 1860, and the select character of the entertainments since given has become a matter of notoriety. The reunion of last evening was no exception to the general rule, Delmonico's ball-room being filled with the most refined and wealthy of our Hebrew fellow-citizens. The gentlemen all wore evening dress, and the ladies appeared in fancy calico costumes. Although the material employed was apparently inexpensive, the toilets displayed were elaborate and many of them exceedingly handsome. It appeared as if the dry goods market had been exhausted in search of novelties in calico, so unique and varied were the costumes displayed. Calicoes of every known shade were to be seen, cut in all sorts of styles, to suit the whim of the wearer, and so elegantly were they made up and ornamented that it was difficult, without close scrutiny, to detect them from the more costly and conventional fabrics of the ball-room. The reception was private, being confined to the members of the association and their friends, and the company was accordingly limited and select. Music was supplied by Ernest Meyer, and refreshments were served up in Delmonico's usual style. As usual at all the fashionable events of the past season, the arrivals were late, and it was near 11 o'clock before dancing commenced.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETING OF THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB IN REFERENCE TO THE CHALLENGE OF THE IRISH TEAM—ACTION OF THE AMERICAN TEAM OF 1877.

A meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club was held at the room of Company G, Seventh Regiment Armory, last evening, Col. C. B. Mitchell, the President, in the chair. The object of the meeting was to take action in regard to the invitation of the Irish Rifle Association to shoot a match at Dollymount Range, Dublin, this season. Major Fulton moved that the challenge should be received for the purpose of discussion. Mr. Robert Johnston objected to accepting the invitation before investigating the expense of such a proceeding. Judge Gilderaleeve said that the responsibility of accepting a challenge was rather more than any single club should un dertake single-handed. He therefore offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the invitation of the Irish Rifle Association to the Amateur Rifle Club to send a rifle team to Ireland during the present year be referred to the Executive Committee under the following instructions, to report to the annual meeting in April; That the Executive Committee communicate with the known rifle clubs throughout the United States and ask how many men, if any, each club will send to Ireland this year with a team organized by the Amateur Rifle Club of New-York; answers to these communications to be made on or before March 30, the team to assemble at Creedmoor for practice, and to choose a captain before sailing; each man to bear his own expenses, which is anticipated the club of which he is a member will provide to the amount of $500 gold to each man.

Mr. Fisher was in favor of accepting the invitation, and said he thought enough men could be found who would pay their own expenses to form a team, at considerably less expense than was incurred in sending the American Team to Ireland in 1873. Col. Gildersleeve said that in his judgment, it was time the American Rifle Team was beaten; it was getting "too monotonous." If the American Team were defeated once, the interest would be greater.

The American Rifle Team held a meeting last evening, and adopted resolutions favoring a biennial match for the Centennial trophy now held by them, as being liable to prove satisfactory to the largest number of riflemen throughout the world, and best calculated to secure continued interest in long range rifle practice. In view of the foregoing conditions of the match, however, the resolution expressed the sense of the members in favor of the team holding itself in readiness to contend against all foreign teams during the present year.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club held a special meeting after the adjournment of the club, as which it was resolved to telegraph to Major Leech as follows: "Is invitation from Irish Rifle Association to Amateur Rifle Club, or Irish to American riflemen?" and also on receipt of an answer to the telegram they will send circulars to the known rifle clubs of the United States.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE QUARANTINE LAWS SUGGESTED—THE HARBOR MASTERS, THE STATE SURVEY, AND THE BELT RAILROAD.

There was a full meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Mr. Brown, of the Executive Committee, presented a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the one hundred and ninth annual banquet of the Chamber, on May 3. The sentiment of the meeting being strongly adverse to having any banquet, the resolution was tabled. Mr. Humphrey, for the special committee appointed Dec. 7, on quarantine matters, made a report which included the draft of a new law. This consists of 35 sections, and contains all the acts and amendments ever passed by the Legislature, intelligibly codified. There are two entirely new sections, one of which empowers the owner or consignee, on obtaining permission from the Health Officer, to discharge the cargo, subject to such regulations as the Health Officer shall deem necessary, and the other section gives power to any person aggrieved by any decision of the Health Officer to appeal therefrom to a Board of Appeals, consisting of the Commissioners of Quarantine, the President of the Shipowners' Association, and the President of the Board of Health of the City of New-York. These sections have the approval of Dr. Vanderpool and the Quarantine Commissioners. They are designed to avoid the difficulties of 1872-3, and to afford merchants a chance of appeal, experience having shown the Health Officer and the Commissioners to be practically one. The new bill is the result of the joint labors of committees from the Chamber, the Produce Exchange, and the Ship-owners' Association. It was accepted, and a resolution passed to send it to Albany at once for the action of the Legislature.

A resolution was adopted earnestly requesting the Governor to appoint no one to the position of Harbor Master who is not a practical seaman, or who is unacquainted with the tides and depths of the harbor. A resolution was adopted asking the Legislature to make the necessary appropriation for continuing the survey begun by the State last year.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on the Belt Railroad, presented a report approving of the ordinance now before the Common Council, granting that road the use of steam during the night for the purpose of conveying freight around the City. The Committee, however, recommend that the hours named be changed to from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. Mr. Borden made the point that the power granted the road by their charter to "construct all necessary switches and turnouts" might be taken advantage of to lay sidings between the main track and the bulkhead lines, on which cars could be left during the day. To cover this the words "or in any part of said streets" were added to the clause forbidding cars to be left on the track during the daytime. The meeting then adjourned.

FUNERAL OF JOHN H. WHITE.

The funeral of the late John H. White took place yesterday afternoon at the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. A very large number of the friends of the deceased attended the services, among them being a large representation from the Kane Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of which the deceased was a member. When the funeral cortége reached the church the casket containing the remains was removed to the vestibule, and borne up the central aisle, preceded by Rev. Drs. Ormiston, Vermilye, and Chambers, and the following pall-bearers: Judge H. C. Van Vorst, Dr. A. C. Hawes, G. G. Judson, R. C. Rathbone, Mr. Pelton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Dayton. The remains were borne into the church in silence, and were placed on a bier in front of the pulpit. The bier was surrounded with numerous and very beautiful floral offerings, the casket itself being also profusely adorned with flowers. It was of rosewood, with heavy silver ornaments, and bore upon the lid a silver plate with the following inscription:

JOHN H. WHITE,
Died Feb. 26, 1877,
Aged 55 years.

The service was opened by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, who read the fifteenth chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians. At the conclusion of the reading, Dr. Ormiston delivered an eloquent funeral sermon. Prayer was then offered by Dr. Chambers, and at its conclusion the congregation were given the privilege of looking upon the features of the deceased previous to their removal for interment. The remains were subsequently conveyed by a special train to the Woodlawn Cemetery, where they were interred with the Masonic funeral rites.

CELEBRATING ST. DAVID'S DAY.

The congregation of the Welsh Presbyterian Church celebrated the anniversary of St. David's Day last evening by a tea party and entertainment at the church edifice, No. 223 East Thirteenth-street. A large company was present. Addresses were made in both English and Welch by the Pastor, G. H. Humphrey, Rev. D. D. Davis, John T. Davis, Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Greenpoint, Mr. William Jones, of London, and others. The musical part of the programme was contributed by Miss Priscilla Owens, Miss Miriam Williams, and a quartet of gentlemen. The tea party was held in the basement, the proceeds of which were devoted to the benefit of the church. During the day the St. David's Benefit Society held its annual meeting at their club-rooms, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry Parry; Vice President, John Hughes; Treasurer, W. D. Davis; Secretary, D. H. Morris; Stewards, Hugh T. Williams, Isaac Painter; Directors, W. Jones, 2d, Isaac Lloyd, D. M. Williams, C. Richards, and L. Lumley.

IDENTIFYING STOLEN GOODS.

Lilly Green, the woman in whose house, No. 93 Eldridge-street, Capt. McCullagh found $3,000 worth of goods supposed to have been stolen, was taken before Justice Wandell, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for examination. Complaints were made by James H. Leeds, of No. 233 Front-street, who identified several tubs of butter; Evans, Peake & Co., No. 330 Broadway, who claimed the silk, gloves, lace, and handkerchiefs; Sanford, Ogden & Co., the owners of a bundle of whips valued at $100; J. Baker, Jr., No. 170 William-street, who claimed two bundles of leather stolen from an express wagon on Jan. 20. Counsel for the prisoner waived examination, and she was held to answer in default of $3,000 in each complaint.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Custom-house Inspectors Hagan and McCort seized 4,000 smuggled cigars on the Columbus yesterday.

The Clerk of West Washington Market yesterday seized and confiscated the carcass of a bullock, unfit for food, slaughtered and offered for sale by C. Goldsmith, a butcher of Jersey City.

Peter Hilgreen, aged 33, of No. 65 Oliver-street, was seized with a fit while standing at the window of his apartments yesterday, and fell out of the window to the yard beneath, receiving serious injuries.

Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, late Judge of the Supreme Court, will lecture at the Liberal Club, this evening, on "The Constitutional Government of the United States and the Duties of its Citizens under It."

The St. Nicholas Society met last evening at Delmonico's, and arranged for the great Easter Festival of the society, which is to be of a unique character, elaborately gotten up, and to be held on Easter Monday, April 2, at Delmonico's.

A petition was circulated in the Cotton Exchange yesterday for the abolition of the decimal system which had just gone into effect. A counter petition was also being extensively signed asking that the system should receive a reasonable trial.

John C. Griffin, the insane printer who gave his wife a divorce and left his home on Monday last, has been heard from. A friend received a letter from him yesterday dated at No. 1,207 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, in which he requested the loan of $90 to enable him to go West.

Capt. F. F. Atkinson, late of the Fourth Royals, will soon make some interesting experiments of his life-saving rockets, at Sandy Hook, before Gens. Hancock, Fry, Townsend, Woodward, and Newton, Commodore Nicholson, Capts. Farragut and Merryman, the British Consul, and others.

The Gas Commission met yesterday in the Department of Public Works, but owing to the illness of one of the members, Commissioner Campbell, the work of opening proposals to light the City lamps from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1877, a period of nine months, was postponed until Monday next at noon.

Four bars of silver and galena from the mines of the Merrimac Silver Mining Company, of Newburyport, Mass., were on exhibition in the rooms of the American Mining Board yesterday. They weigh 85 pounds each, and contain 60 ounces of pure silver to the bar. The mine was discovered in 1874.

Thomas Scallan, aged 67, of No. 37 Frankfort-street, having no means, and being out of employment, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. He then went to the Oak-street Police Station and informed the Police of what he had done, and was sent to the Chambers-street Hospital for treatment.

Thomas Godfrey, of No. 184 Division-street, reported at the Central Office yesterday that his daughter Eliza, aged 16, left home at 9 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of purchasing some soap, and had failed to return. As the girl was deranged, it is feared that she is wandering about, and the Police were directed to make search for her.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for February, exhibit the figures following: 35 City missions; 6,325 visits and calls; 177 meetings; 312 temperance pledges; 511 families aided, and hundreds of meals and lodgings and garments given out. Receipts to date, $8,609 22; payments, $8,609 22; debt remaining, $7,772 03.

Detective Reilly, of the Central Office, last evening arrested a colored man named Lindsay Lewis, residing at No. 105 Macdougal-street, who is charged with having stolen a gold watch valued at $400 from one of the conductors of the Erie Railway about a year ago. Lewis was at the time in the employ of the railway, and the theft was committed in Jersey City. He is therefore detained to await a requisition from the New-Jersey authorities.

Thomas Bradley, aged 12 years, of No. 105 Eldridge-street, and William Rockwood, aged 15, of No. 85 Eldridge-street, were accidentally shot yesterday afternoon by John H. Montagne, aged 11 years, of No. 100 Forsyth-street, while the latter was examining a loaded pistol which he had purchased the day before. Bradley was shot in the knee and Rockwood in the left hand. The former was taken to Bellevue Hospital, Rockwood being removed to his home. Montagne was arrested.

The Messrs. Leavitt Brothers sold at auction, last night, at their art rooms, No. 817 Broadway, a portion of the collection of paintings of the Ladies' Art Association. The bidding was very dull, and only two of the pictures realized more than $100. The "Fall of the Staubbach," Switzerland, Mrs. A. T. Oakes, was purchased by Mr. Cook for $165, including $60 for the frame; "A Hebe of the Eighteenth Century," by Miss M. R. Oakey, was also bought by Mr. Cook, the painting bringing $150, and the frame $100. The other pictures offered for sale were not of a high order of merit, and they were sold at a sacrifice. The sale will be continued this evening.

At a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Republican Association, Wednesday evening, the following committee was appointed to attend the inauguration ceremonies at Washington: Hon. Casper A. Baaden, Hon. Conrad Geib, Hon. George Schermann, John J. O'Brien, Robert G. McCord, Charles Schaper, Samuel L. Roberts, Cornelius J. Whigam, Edward Mulry, Thomas Riker, John Swanton, Charles Verry, William Adams, John Bremer, Patrick J. Hickey, Theodore Ruhle, Dr. Herman Muhr, Thomas R. Frost, George Veritzan, Meyer Meyer, William Washburne, Thomas Lockwood, Matthew Davis, Andrew McCabe, Edward Adamson.

BROOKLYN.

Work was resumed yesterday on the new municipal building.

The bill of $2,400 rendered by Messrs. Crooke & Gavlor, the architects who inspected the public buildings of the city after the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, was approved.

It is said that work is soon to be resumed on the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in Lafayette-avenue. The foundation was laid in 1865. The building is to cost $2,000,000.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Buildings resolved yesterday to recommend the removal of the Ninth Sub-precinct from its present quarters to No. 1,083 Broadway, and that the second floor of Firemen's Hall, on Fourth-street, be assigned as a court-room for Justice Elliott.

Patrick Tearens, a peddler, was arrested yesterday morning and held to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on an old man named Davidson, residing at No

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PRESIDENT-ELECT HAYES.

HIS ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

HIS TRIP FROM COLUMBUS TO THE NATION'S CAPITAL—HIS RECEPTION BY THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY AND SENATOR SHERMAN—HOW HE RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE ELECTORAL COUNT—RESPECTS TO PRESIDENT GRANT—THE LADIES OF WASHINGTON AND MRS. HAYES—EVERYBODY SATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The train conveying the President and party, which left Columbus at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, arrived in Washington at 10 o'clock this morning. It had been raining briskly all the morning, but this did not prevent the gathering of a large concourse of people, including many ladies, at the depot to greet the new President on his entrance to the capital. Gen. Sherman and his brother, Senator Sherman, were in waiting to receive the President and Mrs. Hayes, and escorted them from the cars to a carriage, in which they were driven direct to the residence of the Senator on K-street. As they passed through the depot, preceded by a platoon of policemen, they were greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the crowd that lined either side of the passage-way.

Early this morning, before the train reached Baltimore, Gov. Hayes was informed by telegraph at one of the way stations of the completion of the Electoral count. The news created quite a jubilee among the Governor's friends on board the train, who congratulated him on his being able to enter the capital of the nation as the actual President-elect, with no further doubt resting upon his title to the office. The President-elect himself evidently felt relieved and appeared in better spirits and more communicative than at any time since he left Columbus. Accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, he left his own car just before reaching Washington, and passed through to the car occupied by the members of the Ohio Legislature, where congratulations and farewell greetings were exchanged. With the exception of the President-elect and Mrs. Hayes, the party accompanying them proceeded to the Ebbitt House on their arrival in Washington, Mrs. Gen. Mitchell, one of the party, taking charge of the two younger children of Mr. Hayes' family.

After breakfasting at Senator Sherman's with the Senator, ex-Gov. Denison, and Gen. Sherman, the President-elect, accompanied by the General and the ex-Governor, paid his respects to President Grant at the White House. The party were received by Gen. Grant in his private office, and the outgoing and incoming Presidents held a brief conversation on general topics, without, however, alluding to anything of a political character. Subsequently, the members of Gen. Grant's Cabinet came into the room and were introduced to the President-elect. The stay at the White House occupied less than half an hour, and from there the party drove to the Capitol and were ushered into the Vice-President's room adjoining the Senate Chamber. Here the President-elect held quite a levee, lasting nearly two hours. All of the Republican and most of the Democratic Senators paid their respects to him, those who had no previous acquaintance being introduced by ex-Gov. Denison. The presence of the new President in the Capitol soon became known in the House of Representatives and a stampede of members followed. The Georgia delegation paid their respects in a body, and among the callers were many Democrats from the other Southern States. Ex-Gov. Pinchback, ex-Postmaster General King, and Thomas Murphy were also among the visitors. From the Capitol the President-elect returned to the residence of Senator Sherman, where he spent the remainder of the day receiving calls from old acquaintances and prominent citizens from abroad. Among the visitors this evening were Vice-President-elect Wheeler and ex-Gov. Morgan, of New-York, with whom the President-elect held a prolonged interview. He will remain at Senator Sherman's residence until after the inauguration ceremonies on Monday, when he will be escorted to and take possession of the White House. President Hayes will not take the oath of office until his formal inauguration on Monday, the 5th of March, following in this respect former precedents, of which there have been two or more, when the 4th of March fell on Sunday.

The inaugural address of the new President is not yet fully prepared, and in view of the circumstances and the short time afforded for its preparation will necessarily be brief. Gov. Hayes this forenoon telegraphed his resignation of the Governorship of Ohio, and Lieut. Gov. Young was immediately sworn into office. He thereupon posted a notice on the door of the Executive office that he had gone to attend the inauguration of President Hayes, and took the first train for Washington. Senator Sherman's residence has been thronged with Washington ladies this evening, who called to pay their respects to Mrs. Hayes. The city is in a whirl of excitement to-night, and in every direction people are congratulating each other upon the result. Many Democrats seem to be really well satisfied at the peaceable declaration of the election of Mr. Hayes, and even the more violent filibusters are not nearly so angry as they were last night. Indeed, some of them go so far as to say that no matter what may come, the country is well rid of the pretender Tilden. For that person no one has a good word. The business portion of the community is particularly well pleased with the result, and prominent merchants and others predict that from this time on business will go forward with a vigor which has not been known for many months. The feeling of satisfaction is so great that there can be no doubt that the inauguration ceremony will be a grand success. Already people are thronging into the city from all parts of the country, the delegations from New-York and Ohio being particularly large. Most of the prominent Republicans from the first-named State arrived here yesterday and to-day, and others have engaged rooms for to-morrow. It is well that they have done so, for already the hotels are filled to overflowing, and many private boarding-houses have announced that their accommodations are exhausted. Notwithstanding that the time left for preparation is so short, there seems to be no doubt that the inauguration procession will be a very large and imposing one. Numerous military and other organizations have already announced their intention of taking part, and many others are expected to communicate with the proper committees during the next 24 hours.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

THE PROGRAMME TO BE CARRIED OUT ON MONDAY—THOSE WHO ARE ENTITLED TO ADMISSION TO THE SENATE CHAMBER—ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE PORTICO OF THE CAPITOL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is the programme for the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol on Monday: The doors of the Senate chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. for the admission of Senators and others, who, by the arrangement of the committee, are entitled to admission, as follows: ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, heads of departments, ex-members of either branch of Congress, and members of Congress elect, officers of the Army and Navy, who by name, have received the thanks of Congress, Governors and ex-Governors of States, and Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The gallery immediately at the left of the diplomatic gallery will be reserved for Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmasters General, the Assistant Attorneys General, and the Judge Advocate General, heads of bureaus of War and Navy Departments, the Controllers, Auditors, and Register of the Treasury, the Solicitors of the several departments, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges of the Federal Courts, and the Supreme Courts of the several States. Cards securing admission for these gentlemen to the building and the gallery served for their occupancy, will be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms. The diplomatic gallery will be reserved for the families of the diplomatic corps. The families of the President and Vice President elect, and of ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents will occupy seats directly to the right of the diplomatic gallery. All of the foregoing will enter at the east door of the Senate wing of the Capitol on the lower floor. The other galleries, with the exception of the reporters' gallery, will be thrown open to ticket-holders, who will enter the Capitol by the bronze doors of the Senate wing and the north door of the Senate wing, which will be opened at 11 o'clock precisely. Seats will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President of the United States and the late President, and on their left for the Committee of Arrangements, ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents. The Chief Justice, and Associate Justices will have seats on the right of the Chair. The diplomatic corps will occupy seats on the right of the Chair next to the Supreme Court. Heads of departments will occupy seats on the left of the Chair. Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, and Governors and ex-Governors of States, will occupy seats on the right of the main entrance. Ex-members of the House and members-elect will enter the Senate Chamber by the main entrance, and will occupy seats on right of the chair, in rear of the diplomatic corps. The rotunda will be closed, and the passages leading thereto kept clear. The other doors and the entrances to the Capitol, except those to be opened under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

At 11 o'clock the President and the late President, accompanied by two members of the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed in a carriage to the east door of the north wing of the Capitol, and, entering there, will proceed to the President's Room. The Vice President-elect will be accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted to the Vice President's Room, and afterward into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the Vice President. The diplomatic corps will assemble in the Marble Room, and thence proceed in a body to the Senate Chamber. The diplomatic corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the President. The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock, and, the Senate being ready for his reception, the President and the late President will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seat prepared for them in the Senate Chamber.

After completing the organization of the Senate, those assembled in the Chamber will proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the Supreme Court.
Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President of the United States and the late President.
The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate.
The Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
Ex-members of the House of Representatives and members-elect of the Forty-fifth Congress.
Governors of States and other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, and to the reserved seats to the left of the diplomatic gallery.

On reaching the portico the President and the late President will take the seats provided for them on the front of the platform, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on their right, and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate on their left. The Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the President and the late President. Next in the rear of these ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left, and the Vice President, Secretary, and members of the Senate those on the right. The diplomatic corps will occupy the seats in the rear of the Supreme Court; heads of departments, Governors, and ex-Governors of States, ex-members of the Senate, ex-members and members-elect of the House of Representatives, in the rear of the members of the Senate. Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the President will deliver his inaugural address. On the conclusion of these ceremonies, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, Vice President, and Secretary, will return to the Senate Chamber, and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed to the President's house. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements. All horses and carriages, except those used in conveying persons to the east door of the north wing of the Capitol, will be excluded from the Capitol Square. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony will take place in the Senate Chamber.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Arrangements are now being perfected for the celebration of Inauguration Day. Gen. Wright, United States Army, will be Chief Marshal of the inaugural procession, and all the United States troops and the marines now in the city, and a light battery from Baltimore, have been ordered to report for the parade. The Washington Light Infantry Corps, Washington Light Guard, and numerous civic societies will also take part in the procession. The following visiting organizations are also expected to be in line: State Fencibles and Weccacoe Legion, of Philadelphia; Duquesne Greys and Hutchinson's Battery, of Pittsburg; Columbus Cadets, of Columbus, Ohio; Companies F and I, First Virginia National Guard; Fourteenth and Nineteenth Regiments of Pennsylvania National Guard; Hartranft Club, Americus Club, and Nineteenth Ward Republican Club, of Philadelphia. Sixteen pyramids of flags and Chinese lanterns will be erected at the street intersections, and residences and business places along Pennsylvania avenue will be decorated. In the evening that thoroughfare will be lighted from the Capitol to Seventeenth-street with calcium lights, Chinese lanterns strung along the sidewalks, and the houses illuminated. There will also be a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession. The public buildings along the route of the proposed torchlight procession will also be decorated and illuminated.

PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET.

SPECULATIONS AS TO ITS COMPOSITION—SENATOR SHERMAN TO GO INTO THE TREASURY—MR. EVARTS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, PROBABLY—EFFORTS TO CONTINUE SOME OF GRANT'S ADVISERS NOT LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The attempts to discover a list of Cabinet officers likely to be appointed by President Hayes are continued, with only partial success. It would be a great deal easier to name seven times seven gentlemen who hope to be Cabinet Ministers, and will be disappointed, than to name the seven who will be selected. President Hayes is consulting with trusted friends and leading Republicans as to the choice to be made, but receives much more information than he gives. It is certain that Senator Sherman is to be Secretary of the Treasury, and it is nearly as certain that the State Department was to-day tendered to Mr. Evarts, and that he will accept it. There is also excellent reason to expect that Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, will be appointed Secretary of the Interior. It is less certain, though quite possible, that John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, will be Attorney General. The other three places are seemingly decided only provisionally, if at all. There is said to be a strong pressure for the retention of Postmaster General Tyner and Secretary Cameron. But the guess that the new Cabinet will contain none of the members of the old is quite as safe as any that can now be made.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

There are many speculations about the new Cabinet, but the most destinctive feature is Senator Sherman for Secretary of the Treasury. There seems no doubt that he can have the office if he desires it; but he has not yet signified to the President-elect that he will accept it. Hon. W. M. Evarts has been prominently mentioned for Secretary of State, but no formal tender of the position has been made to him. The present Secretary of War and Gen. Logan are prominently mentioned for Secretary of War, but there are no indications whatever of any preference in that direction. It is generally understood that a Cabinet officer will be taken from the South, and the name of Senator Alcorn is the most prominently mentioned in that connection. There is no question that while the President-elect has under consideration the selection of a Cabinet, he will act with caution and not from a mere intention to accommodate political friends, his desire being to make such selections as will satisfy the respective sections of the country while securing the greatest public good.

As is customary on the accession of a new President all the old Cabinet officers will resign their commissions to him so as to leave him perfectly free to select their successors. Gov. Hayes may not positively form his Cabinet until Monday or Tuesday, it being usual to send the nominations to the Senate the day after the inauguration. It is said to-night that the draft of the inaugural address is already prepared, but may undergo alteration. This evening, by special arrangement, the President-elect met the Republican members of Congress from Illinois, and some of the State officers, together with prominent citizens of that State, at the residence of Senator Sherman, and were presented to him by Senator Oglesby. The object of the visit was to suggest the appointment of Gen. John A. Logan as Secretary of War, and in support of the recommendation letters were produced from all the Northern and some of the Southern States, signed by State officers and other prominent gentlemen. The President-elect, in receiving the papers, said he would take the subject into consideration. Senator Oglesby, on behalf of the visitors, thanked the President-elect for his courtesy to them on this occasion; congratulated him on his accession to the Presidency, and said this meeting, though of brief duration, would always be a pleasant memory, and he promised the support of his State to the new Administration.

The President-elect replied that he regretted the smallness of his quarters; they were large enough for him, but not large enough for so large a delegation. He hoped, however, in a few days to be better prepared, and to have more room to receive his friends. He returned thanks for the kindly sentiments expressed through Senator Oglesby, and trusted his conduct would be such as to deserve not only the support of Illinois, but of the entire country. The delegation were then presented to Mrs. Hayes, and after a few minutes' pleasant conversation, withdrew.

Senator Sherman invited a few friends this afternoon to meet Gov. Hayes at dinner. Among the guests were Secretary of War Cameron and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois.

CLOSING ACTS OF THE COUNT.

THE NIGHT SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES—DECLARATION OF THE RESULT OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTION—THE BLACK EAGLE'S QUILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At 4:05 o'clock this morning, amid an almost breathless silence, which was in marked contrast to the noise and confusion that had prevailed during the day, Mr. Speaker Randall announced that the House was ready to meet the Senate, for the purpose of completing the Presidential count. When the Clerk of the House reached the Senate Chamber to make the announcement, he found it almost deserted. Mr. Ferry, the Presiding Officer, sat in the chair calm, cool, and vigilant as ever, but most of the Senators were either asleep in their seats or dosing in the cloak rooms. Mr. Patterson sat near Mr. Bogy smoking, while Senator Sherman and one or two others wrote letters. After it was announced that the House was ready to go into joint session, the clerks and pages of the Senate were for nearly 10 minutes occupied in waking Senators and getting them in condition to proceed to the other chamber. Then the procession was formed, and five minutes afterward the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, together with President Ferry, appeared at the entrance to the hall of Representatives. As they did so the Speaker, in conformity with the usages of Congress, rapped once with his gavel and announced the Senate of the United States. Upon this all the respectable members of the House rose and stood in their places. A large number of Democrats, however, with neither respect for themselves nor their associates, left their seats in accordance with a previous agreement and stood outside the bar of the House to protest by their action, as they said, against the consummation of the fraud committed by the Electoral Commission, a tribunal, it will be remembered, which they themselves created. The Senators did not seem to be at all annoyed by this little show of childish spite, and they took their seats with as much apparent satisfaction as if they had been received with the utmost respect by all parties.

Mr. Ferry then took his place beside the Speaker, and in a firm, clear voice, announced that the last joint session of the two houses to complete the Electoral count was then in order. The further proceedings were as brief as they were impressive. The Presiding Officer called upon the tellers to announce the vote of Wisconsin. This duty was performed by Senator Allison, who declared that the 10 votes of the State named should be counted for the Republican candidates. Then the Electoral vote was enumerated by the same Senator, who declared that 185 votes had been cast for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New-York, and that 184 votes had been cast for Tilden and Hendricks. In accordance with the declaration, Mr. Ferry, in slow and distinct tones, announced that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, having received a majority of all the Electoral votes cast, were duly elected President and Vice President of the United States. Then, with a trembling hand, which demonstrated plainly the high state of excitement under which he was laboring, he took the black eagle's quill which was sent to him for the purpose, and signed the declaration of the result. Then the houses separated and shortly after adjourned, and the flag was hauled down from the Capitol after flying for 29 days. The declaration is dated Feb. 1, that legislative day under the Electoral bill being constructively continued until 4:30 this morning.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. HAYES.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT AND THE GOVERNORSHIP OF OHIO—INSTALLATION OF HIS SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE—HOW THE RESULT OF THE ELECTORAL COUNT IS RECEIVED—THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—The Electoral count having been concluded by Congress, and the result declared, the resignation of Gov. Hayes, filed at the Executive and State Departments, was delivered to the presiding officer of each branch of the General Assembly by his private secretary to-day. A copy of the resignation was also delivered to the Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Thomas L. Young, who immediately afterward received the oath of office as Governor from Chief Justice Welch in the portrait-room of the Executive Office. The time when the ceremony would take place was known only a few minutes beforehand, and consequently not more than 50 to 70 persons were present. Gov. Young left with his family on the noon train for Washington. He will deliver his inaugural to the General Assembly when it reconvenes next week. The conclusion of the Presidential controversy affords general satisfaction here, and the small-fry politicians, such as Poppleton and Walling, of the Ohio delegation, who have been conspicuous among the riotous obstructionists at Washington, will find when they return to the obscurity prepared for them by their constituents, that they have won no laurels, and a very unenviable notoriety. The general expectation that Senator Sherman will go into the Cabinet does not diminish, and there is every appearance of a vigorous canvass for the Senatorship in his place. It seems to be conceded that the choice will be between Gen. Garfield, ex-Gov. Noyes, and Hon. Stanley Mathews, and that the selection made for the vacancy will be virtually a nomination for the full term, thereby removing from the next canvass any distracting controversy on the Senatorial question. As Judge Mathews cannot justly be denied a seat in the next Congress, and the organization of the House may depend upon his admission, he may not now be available for the Senatorship, thereby narrowing the contest to Garfield and Noyes, with Judge Taft as a dark horse in the race. It is probable that an active interest in the next State canvass will begin soon after the Presidential inauguration, and all signs are auspicious for a much more easy and emphatic Republican victory than that won in the late memorable contest.

DEMOCRATIC INDECENCY IN OHIO—A GROSS OUTRAGE UPON CHRISTIAN PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—The absence of many members of the General Assembly this forenoon left the house without a quorum, and the Democrats, being in the majority, elected a Speaker pro tem. and passed a series of scurrilous resolutions declaring that the Presidency had been captured by fraud, and that "this result destroys Democratic faith in the mercy, justice, and beneficent goodness of Almighty God." This blasphemous confession of misplaced confidence will be promptly expunged from the records when the House reconvenes. The Governor's rooms in the State Capitol, which have been the centre of so much interest, and have been daily thronged with visitors from all parts of the country during the past 12 months, have grown lonesome since the departure of the President elect, and have the appearance of banquet halls deserted.

THE POLICY TOWARD THE SOUTH.

FALSE RUMORS OF ORDERS BY PRESIDENT GRANT RESPECTING TROOPS IN LOUISIANA—NO SUCH ORDER MADE—PROFOUND INTEREST IN PRESIDENT HAYES' FUTURE POLICY—WHAT REPUBLICANS FEEL IT SHOULD BE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There has been a good deal of excitement in town to-day among a certain class of politicians concerning the reported action of the President with respect to the Nicholls Government in Louisiana. The statement was circulated, and generally received as true, that Gen. Augur had been instructed to withdraw his troops from the city to the Government barracks; or, as the statement was circulated here, the President had withdrawn the military support from the Packard Government. Randall Gibson so telegraphed to New-Orleans, and others of the Louisiana Democrats here made the unqualified statement that such an order had been issued. A request was sent from the Senate Chamber to the White House to know the truth of the report, and the President gave answer that he had not made any change of orders with respect to the disposition of the military in New-Orleans. The story was circulated to-night that Gov. Nicholls had taken possession of the State-house, and that the Nicholls Government was completely established. This is denied. Gov. Hayes has no information whatever of any action having been taken. The present understanding is that the *status quo* will be preserved, and Gov. Hayes will be left to deal with the Louisiana difficulty as he finds it.

With respect to the Southern policy he has given no expression whatever, beyond what is contained in his letter of acceptance. The story that there has been any agreement between leading Southern men and Gov. Hayes' friends is unfounded. It is meant by the statement that there has not been any political trade of any description. Prominent Southern members have been very anxious to know what to expect for their section from President Hayes if he were inaugurated, and some of his friends have been freely consulted, and have stated in all cases that they speak without authority, and only express their personal views and their belief founded upon information of Gov. Hayes' general views, as to what his course will be. There has not been a word that compromises him in any respect, or that has bound him to any line of action. He is not likely to act hastily, nor without painstaking consideration in the Louisiana dispute.

Among Republicans the feeling is growing that some arrangement must be made, and some policy undertaken that will not require the use of the military to keep any State Government in power. The difficulty in the way of this policy is the dangers to which it exposes the negroes, who must be protected in their rights. It will be insisted that their personal and political rights must be maintained, and no policy is at all likely to be announced in which this is not a leading and imperative feature.

REJOICINGS OVER THE RESULT.

FEELING OF SATISFACTION IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—When the later editions of the morning papers here came out, about 5:30 o'clock, announcing the closing of the Electoral count, a feeling of satisfaction prevailed throughout the city. There were no indications, however, of any great excitement, and but few demonstrations were made. The business men of all parties were unanimous in expressing their gratification at the peaceable solution of the difficulty. Everybody seemed to be in a good-natured mood, and the discussions of Mr. Hayes' future policy, the formation of his Cabinet, and the chances for positions under the new régime, were quite general. The Republicans manifested a quiet pleasure, but did not attempt to exult over their unhappy Democratic opponents. The most common remark heard was, "I'm glad it's over: we had a narrow escape." The Democrats, of course, charged unfair dealing and conspiracy, but their growlings were not received with much favor even by their own partisans. A conversation with a prominent Tilden man this afternoon laid bare the feelings of the better men of that party. He said that they could not afford to go behind the decision of the Commission when once they had agreed to support it. They intend to make political capital out of the election, and go before the country as martyrs.

The Republicans had made arrangements to fire a salute of 185 guns in honor of the result, but the nervous people of the back bay protested, and the number of rounds of powder fired was limited to 38. In Lynn and Salem, and other outlying cities and towns, the demonstrations were more noisy, and the Republicans took no pains to conceal their glee. Salutes were fired, torchlight processions organized, and the old campaign flags were all run out. At Portsmouth, N. H., bonfires were burned on the squares, and the people celebrated generally.

SALUTES OF 185 GUNS FIRED IN MANY PLACES—ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATHAM VILLAGE, March 2.—The John H. Ketcham Minute Men of this village are now firing 185 guns for the election of Hayes and Wheeler. The demonstration will conclude this evening with an illumination and torchlight procession.

HUDSON, March 2.—A salute is being fired in honor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

UTICA, March 2.—One hundred guns are being fired here in recognition of the efforts of Senator Conkling in creating the Electoral Commission which has, by its decision, given Rutherford B. Hayes the Presidency.

TROY, March 2.—The following dispatch, signed by leading Republicans here, has been sent to Senator Conkling: "The country is indebted to you more than to any other man for the peaceable inauguration of President-Hayes. History will recognize your patriotism and the country reward your virtues." A similar dispatch was sent from Saratoga Springs.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 2.—The Republicans of this city fired 100 guns to-day in honor of the election of Hayes.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—The Republicans of this city are very jubilant over their victory, which was celebrated to-day at noon by a salute of 185 guns.

FOREIGN VIEWS ON THE RESULT.

THE ENGLISH JOURNALS AT FAULT, AS USUAL, ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS—THE LONDON TIMES' ATTEMPT AT CABINET MAKING FOR PRESIDENT HAYES.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Post* reviews the events connected with the Presidential question in the United States; praises the moderation of the majority of the Democratic Party, as compared with the happily-defeated tactics of the filibustering section, and concludes: We fear President Hayes' authority will be seriously diminished by the means adopted to secure his return. But the interests of the country are superior to those of party; and as Mr. Hayes has been proclaimed by the legally-constituted tribunal, nothing remains but for all loyal citizens to acknowledge his authority."

The London *Times* this morning praises the Democratic leaders for their moderation, and thinks their conduct will secure the entire sympathy of the law-abiding American people who are well able to appreciate moderation and respect for constitutional restraints. Among public men Mr. Hayes' election cannot excite genuine enthusiasm except in those who regard politics as a gambling tricky game. It may be viewed with moderate satisfaction as an escape from the worse evils of prolongation of excitement or conflict of titles. But Mr. Hayes has not, unfortunately, the moral weight necessary to ballast a Republican administration, situated as this must be. With the best intentions he will probably be unable to carry into effect many of the pledges of his letter to the Cincinnati Convention. We trust, our anticipations are wrong, and that Mr. Hayes may show unexpected force of character and conquer the sympathies of the nation by an honest, fearless reform policy. The *Times* then discusses the claims of various politicians upon the new President for Cabinet offices, showing the difficulties he must encounter at the very outset. Mr. Hayes has now only a few hours to adopt resolutions upon which the future of his party depends and which must influence the political history of the country for the next generation. Reform means renewed life for the Republican Party and rapid progress for the United States. Obstructiveness means the fatal opposites of these great gains.

The *Standard* says the undisputed succession of the Presidency which has been secured is worth all the sacrifices of party interest or even of public equity it may have cost. The weakness of the new Government in Congress affords great hope of a decent government, economy and justice in the South.

The *Daily News* considers the success of the filibustering section of the Democrats would have caused a Republican reaction ruinous to the future prospects of the Democrats. It thinks the South will be better off in some respects than it would have been under Mr. Tilden, as Southerners will now equally control their own local affairs without having the same temptations to abuse power as they would have had in the case of a complete Democratic success. The State Governments representing the white population while they at the same time are bound over to keep peace with the blacks by the existence of a Republican Federal executive, may turn out to offer a better escape from the difficulties of the situation than would the election of a President with a less disputed title. The friends of America and the reasonable temperate portion of the American public may thus congratulate Mr. Hayes on his election.

SUDDEN REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

THE UNEXPECTED REWARD RECEIVED BY MR. DANIELS—HIS SUDDEN REMOVAL FROM OFFICE—A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR OTHER OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—R. W. Daniels, Collector of the port of New-York, was displaced yesterday by the nomination of his successor, who was confirmed at an executive session, after the Senate came back from the joint session of the House this morning, and which was asked for by Senator Conkling. Mr. Daniels has been several days in town, and as he has always been a firm supporter of Mr. Conkling in New-York politics, and a personal friend, he had no anxiety about his office, which, indeed, he was willing to resign if his resignation was desired. Without any intimation whatever of Mr. Conkling's purpose, Mr. Daniels was removed. Mr. Conkling gives as the reason, and the only reason, of the change that Mr. Daniels talked against the Electoral Commission bill, and failed to give it a hearty support. Officeholders in the State of New-York who were opposed to that bill will be glad that only two days more of the present Administration remain, in which time the number of removals cannot be very numerous.

LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION.

PROGRESS OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS AND OTHER NECESSARY MEASURES—DANGER OF THE FAILURE OF THE POST OFFICE AND ARMY BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Some of the proceedings in the House to-day were marked by lively scenes, but none of the disorder and malice that have characterized the sessions of the House for weeks past were visible. Generally the members on both sides mingled as if no extraordinary contest had just terminated, and from the galleries a stranger unacquainted with the angry storm that yesterday reigned in the House would be able to detect nothing unusual from the last days of an expiring Congress. The only thing that happened to recall the storm of yesterday was a preamble and resolution offered by Waddell, of North Carolina, providing for the release of Wells and the other members of the Louisiana Returning Board, now confined for contempt of the authority of the House, and containing a mean and vulgar reference to the majority of the Electoral Commission, and which upon a call of the yeas and nays could only command 18 affirmative votes. Later in the day, Hurd, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolution, similar in spirit but somewhat less offensive in terms, which received 89 votes on a call to suspend the rules and was not carried. The Returning Board will be released on March 4, at noon, at any rate, and a resolution is not worth passing which is not decent in its terms. Whether all the general Appropriation bills can be enacted before noon of Sunday must depend upon the composition of the several conference committees to which they may be committed, and the disposition of the members constituting those conferences. All the bills have been passed by the House, the last, the Army bill, having been passed to-day. The River and Harbor bill was called up in the House to-day and virtually defeated. A motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce was voted down.

The Senate acted upon the Sundry Civil bill to-night, and will take up the Army bill to-morrow. Three bills—the Pension, Indian, and Consular—have become laws. The Post Office; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; Military Academy, Fortifications, Navy, and Sundry Civil bills are, or will be to-morrow, in conference committees. Of these, the only two upon which there is any danger of the conferences failing to agree are the Post Office and Army bills. The Post Office bill contains paragraphs appropriating $500,000 each, in the shape of subsidy, to the Pacific Mail and Brazilian Steam-ship Companies. There is decided opposition to these subsidies in the House, and unless the Senate will recede there is danger that this bill will fail. The Army bill which passed the House to-day reduces the strength of the Army to 17,000 men, and contains a section making it unlawful for the Army to be used in sustaining either of the two rival governments in Louisiana and South Carolina. These features of the Army bill will be resisted in the Senate, and it is not probable that the bill will be agreed to, unless the House will at least recede from the last named feature. If both, or either of these two bills should fail, President Hayes will probably be obliged to convene an extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT CONVENING THE SENATE IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President has just issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session on the 5th inst. at 12 o'clock. The proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the fifth day of March next to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it, on the part of the Executive,

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this day my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, of which all of whom who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first. U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WELDON, THE ASSASSIN, RELEASED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—Weldon, who attempted to assassinate Gov. Packard, was liberated by the Packard authorities to-day, under $5,000 bail.

A SOUND STEAMER STORM-STAYED.

PROVIDENCE, March 2.—Owing to a violent southerly wind and storm, the steamer Old Colony did not leave Newport for New-York to-night,

GEN. GRANT'S PRESIDENCY.

ITS MOST PROMINENT EVENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE CABINET MINISTERS—REDUCTION OF THE DEBT—INFLATION VETO—THE HIGH JOINT COMMISSION—THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE—SANTO DOMINGO ANNEXATION—THE CIVIL SERVICE EXPERIMENT—RECONSTRUCTION, AMNESTY, AND CIVIL RIGHTS—SOUTHERN TURBULENCE—THE POOR RED MAN.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1877.

The eight years of Gen. Grant's Presidency cover one of the most important eras in the history of the Republic. The country had been in continual turmoil for nearly a quarter of a century prior to his inauguration. The stormy discussions and threatening events of Buchanan's Administration, culminating in open rebellion; the gloomy and terrible scenes of the war which darkened the whole of Lincoln's term, and the chaotic period which followed under Johnson's unfortunate rule, had wearied the country of sectional and party strife. It was hoped that the election of Grant would bring about a second "era of good feeling." The successful and popular soldier, whose bravery was equaled only by his modesty and simplicity of character, was called to the Presidential office by the unanimous voice of the great party which had put down the rebellion, and by an overwhelming majority of the whole people. It was fondly hoped that his election would allay the bitterness of party feeling, and that his Administration would command the support of all patriotic citizens. It was hoped, too, that during his term of office the questions growing out of the war would be peacefully and finally settled, the pacification and regeneration of the South accomplished, the currency restored to the specie basis, the honor of the flag vindicated abroad, and permanent peace and prosperity restored at home. The expectation was, doubtless, too high and has not been wholly fulfilled. How far the failure has been due to causes beyond mortal control, and how far to the defects of Gen. Grant's methods of administration, remains for the future historian to say, after the mists of passion and prejudice which always becloud the present estimate of great events have passed away. The purpose of the present article is only to present a rapid summary of the most salient events of Gen. Grant's Administration, without attempting to weigh them in the balance of critical analysis.

THE CABINET.

Gen. Grant early announced his determination not to make known the names of the gentlemen chosen for his Cabinet until their nominations should be sent to the Senate, and he faithfully adhered to the resolution. The names originally sent in were: Elihu B. Washburne, Secretary of State; Alexander T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury; John M. Schofield, Secretary of War; Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy; John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General; Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, and E. Rockwood Hoar, Attorney General. An unfortunate difficulty occurred in the case of Mr. Stewart. An act passed in 1789 prohibits the appointment to this office of any person concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce. This was, of course, a bar to Mr. Stewart's appointment, unless he should withdraw from business, which he was not willing to do. The President thereupon sent a Message to Congress, asking that Mr. Stewart be exempted from the operation of the act. The request was subjected to much unfavorable comment, being regarded by many as an indication of an arbitrary disposition on the part of the new President. It was certainly unfortunate that it should have been almost his first official act. On motion of Mr. Sumner the Message was laid over without action, and was subsequently withdrawn by the President. The name of George S. Boutwell, then a Representative in Congress, was substituted for that of Mr. Stewart, and was promptly confirmed. Mr. Boutwell qualified on March 12. Mr. Washburne resigned March 10, on being nominated as Minister to France, and was succeeded on March 16 by Hamilton Fish. Gen. Schofield was succeeded by John A. Rawlins on March 12. Mr. Borie resigned June 25, without having made much impress on the department, and George M. Robeson was appointed in his place. Gen. Rawlins died Sept. 6, and William W. Belknap was appointed his successor. No further change occurred till June 20, 1870, when Mr. Hoar resigned as Attorney General. The reasons for his retirement have been variously stated. Mr. Hoar is well known to be a gentleman of very firm convictions, and decided manner, and it was soon whispered that he was rendering himself obnoxious to prominent Congressmen and politicians. They complained that he treated them with marked brusqueness and discourtesy, and failed to give proper weight or consideration to their recommendations. His friends declared that the only ground of hostility to him was his endeavor to manage his department according to the principles of civil service re

President, which continued to widen until the resignation of the former. It was alleged on the one side that Gen. Grant, although at the outset he had discovered the most searching investigation of the frauds, permitted his zeal to flag and his sympathy for some of the offenders to be unduly displayed, and that he did not properly support the Secretary in his prosecution of the perpetrators and abettors of the frauds. On behalf of Gen. Grant, it was asserted with equal confidence that the Secretary had been guilty of gross ingratitude and lack of good faith toward the President; that he had diverted the investigation from its proper channel in order to enrich the name of Gen. Grant, and that his object was not so much the advancement of the public interest as the advancement of his own reputation in the hope of securing the nomination for the Presidency. His resignation was more than once seriously contemplated, but was deferred through the intervention of prominent party leaders, who thought it might have an unfavorable effect on the party prospects, if made before the Cincinnati Convention met. It finally took place June 20, 1876, and Lot M. Morrill was appointed after a brief interval. Mr. Jewell followed Gen. Bristow into retirement on the 10th of the succeeding month, and James N. Tyner was appointed Postmaster General in his place. Mr. Jewell's resignation was requested by the President for reasons not fully understood.

Mr. William [illegible] succeeded as Attorney General on M[illegible]6, 1875, by Edwards Pierrepont, who in turn gave place to Alphonso Taft on June 1, 1876. Mr. Delano resigned the Secretaryship of the Interior Oct. 1, 1875, and was succeeded by Zachariah Chandler. Mr. Belknap resigned as Secretary of War March 2, 1876, in consequence of exposures of bribery and corruption on his part, which are too recent to require notice here. Mr. Taft was appointed his successor. On Mr. Taft's transfer to the Department of Justice, he was succeeded as Secretary of War by J. Donald Cameron.

The number of Cabinet changes during Grant's term has been exceptionally great, especially in some departments. There have been two Secretaries of State, including Washburne; five Secretaries of the Treasury, including Stewart; five Secretaries of War, two Secretaries of the Navy, three Postmasters General, three Secretaries of the Interior, five Attorneys General—25 in all. The only Secretary who has practically served from the beginning of Gen. Grant's Administration is Mr. Fish. It is fortunate for the country that Mr. Fish has been willing to sacrifice his comfort and personal interests for so many years for the thankless and barren position of a Cabinet Minister. It is not too much to say that he has been the guardian spirit of Gen. Grant's civil career. His wise counsel, unfailing tact and good temper, and cautious but firm disposition, have been of incalculable service to Gen. Grant, and have more than once warded off serious mischief.

President Grant's Cabinets have not on the whole been distinguished for ability or statesmanlike qualities, nor have they represented the best available talent of the country. While he has wisely avoided the mistake made by Mr. Lincoln in filling his Cabinet with his own rivals, and thereby engendering perpetual discord and jealousy, he has too often unwisely chosen obscure and feeble men solely on account of personal liking. Never before have such men as Richardson, Borie, Akerman, and Belknap found seats in the Cabinet, and it is to be hoped that the experiment will never be repeated. Although the policy pursued may have contributed to harmony of action and to the personal power of the President, it undoubtedly weakened his administration and led to mistakes and scandals which would otherwise have been avoided.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

The reduction of the public debt during the eight years of Gen. Grant's Administration constitutes one of its most noteworthy achievements, which has no parallel in history. The spectacle of a great nation just emerged from a gigantic war, burdened with a public debt of over $2,500,000,000 quietly setting to work to discharge its armies, reduce its expenses, and pay off not only its floating debt but a large portion of its bonded indebtedness, deservedly challenged the admiration of the world. True, the immense revenues which were poured into the Treasury by a prosperous and uncomplaining people rendered this an easy task; at the same time it is to the credit of the Administration that it availed itself of the opportunity presented.

The public debt, less the cash in the Treasury, on March 1, 1869, was $2,525,463,260. On Feb. 1, 1877, it was $2,090,851,572, a reduction during the eight years of $434,611,688, being an average of nearly $55,000,000 a year, and of $4,575,000 a month. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, required that the coin received for duties on imports should be annually applied to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire public debt of the United States, which should be set apart as a sinking fund. Prior to March, 1869, no action whatever had been taken under this law. Secretary Boutwell adopted the policy of applying the surplus revenues to the purchase of the public debt with such effect that in December, 1869, he was able to report to Congress that $20,044,800 in bonds had been purchased on account of the sinking fund, and $55,432,000 more as a special fund, subject to the order of Congress. The policy has since been continued, the amount of bonds purchased and otherwise retired from March 1, 1869, to the 1st inst. being $367,247,150.

Prior to Gen. Grant's Administration the whole funded debt of the United States, with the exception of $21,589,300 in 5 per cent. bonds, bore 6 per cent. interest in coin. Gen. Grant, in his first annual Message, and Secretary Boutwell, in his report, both recommended the passage of a law authorizing the funding of the 6 per cents. 5-20s into 4½ per cent. bonds having from 15 to 30 years to run. The recommendation was favorably received by Congress, which, by the act of July 14, 1870, authorized the issue and sale for not less than par in coin of $200,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, $300,000,000 4½ per cents, and $1,000,000,000 4 per cents. The Secretary was authorized to apply the coin received from the sale of the new bonds in the purchase of 5-20s. Jan. 20, 1871, an amendatory act was passed increasing the amount of 5 per cent. bonds authorized to $500,000,000. In March, 1871, books were opened for subscriptions to $209,000,000 of the new 5 per cents. By Aug. 1, the subscriptions had reached more than $65,000,000. July 14, 1871, Assistant Secretary Richardson, who had been sent abroad to negotiate the new loan, reported by cable that a "syndicate" of brokers proposed to take the remainder of the $200,000,000 offered, on certain terms, which with some modifications were accepted. Allegations were made to Congress that the Secretary had violated the law, under this agreement, by increasing the bonded debt, and by paying more than ½ per cent. commission; but the Ways and Means Committee of the House, after investigation of the circumstances, made a report approving his course. In March, 1873, Mr. Boutwell resigned to take a seat in the Senate, and was succeeded by Assistant Secretary Richardson.

In September, 1873, the speculation, overtrading, and undue extension of credit, resulting from the war and the depreciated and fluctuating condition of the currency, culminated in a disastrous financial panic, which reached its height about the middle of the succeeding month. For the time being, the banks and Stock Exchange were closed, and business was utterly paralyzed. Greenbacks were hoarded to such an extent that holders of Government securities could not realize upon them. Under this state of affairs, great pressure was brought to bear upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury to reissue a portion of the so-called "reserve" of $44,000,000, greenbacks retired under Secretary McCulloch. The President and Secretary went to New-York and held a consultation at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel with prominent bankers and others upon the situation and the policy to be pursued. The result was that after some delay the use of the "reserve" was authorized, and the Assistant Treasurer was directed to use a part of it in the purchase of bonds. In a short time the panic had subsided, though the country has not yet recovered from its effect, or rather the effect of the causes which produced it. The reissue of the legal tenders has been severely criticised, and there is little doubt now entertained by conservative financiers that it was, if not unlawful, at least ill-advised. It is questionable whether it had any permanent effect upon the panic. Less than $5,000,000 were issued in October, and less than $6,000,000 in November; $11,500,000 were issued in December; after the crisis had passed, and the issue was continued during January and February, 1874. As a consequence of this policy, the outstanding legal tenders, which had been reduced by Mr. McCulloch to $356,000,000, were increased to $382,000,000. The ground thus lost has not yet been regained, the outstanding legal tenders on the first of this month being $364,984,812. The Secretary in his report justified both the legality and propriety of his action, and there is no question that he was fully supported in it by the President.

The funding operations continued during the year 1873, increasing the amount of the new 5 per cents. negotiated to $300,000,000.

The most important act of Gen. Grant bearing upon the financial question, and the one which redounds most to his credit, is his veto of the inflation bill of 1874. In April of that year, Congress, after protracted discussion, passed an act increasing "the maximum amount of United States notes" to $400,000,000, and authorizing the issue of $46,000,000 additional bank circulation. This unwise measure was promptly vetoed by the President in a Message which, for cogency and force, is not surpassed by any of his Messages. He declared the theory of the bill to be "a departure from true principles of finance, national honor, national obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties, and of personal views and promises made by me in every annual Message sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address." It is hardly an exaggeration to say that this one act gave the deathblow to inflation for this generation, at least, and it entitles Gen. Grant to the gratitude of all believers in honest money. The fear of his veto has repressed the inflationists and prevented them from concentrating upon any further scheme of inflation.

In June, 1874, an act was passed authorizing a redistribution of the bank currency and permitting the voluntary surrender of circulation by the banks. The currency surrendered under the act was unexpectedly great, amounting, to the 1st instant, to $63,948,604, and entirely obviated any necessity for the redistribution of the currency provided for in other sections of the act.

Gen. Grant in all his Messages has steadily and persistently advocated the adoption of measures for the restoration of the currency of the country to the specie basis. No action was taken upon those measures until January, 1875, when the present Resumption act was passed. Gen. Grant considered this a measure of such transcendent importance that he notified Congress of his approval of it by a special Message to the Senate, in which it originated. The act provides for the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, and, although persistent efforts have been made by the inflationists of both parties to overturn it, it still remains on the statute books, and will undoubtedly take effect at the appointed time. It also removes the limitation upon the bank circulation, and provides that greenbacks shall be retired equal to 80 per cent. of the bank circulation issued. To Feb. 1, 1877, $17,015,188 greenbacks had been so retired, making a net reduction of the circulation since Jan. 20, 1874, of $63,321,763.

Mention should also be made here of the public credit act of March, 1869, which solemnly pledges the faith of the Government to the payment of the public debt of the United States in coin or its equivalent. The bill had been "pocketed" by Andrew Johnson, but was again passed after the inauguration of Gen. Grant, and was the first act that received his signature.

While the financial administration of Gen. Grant has been marred by many crudities of opinion and many mistakes of action, it has been in advance rather than in the rear of the average sentiment of the country, and has been characterized by sincerity of purpose and honesty of execution. The progress made toward a healthy financial condition is shown by the reduction of the gold premium from 34 per cent. on March 4, 1869, to less than five per cent. at the present date.

Reference may also be made at this point to the legal tender cases, the reversal of the original decision of which has been a subject of much hostile criticism. The Supreme Court of the United States decided, at the December term of 1869, that the legal tender clauses of the acts of 1862 and 1863, under which the greenbacks were issued, so far as they apply to prior debts, are unconstitutional, and that such debts are legally payable in coin. Chief Justice Chase read the decision, Judges Nelson, Clifford, Field, and Grier concurring, and Judges Miller, Swayne, and Davis dissenting. There was a vacancy in the court at the time, and another occurred shortly after by the resignation of Judge Grier. Judges Strong and Bradley were appointed to these vacancies. At the next December term of the court Attorney General Hoar moved for a rehearing of the cases, which being granted, the former decision was reversed, the two new Judges joining with the three who had dissented from the former decision to make a bare majority of the court. Judge Strong and Judge Bradley each read an opinion in the cases. The reversal of the decision under these circumstances led to a tremendous outcry, it being charged that Gen. Grant had "packed" the Supreme Court for the purpose of securing this result. The charge is scarcely credible, and is not supported by sufficient evidence concerning either the fact or the motive.

THE ABABAMA CLAIMS ARBITRATION.

The foreign policy of President Grant has been exceptionally brilliant and successful. Its crowning achievement was the negotiation which resulted in the submission to arbitration of the claims of the Government upon that of Great Britain for indemnity for the damages inflicted upon our commerce during the War of the Rebellion by rebel cruisers equipped in British ports, familiarly known as the "Alabama claims." These claims had long been a subject of negotiation, and the unwillingness of Great Britain to come to a fair settlement had more than once threatened to embroil the two nations in war. Near the close of Johnson's administration a convention had been negotiated between Reverdy Johnson and the British Government, but its terms were regarded as unsatisfactory by this country, and it was rejected by the Senate with but one dissenting vote. Upon Gen. Grant's accession Mr. John Lothrop Motley, the historian, was appointed Minister to England, on the recommendation of Mr. Sumner, it was understood, and the negotiations were continued by him. His failure to comply with the letter of his instructions in presenting the case to Lord Clarendon, subjected him to censure by our Government, and led to the transfer of negotiations from London to Washington. It was thought that he attempted to present the personal views of Mr. Sumner, who took an extreme view of the liability of the British Government, rather than those of the State Department. After Lord Clarendon's death he was asked to resign, but he declined to do so, and was thereupon removed. This was the beginning of the breach between Mr. Sumner and the President which afterward grew so wide.

In January 1871, Sir Edward Thornton proposed to Mr. Fish the submission to a joint commission of certain questions at issue between the two countries. The Secretary replied that the proposition would be accepted, provided that the Alabama Claims could be included in the reference. The counter-proposition was accepted by Sir Edward Thornton on the 1st day of February, and on the 9th the President nominated as Commissioners on the part of the United States Secretary Fish, Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, Gen. Schenck, then Minister to England, ex-Attorney General Hoar, and Senator George H. Williams. The High Joint Commission met at the State Department in Washington, Feb. 27, and proceeded diligently with their labors. A treaty was agreed to by the Commission April 22, 1871, signed by the Commissioners May 8, and ratified by the Senate May 24, by a vote of 50 to 12; ratifications were exchanged June 17, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President July 4. It provided that the Alabama Claims should be submitted to a board of five Arbitrators to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, one each to be named by the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil. The International Conference met at Geneva in December, 1871, Charles Francis Adams being the arbitrator named by the United States. The case was prepared and presented on behalf of the United States by J. C. Bancroft Davis, as agent of the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration. A great clamor was raised in England after the presentation of the case, because it was alleged that the United States had perverted the treaty from its true intent and meaning, and had unfairly included in its case a demand for damages on account of what were known as the "indirect claims." These were the damages indirectly resulting from the operations of the Confederate cruisers, but not directly due to their depredations. The Arbitrators decided on the 28th of June, 1872, that the indirect claims should not be included. The final decision and award of the Tribunal were rendered Sept. 14, 1872, and were signed by all the arbitrators except Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, the arbitrator on the part of Great Britain. The United States were ably represented before the Tribunal by Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts, and Morrison R. Waite, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The treaty provided that the tribunal might award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it. Accordingly, the tribunal awarded the sum of $15,500,000 in gold as indemnity to the United States for the Alabama claims, and declared that all the claims were "finally, perfectly, and finally settled." The award was paid in 1873, and was at once invested by the Government in the new 5 per cent. bonds. The mode of distributing the award was a subject of much discussion by Congress—the principal point of difference being the status of the insurance companies. It was held by one party that the insurance companies had been compensated for the war risks undertaken by the extra premiums received, and were therefore not entitled to share in the award. It was contended, on the other hand, that insurance companies which had paid losses were legally subrogated to the rights of the losers, and were as much entitled to be indemnified as the losers would have been if uninsured. Another question was whether insurers should be indemnified for war premiums paid. At length, on June 23, 1874, an act was passed creating a "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims" to examine and decide upon all claims directly resulting from damage caused by the Alabama and Florida, and their tenders and by the Shenandoah after leaving Melbourne. No claim was authorized to be allowed where the owner or assignee had received compensation from an insurance company, and no claim of an insurance company could be allowed, unless the sum of its losses exceeded its premiums or gains from war risks. The balance unawarded was to remain invested as a fund from which Congress might authorize payment of other claims. About $9,300,000 of the award has been distributed under this act. The remainder is invested in 5 per cent. bonds held by the Government. The court expired by limitation of law Jan. 1, 1877.

Although it is unfortunate that there should have been a failure to distribute the whole amount of the award, and the action of Congress has been much censured, the peaceful settlement by arbitration of so threatening a question between two great countries is justly regarded as a great achievement, which will be likely to lead other nations hereafter to adopt the same amicable and honorable mode of composing their differences.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

The Virginius affair was another in which the Administration achieved a great triumph by its firm but temperate course. In October, 1873, the steamer Virginius, holding a United States certificate of register, and flying the American flag, was seized by a Spanish gunboat and taken to the port of Santiago de Cuba, where 53 of her crew and passengers were summarily tried and shot, on the charge that they were a hostile force seeking to join the Cuban insurgents. A storm of indignation swept over the country on receipt of this news. A large class of our people had long felt a strong sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists, and this inhuman act greatly increased this feeling of resentment toward Spain. Many leading newspapers openly advocated an immediate declaration of war against Spain, and great pressure was brought to bear upon the Government to pursue that course. The President and Secretary of State remained cool and firm, trusting to peaceful measures to secure reparation. They did not, however, fail to present the outrage in its true colors to the Spanish Government. The Secretary immediately telegraphed Gen. Sickles, then Minister to Spain, that the summary proceedings demanded investigation, and that reparation would be required if American citizens had been wrongfully executed. He again instructed him to protest against the act as barbarous and inhuman, and that ample reparation would be demanded. Steps were also taken to put our Navy on a war footing at once. The result of this decided action was that the Spanish Government agreed, through its Minister at Washington, to surrender the Virginius, with the survivors of her passengers and crew, to salute the American flag, to institute proceedings for the punishment of the officials guilty of the outrage, and to indemnify all who might be shown entitled to indemnification. The surrender of the vessel took place at Bahia Honda, in Cuba, Dec. 16, 1873, in accordance with the agreement.

THE SANTO DOMINGO SCHEME.

Another incident of General Grant's foreign policy, which will not conduce so greatly to his reputation, was the effort made by him to secure the annexation of Santo Domingo. In the first year of Gen. Grant's administration, Baez, the President of the Dominican Republic, leased the Bay of Samana to the United States. During the same period negotiations were entered into between him and Gen. Grant relative to the annexation to the United States of the eastern portion of the island of Santo Domingo, known as Dommica. In July, 1869, Gen. Babcock was instructed to go to Santo Domingo to obtain information concerning the proposed scheme of annexation. On his return he made a verbal report favorable to the scheme, and was thereupon directed to return to Santo Domingo and negotiate for the annexation of Dominica to the United States. A treaty was concluded Nov. 29, which upon being submitted to a popular vote in that country, was almost unanimously approved. One of the clauses of the treaty required that the United States should protect the Republic against foreign interposition until the people should express their will upon the question of annexation. This stipulation was carried into effect by a naval force of the United States. The use of the Navy for this purpose led to very bitter denunciation of Gen. Grant by opponents of the policy of annexation. It was alleged that opposition to the treaty was stifled by force, and that Baez threatened influential citizens with banishment if they opposed it. May 31, 1870, the President transmitted to the Senate an additional article to the treaty of Nov. 29. He declared that he felt an unusual anxiety for the ratification of the treaty, because he believed it would redound greatly to the glory of the two countries interested, to civilization, and to the extirpation of the institution of slavery. The Senate did not agree with the views of the President, and rejected the treaty. The protectorate of the country by the United States, however, extended for one year from July, 1870. The President returned to the subject in his next annual Message, and again urged at considerable length the acquisition of Santo Domingo by the United States. In deference to his views a joint resolution was passed by Congress Jan. 12, 1871, authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners to proceed to the island and ascertain its resources, the condition of its people, and their desire and disposition to become annexed to the United States. The scheme was violently opposed by Mr. Sumner, who declared that the resolution committed Congress to a dance of blood. The Commissioners selected were B. F. Wade, Andrew G. White, and Samuel G. Howe. Their report was highly favorable to annexation, and was transmitted to Congress by the President on the 5th of April. The Message transmitting it displayed considerable bitterness on account of the charges which had been made against the President in connection with the negotiation, and pointed directly to Mr. Sumner as a disappointed man, whose hostility he had incurred. The President suggested that no action be taken at that session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report. A resolution to print 50,000 copies of the report was introduced in the Senate, but on motion of Mr. Sumner, was laid on the table. The subject has not been again brought forward nor the scheme prosecuted further. A reference to the subject in the President's last annual Message shows that he still believes in the wisdom of the policy pursued by him. The whole transaction strikingly illustrates Gen. Grant's singular tenacity of purpose, when dealing with a question in which his interests or feelings have been thoroughly aroused. One result of the affair was to intensify the bitterness of feeling between the President and Mr. Sumner, which had its origin in the removal of Mr. Motley.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

For some time prior to the inauguration of Gen. Grant the necessity for a reform in the methods of selecting the public servants had been a fruitful topic of discussion, but the agitation had not resulted in any legislative action or change of system. In Gen. Grant's second annual Message he called attention to the existing abuses, and recommended that Congress should adopt some measure to remedy them. He declared that "the elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States." In the Appropriation act of March 3, 1871, a provision was inserted, mainly through the persistent efforts of Senator Trumbull, authorizing the President to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as would best promote its efficiency and ascertain the fitness of each candidate, and to employ suitable persons to conduct the inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service. Under this authority, the President appointed the first Civil Service Commission, of which George William Curtis was Chairman. The commission at once entered upon its duties, and on the 19th of December, 1871, submitted a masterly report to the President, accompanied by a series of rules and regulations for the improvement of the civil service. These rules were transmitted by the President to Congress, with a Message, in which he stated that they were submitted for the careful consideration of that body as to whether any additional legislation might be necessary to carry out an effective and beneficial civil service reform, and declared his intention to faithfully execute them if the subject were left to him. No action was taken on the recommendation by Congress. The rules provided for competitive examinations for admission to all the various branches of the civil service, with the exception of some of the more important offices, and for the promotion of competent subordinates to the higher grades. In April, 1872, the commission submitted other more specific regulations, which were promulgated by the President on the 16th of that month. The rules were soon after put in operation in the various departments at Washington, and in August, 1872, were extended to the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury in New-York City. Although they embraced in their scope nearly the whole civil service, and although their application has been productive of the most beneficial results, their operation was never fully extended beyond these branches of the service, although an executive order of Aug. 31, 1874, authorized their extension to Boston, and one or two examinations were held in that city. In the Spring of 1873, the office of Surveyor of the Port of New-York became vacant, and Mr. Curtis strenuously endeavored to persuade the President to fill it in accordance with the spirit of the reform by promoting Mr. Benedict, the Deputy Surveyor. The President assented, and transmitted the nomination of Mr. Benedict to the Senate. This action encountered the hostility of prominent New-York politicians, and at their instance the nomination was withdrawn. A commission, consisting of Mr. Curtis, Collector Arthur, and Jackson S. Schultz, was then appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; under the civil service rules, to ascertain whether any of the subordinates in the office were qualified for the place. It is not known whether this commission ever reported, but the result was that Gen. George H. Sharpe was appointed to the vacant Surveyorship, being transferred from the office of United States Marshal. Mr. Curtis regarded this as so wide a departure from the spirit of the civil service rules, and so marked an indication of the President's sympathy with the opponents of the reform, that he tendered his resignation as Chairman of the commission. He was succeeded by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, a distinguished lawyer of New-York. The reorganized commission adopted some additional rules, and appointed a chief examiner, under whose auspices examinations were held in various parts of the country. It was painfully apparent, however, that the system was moribund, and Congress gave it the death blow in June, 1874, by refusing to make an appropriation for its continuance during the next fiscal year. It lingered along for a while in some of the departments at Washington, until it received its final quietus from an informal order by the President, issued in March, 1875, abrogating the rules, in pursuance of an intention expressed in his last preceding annual Message. While the sympathies of Gen. Grant were, in a general way, favorable to the reform, and although he urged it upon Congress in nearly every one of his annual Messages, he apparently did not appreciate the magnitude of the task which he had undertaken, or the radical measures required to cure the evils of the existing system. He did not appear to understand that the rules, in order to be effective, must be binding upon the President no less than upon the subordinate officers of the Government. He seemed rather to regard them as a convenience, to be used or set aside at his pleasure, and never permitted them to stand in the way of appointments which he was personally desirous of making. On the other hand, justice requires it to be said that he is the first President who ever made even an attempt at reforming the civil service, and that the system perfected under his Administration, while it was productive of little immediate good, may yet serve as the model for a more comprehensive reform in the future.

THE SOUTH.

The Southern question is naturally the one which has most occupied Gen. Grant's attention during his whole Presidency. The restoration to a condition of peace and prosperity of a section of the Republic which had but a few years before been desolated and impoverished by a protracted and desperate war, waged by the party now in control of the Government, whose leaders had been disfranchised, and whose slaves had been freed, and whose hopes of regaining its former power in the control of the Government had been unduly excited by the false and obstructive policy of his predecessor, and the protection of the freedmen in their newly-acquired rights, constituted a task which might well have baffled the profoundest statesmanship. The North, which had put down the rebellion at so great an expenditure of blood and treasure, was sensitive to the slightest act which might seem to imperil the results of the war, either by advancing the late rebels, or by failing to protect the freedmen, and was ready to turn upon any one, as it had turned upon Andrew Johnson, who should not fully meet its expectations. In his inaugural address, Gen. Grant expressed a desire that the questions of reconstruction "should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride," and it is believed that, whatever may have been the errors of his policy, it was always controlled by these sentiments. At the time of his inauguration the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution had not been ratified by the requisite number of States, and Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas were still under the rule of Military Governors. In his inaugural address, the President expressed a desire that the question of suffrage might be at once settled by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and on April 7, 1869, a month thereafter, he sent a special Message to Congress urging that Virginia and Mississippi be restored to their proper relations to the Union. An act was at once passed, which was approved on the 10th of that month, providing for a submission to the popular vote of the Constitutions framed in all three of the States mentioned, and for their admission to representation on adopting those Constitutions, and on ratifying the fifteenth amendment. The conditions having been complied with, they were admitted to representation in Congress in January, February, and March of the following year. The Military Government had been withdrawn from Georgia in July, 1868, upon the State complying with the terms of the act of June 25, 1868, to admit it and other States to representation. Subsequently, however, the Legislature unseated the colored members, and admitted some who were disqualified under the fourteenth amendment. The Forty-first Congress accordingly refused to admit the State to representation. Gen. Grant called attention to this state of affairs in his first annual Message, and recommended that the Governor of Georgia be authorized by law to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, excluding all whowere ineligible under the Reconstruction acts or the fourteenth amendment. A law was passed in accordance with these recommendations, which was approved Dec. 22, 1869, and the conditions having been complied with, an act was passed July 15, 1870, admitting the State to representation, and so for the first time since the beginning of secession the whole number of States was once more represented in Congress. The fifteenth amendment, which was proposed by Congress in February, 1869, having been ratified by 29 States early in 1870, was officially certified by Secretary Fish, on the 30th of March, to have become valid as a part of the Constitution. The President communicated the fact to Congress in a special Message, in which he declared that it completed the greatest civil change and constituted the most important event that had occurred since the nation came into life. Congress at once took steps to protect the freedmen in the exercise of their rights by passing the act of May 31, 1870, "to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States of this Union," and known as "the Enforcement act." It declares that all citizens otherwise qualified shall be allowed to vote "without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and denounces severe penalties against all who refuse to give effect to this right, or who prevent its exercise in any way. An amendatory and more stringent act was passed in February 1871, which was supplemented and amended by a provision to the appropriation act of June 10, 1872. Unfortunately for the restoration of the South, the more desperate elements in that section were not willing to permit the negroes to enjoy their rights in peace. In 1870 began a series of outrages upon the timid and helpless negroes and their white coadjutors by bands of armed and masked men, calling themselves members of the "Kuklux Klan." The outrages became so numerous that the President, on the 23d of March, 1871, sent a Message to Congress calling attention to the lawlessness in certain portions of the South, and recommending legislation to enable him to suppress it. In accordance with this recommendation, Congress passed, in April what was known as the Kuklux act, providing severe penalties for such acts, and authorizing the President to suppress violence, and if need be to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Prior to the passage of the act, and on the day after the Message was sent to Congress, he issued a proclamation commanding the dispersion of armed men in South Carolina. May 3, he called attention to the act by proclamation and enjoined obedience to it. Oct. 12, 1871, he commanded the dispersion of persons composing unlawful combinations and conspiracies in certain counties in South Carolina, and on the 17th of the same month he suspended the writ of habeas corpus in those counties. A large number of arrests was made for violation of the act, and many offenders absconded. These prompt measures put a stop to the outrages for the time.

In the Winter of 1872-3, a controversy arose between Kellogg and McEnery and their followers concerning the title to the Governorship of Louisiana, in the course of which Judge Durell's famous "midnight order" was issued, directing the United States Marshal to seize and hold the State-house in the interest of the Kellogg government. The President directed the Marshal to enforce the process of the court, and to use, if necessary, troops for that purpose.

The President reported his action to Congress by his Message of Feb. 25, 1873, and expressed the opinion that so many frauds and forgeries had been committed, as to make it doubtful what candidate was elected. He recommended no specific action, and Congress took none. The violent opposition to the Kellogg government continuing, the President, on May 22, issued a proclamation commanding "the insurgents" to disperse within 20 days, whereupon active opposition soon ceased for a time.

In August, 1874, an organized movement was begun with the object of removing Kellogg and installing Penn, who claimed to have been elected Lieutenant-Governor on the McEnery ticket in 1872. The movement, which began in Red River Parish, spread throughout the State, and on Sept. 14 Penn issued a proclamation, as acting Governor of the State, calling out the Militia for the purpose of driving the usurpers from the State. Penn's force at once took possession of the State-house, police stations, and arsenals in the city of New-Orleans. On the next day the President issued a proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days. The disorder was suppressed, but threatening to break out again Gen. Sheridan was directed, on the 24th of December, to visit Louisiana and the other States in which similar outbreaks were feared, and ascertain the condition of affairs. If he should find it necessary to assume command of the Military Division of the South, or any part of it, he was authorized to do so. Jan. 4, 1875, Sheridan telegraphed that such a condition of lawlessness and insecurity existed that he had that night assumed command of the Department of the Gulf. The next day he sent his famous dispatch suggesting that Congress declare the White Leagues "banditti." Jan. 6, Gen. Belknap telegraphed Sheridan that "the President and all of us" approved his course. On the 13th the President sent a special Message to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, reciting what had been done, and asking that such action be taken by Congress as to leave his duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana. Shortly after, a special committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, W. P. Frye, Charles Foster, Clarkson N. Potter, William Walter Phelps, and Samuel S. Marshall, visited the State, and through their instrumentality, what is known as the "Wheeler adjustment" was adopted. The Assembly resolved not to disturb the Kellogg government, or to impeach the Governor for any past acts, and the members of the Legislature of both parties agreed to submit their claims to the arbitration of the members of the committee. The arbitrators made their award on the 13th of March, and the troubled waters of Louisiana politics once more subsided.

In April, 1874, a similar controversy occurred in Arkansas between Elisha Baxter and Joseph Brooks, each claiming to have been elected Governor. The commanding officer at Little Rock was instructed to take no part in the political controversy, unless it should be necessary to prevent bloodshed. Disorder and anarchy prevailed for some weeks, until finally, on May 15, the President acting on an opinion of Attorney General Williams, issued a proclamation recognizing Baxter, and commanding those resisting his authority to disperse.

These are the principal cases in which President Grant has taken an active part in the suppression of disorders in the South. Minor details and events, not illustrating the President's own policy, have purposely been omitted. Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, on two occasions—in July, 1874, and September, 1875—made informal requests for assistance, but they were not put in official form or acted upon by the General Government, and in the Winter of 1875-6, the Governor, being threatened with impeachment, resigned. Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, and Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, both made requests for troops in September, 1874, and were both denied.

In his Message of December, 1871, the President recommended that as more than six years had elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other, the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment should be removed. In May, 1872, an act was passed removing the disabilities "from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers of the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States." In his Message of December, 1873, President Grant renewed his previous recommendation to Congress for general amnesty. A bill with that object passed the House on the 5th of that month, but failed in the Senate. A similar bill was introduced in the House in December, 1875, but was defeated mainly through the opposition of Mr. Blaine, who desired to have Jefferson Davis excluded from the benefits of the measure.

In March, 1875, was passed the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, which in one and another form had been pending for years, giving to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States the right to the full and equal enjoyments of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres, and other places of amusement. The act was promptly approved by Gen. Grant.

Reviewing the general course of the Southern policy of Gen. Grant, it appears that it has been fully abreast of the general sentiment of the party, and that while free from any trace of bitterness toward the South, it has shown a proper regard for the rights of the freedmen and for the protection of loyal white men. It has been both firm and conciliatory. In the cases where he has been most censured, as in the support of the Kellogg government, he has acted with evident reluctance and has kept within the forms of the law, reporting his action to Congress and asking to have his course marked out by law. In his treatment of the Southern question he has fully kept the promise made in his first inaugural to have no policy to enforce against the will of the people. His regard for law and for public opinion has been rendered all the more conspicuous by the fact that all of his previous public experience had been exclusively military. The weakest point in his Southern policy has been the character of his civil appointments in that section. But his task was a difficult one. He had either to make his appointments on the recommendation of the Congressmen from each section, and so confine his appointments to the so-called "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags," or to run the risk of alienating his party and destroying his own power by appointing native Southerners not in sympathy with the policy of the Administration. Better men might doubtless have been got even from the first mentioned classes, but the latter course would have been dangerous, if not ruinous, in the state of feeling prevailing in the North.

THE INDIANS.

In the first year of President Grant's administration he adopted what has been termed the "peace policy" in the treatment of the Indian tribes. He gave the management of some of the reservations to the Society of Friends, and permitted them to select the Agents. For Superintendents and Agents not on reservations officers of the Army were detailed, in the belief that they would have a deeper interest in preserving harmony with the Indians, and be more faithful in the discharge of their duty, than civilian Agents. In 1869 a Board of Indian Commissioners was constituted, to superintend disbursements and inspect supplies. Its duties were afterward enlarged. The act reducing the Army having rendered Army officers ineligible for civil positions, the President, in the ensuing year, adopted the policy of intrusting the agencies to such religious denominations as had established missionaries among the Indians, allowing them to select their own Agents, subject to the approval and supervision of the Executive. The policy has since been continued, with favorable results. Although it has not succeeded in correcting all the abuses of the Indian service, or in preventing occasional forays and outrages by the Indians, the President is entitled to the credit of having made a conscientious effort toward the honest and humane treatment of the unfortunate red man.

SUMMARY.

From this hasty sketch of Gen. Grant's career as President, no one can fail to draw the conclusion that he has been uniformly actuated by honest and patriotic motives. The defects of his administration have been due rather to inexperience in civil administration than to wrong-headedness. In no instance has he permitted himself to remain long in opposition to the clearly expressed will of the people. His worst mistakes have been made in the matter of appointments; but these have been due more to honest errors of judgment or to the influence of bad advisers, than to any improper intention of his own. He has found himself in the meshes of an evil system, which were too strong to be broken except by a moral Hercules. A certain coarseness of taste has permitted him to tolerate some unworthy associates without discovering their unworthiness when it was apparent to all the world. His good name has never been tarnished by even the breath of just suspicion of dishonest motives or acts, even in the fiercest heat of partisan fury. The lustre of his military record will doubtless far outshine that of his civil career, but his administration will take a respectable rank, and his name will never be classed among the weak or corrupt rulers of the Republic.

THE COUNTING DEBATES.

OCCASIONAL WASHINGTON NOTES.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION AND THE LEGAL FORCES ENGAGED—EFFECT OF THE OREGON EXPOSURES ON PROMINENT DEMOCRATS—MISFORTUNES OF POOR MR. HEWITT—HIS WILD AND RANDOM STRIKES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1877.

I heard the speeches of Mr. Evarts and Stanley Mathews before the Commission on last Thursday, also the closing argument of Mr. Mezrick. Mr. Mathews is a very fine specimen of vigorous and healthy manhood. He radiates vitality and strength. His voice is rich and deep and clear, with nothing of a stage or stump tone about it. It rings through that old Senate Chamber as though it were the echo of some one of the grand old voices. In strong contrast to him physically is his colleague, Mr. Evarts, whose life seems centred more and more in his great brain; whose strong, serious, clear-cut Roman face seems every year more sharply chiseled by thought, to have grown more pallid under the midnight lamp. Tall as he is, he sinks spent and languid, almost out of sight, in his high-backed chair, collapses in a Grandfather Smallweed sort of a way. But his legal senses are preternaturally awake and alert. He is ready on the instant to throw cushions at any "brimstone chatterer" on the other side. Mr. Dawes who sat near him that morning, also has a way of going into profound retirement of arm-chair. To the right of Mr. Evarts sat Mr. Shellabarger—a man with a strong head, and an earnest thoughtful look. To the left were the Democratic counsel, Green and Hoadly, men of mark, with shrewd, intent faces. The latter has a deep, impressive voice, and a manner severe and somewhat dry, especially in examining witn

THE GREENLAND COLONY.

PROJECTS FOR POLAR EXPLORATION

LIEUT. WEYPRECHT'S PLAN—CAPT. HOWGATE AND HIS PROPOSED EXPEDITION—METHODS OF DISCOVERY—COST OF THE ENTERPRISE—CHARACTER OF THE LEADER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The newly projected exploration of the north polar regions, to be organized on a more or less permanent basis, seems to be receiving general favor among the scientists, and has a probable chance for a sufficient appropriation in the next Congress.

The idea of an exploration colony has previously been advocated, the original suggestion coming from Dr. Hayes, occurring to him and recorded in his journal, when leaving Port Foulke after the Winter of 1860 and 1861, and published in his volume, *The Open Polar Sea*, in 1867. The port chosen by him for the station of the colony, to be used as the base of operations, was the one just referred to, the most available locality in his time, and is about 3° 45' to the southward of the locality designated for the present enterprise. Dr. Hayes says:

"I have shown that men may subsist themselves in Smith's Sound independent of support from home. That a self-sustaining colony may be established at Port Foulke, and be made the basis of an extended exploration; and now having proved this much, I shall return to Boston, repair the schooner, get a small steamer, and come back as early next Spring as I can. The schooner I will leave at Port Foulke; and, remaining there only long enough to see the machinery set in motion for hunting, the boats, collecting of the Esquimaux, and establishing the discipline of the colony, I will seek Cape Isabella, and thence steam northward by the route already designated. If I cannot reach the open sea in one season, I may the next; in any event, I shall always have at Port Foulke a proficiency enough of food and furs and a vessel to carry them to Cape Isabella, upon which I may fall back, and if I need dogs, they will be reared at the colony in any numbers that may be required."

Lieut. Weyprecht, (not Payer, as stated by recent writers,) of the Austrian Navy, the nautical commander of the recent Austrian expedition, proposed a plan on a more extensive scale than that of Dr. Hayes. He devised a system of meteorological stations around the pole, in a high latitude, in order to make physical observations for discovering the laws which regulate the extent and accumulation of the ice-covering of the Arctic Seas. He also proposed that all favorable opportunities and seasons be made available for advances northward from these stations to whatever latitude practicable. Capt. H. W. Howgate reproposes a plan, in most particulars similar to that of Dr. Hayes, and has published a pamphlet of 40 pages addressed to Congress, asking their favorable perusal of his arguments in its favor. It contains a general statement of the branches of scientific knowledge to be benefited by investigations made in these regions, which have been very fully and ably discussed by Lieut. Weyprecht at the annual meeting of the German naturalists in 1875. Then follows a brief résumé of the efforts of the De Haven, Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, Capt. Hall, and Capt. Nares expeditions, brought into the pamphlet more especially to show the necessary faults of such long voyages, as the former expeditions have made from their starting point, before entering the immediate field of work. The causes of failure he enumerates, and proceeds to discuss the severity of seasons, the loss of time, and the hardships endured between the starting points and the proximate regions to the field of discovery, lack of anti-scorbutics, lack of proper discipline, the failure to employ Esquimaux guides, no perfect means of communication between different parties, and, most important, entire dependence on their vessels. The colonization plan is then discussed, of which the main features are: A party of 50 or more men regularly mustered into the United States Army; the officers to be commissioned officers of the United States Army; an astronomer and two naturalists; one or two members of the regular force to be selected with reference to their ability in meteorological observation and telegraphic communication; skillful surgeons with supplies of medicines; a number of Esquimaux to be added to the party, and an ample number of Esquimaux dogs. Provisions are to be stored for three years, though an annual visit from the United States is suggested as desirable. A coal seam, found at Discovery Harbor, is expected to supply fuel for this station; a strong portable building is to be carried up on shipboard; two miles of copper wire to establish telegraphic communication with desirable points, and, of course, full sets of instruments and equipage, to make the parties efficient and convenient in all that pertains to the work of the expedition.

The plan of exploration suggested is a sledge journey arranged in eight stages, 50 miles apart, between the base of operations and the pole. Eight sledges loaded with provisions, it is proposed, are to start; a portion of the provisions is to be cached at the first station, and the sledge sent back; the second sledge to leave its surplus at the second station, and then return, and following out thus plan, only one sledge, with 10 or more explorers, will continue throughout the journey, make the necessary observations, and return. The caches would be visited on the return route, and provisions taken as needed. The very necessary element for the success of this plan is referred to, or inferred, a closed season, with a continuous sheet of ice that should remain stationary throughout the period of the journey. It may be remarked here that later observations have indicated strongly that Greenland is an island, and proved that the shore-line, from the opposite side of Robeson Channel, trends westward, before reaching 83° 30'. Lieut. Aldrich, of Capt. Nares' expedition, followed the north shore-line of Grant Land 225 miles westward, finding only a few points crossing the eighty-third parallel. Markham's journey northward to 83° 20' 26" was on sea-ice, and discovered no land to the northward. So that, though the evidences seem to indicate this to be the Polar Sea, the open waters so firmly believed in have not yet been reached. Still, few explorers will credit the probability of a wide sea with permanent, stationary ice, whose fixedness is to be relied upon for establishment of stations, caches, or, even a sledge route for extended distances.

International co-operation is referred to, but not discussed, save as in reference to projected, independent voyages by other nations. The sum asked for is $50,000, an inconsiderable amount, and it is to be remarked that American expeditions have been made at figures remarkably low, compared with those of other countries. Several letters from scientific associations, physicists, and explorers, indorsing in general terms the plan proposed, fill out the remaining pages. That the United States should complete the discoveries possible to be made, and of which her efforts have already achieved so much, is a desirable aim to the minds of all interested in the American progress in the sciences. As the amount required to carry out the project is no small, the enterprise deserves general favor.

The plan of a colony, as a base of operations, whether the final results are to be reached by sledge journeys, boat journeys, or steamers, seems to be the most feasible of all attempts. The question arises, however, would not some organized international effort, as suggested by Weyprecht, be the best plan; the nations taking part establishing a circum-polar series of stations, and making efforts, on different meridians, to accomplish the desired results. The six practicable passages enumerated by Petermann could all be essayed and their facilities for advance at different seasons tested. Of one thing there should be no uncertainty, that the utmost achievement in scientific results should be insured by the organization of the party. The consideration of deficiencies in the management of any previous party may result in errors in the opposite extremes. For instance, the stress laid upon the necessity of a firm discipline, of which the lack in former expeditions has been rather exceptional, all important as it is, cannot overbalance the necessity for the highest ability in the specialties of astronomy, physical and natural history it is possible to obtain. The mere arrival at the pole is not at all the object in view; it is not a mere military movement of a body of men between two stations; if it was, a party of Esquimaux might accomplish it. The effort once carried through it is possible the difficulties will be found so excessive, that no subsequent attempt will be made for many generations, or, until the advancement in the sciences shall make observations necessary in directions which their present state does not indicate. The main purpose of the correct completion of the map, the study of astronomy, geodesy, physics, mineralogy, and natural history, should be insisted upon, in the organization and working of the expedition.

The comfort, hopefulness, and fraternal ambition in a common cause, by all interested, it is to be remembered, has much to do with the general health, absence of scenery, and the general efficiency of the party. It is questionable whether the routine discipline and extreme subordination of ordinary army practice is calculated to sustain this. Efficient discipline has been derived, without losing sight of the advantages of organized authority, from a willingness to admit the self-respect due to all members of the organization, and the common high purpose and the honor to be derived in the objects striven for.

The character of the man chosen as the leader of the party should have most especial relation to his enthusiasm and energy in the object of the enterprise, and, too, in Capt. Howgate's words, "coolness of temper, firmness of rule, persistency of purpose, and a well-balanced mind fertile in resources and expedients;" let us add that tact and ability to command respect and regard, which arises not so much from organized discipline as from a generous manliness, which carries associates and subordinates into strong sympathy with the purposes and plans of the leader, and of which we have good examples in the late Robert Kennicott, the Alaskan explorer; the late Prof. Bache, of the Coast Survey, and Prof. Baird.

Previous experience has proved of much consequence in the ability for enduring the hardships and sustaining the energies through the peculiar vicissitudes of Arctic travel, and some of the party, not in the more subordinate positions, should be selected for this reason.

The locality chosen for the colony, in the vicinity of Discovery Harbor, about latitude 81° 44', is without doubt as favorable a one as can be found. Its proximity to the pole, its sheltered situation, the presence of coal, and the abundance of musk oxen found by the officers of the Discovery make it not only a favorable point of departure for expeditions, but will render the colony as near self-sustaining as can be expected in that region.

GEOGRAPHER.

THE SENATE.

COMPLETE LIST OF ITS MEMBERS—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF SEVEN.

President Grant has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in executive session at noon on Monday next. The list of its members is given below, showing that it will be composed of 41 Republicans and 34 Democrats, there being one vacancy owing to the failure of the Legislature of Louisiana to elect. The seat of Mr. Corbin, of South Carolina, will be contested by Matthew C. Butler, Democrat, and James B. Eustis, Democrat, will probably lay claim to the vacant seat from Louisiana. In the following list the names of Republicans are printed in roman and of Democrats in italics:

	Term ends.		Term ends.
ALABAMA.		**MISSISSIPPI.**	
George E. Spencer	1879	Branch K. Bruce	1881
John T. Morgan	1883	*Lucius Q. C. Lamar*	1883
ARKANSAS.		**MISSOURI.**	
Stephen W. Dorsey	1879	*Lewis V. Bogy*	1879
Augustus H. Garland	1883	*Francis M. Cockrell*	1881
CALIFORNIA.		**NEBRASKA.**	
Aaron A. Sargent	1879	Algernon S. Paddock	1881
Newton Booth	1881	Alvin Saunders	1883
COLORADO.		**NEVADA.**	
Jerome B. Chaffee	1879	John P. Jones	1879
Henry M. Teller	1883	William Sharon	1881
CONNECTICUT.		**NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**	
William H. Barnum	1879	Balnb'dge Wadleigh	1879
William W. Eaton	1881	Edward H. Rollins	1883
DELAWARE.		**NEW-JERSEY.**	
Thomas F. Bayard	1881	*Theo. F. Randolph*	1881
Eli Saulsbury	1883	*John R. McPherson*	1883
FLORIDA.		**NEW-YORK.**	
Simon B. Conover	1879	Roscoe Conkling	1879
Charles W. Jones	1881	*Francis Kernan*	1881
GEORGIA.		**NORTH CAROLINA.**	
John B. Gordon	1879	*Aug. S. Merrimon*	1879
Benjamin H. Hill	1883	*Matt W. Ransom*	1883
ILLINOIS.		**OHIO.**	
Richard J. Oglesby	1879	John Sherman	1879
David Davis	1883	*Allen G. Thurman*	1881
INDIANA.		**OREGON.**	
Oliver P. Morton	1879	John H. Mitchell	1879
Joseph E. McDonald	1881	*Lafayette S. Grover*	1883
IOWA.		**PENNSYLVANIA.**	
William B. Allison	1879	Simon Cameron	1879
Samuel J. Kirkwood	1883	*William A. Wallace*	1881
KANSAS.		**RHODE ISLAND.**	
John J. Ingalls	1879	Ambrose E. Burnside	1881
Preston B. Plumb	1883	Henry B. Anthony	1883
KENTUCKY.		**SOUTH CAROLINA.**	
Thomas C. Mc'reery	1879	John J. Patterson	1879
James B. Beck	1883	David T. Corbin	1883
LOUISIANA.		**TENNESSEE.**	
Vacancy	1879	*James E. Bailey*	1881
William P. Kellogg	1883	*Isham G. Harris*	1883
MAINE.		**TEXAS.**	
Hannibal Hamlin	1879	*Samuel B. Maxey*	1881
James G. Blaine	1883	*Richard Coke*	1883
MARYLAND.		**VERMONT.**	
George R. Dennis	1879	Justin S. Morrill	1879
Wm. Pinckney Whyte	1881	George F. Edmunds	1881
MASSACHUSETTS.		**VIRGINIA.**	
Henry L. Dawes	1881	*Robert E. Withers*	1881
George F. Hoar	1883	*John W. Johnston*	1883
MICHIGAN.		**WEST VIRGINIA.**	
Isaac P. Christiancy	1881	*Frank Hereford*	1881
Thomas W. Ferry	1883	*Henry G. Davis*	1883
MINNESOTA.		**WISCONSIN.**	
Sam'l J. R. McMillan	1881	Timothy O. Howe	1879
William Windom	1883	Angus Cameron	1881

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At an early hour this morning the box factory of Taylor & Smith, No. 98 Norfolk-street, was discovered to be on fire, and despite the efforts of the Fire Department to extinguish the flames, was almost completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The lager beer saloon of Michael Drum, No. 96 Norfolk-street, was damaged to the extent of $1,000, and a Jewish meeting-room of the congregation Bath Neman was slightly damaged by water.

A fire at Malone, N. Y., Thursday night, burned the brick block occupied by Whipple & Huntington, furniture dealers; Dudly & Foil, hardware, and the Leland Hotel, with three saloons and two dwellings. The loss on the buildings is $18,000 and on stock $3,000; insurance on buildings, $10,000: on stock, $9,000. Most of the stock was saved.

The Anglo-American Hotel, at Mount Forest, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000.

A MURDERER HANGED.

AUBURN, March 2.—Leonard Howard, alias Edward Thomas, a native of Hartford, Conn., was executed in the corridor of the County Jail at 10:35 o'clock this morning, under direction of Sheriff Sanders. Thomas killed a convict, named Sheffield, in Auburn Prison, in June, 1875. He was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to death, but a new hearing was granted, and an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which sustained the former judgment. The prisoner died from suffocation, and owing to bungling in the work, his neck was not broken. In 20 minutes he was pronounced dead. Thomas was but little moved. The *Advertiser* last night contained a long account of his life, showing that Thomas was a desperate character. Before the black cap was adjusted he made a short address, taking back the former statement that the fatal blow was given in self-defense, saying that he only meant to wound Sheffield. He was for a long time a resident of New-York City.

TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Julius Lovy shot his wife three times, and then placing the pistol to his right temple fired, killing himself instantly. His wife was shot twice in the right shoulder, and through the left lung, near the heart, which will probably result fatally. The parties had been married but a few weeks, and suit for divorce had been instituted by Lovy. The quarrel to-day grew out of a dispute about property. Each had children by former marriages.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT TARRYTOWN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 2.—A special dispatch to the *Eagle*, from Tarrytown, says that James B. Blakeman, of that village, was assaulted last night by highwaymen and robbed of $200. Blakeman will probably die from the injuries he received.

A TROTTING RACE POSTPONED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The race between Occident and Bodine, which was to have come off at Sacramento to-morrow, has been postponed until the 9th inst., on account of rain.

THE CROPS IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the crop prospect is unusually flattering throughout the State. The area of snow is greatly increased over that of any previous year.

PHOTOGRAPHS AS LEGAL EVIDENCE.

CONCORD, March 2.—In the Lapage trial today, the court overruled the objection of the defense to the introduction of photographs of corpuscles of human and animal blood by the prosecution in illustration of expert testimony.

CANAL CASES POSTPONED.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Denison canal case has been adjourned to the 29th of March.

DROWNED WHILE SAVING HIS BOYS.

BATAVIA, March 2.—This afternoon, while a German named Nast and his two little boys were drawing wood with a hand sled on Tonawanda Creek, the boys broke through the ice. After a desperate struggle Nast saved the boys, but was himself drowned. He leaves a large family.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA.

GOV. PACKARD'S DISPATCH TO PRESIDENT GRANT—HE ASKS THE SUPPORT OF THE MILITARY—THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY—HE DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following was received to-day:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.

To the President:

Statements are authoritatively made here that you have announced your purpose to withdraw the United States forces from the various positions in which they have been assigned in the interest of peace, the public weal in this city and State, so soon as the Electoral vote shall have been declared. It is further stated that assurances have been given on the part of Nicholls and his supporters, who may state, are identically the same organization under the name of the White League that rose in insurrection against the State Government in 1874, and were suppressed by your orders. That if the support of the United States troops be withdrawn, the Government of which I am the head would disintegrate, and Nicholls be installed without violence and bloodshed. It is currently reported and believed here on the other hand, that the White League are under orders to attack the State-house, and will attack it as soon as the soldiers are withdrawn from the city, their purpose being by the annihilation of the officers of this Government, to leave no Republican State for your successor's recognition. The validity of my title as Governor having been passed upon by the only tribunal known to the State laws, and being now confirmed by the decision of the national tribunal I deem it my duty to maintain the Government by all means in my command.

I therefore most respectfully but urgently request to be informed whether any change be contemplated by you in the orders heretofore given to Gen. Augur, commanding this department, in order that I may be able to take such measures as circumstances and my duty as Chief Executive of the State may seem to require; and I again most respectfully request at your hands the recognition of the legal State Government.

S. B. PACKARD.

The following telegrams have just been furnished by the War Department:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1877—12:22 P. M.

To Gen. U. S. Augur, Commanding Department of New-Orleans:

The following dispatch has gone to Gov. Packard, and is hereby sent you for your government and information.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.

To Gov. S. B. Packard, New-Orleans, La.:

In answer to your dispatch of this date, the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of the State Government in Louisiana by the use of the military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail, but under the remaining days of his official life they will not be used to establish or pull down other claimants for the control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

C. C. SNIFFEN,
Secretary.

A PROCLAMATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—The barricades at the State House have been strengthened, and 15 days' rations taken in. The President's dispatch to Gov. Packard in regard to the use of troops gives satisfaction to the conservatives. The city is quiet, and there has been no unusual excitement. The following proclamation has been issued:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.

To the People of Louisiana:

I congratulate you upon your law-abiding conduct during the past months of unprecedented anxiety and trial. The history of that period so far as you are concerned has been but a steady exhibition of the highest civic virtues. The situation of your affairs at this moment demands more than ever the exercise of combined firmness, moderation, and devotion to principle. We now have assurance that our great commonwealth is about to resume her rightful position in the Union of States and in the control of her own internal affairs. You must, therefore, continue to maintain public peace, restrain from all violence, and submit to those who are charged with the duties of government and responsibility of enforcing the laws. In the future history of our State let us recognize and respect the fact that all classes and race distinctions before the law are and shall remain abolished. That your honorably second each citizen, without any distinction, the full measure of his rights and equal benefit and protection of law to the end that all under the blessing of God may contribute to bring about an era of good feeling, peace, and prosperity. Now, therefore I, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, enjoining upon all persons the maintenance of of peace, observance of the law, and a proper regard for the rights of all persons, and I recommend the cultivation of good feeling and a spirit of harmony among all classes.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

An extra *Republican* publishes the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, March 2—4:45 P. M.

To Gov. S. B. Packard, New-Orleans:

In company with United States Senators Howe and Logan and others, I have just left three members of the Cabinet, all of whom stated that the President's message to you to-day in no manner changes, modifies, or affects the *status quo*. Any aggressive course taken by the Nicholls element will be promptly arrested. Burke and others teased the President to give Nicholls greater margin, but wholly failed. As we look it was a maintenance of the *status quo* at President Hayes' accession. This we have. Hon. W. H. Hunt accompanied the President-elect thither from Ohio, and authorizes me to say to you that Gov. Hayes unqualifiedly states that he has given nobody warrant to indicate what will be his policy toward Louisiana. Do not permit your friends to feel any disquietude because Nicholls' agents here dispatch empty reticions by the yard. A member of the Cabinet said to me a few moments ago President Hayes would impeach his own title were he to refuse Gov. Packard's recognition. This is the view of all leading Democrats, and even Montgomery Blair editorially admits it.

J. G. R. PITKIN, United States Marshal.

The military authorities are reticent regarding the effect of the President's message to Packard. It is, however, raises the *status quo*, and Nicholls' partisans claim it will enable them to fully organize their Government throughout the State. The troops remain as at present. Mr. Nicholls is reported dangerously ill. No one is allowed to see him except his attendants.

THE GERMANS JUBILANT.

ENTHUSIASTIC INDORSEMENT OF THE ACTION OF THE TRIBUNAL—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS OF A CONGRATULATORY CHARACTER—A GRAND MASS MEETING TO BE HELD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last evening at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, Chairman of the committee, presiding, to take action in reference to the election of Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes and Hon. William A. Wheeler to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, respectively, of the United States. The following resolutions, presented by the Chairman, were unanimously adopted, amid tremendous cheering:

Resolved, That the official announcement this morning of the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President and William A. Wheeler as Vice President of the United States crystallizes the form of law to the victory gained on the 7th of last November for liberty, justice, and union, and heralds to the country the promise of peace and the revival of in dustry.

Resolved, That the German voters of the country, to whom the Republican Party is especially indebted for carrying the States of Ohio and Wisconsin for our candidates, will unanimously support President Hayes in carrying out the measures promised by him in his letter of acceptance.

Resolved, That while the revolutionary proceedings of the Democrats in Congress who attempted to annul the judgment of the Tribunal of arbitration created by their votes are severely condemned, the action of the Democrats who aided the Republican members of Congress in completing the electoral count is heartily approved.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the following telegram was read, and was unanimously ordered to be sent to Washington:

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1877.

Hon. R. B. Hayes, President-elect, Washington, D. C.:

The New-York German Republican Committee, now in session congratulate you on the ratification of your election, and the people on the prospect of peace and union. A. J. DITTENHOEFER, President.

Speeches of a congratulatory character were made by Judge Dittenhoefer, Prof. L. Weil, Dr. Herman Muhr, Morris Friedsam, and others, and the following committee was appointed to represent the Central Committee at the inauguration of President Hayes, and to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting of German Republicans in this City to properly celebrate the event: Dr. Louis Naumann, Emil A. Kiehe, Morris Friedsam, William Mayer, Herman Canter, William V. Weber, George Von Schaick, and Gustav Beyerli.

CONSPIRACY AND MURDER.

TERRE HAUTE, March 2.—All the persons arrested for complicity in the Vandalia Railroad tragedy at Long Point were to-day indicted by the Grand Jury of Cumberland County, Ill., for conspiracy and murder. Their names are Charles St. Clair, Jennie Osgood, William Carr, Bud Shoemaker, and Alexander and Samuel Coauthorn, all of this place. They will be tried in Lake.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....March 2.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the credentials of L. F. Grover, Senator-elect from Oregon, and M. C. Butler, pretending to be a Senator from South Carolina, were filed. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of President Hayes on the 5th inst. The conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Conference Committees on the Post Office and Naval Appropriation bills failed to agree, and new conferences were ordered. The Sundry Civil bill was reported with amendments. The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was agreed to. A recess until 8 P. M. was taken. The Conference Committee on the Post Office bill reported their failure to agree. The Sundry Civil bill was called up, and the Appropriation Committee's amendments agreed to.

The malcontent Democrats in the House, on reassembling to-day, manifested a disposition to impede legislation by demanding the reading of the journal, and when this could not be accomplished, declined to vote, leaving the House without a quorum, and thus forcing a call of the House, when the reading of the journal was dispensed with. The conference reports on the Deficiency and the Military Academy Appropriation bills were agreed to. The Army Appropriation bill was passed under suspension of the rules. It contains provisions for reducing the Army, and prohibitions against the use of the Army in sustaining the Government of any State, and particularly of Louisiana and South Carolina, until these Governments are recognized by Congress. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was rejected. The House took a recess until evening, when Mr. Glover attempted to have his real estate pool report, containing an underhanded attack on Gen. Garfield, printed, but the House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. Field reported from the Committee on Privileges a bill authorizing *quo warranto* proceedings to try claims to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, upon which the previous question was voted, and the bill rejected by 66 yeas to 99 nays. Another conference report on the Post Office bill was made, showing still divergent views between the houses. Both houses were in session till a late hour.

SENATE.

On assembling at 12 o'clock the Chair laid before the Senate a Message from the President of the United States, returning without his approval the Senate bill to extend the letters patent of Edward A. Leland for an improvement in paint cans, and suggesting certain amendments thereto.

NO PUBLIC BUILDING REQUIRED AT ROCHESTER.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported adversely on the House resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the necessity of a public building at Rochester, N. Y., and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

GRAPE OR FRUIT BRANDY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill relating to the production of grape brandy, as a substitute for the House bill relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish frauds connected with the same, and it was passed.

GROVER'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, presented the credentials of L. F. Grover, elected United States Senator from the State of Oregon for six years from March 4, 1877. Read and placed on file.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the Sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which made the investigation in regard to the late election in Louisiana, submitted the portion of the report of the committee now finished, and moved that it be printed. So ordered.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, was granted permission to file and have printed the views of the minority, consisting of himself and the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. McDonald.]

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a resolution authorizing the President pro tem. of the Senate to appoint a committee of five Senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States on the 5th of March, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Morrill, Howe, and McDonald were appointed such committee. Mr. McDonald afterward asked to be excused, and Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, was appointed in his place.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to. In submitting his report Mr. Sargent said that the principal points of difference between the two houses of Congress were the items relating to deficiencies for the Department of Justice and to the pay of the Navy. In regard to the first-named item the letters from the Attorney-General would show that $1,200,000 would be required to conclude the business of the Department of Justice now on hand. He [Mr. Sargent] had no doubt that the expenditures last year were somewhat increased by the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals in cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants to supervise the elections; but taking all that into consideration, the expenditures last year were less than heretofore. The bill as agreed upon in conference allowed only $300,000 for the Department of Justice. The Senate conferees felt that it was best to accept that amount, but he believed some future Congress must provide the deficiency. The courts might be closed on account of the want of money, and it was unfortunate that the two houses differed so widely on this item. In regard to the pay of the Navy, $1,150,000 were appropriated, but it was not enough, and he felt sure there would be another deficiency of $400,000 to make good, as the pay of officers and men of the Navy was fixed by law, and no provision had been made for reducing the number or compensation.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Conference Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the bill, and that a new conference be asked. So ordered. In submitting the report Mr. West said the committee had agreed upon all the amendments except those relating to railroad transportation and to the China and Japan and Brazilian mail subsidies. The Senate increased the appropriation for the transportation of the mails by railroad from $9,000,000 to $9,600,000. The Senate conferees were willing to reduce that amount, but the House conferees would not agree to any increase. The Senate appropriated $500,000 for the China and Japan subsidy, and a like amount for the Brazilian mail subsidy. The conferees on the part of the Senate were willing to reduce the amount to $300,000 for each line, but that was not acceptable to the House conferees.

A number of private and other bills were called up and passed.

"HAMBURG MASSACRE" BUTLER.

Mr. RANSOM, of North Carolina, presented the credentials of M. C. Butler as United States Senator from the State of South Carolina for six years from March 4, 1877. They were signed by Wade Hampton, as Governor, and had the seal of the State attached. They were read and placed on file.

THE SILVER COMMISSION.

Mr. JONES, from the special committee appointed to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, causes thereof, &c., commonly known as the Silver Commission, submitted the report of the commission, and it was ordered that it be printed.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, a member of the commission, submitted a minority report signed by himself, and also one signed by Prof. Francis Bowen, one of the experts appointed by the commission, and it was ordered that they be printed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the bill and ask for a new conference. So ordered.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, called up the House concurrent resolution to print 300,000 copies of the agricultural report for the year 1876, and it was passed.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-night, after recess.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution to print 500 extra copies of the proceedings before the Electoral Commission. Agreed to.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling at 8 o'clock Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, called up the Senate bill to extend the letters patent of Henry Voelter for improvements in reducing wood to paper pulp. Passed. He also called up the House bill to amend the statutes in relation to damages for infringement of patents. After discussion it was indefinitely postponed.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Conference Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill, submitted a report similar to that submitted by him this morning, that the committee had agreed to all the amendments except in regard to the appropriation for mail transportation by railroad and the subsidies for the China and Japan and Brazilian mail service; upon these amendments the committee had been able to agree. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments in regard to those subjects, and asked for a further conference with the House. Agreed to, and Messrs. West, Dorsey, and Bogy were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PROPOSED LIBRARY AND MUSEUM BUILDING.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for the condemnation of a certain parcel of land east of the Capitol for the Congressional Library and National Museum. In explanation of the bill he said it did not appropriate any money, but merely provided for the condemnation of the land now, and Congress could consider at the next session as to whether it would appropriate the money to purchase it. The property is located east of the Capitol, extends from E-street north to Fairest south, and from the eastern boundary of the Capitol Park to Second-street east. He asked for the present consideration of the bill, but after some discussion withdrew the request, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, called up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A large number of amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, among them the following: Providing that in the expenditure of the appropriations for public printing and binding made by the bill the Public Printer shall not pay any greater price than 55 cents per 1,000 ems for composition, and 46 cents per hour to printers and binders; and also, that all public documents already printed, or which have been ordered to be printed by the present Congress, shall pass through the mails free of postage under the frank of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, until the 1st of January next; appropriating $500,000 to pay on behalf of the United States, as a portion of the general expenses of the District of Columbia; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to advance to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia $75,000 for the support of the public schools of the District, said amount to be refunded out of the revenues of the District; increasing the appropriation for the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb from $40,000 to $69,594, and appropriating $5,000 for the care of the grounds; appropriating $243,000 for the improvement of the Capitol grounds in Washington, D. C.; increasing the appropriation for the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum in Washington, D. C., from $35,600 to $45,000; appropriating $250,000 for a fire-proof building adjoining the Smithsonian Institute for the use of the National Museum; $100,000 for continuation of the work upon the Sub-Treasury and Post Office at Boston, Mass.; $30,000 for completing the Custom-house at New-Orleans; increasing the appropriations for work upon the Philadelphia Post Office and Custom-house from $400,000 to $500,000, and the same for the Cincinnati Custom-house and Post Office; also increasing the appropriation from $400,000 to $500,000 for the Chicago Custom-house and Sub-Treasury; that for the Appraiser's stores at San Francisco Cal., from $50,000 to $100,000; and that for the St. Louis Court-house and Post Office, from $400,000 to $500,000; appropriating $50,000 for the Court-house and Post Office at Little Rock, Ark., and the same amount for a similar building at Memphis, Tenn.; $15,000 for a court-house and Post Office at Pensacola, Fla., and $8,000 for the District of Columbia jail building. The committee also reported amendments appropriating $100,000 for a fire-proof public building at Utica, N. Y., $50,000 for a public building at Topeka, Kan., and $50,000 for such building at Harrisburg, Penn.

The amendments of the committee were agreed to. Other amendments of the committee were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for light-house supplies from $50,000 to $60,000; for lighting and buoyage of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers from $25,000 to $50,000; for commencing the construction of a light-house on Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior, from $25,000 to $50,000.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, submitted an amendment.

The committee reported amendments appropriating $300,000 for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast; $200,000 for the survey of the western coast, and $50,000 for geodetic surveying, instead of $350,000 allowed by the House for the whole coast survey service, and they were agreed to.

The House of Representatives inserted a clause abolishing the office of Inspector of Merchandize at Toledo, Ohio, which the Senate Committee on Appropriations struck out, and the Senate concurred therein.

The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations continuing the board for testing iron, steel, and other materials and appropriating $40,000 therefor was agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to, as follows: Appropriating $1,000 for the employment of an additional Police force in the District of Columbia on Inauguration Day; $6,000 to purchase Archbold's fountain exhibited at the Philadelphia Exhibition; $90,000 to complete the Tiber Valley sewers in Washington, D. C.; $25,000 to pay the expenses of a commission of five skilled entomologists to report upon the depredations of the Rocky Mountain locusts in the Western States and Territories, and methods of preventing their recurrence; $2,400 to pay the expenses incurred by the two voluntary committees in obtaining copies of the evidence filed before the Returning Board of Louisiana; increasing the appropriation for the survey of the Mississippi River from $90,000 to $125,000; appropriating the necessary amount to pay all money that may hereafter become due and owing to James B. Eads for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River; increasing the appropriation for repairing and refurnishing the Executive Mansion from $17,000 to $30,000, and increasing the appropriation for the signal service from $300,000 to $350,000.

The House inserted a clause appropriating $375,000 to pay mail contractors for mail service performed in the Southern States during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, and the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment to strike out that clause. The question being on concurring in the amendment of the committee, a long debate ensued, at the end of which the amendment of the committee was disagreed to, and the clause of the House bill allowed to remain.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted an amendment appropriating $100,000 for work upon

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 2 P. M.—LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO (Italian Opera)—Miss Emma Abbott, Signor Brignoli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.—A MORNING CALL—MARRIED LIFE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger. Matinée. Sunday evening—CONCERT—Mr. Ole Bull, Mme. Essipoff.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING-HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. B. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA COULANGERE A DES ECUS (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—INSHAVOGUE—Mr. John T. Hinds. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL—At 2 P. M.—GRAND CONCERT.—Mr. Ole Bull, Mme. Annette Essipoff.

CLINTON HALL.—ITALY'S CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—DREAMING IOLANTHE AND OTHER STUDIES.

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NOTICE.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

As announced in our extra edition of yesterday, the election of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES as President and WILLIAM A. WHEELER as Vice President of the United States was formally declared in Joint Convention of the two houses at 4:10 yesterday morning. The bitter and excited feelings of the closing days of the canvass have given way to the pleasurable emotions with which the national capital is setting about the preparations for inaugurating the new President. A last and desperate attempt was made yesterday to disturb the prevailing confidence and serenity by the introduction in the House of a bill intended to facilitate *quo warranto* proceedings to test the title of President HAYES. Of course, the author of the measure is DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who has made a more infamous record in Congress than any man has ever succeeded in doing within the same space of time. The bill was promptly rejected, and the contagious good humor of the hour has communicated itself even to some of the Democrats who fought to the last on the side of revolution and anarchy.

The rejoicing at Washington finds its counterpart in a feeling of relief and satisfaction throughout the entire country. Whether this has received demonstrative expression or not, there can be no question about its intensity or its universal prevalence. We have every reason to believe that the announcement of the members of the Cabinet of President HAYES will serve to enhance the gratification with which the vast majority of the people regard the termination of the wrangle over the counting of the vote. The composition of the new Cabinet will give a key to the policy of President HAYES in regard to the most important of the public questions which will demand treatment at his hands, and it will doubtless be such as to gain for him the confidence of honest and dispassionate men of both parties.

President HAYES will have the question of civil service reform forced upon his attention at the very outset of his administration. No better illustration could be desired of the perversion of the civil service to the basest kind of partisan uses than in the changes which have just been effected in the New-York Custom-house and in other Federal offices in the State. We have nothing to say against the character of the newly-appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District, or of any of the other gentlemen whose names have been sent to the Senate, for Appraiser at New-York, Collector at Buffalo, and Pension Agent at Albany. But no one will venture to assert that they have been selected because of their peculiar fitness for the positions in question, or because of any lack of ability or fidelity on the part of the officers whom they will displace. The only explanation of these transactions is that the present incumbents of the positions had, somehow, lost the confidence of Mr. CONKLING, and that their successors are men whose personal fealty to the Senator is less open to doubt, and who possibly may be expected to do more effective service toward procuring the election of a State Senate favorable to the reelection of Mr. CONKLING next year.

These nominations are, therefore, not merely abuses of the power of appointment for partisan ends, but also for the personal and selfish ends of a man who virtually carries the Federal patronage of the State in his pocket. They challenge attention as among the last acts of an Administration which Senator CONKLING has always contrived to bend to his own personal wishes, and whose worst abuses he has steadily defended in return. They are an obvious infringement of the rights of the new Administration, and a rather insolent defiance of the principles and methods of appointment to the civil service to which that Administration stands committed. On one side we have the established practice that Republican Senators or Representatives shall dictate who shall be the Federal office-holders of their respective States; that honesty and fitness, or even party service, shall be subordinate considerations, and that the only indispensable requisite shall be whether the appointee is a good Conkling man or Cameron man, or a man identified with any of the other factions that happen to be supreme in any given State. On the other, there is the simple demand of public interest that a man shall have capacity and character enough to recommend him for the discharge of a certain class of duties. Between the two there is an absolute incompatibility, and the contest between the opposing forces which they represent cannot be long deferred.

There is some danger that one or two of the general appropriation bills will fail, and that an extra session of Congress will therefore become necessary. All of these bills have passed the House. Three of them—the Pension, the Indian, and the Consular appropriations—have become laws. The Senate will have sent to conference committees by noon to-day the following bills: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, the Military Academy, the Fortifications, the Army, the Navy, the Post Office, and the Sundry Civil Expenses. Of these, the bills making appropriations for the Army and for the postal service are most in danger. The first-named bill contains provisions reducing the strength of the Army, and forbidding the employment of troops for political purposes in certain Southern States. The Postal bill proposes subsidies for two steam-ship lines. The Senate refuses to pass the Army bill with the above-named objectionable clauses, and the House disagrees to the subsidies in the Postal bill. Unless some compromise is effected before Sunday noon, when the existence of the present Congress terminates, two great branches of the public service will be left without appropriations to carry them on, and a special session of the Forty-fifth Congress will be called by President HAYES.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The sketch we publish of the principal incidents in the administration of Gen. GRANT is probably that by which his friends will desire him to be judged. It is, on the whole, a creditable record. It accords to him what no man familiar with his character will desire to withhold, the reputation of one who, despite many errors of taste and judgment, has not himself been actuated by sordid motives or tainted in a manner reflecting upon his personal integrity.

The distrust in his own civil capacity which Gen. GRANT expressed in his Message at the opening of the session may have been the cause of some of his most serious blunders. As a soldier he was singularly modest. Without surrendering his independence of opinion, he paid due deference to the opinions of others, and while never allowing them to divert him from a fixed purpose, he was always willing to subject his reasons to their criticism. This frame of mind is that which Gen. GRANT would have us consider he carried into the Presidency. Of civil government he knew absolutely nothing. He was a great and successful soldier, and nothing else. His military record was the passport to popular favor, and there is nothing surprising in the fact that he started as the administrator of the Government with no other conception of his duties than that which he derived from military life. His natural diffidence was strangely mingled with the habit of authority, and he undertook all the responsibilities of power without any of the training which is essential to its wise exercise. He seems to have assumed that his glory as General would more than atone for his deficiencies as President. To this original mistake may, perhaps, be traced a curious combination of simplicity with arrogance—of reliance upon the counsel of those whom he considered friends with indifference to the suggestions of better men who had not acquired the same hold upon his confidence. He listened to counsel which he should have indignantly spurned. He formed alliances which entailed upon him disgrace. His misplaced devotion to personal friends exposed him to suspicion. And his impatience under candid criticism alienated from him Republican leaders who derived their strength from a sympathetic relationship with the just and generous impulses of their party.

There is no reflection upon the honor of Gen. GRANT in the remark that he was never in hearty accord with the party that twice elected him to the Presidency. He overrated the value of his name to the party, and assumed that the strength which his name imparted to it entitled him to mold its policy and set up or down its recognized leaders. The mistake might easily have been corrected had the party been less ready to acquiesce in an assumption not warranted by the circumstances of the time. His misconception of the situation could not have lasted had the party, as a party, been more faithful to its history and its mission. It yielded when it should have resisted; it submitted to dictation when it should have dictated. The consequence was that Gen. GRANT became accustomed to the idea that private friendships were the measure of official duty, and that the policy of the party which had made him its steward might be adapted to exigencies as determined by his personal caprice. The error was hardly less unfortunate for the President than for the party. Both have suffered from the vicious system which both have fostered. Gen. GRANT'S earlier impressions were unfavorable to the methods of the civil service, as they have grown under the demoralizing influences of partisanship. As a soldier he would not have dreamed of intrusting critical duties to one who presented nothing better than credentials signed by politicians. His common sense taught him the absurdity of acting on any other rule in dispensing civil patronage. One of his earliest appearances, therefore, was that of a civil service reformer. He did not long retain the character. He fell back upon Senators and others, when an erroneous interpretation of duty to one's friends led him into hasty entanglements. A reciprocal obligation at once sprung up. The Senators and others who had served him looked for service in return. They had stood by him when attacked, and they now relied upon him to sustain their individual interests in the dispensation of patronage. While, then, Gen. GRANT did not cease to avow a desire for civil service reform, he unconsciously became identified with its enemies. No progress was made in the work, simply because Gen. GRANT, under the operation of influences which a more discerning man would have resisted, became the instrument of the ambitious and corrupt men who were ever ready to applaud him, right or wrong. If Gen. GRANT is subjected to severe animadversion, the truth will almost invariably be found to be that he suffers for the sins of friends who have been the reverse of disinterested, and who have contrived to fasten upon the Republican Party an odium which should attach wholly to themselves.

The Southern question furnishes another illustration of the same state of things. Gen. GRANT'S own impulses have been right. Though a soldier, he has displayed no disposition to subordinate civil to military authority. His sense of justice has impelled him to uphold the rights of the freedmen, while his aversion to military interference with civil authority has rendered him reluctant to interfere with what may have seemed to be an expression of the local will. Hence the inconsistencies which have frequently marred his Southern policy. It has been capricious, inconsequential, and in its indecision unjust. In this respect Gen. GRANT has not been better or worse than the Republican Party. The misfortune for both has been that the most flagrant abuses of the civil service system have been developed in the management of Southern patronage, and in the latitude allowed to worthless occupants of Federal offices in the Southern States.

The moral of Gen. GRANT'S Presidential career is quite as applicable to the Republican Party as to himself. His mistakes are all traceable to a misconception of the responsibilities connected with the office. He has too often assumed that he had only his own preferences and purposes to consult, instead of the interests of the country he serves and of the party from which he derived his political strength. On the other hand, the damage done to the party under the various forms which are covered by the generic term "Grantism," is more correctly traceable to the party than to the President. The latter erred. The duty of the party was to save him from error, or to prevent its recurrence. It flattered when it should have firmly advised. It acquiesced when it should have remonstrated. It tolerated the growth of a system which it should have crushed at the outset. The experience, mortifying as it is, will not be wholly in vain if it impart to Republican Senators and Representatives a loftier estimate of their responsibility in shaping the policy of the Administration, and of the necessity of firmness and frankness in their dealings with the President. The Republican organization will not be what it ought to be until it looks beyond the exigencies of the moment. And it will not fulfill its duties toward the President until it tries his will by its best judgment, and refuses to barter its controlling power for the fleeting gains of official patronage.

WHAT THE COMMISSION HAS SETTLED.

There is an old adage which warns us not to speak ill of the bridge which has carried us safely over; but if the bridge is one which may be made a model for future structures, and if it has radical defects in its plan, it will do no harm to examine it carefully, and to see exactly what its strength and its weakness are, and to what they are due. The Electoral Commission has secured the President's office to the lawfully elected candidate by a title which no one can seriously dispute. In doing so it has declared certain important principles as governing the powers of Congress in respect of Presidential elections, which are unquestionably sound, and in these two facts lie all the good which can be traced to the law creating the Commission.

Whether there would have been any less complete submission to the authority of Mr. HAYES if he had been installed in office by the action of the President of the Senate in opening and declaring to the two houses the returns which have now been opened and declared with the sanction of the Commission, is, of course, a matter of opinion. We are convinced that the former process—as old as the Government, and as well sustained in the Constitution as any act of the two houses—would have given the office to Mr. HAYES with less violence of opposition, and with far less risk from its consequences, than we have just experienced. For the past week it has been the determined purpose of nearly half the Democrats in the House to prevent a count, and to plunge the country into the turmoil and uncertainty of another election. Their passions were aroused to the highest pitch by the feeling that a plan which they had relied on to give them the Presidency had failed. It is reasonable to suppose that they were more reckless than they would have been if their hopes had not been kindled by the creation of the Commission. On the other hand, if they had succeeded in preventing a count, there would have been no recourse except to a new election, which would have been less likely to settle anything than the one we have just completed. The practical advantages of the Commission, therefore, over the constitutional method which was open to the country before the Commission was invented, are not evident.

As to the principles on which it has acted and which it has fixed by its authority with great precision and distinctness, they are exactly those maintained by the advocates of the authority given to the President of the Senate by the Constitution. The Commission has declared that Congress possesses no power in respect of counting the Electoral vote except to enumerate the votes of those Electors who are certified to be elected by the Executive, according to the declaration of the canvassing authorities of each State. In Florida and Louisiana the conditions referred to were strictly fulfilled. In Oregon the certificate of the Executive was not in accordance with the canvass, and the canvass was taken as the actual and proper guide. It is plain that there is no recognition in the decisions of the Commission of any discretionary power in Congress. That body cannot penetrate to the process of appointment. It can only take the results as declared by the agents to whom the State has given the duty of ascertaining and proclaiming them. It cannot itself canvass an election, or question the modes of appointment determined by the State Legislatures. Congress, in joint session for the purpose of witnessing the counting of the Presidential vote, must, according to the Commission, lay aside its legislative functions and capacities, and proceed solely to register and declare the action sent up to the Federal Government by the States.

Touching the conditions fixed by the Constitution to the appointment of Electors, the declaration of the Commission is not equally clear. In the case of Florida it decided that Congress had power to investigate as to the eligibility of an Elector. In the case of Louisiana its decision embraced the question of eligibility to appointment, in case of vacancy under the State laws, by the acting members of the College of Electors. In the case of Oregon the decision had a similar scope. By inference, therefore, the Commission sanctioned the view that Congress has the power to take action with reference to the vote of an ineligible Elector; and by the unanimous voice of the Commission it was held, in the case of Oregon, that such action should not give the office of an ineligible Elector to his competitor receiving the next highest number of votes. It would seem, therefore, that Congress can take cognizance of ineligibility, and that it must reject from the count the vote of an ineligible Elector. It is clear, however, that this action should be provided for by legislation, and that, in the absence of legislation, there is no means of executing the constitutional prohibition.

The practical conclusion from all that has taken place is that during the next four years clear and complete provision should be made, by constitutional amendment and by legislation, for the whole process of a Presidential election. It is our conviction that a sufficient way out of existing difficulties lay in the exercise of the power of the President of the Senate, but that way was clearly an unsatisfactory one, and could be greatly improved. We shall, from time to time, venture to suggest such changes as seem to us feasible and wise; but the problem is one which demands the careful study of our public men, and it would be simply criminal, in the light of recent events, to neglect it.

A COMMERCIAL ANACHRONISM.

The often repeated effort to secure some amendment of the antiquated and burdensome Usury law of this State, has this year assumed a form which will at least command respect, and ought to insure success. Although similar efforts have of late years been usual rather than occasional, still they have so lacked point and concentration that they have never proceeded much beyond newspaper discussion, or, perhaps, a thinly attended meeting or two. Their failure, therefore, is not strange, nor, perhaps, undeserved. But when Mr. COWDIN recently introduced to the Legislature a bill amending the law by repealing its penal sanction, and its provision forfeiting the principal when more than legal interest is taken, and when he advanced in support of the bill a petition signed by overseven hundred bankers, manufacturers, and mercantile firms, representing not less than $500,000,000 of invested capital, he surely made out at least a prima facie case sufficiently strong to deserve the careful attention of the Legislature. Yet it is almost probable that the subject will even now be quietly ignored, as it so often has been before, and that, too, both then and now, there is reason to think, rather from intention than from carelessness or oversight.

But although it is not likely that the amendment will be successful, it would surely succeed if the question were to be dealt with on its merits. The lingering popular prejudice against "usury" has long been so thoroughly exploded—it is now over a century since BLACKSTONE wrote that "in former times" good and learned men had much perplexed themselves and others as to whether the taking of interest was morally defensible—that it seems unnecessary to go in detail over the old arguments to show that men have a clear right in conscience, as they have almost everywhere in law, to take for the use of their money such rent or hire as they and the borrowers may agree upon. The real reasons of the reluctance to change the law must be elsewhere sought, and one, at least, perhaps even the strongest one, will be found in the antagonism between country borrowers and city lenders.

The argument is this: The farmers of the State are largely in the debt of the capitalists of the City, and the capitalists petition for the amendment of a law, which they say they find burdensome. Hence, the farmers, who control the Legislature, oppose the movement; first, because it proceeds from a natural enemy, and therefore is to be opposed on general principles; and, secondly, and more specifically—although the argument will scarcely be advanced in the debate on the bill—because they fear that a more generous interest law would result in the calling in of existing mortgage and other loans, and the exacting of higher and oppressive rates on the new loans which would replace them. The argument is specious, but it admits of a simple answer. If the Usury law should be repealed, nothing can be more certain than that the rates of interest for the use of money would be regulated by the demand for it. In other words, money, like any other commodity, would then be worth what it would bring, and no more. The borrower, therefore, might rely that he could procure loans at reasonable rates, for at every increased demand the supply of money, flowing then from foreign as well as from domestic sources, would be so abundant, so practically inexhaustible, that factitious rates could not be imposed.

At present the course of the money market is not regulated by any such natural and simple principle. Now, when money becomes worth more than seven per centum, there is no relief from foreign sources, for non-residents will neither risk their principal by lending it at usurious interest, nor will they evade the law by simple and recognized, though underhanded if not dishonorable, expedients. And domestic loaners, on the other hand, when the value of money rises above the legal and Procrustean 7 per centum, will do one of two things: either they will withdraw their money from long loans, in the hope that a pinched and panicky market will enable them to make investments at a greater profit than even usurious interest; or they will lend their money on usury, evading the law by means known to every merchant, and making the needy borrower pay a pretty penny in smart-money to cover the additional risks which the lenders run. Nothing can be plainer than that laws cannot regulate prices, of money or of anything else. The Usury law never has and never can make money cheap; but while it does not make it bring less than seven per centum, it does cause it to jump from seven per centum to fifteen, twenty, and even to thirty per centum. It also places the State in the dangerous attitude of enacting laws without enforcing them, and it plunders the necessitous under the plea of protecting them. And as if to make a merit of inconsistency, the same statute book which forbids citizens to take more than seven per centum interest, even by voluntary and express agreement, exacts twelve per centum from the unwilling debtors of the State if their taxes chance to be in arrears, and also contains the charters of more than one privileged corporation which are authorized to take two per centum per month.

If any analogy can be drawn from the laws of other States there is a very strong argument in favor of radical amendment. England, Canada, and seventeen States and Territories, (Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New-Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming,) name a "legal" rate which prevails in the absence of any express agreement, but they all permit special contracts to be made for any rate, although there are very general and commendable provisions requiring agreements for special rates to be in writing. Twelve other States and Territories punish usury by a forfeiture of the excess of the interest paid over a fixed rate, and the still smaller number of eight States declare the whole interest forfeited if more than the legal rate is taken. The laws of Iowa and Missouri forfeit the excess and ten per cent. of the principal, and of New-Hampshire three times the excess to whoever will sue for it. But five States (Arkansas, Delaware, New-York, Oregon, and Tennessee,) provide that usurious contracts are void and the principal forfeited. Finally, New-York is believed to enjoy the distinction of standing entirely alone in attaching any criminal penalty to the loaning of money. Between these extremes there is room and verge enough. The overwhelming weight of example will be seen to favor a very much more radical measure than Mr. COWDIN'S bill. But on the principle that a half loaf is better than none, it may be heartily commended for the present. It will at least place private lenders on an equality with national banks, and in time, when it is seen how much it will contribute to ready credit, which has been called the life of trade, the chief commercial State of the Union may enjoy commercial facilities less glaringly inferior to those of the larger part of the remainder of the civilized world.

THE MARRIAGE OF MRS. NORTON.

The SHERIDANS are a remarkable family, perhaps in nothing more so than in their marriages. The union of Mr. WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL, the accomplished author, with Hon. Mrs. NORTON, the accomplished authoress, may seem suitable enough; yet, under all the circumstances, it has much that is strange about it. The bridegroom is sixty, the bride seventy. He lost his wife—burned to death—about three years ago, and Mr. NORTON died not long after, if we remember aright. It was in 1827 that the beautiful CAROLINE SHERIDAN married Mr. NORTON. He at that time was the younger son of a younger son, and his prospects of succeeding to the peerage which his grandfather's legal abilities had gained for his ancient family were remote; nor was he remarkable for personal attractions. It seems, therefore, somewhat hard to account for a woman so extraordinarily gifted and attractive both in person and mind being satisfied to unite herself with Mr. NORTON. But probably the lady was scarcely a free agent in the matter. The facts are that the three beautiful Misses SHERIDAN were left without a sixpence at their father's death in 1817. Their grandfather's penniless plight is now matter of history. "Money!" he exclaimed one day to their father, "good heavens! why do you come to me for money? I've not got a sixpence for myself. The best thing you can do is to mount your horse, take a brace of pistols, and go out on the heath yonder [they were near Hounslow] and rob the first man you meet." TOM lugubriously replied: "I've tried that Sir; but unluckily the man I stopped was poor PEAKE, your Treasurer at Drury Lane, and I found you'd been beforehand with me." On another occasion his father told him: "TOM, you've just the wits to get you a dinner every day at the first tables in London, and that's about all they're good for." There is no reason to doubt that this was a pretty accurate diagnosis. In 1807, TOM appeared as defendant in the crim. con. suit of Campbell *vs.* Sheridan. His counsel pleaded that he was much a favorite of nature but not so much a favorite of fortune, but the jury gave £1,500. This was a year after his marriage, but the circumstances which had led to the suit took place in 1803.

The first daughter who married was Lady DUFFERIN. It was a wretched match. Her husband "led her a life," indeed, until he took an overdose of morphine on board a Dublin packet and died; an event which Lady DUFFERIN'S friends were disposed to regard as the happiest which had yet befallen her. But in after years she was destined to find in a son, known only to be loved, admired, and respected, a splendid compensation for the trials her brief married life had entailed upon her. Gradually the prospects of TOM SHERIDAN'S family rose, and three years after Mrs. NORTON'S marriage, her youngest sister married the Duke of Somerset, then Lord SEYMOUR, and in 1835 her brother, since member of Parliament for Dorchester, eloped with a great heiress, Miss COLQUHOUN GRANT, to the fury of that lady's father, who insisted on fighting a duel with somebody, until at length, we believe, Lord SEYMOUR, who really had had nothing whatever to do with the matter, "went out" to pacify the irate soldier.

Not long after her marriage, the attention paid to Mrs. NORTON by Lord Melbourne, Lady Palmerston's brother, became much remarked. Lord Melbourne had not been much happier in his choice than had Mrs. NORTON. There is frequent reference to his wife, Lady CAROLINE LAMB—(she died before the Viscounty came to him)—in BYRON'S *Memoirs*. At length Mr. NORTON took deep umbrage at the conduct of Lord Melbourne, notoriously "*gai vieux*," and a most attractive man, and brought an action for crim. con. It was not successful. But naturally it prevented Mr. and Mrs. NORTON living together afterward, and whether arising out of her application for alimony or some other cause, on two or three subsequent occasions there occurred painful scenes, in which Mrs. NORTON assumed a theatrical style of language and demeanor—addressing her husband as "man" in a tragedy-queen-like style—much deprecated by her well-wishers. Mr. NORTON had been appointed by Lord Melbourne a Police magistrate, and this position he held for some forty years. He died two years ago at the seat in Surrey of his brother, Lord Grantley, leaving one son, heir to the title, to which he has since succeeded; but his uncle, Lord Grantley, who was offended by his marriage with an Italian, left the whole estate to accumulate for the present Peer's son.

It was understood that Mr. and Mrs. NORTON met in 1859 at the death-bed of one of their sons, and that from that time happier relations existed between them. The story of the SHERIDAN family, if all could be told, would—what with their talents, beauty, loves, tempers, triumphs, and trials—be far more interesting than ninety-nine novels out of a hundred. Lord Dufferin's mother also married a second time, under circumstances not less remarkable than the marriage announced by cable. The Earl of Gifford, eldest son of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, was an intimate friend of the present Viceroy of Canada, and had derived great advantage from his mother's cultivated society. He formed for her an intense attachment, but she laughed and said she could not think of marrying her son's friend and contemporary. At length Lord Gifford became mortally ill, and to gratify his dying wishes she consented to bear his name, and they were married in the drawing-room of a villa at Torquay, whither he had gone for health.

The Duchess of Somerset, the Queen of Beauty of the Eglinton tournament, still lives, but she is a broken-hearted woman by reason of the death of both her sons. The eldest, it is no secret, was crossed in love with the present Lady COWPER. He subsequently formed, what Mrs. GROTE euphemistically terms in her *Life of Ary Scheffer*, "an exclusive and satisfying family connection," and, dying suddenly under very painful circumstances, left a family to whom his mother is said to be devoted. The attraction which drew him to the mother of his children was her extraordinary resemblance to the lady whom fate had decreed was not to be his wife.

A NEW WEAPON.

Long ago a professedly wise man remarked that he who leaves one cat to grow where two grew before is a public benefactor. There is no doubt that this sneering and supercilious person expressed the general feeling of the community in respect to cats. It cannot be denied that the cat has hitherto been a useless and superfluous beast. He makes enormous pretensions in the matter of catching rats, but he never justifies those pretensions. So long as he can lie by the kitchen fire and steal meat when the cook's back is turned he despises honest labor. His burglarious habits are notorious. Thousands of credible cooks are willing to testify that the cat makes a constant practice of breaking open store-room doors and carrying off pounds of butter and pailfuls of flour, and that it is his particular delight to drop heavy articles of crockery, and to mislay spoons and forks. As a singing beast the cat is a conspicuous failure, and he is worthless as a protection against tramps and book agents. In fact, the cat leads an utterly worthless life, and many a man who has thrown all his old boots and bottles out of the window without inducing the obtuse beast to cease his midnight music, has been led to the very verge of atheism by recklessly speculating upon the possible object of the creation of cats. It was by accident that the true use of the cat was discovered, and this valuable discovery was made only the other day by an illiterate citizen of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

During the present half century wonderful progress has been made in devising new weapons of war. The revolver, the rifled cannon, the breech-loading rifle, and the mitrailleuse are all less than fifty years old. We can now, thanks to science and the spread of popular education, kill our fellow-men with vastly greater ease than could our ancestors. The Roman soldier was compelled to seize his enemy by the coat-collar and thrust swords and javelins through him in a slow and laborious manner before he could prevail upon him to abandon the unholy purpose of continuing to live, and even the soldier of the last century, with his smooth-bore musket, was obliged to shoot so many times at an enemy before he could hit him that the pleasure of the thing completely vanished. While we have made great improvements in the weapons of formal warfare, we have, however, remained reprehensibly contented with the old-fashioned domestic weapons. The stove-lid, with which XANTIPPE expressed her disapproval of her husband's habitual addiction to philosophy, is still the favorite resource of the high-spirited American wife, and the broomstick, with which the Roman matron CORNELIA polished her juvenile jewels, is in use wherever modern civilization is found, and its morning blows—as DANIEL WEBSTER finely remarked—follow the sun in its rising and circle the earth with one continued wail of small boys. It is not creditable to us that we have made no improvements in this department of home comforts, but at last an humble and ignorant Tuscaloosan has made a discovery that will not only render the stove-lid and the broomstick as obsolete as the pike and the arrow, but which also supplies that deep want of our nature—a clue to the proper use of the common domestic cat.

The Tuscaloosan in question was lately engaged in a heated argument with his mother-in-law. This fact alone shows that he was a person of no intelligence or culture. The man who thinks it funny or in any way creditable to protess hostility to mothers-in-law, as a class or as individuals, is, in point of wit and decency, little better than a mere piatt. In the course of his argument this Tuscaloosan desired to hit his antagonist with something which should discourage without totally destroying her. His fist, the poker, and the whisky-jug were each unfitted for the precise end in view; and he might, perhaps, have abandoned his design had he not perceived the family cat asleep on the hearth-rug. His face lighted up with a sudden and brilliant idea. He seized the cat by its nearest legs, wound it rapidly around his head, and brought it violently down on his mother-in-law's head. She went down under the blow, and lay in a dead faint. There was no need of repeating the process. The mother-in-law's courage had totally vanished, and to the Tuscaloosan's great delight, this happy result was accomplished without leaving the slightest bruise or abrasion anywhere visible upon the surface of his defeated relative.

It needs very little reflection to perceive the wonderful fitness of the cat as a weapon of assault and defense. The cat has all the advantages of a club, with none of its disadvantages. If a full grown cat is seized by its hind-legs and firmly held in the right hand, the animal hangs in a limp and elongated manner without being able to relieve its mind except by the use of bad language. The weight of the cat is much more than that of the ordinary policeman's club, and hence the blow that can be struck with it is necessarily heavier. The softness of the beast prevents it from producing any visible bruise, and in this respect makes it fully as desirable as a highwayman's sand-club. When a man is attacked by a burglar, he has only to draw his cat, and to bring it down on his antagonist's head with the full force of his arms, in order to stun him, if not to fracture his skull. Armed with a large and heavy cat, no man need fear an ordinary enemy. The cat is cheap and abundant. There is no law which prohibits the carrying of cats concealed upon the person, and should a man, in a moment of uncontrollable excitement, seize his cat and knock out the brains of a life insurance agent, no indictment for murder could be found against him, since the statute does not recognize the cat as a deadly weapon. The bludgeon, the sand-club, the stove-lid, and the broomstick will no longer be used in the settlement of private pursuits or in the public practice of the highwayman's profession. The cat will become the favorite weapon of the devoted wife and the earnest burglar, and not only will it be recognized as a beast of great use and almost universal application, but a flood of light will be thrown upon the meaning and origin of that proverbial allusion to swinging a cat, which has so long been a mystery to the profoundest philologists and antiquarians.

OBITUARY.

JOEL T. HART.

A dispatch from Florence, Italy, announces the death in that city yesterday of Joel T. Hart, the American sculptor. Deceased was born in Clark County, Ky., about 1810. His education was restricted to a quarter's schooling, but he read diligently all the books he could obtain. At 20 he entered a stone-cutter's shop in Lexington, and soon began to model busts in clay. Gens. Jackson and Cassius M. Clay gave him his first commission for a bust in marble. The work was so satisfactory that the "Ladies' Clay Association" tendered him an offer to execute a marble statue of Henry Clay. The artist went to Florence in 1849 to fulfill this order, but the work was considerably delayed by the loss of his model by shipwreck and by other circumstances, and it was not until 1859 that the statue was shipped to the United States. It was placed in the Capitol-square at Richmond, Va., where it now remains. Mr. Hart afterward made the colossal bronze statue of Henry Clay, which now stands at the intersection of St. Charles and Canal streets, New-Orleans. Mr. Hart executed many busts of eminent men and a number of ideal works. Among the latter are "Angelina," "The Penserosa," and "Woman Triumphant."

LETTERS TO THE ORIGINAL.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand that the salaries of the hardest-worked portion of the school-teachers of New-York are to be reduced under the pretense of economy, while the salaries of some office-holders whose labor does not amount to anything compared with the trials and hardships of those poorly-paid school-teachers are as yet untouched. If the salaries of the teachers are reduced, I shall find means to know what some of those men do for their money.

A TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 2, 1877.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHAPIN HOME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this day received a check for $1,000, being the profits of the concert given by Miss Emma Abbott at Chickering Hall, for the benefit of the Chapin Home, in behalf of which institution I beg to express my sincere thanks.

MRS. E. H. CHAPIN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 2, 1877.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.

TORONTO, March 2.—The Ontario Legislature was prorogued to-day by Lieut. Gov. Macdonald, with the customary speech. Among the most prominent bills passed during the session were the revision of the statute law, amendments to the act respecting the sale of spirituous liquors, amending the act respecting education, an act respecting railways and the creation of a railway land subsidy fund, and an act extending the franchise to farmers' sons, &c.

THE VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD.

BRATTLEBORO, March 2.—The United States Circuit Court has ordered that possession of the Vermont Valley Railroad, from Brattleboro to Bellows Falls, be given to the stockholders, and that all leases are void.

ALBANY.

A BREEZE IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR ROBERTSON'S RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE RULES — ITS MEANING— BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE—LANGBEIN'S DISTRICT COURT BILL PASSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 2, 1877.

There was a stirring-up in the Senate this morning on a motion of Senator Robertson to amend the forty-seventh rule, which relates to the confirmation of Executive appointments. As the rule now stands, it is capable of two interpretations. The proposed amendment would clear up the doubt; but this is not what certain Senators here would like to have done. The rule, when amended, would read as follows, the words in italic being amendments, those in brackets the original :

RULE 47. The Senate shall go into consideration of executive business *only* on the first and third Wednesdays of every month that it is in session, at 12 o'clock at noon thereof. *All* [any] nominations sent by the Governor for the appointment of any officer (except a Notary Public) shall be referred to that standing committee of the Senate to which the duties of such officer appertain, unless [otherwise ordered] *the Senate shall order the same referred to some other standing committee or to a select committee*; and no nomination shall be further considered by the Senate until after the report thereon of a majority of the [standing] committee to which it was referred, and the consent of the Senate to the appointment of any officer nominated by the Governor, given on any day of the transaction of executive business, shall not be transmitted to the Governor until the next day thereafter for the transaction of such business, *except by unanimous consent.*

The presentation of this resolution brought out Senator Jacobs with an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Rules. Senator Harris, of course, supported the amendment, and presented his reasons therefor, which were forthwith torn to shreds by Senator Woodin. Senator Robertson opposed the reference and called for action on the resolution at once. After about 20 minutes of debate, Jacobs, who had been looking up his Blue-book, made the point that the resolution must lie on the table for the day, under the rule requiring one day's notice to be given of a motion to amend the rules. The Chair decided the point of order well taken, and thereupon Mr. Woodin gave notice, and gave it with an emphasis which was significant of his intent, that he should move to take up and pass the resolution on Monday night. The object of the amendment of the rule is to prevent any snap confirmation of appointments, such as might be done now when those who would oppose them might from any cause be absent from the Senate. The days on which executive sessions may be held, except by unanimous consent, are, by the proposed rule, fixed and determined; as also the course which nominations should take when sent in. It is an open secret here that bargains have been made for the distribution of all the State offices; and the evidence now places the question beyond doubt, that the Governor is one of the parties to them. Senator Harris is the head and front of the conspiracy, and Senator Tobey is second man. Prince is also claimed to be on the same side; but it is still doubtful whether he is entirely committed. The course of Mr. Harris in this as in many other matters, makes it abundantly clear that if in the new era the Republican Party is to "unload" one of the first pieces of damaged cargo thrown off should be the Albany Senator. His whole object now is to gain control of the Senate by forming alliances between two or three Republican Senators and certain Democratic ones, the common object of all being the public offices. This is one of the reasons why every New-York bill in the interests of retrenchment which has come before the Senate has encountered his opposition. He is carrying out his part in the bargain between himself and the Tammany Hall people. On the whole, however, there is not much danger of his being very successful. He has a long and hard row to hoe before he can overcome such a man as Senator Woodin.

Another bill came into the Senate to-day concerning the penal institutions of the State, and which seems to have been prepared at the request of or by the Prison Association. It provides for the appointment by the Superintendent of a State Agent, to assist discharged prisoners. He is given discretionary powers to supply them with transportation to their homes; furnish them with clothing, board, and lodging, and tools necessary for their trade; aid and assist them in getting employment, and generally to help them get a new and honest start in life. The office of the agent is to be in New-York; his salary is fixed at $2,000. It is made the duty of every Warden of a prison and every Sheriff of a county to transmit to the agent, on blanks furnished by him, a list of all prisoners discharged from the prison of which such official shall have supervision, during the past month, and of all to be discharged during the next month, accompanied by such information as may assist the agent in the discharge of his duties. The bill is carefully drawn, and will undoubtedly receive the approval of the Legislature.

By an inadvertence I omitted to send last night the names of the sub-committee appointed from the Joint Committees on Cities. The sub-committee was named after the meeting as follows: Senators Woodin and Morrissey, Messrs. Fish, Cowdin, and Mitchell. It was, indeed, a foregone conclusion that these gentlemen would be appointed. An executive meeting will be held on Tuesday, and an open meeting to receive the report on Thursday. The Assembly Committee on Cities reported this morning all the bills referred to in to-day's TIMES, and such a number of others besides that the pile of papers made quite a load for the page boy who carried them to the desk. The Woodin Charter bill was made a special order for Thursday. The committee has been working hard, in fact all the leading committees have. Mr. Cowdin complains that not in 10 years before has he worked so long and so hard as he has had to do during the past six weeks. Mr. Cowdin is a member of the Insurance Committee as well as of others, and this committee has been meeting every morning at 9 o'clock, and again in the afternoon after the House adjourns. Letters were sent to all the members of the House who had taken a leading part in advocating Mr. Purdy's resolutions, asking them to communicate in writing their opinion as to what provisions the general bill which the committee is preparing to draft should contain. It is a singular fact that not one of these gentlemen has responded to the inquiry. It may be that they have not had time, but they found time to prepare themselves for making speeches on the subject. There is no glory, however, in dry committee work, and that makes a difference. The committee will meet again on Tuesday, and the rough draft of the new bill will then probably be drawn up. Meanwhile the committee has been disposing of a great deal of miscellaneous work.

Mr. Ecclesine introduced a bill this morning, the intent of which was to place some restrictions on the issuance of injunctions against rapid transit railroads in New-York. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads. Mr. Strahan claimed that it belonged to the Judiciary Committee, and moved that it go there. A rather warm debate took place on the matter, in which the bill and its objects were quite thoroughly discussed. The Chair referred it to the Railroad Committee, and the question being put to the House, the reference was sustained. There need not have been any controversy at all. Both committees are good, and have the confidence of the House; and it was an open question whether the reference to one or the other was correct. The debate, however, seemed to cause a good deal of warm feeling.

Most of the session of the Assembly was devoted to third reading of bills, among which was Mr. Langbein's bill providing for a commission to codify the laws relating to the District Courts, which passed after a short debate, Mr. Cozzens supporting the bill and Mr. Purdy opposing it.

ENEMIES' GOODS ON NEUTRAL SHIPS.

DISCUSSION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE DECLARATION OF PARIS—ENGLAND URGED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons this evening, Hon. Percy Wyndham moved that the Government ought to take the earliest opportunity of withdrawing from the declaration of Paris, whereby England had renounced the right to seize enemies' goods on board a neutral vessel, and privateering was abolished. Mr. Wyndham and Lord Islington, in speeches supporting the motion, laid great stress on the fact that the United States had consistently refused to become a party to the declaration. Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, speaking on behalf of the Government, opposed the motion. He maintained that the Declaration of Paris conferred great benefits and pronounced the discussion inopportune. The motion was rejected by a vote of 170 to 56.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

THE QUESTION OF GRANTING TIME TO TURKEY TO CARRY OUT REFORMS—THE PACIFIC DISPOSITION OF RUSSIA DISCUSSED—THE PERPETRATORS OF THE BULGARIAN OUTRAGES.

PARIS, March 2.—The *Mémorial Diplomatique* corroborates the report that England has suggested to Russia that the Porte be allowed a respite to carry into effect the promised reforms. So far the *pourparlers* on this proposition have been fruitless, because Russia insists that England shall enter into some engagement respecting the course to be followed at a future date, an undertaking which England declines to give.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Times* publishes a letter from its St. Petersburg correspondent, dated Feb. 22, saying: "Notwithstanding all that is said about the impossibility of the Czar receding from his position, I still believe war will be avoided for the present at least." The correspondent is convinced that if the Czar should issue a manifesto declaring that, owing to changed circumstances, he feels it his duty to demobilize the Army, the declaration would be received with cheerful obedience by all classes of Russian society.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says the Montenegrin delegates arrived last night, and visited various embassies to-day. They appear to desire the restoration of peace. Their demands for rectification of frontier and the concession of a seaport are not considered extravagant. Negotiations with the Porte commence on Saturday. Orders have been given to the Russian troops to evacuate Servian territory.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by Mr. Mundella (Liberal) member for Sheffield, said it was true that Toussoun Bey and eight others were acquitted by the commission appointed to investigate the atrocities in Bulgaria. Mr. Baring, Secretary of the English Legation at Constantinople, considered their acquittal objectionable, and contrary to the evidence. He has returned to Constantinople. The Government approved his conduct. It appears improbable that there will be any more trials.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says: "The object of the removal of the British squadron from the Piræus is to refit the ships and give leave of absence to the men preparatory to a cruise during the Summer, political reasons no longer rendering the presence of the squadron necessary in Eastern waters."

MARRIAGE IN ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.

A CELEBRATED POETESS WEDDED TO A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT—BOTH BRIDE AND GROOM IN THE SERE AND YELLOW LEAF.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—A dispatch to the *Courier* from London says: "Hon. Mrs. Norton, the poetess and novelist, was married yesterday to Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., Member of Parliament for Perthshire. The ceremony was performed at the bride's residence. The bride's age is 70 years, and she is confined to her chair with chronic rheumatism. Sir William Maxwell is 59 years of age. The guests included the Duchess of Montrose, Lord and Lady Feversham, Lady Poltimore, Lady Thynne, Hon. Carlotta Norton, Hon. Richard Norton, R. Brinsley Sheridan, and Mrs. Sheridan.

[Mrs. Norton Maxwell is the second daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, and grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Her mother was Lady Elizabeth Calendar, who was the daughter of the Earl of Antrim. She was born about 1808, and was brought up by her mother at Hampton Court. She exhibited, at a very early age, a taste for authorship, and produced the *Dandie's Rout*, with illustrations from her own designs. In 1827, shortly after her marriage with Hon. George C. Norton, a son of the first Lord Gantley, she published her second work—*The Sorrows of Rosalie*. The union between Miss Sheridan and Mr. Norton was not a happy one. He was for some time magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court; he retired early in 1867, and died in August, 1875, having long been separated from his wife. Among Mrs. Maxwell's more prominent works are: *Coquette*, a novel, and *Wife and Woman's Reward*, a novel, published in 1835; *Dream and Other Poems*, in 1840; *Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children*, in 1843; *Martyr*, a tragedy, and *Residence in Sierra Leone*, in 1849; *Tales and Sketches in Prose and Verse*, in 1850; *The Undying One*, a poem, based on the legend of the Wandering Jew, in 1853; *Lady of La Garaye*, in 1861; *Lost and Saved*, in 1863. She has also written for numerous periodicals, chiefly on topics of social importance. A writer in the *Quarterly Review* spoke of her as "the Byron of our modern poetesses," though she has none of his misanthropy or cold hopelessness. In 1836 Mrs. Norton's name was made prominent in a most unfortunate scandal. It was in that year that her husband brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Viscount Melbourne, then First Lord of the Treasury, for *crim con.* with his wife, Mrs. Norton. The case gave rise to considerable gossip, and it was charged, among other things, that the trial was urged on by the political enemies of Lord Melbourne. The final verdict was for the defendant.]

THE VOTE IN LOUISIANA.

HOW CITIZENS ARE DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—THE RESULT OF ORGANIZED INTIMIDATION—A MAJORITY OF VOTERS PLACED IN THE MINORITY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The report of the Senate Louisiana Committee presented by Senator Howe to-day is a voluminous document of about 100 manuscript pages, although they state it is only a report in part. The committee, after explaining what they were required to do under the resolution, say that there are two ways in which the right of suffrage may be abridged. One is to deny the legal voter the privilege of depositing his ballot, and the other is to refuse to count the ballot after it is deposited. By different parties it is claimed that both of these methods have been pursued within the State of Louisiana. The allegation as to the last cannot be controverted. The laws of Louisiana authorize its tribunal under certain conditions to reject from the count not only the entire vote of a precinct, but the entire vote of a parish.

In conclusion, the committee say that the testimony taken is not sufficiently complete to enable them to say positively what would have been the result of the election in the State if intimidation had not been employed at all. But organized intimidation is charged against 17 parishes of the State. Against 40 no such charges are made. In those 40 parishes the colored registration numbered 87,999, and the white registration numbered 72,034, leaving a majority of colored voters registered of 15,965. Those 40 parishes returned 65,747 Republican votes and 59,392 Democratic votes, so that in that part of the State where intimidation is not charged there was a Republican majority of 6,353 votes. It is not pretended that the same arguments, &c., were employed in the 40 parishes that were employed in the other 17; but the results are very different. In the 17 parishes said to have been terrorized the colored registration was 37,269, and the white registration was 20,320, giving a majority of colored voters of 6,949, but the vote in the 17 parishes, as returned, showed but 10,970 Republicans and 21,123 Democrats. In the 17 parishes, where there was a majority of nearly 7,000 colored voters registered, there was a majority of 10,153 Democratic votes returned. The report is signed by all the Republican Senators on the committee.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3—1 A. M.—*For the lower lakes, Middle, and Eastern States, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or higher temperature, falling, followed by rising, barometer and cloudy weather with rain or snow, partly clearing away at southern stations.*

THE SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY.

SCHENECTADY, March, 2.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the Sigma Phi Fraternity was held here this evening, 150 members being in attendance. Among the number are Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Gov. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Charles E. Fuch, of Rochester, and Judge Hiboard, of Chicago. A business meeting was held this evening, followed by a supper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MISS ABBOTT'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Miss Emma Abbott sang for the third time in "La Figlia del Reggimeto," at the Academy of Music, last evening. Signor Brignoli, as heretofore, was *Tonio*, Signor Ferranti *Sulpizio*, and Mme. de Gebele *la Marchesa*. Miss Abbott was in excellent voice, and the interest and charm of her performance were, of course, much enhanced by a condition of affairs growing out of a much-needed spell of rest. Yesterday evening, the purity and power of her higher tones lost none of their effectiveness—as they did, to some extent, on the occasion of the performer's operatic début—on account of the size of the house, and the vivacity of her acting, added to the sweetness and tastefulness of her singing, made the impression of her *Maria* exceedingly gratifying. All the heroine's well-known numbers—and they are, unfortunately, not too numerous in "La Figlia"—were loudly applauded. The music lesson scene, into which Miss Abbott introduced "Robert, toi que j'aime," and Sullivan's "Once Again," was carried on with particularly happy results, and the spirit with which *Maria's* repeated departures from the *rococo* music forced upon her, and her lively sallies into the "Rataplan" duet were followed by several recalls and a merited tribute of flowers. That Miss Abbott is only to be heard, for the present, in "La Figlia" is a source of real regret, for such a performance as yesterday's shows that capital work can be expected from the lady in the *demi-caractère* operas of the Italian répertoire. Last evening, as on Wednesday week, Signor Brignoli sang through *Tonio's* part with a fluency of delivery and the wonderful clearness of articulation which have long been admired, and which are seldom paralleled, nowadays. The romance from Arditi's "La Spia" was loudly redemanded, but the request for its repetition was not acceded to. Mme. De Gebele's acting in the music-lesson scene calls for a word of commendation; the representation was, in other respects, passable. The audience in spite of the weather was fashionable and numerous.

GENERAL MENTION.

The New-York Aquarium can be visited today as usual.

"Around the World" will be performed twice to-day at Niblo's.

"Our Boarding-house" will be performed twice to-day at the Park Theatre.

Mr. Heller will give an *après midi* entertainment at the Wonder Theatre, to-day.

The San Francisco Minstrels will hold their usual Saturday afternoon levee, to-day.

"Fifth Avenue" will be represented this afternoon and this evening at Booth's Theatre.

Mr. Ole Bull and Mme. Essipoff will appear in this afternoon's concert at Steinway Hall.

A matinée representation of "The Danicheffs" takes place at the Union Square Theatre today.

Miss Abbott will sing in "La Figlia del Reggimento" at the Academy of Music, this afternoon.

"La Boulangère" is to have its last performances at the Eagle Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

"Inshavogue" will have an afternoon and an evening representation, to-day, at the New Broadway Theatre.

The last representations of "Lemons" are announced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the final matinée performance of that lively piece occurs today.

"A Morning Call" and "Married Lite" will be acted this afternoon at Wallack's Theatre, and "She Stoops to Conquer" will be performed there this evening.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Zampa" has been revived at the Paris Opera Comique.

A certain Signor Ventura has composed a new opera called "Aida."

A fortnight ago M. Sardou completed the third act of "The Exiles."

Campana has written an opera called "Harold, the Last King of the Saxons."

The monument to Marschner, the composer, is about to be inaugurated in Hanover.

Signor Campanini is singing with very great success at the Teatro Regio of Turin.

April 11 is the date fixed for Madame Arabella Goddard's first piano-forte recital in Paris.

Spontini's "Fernand Cortez," written for the Paris Opéra in 1805, has been revived at the Berlin Opera.

"Music and Musicians," by Filipi, the celebrated critic of the *Perseveranza*, is to be translated into English.

The "Tunnel" is the title of a one-act comedy which M. Goudinet has had accepted at the Palais Royal.

Mlle. Rodani, alleged to be re-engaged for Drury Lane this season, is advertising for an engagement at Milan.

At the Apollo Theatre of Madrid "La Muerte de Garcilasco, a new opera by Señor Espinosa, has just been produced.

The Château-d'Eau Theatre, in Paris, has reproduced the "Closerie des Genêts," the very best piece of Frédéric Soulié.

M. Léon Gatayes, the harpist, who first introduced to the public Erard's double-action harp, is dead in Paris, aged 72.

A new pianist, Fräulein Joël, has just come out at Vienna. Her performance of modern German music is highly spoken of.

"Paris Sans Hiver" is the title of a work in four acts in preparation at the Paris Variétés, and which is to succeed "Lo Docteur Ox."

A new opera bouffe by Offenbach, called "La Foire Saint-Laurent" has met with partial success only at the Folies Dramatiques, in Paris.

Mme. Nilsson had left Vienna, and sang from the 1st to the 10th of February at the Hamburg Opera as *Marguerite*, *Valentine*, and *Elsa*.

Signor Gayarre has not accepted the offered engagement at the Liceo of Barcelona, and will positively appear at Covent Garden this season.

The deaths are announced at Milan of Pierina Porta, the pianist, and at Turin of Camillo Ro Manino, the composer, and Garavaglia, the organist.

Mlle. Donadio, who will be remembered as having sung in this country, has appeared in "The Daughter of the Regiment" at the Paris Opéra Comique.

M. Léon Fossey, *chef d'orchestre* at the Paris Ambigu, is dead. He was without rival in directing the "tremolos" in the sensational situations in melodrama.

François Krezma, a violin prodigy, aged 15, a Croatian by birth, and ex-pupil of the Vienna Conservatoire, is in Paris, and is going to London in the season.

Mlle. Heilbron, who before paid M. Vizentini 20,000 francs for permission to break an engagement, has signed a new contract with him for the Paris Théâtre Lyrique.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt is suffering from a carbuncle, which has now been pierced. The hope is entertained that she will speedily resume her place at the Théâtre Français.

The "Philharmoniker" of Laibach, said to be the oldest musical society in Germany, celebrated on Jan. 22 the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation.

Johann Strauss, during his stay in Paris, worked at the transformation of his score of the "Fledermaus" for the French stage. The Renaissance will bring out during next Winter this new work of the Viennese composer.

A new piece, by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, is on the horizon, with the title of "Le Traite," and from which all domestic scenes like those of "L'Ami Fritz" are said to be eliminated. It is to be brought out at the Paris Ambigu-Comique.

At the Milan Scala there is a run on Donizetti. "Anna Bolena" has failed, the mezzo soprano being the only successful artist. "Lucretia Borgia" had been mounted last week for Sass and Gayarre, but the latter—the tenor—has been more or less criticised.

A letter from Cologne states that the committee for the musical fêtes of the Lower Rhine has invited the maëstro Verdi to honor with his presence the great festival which will be given at that place on Whit Sunday, when his Requiem Mass will be performed. This solemnity, which during the last 60 years has been celebrated alternately in the cities of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Düsseldorf, has been honored with the presence of most of the great composers, commencing with Beethoven, and of the principal artists and dilettanti of Germany.

An event of no little importance in the musical world has just occurred in Paris. Hitherto the ecclesiastical authority had always prohibited the admission of females to the choirs of the churches, but in the requiem mass executed at the Trinité to the memory of Habeneck, 60 young girls, pupils of the Conservatoire, took part in the singing.

The violinist Remenyi, at a soirée given to M. Pierre Véron, of the Paris *Charivari*, related a remark made by Paganini, which is, we think, not generally known: "When I have been a day without practicing," he said, "I at once perceive a difference, but when I remain two days without playing, then the public find it out."

The Brothers Hug, of Manchester, have become possessed of the piano-forte of Ludwig von Beethoven. It is the instrument he used in Vienna, and, according to the name-plate on the front, the maker's name is Conrad Graf, of Vienna. The piano is an old-fashioned grand, but is tetrachord throughout the treble, the bass being trichord. The three deepest bass notes (trichord) are wrapped thinly with copper wire. The piano has three pedals, and at one time was probably a powerful instrument. It has been very much played upon, bearing the marks of excessive wear and tear. The keys, especially in the middle portion of the keyboard, are quite hollowed by excessive use.

SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT.

COLUMBIA, March 2.—At 11 o'clock this morning, the Supreme Court room was crowded to hear the decision in the Tilda Norris habeas corpus case, involving the invalidity of Gov. Hampton's pardon. Associate Justice Willard appeared on the bench, but the colored Justice (Wright) was absent. The Sheriff was sent to look for Wright, but returned with the information that he had not been seen since yesterday morning. Owing to the lack of a full bench, Justice Willard adjourned the case until Monday next. The absence of Wright at this juncture creates much excitement.

The Prodigal.

Inheritors of vast wealth are proverbially spendthrifts. The golden ore is dug from the mine, refined, and coined by the labor of other hands and the sweat of other brows. Like children playing with an expensive toy, they can form no just estimate of its value. When the donor weighed it he cast into the balance so many days of unremitting and fatiguing toil, so many anxious and sleepless nights, so much self-denial, and so much care. But the inheritor into his balance throws only—pleasure. The one values it by what it cost him; the other for what it will purchase. Like the prodigal in the Scripture parable, he thoughtlessly expends it to gratify the caprice and cravings of his nature. Then comes the last scene—the misery, the remorse, and the long and wearisome journey back to the home of frugal industry. But there are other prodigals. On her favorites our bounteous parent, Nature, has lavished her richest treasure—health. But the prodigal values it lightly, for it cost him naught, and recklessly squanders it in riotous living. Present pleasure obscures future want. Soon the curtain rises on the last scene. We see him helpless, impoverished—the rich treasures of body and mind all lost—in misery and despair. Remorseful Conscience holds up to him the mirror of memory. In his own reckless folly he perceives the cause of his present pain. He resolves to return. The journey is long and tedious, but if he perseveringly follows the right road he will at length see the haven of his hopes in the distance, and Nature, seeing her invalid child afar off, will come out to meet him, and receive him back with love and blessing. To find the right road homeward the suffering prodigal should read *The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser*. Therein it is completely mapped out, its landmarks all indicated, and its milestones all numbered. Read it. Price, $1 50, (postage prepaid.) Address the author and publisher, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. —*Advertisement.*

WEAK LUNGS ARE CRUELLY RACKED, and the general strength gradually wasted by a persistent, deep-seated cough, which Dr. JAYNE'S expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either asthma or bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

A Little Boy.

A three year old, was taken to Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and had a tooth drawn, with the gas. On describing the operation to a companion, he said: "I went to Dr. Toton's and blowed in a hole, and my tooth fell right out."—*Advertisement.*

Jules Mumm's Champagne.

Sold by PARK & TILFORD and ACKER, MERRALL & CO., viz:

Dry Verzenay, $21 25 and $23 25.
Extra Dry, $24 00 and $26 00.
Private stock, $28 00 and $30 00.

—*Advertisement.*

"FLY TO the desert, fly with me!" cried an Eastern houri to the man she loved. If at her request, he had consented to go out on the fly, without a liberal supply of B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP, what a miserable future would have awaited them on the burning sands.—*Advertisement.*

Special Announcement.

KNOX'S SPRING HAT is just out and ready for inspection and sale at No 212 Broadway and Fifth-avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

STURTEVANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only, $1 per day and upward. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND. —*Advertisement.*

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

MARRIED.

CARR—BLACKMAN.—At Roxbury, Conn., March 1, by Rev. D. E. Jones, NELSON H. CARR and HELEN BLACKMAN. No cards. Address after April 1 Danbury, Conn.

DIED.

BESANT.—On Friday, March 2, at the Century Club, JOSEPH A. BESANT, Superintendent of the club, aged 45, of pneumonia.

Funeral services at the club-house on Sunday, March 4, at 1:30. Masonic ceremonies at the Masonic Temple, 23d-st., at 2:30.

PERSIAN LODGE No. 309, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, at the Clinton Rooms, Masonic Temple, on Sunday, March 4, 1877, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect and affection to our late Brother and Master, JOSEPH A. BESANT. By order

WM. H. JOHNSON, Acting Master.

OLIVER GREEN, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER No. 207, R. A. M.—COMPANIONS: You are requested to meet in the Chapter Room, Masonic Hall, on Sunday, March 4, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the Masonic funeral services of our late E. Companion, JOSEPH A. BESANT.

JAMES E. MORRISON, H. P.

WM. D. EVERIT, Secretary.

ATTENTION! Sir Knights of Palestine Commandery No. 18 are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late sir Knight, JOSEPH A. BESANT, at Masonic Temple, at 2:30 P. M. Sunday, 4th inst., prompt. The escort designated will attend at Century Club, No. 109 East 15th-st., at 1:30, each assembling at Asylum one hour earlier. Full uniform; if weather is inclement, fatigue.

By order

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, E. C.

BRASS.—At Harlem, on Thursday, March 1, ISAAC D. BRASS, youngest son of the late Thomas and Sarah Brass.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 146 East 118th-st., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, on Monday morning.

CORNNING.—In Harlem, on Friday, March 2, ALFRED H. CORNNING, aged 67.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 4, at 1 P. M., from his late residence.

CULYER.—Suddenly, at her late residence, No. 645 6th-av., Thursday morning, March 1, SAMANTHA VANDERPOOL, wife of Charles H. Culyer, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Covenant, (Rev. Dr. Vincent's,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st., on Saturday morning, March 3, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

DUNN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on March 1, of diphtheria, FRANCIS HALL, son of Samuel P. and Nellie G. Dunn, aged 8 years and 7 months.

Funeral services on Saturday, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

GIRVAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 11 A. M. after a lingering illness, EMMA LOUISE, wife of Thomas Girvan.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 4 East 23d-st., on Saturday, March 3, at 3:30 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRAFTON.—On Thursday, March 1, 1877, Mrs. ELIZA GRAFTON, in the 93d year of her age, widow of the late Capt. Samuel Grafton, of Providence, R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, March 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles K. Crehan, No. 130 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

GREENE.—Suddenly, at 1338th-st. and Southern Boulevard, on Thursday, 1st March, MABEL, youngest child of George S., Jr., and Susan M. Greene, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral services will be held at 1 P. M. on Saturday, 3d March, at St. Agnes' Church, Mo-risania. Carriages will be at Mott Haven Station to meet trains leaving Grand Central Depot at 11:30 and 12:30.

HARVEY.—At Turin, Italy, April 23, 1876, EMILY, wife of Edward Harvey, Esq., of Brooklyn, and daughter of Lawrence Odell, Esq., of this City.

Buried at Trinity Cemetery March 1 1877.

HALL.—On Wednesday, Feb 28, at his residence, Nor'n New-York, WILLIAM T. HALL, of pneumonia and disease of the heart, aged 54 years, 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Bethany Presbyterian Church, 140th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves 42d-st. at 9:40.

JAGGAR.—In Flushing, on Friday, 2d inst., JULIA ANN, wife of Walter Jaggar.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Monday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2:05; returning at 4:25.

JESSUP.—On Thursday, March 1, at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th-st., Miss ESTHER JESSUP, aged 81 years 7 months.

Her funeral will take place at the above number on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTONE.—Suddenly, at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, ROBERT L. LIVINGSTONE, son of the late Henry W. Livingstone.

Funeral on Monday, March 5, at 12 o'clock noon at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MURPHY.—Suddenly, on March 1, of apoplexy, GEO. W. MURPHY.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 377 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

RICHARDSON.—At North Attleboro, Mass., Thursday evening, March 1, STEPHEN RICHARDSON, aged 60 years.

Funeral at 1 o'clock Sunday at North Attleboro.

RUSSELL.—At Paris, France, on 28th February, after a severe illness, Capt. HARRY RUSSELL, son of the late William H. Russell, of New-York.

RYAN.—March 2, 1877, of pneumonia, GEORGE K. RYAN, in the 38th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, 832d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

☞ Charleston and Savannah papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, GEORGE, youngest son of William Seymour.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, March 3, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 45 West 56th-st.

SMITH.—On March 2, of pneumonia, Mrs. MARY ANN SMITH, aged 78 years 1 month 26 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 152 Oakland-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday, March 4, at 2:30 P. M.

STRATTON.—At Newburg, N. Y., March 1, EMILY S., youngest child of Josephine A. and the late J. Wilson Stratton, aged 6 years 3 months 20 days.

Funeral on Saturday, March 3, at 2:30 P. M. from No. 10 Washington-place, Newburg. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood from barge foot of Franklin-st., N. Y., Saturday at 10 A. M.

TIMP[illegible].—Suddenly, at Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, FRANCIS TIMPSON, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Samuel Ingersoll, Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WARD.—At Hartford, Feb. 18, SUSAN WARD, aged 77, daughter of the late John Roe, of New-York.

WARD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at her late residence in Jersey City, LAURA M., widow of John D. Ward, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 3, at 1o'clock, from her late residence, No. 39 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WILSON.—At Luxor, Egypt, on Feb. 13, 1876, BLAKELY WILSON, aged 60 years, 2 months, 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 4, at 1:30 o'clock, from Grace Church, corner of Erie and 2d sts., Jersey City.

WOOD.—At Erie, Penn., on the 23th ult., JOSEPH RUDD, infant son of Thomas C. and Julia B. Wood, aged 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his uncle, J. J. Greenwood, No. 216 West 14th-st., on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 3, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 o'clock M. for Europe by steam-ship Idaho, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Batavia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 5 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and north of Ireland, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed,) and at 5 A. M. for Scotland and north of Ireland by steam-ship California, via Moville and Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Idaho, Batavia, and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, leave New-York Feb. 28. The mails for Brazil, &c., leave New-York March 1. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York March 5. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco March 16. Mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco March 28.

T. L. JAMES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1877.

PIPER-HEIDSIECK AND H. PIPER & CO.'S *See* CHAMPAGNE.

Sold by all grocers and wine merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!

Just received, per Pacific Railroad and steamers, ANTIQUE PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE VASES, KIOTO, HIZEN, AND KAGA TETE-A-TETE SETS, EXTRA CHOICE FAMILY TEAS, VERY CHEAP. PARKER'S, No. 186 Front-st., Burling-slip, New-York.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates, conveyancing, and City and county collection.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS. NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE. Opposite Herald Office.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

A SPECIALTY. HENRY A

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRIEND FRITZ. A tale of the Banks of the Lauter. Translated from the French of Erckmann-Chatrian. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1877.

It is a singular fact that the best descriptions of German life should be written in French, either by Frenchmen or by Alsatians, who are Frenchmen partly in blood and entirely in feeling. Where can one find among German writers such descriptions as those of Erckmann and Chatrian? Auerbach does good work in that line; he writes of peasant life almost as well as Ludwig Richter in his incomparably and essentially Teutonic pictures draws it. But Auerbach cannot approach the art of these two joint-authors. There is a geniality and mellowness about their mode of bringing forward the characters, which can hardly be equaled. Goethe's *Hermann and Dorothea* has something of the same quality, but of course the two kinds of work will not admit of a closer parallel. With Erckmann-Chatrian one observes a careful and rather important description of a scene or character, leading up to an action or a person of very little importance. The result is a delicate, evanescent kind of satire on the person or scene. One feels that there is great coy and little wool, but the little wool is so hearty and friendly, that one is amused at the great coy, instead of angered. "Friend Fritz" simply relates to the falling in love of an old bachelor *bon vivant* with a fine peasant girl. His feasts and merry cackle are minutely given, his weaknesses dwelt upon at length, his portrait drawn from every side, only to show a common, everyday man. Yet it is impossible not to admire and love him. With Suzel it is very much the same, although she is drawn in comparatively few strokes. The other characters are also portraits after the old Flemish style. Each is individual, grotesque, or naively commonplace in his own way, yet each is attractive. As for the old Jewish Rabbi, one becomes as fond of him as of some old picture by Rembrandt. This is how he appears on page 5:

"Yes, that yellow, kindly face, with the mingled air of shrewdness and good humor, had the power of amusing Kobus more than any other in Rosebourg, and as far off as he could distinguish him in the street, he would shout in stentorian tones, imitating the voice and gesture of the old Rabbi: 'Ah, ha; old *Froschi* Israel, how goes it with you? Come along here till I give you a drop of my kirschenwasser!' For although David Schel was upward of 60 and Fritz was only 36, they called each other by their Christian names and could not exist without each other. Thus the old Rabbi would come up slowly, shaking his head with a comical expression, and in a sort of chanting voice would address him as follows:

'*Schaude, Schaude!* Will you never change, then? Will you always be the same wild scamp that you have ever been since the time I used to jump you on my knees, and allow you to pluck my beard? You are just like your father, Kobus! He was an old scoffer, who pretended to know the Talmud and the prophets better than I did, and who mocked at all sacred things like a regular Pagan! If he had not been one of the best hearted men in the world, and given judgments as just as ours as those of Solomon, he would have deserved to be hung! And you are as like him as two peas—you are an Epicurean like him, and so I forgive you—I can't help forgiving you.' Then Fritz would laugh till the tears ran down his cheeks, and they would both go up stairs together to have a glass of kirschenwasser, which the old Rabbi did not despise in the least."

With leisurely minuteness we are told all about Fritz, his ancestors and fellow-townsmen; his abounding goodness and overflowing good nature, and his unalterable determination not to mar his happiness by marrying. One morning in April he rises very early and pulls open his windows, in order to enjoy to the utmost the luxury of lying in bed while every one else is stirring. Suddenly the sound of a violin is heard, with an accompanying double bass, and he realizes that Joseph, the wandering minstrel, has returned with the swallows. Joseph is a lad whom he befriended one day when a policeman was going to arrest him for a vagrant. He took him home and gave him a Christmas dinner; hence Joseph comes every Spring to play the newest music of the year at his chamber door. The piece he plays this year is of his own composition, and moves the tender-hearted Fritz Kobus greatly:

"At last, very gently, he drew aside the curtains of his bed, the music still playing on more gravely and touchingly than ever, and saw the three Bohemians standing near the entrance of the apartment, and old Katel, (his house-keeper,) behind in the doorway. He saw Joseph, tall, thin, yellow, in rags as usual, his chin stretched over the violin with an air of earnestness and feeling; the bow thrilling over the strings as if palpitating with love, his eyelids half closed, his masses of black, woolly hair struggling from beneath his tattered, broad-leafed felt hat, and falling on his shoulders like the fleece of a Merino sheep, and his wide nostrils distended over his thick, bluish, upturned lips."

The exercises that Fritz has with his dear friends Haan, the fat tax collector, and tall Frederick Schoultz, "formerly Secretary to Kobus' father, and a Sergeant of the Landwehr in the year 1814, with his immense blue overcoat, his peruke tied in the rat's-tail fashion, his long arms and longer legs, his flat and pointed nose," are like the descriptions of feasts by Rabelais with the naughtiness left out. Professor Speck is another of his familiars. We follow them to their game of cards or dominoes at the brewery of the White Stag, or out into the country for a game of skittles at the Pannier of Flowers kept by Father Baumgarten outside the walls, on the banks of the Losser. Then there is an expedition in grand gala style to attend the fair at Bischem, a mountain town, which Fritz, suddenly made wily by love, gets up as a blind in order to see his little Suzel. He does see her, and dances the *treiseins* with her, much to her dismay and delight. For Suzel is the daughter of his farmer, Christel, the Anabaptist, who takes care of his farm in Meissenthal. The days that he spends at the farm-house before he knows that he is in love with Suzel give rise to some of the most pleasing episodes in the book. Suzel completely and irrevocably wins his heart by the perfection of her *beignets*, a kind of light crusty cake, eaten with sugar and cinnamon. One day Christel comes into town for orders, and brings with him a basket of cherries which little Suzel has picked for him. He is in bed, as usual, when the farmer arrives:

"At every word that Father Christel spoke, Fritz felt as if it were a refreshing balm, distilling itself through every fibre of his body. He would fain have embraced the good man, but he restrained himself, and exclaimed:

'Katel, bring the cherries here; I should like to taste them.'

And Katel having brought them, he looked at them for awhile in silent admiration. He fancied he saw Suzel laying the fresh green leaves in the bottom of the basket, then placing the cherries carefully on the top, and the thought of her thus occupied seemed to him a sort of secret and tender delight, which could scarcely be believed. At last he tasted them, dwelling on the flavor, and swallowing the stones."

The whimsical ending to the quotation is an example of the close observation used by Erckmann-Chatrian. For it is a habit of the German peasant to eat cherries stones and all, but for what reason we cannot say.

The scene of this Low-country idyll is the Rhine valley on the Alsatian side, the town itself lying on one of the affluents of the Rhine not far below Strassburg. There are political touches in it, very sparingly and naturally introduced. This is the more noticeable on account of the stir a play has been making in Paris which purports to give the adventures of *L'Ami Fritz* in a dramatic form. It is difficult to see how a drama could be made out of the story, for its excellence lies in the literary art, the wording, the delicate shades of expression, which must vanish at once in dialogue. But even if adapted and put on the boards, it is still stranger to suppose that it could make a sensation on account of its political bearings. Here is the only strong touch. It will be seen that, if anything, it is anti-Prussian, and therefore, we presume, pro-French in the eyes of Parisians. One day friends are dining at the hotel at Bischem at the same table with some Prussian officers.

"Every one rushed to the windows.

It was a party of peasants on their way to embark for America. Their carts were loaded with old cupboards, wooden bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, and chests of drawers. Large tarpaulins supported on uprights were stretched over the loads, and underneath this numbers of children and poor old women, quite decrepit with age and their hair as white as snow, were seated on bundles of straw, looking calmly on, while five or six wretched horses their loins covered with dog-skin rugs, plodded slowly on with their heavy burden. Behind marched the men and women, with three old patriarchs, the latter kept nearly double and bareheaded, supporting themselves on sticks. They sang in chorus:

'Where is the German Fatherland?
Where is the German Fatherland?'

And the old men replied:

'America! America!'

The Prussian officers muttered to each other: 'Those people ought to be arrested!'

Haan, overhearing this remark, could not help replying in a sarcastic tone:

'They are saying that Prussia is the German's fatherland. They should have their necks wrung about!'

The officers looked askance at him; but he showed no sign of fear, and even Schoultz held up his head with a dignified air."

This is not only a very delightful little story, but, strange to say, it is excellently translated. The same volume contains a short tale called "The College Life of Maître Nablot." It is also Alsatian.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIVE SURGERY AND SURGICAL PATHOLOGY. By J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1877.

Parts I. and II. of Dr. Carnochan's work, forming one pamphlet, large quarto size, are fine examples of letter-press. The succeeding parts, to the number of ten, will be published successively under separate covers, for the price of 75 cents each. The first installment is illustrated with two large plates after drawings from nature. They present two remarkable cases of *Elephantiasis Arabium*, which Dr. Carnochan has treated, and are meant to accompany the description of their treatment in the text. There is an introductory address on the study of science, and an epistle dedicatory to the late Dr. Valentine Mott. The actual dedication is to Samuel D. Gross, Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. There is also a statistical table of cases of *Elephantiasis Arabium*, treated by the method invented by Dr. Carnochan, extracted from Prof. Wernher's list given in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie*, June, 1875.

NEW MAGAZINES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson breaks his usual silence by a paper in his well-known vein in the March-April number of the *North American*. His subject is "Demonology," and the choice of it shows Mr. Emerson's strong interest in everyday affairs, notwithstanding the popularly received notion as to the solitariness of his thought. His expression is often unpopular, because he takes for granted too much knowledge in his readers; but the thought is always modern, patriotic, and generous, quite unlike the utterances of most literary men of advanced age. While Carlyle is snarling and snapping, while he is doing his best to prove that he has learned nothing from the sermons he preached early in life, Mr. Emerson remains genial and hopeful, too wise to expect everything to be set right at once, and too broad to consider that personal affairs are going to influence the course of the world for good or bad. His paper, which may be said to give value to the new *North American*, is aimed, if one can use so violent a term in regard to a liberal and genial essay, at Spiritualism in all its obscure and unprofitable shapes. He begins by talking of dreams, according to his usual discursive and happy manner—the manner of Montaigne in his essays:

"A dislocation seems to be the foremost trait of dreams. A painful imperfection almost always attends them. The fairest forms, the most noble and excellent persons, are deformed by some pitiful and insane circumstance. The very landscape and scenery in a dream seem not to fit us, but like a coat or cloak of some other person, to overlap and incumber the wearer; so the ground, the road, the house, in dreams, is too long or too short, and if it served no other purpose would show us how accurately nature fits man awake. * * * Wise and sometimes terrible hints shall in them be thrown to the man out of a quite unknown intelligence. He shall be startled two or three times in his life by the justice as well as the significance of his phantasmagoria. Once or twice the conscious fetters shall seem to be unlocked and a freer utterance attained. * * * Thus, when awake I know the character of Rupert, but do not think what he may do. In dreams I see him engaged in certain actions which seem preposterously out of all fitness. He is hostile, he is cruel, he is frightful, he is a poltroon. It turns out a prophecy a year later. But it was already in my mind as character, and the sibyl of dreams merely embodied it in a fact. Why then should not symptoms, saguries, foreboding be; and, as one said, the moanings of the spirit?"

After dreams he comes to ghosts and spiritualistic performances, treating them gently, and managing to regard the subject from the loftiest outlook. It is talk from an old man, or even from one of the ancients, but it has also a curious touch of to-day.

Laurence Oliphant treats of Christian policy in Turkey with strength and clearness, but his results will not be found encouraging to Christians. From his view the Porte, with all its administrative faults, is a better head to the heterogeneous mass of European Turkey than any other which could take its place. He points out how the philanthropic burst of anger against Turkish treatment of Christians not only hampered the British Government when on the point of conducting affairs to a peace, but threw confusion into the Eastern policy of the other powers. Finally, he hints at the terrible consequences of starting a religious war against the enormous populations of Asia and India which belong to Islam.

The "English Arctic Expedition" is reviewed by Charles P. Daly and is illustrated by a map of the circumpolar regions. Charles T. Congdon has nothing new to say about "Poetry and Verse-making," unless it be new to adjure people not to scribble verse unless they are sure that they are Miltons. Sheppard Homans, who has been long identified with insurance interests, discourses on "The Insurance Crisis," and Richard Grant White tells about William H. Seward. There is a political paper by C. R. Buckalew, on "The Electoral Commission and its Bearings;" the "Silver Question" is treated by J. S. Moore, and a paper on "The Centenary of Spinoza" is subscribed with the well-known name of Samuel Osgood.

THE PORTFOLIO.

—The etching for February in the *Portfolio* is by Léon Richeton, after Rembrandt Van Rhyn's painting of William III. when a boy. There is little smoothness or finish about it, because the etcher has followed his model closely both in feeling and in fact. It is a solemn little visage of the boy who became so solemn looking a man. It cannot be mere imagination, should one see already present in the face the patience and long-suffering that made the Stadtholder such a remarkable figure in history. Sidney Colvin contributes his monthly budget to his study of Albrecht Dürer. The February paper treats of Israhel van Meckenen in relation to Dürer, and in the text is reproduced a curious engraving by Israhel of his own head and that of his wife. The inscription on this engraving is said to be, "*Figuracio facierum Israhelis et Ide ejus uxoris.*" A full-page reproduction of one of his engravings is also given according to the "heliogravure" process of Amand Durand, of Paris. It exhibits a singular interior of a Rhenish house, and a man seated before a table on which rests a miniature organ. While he plays, his wife, sitting on the table the other side of the instrument, furnishes air with a couple of small bellows. The dog under the table is the most singular of all. Another full-page etching is a landscape taken by A. Brunet-Debarnes from a drawing by David Cox. Here too the etcher has tried after the modern fashion, to identify himself with the spirit of the draughtsman whose work he has copied. The trees are soft in texture and yielding in outline; everything is in motion. The context explains this peculiarity as follows:

"In the present etching M. Brunet-Debaines has interpreted with great care the peculiar execution of David Cox, in which there is so little line and so little detail, but which expresses so well the variety and restlessness of light, the massing of foliage, and the sentiment or spirit of a scene."

G. A. Simcox reviews Rimmer's sketches of ancient streets and homesteads of England, giving a number of wood-cuts of the most interesting points. Another review, not illustrated, considers a new *Hand-book to the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum*, by Louis Fagan. The number closes with the usual brief notes on art.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Victo Hugo heads a movement to secure subscriptions for a statue to the late George Sand.

—Two new volumes of Victor Hugo's *Légends des Siècles* have just been published in Paris.

—Hon. Dudley Campbell will soon publish a pamphlet giving the results of his recent observations in Turkey.

—The *Eclectic* for March contains a fine portrait of William D. Howells, editor of the *Atlantic*, with a biographical sketch.

—The memorials of Barry Cornwall, so long expected, will contain a brief autobiography, followed by a biographical notice, and some unpublished poems and personal sketches of his literary contemporaries.

—Miss Martineau's *Autobiography*, which Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. publish to-day, promises to prove even more popular than Macaulay or Ticknor. One prominent bookseller has ordered 1,000 volumes in advance of publication.

—Messrs. Marcus, Ward & Co. are preparing an important illustrated work upon the recent Arctic Expedition. The book will contain 16 *fac simile* chromographs from water-color drawings made during the expedition, often under very difficult circumstances, by Dr. Edward L. Moss, Surgeon of the Alert, who also furnishes the descriptive letter-press and the wood-cuts of the volume.

—*The American Register and Blue Book* for the year 1877 is compiled by J. Disturnell. It contains the names of the principal civil officers of the Federal Government, the Army and Navy lists, and other statistics of the same kind, together with authentic political and statistical information relating to the separate States and Territories, the Dominion of Canada and other portions of America. It gives the official census of the United States, and a monetary directory for the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The publishers are Clarxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia.

—Sidney Lanier's *Hand-book and Guide to Florida* is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, in a cheap paper-covered volume. It gives a short historical sketch of the peninsula, and treats of the climate exhaustively in relation to the needs of consumptives. Numerous illustrations help to make it an agreeable hand-book, while Mr. Lanier's text is lively and sustained. A fine edition of the work, containing, in addition to the matter of the present issue, an elaborate chapter on fruit culture and a gazetteer of the towns, rivers, &c., of Florida, is also published, attractively bound in cloth.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, March, 1877. The new number of this magazine has a full list of articles adapted to the wants of architects and engineers. A third illustrated paper by Henry T. Eddy, of the University of Cincinnati, treats of new constructions in graphical statics. Prof. S. W. Robinson contributes a learned paper on "Beams of Uniform Resistance, the Beam Forming part of the Loading." "The Engineer" furnishes an article on "The Supply of Air to Furnaces," and "Iron" contributes a paper on "The Iron Manufacture of Russia." Major Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, of the Engineer Corps, has some notes on the "Hydraulic and Other Cements at the Philadelphia Exposition," a field in which he himself has made many experiments. There is also a reprint from the *Builder* of a paper by T. Millard Reade, C. E., entitled "How to Drain a House," and from the *Journal of the Royal United Services Institution* an essay on "Some Special Features in Large and Small Grain Powders," by Major J. P. Morgan, R. A. Dr. Lissauer's "Hygienic Studies on the Absorbing Powers of Soils" have been translated from the *Deutsches Vierteljahrsschrift*.

—The autobiography of Harriet Martineau, which is soon to appear, is fitly accompanied by a republication of her *History of England* from the commencement of the nineteenth century to the Crimean war, usually called the History of the Peace. This standard historical work has just been published in four volumes by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia. The work was begun by Charles Knight, in 1846, and by him handed over to Prof. Craik, whose engagements were in turn so pressing that a third hand had to be found in Miss Martineau. The first book, which comprises about half of the first volume, is therefore the work of Knight and Craik; all the rest belongs to Harriet Martineau. In her preface to the American edition she points out the uses to which the history may be put by citizens of the United States, in serving as a warning against the many mistakes of public and internal policy which the English and other European Governments made. For the history deals with a comparatively short period, and goes very minutely into questions of trade and political economy. Chartism, agrarian troubles, and trade unions are of equal importance with Napoleon's wars. Americans will find the subjects of protection and paper money very prominent—almost all the questions, in fact, which divide the opinions of legislators in political economy. Miss Martineau's name is too well known to need that attention should be called to her masculine style and solid acquirements as a historian. The work closes with a consideration of the labor question, and the date to which it reaches is the year 1854.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Heritage of Langdale.* By Mrs. Alexander. New-York: Henry Holt & Co., 1877.

—*The Chinese in America.* By Rev. O. Gibson, A. M. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden. 1877.

—*On Boiler Incrustation and Corrosion.* By F. J. Rowan. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1876.

—*Sermons on Living Subjects.* By Horace Bushnell. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

—*The Christian Doctrine of Sin.* By John Tulloch, D. D. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

—*The Westminster Review* for January. New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company, No. 41 Barclay-street.

—*The Edinburgh Review, January.* American edition. New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay-street.

—*An Essay on New South Wales*, (the northern colony of the Australias.) By G. H. Reid, Sydney: Thomas Richards, 1876.

—*The History of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.* By George Washington Warren. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Seeking the Golden Fleece:* A concord of pioneer life in California. By J. D. B. Sullman. San Francisco: E. A. Roman & Co. 1877.

—*Friend Fritz; A Tale of the Banks of the Lauter.* Translated from the French of Erckmann Chatrian. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

—*The Laws and Practice of the Game of Euchre.* As adopted by the Washington Euchre Club. By a Professor. Philadelphia: T. B. Paterson & Brothers, 1877.

—*Index to 43 Volumes of the United States Insurance Gazette and Magazine.* A work of reference to insurance operations. New-York: Gilbert E. Currie, No. 153 Broadway. 1877.

—*The History of England from the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century to the Crimean War.* By Harriet Martineau. Four volumes octavo, pp. 433. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*Railways of New South Wales.* Report on their Construction and Working, From 1872 to 1875 inclusive. By John Rae, A. M., Commissioner for Railways. Sydney: Thomas Richards. 1876.

—*Contributions to Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology.* By J. M. Carnochan, M. D. With illustrations drawn from nature. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Parts I. and II., pp. 64. Price, $1.

—*Laws of the State of New-York and of the United States Relating to Children.* By Lewis L. Delafield. The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, No. 683 Broadway. 1876. Paper. 61 pp.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 2, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, John Lewis, Esq., Referee, Louis Mesier sold the following described property: One three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 23 by 100 on Charlton-st., south side, 266.6 feet east of Varick-st., sold for $10,800, to Ledged Avery; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 266 Spring-st., south side, between Varick and Hudson sts., sold for $9,250, to Robert Bonner, plaintiff in the legal action, and one plot of land, 486 by 266.7 by 613 by 130.10 by 233.3 on King's Bridge road, north side, adjoining the land of Isaac Dyckman, sold for $15,000 to same buyer. Under a similar court order, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, Scott & Myers sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 19 by 100.5, on East 65th-st., north side, 187 feet west of 4th-av., for $21,000, to Selig Steinhardt, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 20 by 102.9 by 40 by 20 by 82.9 on East 79th-st., north-west corner Lexington-av., for $17,000, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, plaintiff.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Surrogate Court sale, James H. Clark, Esq., Executor, of the four-story brick house, with lease of lot, 16.5 by 90.8 by 16.8 by 89, No. 57 John-st., north side, 63.7 feet east of Dutch-st. Leased May 1, 1873, term 21 years; ground rent, $1,900 per annum and taxes.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ludwith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 16.6 by 98.9, on West 30th-st., south side, 363.6 feet east of 9th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 21.7 by 100.5, on West 57th-st., north side, 68 feet west of 9th-av.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Sewell, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 85th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

NEW-YORK.
By Louis Mesier.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, Charlton-st., s. s., 266.6 ft. e. of Varick-st., lot 23x100.....$10,800
1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 266 Spring-st., s. s., between Varick and Hudson sts., lot 25x100..... 9,250
1 plot of land, King's Bridge road, n. s., adjoining lands of Isaac Dyckman, 486x266.7 x613x130.10x233.3..... 15,000
By Scott & Myers.
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 65th-st., n. s., 187 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 19x100.5.....$21,000
By R. V. Harnett.
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 79th-st., n. w. corner of Lexington-av., lot 20x102.2x40x20x82.2....$17,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.
Thursday, March 1.

104th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.11; Benjamin Waldron and wife to E. Walters..... nom.
88th-st., s. s., 204.11 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.7x100.8½; Rosalie Seligman and husband to A. Salomon..... 3,000
26th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x98.9; C. H. Haynes to Nancy M. Miller..... 20,000
4th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 14th-st., 25x123.6; also 15th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12½x82.8; A. M. Miller to Elisa Sellinger..... 105,000
60th-st., n. e. corner 2d-av., 75x20; Abraham M. Dreyfoos and wife to J. Kopetzky..... 17,000
125th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. 3d-av., 20.11x25; Levi Adams and wife to Sophia Ebert..... nom.
117th-st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100; John Braden to Thomas Monaghan..... nom.
Hillside-st., 363.1x157.10; M. H. Morrell to L. A. Noble..... 5,000
12th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 21.6 x77.6; John McLachlan to Horatio Gomez, Executor..... nom.
61st-st., n. s., 88.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19x100.5; F. B. Williams to P. Frankenheimer..... 18,500
Broadway, e. s., 105 ft. e. of Grand-st., 1x120; James B. Matthews and wife to Witthaus Konrado..... nom.
144th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100, 23d Ward; John Davidson and wife to James H. Welsh..... 1,500
4th-av., s. w. corner 105th-st., 75x90; Daniel McL. Quackenbush to Thomas Monaghan..... nom.
Willett-st., e. s., No. 88, A. McIntire, Referee, to John Hardecker..... 8,800
Princess-st., lot No. 1,030, 109x114.9; J. S. Berry, Referee, to James B. Warden..... 11,725
Prince-st., lot No. 1,031, 25x125.6; same to same..... 14,600
74th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; T. H. Edsall, Referee, to Harriet T. Hubbard..... nom.
Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 100 x100; N. Harris, Jr., Referee, to Myer Finn..... 24,500
7th-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 42d-st., 37.5x 25.1; William H. Leonard, Referee, to Amos F. Eno..... 18,600
97th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 10x100.11; W. Sinclair, Referee, to Thomas L. Harris..... 3,400
Lewis-st., e. s., No. 164; F. W. Loew, Referee, to Ferdinand Suisberger..... 3,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone-front houses in the City, 25 by 60; lot, 100.5; just finished; replete and complete; hard wood; price in accordance with the times. Inquire of WILLIAM BENTLY on the premises, No. 40 East 58th-st., or of CHARLES FOX, No. 115 Broadway, rear office.

FOR SALE.—AT A BARGAIN, AN ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; house in perfect order; located in West 58th-st., close to 5th-av.; location unsurpassed as it overlooks the Grand Plaza (entrance to Central Park at 5th-av.) For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NELEGANT HOUSE, 33 FEET WIDE, for sale; below 59th-st., and close to 5th-av.; built in the most substantial manner; about three lots of ground and an elegant large stable; in all one of the most complete and elegant establishments to be found in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HOUSE on East 48th-st., close to 5th-av. House was built by Matthew Byrnes in the most substantial manner. Price according to the times. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,
No. 620 5TH-AV.
25 BY 70 BY 100; cabinet finish; completely and newly plumbed and frescoed. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL MEdium-sized house located on Park-av., near 35th-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK-FRONT house, with nice basement for a store, and stable in the rear, for $7,550, half cash. Call at No. 11 Minetta-st.

NO 17 WEST 39TH-ST.—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house for sale; immediate possession; terms very easy. Apply to E. P. HOYT, No 19 West 39th-st.

NOS. 1 AND 2 PARK-ROW, CORNER OF ANN-st.—For sale or to rent, or will be leased for a term of years. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—A HANDSOMELY BUILT three-story Philadelphia brick house, free and clear, in Brooklyn, near Dr. Cuyler's church, for a house in New-York in good location; would assume a small mortgage. Address HOUSE, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Rhinebeck; finest place on the Hudson, and contains 85 acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of a river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; neighborhood unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $60,000, and since purchase he expended upward of $40,000 upon it in improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,434, New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE IN BRIDGEport, Conn., trains to and from New-York nearly every hour; a nice house and lot on Stratford-av., within five minutes' walk of depot, close to sea-shore, with excellent boating, bathing, and boating facilities; plenty of room for garden or lawn, just the place for a healthful and pleasant Summer residence; will be sold on a very low price to close an estate. For terms, address N. F. PECK, Administrator, Hartford, Conn.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESidence, with about five acres, beautifully situated near New-Brunswick, N. J.; conservatory, green-house, stables, boat-house, ice-house, gas-house, and gardener's lodge; large shade trees in every variety; abundance of fruit, with grapes of the choicest kind; house large and spacious; every modern improvement; at half its value, as owner is going abroad; terms very easy. Call between 3 and 5 EDWARD S. ALL, Room No. 15, No. 171 Broadway.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—Corner lot on best avenue, with valuable frontage on side street; house contains seven rooms, admirably arranged; is partly furnished, and the furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold very low if wanted. Altogether a very pretty and desirable place. Price, $3,750, on very easy terms. Address E. C. T., Box No. 486 New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale in great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, corners Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Lime sts.

$500 WILL BUY LOT 99x54x165 FEET, corner 9th-av. and Chester road, opposite John Anderson's property, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Apply to WM. H. FERRIS, 4th av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—ON PROSPECT-st., a large boarding-house, with modern improvements, large garden, and out-buildings; fruit and shade trees. Apply at No. 18 East 16th-st., City.

FOR SALE, AT DANBURY, CONN.—A FINE country residence, price, $18,000. No deviation. For particulars address C. H. MERRITT, Danbury, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BROADWAY and ASTOR-PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Walter Carter, Executor of Henry A. Kerr, deceased, the four-story brick building (with store,) and lease of lot, situate on the north-east corner of Broadway and Astor-place. Lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, 21 years from May 1, 1865. Ground rent, $3,500, taxes and assessments; covenants for renewal; lot 32.10 on Broadway, and 107.1 on Astor-place. Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, the small country place, three or four acres, (West Chester County preferred,) with a good house unincumbered, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, for which a well assorted stock of ready made clothing will be given. Address, giving particulars, HANSON, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN, worth not less than $12,000, with not more than $6,000 incumbrance. In exchange for improved or unimproved property in Westchester County, N. Y., or in Elizabeth or Newark, N. J. Address M. K. P., Box No. 348 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL MODERN HOUSE between 5th and 6th avs., 35th and 50th sts., with dining-room on the first floor, and all improvements. Address with particulars, Box No. 3,573 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR about two months, by a gentleman whose family consists of wife and two children, with four servants; located between 14th and 42d sts., Madison and 6th avs. Address J. P. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY; furnished; shade and stable; within 25 miles of New-York City; near depot; rent must be low for six months. Address House, No. 21 South-st. New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, 8 minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at West Farms to rent, furnished, from May 1; the house is large, and contains all modern improvements, large stables, and other outbuildings; the grounds contain (8½) eight and one-half acres in lawn and garden, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; a fine cow and poultry can remain on the place; this would make a very desirable Summer or Winter residence, being on the line of the Southern Boulevard and easy of access to the City; horse-cars from Harlem Bridge pass the gate every 20 minutes. For further information apply to THOMAS WINFORD, owner, No. 101 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 804 St. Mark's place, on St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, comprising lots of ground, 50 feet front, and running through to Prospect place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable and coach house on Prospect place. The house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order; offered at the low rent of $1,200 per annum for one or more years. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau st., Turner Building, New-York.

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, high-stoop houses, 22x55 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra-wide street leading to the entrance to the park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE PLEASant house most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise complete and in perfect order for occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre-st., or GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100 feet on West 58th-st., near 5th-av.

ALSO, a fine house, corner 5th-av. and 33d-st.

ALSO, an elegant full-size house, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.

Particulars and permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK Houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $900 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office of the North America Life Insurance Company,

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM ROME.

ITALY'S POSITION IN THE EASTERN CONTROVERSY—DISMEMBERMENT OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO BE OPPOSED—AN UNJUST SYSTEM OF TAXATION—THE DECAY OF THE CARNIVAL—LUSTRE OF SOCIAL DISPLAY—THE LENTEN SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877.

An unusual quiet in the political world has succeeded the end of the efforts made to settle by a conference of nations the questions still open at Constantinople. By the publication of certain diplomatic documents, the Italian public is made acquainted for the first time with the position which this Government has taken in the Turkish controversy, and is to hold, if the dispute should finally lead to war. The policy reiterated is the old one of opposition to dismemberment of the Ottoman State; but how the disjointed members of that bruised and decayed body are to be kept together no one can clearly see. The condition of uncertainty in which Europe finds itself is causing many to look into the immediate future with the same feeling of anxiety which has been the prevailing sentiment for the past six months. If war breaks out, new taxes are expected to be laid on, and to be able to bear the additional burdens many personal economies are already begun. Less money is spent by travelers than before, and by many similar proofs we see that prudent people are taking in sail, so as to be prepared to weather a possible storm. The question of a readjustment of the system of taxation is one of the most important now engaging the attention of the Italian Parliament. How to get rid of the odious mill tax, which presses so heavily upon the great mass of the population, is what puzzles the skill of legislators. The bread, and that of the coarsest quality, which goes into the mouths of the proletaire classes, is weighted with an added price by the grist tax, which is nothing less than cruel in whatever light it is regarded. The State is nearly threatened with revolution on account of this injustice done to the helpless poor of the country. In a community like the United States, which has a great variety of well paid industries, such a source of revenue, were it necessary to resort to it, would not be the cause of suffering or complaint among the working population; but Italy has not arrived, and will probably not soon arrive, to so happy an estate. We hear more open talk about the Republic than ever before, and if the Republic is able to offer a cheaper government to the country, with a solid ground upon which authority may rest, the affections of the people may easily be won. No one knows what trials may be reserved for Italy; but one thing is pretty clear, that some way must be found for making more easy the burden which presses with such weight upon the shoulders of the working country classes.

The Carnival ended yesterday, and, as usual, went out with a flash. The taper illumination, or *moccoletti*, has lost the fantastic glitter of years ago, and the burning of the rags and tatters on the last night is little else than a formula of the Carnival programme. The bewildering excitement of the battle of bouquets and pellets of plaster of Paris is nearly passed away, although the practice is still clung to with a feable hold. Not much can be said of the races of the *barberi*, or horses without riders, that run every night through the length of the Corso, to end the amusements of the three hours of strained effort to be gay. The Carnival looks much better in pictures, as it is represented in the lively colors which the Roman artists are fond of using, than it will ever be likely to present again in our prosaic time. At Naples, and in some other cities, where the outlay to keep it up is still large, it enjoys a vigorous life; but here in Rome it is reduced to the very nude and rude civic quality of a mere promenade in the Corso. The present year foreigners have hardly taken part in it, and the loss of so many thousand francs formerly so freely thrown away upon balconies, bouquets, and *bon bons*, is now seriously felt. This region of Rome produces in its open air, in Winters of ordinary mildness, flowers of such abundance and variety that any one may add this beauty to day or evening festa without any ruinous outlay, although flowers of choicer varieties, sold in some of the fashionable shops, may be a somewhat costly luxury.

Formerly, and to some extent still, this season has presented in its interior or in-door phases its finest charms. But the number of large social gatherings in the palaces of the Roman nobility during Carnival is now much diminished. It was left to one or another of the representatives of the great houses, at least, to close the season with a brilliant ball and supper, to which a large company of Italians and foreigners in Rome were invited. All the possible splendor of fashionable éclat was given to these occasions, and many suite of 20 or more rooms are still held memories of these pleasures of the old time. When a Roman noble, or conspicuous representative of a foreign country opened his house, the Pope's mounted guards, in their white cloaks, were stationed at the corners of all the avenues leading to it, and flambeaux in their terra cotta *padelle*, in the ancient mode, lighted up the neighboring streets, and whatever else could give dignity to the festival and impress the public was not neglected. But such entertainments cost a deal, and few of the Roman patricians now feel disposed or feel rich enough to incur the large indispensable outlay. Indeed, nearly all of the aristocracy of the party of the Pontiff now keep aloof from the general society of Rome, and it must be confessed that their absence diminishes in a degree the lustre of the social displays. To some opulent foreigner resident here it is left to assume the charge. For several years, with one or two intervals, an American gentleman with family alliances here has taken upon himself this graceful trust, and there has been renewed in these festas much of the splendor of the best time of the past. Mrs. Hickson Field and her daughter, the Princess Trigiano Brancaccio, invited their friends to a ball on the last night of the carnival, to close the refined in-door festivities of the season. The vast apartment of their residence in the Ruspoli palace furnishes space enough for a company nearly as numerous as the parties invited to the royal house on the Quirinal Hill. But the reunion on this occasion was less remarkable for the number invited than for the distinguished position of some of the guests. The hereditary Prince Humbert, with the Princess Margarette, who have before honored similar occasions in this house with their presence, were those to whom the hospitalities of the evening were dedicated. By their side was the Grand Duchess of Baden, who is passing a portion of the Winter at Rome. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by Sir Augustus Paget, the British Ambassador, and Baron Keudel, the Ambassador of the German Empire, and the Minister of the Kingdom of Sweden. In the general circle the highest Roman society was represented by such ladies as Vittoria Colonna, now the Duchess Sforza-Cesarini; the Countess Santa Fiora, the Princess Venosta-Ludovisi, and the Princess Pallavicini-Rospigliosi. The extreme elegance of the rooms, the wealth of lights, and the laces, satins and diamond decorations of the ladies produced in the *ensemble* an effect of dazzling beauty very alluring to the fancy. Several years back, when the present occupant took possession of this portion of the immense Ruspoli palace, he caused it to be restored, and with so much judgment and taste that at present there is no house in Rome, almost unrivaled as it is in princely mansions, to surpass this in the refinement and opulence of its interior ornamentation. The staircase of white marble of this house is renowned for its monumental proportions and shares with that of the Braschi palace and the modern staircase of the Vatican the fame of being the most superb in Rome.

To-day begin the severities of the Lenten season, and for forty days there will be, with hardly any interruption, preaching in the leading Roman churches. This morning the ceremony of putting ashes on the heads of penitents was gone through with in St. Peter's. In the life of Rome we are witnesses of a succession of contrasts, and it is either feast or fast or famine, according to the exigency or fashion or caprice of the day or the moment. Aching heads and aching hearts follow the extravagances of an excessive devotion to pleasure, and Mother Church is now calling to her tired children to come and rest their weary bodies upon her lap. New "pilgrims" are now arriving here, and a large company is soon expected from Brazil, bringing to the Vatican gifts of gold and the frankincense of adulation.

A DUEL FIFTY YEARS AGO.

HOW TWO KENTUCKIANS FOUGHT IN THE PRESENCE OF THREE THOUSAND SPECTATORS — ONE OF THEM MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 22.—A few days ago there appeared in the columns of the *Tribune* an article relating the history of "Fighting Fitzgerald, of Ireland, his bullet-proof shirt, and his last duel," the reading of which recalled to my mind a story of a duel related by Mr. N. N. Jones, of Normal, a stock-raiser and farmer, the early part of whose career was spent chiefly in the South, and whose adventurous disposition led him into witnessing many stirring scenes. At my request Mr. Jones again told the story of one of the most noted duels of the century. His narration was as follows:

"During the Winter of 1836 I was stopping in Vicksburg, Miss. Early one morning a report was circulated through the town that a duel was to be fought on the other side of the river, which is in the State of Louisiana, and in which vicinity, at that time, no one lived. Following the example of others, I obtained a passage in a small row-boat and went over. The boatmen did a lively business that day. Some persons estimated the number of men and boys that were present and who witnessed the duel as high as 3,000. On landing I joined a group of persons, among whom was one dressed in a white suit, cut in military style. He was apparently about 22 years of age, was about five feet in height, and weighed about 100 pounds. He was a handsome little gentleman, and was surrounded by friends. I soon learned that he was one of the two who were to exchange rifle shots at 30 steps; that his name was Menafee (a brother of Dick Menafee, a member of Congress from Kentucky, much noted for his eloquence,) and a Vicksburg merchant of nigh standing. The white suit, I learned, was chosen because it was thought to be not as easy to draw a bead on white as on a dark color. The boat off his coat had the appearance of being padded. He appeared to be a little nervous, and took a little brandy now and then, possibly to quiet his nerves or fortify his courage.

In about half an hour two men were seen coming up the bank of the river. They proved to be Col. McClurg, a lawyer, of Jackson, Miss., and his second. McClurg had acquired some notoriety as a duelist, having, as reports said already killed his fifth man. He was a Kentuckian by birth and education, as also was his opponent, Menafee. He was about 35 years older than the latter, and in appearance he very much resembled Abraham Lincoln, though he was not quite as large a man. He soon afterward acquired notoriety for bravery during the war with Mexico. He volunteered and led the forlorn hope at the storming of the Bishop's Palace at Monterey, and, after the war, was sent by President Taylor as Minister to Brazil. On his return home from there he died. I read in a newspaper a short time afterward that he said before he died that he had but one desire to live to satisfy, and that was to fight a duel with Jeff. Davis. He said that he had challenged him twice already; that he was a bad man, and would bring trouble on this country some day if he lived—which has, as we all know, proved true.

The seconds, after throwing 'heads and tails' awhile for positions, and who should give the word, &c., stepped off the distance, 30 yards, placed their men facing each other, neither of them speaking to the other. McClurg took from his pocket a large bowie-knife and a horse-pistol—there were no six shooters made at that time—and gave them to his second; he then unbuttoned his vest and shirt, and showed to his opponent that there was nothing to prevent his bullet from an entrance to his heart. Menafee did not follow his example. The rifles were now handed to the principals by their seconds. One of the seconds took a position half-way between the duelists, and about 12 feet out of the direct line in which the deadly balls were expected to pass. He then said, 'Gentlemen, are you ready?' Each one answered and said, 'All ready.' He then said, 'One, two, three, stop!' At the word, 'two,' Menafee fired. I think McClurg did not fire, as I heard but one report, and saw the latter climb his gun, throw it some distance from him, and say to his second, '——— You! you didn't cock it right!' The second probably had neglected to set the triggers.

No one being damaged, preparations went on for another round, and in about 30 minutes they took their positions again; the second said as before, 'One, two, fire, stop!' At the word 'two,' Menafee, after the report, reeled part way round and fell, being wounded in the head. Hundreds immediately pronounced the spectrate man.

McClurg, to all appearance, was perfectly cool. I went to where he was standing in about five minutes. His second came running from where Menafee lay and said to him, 'You have killed him!' McClurg then said, 'Give me my pistol and bowie-knife, and, ——— them, let them come on if evidently expecting to be mobbed by Menafee's friends. I was told afterward by one who was there that a brother of Menafee did start to go to McClurg, but was stopped by a friend, who told him his brother had become conscious and said he would fight again as soon as he was able. For fellow, he lived but two days. McClurg and his friend left the ground immediately.

McClurg, who had received a beating with a billiard-cue from Menafee, was the challenging party; Menafee accepted the challenge. Having the right to choose the place of meeting and arms he chose, also the distance, Menafee chose to fight at his own home, with rifles, at 30 steps. It was said that he had practiced with his rifle until he could hit a silver dollar at every shot. He did not shoot in the second encounter, and, very luckily, in his fall his gun was not discharged. Had it been, undoubtedly some of the spectators would have been wounded or killed, as there was a wall of men several tiers deep on each side and not more than feet from the direct line of the bullet's passage, and what few trees there were close around were also full of spectators. The Sheriff of the county was present, but did not make any attempt to prevent the duel from taking place. He was, however, prompt in doing his duty to prevent liquor being sold on the ground unlawfully. A man that had brought over the river a quantity for sale was prevented from selling it, unless he would pay to the Sheriff $50, that being the price for a license. This was the first and last duel I ever witnessed. I could scarcely realize that what I saw was a reality. I was disgusted at the sight, and resolved that I never would see another."

THE BURNISHED SURFACE OF VENUS.

THE PLANET GIRT ROUND WITH A RING OF LIGHT—AN EXPLANATION BY A MEMBER OF THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

From the London News.

It is not often given to a scientific society to amuse the outer world; but the Astronomical Society seems in the way to achieve this distinction. It has recently, in the person of one of its fellows, enunciated a theory as irrefutable, by direct evidence, as the famous, though scarcely scientific, proposition that the moon is made of green cheese. The matter is on this wise. When the planet Venus crosses the sun's face, or makes her transits, she is seen to be girt round with a ring of light which seems somewhat brighter even than the light of the sun's face, though probably the apparent excess of brightness is due to the intense blackness of the disk of the transiting planet. The appearance has not occasioned very much trouble to astronomers, who have had no difficulty in explaining it as due to a powerfully refractive atmosphere surrounding the planet of love. An artist of some eminence, however, who has recently sought and obtained admission into the Astronomical Society, has been exercised in his mind of late by the behavior of Venus in this respect, and has at length astonished the world of science by an unexpected, but in his judgment the only possible, explanation. Venus, it appears, has a surface burnished like that of a metallic mirror; and, as an envelope to her burnished surface, she has an atmosphere of glass. In fact, if an observer could approach Venus, he would find the surface of the planet in all respects like a looking-glass—her vitreous atmosphere corresponding to the glass of a mirror, her burnished surface to the polished quick silver underneath the glass. We must congratulate the Astronomical Society on the originality which Mr. Brett seems likely to introduce into its speculations on matters astronomical. And we must congratulate the skillful artist who can at one time delight the artistic eye by paintings of Scilly scenery, and at another startle the astronomical world by the enunciation of singular theses respecting the celestial bodies. It might be pointed out, perhaps, by cavilling astronomers that the discovery of Huggins, Vogel, Tacchini, and others of the presence of the vapor of water in the air of Venus is not altogether what we should expect in the case of an atmosphere of glass. But such are the feeble objections which the mere student of science is only too apt to raise against the brilliant fancies of the artistic mind. We prefer to contemplate with undisturbed and admiring appreciation the bold inspiration by which Mr. Brett has given a new interest to the most fascinating of all the planets.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The following are the closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	19¾	Justice	13¼
Belcher	8	Kentuck	7
Best and Belcher	33	Leopard	4 ½
Bullion	18	Mexican	18⅝
Consol. Virginia	4¾	Northern Belle	27
California	48¼	Overman	88
Chollar	66	Ophir	25¾
Confidence	73	Raymond and Ely	5⅝
Caledonia	88	Silver Hill	4⅝
Crown Point	9½	Savage	8
Exchequer	65¾	Segregated Belcher	80
Gould and Curry	12⅝	Sierra Nevada	9
Hale and Norcross	5⅝	Union Consolidated	9
Imperial		Yellow Jacket	17
Julia Consolidated	1¼	Bonanza Consolidated	

THE SILVER QUESTION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

SILVER OR GOLD AS A BIMETALLIC STANDARD — AN INCREASE OF PRODUCTION NOT THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF DECLINE IN VALUE OF SILVER — EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION— THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL COMMISION TO FIX RELATIVE VALUES — MAJORITY AND MINORITY CONCLUSIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following are the conclusions of the report of the Silver Commission which was presented to Congress to-day, signed by Senators Jones, of Nevada, and Bogy, Representatives Willard and Bland, and Hon. William S. Groesbeck: Upon the facts and considerations hereinbefore set forth, and after carefully weighing the views presented to them orally and in writing by various persons, the Commission submit the following answers to to the questions referred to them by Congress:

First—The first question relates to the causes of the recent change in the relative value of gold and silver, and to the effect of that change upon the "trade, commerce, finance, and productive interests of the country." This Commission concur in the following opinion of the British Silver Commission of 1876: That the recent increase in the production of silver is not one of the principal causes of decline in its relative value. Notwithstanding the late rise in the production of silver as compared with gold, its proportion to gold is still considerably below what it was in 1848, to say nothing of the period when the proportion was three to one, and the conclusion seems justified that a review of the relations of the metals in times past shows that the fall in the price of silver is not due to any excessive production as compared with gold. This difference arises from the insignificance of the annual production of the precious metals in comparison of the accumulated stock held in the world, and this difference exists in respect to either of the metals separately as well as in respect to the two metals combined. The causes of the recent change in the relation of gold and silver are mainly the demonetization of silver by Germany, the United States, and other countries, and the closing of mints against silver, which resulted from these demonetizations. The effects of the demonetizations so far accomplished, and of the resulting disturbance of the relative value of gold and silver upon trade, commerce, finance, and productive interests in this country and throughout the commercial world, have been signally disastrous, and especially to the countries which have recently demonetized silver, or in which the gold standard was already established. In all commercial countries the same phenomena are simultaneously presented, of falling prices of commodities and real estate, diminishing public revenues, starving, poorly paid and unemployed laborers, and rapidly multiplying; bankruptcies.

The distress dates with the law of the United States of Feb. 12, 1873, and the law of Germany of July, 1873, giving practical effect to a previous decree of that Empire of Dec. 4, 1871, for the establishment of a single gold standard. The demonetization of the mass of the silver of those countries was the first blow. It was witnessed immediately following a concerted movement to demonetize silver in precisely that fall in prices, ruin of productive interests, and increase in the absorbing power of moneyed capital which could not fail to attend a sudden narrowing of the measures of values as all debts, public and private, in Europe and America, have been contracted when prices were regulated by the general existence of a measure of values, consisting of the two metals of about equal proportions in the world's stocks. To annihilate the monetary function of one must greatly increase the purchasing power of the other, and thus greatly reduce prices. Silver to the amount of $3,000,000,000 in coins, the accumulation of 50 centuries, is so worked into the web and woof of the world's commerce that it cannot be discarded without commercial, political, and social catastrophe. The evil is enormously aggravated by selecting gold as the metal to be retained and silver as the metal to be given up. The supply of gold is diminishing, being now but little more than half what it was in 1852, and is always so fitful and irregular from the manner of its production that no metal is so ill suited to be a sole measure of value.

Second—The second question covers the two points of the restoration of the double standard in this country, and of the best legal relation between gold and silver. The commission recommend the restoration and the unrestricted coinage of both metals of the double standard, but are unable to agree upon the best legal relation of the two metals.

Third—The third question relates to the policy of continuing legal tender notes currently with the metalic standards, and the effects thereof upon the labor, industries, and wealth of the country. The commission do not suppose that it is possible to maintain paper in circulation as a permanent currency unless the paper is made equal in market value to coin by actual convertibility into it, and that the answer to this question may be embraced in the answer to the fourth and last question, which relates to the resumption of specie payments.

Fourth—The fourth question covers the best means for providing for maintaining the resumption of special payments. The general fact in regard to paper money issued directly by Governments, and having a forced currency, is that it has never been redeemed in coin. In many cases it has disappeared by progressive depreciation and final repudiation, as in the the early history of our own national independence. The commission have been able to arrive at only the one single conclusion, that resumption in this country is not practicable under the circumstances until the existing laws providing for gold and silver coinage under par are repealed. Resumption while those laws remain in force is the establishment of an exclusive gold standard in the United States, just as English resumption in 1821 gave effect to the English gold law of 1816. In the opinion of the Commission the total quantities of gold in the entire world are much exaggerated by the average estimates of statisticians. Germany commenced its march, not yet completed, to a single gold standard, unembarrassed by national or foreign debt of any kind, and with a tribute exacted from France of $1,000,000,000. the German movement has produced such circumstances has resulted in such a great commercial disturbance and such keenness of private distress, it may be anticipated what the financial ruin will be in this country if it shall persist in the same movement under the weight of enormous debts, public and private, in the midst of which the demand for the remonitization of silver is a measure essential to specie payments, and may make such payments practicable. Both the debt paying metals are found under our own flag, and both are needed and in the the fullest measure to accomplish the task. It is not an easy one at the best, but the energies of the American people may be found equal to it if they are not deprived of one-half of their ancient and constitutional money. The silver of Europe disposable in the event of further demonetizations of it on that continent will not come to us as a gift. It will come, if at all, in payment for commodities and in transactions which will be free and voluntary on the part of our citizens, who may be trusted to take care of their own interests. Such transactions will give a much needed stimulus to our commerce, and cannot fail to be made on terms which will be advantageous to us. Silver is the same thing, whether obtained by commerce with Europe or from the Comstock lode, and those who oppose one receiving it from a friend must desire to see our mines closed at home. If the States of the Latin Union or other countries in Europe abandon the double standard after we readopt it, it will be a mistake in policy on their part of which all the advantages will inure to us.

Finally, the commission believe that the facts that Germany and the Scandinavian States have adopted the single gold standard, and that some other European nation may possibly adopt it, instead of being the reasons for perseverance in the attempt to establish it in the United States, are precisely the facts which show such an attempt entirely impracticable, and which would make the success of such an attempt more overwhelmingly ruinous. If the nations on the Continent of Europe had the double standard, a gold standard would be possible here, because in that condition they would freely exchange gold for silver. The establishment of such standard becomes difficult precisely in proportion to the number of countries simultaneously engaged in striving after it, and it is precisely in the same proportion that the ruinous effects of striving after it are aggravated. To propose to this country a contest for the gold standard with the European nations, is to propose to it a disastrous race, reducing the prices of commodities and aggravating the burden of debts, in which all the contestants will suffer immeasurably, and the victors even more than the vanquished.

In the accompanying individual reports Senator Bogy and Representative Willard recommend fixing the silver standard at 15½. Mr. Groesbeck and Representative Bland recommend the standard at 15 98-100, the present standard, until after an international conference, but agree with the three first-named in favor of remonetization.

Senator Bogy and Representative Gibson, and Prof. Bowen, of Cambridge, reported in favor of a single gold standard, restricting the use of silver as money to small coins, with its present or only slightly increased legal tender limit.

MR. BOUTWELL'S MINORITY REPORT.

Senator Boutwell, in his minority report, says that having been unable to agree to the conclusions reached by the majority of his associates upon the Commission, he entertains the opinion that it is not now expedient for the Government of the United States to authorise the coinage of the silver dollar in the manner and for the uses stated. He is also of opinion that it is expedient for the Government to extend an invitation to the commercial nations of the world to join in convention for the purpose of considering whether it is wise to provide by treaties and concurrent legislation for the use of both silver and gold in all such nations upon a fixed relative valuation of the two metals; and, finally, that such such an agreement between the Government and other commercial nations can be effected the United States should pursue the existing policy in regard to the resumption of specie payments. Gold is everywhere a standard of value, while in many countries silver has been rejected. It follows, therefore, that the theory of its equality with gold in this respect cannot be maintained. Even in countries where silver is used as a coin and endowed with the quality of being a legal tender, it is yet an article of commerce, and its value in all foreign transactions is measured by gold and tested by the gold standard. During the last three years there have been great variations in the commercial value of silver, but it is useless to inquire whether such variations are due to a fall in the value of silver or to a rise in the value of gold. Gold being the only universal standard or measure of value, all other articles are tested by it, and however the standard may change, yet so long as it is accepted as the standard, the relation which other articles, including silver, bear to it is one of fact, and all theories in regard to values must conform to the fact. At present the gold dollar of the United States, which contains 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, will purchase a larger quantity of pure silver than is contained in the dollar or 412 5-10 grains standard silver. The superior value of the gold dollar would prevent its use, and the gold coin and gold bullion in the country would at once be exported to other countries and silver in exchange would be returned, and, when coined, it would be introduced into the circulation of the United States. The demonetized and discarded silver of every other country would flow to the United States, and there can be no doubt that after the first effect of its demonetization here had passed away it would steadily depreciate in value. Nor can there be a doubt that our unfortunate experience would furnish an argument against the remonetization of silver by the commercial nations of the world. It is contended by those who advocate a bimetallic standard for the United States without regard to the policy of other countries that its use by us would so advance its value in the markets of the world that it would be at par with gold. It can only be said in answer to this assumption that there is no evidence that such would be the result, while, on the contrary, it is reasonable to anticipate that the remonetization of silver in Germany, the limitation of its coinage by the nations of the Latin Union, its reduced value in India, and the large production in America, would counteract the effect of an increased demand for coinage in the United States, and that in a period of 10 years its relative value to gold would be less than it now is. The utility of either of the precious metals as a standard of value is chiefly, if not altogether, in two particulars: First, for the purpose of redeeming the paper currency of the country, whatever it may be; and, secondly, and mainly, for the purpose of liquidating balances with other countries. As long as silver is merely an article of commerce in Great Britain, where our bills due to other countries are finally adjusted, the use of silver as a standard in this country will fail to produce any of the important results which ought to flow from the resumption of specie payments. Credits for commercial transactions over the whole world can be obtained more cheaply there than elsewhere; and while her pre-eminence in these particulars remains London will continue to be the clearing-house for other countries. Inasmuch as balances there must be settled in gold, it would seem wise for other commercial nations to make that metal the sole standard of value, or by a general agreement, to which England should be a party, secure the adoption of the bimetallic standard.

Mr. Boutwell is of opinion that the adoption of silver as the standard would be followed by a loss in the depreciation of the public credit far greater than any gain to the Government by the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt in a coin less valuable than gold. Indeed, the depreciation of the public credit proceeding from acts of imputed bad faith, whether properly imputed or not, cannot be compensated by any pecuniary gain, however large. The duties on goods imported, if collected in silver, would be subject to the variations attending the market price of silver as compared with gold in other countries, and especially in England, where gold is the standard of value. There can be but one standard of value in any country at the same time, and a safe and successful use of gold and silver simultaneously can be effected only by their consolidation upon an agreed ratio of value and by the concurrence of the commercial nations of the world. While, in his opinion, it is desirable and advisable that the two metals by the concurrent action of the commercial nations, he does not entertain the opinion that any serious evils will come to us from maintaining the existing policy in regard to gold and silver. During the last three years there has been a depression in business, and a consequent loss of labor to the current of the country, the evidence of which is found in the fact that a like depression in kind and degree has occurred in Great Britain, Germany, and in parts of Asia. It is Mr. Boutwell's opinion that it will be wise for the commercial nations of the world to agree upon the use of silver and gold as a standard, and to provide that the coinage to be free in each country and unlimited in amount. The testimony taken by the commission tends strongly to show that the annual product of the two metals combined is, for a series of years, more uniform than the annual product of either of the metals. This fact justifies him in the proposition that the use of the two metals in the manner indicated will furnish a more unvarying basis for business than can be obtained by the use of either only. He says the evidence taken before the committee tends to show that there is a larger public sentiment in Europe in favor of the remonetization of silver than has heretofore been stated, and in proposition from the Government of the United States looking to a convention will be accepted by the Governments of Europe, and that the result of the deliberations of such a convention will be favorable to the plan suggested. In conclusion, he is of opinion that the introduction of silver as a currency should be postponed until the effort to secure the co-operation of other nations has been faithfully tried.

LIVING CURIOSITIES IN ENGLAND.

"AFRICA'S GREATEST TRIUMPH" — THE "GREAT ALGERINE WONDER"—HOW A SHOWMAN IMPOSED UPON THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

At the Swansea (Wales) Police Court recently, before the Stipendiary, (Mr. J. C. Fowler,) Alderman Phillips, and Mr. Richard Hughes, Hermon Caloman, proprietor of a show of live curiosities in Oxford-street, including a human being and gorilla combined in one body, another animal part horse and part man, and several of the smallest monkeys in the world, &c., Inspector Lloyd, Chief Constable for obstructing the thoroughfare in Oxford-street. The evidence of P. S. Coward showed that a crowd of persons assembled outside of the shop in Oxford-street, occupied by the defendant, looking at the large pictures of the gorilla, &c., in the window, causing respectable people to go into the roadway. Mr. Woodward, for the defense, contended that if people stood on the pavement outside of a shop, whatever might be in the window would cause an obstruction, and not the man who kept the shop. There was no more fault to be found with the defendant in this case than there would be with the owner of a piece who made a show in their windows at Christmas. The Stipendiary said that inasmuch as the defendant had engaged an attorney to make a serious defense, the case required consideration, but there was something still further and more serious. The defendant exhibited a human being covered with hair as a genuine gorilla, and induced people to come in and pay their money, and there was a more serious offense involved. It was considerably worse than the case of Dr. Slade and his spiritualism—it was taking money by false pretenses.

The Stipendiary proceeded to the shop to see the exhibition, and on his return the picture of the man gorilla was produced in court. The Stipendiary then said that with regard to the present summons he thought that it would perhaps be better not to convict the defendant on that occasion for willfully obstructing the street. There might be some doubt as to whether it amounted to an offense under the section on which the information was based, but at the same time he was bound to say that an exhibition of that sort with sensational pictures in the window ought not to be carried on in such a place as the defendant occupied. It was an exhibition totally unfitted to be there, even supposing it was a respectable and proper exhibition. But it was an immoral, a mendacious, lieing exhibition, one which caused a scandal. Ignorant people of this borough were told that if they would come in and pay two pence they would there see part man and part gorilla in one human body. That was simply an audacious lie. They were also told they would see there another object, part horse and part man—"The great Algerine wonder"—that was another audacious lie. It was a great pity that a man who had two curious objects should make such representations. The one was a human being, and spoke French to him (the Stipendiary) perfectly well, and was covered with hair in a very unnatural manner. The other man had hair on one side of his face, but neither the one nor the other was anything but ordinary cases of intelligent human beings, and has nothing to do, he was sure, with the animal world. Therefore it was a question for the Bench, if that exhibition went on, whether the defendant should not be brought there on a different charge. He did not say at present that any criminal charge could be sustained, but he did say this, that there must be some way or other in which a lying exhibition of that sort should be put an end to, either summarily or in a more serious form. He entirely denounced it, and said that it ought to be stopped. It was a nuisance, and a deliberate and willful deception of the public.

Mr. Woodward said that if his Worship looked at the bill it gave the same description as he had done, and stated what it really was. The Stipendiary said it was false from beginning to end. It stated that it was "Africa's greatest triumph." The man had nothing to do with Africa. The other was stated to be part man and part man—"The great Algerine wonder." The man told him he was a Frenchman, and the harry man was a Swiss. The Head Constable said he would see whether he could proceed in any other way. The defendant had another exhibition, more disgusting than the one of which they had just heard, which he had ordered him to move out of the window. He said he would do nothing of the kind. The Stipendiary (to the manager of the exhibition) said that if he took his advice those lying bills would be destroyed, otherwise some one would go in and pay money, and he might be proceeded against for obtaining money under false pretenses, unless these audacious lies were stopped. The case was dismissed.

A LONG WALK.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* of the 1st inst. says: "Frederick Schele and five children, who walked all the way from New-York, arriving here a few days ago in a very destitute condition, are kindly cared for at the jail. The children have been well clothed by kind-hearted persons, and efforts are now being made, with some prospect of success, to procure employment for the father, so that he may be able to give his little ones a comfortable support."

LAW REPORTS.

THE COBURN EVIDENCE ALL TAKEN.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE —REBUTTAL EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE SUMMING UP TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the trial of Joe Coburn for shooting at Officer William E. Tobias, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on the morning of the 16th of February. The inclemency of the weather prevented the usual crowd from attending Coburn on his journey to and from the Tombs, but had no effect on the attendance in the court-room, which was as large, if not larger than on the previous days of the trial. Judge Gildersleeve occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Sutherland the greater part of the day, and among those in court were Assistant District Attorneys Russell and Bell, United States Assistant District Attorney Foster, United States Commissioner Davenport, Controller Gwynner, and Passenger Agent Samuel Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; George Becker, of Binghamton, N. Y., who defended the murderer Ruloff; Col. John R. Fellows, Warden Quinn, and a large representation of the legal profession. Messrs. Charles W. Brooke, Charles S. Spencer, and Edgar M. Chipman sat beside Coburn and his friends at the bar, while Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyon appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Brooke resumed the case for the defense by calling Capt. Williams, who read from the blotter the number and posts of the officers on duty the night of the shooting. He described the wounds of the Police officers and Coburn, and denied striking the latter, but admitted having used force enough to compel him to leave his cell and submit to surgical examination. Officer Tobias was recalled, and said that four officers were present immediately after the shooting. He denied that he had been drinking or had made any remarks to Lynch, and Officer Jerfies corroborated Tobias on the matter of the number of officers present.

Hiram B. Ferguson, a lawyer, said that he was at the Hippodrome on the night of the shooting until 1 o'clock. At Twenty-third-street and Broadway, on his way home, he saw a man being knocked down by a Policeman. Immediately after another officer ran across the street and struck the man who was down. Witness heard shots fired, and learned on the way to the station-house that the clubbed man was Coburn.

Under Mr. Rollins' cross-examination the witness testified that he had known Coburn for about 20 years, but personally for only four or five; had been a witness in the Scannell case; did not see any pistols in Coburn's hands, or any flash; lives at Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue; at the station-house asked Capt. Williams to allow him to see Coburn; witness did not call out to Coburn "Don't shoot, Joe." When Mr. Brooke inquired of the conversation had between witness and Capt. Williams, the former said the Captain's remark had been: "It served the officers right for being shot; they should not have brought the man into the station-house; they should have killed him."

Jeremiah Enright, who takes charge of horses, and who has been at the Hippodrome on the evening of the shooting, testified to having been present at the scuffle. He saw Coburn knocked down and heard the pistol reports.

Thomas Bigley, a driver, of No. 341 Spring-street, testified that he was the driver of the hack which stood in front of Coburn's saloon; he had been in the saloon, and heard the policeman call Lynch out with an insulting remark; the people in the saloon went out and so did Digney; he witnessed the scuffle, and saw Coburn in the centre of a crowd of policemen; Coburn was full of blood; when some remark was made about keeping the crowd back, one of the officers said, "Yes, I've got a pop," and flourished a revolver in his hand; witness got on his hack and drove away, and while in block 1 could hear "the belchings of clubs;" Thomas Harriman, the owner of the hack, was on the box with witness.

Friend Pitts and Theodore Voight, who occupy stores at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, were called by Mr. Brooke to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Ferguson. The object of this was impossible to recognize persons a dozen feet away after the shops were closed at night.

Police Surgeon F. Le Roy Satterlee was called out of his course by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and testified to the nature of Officers Tobias and Jerfies' wounds, and corroborated the statements of the officers themselves in every particular. He identified the bullet extracted from the arm of Officer Tobias and those taken from the clothing of both officers. The defense subsequently called Charles P. Steinberg, a butcher and cattle drover, to corroborate the testimony of Ferguson as to having been at the Hippodrome up to 1 o'clock on the night of the shooting, and asked for a short delay in order to produce other witnesses to the same fact, but Judge Sutherland refused to grant any further delay. Mr. Brooke thereupon announced the close of the case for the defense.

Mr. Rollins, in rebuttal, called James Byrne, a carver at Parker's restaurant, Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, who testified that after 1 o'clock on the night of the shooting he heard a disturbance across the street, and saw a crowd at the corner of Thirty-third-street; suddenly he saw Coburn draw out of the crowd, heard a pistol shot, and saw a flash proceeding from the direction of Coburn, whose back was toward witness; Tobias retreated, and Coburn followed him, and, to the best of his opinion, the four succeeding shots, as well as the first, were fired at Tobias; after the fourth shot was fired another officer came up and struck Coburn, and both he and Coburn fell to the ground; Tobias immediately said, "I am shot," and was helped by some of his brother officers.

In cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, Byrne said that Coburn went on the street and followed Tobias; did not know Coburn, except by appearance; walked down a portion of Sixth-avenue with Officer Tobias, but did not see the officer; his name; did not give his name to Capt. Williams, and would like to know now the Captain found out that he knew anything about it.

George Canny, a private watchman in the neighborhood of Coburn's saloon, testified that about eight o'clock, shortly after 1 o'clock, he heard a noise on the avenue, and heard Coburn use abusive language to Officer Tobias on the sidewalk; some of Coburn's friends took him inside, but he came out immediately after and again addressed the foulest language to the officer; the latter walked toward Thirty-third-street, and witness walked up toward Thirty-fourth-street; before witness reached the latter street he heard five shots fired in rapid succession, and on walking back to the scene of the shooting, saw Coburn in the custody of some Police officers and a roundsman; the roundsman said, "I have the revolver and the prisoner," showing the weapon.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Brooke, but adhered to his original statement.

Officer Jerfies was recalled, and in answer to a juror said that Coburn kicked back at him on Thirtieth-street. The prisoner appeared to be disorderly all the way to the station-house and acted as if he was under the influence of liquor but knew what he was about.

To Judge Sutherland—I did not strike Coburn on the head until after the fifth shot had been fired; the second shot struck me, and I then tried to strike Coburn on the hand which held the pistol, but did not succeed.

To a Juror—Coburn had his back to the houses while he was firing; the only time he went on the street was when he and I rolled on the ground together.

To Mr. Rollins—I distinctly heard Lawyer Ferguson say to Coburn, "Don't shoot, Joe;" I recognized him when I saw him on the witness stand to

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$26,000 D. of C. 3.65s. '73	100	North-w. Pf....	52¾		
$3,000 S. J. C. 1st. con.	50	do	52⅞		
1,000 N. J. C. conv.	60	do	53		
3,000 do	51	do	53⅛		
10,000 do	51½	200	Un. Pac.	68	
105 Del. & Hud.	48⅜	100	do	68⅞	
100 do	48¾	100	do	68⅝	
200 do	48¾	100	do	68⅝	
100 do	48¾	100	do	68⅝	
15 At. & Pac. Tel.	19	50	do	68⅝	
600 West. Un.	66⅞	300	Lake Shore	48⅞	
1200 do	66⅝	300	do	49	
500 do	66¾	200	do	49⅛	
1100 do	66¾	300	do	49⅛	
2400 do	66¾	100	do	49⅛	
100 do	66¾	200	do	49⅛	
100 do	66¾	100	do	49⅛	
200 do	66¾	200	do	49⅛	
100 do	66¾	200	do	49⅛	
100 do	66¾	100	do	49⅛	
100 Pac. Mail	25	300	do	49⅛	
100 do	25	100	do	49⅛	
200 do	25	100	do	49⅛	
100 do	25	100	do	49⅛	
200 Rock Island	101	500	do	49⅛	
100 do	101	100	do	49⅛	
100 do	49	100	do	49⅛	
100 do	49¼	100	do	49⅛	
100 do	49⅜	100	do	49⅛	
100 do	49⅜	100	do	49⅛	
100 do	49⅜

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ARYSHIRE, WED., March 7 | PARTHIA.....WED., Mar. 21
GLOBE, WED., March 14 | CHINA.....WED., March 28

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GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

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WYOMING.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.

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GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....March 7

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STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

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California, March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia, March 10, 2 P. M. | Following...March 24, 1 P. M.

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HECLA.....Sat., March 3 | WESER.....Sat., March 17
AMERICA.....Sat., March 10 | MOSEL.....Sat., March 24

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SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GEO. APPOLD, Capt. CHESEBRO, WEDNESDAY, March 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, PERRIN & CO., Agents, 52 Souths st.

SAN CRISTOBAL, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier No. 42 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

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CLEARIDE.....March 28

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ETNA.....March 14
ANDES.....March 28

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CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21

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CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17

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BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CAROLINE M. ISAACS, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, individually and as Executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as Collector or Special Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and Irene Mary Gano, his wife; Mary McCunn, wife of the said Thomas McCunn; James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Sarah Long, wife of Joseph Long, and the said Joseph Long; Nancy Barnet, wife of John Barnet, and the said John Barnet; James McDonald, wife of Robert McDonald, and the said Robert McDonald; Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains; George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, Eliza Lecky, wife of John Lecky, and the said John Lecky; Caroline M. Dingee and Henry A. Dingee, her husband; John K. Waring and Mary, his wife; John M. Gano, Jane W. Gano, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson; Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner; William McMains, and Susan, his wife; John McMains, and Mary, his wife; Marcus McMains, and Mary, his wife; Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin: The Trustees of the State of New-York, Spencer G. Austin, Receiver of the Property, &c., of the said Jane W. McCunn, and Joseph J. O'Donohue, Receiver, &c., of the estate of John H. McCunn, deceased; Thomas Otis Ledley, Edward A. Leroy, Herbert K. Cruikshank, William C. Mealio, George V. S. Baldwin, Peter J. Bogert, Christopher C. Burtord, Francis J. Parker, Adam Cambeis, Henry Roussel, Samuel Cook, Alexander Clark, Richard C. Jackson, William Fleischer, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, Julia Fairbanks, Thomas E. Tripler, Christopher Fine, Assignee of Charles Cowen, Joshua S. Peck, William Brennan, August Brentano, Henry Hilton, William Lisley, Jedediah E. Hayward, William A. Donnelly, and William F. Buckmaster, Assignee of Albert B. Corey, and Walter P. Long.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 7, 1877.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 56 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City on February 8th, 1877. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY,

mh3-law6w8a Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY Of New-York.—JONAH D. F. SMITH and Adon Smith, Jr., Executors of ADON SMITH, plaintiffs, against THOMAS DARCY and Mary, his wife; James S. Dale, Richard Mowry, Daniel McDonald, Timothy McDonald, Mary Dunn, Ellen McDonald, Sarah Derby, Mary Derby, Isabel Derby, Joseph Derby, William John Derby, Maggie Derby, Annie Derby, widow of George Derby; Alexander Halliday, Knickerbocker Ice Company, Adam Fitzpatrick, John Herring, Daniel Slaker, Emanuel Lyons, Francis Beleufante Lyons, James Henry McDowell, William Barclay, Carl Klein, Warren C. Brady, W. S. Holland, P. Maxfield, Sarah James, Edward D. Jones, The Hazard Powder Company, Patrick McAnary, Peter Baxter, Herman Batjer, Henry Batjer, Theodore Martine, Samuel T. Skidmore, William F. Schuman, Henry Behrmann, Bernard Cahn, Eugene N. Bell, Joseph Frank, George Taylor, John Fraser, William Fraser, Phineas Bartlett, John H. Ried, De Witt C. Davis, William F. Doty, John McMurdie, William M. Hoffer, George R. Bliss, Andrew Swaney, Albert Smith Bennett, F. Hasbin, James W. Wallace, Richard S. Todd, Rufus L. Todd, Horace C. Skinner, Orra J. Rounds, Michael Burns, John Robinson, Robert D. Armstrong, Thomas M. Armstrong, William L. Strandan, Isaac Mayerbach, Solomon Mehrbach, Thomas J. Crombie, the Produce Bank of the City of New-York, John J. Brower, John Brower, Stephen V. Stafford, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 27, 1877. T. ASTLEY ATKINS,

Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 30 Park place, New-York city.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 31st day of January, 1877. T. ASTLEY ATKINS,

f17-law6w8* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN A. POST, plaintiff, against ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS and MARY I. HUTCHINGS, his wife, defendants.—Summons.—For relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 5, 1877.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in said City, on the fifth day of February, 1877.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, f17-law6w8 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DAM ON THE GREAT KANAWHA RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 1, 1877.

Proposals for building a dam on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va., near Cabin Creek, will be received until noon on April 5, 1877, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF EASTCHESTER CREEK, NEW-YORK.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GRENEE STS., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1877.

Sealed proposals for dredging, rock cutting and dyking in Eastchester Creek, near Lockwood's, will be received until noon of March 28, 1877.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,

Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 43th-st., west of 6th-av. Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector. Prayers and sermon at 10:30 A. M. Prayers at 4:30 P. M. EVEN SONG AT 7:45 P. M.

A special service of song, with sermon. The last sermon on "Religion in Every-day Life" in the evening. All seats free at opening hour.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES COMmencing Sunday March 4.—BIBLE CLASS, conducted by Dr. THOMSON, 5 o'clock; YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, parlors, 6:30 P. M. Young men's meetings also on Thursday and Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock, in the parlors. All young men are cordially invited. Boys' meeting at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening in the lecture-room. Daily prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock, except Saturdays and Sundays, in the parlors.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, LARGE Hall, Cooper Union.—Sunday, March 4, 2 P. M. (shares.) Address by Hon. Frederick Fuller, ex-Governor of Utah. The well-known abilities of this gentleman should secure him a crowded house. Singing by the celebrated soprano, Miss A. M. Root, whose late concerts for the poor were such a success. All are welcome.

J. B. COMLIN, Secretary.

A SERMON, EMBRACING THE HISTORY of the Old South Dutch Church and the Reformed Church on Washington-square, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutson on Sunday morning, March 4, at 10:30, in the Middle Church, on Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st.

AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Missionary Day; Morning sermon by Rev. William Lloyd. Evening, address to Sabbath-school and congregation by Rev. W. R. Davis Pastor of St. James', Harlem. Strangers cordially invited.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 18th-st.—Rev. Samuel Colcord preaches his third sermon on "Light," 10:45 A. M. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., 3:30 P. M. Singing by Charles L. Gush and the large choir, morning and afternoon. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st.—Services 10:30 A. M., sermon by Dr. Armitage. Pastor: "What Baptists Believe and Practice;" followed by baptism of Rev. Emory J. Haynes. Evening: Rev. Haynes will give his reasons for becoming a Baptist.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—REV. Alfred Bell, the Singing Preacher, will preach and sing to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"Profit and Loss." Evening subject—"Great Expectations, and the Disappointment."

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 134th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. Johns will preach. Morning subject: "The Christian no Orphan." Evening: "Lessons from the Eagle and the Hen." Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER OF 20th-st.—Rev. F. G. Peabody will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. No evening service. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 37th-st.—Rev. Dr. Paxton. Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, LL. B., will preach on Sunday, March 4, at 10:30 A. M. Children's service at 7:30 P. M. In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, a special sermon by Mr. Bevan to young men. Subject: "The Growing Evidences of Christianity and its Increased Claims."

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows: DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich-st.,

Rev. George Hall, Pastor.

CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 63 Worth-st.,

Rev. A. W. Barnard, in charge.

LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia-st.,

Rev. James Marshall, Pastor.

CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery,

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.

OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d-st.,

Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.

Seats free. Come and welcome. LEWIS K. JACKSON Corresponding Secretary, New York City Mission and Tract Society office, No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning prayer at 9:30 A. M. Week-day services—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7:45 P. M.; also, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST (Walnwright Memorial,) corner West 11th-st. and Waverly-place. Rector, Rev. Dr. Hutchins. Seats free. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening, sermon in the course on "Present Day Sins Against our Neighbor." Subject: "Improvidence and Lack of Fidelity in Service."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison-av. and 59th-st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs. Service and sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Daily service at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., except during the season of Lent it will be at 8 P. M. on Friday. Rev. F. C. Ewer, D.D., will preach this Sunday evening.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st. Rev. Henry Brooks, Rector. Sunday services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. During Lent services will be held in the church every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. At these services the seats are free, and all are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning: services at 11 o'clock. At 4 P. M., worship and Bible service, conducted by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av. and 28th-st. Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine service at 11 A. M., with holy communion, and 4 P. M. Preaching service at 8 P. M., at which all seats are free and strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av. above 45th-st. REV. DR. HOWLAND, RECTOR. Services, 11 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., preaches Wednesday 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER, 274th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Daily during the week at 4 P. M. Seats are all free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23d-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. E. S. Macarthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Sunday-school, 2:30; prayer-meeting, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway, Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M.; evening service in the new chapel, 57th-st., near Broadway, at 7:30 P. M.; also Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., NEAR 14th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A welcome to all.

EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Rev. A. J. PALMER, Pastor,

Fortieth Anniversary of the Church on Sunday, March 4.

Preaching 10:30 A. M., by Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

Historical services at 3 P. M., addresses by the Founder of the Church, and by former Pastors.

Preaching at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Dr. A. M. Osborn. Former members especially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, temporarily worshiping at Madison av. and 47th st., permanent location (church now building.) Madison av. and 55th-st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Pastor.—Divine service, morning, 10:30; evening 7:45 o'clock. Special services Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Pastor will preach.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes urgently solicited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE Reconciliation, No. 242 East 31st st., near 2d av.—services and sermon by Rev. E. S. Widdemer every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH Av. and 11th sts.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 53D-ST., near 7th-av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Morning, 10:30: "Not Ashamed of Gospel." Evening, 7:30: "The Wedding Feast," baptism following. Sunday-school, 2:30.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST. Rev. William T. Egbert, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, ON 127th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.—Rev. J. M. Getchell, Pastor. Morning at 11. Subject—"Thoughts about Creation's God." Evening at 7:30. Subject—"The Power of silent Influence." Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

ISAIAH'S DELIVERANCE.—BISHOP SNOW will preach the sure word of prophecy, in the Medical College, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., Sunday, at 3 P. M., subject: "The Final Salvation from Spiritual Egypt." Christians are earnestly invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH will hold religious service in the chapel of their house of worship, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. A. S. Patton, D. D. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers will preach Sabbath next at 11 A. M., and Rev. William Lloyd, Padre Secci, at 3:30 P. M. Subject: "Christ, the Burden Bearer." Strangers made welcome.

MRS. NELLIE BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL Lecturer, lectures for the Society of Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. at their hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Church service 10½, morning, and 11 o'clock. Evening, a praise service and sermon at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M. Mission school 2:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject—"The Effect of Decided Choices of Christ Upon Others." Evening service, 7:30; subject—"Redeeming the Time;" repeated by request. Service of song; Gospel Hymns, No. 2.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Primary, this day, 2:45 P. M., Y. M. C. A. building. Miss Brothers, Miss Archer, Superintendents' Tuesday, 4 P. M., Fulton-st. chapel, Rev. Dr. Marling, conductor; Normal, Thursday, 4:45 P. M., Dr. Crosby's church chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy. At No. 278 Water-st., at 3 P. M., by Associate Pastor Rev. Philip Milledoler.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:45. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST. near 8th-av.—Rev. J. Staniford Holme, D. D., will preach Sunday, 4th, morning and evening. Sunday-school and bible classes at 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, Pastor, preaches at the NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Fulton-st.—Services No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann sts.—Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton-street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR.—The Madison-avenue Baptist Church, lately worshiping corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av., will hold their usual sabbath morning service in the chapel of the First Baptist Church, 30th-st. and Park-av., at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school in the same place at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., WILL deliver (D. V.) his third lecture in course on the "Sermon on the Mount," in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Sunday, March 4, at 4 P. M. Subject—"Christian Simplicity and Humility, Aims-giving, Unreasonable Charities, Relation of Superiors and Inferiors."

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach in the morning and evening. Evening subject—"The Great Commission." Seats free. Jewish prayer-meeting Monday evening.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PAStor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, March 4. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible Class 3 P. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH this in the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Leight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; choral evening prayer, 7:30. Pews and sittings may be had free upon application to the sexton.

SABBATH EVENING SERVICE.—A SPECIAL service on Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st. The Pastor, Dr. Tucker, will preach. Strangers are cordially invited, and those not attending other churches.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 55th-st. and 7th-av.—Preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. G. A. Robinson, late of Oxford, Penn. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 58TH AND 59th-sts., 8th and 9th-avs., (midway,) Dr. Geer, Rector.—Services Sunday, 10:30; holy communion, 2:30; children, 7:30; daily, 7 and 5, except Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:30 and 3; Friday evening, Dr. Ewer.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square.—Morning prayer 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Williams, Associate Rector. Evening prayer, 3:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector. Third service, all seats free. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Williams, at 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th-st. and 4th-av.—Morning service 10:30; evening at 7:30. Rev. Wilham A. Sigourney, D. D., preaches A. M., and John Cotton Smith, D. D., of Church of the Ascension, P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 57 to 59 West 46th street. The Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near Broadway, Rev. James M. King, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All invited. Seats provided for strangers.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av., Rev. W. F. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

THE PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH having leased the vestry of the Brick Church, on 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will hold their opening services in that place on Sunday. Opening sermon will be preached at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Isaac Wescott, D. D., on "The

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL, NORTH AMERICA, AND UNIVERSAL LIFE COMPANIES—TWO MORE REFEREES APPOINTED.

Another suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, the defendants in which are the Guardian Mutual, the North America, and the Universal Life Insurance Companies, Henry J. Furber, George L. Montague, George T. Hope, and others. The suit is instituted by H. C. Tremaine, a policy-holder in the Guardian, which, as has been heretofore stated in THE TIMES, was reinsured by the Universal. The complaint in this action is very similar in its nature to that put in the suit of Ethelbert Belknap, commenced some days ago, and alleges that the defendants sought to enrich themselves at the expense of the policy-holders. It is set forth that up to 1874 the Guardian Mutual Company was prosperous, but that about that time a corrupt agreement was entered into among the other above-named defendants to reinsure its risks, but really to divert its property to their own benefit. It is also alleged that the Directors of the Guardian were induced to approve these falsely called contracts of reinsurance, by which the Universal in form stipulated to reinsure the risks of the Guardian to the extent of 80 per cent., in consideration of the receipt of its good assets and its reserve, which, it is claimed, they did receive to the extent of $2,428,000, the Universal thereupon in form reinsuring the other 20 per cent. of the risks, the consideration being the transfer of $607,256 of the reserve. All this, it is charged, was a usurpation of their powers, and a gross breach of the trust reposed in them, they knowing it to be illegal. Serious charges are made against some of the above-named defendants; that the so-called reinsurance was effected to bring them personal profit; that they intended to defraud the policy-holders still further by representing that the Guardian was insolvent, and that it would be useless for them to pay any more premiums, and then appropriating the reserve. It is further averred that officers of the Universal were put in the Board of Directors of the Guardian, and that although this collusion the policy-holders were swindled, the Guardian stripped of its property, outstanding risks impaired, and the stockholders and policy-holders of the Universal enjoy the benefits of the money invested in the Guardian to the extent of $4,500,000.

The plaintiff asks that the companies named be visited and examined; that the officers be suspended, and if found guilty removed; that the contracts of re-insurance be declared null and void, and that the further carrying out of them be enjoined; that a temporary Receiver be appointed for the Guardian Mutual, and that such other relief be granted as appears proper. Upon the presentation of the papers in the case to Justice Dykman yesterday, Mr. Charles H. Winfield was appointed Referee to examine the books and papers of the companies defendant, and to take such testimony as he may deem proper. An order to show cause why a temporary Receiver should not be appointed was also granted, and is returnable to-day.

Another order appointing a third Referee, in the person of Mr. Olin J. Clausen, was subsequently procured from Justice Dykman, in the suit of Belknap against the North America and others, the complaint in which has been heretofore published. Mr. Clausen's duties, as specified in the order, are to take the affidavit of George L. Montague, the Secretary of the North America Company, in relation to the value of the real estate and the company's equity of redemption therein; the value, quantity, and locality of its assets; the truthfulness of the annual statements of the North America and Universal Companies, and several other matters of like character in connection therewith.

THE CASE OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

The hearing in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company, before Referee William Allen Butler, was resumed yesterday afternoon at No. 20 Nassau-street, when further inquiry was had relative to the $1,000 bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Home, and found among the assets of the company. Mrs. Home was placed upon the stand and testified that five of the bonds in question were transferred to her on Jan. 1, 1866, by Daniel Beggs, on the consideration that he should during his life receive the interest on them. On Sept. 9, of the same year, witness stated she deposited these bonds for safe keeping with Mr. J. B. Laforge, and on a subsequent application to him was only able to obtain possession of three of them. She at once notified the company, and on Dec. 6, 1876, received a letter from Mr. W. A. Crosby, the Assistant Secretary, stating that six past due coupons of the bonds in question had been presented by the Leaners' Bank for payment, which had been refused. Subsequent to this time the bonds were transferred to the Continental, among other collateral security for money on deposit with the bank. The receipt given by Laforge and the letter of Mr. Crosby were produced and put in evidence.

The next witness was Mr. Joseph T. Sanger, one of the former Directors of the company. He said he was a member of the Finance Committee from January, 1868, until January, 1876; he never voted knowingly for the resolution granting annuities to the officers; witness was the owner of 25 shares of the capital stock, the dividends on which varied considerably during the early years of the company's existence; during the years 1874 and 1875 the stockholders received a dividend of about 12 per cent. The regular dividend of 7 per cent. was followed by the company and the additional 5 per cent. by the personal check of Luther W. Frost, the President; while a member of the Finance Committee he passed upon the statements of the company which were made up by J. P. Rogers, the Secretary; witness was shown the balance sheet of Dec. 30, 1871, and asked if he, as a member of the Finance Committee, made any personal examination of the items therein, to which he replied that he had not. Mr. Raphael J. Moses called the witness' attention to the fact that for the past three or four years the company's real estate had been set down in these statements at sums varying from $600,000 to $650,000 and over, and asked if he thought it was a correct valuation. The witness replied that he thought this would be a very high price; Mr. Frost had stated it was worth that amount of money, and most of the Directors conceded that it was; witness did not think it was worth the amount stated since the panic of 1873; witness examined the real estate upon which loans were made, but was not overfamiliar with the value of property in this vicinity, and his testimony on that point could not be relied upon.

Mr. Walter R. Blake testified that he had a contract for changing the company's policies; George W. Crofut and Paul B. Bradley were employed in the same capacity in this City.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE AVENUE.

The committee appointed by the property-owners along the line of the approaches to the East River Bridge held another public meeting at Dover and Cherry streets yesterday afternoon. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz made a statement of the probable cost of the proposed wide avenue, as given in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. J. J. Hill delivered an argument against the improvement, but advocated the demolition of all the buildings between the New-York tower and the terminus of the bridge roadway as a preventive of the destruction of the bridge by fire. If a wide avenue were determined on, he was in favor of making it on the north side of the bridge, in preference to the south side as has been proposed. Mr. French and Mr. O. B. Potter also protested vigorously against the scheme. The former said that from what he could learn the avenue would cost $4,000,000 instead of $1,000,000. The committee will now proceed to draw up their report and will submit it at a future meeting of the property-owners.

MEXICAN GENTLEMEN SIGHT-SEEING.

Mr. José Iglesias Calderon, son of ex-Chief Justice Iglesias, of Mexico, Mr. Joaquin Alcalde, and Mr. Francisco Prieto left the Westminster Hotel yesterday morning and took rooms at the Grand Central Hotel. A TIMES reporter called on these gentlemen at their new quarters, and was informed by Mr. Iglesias Calderon that their journey to this City was merely for pleasure. They had no political objects in view, and having determined to go to New-Orleans, had simply desired to visit New-York and Washington on their way. They manifest much interest in the industrial enterprises of the City, and propose to visit some of the principal manufactories and workshops before leaving. Yesterday they called at the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company and were introduced to Vice President Green, and were shown through the building by his son, Dr. Green, and examined the batteries and instruments with much attention. They were much pleased with the thoroughness of all the appointments of the building and its extent and fitness for the objects for which it was built. They also visited the Stock Exchange and were escorted through the edifice by Mr. B. Ogden White, the Secretary of the Exchange. They did not go on the floor, however, but preferred to view the proceedings of the brokers from the strangers' gallery. At night they went to Niblo's Garden to see the representation of "Around the World in Eighty Days."

A BOY'S SAD STORY.

William Donnelly, a lad 14 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Dalgren, of the Fourteenth Precinct, as a vagrant, and by direction of Superintendent Walling, was placed in charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The boy says that he was born in England, and coming to this country several years ago, his father, mother, and a young sister were employed in Cole's Circus, which made a tour of Canada and the Western States. He says that two years ago, at Detroit, his father killed his mother, and was convicted and hanged. The lad then ran away from the circus, and making his way to this City, has made a precarious support by singing in liquor saloons.

INVESTIGATION OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES—THE MASTER AND WARDEN OF THE GUILD DENY THE RIGHT OF THE COMMITTEE TO SUBPŒNA THEM.

A committee of the State Board of Charities, composed of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, and Mrs. C. R. Lowell, met at the New-York office of the board yesterday morning to hold an investigation into the affairs of St. John's Guild. Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of the Guild, and William H. Wiley, Warden, appeared before the committee, with their attorney, Mr. John D. Townsend, who read a paper to the committee signed by his clients, in which they denied the legal right of the committee to subpœna them to appear before it. The statutes under which the committee claimed this right were fully discussed in the paper submitted by the counsel. It was also stated in it that a meeting of the Trustees of the institution had been held on Feb. 24, at which it was determined that a full investigation into the affairs of the Guild should be had in consequence of an article that appeared in a morning City paper on Feb. 23, and that the State Board of Charities had been requested to be present at such examination. The Trustees had selected five gentlemen, Chief Justice Daly, B. P. Baker, E. A. Quintard, H. K. Thurber, and William H. Glaion, as Referees to hear and report all the testimony, and had given them power to fill vacancies should such occur. The public and the press had been invited to be present, and nothing had been left undone which would tend to throw a full and clear light upon all the transactions of the Guild. A full meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Guild had been called for this evening to perfect the arrangements for such examination, and to appoint the time for its commencement. They proposed, therefore, to advise the Trustees as to the propriety of appearing before the Committee of the Board of State Charities. Another reason given was that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt had for years been an open and avowed opponent of St. John's Guild, although he admitted that he never investigated its working, though requested to do so more than three years since by the Master. He had manifested his hostility to it, as could abundantly be shown by persons of indisputable veracity, by denouncing St. John's Guild in public, and by seeking to influence persons against it in private. Willing as they were individually for the most minute examination of their connection with St. John's Guild, and positive as they were that no officer of St. John's Guild would for a moment shrink from such investigation when had before a fair tribunal, they believed that the community at large would not require an institution having under its care during the last Winter more than 33,000 poor people, and governed by a class of people who have the confidence of the public, to submit its good name, unless the law directly required it so to do, to the tender mercies of a committee one member of which they had a right to believe had predetermined his action. Should this committee of the State Board of Charities deem it advisable to appoint another occasion after to-day when they might appear before it, they would then definitely define their intentions, but at the present time would decline to recognize its authority to demand their attendance.

Mr. Roosevelt disclaimed any feeling of hostility to the Guild, and explained that the remarks he thought were referred to in the papers were made some years ago, when the Guild had no Executive Committee to take care of its funds, and that he had simply said that he did not think that it was properly managed at that time. After some further discussion, during which Mr. Wiswall explained some of the practical workings of the charity, the committee adjourned to meet on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock, at which time Mr. Wiswall will give his answer in regard to the examination.

After the committee adjourned, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt addressed the following letter to Rev. Alvah Wiswall:

Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master St. John's Guild:

SIR: As objections were urged by your lawyer to my acting on the Committee of the State Board of Charities which was to investigate St. John's Guild, on the ground that I had already formed an opinion adverse to it, I have decided to leave it to the Trustees of the Guild to inform me if they share in your feeling. If a majority of them pass a resolution at their meeting to-morrow night to this effect, and communicate it to me, I will ask the other members of the State Board to carry out their object, I will not sit with the committee during this investigation. I do this not because I doubt my ability to give an impartial decision, as I have no personal feeling in the matter, but to test the earnest desire on the part of the Trustees to have a thorough investigation, which members of the State Board, who can examine witnesses under oath, are peculiarly in a position to make. Yours respectfully, THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Commissioner State Board of Charities.

SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS

A possible fratricide was committed Thursday night at No. 31 Arch street, Newark, the residence of Mrs. Ryerson. That lady's two sons, Charles and Walter, and their wives reside with her. On Thursday evening William F. Rhodes, a friend of the family, paid them a visit, and a game of cards was proposed to help while away the time. Rhodes and the two Ryersons engaged in the game, and after they had been playing for some time a proposition was made and agreed to that they should play for matches to make the game more interesting. The matches represented "chips," and soon Charles Ryerson, who seemed to be the most lucky or the most skilful of the three, had a large pile of the "chips" on the table in front of him. Rhodes, playfully remarking that he had too many, reached over and seized some of them, but immediately replaced them. Walter then reached over and attempted to seize the pile, but Charles caught him by the wrist and gave it a severe twist. This made the former angry, and he applied an opprobrious epithet to his brother. Both being extremely high-tempered, a quarrel at once ensued. Walter picked up the chips he had in front of him and threw them in Charles' face. He then retired to his room, where Charles followed him, and struck him twice with his fist. Rhodes caught hold of Charles and succeeded in holding him until Walter got out of the room. Charles then threw Rhodes over a wash-stand, and, following his brother, renewed the attack upon him. Walter ran into his own room and picked up a gun, but his wife took it away from him before he could use it. The brothers then clinched, and in a moment or two Charles fell to the floor, the blood streaming from a stab wound in his left breast, near the point of the shoulder. In the meantime the noise of the disturbance, together with the screams of the women, attracted the attention of the neighbors, and several persons flocked into the room. Physicians were immediately summoned, and one of them, on learning what had occurred, went out into the street and fired off a pistol, thus attracting the attention of the Police. Before their arrival, however, Walter and his wife had left the house, and neither of them has been seen since. The Police took Rhodes into custody, and he is held as a witness. The physicians have been unable as yet to decide whether the knife penetrated the lung or not, but it has the wound will prove fatal. A letter was received from Walter yesterday, expressing sorrow for the occurrence, and stating that he had left home forever. He has been married only two weeks. The family are very reticent about the affair, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that any facts could be obtained.

A FEMALE MISER DYING OF STARVATION.

An officer of the Eleventh Precinct was informed last evening that a Jewish woman named Rachel Arnold was dying of starvation and from lack of medical attendance in her room at No. 90 Ridge-street. The officer went to the place designated, and found there, in a horribly dirty rear room of the second floor, an emaciated old woman lying in a condition of utter helplessness on a filthy bed. A stretcher was procured and she was taken to the Eleventh Precinct, whence she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Persons living in the house informed Capt. McCherry that the old woman, although apparently poverty-stricken, had hoarded a considerable amount of money which was deposited in an east side savings institution. Subsequent inquiries resulted in a confirmation of the rumor. It was ascertained that a shoemaker named Henry Baruch, living at No. 21 Avenue C, holds in trust for the woman a bank-book representing deposits amounting to $1,500. The woman has been paying $4 per month rent for her room in No. 90 Ridge-street, and in this apartment, which is furnished with an ancient bedstead and two broken chairs, she has lived the life of a recluse, declining to associate in any way with her neighbors. For a livelihood she did family washing at times, but usually supported herself by begging in the vicinity. Frequently her daily fare has consisted of decayed fruit and vegetables picked from garbage boxes, and last evening a quantity of offensive matter of that description was found in a closet near her loathsome bed. She has relatives in Philadelphia.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MASON.

Mr. Joseph A. Besant, a prominent member of the Century Club, died yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, of pneumonia. Mr. Besant was a well-known member of the Masonic fraternity, being Master of Puritan Lodge No. 339, a member of Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M., Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, and other organizations. He will be buried, with Masonic rites, from the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, at 2:30 P. M. on Sunday next.

THE STRANDED AMERIQUE.

The steamer Amérique is still on the beach at Seabright, N. J., and had not moved yesterday. Great preparations were being made to get her off at high water last night. The opinions of seamen differ very much as to the chances of getting her off, although hopes are entertained of success.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A MOVE TO ERECT A NEW BUILDING.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT IN FAVOR OF THE PROJECT—THE ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM A NEW EXCHANGE FULLY DISCUSSED—THE PROPOSITION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE MEMBERS—OTHER MATTERS OF COMMERCIAL INTEREST UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have held a two days' session for the purpose of disposing of an unusual amount of important business that had accumulated during the past month. The first subject before the board was the question of a new building, embodied in a statement prepared by a special committee. The committee, after alluding to the growth of the Exchange since 1861, and to the want of accommodation which now exists for transacting the business of the Exchange, advocate the erection of a new building. They say: "A plot of ground covering so much space as would be required for our purposes, would enable us, besides providing amply for our own wants, to arrange for having under one roof, banks, insurance companies, exchange offices, ship brokers, expresses, railroad and freight agencies, Post Office facilities, warehousemen, lightermen, elevator proprietors, a safe deposit company, and whatever is needed for conducting and expediting business. Again, the upper stories being devoted to members' offices, easily accessible from the Exchange and from the street by elevators, business off 'Change could be carried on with the greatest possible convenience, and to a great degree without leaving the edifice." With regard to location the statement emphatically favors the neighborhood of the present building. The ways and means are considered at length. The surplus fund on hand and the proceeds of the sale of the present Exchange are deemed sufficient without making any direct assessment on the members; but an increase in the annual dues will doubtless be required to meet the interest on the bonds that will be issued, for the redemption of which the faith of the Exchange will be pledged. A detailed estimate is appended, from which the following figures are taken: The present building occupies a little less than four lots of ground, which cost $135,000, or at the rate of $41,000 per lot. The structure itself cost, when finished in April, 1861, $95,350. It is proposed to make the new edifice four times as large. The cost of site is estimated at $500,000, and of building at $500,000. To pay for this the mortgages on hand and the sale of the present Exchange will furnish $500,000, and the committee propose to issue $500,000 bonds at 6 per cent. interest, to run 10 years. On the basis of present membership, at $50 per year each, it is calculated that these bonds will be redeemed at the end of 10 years and a balance left in the treasury of $131,500. This calls for $30,000 a year from rentals of offices, and $10,000 a year from stands during the first five years, and $40,000 from offices and $15,000 from stands during the last five years. On the basis of an increase of membership averaging 100 yearly the bonds would be redeemed at the end of five years and a balance left in the treasury of $193,500. In conclusion the committee urge the necessity of immediate action, as at least two years must elapse under any circumstances before a new building can be completed.

The board ordered a vote to be taken, by ballot, of the members, on the 23d inst., for or against the following proposition:

"The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange shall be authorized and empowered to take such measures, at their discretion, as they may deem best to secure a proper site and erect thereon a suitable building, having conveniences and accommodations adequate to the increased needs of the Exchange. For this purpose they are further empowered to dispose of the premises now occupied by the Exchange, to appropriate the surplus fund, and to issue bonds to an amount not to exceed $500,000."

The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The next business was the report of the Committee on Trade, appointed to consider several memorials that have been submitted for the Exchange's action. The following is a summary of the report: Memorial No. 1 of the National Board of Trade—Urging Congress to devise a bill of lading and railroad receipts which shall have national authority and be considered for general use. This subject has already engaged the attention of the Board of Managers in connection with a State law, and as the memorial looks toward action by the General Government in the same direction, the committee recommend its approval by the board.

Memorial No. 2—Relating to the negotiations now in progress for a reciprocal treaty with Canada. This subject the committee deem of great importance to the commercial interests of the country, and they recommend it to the attention of Congress.

Memorial No. 4 relates to a thorough revision of the tariff on imports, and suggests the appointment of a commission by Congress to consider the subject. The committee approve of the memorial.

Memorial No. 5 relates to the establishment of a department of commerce by the General Government. The committee are of opinion that such a measure would entail considerable expense on the Government without a corresponding benefit to the commerce of the country, and therefore do not recommend that any action be taken on the subject.

Memorial No. 6 relates to the simplification of the Bankrupt law. The committee consulted the counsel of the board, who, while he does not give the suggestions his unqualified approval, thinks them in the main just. The committee therefore approve of the measure, particularly that portion which suggests the appointment of Commissioners to consider the whole subject with a view to its simplification and economy in working. The communication from the Cincinnati Board of Trade recommending the repeal of the Bankrupt law in opposition to the memorial of the National Board of Trade on the same subject. The committee does not consider such action wise or in the interest of the mercantile community. The subjects of the communication from the Portland Board of Trade, on reciprocal trade with Canada and the proposed law relating to immigration, have already received the attention of the committee, and no further action is deemed necessary.

Referring to the communication from the American Bankers' Association, the committee recommended the board to co-operate with the efforts now being made by the Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade in favor of relieving banks from excessive taxation with a view to prevent, so far as possible, a general reduction of bank capital which is threatened, should the burdens of taxation be continued. The communications from Denison B. Smith on the subject of employing a person to travel through the country to look after and prevent, if possible, the diversion of trade from the City now going on, the committee have considered, but do not deem any action in the matter expedient.

The report was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

PAID TO THE WRONG MAN.

On Tuesday evening last a man named John Dowling was arrested in Brooklyn by a United States Deputy Marshal, on a charge of fraudulently procuring the amount of a money order directed to another person of the same name. In October last F. Dowling, of River Louison, New-Brunswick, mailed to his brother, John Dowling, of Brooklyn, a money-order for $54 50, simply directing the envelope containing it, "John Dowling, Brooklyn, Long Island." The letter lay unclaimed in the Brooklyn Post Office for several weeks, meantime being advertised in the daily papers. Finally the prisoner claimed, and was given, the letter. He immediately presented the money-order for payment, but it was refused until he was properly identified. Dowling then procured an introduction to ex-Alderman Conkey, of Brooklyn, through a Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Rowley accompanied him to the Post Office and certified to his identity. Shortly after this inquiries were made at the Washington Post Office Department by Mr. F. Dowling, of New-Brunswick, as to the whereabouts of the money order he had sent to Brooklyn. He declared that the John Dowling to whom he had mailed the money order had not received it. An investigation revealed the facts previously stated, and the case was put into the hands of Mail Agent Gen. Harrison. He found the right John Dawling at No. 265 Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, and assured himself he was not the person who procured the money on the order. After some difficulty the other Dowling was arrested. He boldly defied the officers, and declared he believed the money order was meant for him, else he would not have presented it for payment. He will be tried this morning before United States Commissioner Winslow, in Brooklyn.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Major George W. Sauer, ex-Alderman Henry Clausen, Henry Cunningham, and others, composing the committee representing the views of the lager beer and liquor interests of this City, returned from Albany last evening, and state that they had had a consultation with the Assembly committee which has Assemblyman Langbein's Excise bill in charge, and that, after a long discussion, the committee indicated its intention to make a favorable report.

AN ITALIAN AND HIS IRISH WIFE.

Edmund Synesch, a native of Italy, was brought to the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday charged with abandonment by his wife, Mary. When Mrs. Synesch, nee McCaffery, was only 13 years of age she compelled a countryman of hers from Ireland to marry her. Shortly after, however, he abandoned her, and subsequently she heard that he had died in Chicago. Nine years ago she married the Italian in St. Stephen's Church. Their union was a happy one until the husband fell heir to $12,000, bequeathed to him by his grandmother. About a year ago he left his wife and the latter being unable to support her child, placed the babe with the Sisters connected with St. Stephen's Church. The husband stole the child from there and has her now concealed, but her recovery will be sought by the mother by means of a habeas corpus to-day. The husband, in his defense, denied that he was the lawful husband of the complainant, and refused her any assistance. He was led, he said, into a marriage with the complainant under the belief that her former husband was dead, but he has reason now to know otherwise. He was committed for examination in default of $300 bail.

PHYSICIANS BANQUETING.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—SPEECHES BY HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, REV. DR. JOHN COTTON SMITH, AND OTHERS.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, given last evening at Delmonico's, was largely attended, and proved a thoroughly enjoyable affair. The dinner was held in the large dining-parlor, and presided over by Prof. William H. Draper, the President of the College. The elaborate *menu* having been disposed of, the cloth was removed shortly after 9 o'clock, and an equally enjoyable intellectual feast began. President Draper, on rising to propose the first toast, reminded the company of the auspicious completion of the seventieth anniversary of their Alma Mater. While it was their duty, he said, to feel gratified at the standing of his graduates this year, still they should not close their eyes to the fact that the college course of study was imperfect and the opportunities it offered to students for practice limited. This was an evil which the Alumni should earnestly endeavor to remedy, as it was their special object and function to improve medical education and enlarge the facilities of their Alma Mater. After urging the necessity of the establishment in the college of special laboratories, he announced Prof. J. C. Dalton as the respondent to the first toast of "Our Alma Mater." Dr. Dalton then delivered an appropriate address, in which he emphasized the nearness of the relation between the college and her alumni, and the duty of the latter to see that her present good credit was maintained and her influence and usefulness constantly enhanced.

"Columbia College," the next toast, was responded to by Prof. Chandler who made an eloquent appeal for the improvement of medical science. The present system, he was convinced, was a false one, and should be reformed at the earliest practical moment. Harvard College had already recognized the necessity of changing the system, and had adopted a new and more advanced method of training in her medical departments. The raising of the standard of training had diminished her number of medical students, it was true, but it had increased her income. He did not call attention to these matters, he said, with any desire to find fault with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but rather to benefit it by indicating wherein its system might be changed with profit to itself and its students. A preliminary examination for admission should be established, and the students should be divided into graded classes. There should also be established examinations at the end of each year, and no student be admitted to a higher grade of study until he had shown himself proficient in the studies of the grade preceding it. The examinations in every case should be written, oral examinations being in his opinion practically worthless in determining a student's knowledge. Finally, but not least important, laboratories should be established in the college to aid the students in their studies. In concluding, Prof. Chandler stated that he would most heartily co-operate in any effort that might be made toward securing this much-needed addition to the college, and would gratuitously undertake the task of giving the classes training in the laboratories.

The speech was greeted with much applause, and at its conclusion Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith rose to respond to the toast of "The Clerical Profession." He alluded to the great obligations which the members of his profession owed to physicians, and expressed an earnest hope that the two professions might be ever closer bound together than at present. The medical profession had, he said, received numerous and frequent tributes from the community to its value and high standing, and it would be forced by these very testimonials of esteem to make great efforts to maintain its high reputation. He was sure that its members would receive still higher praise from the outside world if they made a determined effort to restrain the pernicious practices of the empirics, who were now inflicting much injury upon the public.

The speaker was followed by Hon. Joseph H. Choate, who responded in a characteristic manner to the toast of "The Legal Profession," in the first place he said his ability to appear before the company, after having undergone a prolonged course of treatment from the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, should be accepted by the younger Alumni, especially, as an indication of the fact that there was still hope for them, as well as for the remainder of mankind. The physicians had many advantages over the members of the professions of law and theology. Not least among these was the assurance that a physician had that "dead men told no tales." If they could, by any possibility, find out what their patients said of them in the other world that advantage might be removed. In concluding, the speaker, very wittily pointed out the inconsistencies of the quotation appended to the toast, and which read as follows:

"The Legal Profession" Through whom we (physicians) receive justice and right freely, without sale; fully, without denial, and speedily, without delay."

The toast of "Our Sister Colleges" was next appropriately responded to by Prof. D. B. St. Johns Roosa, representing the University Medical College, and Prof. A. B. Crosby, representing Bellevue Medical College. The festivities were closed by Prof. Delafield's address in response to the toast, "The Pet of the Alumni Association," by which was meant the Pathological Chair, about to be founded by the Alumni.

SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO EDUCATION.

The Chicago *Advance* of the 1st inst. says: "We have just received a letter from a friend in Texas, whom we have known for the past five years, detailing some of the 'horrible cruelties,' as Prof. Seelye terms it, which have been practiced upon himself. This man, with the motives of the purest philanthropy, left his home in England on purpose to come over here and take his part in giving to the poor freedmen of the South the advantages of a Christian education. He went with his wife to a town in Texas. Without meddling in any officious way with political affairs, he gave himself earnestly to the work of building up a school for the colored people. But his errand was taken as a reason and his presence an offense to the whites in that region. For several years they persistently treated him with all manner of indignities, threatened his life, shot him, drove his wife into insanity and invalidism, and while he lay suffering from his wounds, set fire to his house a few days since, and burned it with all his possessions. Another letter from New-Orleans, from Secretary Powell, of the American Missionary Association, informs us that just before reaching that city, two weeks ago, the buildings of Straight University, founded by the association, had also been set on fire by incendiaries and consumed. The noble school buildings, owned by the same missionary association, in Macon, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., were similarly destroyed some time since. These and such like occurrences do not, indeed, prove that all our white brethren in the South are animated by feelings of malign hostility to the colored people, or to those who go from the North to help educate them; but they are quite sufficient to show the need of retaining in the national Government some kind of 'supreme right' competent to defend the hapless and helpless children of slavery from the 'supreme injury' of this kind. The Government cannot educate them; but the Government should show itself competent, and, in the last resort, disposed at least to protect them."

TWO YOUNG STREET THIEVES.

Timothy Buckley and James Conners, two diminutive street urchins, were yesterday arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on the charge of assault with attempt to steal. Murray W. Smith, of No. 31 Dey-street, testified that on Thursday last he had seen the two prisoners walk up alongside two ladies who were passing through Dey-street, between Greenwich and Church streets. They had walked but a short distance, when he saw Buckley place his hand in the pocket of the sacque worn by one of the ladies and withdraw it suddenly, and then run rapidly away in company with Conners. He pursued the fugitives to the premises No. 266 Fulton-street, where he found them secreted behind a pile of papers in the hatchway examining a pocketbook. Each of the prisoners, when questioned, denied the charge in turn, pleading that the other had stolen the property. They were committed for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Both wept bitterly when they heard that they were to be taken to the cells, and begged that they might not be separated from their mothers.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. N. Kouschakewetsch, of the Russian Army, is at the Hoffman House.

John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Admiral Boutakoff and Commodore E. Alexieff, of the Russian Navy, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and Henry G. Parker, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y.; Assemblyman H. H. Rockwell, of Elmira, and Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, are at the St. James Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Judge John M. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburg, and Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Inspectors Hagan and McCort made another seizure of 7,500 smuggled cigars from the steamer Columbus yesterday.

The steamer Agnes, from Philadelphia for New-York, went ashore on Cold Spring Bar, near Cape May, yesterday, but was subsequently got off without damage.

Prof. E. Warren Clark gave an illustrated lecture last evening at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 9 Duane-street, on the subject of "Around the World in Eight Minutes."

Daniel Titus and Henry Titus, composing the firm of Daniel Titus & Brother, china, of No. 44 Barclay-street, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to Daniel Willets yesterday.

The application of the Park Department for $90,000 to build a bridge over the Harlem River at the end of Madison-avenue will be called up at the meeting of the Board of Apportionment to day.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course for the people will be delivered this evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock, in the great hall, by Prof. A. R. Crosby, of New-York City, on "The Model Sick-room."

The annual meeting of the Ancient Briton's Benefit Society was held last night, John T. Davis, President, in the chair. Four new members were initiated last year; three members died; 10 were expelled for non-payment of dues, and the society now has 136 members.

A special meeting of the Union League Club will be held this evening to express its views on the political, financial, and municipal situation; to inaugurate such action as may be deemed expedient in furtherance of the pledges made by the Republican Party at Cincinnati, and to assure the new Administration of its cordial sympathy and support in carrying out that policy.

James Kennedy, an employe at the tobacco factory of D. H. McAlpine & Co., Avenue D and Tenth-street, while setting a knife in a cutting-machine, yesterday, fell into the machine, severing the cords of his right arm and inflicting serious injuries. He was removed to his home, No. 320 Madison-street, and attended by a surgeon, who expressed the opinion that the unfortunate man would lose the use of the injured member.

The sale of paintings of the Womens' Art Association last night by the Messrs. Leavitt Brothers, at their art rooms, No. 817 Broadway, differed in nothing from the sale of Thursday evening, except that the bidding was even more tedious and dull. Handsome paintings in oil and water colors were sold at a sacrifice; in many instances bringing but a slight premium over the price of the frame. The *bric-à-bric* will be offered for sale at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The bark Sierra Nevada sails for Australia to-day with a second consignment of emigrants. They went on board last evening, and consist of rather a better class of persons than the first lot. There are 46 married people, 85 single males, 70 single females, six children over 12 years, and six under. The vessel has been inspected according to law by Major Gaines, United States Inspector, and he has certified that she has ample accommodations and is well appointed for the conveyance of 147 persons. The record of each emigrant has been written out, and will be forwarded to the Australian Government, in case of future inquiry.

BROOKLYN.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis has broken out among the horses owned by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Henry Slater, a clerk, residing at No. 357 Graham-avenue, was committed by Justice Guck yesterday on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from a fellow-boarder.

During the month of February, according to Fire Marshal Keady's report, there were in this city 42 fires, which occasioned a loss of $55,100, covered by an insurance of $228,650.

The Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors will employ an architect to inspect the Raymond-Street Jail to ascertain whether it can be altered or improved as suggested in the message of the Supervisor at Large vetoing the resolution providing for the purchase of land upon which to erect a new prison.

A post-mortem examination made by Dr. Shepard of the body of Bridget Byrne, who was found dead in her bed at No. 551 Fifth-avenue on Thursday, developed the fact that death resulted from excessive use of intoxicating liquors. The woman's husband, who was arrested on suspicion of causing her death, was discharged.

In the lifetime of Walter W. Price, who at the time of his death had several wives living, Mrs. Constance B. Price commenced suit against him, laying her damages at $100,000, for inducing her by deceit and fraud to marry him while he had another wife living. The defendant died before the trial of the suit, and some time ago plaintiff's counsel made a motion to revive the suit against the Executors of the deceased's estate. Justice Gilbert denied the motion yesterday on the ground that the wrong inflicted was a personal one, and that, therefore, an action for such wrong cannot survive against the Executors of the wrong doer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Supreme Court has decided that the bondsmen of State Treasurer Sooy, now in State Prison for embezzling the State funds, are responsible for the amount of money which he embezzled.

The unknown man who was struck on the Morris and Essex Railroad at Hoboken, Wednesday, and who subsequently died of his injuries at St. Mary's Hospital, has been identified as Frederick Jacobi, Morris, who resided in Dobois-street, Union Hill. A laborer having stated that he saw the man pushed off the train, an inquest will be held.

Two fatal accidents occurred on the New-Jersey Central Railroad Thursday evening. A boy named James Hamilton, while playing with some other boys on a train of coal cars at Elizabethport, was pushed off by his companions and a car passed over his body, inflicting injuries from which he died in a short time. Subsequently Thomas Mack, residing in Oak-street, was thrown from the platform of a passenger car at the Reed-street crossing and sustained fatal injuries.

About 50 silk weavers, most of them girls, employed at the Phœnix Mill, in Paterson, are on a strike for higher wages. A committee waited upon Mr. Tilt, the proprietor, and submitted their demands. Mr. Tilt replied that he would entertain no proposition for an advance until the 15th of this month, when the Spring trade would be fully established, and he would then take the matter into consideration. This did not satisfy the strikers, and they quit work in a body.

Hugo Klein, an actor in Schuman's variety theatre on River-street, Hoboken, had retired to his room Thursday night, when a boy came to the door and said Mr. Schuman wanted to see him. Klein dressed himself and went down into the bar-room, when, as he alleges, Schuman picked up a chair and struck him on the head with it, knocking him down. The bar-keeper also attacked him, and they both beat him into a state of insensibility. Klein made affidavit to the above statement before Justice Sheny, yesterday, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

THE DISCOMFORTS OF NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There may be among your numerous readers some who propose to move to New-Jersey this Spring, so as to save some rent. If there are, let me advise them not to do so. I, unfortunately, tried this nearly three years ago, and I speak from experience when I say the saving is a delusion, and the annoyance and discomfort are positive realities.

There can be to the resident of New-York or Brooklyn only one motive in going to a Jersey suburb to live, and that is to get a cheaper rent. Now, suppose you pay $300 or $300 less per year after paying your taxes, commutation, &c., the saving, even in these hard times, is but partial, because you do not get water or gas in the house in many instances, and you have no bath room, and your groceries always cost you more, and are inferior in quality, in the little towns in New-Jersey, near New-York.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION

REJOICING AND GOOD FEELING AT THE CAPITAL — ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR MONDAY'S CEREMONIES—THE MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSIONS—A MOST SUCCESSFUL AND ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION ANTICIPATED—SENATOR MORTON SERENADED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A week ago to-day there were innumerable people in this city who predicted with a great deal of emphasis that if Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected President of the United States he never would be allowed to take his seat peaceably. To-day not one of these people can be found. In all Washington there is not one man who is not apparently rejoicing at the result of the election and the decision of the Electoral Commission. Gov. Hayes' name is upon everybody's lips, and there is no doubt that the inauguration ceremonies of the President-elect will be conducted with as much enthusiasm and general satisfaction as have characterized any previous inaugural ceremonies. The demonstrations of popular satisfaction are very numerous. In all the public thoroughfares in Washington flags, banners, and appropriate mottoes have been hung, and to-night the owners of private and public buildings are actively engaged in making suitable preparation for the celebration which is to take place on Monday. The city begins to assume the appearance of a German town on a fair day, or of Philadelphia during the Centennial. The streets are thronged with visitors from all parts of the Union, all the hotels are crowded to overflowing, and each incoming train brings fresh visitors. During the evening there have been many pleasing reunions of those who, during the months passed, have striven for the success of right, justice, and the Republican Party. Notable among these was the serenade tendered to Oliver P. Morton by the Ohio delegation now in Washington. The delegation was fittingly represented by the Columbus Cadets, whose band furnished the music. In response to repeated calls Senator Morton appeared upon the balcony of his hotel and briefly addressed the crowd that had assembled. He said that he believed that the inauguration of President Hayes would be the commencement of a new and happy epoch in American history. There could be no doubt that President Hayes had been fairly and honestly elected, and speaking for the Electoral Commission, of which he had the honor to be a member, he desired to say that in his opinion there would be no doubt, two months hence, in the mind of any man versed in the law, that the decision was a just and equitable one. He was assured from his knowledge of Gov. Hayes that he would give to all sections of the country fair, impartial, and just government. He was particularly assured that the South would be guaranteed a free and liberal rule, but he was not one of those who believed that any compromise would be made in that section. At least, he was assured that no compromise would be made which could affect the rights or liberties of any American citizen. In conclusion, Senator Morton heartily thanked the delegation for the serenade, and predicted again that the incoming Administration would give eminent satisfaction to all the people.

There is now no doubt that the inaugural ceremonies, if the weather should be good, will be successful in every respect. Arrangements have been made to decorate the city in a way which will surpass every attempt of a similar nature yet made. The military display will be very fine. Several companies have already arrived, and others will come in during the night and in the morning. The Wecacoe Legion of Philadelphia are expected early to-morrow morning. They will be received by the Washington Light Guard. The Duquesne Grays, 300 in number, and the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, 600 strong, both of Pittsburg, have announced their intention of being present. They will each be accompanied by a full band. The State Fencibles of Philadelphia will arrive to-morrow evening. The Columbus (Ohio) Cadets, who have been assigned to the position of President Hayes' body guard, have already secured quarters here, and present a very fine appearance. The parade of regular troops promises to be very large. There will be two companies of artillery acting as infantry, and one battery of light artillery, which has just arrived here from Fort McHenry.

The civic procession will be even more imposing than the military one. The Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, and other kindred organizations from New-York, will be particularly prominent. Active preparations are going on to-night to decorate the city suitably, and already long lines of bunting have been extended across Pennsylvania-avenue in many directions. Everything considered, the inauguration of President Hayes promises to be a most enthusiastic and successful one. The new chief magistrate goes into office under the most favorable auspices, and it is notable that to-night, in all Washington, there is not one man who expresses any doubt as to the legality of his election or questions the validity of his title to the office which he has been called upon to fill.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The inaugural procession on Monday will be composed of four divisions, and will move at 10 o'clock A. M. in the following order: Chief Marshal, Brevet Major General William D. Whipple, United States Army; Aids to the Chief Marshal; First Division—Capt. Ramsey's Light Battery, four guns and four caissons and 12 companies of artillery, acting as infantry, all under command of Brevet Major Gen. W. H. French. Second Division—United States Marine Corps, eight companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Haywood. Third Division—Col. Robert J. Fleming commanding, and Aids, Washington Light Infantry Corps, State Fencibles, and Wecacoe Legion of Philadelphia, Washington Light Guard, Washington Artillery, First Battalion, District Militia, (colored,) three companies, and the Columbus Cadets of Ohio. Following these will come the President and Vice-President elect, the Commissioners of the District and other distinguished persons. Citizen's Mounted Guard, organized as an escort to the President-elect will follow. The fourth division will consist of various civic organizations. The Duquesne Grays and the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Regiments of Pennsylvania National Guard were expected to be present, but information has been received that they were unable to make arrangements for transportation.

The indications are that Gov. Hayes will take the oath of office as President at noon to-morrow in the Executive Mansion. It will be administered by Chief Justice Waite. His friends think this course advisable to prevent any interregnum in the Presidential office.

CABINET PROBABILITIES.

THE NOMINATIONS EXPECTED ON TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY — EVARTS, SHERMAN, AND M'CRARY CERTAIN TO BE APPOINTED — A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT TALKED OF—MR. HALE, OF MAINE, NOT WILLING TO ACCEPT A POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is not unlikely that the Cabinet will be announced on Tuesday, or almost certainly on Wednesday. The questions concerning its composition that still remain open can be as well settled by that time as later. The only names that can be yet positively announced are those already given—Mr. Evarts, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. McCrary. The latter will doubtless be Attorney General instead of Secretary of the Interior, as the name of Gen. John M. Harlan, mentioned for Attorney General, is not probably on the list. Of the remaining four positions, nothing based upon positive information is to be said. It is quite among the possibilities that Carl Schurz will be in the Cabinet, and if so, probably he will be assigned to the Interior Department. The Post Office, War, and Navy Departments have not been completely determined upon, so far as can be learned. The pressure for the retention of Don Cameron is very strong. If retained, it will be to give a representative to Pennsylvania, which certainly is a hard State to pass by in selecting a Cabinet. If it were not that the Lieutenant Governor is a Democrat, and that there is no election this Fall, so that Gov. Hartranft's vacation of his office would give the State a Democratic Governor for a year and a half, he would be an excellent and eligible appointment to the War Department. The argument against retaining Mr. Cameron as the representative of the State is that it would be an invidious distinction with respect to other members of President Grant's Cabinet. President Hayes' views on this point are unknown.

It is pretty certain that President Hayes is looking over the Southern field very carefully with the purpose of appointing a representative Southern man to the Cabinet. A determination to have a man from that section raises a variety of important questions which have all to be carefully considered, and in one way or another the views and feelings of a large number of Republicans in Congress have been ascertained. Shall the Southern member be a Republican or a Democrat? If a Democrat, shall the choice be restricted to the class of those who are known as Union men through the war, or will it be advisable to select some influential Confederate of high personal character and approved ability, whose appointment would appeal to the largest number of Southern people? In connection with these questions there is reason to believe the names of a large number of persons have been discussed, and as yet without any positive results. Ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee; ex-Senator Key, of Tennessee, and Representative Hancock, of Texas, are among the number considered. The country need not be surprised with the appointment of a Southern Democrat as the result of the consideration that has been given to this subject. It will be done, if at all, as Gov. Hayes' own suggestion, but it will not be done on his judgment alone. A large number of leading Republicans approve the proposition. Some Southern Republicans are very strongly opposed, but some of them take a more sensible view, and one or two of them at least have advised that if a Southern man is to be appointed, one should be selected who would have the strongest possible influence with the Democratic population in the South. In that case they say they will at least have peace and they can return to their homes and remain in safety. But the discussion on this subject is rather outside of positive information, except that there can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Hayes is desirous, if he can find the right kind of a man, to offer a position to a Southern Democrat. If such an appointment should be made, it will, of course, meet with disapproval by a portion of the Republican Party, unless the final results should be such as to vindicate the wisdom of the appointment.

It is understood that Mr. Hale, of Maine, who has been mentioned for the Navy Department, is not willing to accept a Cabinet position. He doubtless has in mind the possible contingencies of State politics, and his own chances for future preferment at home might be seized by some enterprising rival while he held a Federal office. Besides, Mr. Hale will be more useful to the party in the House than in the Cabinet. Mr. Frye is now mentioned in outside gossip for the Navy Department. It will be found when the nominations are finally made that the Cabinet is composed of men whose names are at least familiar to the people.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

There are no new Cabinet developments to-day. It can be positively stated, however, that Hon. Eugene Hale has declined a Cabinet appointment. Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, who has rooms at the Riggs House, is prominently named for Secretary of the Navy, but the friends of Senator Crazin, whose Senatorial term will expire with the 4th of March, are also vigorously pressing him for that office. Mr. Cragin has for a long time been the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Gov. Rice was, while a member of the House, Chairman of the same committee.

PRESIDENTIAL HANDSHAKING.

MR. HAYES' RECEPTION AT SENATOR SHERMAN'S RESIDENCE—AN ALL-DAY SERIES OF CONGRATULATIONS—THE STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President-elect and Mrs. Hayes still remain the guests of Senator Sherman, whose modest residence on K-street has acquired the title of the vestibule of the White House, and is the great centre of attraction in Washington. All day long a stream of visitors has been pouring into this moderate-sized dwelling to pay their respects to the new President, and at times the crowd was so great as to make it exceedingly uncomfortable to all concerned. The city is crowded with people, representing every State in the Union, who have come on to witness the inauguration, and each person appears to have been specially deputed to shake hands with the President-elect on behalf of his constituents. The tide set in before 10 o'clock this morning, and was kept up, almost without interruption, until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when it became necessary to close the doors against any more callers, in order that the President-elect might have time to prepare for the state dinner at the White House. Chief among the visitors was President Grant, who promptly returned the call made on him yesterday by the President-elect. He was accompanied by U. S. Grant, Jr., Secretaries Fish and Robeson were also among the early callers, and were followed during the day by the other members of the Cabinet.

Among the many notables who paid their respects to the President-elect were Vice President Wheeler, William M. Evarts, Esq., Senators Blaine, Morton, Conkling, and Edmunds, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll of Illinois, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and scores of others of more or less note. A great many ladies also called on Mrs. Hayes, who held a reception at one end of the parlor while her husband received the politicians at the other. The President-elect did not leave Senator Sherman's dwelling until evening, when, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, he took a carriage for the White House to attend the last state dinner given by its present occupant.

President Grant, who has completed all his preparations to leave the White House, to-night gave a farewell dinner to his Cabinet. All the members of the Cabinet were present except Secretary Morrill, who was too ill to attend. Among the guests were President-elect and Mrs. Hayes, and their son, Mr. Webb C. Hayes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The President and Mrs. Grant gave a state dinner this evening in honor of the President-elect and Mrs. Hayes. The following were present besides the President and Mrs. Grant: The President-elect and Mrs. Hayes, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Morrill, Secretary Morrill was invited but was too ill to attend; the Secretary of War and Miss Cameron, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Chandler, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Tyner, the Attorney General and Mrs. Taft, Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice President-elect; Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Boutwell, Senator Sharon, Senator Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Creswell, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite, Gen. and Mrs. Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mr. Webb C. Hayes, son of the President-elect.

VISITORS TO THE CAPITAL.

YESTERDAY'S TRAVEL FROM NEW-YORK—A RUSH EXPECTED TO-DAY — PREPARATIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The beginning yesterday of the rush to Washington of prominent and private citizens, desirous of being present at the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler, gave promise that the attendance of representatives from New-York and neighborhood would be large and creditable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company made abundant preparations for transporting great crowds of visitors. Extra cars, men, and engines were kept in readiness all day yesterday, but not until night did it become apparent that there would be a large movement of travelers to Washington. This was accounted for by the fact that the decision of the Electoral Commission was made too late to give an opportunity for preparation by Saturday evening. The indications were late last night that to-day the Washington trains would have to be long and sent out in two or more sections. The first train yesterday, at 8:40 in the morning, which usually goes out with seven cars, had 10 cars well filled. At 9:30 the limited express went out with seven parlor cars, two more than the usual number, and all were loaded to their fullest capacity. The train that left at 1 o'clock carried 11 car-loads, most of them inauguration visitors, the train having four more than the ordinary number of cars attached. The train from New-York at 6 o'clock, which is considered a poor train for Washington-bound people, carried a large body of delegates to the inaugural ceremonies. At 9 o'clock last night another train went out in two sections, carrying the first distinctly political delegation. The outgoing passengers were full of enthusiasm in their errand to the capital, and the few Democrats who formed a part of the number bound toward Washington were gloomy and disposed to be sulky. It is expected that all the trains to-day will go out heavily loaded.

Twenty-five members of the Lincoln Club, headed by ex-Fire Commissioner Van Cott, will leave this City for Washington this evening, to be present at the inauguration exercises. Several other Republican clubs and associations will also send delegations, and but for the lateness of the final decision, a still larger number would have gone. It is a noticeable fact that the Conkling men, who are supposed to reflect the feelings of their chief, are sulking in their tents.

ACTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB POSTPONED.

There was an unusually large gathering of members of the Union League Club in the rooms of the club last evening, in response to a call issued by 50 of their fellow members to express its views on the political, financial, and Municipal situation; to inaugurate such action as may be deemed expedient in furtherance of the pledges made by the Republican Party at Cincinnati, and to assure the new Administration of its cordial sympathy and support in carrying out that policy. Among those present were Col. Henry G. Stebbins, Hon. H. E. Davies, Joseph H. Choate, Jackson S. Schultz, Peter Cooper, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, ex-Judge Sanford, William Orton, Chief Justice Noah Davis, ex-Judge John K. Porter, Elliot C. Cowdin, Josiah M. Fiske, Dexter A. Hawkins, Sinclair Tousey, Commissioner Salem H. Wales, R. M. Johnston, Ethan Allen, Parke Godwin, Theodore Roosevelt, ex-Commissioner Marshall, John Jay, Joseph Seligman, Luther K. Marsh, Levi P. Morton, Horace Barnard, Samuel B. Ruggles, Isaac H. Bailey, Judge Bosworth, Dorman B. Eaton, Chauncey M. Depew, E. C. Benedict, Julian Davies, George Walker, John H. Hall, A. W. Evarts, Daniel Lord, Jr., James Otis Hoyt, Judge Emott, George Bliss, and R. H. McCurdy. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Joseph H. Choate, who in a few remarks advised the postponement of any expression of opinion until a date subsequent to the inauguration of President Hayes. On motion, an adjournment was had until Thursday evening next. The club will send no committee to represent them at the inauguration, but many members will take this evening's train for Washington on their individual responsability.

ACTION OF THE THIRD DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association held a special meeting last night, at their hall, No. 205 Grand-street. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Third Assembly District do heartily indorse the action of the Electoral Commission for the course they have taken and the verdict they have rendered to the American people.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the President of the Senate, Mr. Ferry, in declaring Rutherford B. Hayes President, and William A. Wheeler Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of 10 to attend the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the 5th instant.

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be appointed a committee to attend the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes as President, and William A. Wheeler as Vice President of the United States: James Fleming, Thomas F. Geary, David G. McKelvey, Thomas B. O'Reilly, John H. Fanning, James Stillman, James J. McCormick, William Freeman, James Dalton, Henry Kruger, and William H. Waters.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FEELING IN NEW-JERSEY.

The feeling of satisfaction over the final declaration of the election of Hayes and Wheeler is very general throughout the State of New-Jersey, the Democrats even joining in it in the interest of peace and quiet. In all parts of the several cities of the State the public buildings, and very many of the private dwellings, are decorated with handsome displays of bunting. Considerable excitement was manifested in Jersey City in consequence of the flag of the *Argus*, a Democratic newspaper, being hung by the owner at half-mast with the Union Jack down. Large numbers of Democratic friends endeavored to persuade the proprietor to at least reverse the flag, but their efforts were fruitless. A number of Republicans, feeling that the flag itself was insulted by the partisan use to which it had been put, talked of the advisability of taking the flag down. It could not have been accomplished without violence, however, and more moderate counsels prevailed. At sundown the flag was still floating in the position in which it had been originally hoisted. On Nov. 8 the Randolph Light Guards, a Democratic campaign club, of Newark, invited the Verona Centennial Guards, a Republican organization, to participate in a grand parade in Newark in honor of "our magnificent victory." Yesterday the Captain of the Verona Guards returned the invitation to the Randolphs, with a request that the Randolphs assist in celebrating "our magnificent victory" by a contemplated parade.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

THE ECONOMIST ON THE DECISION OF THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL—STEADY, BUSINESS-LIKE MODERATION OF AMERICANS.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: President Hayes must rely for the vindication of his political character, not on the blunders of his enemies, but on his own acts. We see little reason for believing he will shake off the authority of the Republican majority in the Senate, which is able to coerce him with the power of vetoing his appointments; or that his Administration will differ in any material points from that of Gen. Grant.

The weekly papers are silent on the subject of the Presidential election in the United States, except the *Economist*, which thinks that "the proceedings of the Electoral tribunal, and the way in which its decisions have been sustained by American public opinion, looked at broadly, are very significant of the tendencies of political feeling in the United States. The first thing noticeable is the steady, business-like moderation of the Americans, who, when an agreement between two opposing parties is once made, are desirous to stand by the arrangement whether it works well or ill for the party concerned. Self-control which submits with good grace to arbitration, after it has once been accepted, even though the decision go against the person who accepted it, is the first requisite of all political stability. Without such self-control, Americans would not be the great people they are, and their paper Constitution would very soon come to grief. But there is another tendency which also lends great support to such a compromise as this when once it has been agreed upon, which is hardly so praiseworthy, and that is the habit of so merging yourself in your party as to be hardly sufficiently ready to separate yourself from your party, even when your party goes wrong, or seems to be going wrong. Here probably another feeling has come in: Democratic dread of Federal interference with State action and their desire to protect the official independence of State officers and the Legislature against all centralist criticism. Whatever may be the immediate result of the decision of the tribunal in relation to Democratic prospects, its ultimate effect is likely to serve very well the views and policy of the Democratic Party—their views, because they have always fought against the liability of States to Federal criticism, and their policy, because they doubtless contemplate a kind of action in the South which might make it extremely inconvenient to them to be subjected to the inquisition of such an Electoral tribunal as was recently appointed at Washington. For our parts, we cannot but regret the result of the question. Whether Tilden or Hayes should have been elected did not appear to us a question of the highest importance, except in its bearing on the discouragement of illegal and disorderly use of power in half civilized States. Practically, the decision of the tribunal makes any judicial investigation into such illegal practices by independent authority, able and willing to see justice done, for the future improbable. It is as if the corrupt proceedings of any one of our most corrupt boroughs were to be declared beyond the control of Parliament."

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE LEGISLATIVE, SUNDRY CIVIL, AND ARMY BILLS DELAYED—POINTS OF DIFFERENCE IN THE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—At midnight the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, sundry civil and army appropriation bills were not agreed upon by the conference committees. In the Legislative bill the point upon which the conference disagreed is the reduction of the President's salary. On the Army bill the point of difference is the section forbidding the use of troops to support the State Governments of South Carolina and Louisiana. The indications at this hour for agreement on the Army bill are not favorable, but the well-known desire of Speaker Randall to avoid an extra session furnishes some hope that he will appoint a conference committee that will be able to agree before Sunday noon. Mr. Randall desires to avoid an extra session, because he fears that if a session is called in May he will not be able to secure sufficient strength to be nominated for Speaker, owing to the great division that now exist in the Democratic ranks.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS—THE EXECUTIVE MANSION BESIEGED WITH VISITORS—THE PRESIDENT URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE SPECIE QUESTION—MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President to-day had a very interesting conversation with Gen. Gordon on South Carolina affairs. Gen. Gordon appealed to him to take the same action with regard to South Carolina as he had in Louisiana. The President said that he had not yet made up his mind concerning South Carolina; that Chamberlain had not given him much trouble, and he hoped that the courts would be able to settle the matter without any interference on his part. He said also that perhaps it would be best for him to see Gov. Hayes and ascertain his views about the propriety of withdrawing the troops. He said further that it was possible that on reflection he might to-morrow conclude to issue the orders asked for in South Carolina, but he could not say certainly. He expressed a desire to take such action in both of these States as was right and as would meet the approval of the country. To the Democrats with whom he conversed, the President intimated that it was his wish to banish all feelings of political antagonism or resentment, and the warm personal manner in which he conducted himself made a very profound impression on them.

The Executive Mansion was besieged to day by an immense throng, the majority of whom were visitors to attend the inauguration ceremonies on Monday. The President gave a general reception, and hand-shaking was kept up for a long time. The President expressed to many of his friends his delight at the approach of the time when he would relinquish public office and its attendant cares.

President Grant to-day signed several bills for the removal of the political disabilities of various persons in the Southern States. The President also signed the joint resolutions of Congress authorizing the President to designate and set apart a site for the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," presented to the country by citizens of the French Republic to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our independence.

President Grant, accompanied by Secretaries Fish and Robeson, and his Secretaries, U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mr. C. C. Sniffen, went to the Capitol last night and immediately went to the President's room in the Senate wing. The President then sent for several Senators and Representatives with whom he conversed on public matters. He again urged his views in favor of additional legislation to facilitate the resumption of specie payments, and expressed the hope that even in the few hours left of the session something might be effected.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: W. H. Cunningham, to be Postmaster at Creston, Iowa; Clarence W. Bacon, to be Postmaster at New Lebanon, N. Y.; Alexis R. Paxton, to be Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry, and Rev. John Walker Jackson, of Pennsylvania, to be Post Chaplain.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Levi Ruggles, Receiver of public moneys, at Florence, Arizona; Henry Esperson, to be Surveyor General of Dakota; A. W. Tenney, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York; Howard White, Indian Agent, at the Winnebago Agency. Postmasters—Benjamin Martion, at Warren, R. I.; E. G. Fechet bone, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; C. W. Bacon, at New-Lebanon, N. Y.

The Vice President elect was at the Capitol to-day, and spent some time in the Senate Chamber where he received numerous congratulations.

WASHINGTON.

INDECENCY OF OHIO DEMOCRATS.

THE RESOLUTION "PASSED" BY THE DEMOCRATS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE—HOW A MEMBER NAMED BRUNNER BROKE HIS SACRED WORD OF HONOR—A STATEMENT BY THE SPEAKER OF THE LOWER HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Col. C. H. Grosvenor, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, makes the following statement in regard to the resolution said to have been passed on Friday by the Democrats of that body, in which they denounce the election of Mr. Hayes, and express a want of confidence in the Almighty: "By the rules of the House of Representatives of Ohio we adjourn once in every three weeks from Friday morning at 8 o'clock until the following Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Last Friday morning was the regular time for the adjournment under this rule. It is always understood that the session of Friday morning at 8 o'clock is only a *pro forma* session of the House for the mere purpose of making out the legislative day, and it is usual for only a very few members to attend and adjourn, the greater number going home on Thursday evening. Last Thursday morning the business of the House was suspended, and an early adjournment was taken from Thursday morning until Friday at 8 o'clock, and a number of members then proposed to come with Gov. Hayes, myself among the number. Before leaving, I called together Mr. Converse, the recognized leader of the Democrats in the House, and Mr. Brunner, the author of the indecent resolution, and Mr. Toberen, another Democrat, was present. I said, 'Now, gentlemen, a number of us want to go to Washington with the Presidential party, and to-morrow morning the Democrats will be in the majority. I want to know if we can rely upon it that the House will be regularly adjourned, and no attempt be made to do any mischief,' and I said particularly, "Mr. Brunner, I want to know if you will avail yourself of an opportunity like that and offer some of your peculiar resolutions.' Thereupon Mr. Converse said, 'You can depend upon it that we shall simply meet and adjourn,' and Mr. Brunner said, 'I will give you my word of honor that no attempt will be made to pass any resolutions or give you any trouble.' I thereupon notified a number of the members of the promise that had been made by Converse and Brunner. Mr. Converse is the father of Major Converse, in command of the Ohio Cadets, that have come here. Mr. Converse left Columbus on the next train following the one I came on, and consequently was not present at the meeting of the House the next morning. At the meeting of the House Friday morning there were nine Democrats and six Republicans present. They elected a Democrat (Norton, of Seneca,) Speaker pro tem., and thereupon Mr. Brunner offered the resolution. A *viva voce* vote was taken first, and then a division demanded by a Republican, and on a rising vote nine voted in the negative. By the Constitution of Ohio, and the rules of the House, it requires 56 members present and voting to make any action valid, and it was the duty of the presiding officer, upon ascertaining that the House contained only 15 members, to have declared that the resolution had failed. Instead of that, he declared the resolution adopted. The Clerk, who is now here, states that he refused to enter the resolution upon the journal, as not being adopted, and the House immediately adjourned. On the return of the Republican members of the House, the resolution will be expunged from the record.

HARMLESS RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

PROCTOR KNOTT AND DAVID DUDLEY FIELD IN THE HOUSE—TWO HARMLESS RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO BY THE DEMOCRATS—REVIVAL OF THE GREAT OBJECTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3—The sessions of both houses to-day were unusually dull. In the House, prior to 12 o'clock this morning, a number of private bills were passed, those having bills to be crowded through having came early for that purpose. This opportunity, however, did not continue long, Mr. Holman, the great objector, as he is called, entering the hall about 11 o'clock, and interposing the one fatal objection to the consideration of bills of this character. Proctor Knott, from the Committee on Privileges and Powers of the House on Counting the Electoral Vote, reported a resolution declaring that, whereas Tilden had received 196 votes of Electors legally appointed to act as such, therefore it was the duty of the House to declare, and it did so declare, that Mr. Tilden was the legally elected President of the United States for the four years commencing March 4. A question of consideration was raised by Mr. Kasson, and decided in favor of Mr. Knott's resolution. The resolution was passed by yeas 137, nays 88. This harmless resolution seemed to furnish some consolation to Knott, Field, Mills, Springer, and Walling. David Dudley Field subsequently reported a resolution from the same committee, declaring what are the duties and rights of the House when the Electoral votes are being counted, which was also adopted, after Proctor Knott had appended other declarations with reference to the views of the House as to the powers and duties of the President of the Senate in counting the Electoral vote.

A DEMOCRAT'S NORMAL CONDITION.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING AND A MEMBER FROM VIRGINIA—ALMOST A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Democrats of the House held a caucus after the recess this afternoon, and adopted an address with reference to the late Presidential election, which will be given out for publication to-morrow night. After the address had been adopted, Mr. Douglas, of Virginia, was awarded the floor for a speech, when he proceeded, in violent language, to denounce Mr. Lamar, the Chairman of the caucus. Mr. Douglas said Mr. Lamar was a traitor to the Democratic Party; that he had sold out to the Republicans in order to secure his seat in the Senate. Mr. Douglas was so violent that the caucus was adjourned while he was speaking. As Mr. Lamar was passing out Douglas approached him, and repeated his insulting language, when Lamar made a rush at him, but members interfered and prevented a collision. Douglas was under the influence of liquor, and, upon reflection, Mr. Lamar determined to treat the matter with that contempt which the conduct merits.

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC TRICK.

A NEW RULE ADOPTED TO PREVENT THE REPUBLICANS FROM GAINING A MAJORITY IN THE NEW HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House to-night passed a new rule, investing the Clerk of the House with all the authority possessed by the Speaker to decide points of order that may arise pending the organization of the next House. The purpose of this rule is to insure all advantages to the Democratic side in the event of the Republicans securing a majority. The vote on the resolution was announced, yeas 137, nays 9. The Republicans refrained from voting, in order to leave the House without a quorum, but the vote as announced by the Speaker showed that a bare quorum had answered. Mr. Conger, after the vote was announced, disputed the count of the clerks, claimed that he had kept the tally, and that only 142 members had answered to their names. He demanded a second reading of the roll, to which objection was made from the Democratic side. The Speaker said the clerks insisted that their count was correct, and that the count as reported must stand.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

RUMORS OF A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR—THE MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD RELEASED—NICHOLLS NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Public comment, growing out of the latest official action by the Government here upon the affairs of the contending State Governments in Louisiana, received a new phase to-day because of reports that gained circulation to the effect that differences of opinion had arisen between the General of the Army and the Secretary of War, upon the ground taken by the General Government in the telegram sent March 2 by direction of the President to Gen. Augur as to the non-recognition of either of the political parties in Louisiana. It has been ascertained that Gen. Sherman to-day telegraphed to Gen. Augur, and repeated applications were made at the head-quarters of the Army for a copy of the official dispatch, but Gen. Sherman has declined to give it for publication, mainly on account of the fact that it was more of a personal communication from himself to Gen. Augur than an official telegram. The General, however, does not hesitate to say that, under existing circumstances, he conceives it to be in every respect proper that Gen. Augur, in whose caution and judgment he has every confidence, should remain on the ground for the purpose of preventing any hostile demonstrations that might be made by either party at New-Orleans; and, furthermore, Gen. Sherman, deprecates any action that might be taken which would be construed into forestalling official acts that may emanate from President Hayes after he has had an opportunity to consider officially the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and to discuss with his friends and Cabinet advisers on the topic. Gen. Sherman has also suggested that Gen. Augur advise Gov. Nicholls to consider the importance of cautious action under the circumstances.

A writ of habeas corpus has been issued by Chief Justice Cartter to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, directing him to bring before the Chief Justice, to-day, the Returning Board of the State of Louisiana, now held in his custody by the order of the House. Marshal Sharp proceeded to the Capitol, and served the writ upon Mr. Thompson, which is as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit:

To the President of the United States, to John G. Thompson, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

GREETING: You are hereby commanded to have the bodies of J. M. Wells, Thomas E. Anderson, L. M. Kenner, and G. Casanave, detained under your custody, as it is said, together with the day and cause of their being taken and detained, by whatever name they may be called in same, before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of said District, at the City Hall, on Saturday, March 3, at 10 o'clock, immediately after the receipt of this writ, to do and receive whatever shall then and there be considered as in this behalf, and have then there this writ.

Witness: D. K. CARTTER,
Second day of March, 1877. Chief Justice.
Attest: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

Mr. Thompson replied that he would refer the matter to the Speaker, and abide his decision. The Marshal then made the following return and filed it in the Clerk's office:

I hereby certify that I served the within on John G. Thompson, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, by delivering to him in person the original of the same; and in reply he stated that he would submit the matter to the Speaker of the House and await his action.

ALEXANDER SHARP,
United States Marshal District of Columbia.

It is understood that the object of this suit is not so much to obtain the freedom of the men detained by the Sergeant at Arms, as to raise the question as to the power of the House of Representatives to order the board into custody, and then to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication.

Representatives Ellis, Gibson, and Levy, and Col. Burke, of Louisiana, after an interview with the President this morning, sent the following telegram to Gov. Nicholls:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 3, 1877.

Gov. F. T. Nicholls, New-Orleans:

The President says he sent a dispatch to Packard on Thursday notifying him that troops could no longer be employed to uphold either claimant, and that he does not believe that Packard would attempt any offensive operations. The President sent the dispatch so that he might have time to retire his pretensions if disposed. The President says instructions have been issued which cancel all orders for the preservation of the *status quo*, and that neither you nor Packard are longer bound to observe it; that he means the people of Louisiana are as free in their affairs from Federal interference as the people of Connecticut, and that there will be no disposition to interfere with them any more than with the people of New-York. The President counts with us that you immediately issue a proclamation urging protection, amnesty, and peace. Being asked if a posse executing a process of the Nicholls Court would be interfered with by the military, he replied—no more than in any other State. Being asked if the Nicholls officers should take possession of the offices in the State, without mob violence, would there be military interference, he replied that there would be none; that the military would only be used as it had been once in New-York, and would be in any of the States, to overcome mobs too formidable for the civil power or State authorities. We have submitted the foregoing dispatch of yesterday to the President, who has revised it with his own hand, and authorizes us to state that in its present form it is absolutely correct.

E. A. BURKE.
E. L. GIBSON.
E. J. ELLIS.
WILLIAM M. LEVY.

The members of the Louisiana Returning Board have been discharged from custody.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—The city remains quiet. It is understood that the military authorities here have asked for further instructions to make their duties clear under the recent order covered by the telegram from the President to Packard.

Gov. Nicholls is improving. His physicians consider him out of danger.

A BOGUS BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

MONTREAL, March 3.—A man styling himself Dr. Count de Mervills has been arrested for attempting to procure an abortion on a young French girl. The doctor was also engaged in organizing a company to go to the Black Hills, where he professed to own a large tract of land, which, if properly mined, would yield rich returns. Twenty-one men had joined his expedition, and had each been planted into paying claims.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

ART AND THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

BEGINNING OF THE ART SEASON—PICTURES FOR THE NEXT ACADEMY EXHIBITION—MISS THOMPSON'S NEW WORK—A MANIA FOR FRENCH FLATS—MARRIAGE OF ACTRESSES—SUCCESS OF MISS PATEMAN IN LONDON—THE SUCCESS OF FOREIGN PLAYS—AMATEURS PLAYING FOR CHARITY—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1877.

The art season may be said to have begun. Several important sales by auction are announced. Sir Henry Raeburn's works, recently lent to the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House, are among Christie's forthcoming sales. The late Sir Samuel Redgrave, a great authority in art, left a valuable collection which will come under the hammer. Mr. Albert Grant's pictures are to be sold in April. They are said to be unique as a collection of modern works. Among them is Mr. Millais' finest picture, "The Black Brunswicker." By the way, I learn that Mr. Millais has sold his chief painting for the next Academy exhition—sold it before it is painted. The subject is a landscape, with the Biblical title of "The Sound of Many Waters." The artist receives the magnificent sum of $15,000 for it. The purchaser is Mr. MacIvor; and yet we hear that the shipping trade is in a depressed condition. It is certain that the general dullness in business last season sent down the prices of articles of vertu very considerably, and it will be some time before the absurd sums given for pictures and China two or three seasons ago will be repeated. In addition to his landscape, Mr. Millais is also painting for the Academ

eration of Baronets. In saying this I make no reflection upon actresses, but I draw the line between a ballet girl and an artiste, a fast woman and a virtuous and respectable lady. The stage has given to the aristocracy of England a lovely Countess of Derby and a beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, and the result has not caused the upper ten to blush for the relationship, even down to the present generation of Derbys and Devonshires.

TWO RECENT MARRIAGES.

While I am recording professional marriages on the *tapis*, let me mention two recent ones which have not been chronicled. Miss Phillis Glover, whom you must know in America, has just married again, for the third time, I believe. Her new husband is Mr. Marsh, the artist, who has done some excellent work, and whose next Academy picture will be a study of his wife in the character of *Lady Macbeth*. Mrs. Marsh is a descendant of the famous Mrs. Glover who played with Mme. Vestris in "Paul Pry." Mr. James Mortimer, of the *Figaro*, has married Miss Lydia Cowell, who dances in his new terpsichorean burlesetta called "Clock-work." Mr. Mortimer is now quite a dramatic author; that is, he translates numerous pieces from the French, and has become the terror of managers. He meets them with a new piece in every pocket, and he haunts stage doors with "a dread persistence." But the Olympic management is very angry with him for announcing that his "Charlotte Corday" is their next novelty. It was produced in Dublin, with Miss Bella Pateman in the title rôle, and was a ghastly failure; so much so, that the bare suggestion that it is going to the Olympic is considered injurious to the theatre. Miss Bella Pateman will reappear at the Olympic on the 19th of March, when "My Wife's Secret" will be played for a short time, to be followed by "Clancarty." During these brief revivals Mr. Charles Reade's own version of "Foul Play" will be put into rehearsal, and Miss Pateman will play the heroine. This clever and sympathetic actress, who has come to us from your side of the Atlantic, is in a fair way to establish herself on the London boards. Still another marriage, by the way—Miss Emily Fowler. I think I have mentioned the incident before, but not the husband. His name is Pemberton, and he is a much respected official at the Marylebone Work-house. They look very happy, and the lady is shortly to make her reappearance in comedy.

Mr. Matheson, a gentleman who was in New-York for some years, and produced there a dramatic version of "Enoch Arden," recently revised the piece and submitted it to the Poet Laureate, who approved of it, and that highly. It was pitchforked on to the stage at the Crystal Palace, and, in spite of many drawbacks in the way of mounting, was fairly successful. It has now gone on a tour in the provinces, with Mr. Reginald Moore as leading actor and manager, and is said to be doing well. Mr. Matheson was the principal adapter of "The Great Divorce Case," which had so successful a run at the Criterion. "Hot Water" followed it, and did not do much, and now Mr. Gilbert's "On Bail" has done worse still. Mr. James Albery is adapting a French play to succeed it. What should we do if Paris was looked up against our playwrights for 12 months? Managers say there are no original dramatists, but the truth is they are afraid of new pieces; the fact that a play is a translation from the French is now the best recommendation any work can have in their eyes, although nine out of every ten pieces from the French are failures; but now and then we get a success like "The Two Orphans" and "The Danichefs," and this makes every manager think he will dip into the French lucky box and pick out a prize; just as they all hope Albery will give them another "Two Roses," and Gilbert another "Pygmalion and Galatea." They go upon the doctrine of chance, and all their successes are flukes.

Miss Cavendish talks of going to America. If she does, don't let her play "The Queen of Connaught," which demands the services of a frisky, impulsive, and sympathetic woman, and in Miss Cavendish finds only a stagy interpretation—hard, harsh, and artificial. This lady, who had made her mark in "The New Magdalen," and later in "Miss Gwilt," has gone back to her original baroness and nuisancy in the new part of the heroine, who, in the novel, reigns over Connaught and sways Irishmen by her large-hearted naturalness and beauty. Miss Cavendish does not realize the part for a single moment, while Mr. Henry Neville plays the stolid, reserved, but earnest and honest Englishman to the life. The drama is a weak travesty of Irish life, and is a mixture of "The Colleen Bawn" and "Peep o' Day," with a Saxon landlord, who is the perfection of virtue, thrown in as a contrast to "the blackguards of Connaught." You already know that this drama is founded upon the novel of *The Queen of Connaught*, said to be written by Mr. Robert Buchanan's sister-in-law. He read the play to the Olympic company after it was accepted, and it was publicly announced that, while the novel was not from his pen, he had certainly done the play. The management contradicted the statement, but Mr. Buchanan is a sly dog, and now that I have seen the drama, I am inclined to think that it is the poet's work; it is bad enough for his, and I ought to know, for I saw his "Madcap Prince" and his Lyceum drama of "Corinne," in which poor Mrs. Fairfax made her memorable fiasco.

FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE.

While I write, Lady Sebright, Mrs. Monckton, and a party of other distinguished amateurs are playing for a charity at the Opera Comique. The theatre is crowded. Not a seat has been in the market for more than a week. Lady Sebright has been thinking of joining the profession as a regular actress, but her family have persuaded her not to disgrace her name. She will, however, unless she changes her mind again, continue to act as an amateur. I have had the honor of seeing her ladyship play, and I think her family are quite right to use their influence against her making the stage her profession. She would be terribly disappointed at the result, and so would the public. Mrs. Monckton has been a star among amateurs for some years, and she is as stagey as an old actress who has been round the world and home again. But London loves to see "people of quality" on the stage, and the Opera Comique to-day is crowded with snobs enough to supply character for a long continuation of the "Snob Papers" of Thackeray; but alas! we have no caricaturists nowadays, and the snobs go about unmolested by pen or cudgel. It is true that some of the fashionable sixpenny journalists are attacking women for wearing tight dresses, but that enables the sixpenny journalists to throw in some prurient suggestions which pleases the inane snobs, while a stanch patronage of "good spicy papahs, don't you know," and so the gay world of so-called fashion spins round upon its journalistic axis. One of these days the spinning will stop for a minute or two, but before it resumes its rotary motion again some of the sixpenny shows will have "busted," and the world will be none the worse for the explosion, for we are done to death with new papers. The latest additions to the *Word*, *Mayfair*, and *Truth* are *The Theatre*, price four pence, edited by the mysterious gentleman who used to assist Mr. John Oxenford in the last days of that able critic's active work on The *Times*; *Yoriek*, which has developed into a wild *Iomahawk*, at the modest price of three pence; *London*, a six-penny weekly, born heaven knows where and edited by the Lord knows who; *Coming Events*, a new penny daily which proposes to report the news of to-morrow, but publishes the latest of canards; and now we are promised another journal, more ambitious in its title and aims than any of them. "On Saturday, Feb. 24, will be published, price three pence, *The Tattler*, conducted by Isaac Bickerstaff, Jun." Thus opens the prospectus, an early proof of which has just come into my hands. It is headed with the following taking lines:

Quicquid agunt homines——
——nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv. Sat. i.*, 85, 86.

Whate'er men do, or say, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper seizes for its theme.

The adoption of a title so familiar to English readers with its association of such names as Steele and Addison is bidding high; and I am glad to learn that the editor (a gentleman known better as a humorist than a journalist at present) will begin this week with good resolutions of honesty and cleanliness. If he carries out his programme, I wish him success. That some of the new aspirants for fame and fortune will go to the wall is a certainty; how soon, depends upon the patience of capitalists and the elasticity of their banking accounts.

Mayfair and the clubs are talking about the Prince of Wales' desire to visit Australia and New-Zealand. He conceived the idea while traveling in India. Lord Beaconsfield has been consulted, and I am told, on reliable authority, that his Lordship approves of the scheme. The Queen has not yet given her consent. And what of the Princess of Wales? Who can tell what hidden secrets crowd upon that woman's heart! She is beloved by the English people; but I have seen the Prince sit by her side for two hours together without speaking to her, and in spite of his genial nature and his pleasant ways, I shrewdly suspect that the Princess is not the happiest woman in the world. No common man leaves his wife to take tremendous journeys by sea and land if he can afford to take her along. I have no personal experience of court life, and as none of my relatives are Princes, I cannot exactly say what the custom and feeling is in circles where your visitors have to walk backward when they leave the presence chamber; but if the Princess of Wales were my sister, I should like to have some explanation of these long voyages, and more particularly when he selects such companions as Lord Alfred Paget and Lord Carrington. Lord Alfred turns up with burlesque in every theatre, a courtier among ballet-girls, and Lord Carrington is a simpering blonde who takes over from the Duke of Beaufort a pretty mistress, whom light-hearted managers engage for extravaganza and farcical comedies. Among all the Prince's traveling set there is not a man of real dignity and weight; and if he is to go to the antipodes, I hope those who have the power to command will insist upon men of real distinction accompanying him. Why not take the Princess? She is an excellent sailor. I sat near the Prince and Princess at the Criterion Theatre on Thursday night. They went to see "On Bail," and were both eminently pleased at the noisy fun of the piece. When *Wyndham* got *Righton* down and pummeled him, in the prison scene, the Prince fairly roared with laughter. The Princess seemed to enjoy more particularly the clever bit of character acting of Miss Fanny Joseph, who plays the part of the *Duke* to perfection. The Prince looked robust and well, and the Princess as charming, amiable, and pretty as ever. No, he must not be allowed to go to the antipodes without her.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Envoys from China are having a good time. They were present at the opening of Parliament, and were evidently delighted with the display. A small crowd attends them wherever they go. One day this week they visited the Japanese Minister. He was dressed as a European. They were in the full gorgeousness of the Celestial uniform, and were evidently tickled at their friend's coat and trousers. They greeted each other in English, his Excellency Wooveno speaking the Saxon tongue, if not eloquently, at least with emphasis and caution. A friend who was present tells us that among the novelties that appeared to impress them most in London were the underground railway, the enormous traffic of the streets, the dashing to and fro of our hansom cabs, the height of our Guards, and the splendor of the jewels and dresses worn on the occasion of the opening of Parliament by the Queen. The Chinese were attended by several magnificent flunkeys in silks and pig-tails, and they were admired by the crowd and looked at with as much sarcastic pity by some of the loafers as if Jeames did not exist. The ladies of the two Legations were not introduced to each other, which leads to all sorts of curious speculation. "They says as the Hemperor of these coves is Brother of the Sun and Moon," said one cockney to another, jerking his thumb at the Celestials as they were bowing and crossing their arms at parting. "I only wish as how Mr. Hemperor Cockerlorum, or vatever they calls 'im, would turn a bit of his brother onto the British Isles. Vat say you, Bill?" The coster appealed to winked, and said, "Right you are, Jim; we ain't 'ad no sun, to speak on, this six months. But, lor', we shouldn't want none it we'd got jewels and gold a sparkin' about like these nabob pickles gents. Vy, bless me, it dazzles ones eyes to look at 'em." "Then just move on," said a good-natured policeman, "and keep your eyes out of temptation and your hands from picking and stealing." They moved on with a grin, but how long they obeyed the latter part of the officer's request would probably depend upon how long the opportunity to disobey it was in coming. The principal members of the Chinese Legation are residing in Portland-place. They are honored by a crowd of spectators nearly all the day, because some of them invariably stand at the windows in their native dresses, smiling benignantly upon "the Anglise barbarians."

FORTY YEARS OF METHODISM.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET METHODIST CHURCH—CELEBRATION TO-DAY OF THE FORTIETH YEAR OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church having jurisdiction in this City in 1830 established a mission in Harlem, including all the societies of the denomination from Bowery Village to Harlem Bridge, and in 1831, through the exertions of Rev. Richard Seaman, a class was established in Yorkville which afterward developed into the Eighty-sixth-street Methodist Church. Rev. John Luckey and Rev. John De Vinne were appointed to the mission in 1836, when Yorkville was a hamlet lying between Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets. There were then no streets above Twenty-eighth-street, and but one avenue leading to the City. A stage line from Harlem bridge furnished communication at intervals of two or three hours. The salary of Rev. Daniel De Vinne in 1836 was $400 a year, out of which he was obliged to pay house rent and moving expenses, and support a family of eight persons. As the congregation increased four lots on Eighty-sixth-street were purchased. The "Two-mile Stone Academy," which had been built for the Bowery Village Church at what is now Third-avenue and Ninth-street, was then bought for $350, taken to pieces, and moved to Yorkville. Its timbers were of solid hewn oak, and tradition has it that they had formed a part of the original John Street Church, so that the Eighty-sixth Street Church has a rightful claim to be considered a material and spiritual descendant from the first Methodist church in America. At a meeting of the male members of the congregation in the house of Gilbert Bates, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street, on March 6, 1837, the society was organized, and Richard Seaman, Daniel De Vinne, Thomas Farrell, James Webster, James Parker, Thomas Vaughn, and Isaac Platt were elected Trustees. For many years the church struggled with a load of debt, and not until 1843 did it show any signs of life. Dissensions sprung up in the church in 1850, which resulted in the formation of a new society in Eighty-fourth-street, with the name of the Wesleyan Church. At this time the church was lighted by half a dozen lamps swung from the ceiling, whose light scarce scattered the gloom of night. The high-backed seats were uncushioned, and the great wood-burning stoves did not warm the shivering congregation in Winter. The roof, too, let in at the roof, and the winds made the old building to groan in its weakness. The Pastor's wife frequently swept the room and trimmed the lamps. In the Fall of 1856 a proposition to unite with another congregation was discouraged, when soon after new life was aroused in the congregation, its debt was partly paid, and a new church, costing $40,000, was dedicated in 1859, by Bishop Janes. Since that time the growth of the society has been healthful. Since its establishment in 1836, the church has had 28 Pastors, including Rev. Abraham J. Palmer, the present one. Twelve of the number are dead. Rev. Pelatiah Ward, Pastor of the church in 1859-60, enlisted at the beginning of the rebellion, fell at the head of a company, of which he was Captain, in a battle on the 30th of August, 1861, and died on Sept. 2. The fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the church will be celebrated to-day, when there will be services appropriate to the occasion at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. In the morning service a sermon will be preached by Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; at the 3 o'clock service there will be historical addresses by Rev. Daniel De Vinne, Rev. A. N. Milnix, Rev. S. A. Seaman, and Rev. A. M. Osbon, D. D., former pastors, and by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D. At the evening service Rev. A. M. Osbon, D. D., will preach the sermon.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, the application of the Park Department for the sum of $90,000 to build a bridge over the Harlem River, at the end of Madison-avenue, was called up by Controller Kelly. In referring to the matter Mr. Kelly said that the information in the possession of the Finance Department was not sufficient to justify him in recommending the board to make the appropriation, which would have to be raised by bonds. There was nothing before them to show whether the $90,000 asked for would cover not only the cost of the bridge but of the land approaching it. All such facts should be ascertained before authority was given to issue the bonds. The building of the Harlem bridge cost $1,300,000, although the original estimate was only $280,000. A resolution was then adopted requesting the Park Department to furnish information on the points referred to, and to submit the plans for the bridge to the board. The Controller was then authorized to issue $25,000 of Croton Aqueduct stock, $25,000 of assessment bonds, and $25,000 of Museum of Art and Natural History stock. A communication from the Excise Board, requesting the transfer of an unexpended balance of $583 33 to enable them to take legal proceedings against persons selling liquor without licenses was laid over. A resolution was then adopted directing the Controller to pay the janitors appointed by the Police Courts only for the months of January and February, 1877, the Commissioner of Public Works having appointed janitors, and the law vesting that power in him. Resolutions were also adopted transferring a balance of $3,500 to pay ex-Sheriff Brennan for expenses incurred by him, and also $2,000 to pay the Commissioner of Jurors the balance of his salary for last year. The board then adjourned.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

OSWEGO, March 3.—The trial of Nathan Orland Greenfield for murdering his wife on Oct. 27, 1875, in the town of Orwell, Oswego County, N. Y., was concluded to-day, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The District Attorney moved for sentence, but counsel for the prisoner succeeded in getting a stay of proceedings until March 15.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....March 3.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate, after a long discussion, by a vote of yeas 29, nays 11, receded from its amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill, appropriating $500,000 for mail service, between San Francisco, China, and Japan, and a similar amount for service between New-Orleans and Rio Janeiro. The Army Appropriation bill was under discussion, the same being a substitute for the House bill. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, moved to amend so as to reduce the Army from its present strength to 20,000 men. After a long discussion, the substitute reported by the committee was passed by a strict party vote. Senator Sherman's Specie Resumption bill was, after some discussion, postponed until December next. A recess was then taken until evening. At the evening session Gen. Logan called up his bill for the equalization of bounties. The Senate, after a long discussion, indefinitely postponed the bill by a vote of yeas 31, nays 25.

In the House a resolution was adopted discharging the Louisiana Returning Board from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The House then agreed to the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill. It omits the items for the payment of the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and also of the Nicaragua claim. The Conference Committee were not able to agree as to the Presidential salary. On that point the House voted to insist in reducing the salary to $25,000. A bill was passed making all pensions for death or for wounds date back to the time of the soldier's death or of his discharge from the service, and providing for the payment of all arrears of pensions on that basis. The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was agreed to, except as to postal car facilities. The franking privilege, as reported in the Post Route bill, is restored for all public documents published by order of Congress. A resolution reported by Mr. Knott, from the Select Committee on Privileges, declaring that Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks had each received 196 Electoral votes was, after debate, adopted by a strict party vote. The vote was temporarily interrupted by an altercation on the floor of the House, in which a member, a Deputy Sergeant at Arms, and two newspaper correspondents were involved. A recess was then taken until 9 o'clock P. M., and the majority at once went into a caucus. At the evening session a resolution was declared to have passed investing the Clerk of the House with extraordinary powers for partisan purposes. A resolution denouncing the Oregon bribery case was defeated by a vote of yeas 87, nays 90.

SENATE.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, presented resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in favor of the repeal of the law imposing a tax on leaf tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, presented the credentials of L. Q. C. Lamar, elected United States Senator from the State of Mississippi for six years from March 4, 1877. Read and placed on file.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, submitted a report, and in explanation thereof said the House of Representatives undertook to reduce a very large number of salaries which were fixed by the Compromise act of last year. The Senate restored these salaries to the amounts fixed by that act, and the House conferees had agreed thereto. In a very few cases salaries had been reduced slightly. On the question of reducing Gen. Grant's salary the conference had been unable to agree, which was the only amendment disagreed to. He moved that the Senate agree to the report of the committee, and insist upon its amendments in regard to the President's salary. Agreed to. He also moved that a new conference be asked for in regard to that amendment. Agreed to.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Blaine, of Maine, and Maxey, of Texas, visitors on the part of the Senate to the West Point Military Academy.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Conference Committee on Post Office Appropriation bill, submitted a report that the conference had been unable to agree upon the item increasing the appropriation for mail transportation by railroads. The Senate conferees had agreed to fix the amount at $9,300,000. On account of reductions made last year, the mail service between the Atlantic and the great West was less efficient than it was in 1875. Although the difference between the two committees was only $100,000, it meant injury to the service, as the estimates of the Post Office Department for this service were over $1,000,000. Mr. West stated that the committee had also failed to agree upon the amendments in regard to subsidies for mail service between San Francisco, China, and Japan, and between New-Orleans and Rio de Janeiro. The Senate agreed to amendments appropriating $500,000 for each of these lines. The Senate conferees offered to reduce the amount to $350,000 for each line, but the House conferees would not agree thereto. Messrs. WADLEIGH and SAULSBURY opposed the subsidies, and argued that it was not the desire of the people of the country to subsidize these lines. Mr. BOGY argued that subsidies must be granted to secure American commerce.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the policy of subsidizing one line would virtually drive from the seas other lines. It was finally decided that the Senate should insist upon its amendment for an increased appropriation for transportation of mails by railroads, and ask for a new conference with the House of Representatives.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved that the Senate recede from its amendments in regard to the subsidies. Agreed to—yeas 29, nays 11.

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections which made the investigation into the circumstances attending the recent election in Alabama, submitted a report, and it was ordered that it be printed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, called up the Army Appropriation bill, and in explanation thereof said the bill as it came from the House of Representatives contained a great deal of new legislation, and the Committee on Appropriations thought that the consideration of this bill would invite discussion which would result in the loss of the bill. The committee had therefore agreed to report a substitute, which was substantially the Army Appropriation bill of last session, which had been thoroughly discussed. The estimates of the War Department amounted to $30,946,000. The Army bill of last session appropriated $27,621,000, and the pending bill proposed to appropriate $21,926,000. He moved that the debate upon the bill be limited to 30 minutes for each Senator desiring to speak on the pending amendment. Agreed to.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, said the proper course for the Senate would be to examine each provision of the House bill, and to adopt amendments in cases where it might be thought necessary to do so. The substitute fixed the Army at 25,000 enlisted men, instead of 17,000 as proposed by the House bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved to reduce the number of men from 25,000 to 20,000, and said the adoption of this amendment would result in an annual saving to the Government of between three and four million dollars.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, opposed the amendment and said at every session of Congress there was some proposition upon an appropriation bill cutting at the Army. It was not an economical measure to be constantly striking at the private soldiers. Why not say there should be a certain number of officers? The soldier in the Army was the cheapest part of it. He did not believe our Army was large enough. It should consist of 30,000 men, which would give about 25,000 effective men. An Army of 20,000 would leave an effective force of not more than 17,000 men. If it was desirable to reorganize the Army, let a commission be appointed to consider the matter and report to Congress.

Mr. BLAINE said the proposition of the House was to reduce the Army to 17,000 men. Thirty-five years ago when the Indians were nothing like so bad as they are now, the Army consisted of 12,000 men. The Army was smaller now, considering the area of the country and the points to be guarded, than it ever was before. He thought it would be very imprudent in the last hour of the session to reduce the Army as proposed.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said it was not the cost of the Army to which the people objected, so much as they did to the employment of the Army.

The amendment of Mr. DAVIS was rejected, yeas 25, nays 37, Mr. Alcorn voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The substitute of the committee was agreed to, yeas 39, nays 23, a strict party vote. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill to extend for two years the act to establish the Board of Southern Claims Commission, and the bill was passed.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio called up the bill recently reported to the Senate by the Committee on Finance, in accordance with the Message of the President, to aid in the resumption of specie payments. He said he did not want to discuss the bill, because he knew if there should be opposition made to it it could not be passed. He explained the features of the bill already published, and said he had been assured by gentlemen of both political parties that the House would act upon it if it should be passed by the Senate. During the time the count of the Electoral vote was in progress it was deemed useless to call the bill up, as it was thought the House would not pass it. He urged the passage of the bill and said he believed it would tend largely to promote the public interest.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said he had not had an opportunity to examine the bill carefully, but he thought it was very objectionable.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said this bill had received almost unanimous support from the Committee on Finance, and he did not think that the objection of the Senator from Missouri held good. The bill was merely to facilitate and bridge over the time between now and the time of specie resumption, though he believed the present law was sufficient to enable any competent Secretary to bring about specie resumption without distress to the country.

Mr. SHERMAN said the substance of the first section of this bill had passed four or five times, but had been defeated in the House of Representatives for fear that it would work contraction. He did not believe it would do so. The money market at the present time was so favorable that it would be easy to sell a portion of the bonds authorized by the bill at par in currency.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, said financial matters were regulating themselves very happily, and if the subject be let alone no legislation would be necessary to bring about specie payment. He moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed until the first Wednesday in December next. Agreed to—Yeas 27, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bailey, Bogy, Booth, Cockrell, Conover, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Ferry, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hereford, Ingalls, Johnston, Mc-Creery, Maxey, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Ransom, Stevenson, Teller, Wallace, Withers, Wright—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Dawes, Dorsey, Hamlin, Howe, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Sherman, Wadleigh, West—22.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, submitted a report, and it was agreed to. In explanation of the report he said the bill, as agreed upon, was substantially the Naval Appropriation bill of last year, except that it appropriated about $850,000 more than the bill of last year for the pay of the Navy. The appropriation was not sufficient, and he gave notice that there would be a deficiency to make good next year. He was not satisfied with the bill as agreed upon, because the amount it appropriated was entirely inadequate to the needs of the service.

FAST MAIL TRAINS.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the Post Route bill submitted a report, and in explanation thereof said the committee had agreed upon all points of difference but those in regard to additional fast mail trains and that appropriating $75,000 to obtain additional mail facilities on certain roads. He was sorry to have to abandon these provisions, for which he had worked hard, but he was satisfied that they could not be passed. He moved that the Senate recede from these amendments. Agreed to. The report of the conference, settling all of the disputed points, was agreed to.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

Upon reassembling at 8 o'clock, bills were called up and passed as follows: Senate bill to restore Benjamin F. Rankin to the retired list of the Army; House bill to pay William L. Scruggs, late Minister at Bogota, from Oct. 10 to Nov. 21, 1876; Senate bill for the relief of J. B. McCullough and others; House bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to rehear the application of Stephen V. Benet for a patent for cartridges.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, called up the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said it had been stated by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, [Mr. Sherman,] not now in his seat, that the cost of this bill would be $100,000,000.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he would vote for no amendment, as the adoption of any amendment would send the bill back to the House and defeat it. The bill had passed the House under peculiar circumstances, and it would not pass that body again.

Mr. LOGAN said he agreed with the Senator from Indiana, and he therefore would move that the Senate now concur in the amendments reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, and pass the bill as it came from the House. The first amendment reported by the committee was to insert the word "enlisted" before the word "wagoner," and it was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Eaton, Gordon, Hereford, Howe, Kelly, Kernan, Maxey, Morrill, Norwood, Sargent, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Teller, Wallace, Withers—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Blaine, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Clayton, Dorsey, Ferry, Harvey, Hitchcock, Logan, McMillan, Morton, Paddock, Wright—16.

Other amendments reported by the committee were concurred in without a division.

Mr. SARGENT said the operation of this bill would be to destroy our credit. A measure of this kind should carry with it the means to execute it. He opposed the bill on its merits, and would vote against it so long as he believed the beneficiaries of the bill were claim agents instead of soldiers. The financial condition of the country was not such that Congress could afford to take out of the Treasury the large sum of money called for by this bill. The passage of the bill would cause an expenditure of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 for clerk hire alone to execute it. Mr. Logan had estimated that the cost of the bill would not exceed $13,000,000, but it would take 10 years to comply with the law and disburse that amount of money.

Mr. Sargent said it would be admitted in this chamber and elsewhere that Gen. Grant is a Republican; it would be admitted that he was a warm and generous friend to the soldier. This bill had once passed both houses, and was vetoed by Gen. Grant as President of the United States. When such a man as Grant, a true friend of the soldier, put his veto of condemnation upon such a measure relating to a class of which he was an eminent representative, it was time for gentlemen to pause and pay some attention to his judgment. He then read a statement prepared at the Treasury Department, to the effect that it would cost $100,745,675 to execute the bill.

Mr. LOGAN referred to the statement prepared at the Treasury Department in regard to the cost of executing the bill, and said it was not a truthful statement. It was a fraud.

Mr. MORTON said he believed he had supported the Administration of Gen. Grant with reasonable fidelity, but he did not consider himself bound by any veto message, except when the reasons is contained. He thought the President vetoed this bill for mistaken reasons. He voted it on account of a statement prepared at the Treasury, which was gotten up as a scarecrow. He [Mr. Morton] did not believe it would cost one-third of a $100,000,000 to carry out the bill. The passage of this bill was not of simple justice, and it must be passed sometime.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States bonds to the amount of $150,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, for the purpose of meeting the expenditures called for by the act. Mr. Morrill said he opposed the bill because it was against the theory of all bounties. It proposed to pay bounties after the war was over, instead of during the war.

After some further discussion Mr. EATON moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Agreed to—yeas 31, nays 25—as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Christiancy, Cockrell, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Hereford, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Morrill, Norwood, Robertson, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Teller, Wallace, Withers—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Clayton, Conkling, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sharon, Wadleigh, Windom, Wright—25.

THE ARMY STRENGTH.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. There were two points upon which the conference disagreed. The first was in regard to the reduction of the Army to 17,000 men, to which the Senate conferees would not agree. The next point of difference was in regard to the fifth section of the House bill forbidding the use of the Army to support the claims of rival Governors or Legislatures in Louisiana and South Carolina. The House conferees took the ground that they would not under the circumstances, consent to the passage of the Army Appropriation bill without this fifth section in it. In his opinion the loss of the Army Appropriation bill would be a very small evil compared with the assumption on the part of Congress, to say what the President of the United States should or should not do with the Army. He would like to have a new conference, but preferred that the house ask for it; and at his request the report was laid aside for the present. Subsequently he moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and ask for a new conference with the House. Agreed to, and Messrs. Blaine, Allison, and Withers were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

STUBBORNNESS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and said the only point of difference was in regard to the salary of the President of the United States. The House reduced the salary to $25,000 per annum, but the Senate would not agree thereto. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment and ask for a further conference with the House. Agreed to. Messrs. Windom, Allison, and Davis were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee of Conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, when the last day's proceedings of the Forty-fourth Congress were opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, made a report, and after the report was read the proceeded to explain it. He said the Senate had yielded on 260 of its amendments, and that the House had agreed to the Senate amendments (with amendments) to the number of 113. The salaries generally remained as fixed by law, the exceptions being the distribution of some of the salaries connected with the Sub-Treasury system. The report covered all the subjects in the bill except as to the Presidential salary, which the House had reduced to $25,000, and which the Senate had fixed at the present rate, $50,000. On that point there had been no agreement.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, inquired what had been done about the items for paying judgments of the Court of Claims.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, made a long explanation, the point of which was that the provision for the general judgments of the Court of Claims had been made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but that the items for the two special judgments of the Court of Claims, confirmed by the Supreme Court, in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and of Marshall O. Roberts and Dickinson, Trustees of Sloo, (the Nicaragua transit claim,) which had been put in this bill by the Senate, had been struck out by the Conference Committee. The Appropriation Committee of the House had not had time to examine into the cases (in which he intimated that there had been some fraud or some sharp practice about which he was not very explicit,) and therefore the items had been struck out of the bill. The conference report was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Mr. HOLMAN then moved that the House insist on its disagreement in reference to the Presidential salary.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, reminded the House that President Grant had already vetoed a bill to reduce the Presidential salary. If the House insisted in that matter, it would present that same issue to the outgoing President at a moment when it would be hardly manly for him to sign a bill cutting down the salary of his successor.

Mr. WALLING, of Ohio, and other Democrats—Well, let him veto it.

Mr. GARFIELD—I do not believe that the House will think that that is quite the thing. I hope the House will not insist on its disagreement on that subject. If this bill fails two things will happen—first, an extra session, and, second, it will then be impossible to cut down the President's salary for four years.

Mr. HARRISON—Will you take the responsibility of an extra session?

Mr. GARFIELD—We can very well take any responsibility.

The motion to insist was agreed upon by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. RICE, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that all pensions granted on account of death, wounds, or disability, that have been or may be granted, shall take effect from the date of death or of discharge from service, and that basis shall be paid. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed by a *viva voce* vote.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, from the Conference Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill, made a report covering all subjects in the bill except as to the section for postal car facilities, on which point the Committee had been unable to agree, but recommended the insertion of an item for $75,000 to enable the Postmaster-General to obtain proper facilities from the great trunk lines for railway postal car service. He explained that on the question of the franking privilege the compromise arrived at was that all public documents printed by order of Congress should go free through the mails, each Senator and member, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House to have the privilege of franking them, and also the outgoing members until the following December. After discussion, a motion to agree to, and a request for a new conference was ordered on the postal car matter.

A DEMOCRATIC PRONUNCIAMENTO.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Privileges of the House, reported a preamble and resolution reciting that it was not disputed that the Electoral votes (giving the names of the several States) had been legally and constitutionally cast for Samuel J. Tilden; that the evidence taken and reported to the House in pursuance of its order showed conclusively that in Florida and Louisiana the duly appointed Electors had cast their votes for Tilden; that those pretended votes for Hayes had never been duly appointed; that the truth of these facts is attested by an overwhelming array of sworn testimony as well as by the intelligence of the American people, and therefore resolving that it is the duty of the House to declare, and that it does solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden, of the State of New-York, received 196 Electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States by Electors legally eligible and qualified as such, each of whom had been duly appointed an Elector in the manner directed by the Legislature of the State, and in and for which he cast his vote; and that said Samuel J. Tilden, having thus received the votes of a majority of all the Electors appointed, was duly elected President of the United States of America for the term of four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1877; and further declaring that Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, having received the same number of Electoral votes for the office of Vice President, it is the opinion of the House that he was duly elected Vice President for the term of four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1877.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SINGER'S PRIZE.

The tall house lowers grimly,
Deformed by smoke and rain
And the bleared sunshine dimly
Blinks on the window-pane.

Though sore and numb her fingers,
And slowly fades the light,
The girl nor rests nor lingers,
But sews from morn till night.

Her bright young face is sunken
And fails her gentle breath;
Her fair young form is shrunken
To fit the robes of death.

And I think of the woodland shadows
That she has never seen—
Of the wonder-kissing meadows,
When all the world is green.

But now the close lips quiver,
The nimble hands are slow—
The voice she dreams of ever
Rings in the room below.

The mad young poet is singing,
With only a crust to eat;
But a fountain of light is springing
Up from the narrow street.

And whether he sings in sorrow,
Or whether he sings in glee,
He hopes that the world to-morrow
Will list to his melody.

And I think though his heart were burning
With words no man e'er said,
The world would be turning and turning
It to-morrow he were dead.

Only, both late and early,
The girl, as maidens will,
Dreams when the voice comes clearly
Up to her window-sill.

A brave face has she found him,
A manner frank and gay,
And long ago has crowned him
With myrtle wreath or bay.

A good sword clanging loudly,
A plume on waving hair,
A cloak that drapes him proudly,
Such as the players wear.

So whether in glee or sadness
He sings, he has won the prize,
When he brings the light of gladness
To a dying maiden's eyes.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* J. R. S.

OWEN, THE MILKMAN.

It was a grand sea to-day: one of the grandest that we had seen at Saltwater. The waves were dancing and sparkling like silver; the blue of the sky was deeper than a painter's ultramarine. But to us, looking on it from Mrs. Blair's house in Seabord Terrace, its brightness and beauty were dimmed.

"For you see, Johnny," observed the Squire to me, his face and tone alike gloomy—outward things take their impress from the mind—"with that dreadful affair at the next door jaundicing one's thoughts, the sea might as well be gray as blue, and the sky lowering with thunder clouds. I repeat that I don't like mysteries: they act on me like a fit of indigestion."

The affair was just a mystery; to us as to all Saltwater. More than a week had elapsed since the Monday evening when it took place, and poor Jane Cross now lay buried in the windy graveyard. On this said Monday evening, the two servant maids, Jane Cross and Matilda Valentine (left in the house, No. 7, Seabord Terrace, during the absence of the family abroad,) had been pursuing their ordinary occupations. While Jane Cross was laying the cloth for supper in the kitchen, Matilda went out to fetch the usual pint of ale. On her return she could not get in. When admittance was obtained, Jane Cross lay dead in the hall, having fallen down the well of the staircase. Evidences of a scuffle on the upper landing could be traced, making it apparent that the fall was not accidental; that she had been flung down. Some doubt attached to Owen, the milkman, partly from his previous intimacy with the girls, chiefly because he had been seen leaving the back door of the house somewhere about the time it must have occurred. What Owen said was that he had rung twice at the door, but his ring was not answered.

Matilda was to be pitied. The two young women had cared a good deal for one another, and the shock to Matilda was serious. The girl, now staying in our house, had worn a half-dazed look since, and avoided No. 7 as though it had the plague. Superstition in regard to the house had already been rife in both the servants' minds, in consequence of the unhappy death in it of their master's son, Edmund Peahern, some weeks back: and if Matilda had been afraid of seeing one ghost before (as she had been) she would now undoubtedly expect to see two of them.

On this same morning, as I stood with the Squire looking at the sea from the drawing-room window of No. 6, Matilda came in. Her large dark eyes had lost their former sparkle, her clear olive skin its freshness. She asked leave to speak to Mrs. Todhetley, and the Mater—who sat at the table adding up some bills, for our sojourn at Saltwater was drawing toward its close—told her, in a kind tone, to speak on.

"I am making bold to ask you, ma'am, whether you could help me to find a place in London," began Matilda, standing between the door and the table in her black dress. "I know, ma'am, you don't live in London, but a long way off it; Mrs. Blair has told me so, Master Johnny Ludlow also; but I thought perhaps you knew people there, and might be able to hear of something."

The Mater looked at Matilda without answering, and then round at us. Rather strange it was, a coincidence in a small way, that we had a letter from London from Miss Deveen that morning, which had concluded with these lines of postscript: "Do you chance to know of any nice, capable young woman in want of a situation? One of my house-maids is going to leave."

Naturally this occurred to the Mater's mind when Matilda spoke. "What kind of situation do you wish for?" she asked.

"As house-maid, ma'am, or parlor-maid. I can do my duty well in either."

"But now, my girl," spoke up the Squire, turning from the window, "why need you leave Saltwater? You'd never like London after it. This is a clear, fresh, health-giving place, with beautiful sands and music on them all day; London is nothing but smoke and fogs."

Matilda shook her head. "I could not stay here, Sir."

"Nonsense, girl. Of course, what has happened *has* happened, and it's very distressing; and you, of all people, must feel it so, but you will forget it in time. If you don't care to go back to No. 7 before Mr. and Mrs. Peahern come home ——"

"I can never go back to No. 7, Sir," she interrupted, a vehemence that seemed born of terror in her subdued voice. "Never in this world. I would rather die."

"Stuff and nonsense!" said the Squire, impatiently. "There's nothing the matter with No. 7. What has happened in it won't happen again."

"It is an unlucky house, Sir; a haunted house," she contended, with suppressed emotion. "And it's true that I would rather die outright than go to live in it: for the terror of being there would slowly kill me. And so, ma'am," she added quickly to Mrs. Todhetley, evidently wishing to escape the subject, "I should like to go away altogether from Saltwater; and if you can help me to hear of a place in London, I shall be very grateful."

"I will consider of it, Matilda," was the answer. And when the girl had left the room the Mater asked us what we thought about recommending her to Miss Deveen. We saw no reason against it—not but what the Squire put the girl down as an idiot on the subject of haunted houses—and Miss Deveen was written to.

The upshot was, that on the next Saturday Matilda bade farewell to Saltwater, and departed for Miss Deveen's, the Squire sarcastically assuring her that *that* house had no ghosts in it. We should be leaving, ourselves, the following Tuesday.

But, before that day came, it chanced that I saw Owen, the milkman. It was on the Sunday afternoon. I had taken little Joe Blair for a walk across the fields as far as Munpler (their Montpellier-by-Sea, you know,) and, in returning, met Thomas Owen. He wore his black Sunday clothes, and looked a downright fine fellow, as usual. There was something about the man I could not help liking, in spite of the doubt attaching to him.

"So Matilda Valentine is gone, Sir," he observed, after we had exchanged a few sentences.

"Yes, she went yesterday," I answered, putting my back against the field fence, while young Joe went careering about in chase of a yellow butterfly. "And for my part, I don't wonder at the girl's not liking to stay at Saltwater. At least in Seabord Terrace."

"I was told this morning that Mr. and Mrs. Peahern were on their road home," he continued.

"Most likely they are. They'd naturally want to look into the affair for themselves."

"And I hope with all my heart they will be able to get some light out of it," returned Owen, warmly. "I mean to do *my* best to bring out the mystery, Sir; and I sha'n't rest till it's done."

His words were fair, his tone was genuine. If it was indeed himself who had been the chief actor in the tragedy, he carried it off well. I hardly knew what to think. It is true I had taken a bit of a fancy to the man, according to my customary propensity to take a fancy, or the contrary; but I did not know much of him, and not anything of his antecedents. As he spoke to me now, his tone was marked, rather peculiar. It gave me a notion that he wanted to say more.

"Have you any idea that you will be able to trace it out?"

"For my own sake I should like to get the matter cleared up," he added, not directly answering my question. "People are beginning to turn the cold shoulder my way; one woman asked me to my face yesterday whether I did it. No, I told her, I did not do it, but I'd try and find out who did."

"You are sure you heard and saw nothing suspicious that night when you rang at the bell and could not get in, Owen?"

"Not then, Sir; no. I saw no light in the house and heard no noise."

"You have not any clue to go by, then?"

"Not much, Sir, yet. But I can't help thinking somebody else has."

"Who is that?"

"Matilda."

"Matilda?" I repeated, in amazement. "Surely you can't suspect that she—that she was a party to any fiend so cruel and wicked?"

"No, no, Sir, I don't mean that; the young women were too good friends to harm one another; and whatever took place, took place while Matilda was out of the house. But I can't help fancying that she knows, or suspects, more of the matter than she will say. In short, that she is screening some one."

To me it seemed most unlikely. 'Why do you judge so, Owen?"

"By her manner, Sir. Not by much else. But I'll tell you something that I saw. On the previous Wednesday when I left the afternoon milk at that tall house just beyond Seabord Terrace, the family lodging there told me to call in the evening for the account, as they were leaving the next day. Accordingly I went, and was kept waiting so long before they paid me that it was all but night when I came out. Just as I was passing the back door at No. 7, it was suddenly drawn open from the inside, and a man stood in the opening, whispering with the two of the girls. She was crying, for I heard her sobs, and he kissed her and came out, and the door was hastily shut. He was an ill-looking man; so far, at least, as his clothes went; very shabby. His face I did not see, for he pulled his slouching round hat well over his brows as he walked away rapidly, and the black beard he wore covered his mouth and chin."

"Which of the maids was it?"

"I don't know, Sir. The next day I chaffed them a bit about it, but they both declared that nobody had been there but the watch-maker, Mr. Renninson, who goes every Wednesday to wind up the clocks, and that it must have been him that I saw, for he was late that evening. I said no more; it was no business of mine; but the man I saw go out was just about as much like Renninson as he was like me."

"And do you fancy——"

"Please wait a minute, Sir," he interrupted, "I haven't finished. Last Sunday evening, upon getting home after service, I found I had left my prayer-book in church. Not wishing to lose it, for it was the one my father always used, I went back for it. However, the church was shut, so I could not get in. It was a fine evening, and I took a stroll round the churchyard. In the corner of it, near to Mr. Edmund Peahern's tomb, they had buried poor Jane Cross but two days before—you know the spot, Sir. Well, on the flat square of earth that covers her grave, stood Matilda Valentine, the greatest picture of distress you can imagine, tears streaming down her cheeks. She dried her eyes when she saw me, and we came away together. Naturally I fell to talking of Jane Cross and the death. 'I shall do as much as lies in my power to bring it to light,' I said to Matilda, 'or people may go on doubting me to the end. And I think the first step must be to find out who the man was that called in upon you the previous Wednesday night.' Well, Sir, with that, instead of making any answering remark, as a Christian would, or a rational being, let us say, Matilda gives a smothered, sobbing shriek, and darts away out of the church-yard. I couldn't make her out; and all in a minute a conviction flashed over me, though I hardly know why, that she knew who was the author of the calamity, and was screening him; or, at any rate, that she had her suspicions, if she did not actually know. And I think so still, Sir."

I shook my head, not seeing grounds to agree with Owen. He resumed:

"The next morning, between 9 and 10, I was in the shop, putting a pint of cream which had been ordered into a can, when, to my surprise, Matilda walked in, cool and calm. She said she had come to tell me that the man I had seen leave the house was her brother. He had fallen into trouble through having become security for a fellow workman, had had all his things sold up, including his tools, and had walked every step of the way—thirty miles—to ask her if she could help him. She did help him as far as she could, giving him what little money she had by her, and Jane Cross had added ten shillings to it. He had got in only at dusk, she said, had taken some supper with them, and left again afterward, and that she was letting him out at the gate when I must have been passing it. She did not see me, for her eyes were dim with crying; her heart felt like to break in saying farewell. That was the truth, she declared, and that her brother had had no more to do with Jane's death than she or I had; he was away again out of Saltwater she same night he came into it."

"Well? Did you not believe her?"

"No, Sir," answered Owen, boldly. "I did not. If this was true, why should she have gone off into that smothered shriek in the church-yard when I mentioned him, and rush away in a fright?"

I could not tell. Owen's words set me thinking.

"I did not know which of the two girls it was who let the man out that Wednesday night, for I did not clearly see; but, sir, the impression on my mind at the moment was that it was Jane Cross. Jane Cross, and not Matilda. If so, why does she tell me this tale about her brother, and say it was herself?"

"And if it was Jane Cross?"

Owen shook his head. "All sorts of notions occur to me, Sir. Sometimes I fancy that the man might have been Jane's sweetheart, that he might have been there again on the Monday night, and done the mischief in a quarrel; and that Matilda is holding her tongue because it is her brother. Let the truth be what it will, Matilda's manner convinces me of one thing: that there's something she is concealing, and that it is half frightening her wits out of her. You are going to leave Saltwater, I hear, Sir," added the young man in a different tone, "and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying this, for I should not like you to carry away any doubt of me. I'll bring the matter to light if I can."

Touching his hat, he walked onward, leaving my thoughts all in a whirligig.

Was Owen right in drawing these conclusions? or was he purposely giving a wrong coloring to facts, and seeking craftily to throw suspicion off himself? It was a nice question, one I could make neither top nor tail of. But, looking back to the fatal evening, weighing this point, sifting that, I began to see that Matilda showed more anxiety, more terror, than she need have shown before she knew that any ill had happened. Had she a prevision, as she stood at the door with the jug of ale in her hand, that some evil might have chanced? Did she leave some individual in the house with Jane Cross when she went to the Swan to get the ale?—and was it her brother? Did she leave Owen in the house, and was she screening him?

"Why Matilda! Is it you?"

It was fourteen months later, and Autumn weather, and I had just arrived in London at Miss Deveen's. My question to Matilda, who came into my dressing-room with some warm water to wash off the traveling dust, was not made in surprise at seeing her, for I supposed she was still in service at Miss Deveen's, but at seeing the change in her. Instead of the healthy and, so to say, handsome girl known at Saltwater, I saw a worn, weary, anxious-looking shadow, with a feverish fire in her wild dark eyes.

"Have you been ill, Matilda?"

"No, Sir, not at all. I am quite well."

"You have grown very thin."

"It's the London air, Sir. I think everybody must get thin that lives in it."

Very civilly and respectfully, but yet with an unmistakable air of reticence, spoke she. Somehow the girl was changed, and greatly changed. Perhaps she had been grieving after Jane Cross? Perhaps the secret of what had happened (if in truth Matilda knew it) lay upon her with too heavy a weight?

"Do you find Matilda a good servant?" I asked of Miss Deveen, later, she and I being alone together.

"A very good servant, Johnny. But she is going to leave me."

"Is she? Why?"

Miss Deveen only nodded, in answer to the first query, passing over the last. I supposed she did not wish to say.

"I think her so much altered."

"In what way, Johnny?"

"In looks: looks and manner. She is just a shadow. One might say she had passed through a six months' fever. And what a curious light there is in her eyes!"

"She has always impressed me with the idea of having some great care upon her. None can mistake that she is a sorrowful woman. I hear that the other servants accuse her of having been 'crossed in love,'" added Miss Deveen, with a smile.

"She is thinner even than Miss Cattledon."

"And that, I daresay you think need not be, Johnny! Miss Cattledon, by the way, is rather hard upon Matilda just now: calls her a 'demon.'"

"A demon! Why does she?"

"Well, I'll tell you. Though it is but a little domestic matter, one that perhaps you will hardly care to hear. You must know (to begin with) that Matilda has never made herself sociable with the other servants here; in return they have become somewhat prejudiced against her, and have been ready to play her tricks, tease her, and what not. But you must understand, Johnny, that I knew nothing of the state of affairs, below; such matters rarely reach me. My cook, Hall, was especially at war with Matilda; in fact, I believe there was no love lost between the two. The girl's melancholy—for at times she does seem very melancholy—was openly put down by the rest to the assumption that she must have had some love affair in which the swain had played her false. They were continually plaguing her on this score, and it no doubt irritated Matilda; but she rarely retorted, preferring rather to leave them and take refuge in her room."

"Why could they not let her alone?"

"People can't let one another alone, as I believe, Johnny. If they did, the world would be pleasanter to live in."

"And I suppose Matilda got tired at last, and gave warning!"

"No. Some two or three weeks back it appears that, by some means or other, Hall obtained access to a small trunk, one that Matilda keeps her treasures in, and has cautiously kept locked. If I thought Hall had opened this trunk with a key of her own, as Matilda accuses her of doing, I would not keep the woman in my house another day. But she declares to me most earnestly—for I had her before me here to question her—that Matilda, called suddenly out of her chamber, left the trunk open there, and the letter, of which I am about to tell you, lying, also open, by its side. Hall says that she went into the room—it adjoins her own—for something she wanted, and that all she did—and she admits this much—was to pick up the letter, carry it down stairs, read it to the other servants, and make sun over it."

"What letter was it?"

"Strictly speaking, it was only part of a letter—one begun, but not concluded. It was in Matilda's own hand, apparently written a long while ago, for the ink was pale and faded, and it began 'Dearest Thomas Owen. The—'"

"Thomas Owen!" I exclaimed, starting in my chair. "Why, that is the milkman at Saltwater."

"I'm sure I don't know who he is, Johnny, and I don't suppose it matters. Only a few lines followed, three or four, speaking of some private conversation that she had held with him on coming out of church the day before, and of some reproach that she had then made to him respecting Jane Cross. The words broke suddenly off there, as if the writer had been interrupted. But why Matilda did not complete the letter and send it, and why she should have kept it by her all this while, must be best known to herself."

"Jane Cross was her fellow-servant at Mr. Peahern's. She who was killed by falling down the staircase."

"Yes, poor thing, I remembered the name. But, to go on. In the evening, after the finding of this letter, I and Miss Cattledon were startled by a disturbance in the kitchen—cries and screams, and loud, passionate words. Miss Cattledon ran down; I staid at the top of the stairs. She found Hall, Matilda, and one of the others there, Matilda in a perfect storm of fury, attacking Hall like a maniac. She tore handfuls out of her hair, she bit her thumb until her teeth met in it; Hall, though by far the bigger person of the two, and I should have thought the stronger, had no chance against her; she seemed to be as a very reed in her hands, passion enduing Matilda with a strength perfectly unnatural. George, who had been sent on an errand, came in at the moment, and by his help the women were parted. Cattledon maintains that Matilda, during the scene, was nothing less than a demon; quite mad. When it was over the girl fell on the floor utterly exhausted, and lay like a dead thing, every bit of strength, almost of life, gone out of her."

"I never could have believed it of Matilda."

"Nor I, Johnny. I grant that the girl had just cause to be angry. How should we like to have our private places rifled, and their contents exhibited to and mocked at by the world; contents which to us seemed sacred? But to have put herself into that wild rage was both unseemly and unaccountable. Her state then, and her state immediately afterward, made me think—I speak it with all reverence, Johnny—of the poor people in holy writ from whom the evil spirits were cast out."

"Ay. It seems to be just such a case, Miss Deveen."

"Hall's thumb was so much injured that a doctor had to come daily to it for nine or ten days," continued Miss Deveen. "Of course, after this climax, I could not retain Matilda in my service; neither would she have remained in it. She indged a feeling of the most bitter hatred to the women servants, to Hall especially—she had not much liked them before, as you may readily guess—and she said that nothing would induce her to remain with them, even had I been willing to keep her. So she has obtained a situation with some acquaintances of mine who live in this neighborhood, and goes to it next week. That is why Matilda leaves me, Johnny."

In my heart I could not help being sorry for her, and said so. She looked so truly, sadly unhappy!

"I am very sorry for her," assented Miss Deveen. "And had I known the others were making her life uncomfortable, I should have taken means to stop their pastime. Of the actual facts, with regard to the letter, I cannot be at any certainty—I mean in my own mind. Hall is a respectable servant, and I have never had cause to think her untruthful during the three years she has lived with me; and she most positively holds to it that the little trunk was standing open on the table and the letter lying open beside it. Allowing that it was so, she had, of course, no right to touch either trunk or letter, still less to take the letter down stairs and exhibit it to the others, and I don't defend her conduct; but yet it is different from having rifled the look of the trunk and filched the letter out."

"And Matilda accuses her of doing that?"

"Yes; and, on her side, holds to it just as positively. What Matilda tells me is this: On that day it chanced that Miss Cattledon had paid the women servants their quarter's wages. Matilda carried hers to her chamber, took this said little trunk out of her large box, where she keeps it, unlocked it, and put the money into it. She disturbed nothing in the trunk; she says she had wrapped the sovereigns in a bit of paper, and she just slipped them inside, touching nothing else. She was shutting down the lid when she heard herself called to by me on the landing below. She waited to lock the box, but not to put it up, leaving it standing on the table. I quite well remembered calling to the girl, having heard her run up stairs. I wanted her in my room."

Miss Deveen paused a minute, apparently thinking.

"Matilda has assured me again and again that she is quite sure she locked the little trunk, that there can be no mistake on that point. Moreover, she asserts that the letter in question was lying at the bottom of the trunk beneath other things, and that she had not taken it from thence or touched it for months and months."

"And when she went up stairs again—did she find the little trunk open or shut?"

"She says she found it shut—shut and locked just as she had left it; and she replaced it in her large box, unconscious that anybody had been to it."

"Was she long in your room, Miss Deveen?"

"Yes, Johnny, the best part of an hour. I wanted a little sewing done in a hurry, and told her to sit down there and then and do it. It was during this time that the cook, going up stairs herself, saw the trunk, and took the opportunity to do what she did do."

"I think I should feel inclined to believe Matilda. Her tale sounds the more probable."

"I don't know that, Johnny. I can hardly believe that a respectable woman, as Hall undoubtedly is, would deliberately unlock a fellow-servant's box with a false key. Whence did she get the key to do it? Had she previously provided herself with one? The look is of the most simple description, for I have seen the trunk since, and Hall might possess a key that would readily fit it; but if so, as the woman herself says, how could she know it? In short, Johnny, it is one woman's word against another's; and, until this happened, I had deemed each of them to be equally credible."

To be sure there was reason in that. I sat thinking.

"Were it proved to have been as Matilda says, still I could not keep her," resumed Miss Deveen. "Mine is a peaceable, well-ordered household, and I should not like to know that one subject to insane fits of temper was a member of it. Though Hall in that case would get her discharge also."

"Do the people where Matilda is going know why she leaves?"

"Mrs. and Miss Soames. Yes. I told them all about it. But I told them at the same time what I had then learned—that Matilda's temper had doubtlessly been much tried here. It would not be tried in their house, they believed, and took her readily. She is an excellent servant, Johnny, let who will get her."

I could not resist the temptation of speaking to Matilda about this, an opportunity offering that same day. She came into the room with some letters just left by the postman.

"I thought my mistress was here, Sir," she said, hesitating with the tray in her hand.

"Miss Deveen will be here in a minute: you can leave the letters. So you are going to take flight, Matilda! I have heard all about it. What a silly thing you must be to put yourself into that wonderful tantrum!"

"She broke into my box, and turned over its contents, and stole my letter to mock me," retorted Matilda, her fever-lighted eyes taking a momentary fierceness. "Who, put in my place, would not have gone into a tantrum, Sir?"

"But she says she did not break into it."

"As surely as that is heaven's sun above us, she *did it*, Mr. Johnny. She has been full of spite toward me for a long time, and she thought she would pay me out. I did but unlock the box, and slip the little paper of money in, and I locked it again instantly and brought the key away with me. I can never say anything truer than that, Sir; to make a mistake about it is impossible."

No pen could convey the solemn earnestness with which she spoke. Somehow it impressed me. I hoped Hall would get served out.

"Yes, the wrong has triumphed for once. As far as I can see, Sir, it often does triumph. Miss Deveen thinks great things of Hall, but she is deceived in her; and I dare say she will find her out some time. It was Hall who ought to have been turned away instead of me. Not that I would stay here longer if I could."

"But you like Miss Deveen?"

"Very much, indeed, Sir; she is a good lady and a kind mistress. She spoke very well, indeed, of me to the new family where I am going, and I dare say I shall do well enough there. Have you been to Saltwater lately, Sir?" she added, abruptly.

"Never since. Do you get news from the place?"

She shook her head. "I have never heard a word from any soul in it. I have written to nobody, and nobody has written to me."

"And nothing more has come out about poor Jane Cross. It is still a mystery."

"And likely to be one," she replied, in a low tone.

"Perhaps so. Do you know what Owen the milkman thought?"

She had been speaking the last sentence or two with her eyes bent, fiddling with the silver waiter. Now they were raised quickly.

"Owen thought that you could clear up the mystery if you liked, Matilda. At least, that you possessed some clue to it. He told me so."

"Owen as good as said the same to me before I left," she replied, after a pause. "He is wrong, Sir; but he must think it he will. Is he—is he at Saltwater still?"

"For all I know to the contrary. This letter, that the servants here got at, was one you were beginning to write to Owen. Did ——"

"I would rather not talk of that letter, Mr. Johnny; my private affairs concern myself only," she interrupted—and went out of the room like a shot.

Had any one told me that during this short visit of mine in London I should fall across the solution of the mystery of that tragedy enacted at No. 7, I might have been slow to credit it. Nevertheless, it was to be so.

Have you ever noticed, in going through life, that events seem to carry a sequence in themselves almost as though they bore in their own hands the guiding thread that connects them from beginning to end? For a time this thread will seem to be lost; to lie dormant as though it had snapped, and the course of affairs it was holding to have disappeared for good. But lo! up peeps a little end when least expected, and we catch hold of it, and soon it grows into a handful; and what we had thought lost is again full of activity, and gradually works itself out. Not a single sy-lable, good or bad, had we heard or that calamity at Saltwater during the fourteen months which had passed since. The thread of it lay dormant. At Miss Deveen's it began to steal up again; Matilda, and her passion, and the letter she had commenced to Thomas Owen were to the fore; and before that visit of mine came to an end, the thread had, strange to say, unwound itself.

I was a favorite of Miss Deveen's; you may have gathered that from past papers. One day, when she was going shopping, she asked me to accompany her and not Miss Cattledon; which made that rejected lady's face all the more like vinegar. So we set off in the carriage.

"Are we going to Regent-street, Miss Deveen?"

"Not to-day, Johnny. I like to encourage my neighboring trades-people, and shall buy my new silk here. We have excellent shops not far off."

After a few intricate turnings and windings, the carriage stopped before a large linendraper's, which stood amid a colony of shops nearly a mile from Miss Deveen's. George came round to open the door.

"Now what will you do, Johnny?" said Miss Deveen. "I dare say I shall be half an hour in here, looking at silks and calico; and I won't inflict that penalty on you. Shall the carriage take you for a short drive the while, or will you wait in it?—or walk about?"

"I will wait in the street here," I said, "and come in to you when I am tired. I like looking at shops." And I do like it.

The next shop to the linendraper's was a carver and gilder's; he had some nice pictures displayed in his window; at any rate, they looked nice to me; and there I took up my station to begin with.

"How do you do, Sir? Have you forgotten me?"

The words came from a young man who stood at the next door, close to me, causing me to turn quickly to him from my gaze at the pictures. No, I had not forgotten him. I knew him instantly. It was Owen, the milkman.

After a few words had passed, I went inside. It was a spacious shop, well fitted up with cans and things pertaining to a milkman's business. The window-board was prettily set off with moss, ferns, a bowl containing gold and silver fish, a miniature fountain, and a rush basket of fresh eggs. Over the door was his own name, Thomas Owen.

"You are living here, Owen?"

"Yes, Sir."

"But why have you left Saltwater?"

"Because, Mr. Johnny, the place looked askance at me. People, in their own minds, set down that miserable affair at No. 7 to my credit. Once or twice I was hooted at by the street boys, asking what I had done with Jane Cross. My mother couldn't stand that, and I couldn't stand it, so we just sold our business at Saltwater, and bought this one here. And a good change it has been, in a pecuniary point of view; this is an excellent connection and grows larger every day."

"I'm sure I am glad to hear it."

"At first, mother couldn't bear London; she longed for the pure country air and the green fields; but she is reconciled to it now. Perhaps she'll have an opportunity soon of going back to see her own old Welsh mountains, and of staying there if it pleases her."

"Then I should say you are going to be married, Owen."

He laughed and nodded. "You'll wish me good luck, won't you, Sir? She's the only daughter at the next door, the grocer's."

"That I will. Have you discovered any more of that mysterious business, Owen?"

"At Saltwater? No, Sir; not anything at all that could touch the matter itself. But I have heard a good bit that bears upon it."

"Do you still suspect that Matilda could tell if she chose?"

"I suspect more than that, Sir!"

The man's words were curiously significant. He had a bit of fern in his hand, and his fresh, open, intelligent face was bent downward, as if he wanted to see what the leaf was made of.

"I am not sure, Sir. It is but suspicion at the best, but it's an uncommonly strong one."

"Won't you tell me what you mean? You may trust me."

"Yes, I am sure I may," he said, promptly. "And I think I will tell you—though I have never breathed it to mortal yet. I think Matilda did it herself."

Backing away from the counter in my surprise, I upset an empty milk-can.

"Matilda?" I exclaimed, picking up the can.

"Mr. Johnny, with all my heart I believe it to have been so. I have believed it for some time now."

"But the girls were too friendly to harm one another. I remember you said so yourself, Owen."

"And I thought so then, Sir. No suspicion of Matilda had occurred to me, but rather of the man I had seen there on the Wednesday. I think she must have done it in a sudden passion; not of deliberate purpose."

"But now, what are your reasons?"

"I told you, Sir, as I dare say you can recall to mind, that I should do what lay in my power to unravel the mystery—for it was not at all agreeable to have it laid at my door. I began, naturally, with tracing out the doings of that night as connected with No. 7. Poor Jane Cross had not been out of doors that night, and so far as I knew had spoken to no one, save to me from the window; therefore of her there seemed nothing to be traced; but of Matilda there was. Inquiring here and there, I, bit by bit, got a few odds and ends of facts together. I traced out the exact time, almost to a minute, that I rang twice at the door-bell at No. 7, and was not answered, and the time that Matilda entered the Swan to get the supper beer. Pretty nearly half an hour had elapsed between the first time and the second."

"Half an hour!"

"Not far short of it. Which proved that Matilda must have been indoors when I rang, though she denied it before the Coroner, and it was taken for granted that I had rung during her absence to fetch the beer. And you knew, Sir, that her absence did not exceed ten minutes. Now, why did not Matilda answer my ring? Why did she not candidly say that she had heard the ring, but did not choose to answer it? Well, Sir, that gave rise to the first faint doubt of her; and when I recalled and dwelt on her singular manner, it appeared to me that the doubt might pass into grave suspicion. Look at her superstitious horror of No. 7. She never would go into the house afterward."

I nodded.

"Two or three other little things struck me, all tending to strengthen my doubts, but perhaps they are hardly worth naming. Still, make the worst of it, it was only suspicion, not certainty, and I left Saltwater, holding my tongue."

"And is this all, Owen?"

"Not quite, Sir. Would you be so good as to step outside, and just look at the name over the grocer's door?"

I did so, and read Valentine. "John Valentine." The same name as Matilda's.

"Yes, Sir, it is," Owen said, in answer to me. "After settling here we made acquaintance with the Valentines, and by and by learned that they are cousins of Matilda's. Fanny—my wife that is to be—has often talked to me about Matilda; they were together a good bit in early life, and by dint of mentally sifting what she said, and putting this and that together, I fancy I see daylight."

"Yes. Well."

"Matilda's father married a Spanish woman. She was of a wild, ungovernable temper, subject to fits of frenzy, in one of which fits she died. Matilda has inherited this temper: she is liable to go into frenzies that can only be compared to insanity. Fanny has seen her in two only; they occur but at rare intervals; and she tells me that she truly believes the girl is mad—mad, Mr. Johnny—during the few minutes that they last."

The history I had heard of her mad rage at Miss Deveen's flashed over me. Temporarily insane they had thought her there.

"I said to Fanny one day when we were talking of her," resumed Owen, "that a person in that sort of uncontrollable passion might commit any crime; a murder, or what not. 'Yes,' Fanny replied, 'and not unlikely to do it, either; Matilda has more than once said that she should never die in her bed.' Meaning——"

"Meaning what?" I asked, for he came to a pause.

"Well, Sir, meaning, I suppose, that she might some time lay violent hands upon herself, or upon another. I can't help thinking that something must have put her into one of these rages with Jane Cross, and that she pushed or flung the poor girl over the stairs."

Looking back, rapidly recalling signs and tokens, I thought it might have been so. Owen interrupted me.

"I shall come across her some time, Mr. Johnny. These are things that don't hide themselves forever; at least, not often. And I shall tax her with it to her face."

"But—don't you know where she is?"

"No, I don't, Sir. I wish I did. It was said that she came up to take a situation in London, and perhaps she is still in it. But London's a large place, I don't know what part of it she was in, and one might as well look for a needle in a bundle of hay. The Valentines have never heard of her at all since she was at Saltwater."

How strange it seemed—that she and they were living so near one another, and yet not to be aware of it. Should I tell Owen? Only for half a moment did the question cross me. No; most certainly not. It might be as he suspected; and, with it all, I could only pity Matilda. Or all unhappy women, she seemed the unhappiest.

Miss Deveen's carriage bowled past the door to take her up at the linendraper's. Wishing Owen good-day, I was going out, but drew back to make room for two people who were entering—an elderly woman in a close bonnet, and a young one with a fair, pretty, and laughing face.

"My mother and Fanny, Sir," he whispered.

"She is very pretty, very nice, Owen," I said, impulsively. "You'll be sure to be happy with her."

"Thank you, Sir; I think I shall. I wish you had spoken a word or two to her, Mr. Johnny; you'd have seen how nice she is."

"I can't stay now, Owen. I'll come again."

Not even to Miss Deveen did I speak of what I had heard. I kept thinking of it as we drove round Hyde Park, and she told me I was unusually silent.

The thread was unwinding itself more and more. Once it had set on a lengthening, I suppose it could not stop. Accident led to an encounter between Matilda and Thomas Owen. Accident? No, it was this same thread of destiny. There's no such thing as accident in the world.

During the visit to the linendraper's, above spoken of, Miss Deveen bought a gown for Matilda. Feeling in her own heart sorry for the girl, thinking she had been somewhat hardly done by in her house, what with Hall and the rest of them, she wished to make her a present on leaving, as a token of her good will, but the quantity of stuff bought proved not to be sufficient; Miss Deveen had her doubts upon the point when it was cut off, and she told Matilda to go herself and get two yards more. This it was, this simple incident, that led to the meeting with Owen. And I was present at it.

The Money-order Office of the district was situated amid this colony of shops. In going down there one afternoon to cash an order, I overtook Matilda. She was on her way to buy the additional yards of stuff.

"I suppose I am going right, Sir?" she said to me. "I don't know much about this neighborhood."

"Not know much about it! What, after having lived in it more than a year?"

"I have hardly ever gone out, except to church on a Sunday," she answered. "And what few articles I've wanted in the dress line, I have mostly bought at the little draper's shop round the corner."

Hardly had the words left her lips, when we came face to face with Thomas Owen. Matilda gave a kind of smothered cry, and stood stock still, gazing at him. What they said to one another in that first moment, I did not hear. Matilda had a scared look, and was whiter than death. Presently we were all walking together toward Thomas Owen's, he having invited Matilda to go and see his home.

But there was another encounter first. Standing at the grocer's door was pretty Fanny Valentine. She and Matilda recognised each other, and clasped hands. It appeared to me that Matilda did it with suppressed reluctance, as though it gave her no pleasure to meet her relatives. She must have known how near they lived to Miss Deveen's, and yet she had never sought them out. Perhaps the very fact of not wishing to see them had kept her from the spot.

They all sat down in the parlor behind the shop—a neat room. Mrs. Owen was out; her son produced some wine. I stood up by the bookcase, telling them I must be off the next minute to the Post Office. But the minutes passed, and I staid on.

How he led up to it, I hardly know; but, before I was prepared for anything of the kind, Thomas Owen had plunged wholesale into the subject of Jane Cross, recounting the history of that night, in all its minute details, to Fanny Valentine. Matilda, sitting back on the far side of the room in an arm-chair, looked terror-stricken; her face seemed to be turning into stone.

"Why do you begin about that, Thomas Owen?" she demanded, when words at length came to her. "It can have nothing to do with Fanny."

"I have been wishing to tell it her for some little time, and this seems to be a fitting opportunity," he answered, coolly resolute. "You, being better acquainted with the matter than I, can correct me if I make any blunders. I don't care to keep secrets from Fanny: she is going to be my wife."

Matilda's hands lifted themselves with a convulsive movement and fell again. Her eyes flashed fire.

"*Your wife?*"

"If you have no objection," he replied. "My dear old mother goes into Wales next month, and Fanny comes here in her place."

With a cry, faint and mournful as that of a wounded dove, Matilda put her hands before her face and leaned back in her chair. If she had in truth loved Thomas Owen, if she loved him still, the announcement must have caused her cruel pain.

He resumed his narrative; assuming as facts what he had in his own mind conceived to have been the case, and by implication, but not directly, charging Matilda with the crime. It had a dreadful effect upon her; her agitation increased with every word. Suddenly she rose up in the chair, her arms lifted, her face distorted. One of those fits of passion had come on.

We had a dreadful scene. Owen was powerful, I of not much good, but we could not hold her. Fanny ran sobbing into her own door and sent in two of the shopmen.

It was the climax in Matilda Valentine's life—one that perhaps might have been always looked for. From that hour she was an insane woman, her ravings being interspersed with lucid intervals. During one of these, she disclosed the truth.

She had loved Thomas Owen with a passionate love. Mistaking the gossip and the nonsense that the young man was fond of chattering to her and Jane Cross, she believed her love was returned. On the day preceding the tragedy, when talking with him after morning service, she had taxed him with paying more attention to Jane Cross than to herself. Not a bit of it, he had lightly answered; he would take her for a walk by the sea-shore that evening if she liked to go. But, whether he had meant it, or not, he never came, though Matilda dressed herself to be in readiness. On the contrary, he went to church, met Jane there, and walked the best part of the way home with her. Matilda jealously resented this; her mind was a chaos; she began to suspect that it was Jane Cross he liked, not herself. She said a word or two upon the subject to Jane Cross on the next day, Monday; but Jane made sport of it—laughed it off. So the time went on to the evening, when they were up stairs together, Jane sewing, Matilda writing. Suddenly Jane Cross said that Thomas Owen was coming along, and Matilda ran to the window. They spoke to him as he passed, and he said he would look in as he returned from Munpler. After Matilda's letter to her brother was finished, she began a note to Thomas Owen, intending to reproach him with not keeping his promise to her and for joining Jane Cross instead. It was the first time she had ever attempted to write to him; and she stuck her work-box with the lid open behind the sheet of paper, that Jane Cross might not see what she was doing. When it got dusk Jane Cross remarked that it was blind man's holiday, and that she would go on down and put the supper. In crossing the room, work-basket in hand, she passed behind Matilda, glanced at her letter, and saw the first words of it, "Dearest Thomas Owen." In sport she snatched it up, read the rest where her

ation of "the three-Christian house of France." There the priests of the Oratory could preach, undaunted by the scowl of heresy. There the Capuchin fathers dared to lift up their voices in a strange land, and the afflicted faithful of England joined with them in singing the songs of Zion. Henrietta Maria was indeed faithful to her Church; and her championship of the Roman Catholic cause in England brought her husband to the block and her descendants to beggary.—*Contemporary Review.*

TITIAN'S BIRTHPLACE.—He was born at Cadore, some eighty-six miles from Venice, in a cottage where a fountain leaps into a stone basin, and a green hill rises abruptly and shelters the roof. From an open space called the Arsenale, in front, a narrow passage leads up the cliff to the castle, which we see in flames in Fonda's print from Titian's lost picture of the great land battle with the soldiers of Maximilian. The cottage is on a lower level than the rest of the town, with its ugly church and tower, decorated with a huge, coarse portrait of the painter. "Behind it rise the cerulean-tinted peaks of Monte Cornon. On the right the huge bulk of Monte Cridola is dark against the clear east; to the left are steep grassy slopes, hiding as yet the loftier Antelao, and Marmarolo." The steep grassy slopes, the dawn-colored peaks of the dolomites, the stream of the Piave flowing to Venice and the sea, all entered into the education of Titian. The Marmarolo is said to be the mountain in the background of the "Presentation of the Virgin;" the Antelao might be seen from the garden of the house of his home in Venice; the hills between Cadore and Belluno appear in the "Madonna" and "St. Catherine" of the National Gallery; the high-pitched roofs and irregular buildings of the farmhouses are painted in the "Magdalene" of the same collection. He was his childhood, passed among these strange shapes of peaks, and more homely hills, and knolls, and forests, often revisited in later Summers, that made Titian almost the earliest painter to recognize and take pleasure in the sentiment of landscape. But nothing could teach him to tolerate "the horrid whiteness" which Shelley loved; in snow, whether on distant peaks, or trodden into mire and blood beneath the feet of the combatants at the battle of Cadore, he took no delight. If we consider how much, and to what disagreeable effect, snow has been copied in the works of living painters of mountain scenery, and in the military pieces of French artists, we have a measure of the advance in the liking for nature in her most repellent aspect which has been made since the time of Titian. He was not only the character of the mountains, but the character of the mountaineers of Cadore, that became part of the personality of the great artist. The district had always been poor and free, eager for more wealth, and for as much liberty as possible. Lying between the lands of the Emperor, the Duke of Milan, and the Republic of Venice, the inhabitants had to make a choice of allegiance. After deliberating in council, the assembly prayed devoutly in the chapel of the Holy Spirit at Valle, and "then as with one voice, the cry arose, Let us go to the good Venetians." This was in 1420, and when Titian was born, some sixty years later, the people of Cadore had seen no reason to repent their choice. Their castle was no feudal robber's lair, but their own possession, presided over by a Captain from Venice. The adventurous townspeople were on good terms with the great Republic, and sent their sons to make fortunes in its ships and its streets. Love of money and love of liberty went together in Cadore. Even before 1420, one of Titian's ancestors set an example which the artist often followed, by "obtaining from the Patriarch exclusive rights in cutting wood, and the fief of two mountains wherein to excavate for silver and other metals." Descended from an old *podesta* of Pieve, the family was always important in the district, and when Titian passed from Cadore to Venice, in 1488, he left behind, among other kinsmen, two who did the State yeoman's service during the invasion by the imperialists. —*Fortnightly Review.*

AMOUNT OF WATER IN TREES.—Farmers and gardeners have often observed, and the fact is referred to by Lindley, that during cold weather the branches of certain trees are sometimes so much bent down as to obstruct passage below the tree, but that with the advent of mild weather they return to their former positions. In investigating these phenomena, Prof. Geleznow observed that they depend not only upon temperature, but also upon the humidity of the air; and he undertook, therefore, a series of researches to ascertain the amount of water contained in different parts of the branches under various atmospheric conditions. The first part of these researches (not yet published) proved (1) that the amount of water increases in each branch from its base to its summit; (2) that the bark of the larch throughout the year contains more water than the wood; and (3) that in Coniferæ the upper part, i. e., the part above the pith of a horizontal branch, contains always more water than the lower part, whilst in other trees, as, for instance, the birch, the conditions are reversed; altogether, that Coniferæ and Dicotyledons seem to possess opposite properties, as regards the distribution of water in the tree. Further researches, published now in full (*Bull. Ac. de St. Péterab.*, vol. xxii., No. 3,) introduced new elements into the inquiry—namely, the varying amount of water in the bark and the wood. It appears from these researches that humidity of the wood and dryness of bark have a constant relation; that in certain trees (fir and maple) the wood remains throughout the year drier than the bark, while in others (birch and aspen) this is the case only during a part of the year, the conditions being reversed at other times. The relations between the humidity of the bark and that of the wood are so constant that a useful classification could be based on them. It appears, further, that the smallest amount of water contained by the branches of certain trees, as, for instance, the fir, is observed during the season when the vegetation is in fullest vigor, and that this circumstance, as well as some other important facts, is in close relation with the development of leaves. Altogether the researches, which are yet far from being completed, promise to disclose, and probably explain, a variety of very interesting facts.—*Nature.*

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN ON CONVERSATION.—It used to be a very common complaint, ten or fifteen years ago, that conversation was a dead art. People could no longer talk. During that period there has been a tremendous irruption of women's tongues into society. Now, no one will deny that woman's most signal social distinction, after the charm of her appearance, is her talent for talking. One would therefore have supposed that the extension of women's influence would have improved conversation. Has it? I submit that the result has been just the reverse. She has increased the quantity of talk, but she has diluted and deteriorated the quality. Most men have no difficulty in remaining silent; there are few women who can resist the opportunity of breaking silence. They regard taciturnity as equivalent to dullness, and indeed almost synonymous with bad manners. They talk, partly from inclination, doubtless, but in no small measure from amiability, and from a desire to do what they think the right thing. The result is anything but satisfactory. What they most dread in conversation is a pause, though this may be indispensable, either in order to give a participator in it time to meditate his reply, or to afford some one an opportunity of starting successfully another theme. But if an interlocutor hesitates where women are present, he is lost. They have struck in, and in all probability irrelevantly. They have filled up the to them dreadful gap. They have started another hare. In fact, conversation in which women bear an equal part—and there are few of them nowadays, no matter who the male talkers may be, that consider a graceful talent for listening best becomes them—reminds me of nothing so much as a succession of short runs in which a fox is perpetually breaking away, but immediately runs to earth just as quickly, and then another quits covert, and with like provoking brevity is lost to view. You cannot dig out a fox in conversation, and the consequence is that talk, though most abundant, has become various, desultory, and meaningless. It makes no difference what the subject is, whether it be high or low, grave or gay, political or literary, ethical or historical, concerning art or concerning the drama. Women's method of conducting general conversation contrives to impart to it a broken, purposeless character, and brings it to a speedy termination. I remember the time when women, whose talents were not insignificant, would sit, apparently interested and certainly respectful listeners, if a subject were started among men of parts, and would wait to mingle in the discussion until they were appealed to. Nowadays you will almost invariably notice one of two things. Either the women will show you, possibly they will tell you, that they are ineffably bored by the discussion; or they will bring it to a sharp conclusion by "cutting in" with remarks which have no more to do with the theme in hand than the Tu-whit-tu-whoo of an owl has to do with the orderly march of the planets. If any one is disposed to conclude from this plain speaking that I do not appreciate women, women's talents, women's fascination, and even women's power of conversation, I can only say, on the honor of an old fogy, that he much maligns me. Perhaps it may be due to the lingering influences of a chivalric education; but the fact remains that I would much rather talk with one of the opposite sex than with one of my own, unless the latter should happen to be Prince Bismarck, the Pope of Rome, or General Tchernayeff. Of course one does not care for a conversation with every woman; but equally one does not care for a conversation with every man. All I mean is that if there were a man to be talked to, and a woman to be talked to I would take my chance of the latter, as a matter of preference; and that, not from politeness, but from sheer self-interest. Get a woman alone, and the odds are she will talk well, at least if you have any capacity for carrying on your part of the dialogue. She has then no audience but yourself; and what I may call her "social anxiety" dies away. You can make her serious if you like; and you can keep her to one subject if you are determined. There is no other woman to help her to "go off the rails," and if you give her confidence by showing that you respect her understanding, her mind begins to play vigorously, and you soon feel yourself in the presence of an organism in many important respects superior to your own. But not only does she herself talk well; she makes you talk well, or at any rate tolerably. Suddenly, a couple of other women enter the room; and desultory nonsense and wandering prattle once more remain supreme. Then why not always converse with one woman at a time? For the simple reason that other women will rarely permit you the privilege. There is nothing they object to so much as that one woman should absorb one man for an hour together, and they at any rate affect to believe that such a thing cannot occur without the pair being engaged in "flirting," "coquetting," or I know not what. That two human beings of different sex should talk seriously together, and without any ulterior object, is apparently inconceivable to them. They must know better; for we will hope that all the stupidest and most foolish of them must have done it themselves once or twice in their lives. But they will not tolerate it in each other. They "chaff" the woman who does it often. Lucky for her if they do not malign her. She is sinning against what would seem to be nowadays their cardinal principle, that man, society, the world, should belong to women in general, but should on no account belong to any woman in particular, even for half an hour. The result is what I have stated. They get people together; they pack them as closely as they possibly can; they compel them to talk, whether they want to talk or they do not; and they look disapprovingly if any man or woman tries to evade the confusion of tongues which prevails, and to subtract themselves from the sum total of noise and boredom. Having rendered all true conversation impossible during dinner, they expect the men to follow them as soon as possible into the drawing-room, where the resumption of snippy talk is slightly varied with some snippy music. Like Dryden's "Duke of Buckingham," the conversation they control is everything by starts, and nothing long. Their notion of a successful evening is one in which the sound of the human voice never ceased. People "seemed to enjoy themselves;" which, nine times out of ten means that they made a great effort not to look bored out of their lives. Like the Chinese in battle, they, in society, confound noise with effect.—*Temple Bar.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S LAST POEM.—Near the close of the second of these volumes we have a copy of a ballad which is said to be the last poem that Mr. Kingsley ever wrote—a composition of great spirit. It appears to have been written in America, and we presume there is no doubt that it is by Mr. Kingsley—indeed the sentiment of the ballad is characteristic; but there seems to be something enigmatic about it. And Mr. Froude and others are (we are informed) unable to suggest any meaning for the curious refrain of "Barum, Barum," &c. Well, first let us look at the ballad itself:

"Are you ready for your steeple-chase, Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorree?
Barum, Barum, Barum, Barum, Barum, Barum, Baree.
You're booked to ride your capping race to-day at Coulterlee,
You're booked to ride Vindictive, for all the world to see,
To keep him straight, and keep him first, and win the run for me,
Barum, Barum," &c.

She clasped her new-born baby, poor Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorree,
Barum, Barum, &c.
"I cannot ride Vindictive, as any man might see,
And I will not ride Vindictive, with this baby on my knee;
He's killed a boy, he's killed a man, and why must he kill me?"

"Unless you ride Vindictive, Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorree,
Unless you ride Vindictive to-day at Coulterlee,
And land him safe across the brook, and win the blank for me,
It's you may keep your baby, for you'll get no keep from me."

"That husbands could be cruel," said Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorree,
That husbands could be cruel, I have known for seasons three:
But oh! to ride Vindictive while a baby cries for me,
And be killed across a fence at last, for all the world to see!"

She mastered young Vindictive—oh! the gallant lass was she!—
And kept him straight, and won the race, as near as near could be;
But he killed her at the brook against a pollard willow tree,
Oh! he killed her at the brook—the brute!—for all the world to see,
And no one but the baby cried for poor Lorraine, Lorree.

And now, about the mysterious refrain. First of all, it must be read with the stress upon the second syllable, so as to run—

"*Barúm-barúm-barúm-barúm-barúm-barúm-barée!*"

So much is clear for metrical reasons. The rest is guess-work. But what strikes us is very simple. Many a riding-master or circus-master has lived by his wife's performances, and perhaps Kingsley had heard just then of some case very much like that of the main incident of the ballad; (there was such an occurrence in London.) Now let us figure to ourselves a jaunty blackguard of that stamp, with his smoking-cap cocked loosely, and the music of the circus band in his head. He goes about to wheedle—and at last to bully—his wife into riding a dangerous horse, and while he does so, in the pauses of the talk, he *hums* the music of the brass instruments and the drums: "*Barúm-barúm-barúm-barúm-barúm-barúm-barée,*" and this makes a natural refrain to the ballad; a kind of rhyming bass, which well reflects the jaunty way of this selfish ruffian. This is the best guess we can offer, but it is not impossible that there may be some local explanation, simple enough, if we knew the precise origin of the ballad.—*Contemporary Review.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY AT THE HOUSE OF THE EDITOR OF FRAZER'S MAGAZINE.—For ten days, in the middle of a beautiful May, one long accustomed to a very retired life had a first glimpse of eminent men of letters under the hospitable roof of John Parker. How bright, kind, brotherly, and unaffected they were! It was profoundly interesting and very strange. Among them were Helps, pleased with his appointment, just made, as Clerk of Council, and Kingsley, full of his new Professorship. I see them both, one bright May forenoon, sitting in Parker's pleasant library, both smoking, and Kingsley vehemently setting forth to Helps his plans for his lectures for two very short hours. Then Helps had to go. The day was very warm, and Kingsley had talked himself into a white heat; accordingly, he discarded his coat, and sat in his shirt-sleeves. In a little Parker opened the door wide, and said with some solemnity, "The Bishop of London." Kingsley, always respectful to dignities, made a rush for his coat, and had got half-way into it, when, with grave and solemn demeanour, fitted to the Episcopal bench, beseeming the title he had heard given him, walked in Helps! Kingsley, though charming, was certainly (as Parker said) "a most exhausting companion." London acted upon him as a powerful stimulant, fresh from the moors of Eversley; and Parker's weaker physique could not keep pace with that robust bodily health and the almost uproarious spirits. One of the band round Parker's table was Buckle, of the *History of Civilization.* His fluency was wonderful; his knowledge seemed equal in all directions; he never would leave off talking if he could find a listener; the complaint was that he preached. But he was very impatient of all other preachers; not an entirely unknown characteristic. He had the enviable power of never allowing himself to be hurried in his work. Helps was John Parker's prophet; who can speak of him worthily? Wisest, kindest, best of men! Mr. Theodore Martin and his wife (that supreme dramatic genius) were among Parker's chief friends, and Ormsby, one of the brightest and cleverest writers upon topics of the day.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

HELIOTROPE.

While Summer lives you lightly raise
From rough dull leaves your oval spray
Where shades of lovely color sleep,
Dim tender blues and purples deep.

Your lissome blooms, though frail of form
Hide fervors tropically warm,
But well you keep in calm control
The fragrant secrets of your soul!

When wooed by sunny winds and skies
You deign for these but soft replies;
Yet rapture stirs your life when woo
The spells of darkness and of dew!

And all your fears take noiseless flight
Before the dusky kiss of night;
And all your love, in deep content,
Is given with sweet abandonment!

And then down shadowed garden way,
Your keen voluptuous perfume strays
As though a ghost should roam unseen,
That once was some luxurious queen.

She that lit Egypt with her smile,
The tawny lily of the Nile;
Or she that built, in vanished hours,
The awful Babylonian towers!

EDGAR FAWCETT.

TITIAN'S FACILITY.—He was always ready to paint just what was wanted, a Story of Christ in the Garden, or a Fable of Jupiter and Europa, a Grieving Madonna, or a Day of Judgment for Charles V. in later years, or a Danae or Adonis for Philip II., a man of pleasure. He will take his winged Cupids from their pastimes of throwing apples and shooting arrows in "Alfonso's Worship of Venus," to make them angels who welcome the Virgin, in the "Assumption," or who beckon to the soul of the wounded Peter Martyr. Dionysius and St. Jerome come alike to him, for in every subject he finds or gives what he really cares for, the glory of life, the pride of the eye, rich colors, fair raiment, skies, and far-off mountains, woods, and the wealth of flowers. So, though one thinks for a moment of the "forth-right craftsman's hand," the word "low-pulsed" cannot be added, as in the case of Mr. Browning's "Andrea del Sarto." The world and the fulness thereof is Titian's kingdom, and he enters into it as well by one gate as by another; for devotion or dissipation, saintliness, and sensualism are all transfigured in his work for his own calm pleasure, and for that of all generations that come after him. The poetry of his nature—as our two authors observe, in treating of his relations with Ariosto at the court of Ferrara—the poetry of his nature is proved by every line of his landscapes, by every detail in an allegory like that of "Sated Love." But he kept his poetry in its proper place, like Shakespeare, and, in his dealings with men, always proved himself to be an adroit and vigilant man of business, and a friend not too fastidious, and with no nonsense about him. At this very period, when he was illustrating for Alfonso the line—

"Chi boit et ne reboit ne gais qui boit soit,"

by a painting of Ariadne most unpoetically overcome by the boon of Dionysus, he had just accomplished those two of his works which are most charged with sentiment, the Madonna and St. Catherine, and the Noli me Tangere. In the rendering of a woman's passion for children, and a woman's tender awe at the sight of the beloved dead, risen and restored beyond all hope, no master has equaled the attitude of St. Catherine as she fondles the Infant, and the action of the Magdalene trailing herself like a wounded thing to the feet of the Christ. The Assumption, also a work of this date, is more famous, and more clever perhaps, but not equal to these treasures of ours in emotional power. One needs to remember the delicate and sacred thoughts in which Titian must have lived, while painting the Magdalene, to feel the force of contrast in his conduct when he is ready to sell to Alfonso a work already bought at a lower price by another customer.—*Fortnightly Review.*

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN ON RELIGIOUS WORSHIP, THE STAGE, AND LITERATURE.—It is not in the nature of things that the influence of women should have attained the proportion it has reached in our days without the consequences being mirrored in those three most faithful of reflectors, religious worship, literature, and the stage. Perhaps I tread on delicate ground, and show myself more of an old fogy than ever, when I express my distaste for those ecclesiastical fripperies which have of late years invaded the once plain and masculine ceremonies of the Anglican Church. The Roman Creed is avowedly devised to interest children and fascinate women, and through them to attract, or at least control, men, and accordingly its ceremonials are splendid, pompous, and exciting; though, of course, nowhere in theory, yet in some countries in practice, it has made a woman the chief divinity, and its practice is at least justified by success. But it used to be thought that the Reformation—a reformation made by men for men—had driven away sensuousness from Protestant temples, and that English women and children, when in the presence of their God, would have to be satisfied with a male simplicity. But by a combination between women and certain ecclesiastical Epicenes, the vestments, the incense, the bowings and scrapings, the auricular confession, and the mystic dogmas of Papal worship are swarming around Reformed altars; and, thanks to the excessive influence of women, the church is being rapidly approximated to the theatre. And in the theatre itself, what has the prevailing, the predominant influence of women done for us? It may be said that it has purged the drama of coarse and offensive language, and, old fogy as I am, I cheerfully allow that it has had this excellent result. But while exorcising one devil, it has let in a number of others, not so palpably objectionable, but more subtly noxious. Our ears are no longer offended by foul language, but our eyes have seen, and still see, much that is scarcely calculated to edify, and which meets with no protest from women; while our sense is insulted by paltry or sensational plays which our manly forefathers would have hissed off the boards. The notion that the world was made principally for women, and for those objects which women have most at heart, has quickly been seized upon by managers, and one usually goes away from the theatre with the feeling that it exists either for the purpose of exhibiting what are called female charms or of appealing to those sentiments which are generally supposed to be of a feminine cast. The heroic has been driven from the stage, and the domestic and sentimental have usurped the ground it once proudly trod. The wars of kings, the clash of arms, the wrongs of a Lear, the tottering wickedness of a Macbeth, the jealous fury and tenderness of an Othello, the hearty laughter of a Falstaff, the incantations of witches and the frolics of fairies, have been exchanged for the sorrows of a blacksmith, the peculations of a city clerk, the simpering of waiting-maids, the virtues of ticket-of-leave men, and the effete puns and horse-collar grins of inconsequent burlesques. The sentimental and the frivolous—these are truly feminine states of mind; and the excessive influence of women has transferred them to the British theatre. People avowedly go to the theatre to have a "good laugh," or a "good cry." That, as a great German critic has said, it is any part of the office of the drama "to purify by terror" never enters the heads of feminine minds, which refuse to travel beyond the precincts of their own concerns, or to be lifted to the height of great arguments from the petty premises and conclusions of their own individual lot. From this same unfortunate deterioration literature has not escaped. The excessive influence of women created the circulating library, and the circulating library is the foster-nurse of worthless books, and the unjust stepmother of good ones. Women read far more than men; they have more time for doing so, and being the larger constituency, therefore, it is they who decide for the most part what books shall be written and what books shall be circulated. In former times, they read the books men told them were worth reading; now they read of their own accord the books they themselves know not to be worth reading. It is the interest of the circulating libraries to take a great many copies of a book which the proprietors know many people will read, rather than a few copies of a book which they know few people will read. Hence, they take as many copies as possible of the largely read book, and having taken them, they strive to get as many of their subscribers as possible to read them. On the other hand, they take as few copies as possible of the comparatively little read book, and having done so, they strive to discourage people from reading it or asking for it. The books spontaneously read by the many are nearly always worthless; the books spontaneously read by the few are nearly always worthy. Women demand novels, sensational travels, and shallow biographies. They are the majority of readers, and literature is adapted to their tastes. And not only have they caused the supply of novels to be multiplied; they have caused their quality to be lowered. The extension of journalism as opposed to literature cannot, perhaps, be laid at their door. But of journals serious, and journals frivolous, they prefer the latter, and their choice is for a daily paper which prints jaunty leaders, and for a weekly paper which is crammed with gossip, personality, and scandal.—*Temple Bar.*

SUFFERINGS OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—That a recognized code for treatment of prisoners of war should exist we believe to be most desirable. We have frequently heard it said—among others, by M. Dunant—that the treatment of French prisoners by the Germans in the last war had, to French eyes, been so bad that should war again occur between them, and France take prisoners, they would suffer for the past sins of the Germans. We may claim some right to offer an opinion on this matter. We have ourselves been instrumental in giving relief to French prisoners who were undoubtedly suffering extremes of hardship. We have seen some of the saddest sights that war has ever shown: the French Army captured at Sedan, cooped up in that narrow peninsula, suffering the pangs of hunger; the captive Army of Metz, marching out under the disdainful eyes of its conquerors, the soldiers haggard, worn, weary, throwing themselves down in the deep black mud, in the sheer bitterness of despair, while the pitiless rain poured down upon them. We have seen the French prisoners in the camp at Mainz, cold, bitterly cold, with the snow deep on the ground, many in thin clothing, and stockingless feet, fed by but one meal a-day, and that often given in the early morning of one day, and not till the evening of the next. Nay, worse, we have seen the prisoners of the Army of the Loire literally freezing to death in the open railway wagons in which they were for days retained in that severe Winter, on their road to Germany; and we have heard, on unquestionable authority, of men being taken out of these wagons when they reached their journey's end frozen to death. And yet we say these are but the inevitable hardships of war.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

TITIAN AT AUGSBURG WITH CHARLES V.—Now there was a great and universal demand for Titian's paintings, scraps, and sketches, for it was known that he meant to visit the Emperor at Augsburg; the way was long and hard, and the painter might never return from the cold North to Venice and the sun. It was natural to reckon thus, for Titian had reached the term of three score and ten when he set his face toward Augsburg. "With your license *padrono mio unico,*" he wrote to Cardinal Farnese, who wanted to detain him, "I shall go whither I am called, and returning, with the grace of God, I shall serve you with all the strength of the talents which I got from my cradle." "Who among us now would undertake Titian's journey," say MM. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, "and visit Ceneda, Trent, and Innspruck in Winter?" By reason of strength, in truth, the master made the long, cold, and laborious ride, and set to work in Augsburg so diligently, that he exhausted his colors, and in May he had to write to Aretino, asking that half a pound of lake might be sent by the first imperial messenger. It was a gloomy court which he painted; Charles V., "the ghost of a Kaiser," as the Protestants called him, who would sit alone when at dinner, and eat enormously; Ferdinand, the Emperor's brother, an even less lovely man to look upon; John Frederick, a mournful captive and student of the Psalms, whose bloated frame grew more unwieldy in the constrained absence of his black armor and his lack of exercise. Another painter was at Augsburg, Cranach, a friend of John Frederick, not of Charles. Cranach, who had painted the Kaiser as a child, was asked by him what he was like in those days. "Your Majesty," said Cranach, "was eight years old when the Emperor Maximilian took you by the hand and received the homage of the Belgian States. There was a teacher with you, who, seeing your restlessness, told me that iron or steel would attract your particular attention. I asked him to place a spear against a wall, so that the point should be turned toward you, and your Majesty's eye remained fixed on that point till I had done the picture." Cranach designed "the *Cunterfet* of Thucis, the painter of Venice," at the time when Titian was busy with that too-successful portrait of Philip II., which won the maiden heart of Mary Tudor. Whether or not the Queen "cut it out of the frame and threw it down," as in Mr. Tennyson's stage direction, in 1554 it was faithfully returned to Mary of Hungary. It is a strange link between the healthy and happy age of the painter who has given so much of the purest pleasure, and the bitter and blighted late youth of her who was so miserable, and a cause of so much misery. —*Fortnightly Review.*

ON FALLING IN LOVE.—Falling in love is the one illogical adventure, the one thing of which we are tempted to think as supernatural, in our trite and reasonable world. The effect is out of all proportion with the cause. Two persons, neither of them, it may be, very amiable or very beautiful, meet, speak a little, and look a little into each other's eyes. That has been done a dozen or so of times in the experience of either with no great result. But on this occasion all is different. They fall at once into that state in which another person becomes to us the very gist and centrepoint of God's creation, and demolishes our laborious theories with a smile; in which our ideas are so bound up with the one master-thought that even the trivial cares of our own person become so many acts of devotion, and the love of life itself is translated into a wish to remain in the same world with so precious and desirable a fellow-creature. And all the while their acquaintances look on in stupor, and ask each other with almost passionate emphasis, what so and so can see in that woman, or such a one in that man? I am sure, gentlemen, I cannot tell you. For my part, I cannot think what the women mean. It might be very well, if the Apollo Belvedere should suddenly glow all over into life, and step forward from the pedestal with that godlike air of his. But of the misbegotten changelings who call themselves men, and prate intolerably over dinner tables, I never saw one who seemed worthy to inspire love—no, nor read of any, except Leonardo da Vinci, and perhaps Goethe in his youth. About women I entertain a somewhat different opinion, but there, I have the misfortune to be a man. There are many matters in which you may waylay Destiny, and bid him stand and deliver. Hard work, high thinking, adventurous excitement, and a great deal more that forms a part of this or the other person's spiritual bill of fare, are within the reach of almost any one who can dare a little and be patient. But it is by no means in the way of every one to fall in love. You know the difficulty Shakespeare was put into when Queen Elizabeth asked him to show Falstaff in love. I do not believe that Henry Fielding was ever in love. Scott, it is true, not for a passage or two in *Rob Roy,* would give me very much the same effect. These are great names and (what is more to the purpose) strong, healthy, high-strung, and generous natures, of whom the reverse might have been expected. As for the innumerable army of anæmic and tailorish persons who occupy the face of this planet with so much propriety, it is palpably absurd to imagine them in any such situation as a love-affair. A wet rag goes safely by the fire; and if a man is blind, he cannot expect to be much impressed by romantic scenery. Apart from all this, many loveable people miss each other in the world, or meet under some unfavorable star. There is the nice and critical moment of declaration to be got over. From timidity or lack of opportunity a good half of possible love cases never get so far, and at least another quarter do there cease and determine. A very adroit person, to be sure, manages to prepare the way and out with his declaration in the nick of time. And then there is a fine solid sort of man, who goes on from snub to snub; and if he has to declare forty times, will continue imperturbably declaring, amid the astonished consideration of men and angels, until he has a favorable answer. I dare say, if one were a woman, one would like to marry a man who was capable of doing this, but not quite one who had done so. It is just a little bit abject, and somehow just a little bit gross; and marriages in which one of the parties has been thus battered into consent scarcely form agreeable subjects for meditation. Love should run out to meet love with open arms. Indeed, the ideal story is that of two people who go into love step by step, with unfettered consciousness, like a pair of children running together into a dark room. From the first moment when they see each other, with a pang of curiosity, through stage after stage of growing pleasure and embarrassment, they can read the expression of their own trouble in each other's eyes. There is here no declaration properly so called; the feeling is so plainly shared that as soon as the man knows what is in his own heart, he is sure of what it is in the woman's. This simple accident of falling in love is as beneficial as it is astonishing. It arrests the petrifying influence of years, disproves cold-blooded and cynical conclusions, and awakens dormant sensibilities. Hitherto the man had found it a good policy to disbelieve the existence of any enjoyment which was out of his reach, and thus he turned his back upon the strong, sunny parts of nature, and accustomed himself to look exclusively on what was common and dull. He accepted a prose ideal, let himself go blind of many sympathies by disuse; and if he were young and witty, or beautiful, willfully forewent these advantages. He joined himself to the following of what, in the old mythology of love, was prettily called *nonchaloir;* and in an odd mixture of feelings, a fling of self-respect, a preference for selfish liberty, and a great dash of that fear with which good people regard serious interests, kept himself back from the straightforward course of life among certain selected activities. And now, all of a sudden, he is unhorsed, like St. Paul, from his infidel affectation. His heart, which has been ticking accurate seconds for the last year, gives a bound and begins to beat high and irregularly in his breast. It seems as if he had never heard or felt or seen until that moment; and by the report of his memory, he must have lived his past life between sleep and waking, or with the preoccupied attention of a brown study. He is practically incommoded by the generosity of his feelings, smiles much when he is alone, and develops a habit of looking rather blankly upon the moon and stars. But it is not at all within the province of a prose essayist to give a picture of this hyperbolical frame of mind; and the thing has been done already, and that to admiration. In *Adelaide,* in Tennyson's *Maud,* and in some of Heine's songs, you get the absolute expression of this midsummer spirit. Romeo and Juliet were very much in love; although they tell me some German critics are of a different opinion, probably the same who would have us think Mercutio a dull fellow. Poor Antony was in love, and no mistake. That lay figure Marius, in *Les Misérables,* is also a genuine case in his own way, and worth observation. A good many of George Sand's people are thoroughly in love; and so are a good many of George Meredith's. Altogether, there is plenty to read on the subject. If the root of the matter be in him, and if he has the requisite cords to set it in vibration, a young man may occasionally enter, with the key of art, into the land of Beulah, which is upon the borders of Heaven and within sight of the City of Love. There let him sit awhile to hatch delightful hopes and perilous illusions.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

EVOLUTION AND THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.—The whole evidence supplied by fossil plants is opposed to the hypothesis of genetic evolution, and especially the sudden and simultaneous appearance of the most highly organized plants at particular stages in the past history of the globe, and the entire absence among fossil plants of any forms intermediate between existing classes or families. The facts of palæontological botany are opposed to evolution, but they testify to development—to progression from lower to higher types. The Cellular Algæ preceded the Vascular Cryptogams and the Gymnosperms of the newer Palæozoic rocks, and these were speedily followed by Monocotyledons, and at a much later period by Dicotyledons. But the earliest representatives of these various sections of the vegetable kingdom were not generalized forms, but as highly or more highly organized than recent forms; and the divisions were, when we become first acquainted with them, as clearly bounded in their essential characters and as decidedly separated from each other, as they are at the present day. Development is not the property of the evolutionist. Indeed, the Mosaic narrative, which traces all nature to a supernatural Creator, represents the operations of the Creator as having been carried out in a series of developments from the calling of matter into existence through the various stages of its preparation for life; and on through the various steps in the organic world, until man himself is reached. The real question is, does science give us any light as to *how* this development was accomplished? Is it possible, from the record of organic life preserved in the sedimentary deposits, to discover the method or agent through the action of which the new forms appeared on the globe? The only answer that can be given to this question is, that while the rocks record, in their contained fossils, the existence of plant and animal forms at different periods of the earth's history, as yet they have disclosed nothing whatever as to *how* these forms originated.—*Contemporary Review.*

FIELDING AND SCOTT.—We have felt the limitations or Fielding's art more clearly since English fiction found a new starting point in Scott. Scott made us sensible of many sources of interest to which Fielding was naturally blind. He showed us especially that a human being belonged to a society going through a long course of historical development, and renewed the bonds with the past which had been rudely snapped in Fielding's period. Fielding only deals, it may be roughly said, with men as members of a little family circle, whereas Scott shows them as members of a nation rich in old historical traditions, related to the past and the future, and to the external nature in which it has been developed. A wider set of forces is introduced into our conception of humanity, and the romantic element, with Fielding ignored, comes again to life. Scott, too, was a greater man than Fielding, of wider sympathy, loftier character, and, not the least, with an incomparably keener ear for the voices of the mountains, the sea, and the sky. The more Scott is studied the higher, I believe, the opinion that we shall form of some of his powers. But in one respect Fielding is his superior. It is a kind of misnomer which classifies Scott's books as novels. They are embodied legends and traditions, descriptions of men and races, and epochs of history; but they are novels, as it were, by accident, and modern readers are often disappointed because the name suggests misleading associations. They expect to sympathize with Scott's heroes, whereas the heroes are generally dropped in from without, just to give ostensible continuity to the narrative. The apparent accessories are really the main substance. The Jacobites, and not Waverley—the Borderers, not Mr. Van Beest Brown—the Covenanters, not Morton or Lord Evandale, are the real subjects of Scott's best romances. The *Bride of Lammermoor* is almost the sole exception to the general rule. Now, Fielding is really a novelist in the more natural sense. We are interested, that is, by the main characters, though they are not always the most attractive in themselves. We are really absorbed by the play of their passions and the conflict of their motives, and not merely taking advantage of the company to see the surrounding scenery or phases of social life. In this sense Fielding's art is admirable, and surpassed that of all his English predecessors as of most of his successors. If the light is concentrated in a narrow focus, it is still healthy daylight. So long as we do not wish to leave his circle of ideas, we see little fault in the vigor with which he fulfills his intention. And, therefore, whatever Fielding's other faults, he is beyond comparison the most faithful and profound mouthpiece of the passions and failings of a society which seems at once strangely remote and yet strangely near to us.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE FASHIONS.

PREMONITIONS OF SPRING.

SEASONABLE SUITS—VERNAL BONNETS—THE BRETON COSTUME — PASSEMENTERIES FOR TRIMMINGS — CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESSES.

Although rather early to allude to the subject of demi-saison suits, the unusually mild weather which has prevailed for the past month warrants some remarks upon the subject. Some beautiful toilets have just appeared in Paris. One of these is of a woolen material with a moss green grounding, spotted and figured with pale blue silk, and trimmed with Russian green bias faille bands with a colored heading. The breton waist is trimmed with sequins. The Russian green train is formed of large plaits, falling from the middle of the tunique, in the form of a peacock's tail. The pockets, cuffs, and small revers of the collar are of green faille with light bindings. Another sample is of woolen goods in the fashionable shade of blue called "bleu pervenche." The front of the skirt is of faille in the same color, pinked out all around. From under the trimming comes a faille plaiting. The waist has a long basque. The apron is very small. The back part of the tunique forms a kind of second skirt, which is taken on either side from the front piece of the skirt, thus drawing in the train which falls at the bottom in fan shape.

The demi-saison confections are of gros grain silk, trimmed with plaited "dentelle de Paris," passementerie, chenille, galloon, and cordonnet. Handsome passementerie leaves, combined with lace, are very suitable for this purpose. The richest confections are to have a trimming of passementerie, combined with lace, down the back, in the form of a Watteau point. The most becoming shape in this line is the "casaque bulgare," with very long, square ends in the back. The front has a basque which is rather shorter than the back, with the two sides forming long flaps, covered with passementerie. These flaps are fastened to the square end in the back, under a ribbon bow, with a passementerie ornament. All the demi-saison suits will be trimmed with embroidered galloon, worked in pale colors, or with embroidered leaves.

For morning suits gray, "cendre blonde," dove color, and fawn are the favorite shades. A great deal of navy blue will be worn with cameo stripes. Some hints have been given in relation to the bonnets to be worn in the Spring. The new model described is a straw hat, almost round, with a broad and flat brim, and a rather high crown. It is somewhat in the style of the sailor hat. The brim is lined with yellow shirred silk. On one side it is gracefully, though moderately raised. It is trimmed with faille loops with raveled borders arranged in rosettes, with a bunch of oats. This hat can be worn with or without strings. It is likely that for the coming season strings will not be as much worn as during the past. With capotes, strings, barbes, and mentonnieres will continue in use. Lace hats still hold a place between the velvet and straw hat. Young ladies now wear these hats trimmed with flowers. At present leaves and small fruits are most used. Heavy wreaths are arranged in a diadem, combined with white and black lace, with lace barbe mentonnieres. The capotes are now made of gros grain silk and handsome faille in the exact shade of the dress. Evening bonnets are made of ivory white, and trimmed with a profusion of flowers. Some of the bonnets have even garlands of flowers under the chin, but this fashion is not likely to become popular. Ribbon strings are in general use.

A costume breton makes a very youthful and simple looking walking suit. Navy blue serge or cachemire de l'Inde is the proper material. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with a narrow plaited flounce, surmounted by a band of galloon worked with bright colored silk. Above are four narrow bias bands of faille. The apron is trimmed with the same galloon, and is taken in the back under a square tram, which is fastened in the middle of the skirt under a cross-piece of galloon fastened down by a row of metal or passementerie buttons. The corsage breton has a standing collar and small revers, opening over a false vest. The vest and waist are trimmed with galloon. The cuffs are made of galloon, and above, on the outside seam of the sleeves, are five buttons. Below the revers on either side of the waist are rows of buttons. Around the neck are also buttons. The pockets in the basque are made of galloon, with buttons, and the ornamental pocket upon the skirt is trimmed with galloon and fringe. Where the train starts from is a cross-piece of galloon with buttons. The gray felt hat has a broad brim turned up on one side. A long gray

CRIME IN FRANCE.

THE SOMBRE DRAMA OF AUTEUIL.

THE AMBITION OF A PROVINCIAL GROCER—HOW HE ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN BUSINESS AT PARIS—THE TROUBLES WHICH FOLLOWED—VIOLENT DEATH OF THE UNFORTUNATE MAN—WAS HE MURDERED, OR DID HE COMMIT SUICIDE?—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877.

While the Police are actively searching for the murderer of the little girl thrown into the well at Bagneux, and who has not yet been found, the courts are preparing to try Billoir, the assassin of Marie Le Manach, and Godefroy, the person who figured in the drama of Auteuil. The latter was found standing over the body of M. Courtefois, who, he declared, had just committed suicide in a moment of despair. It seems that justice has had a very difficult rôle to play in this affair, and the story developed is interesting enough to be translated. In the first place, it is necessary to inquire into the history of the victim of this sombre drama. M. Courtefois appears to have been a good father of a family, an honest and hard-working provincial who had made a fair sum of money in the grocery business. After having married off his daughter, the Soissons grocer found himself with about $50,000 in clear cash, and with this sum he thought that he could rise above the station of a simple shopkeeper and go into what he called "business." He had heard one of his friends relate how easy it was to make money in Paris when one had a certain amount of money to start with, and this friend spoke from experience, having realized a large sum from the capital he had invested in a chocolate manufactory. "As for business," the latter said, "there is no city in the world like Paris, for a man with capital is sure to fall into something good. If you want to try it, my friend Godefroy will do something for you, or at least put you in the way of doing something for yourself."

The daughter of Courtefois was very well married, and hence the family became ambitious to go to Paris and rise above the humble position they had at Soissons. The grocer sold his shop, and came on here with money to invest in some sort of business. With a letter from the chocolate maker he called upon M. Godefroy, who was then interested in a manufactory of phosphates at Auteuil. The latter received him cordially in a charming little hotel, luxuriously furnished, and the magnificence of everything made a strong impression upon the mind of the provincial grocer. Finally Courtefois was induced to put 50,000 francs into the business, and to act as director of the establishment. When this was done Courtefois went to Soissons for his family, announced to them that his dreams had been realized, and, bringing them to Paris, established them in a villa near the hotel of his friend Godefroy. He then found that the director of the phosphate establishment was M. Claye, the father-in-law of Godefroy, and he [Courtefois] took the post of *gérant*. In a very short time he made himself familiar with the business, and soon found that the situation was not as brilliant as it had been represented. He sought in vain, for example, for a stock of phosphate which was valued in the inventory at 100,000 francs. On discovering that it had no existence, he risked a few observations to M. Godefroy, but received an insolent reply for his pains, and an offer to restore to him his 50,000 francs. A document was drawn up to this end, which was soon modified, and then another and another, until the grocer began to suspect that all was subterfuge, and became frightened for his money. He then began to harass Godefroy and Claye in every way, stopping them in the street to demand his money, and accusing them of swindling him before third persons. His policy was that of many vulgar and uneducated men, and it only tended to make his partners ugly, and if they had been disposed to pay him at first, they were then disposed to take their revenge by keeping him out of his money as long as possible. When Courtefois attacked Godefroy, he was told to go to Claye, the director, and the latter said that he could do nothing without advising with Godefroy, the owner. Finally both refused to talk with him because he was insolent, and told him that all further communication must be made through a third person.

All this made Courtefois lose his head, it would appear, for he was suddenly taken with a mania for writing abusive letters and postal cards, and every day he expressed his mind in open letters to Godefroy or Claye. His letters show that, toward the last, the presumed loss of his money so preyed upon his mind that he became elegiac in his despair, tried to touch the hard heart of Godefroy, and begged and menaced by turns. Meanwhile he had been ill-advised enough to force the manufactory into bankruptcy, though told that he would get his money as soon as the situation could be cleared. He was received then by Godefroy, who begged him not to press his demand for bankruptcy, and went several times to talk the matter over at Godefroy's house, begging piteously at one moment and making threats the next. On the 8th of September he paid another visit to Godefroy's house, and said on leaving that he was going to have the matter settled once for all. He was greatly excited. Godefroy was about leaving for the sea-side, where his wife was staying, and his carriage was at the door. The interview had lasted about half an hour, when the report of a pistol was heard, and a servant rushed into the room. M. Courtefois was lying upon the floor in a pool of blood, a pistol was lying upon the table, and standing over the body was M. Godefroy, who ordered the servant to run off at once for a Doctor and the Commissaire de Police. While the servant was executing this order Godefroy ran over to Courtefois' house and said: "Your father has just committed suicide at my house." "My father killed himself!" cried the young girl; "that is impossible! It was you who killed him." Courtefois was dead when the Doctor arrived, and with great calmness Godefroy told his story. He said that Courtefois was very much excited; that he menaced him, then cried because he had robbed his own children; called himself a wretch unworthy to live, and, drawing a pistol, shot himself through the head. The Commissaire asked how the pistol came to be on the table. "I put it there," said Godefroy. "When Courtefois fell I rushed forward, picked the pistol up, and raised his head. See, I am covered with blood! When the servant came in I saw that nothing could be done, and laid the body back upon the floor." The question was whether or not this was a case of suicide. Experiments were made upon heads of various sorts, and at length with the head of the dead man itself. A teacher of pistol shooting was called in to assume the positions described by Godefroy and fire, in order to see the direction of the balls, and the result of those experiments tended rather than otherwise to confirm the story told by Godefroy. Efforts were made to find out where the pistol came from, since the family of Courtefois declared that he had never owned one, or fired one in his life, and both Godefroy and his wife, questioned separately, swore that there was no pistol in their house. Godefroy was kept in prison, but has shown great calmness and confidence, and meanwhile inquiries have been made concerning the pistol. The other day a man from Soissons was found who recognized the pistol, and said that he knew all about it; but whether it belonged to Courtefois or Godefroy, the Police refuse to say. We shall know in a few days, however, for this curious case comes up during the present Assizes.

Prince de Beauffremont has obtained another judgment against his wife, and this time a severe one, if it can be executed. It may be remembered that the tribunals declared the marriage of Mme. De Bibesco illegal, and ordered the Princess to give up the two girls to their father within a certain delay, and to pay 500 francs a day for each day of time during the next two months, after which the court would again take the matter into consideration. The time expired, and Mme. De Bibesco still clung to her girls. The Prince urged the tribunal to pronounce extreme measures against her, and has obtained a judgment condemning the Princess to pay 1,000 francs a day for the privilege of keeping her daughters with her. As one of the girls is only 11 years of age, this will make the respectable sum of 3,000,000 francs the Princess De Bibesco will have to pay for keeping her child until the latter has reached her majority. The question now is whether Menars, an entailed estate, can be seized to satisfy this judgment.

Yesterday was Mardi Gras, and as sad a holiday as I have ever seen. Decidedly, the Carnival is a thing of the past; masquerading is no longer a pleasure; the *beuf gras* has become a simple tradition. The weather was bad yesterday, rain falling throughout the afternoon, and this prevented the children from promenading the streets in costume. They were taken in carriages to Frascati's, however, where the annual ball was held, and a very pretty sight it is. At night there were a few maskers out upon the boulevards, but generally very common ones, and disguising very common people.

Public subscriptions are being organized in every direction for the relief of the working people of Lyons, who are out of work and in the depths of misery. The silk mills are stopped, and the weavers have nothing to do. It is said that at least 100,000 persons are now suffering. Fancy that this is owing to the bad quality of silks manufactured during the past few years. Ladies do not like to pay a high price for an article that cuts out in a fortnight, and hence have turned their attention to some more durable tissue.

LONDON DRAMATIC SICK FUND.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL ON ST. VALENTINE'S DAY—A HUMOROUS APPEAL FOR FUNDS BY MRS. STIRLING.

From the London Telegraph, Feb. 15.

The twenty-first annual festival in connection with the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Association took place last night at Willis' Rooms, Mr. J. W. Anson, the founder of the institution, occupied the chair. An incident of the evening was the presentation of valentines to the ladies by Mr. Rimmel. About 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. After grace, the Chairman gave "The Health of the Queen," which was enthusiastically received, and "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Rest of the Royal Family," which was also duly honored.

Mr. B. Webster: I beg to introduce very gratefully Mrs. Stirling as the proposer of the next toast. She will, in fact, be the next proposer of the next toast. [Laughter.] The association has a sick fund, and no person can be more eloquent in proposing such a toast than that lady. [Cheers.] It will be very gratifying to the ladies as well as the gentlemen to know that this is the third St. Valentine's Day on which Mrs. Stirling has had the pleasure of appearing before you. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mrs. Stirling, who was loudly cheered, said: Ladies and Gentlemen—As spokeswoman for my sisters of the stage, how can I begin better than with Shakespeare—[hear, hear]—on a field of Shakespeare's, too, which has been lately reclaimed for the owner from that old trespasser Colley Cibber! [Laughter.] Of course, I mean "Richard III.," at length to himself again!" [Cheers and laughter.] His Majesty is naturally—what with Drury-lane and Mr. Barry Sullivan, the Lyceum and Mr. Irving—the last King in our mouths. I seem to see in that monarch a personification of the stage at the present day. You will all remember how his crooked-backed Majesty appears between two clergymen before Lord Mayor. [A laugh.] The stage has improved upon the King. [Hear, hear.] It has lately appeared between a Lord Mayor and a Bishop—[Cheers and laughter]—and each in the exercise of his proper function—the Lord Mayor as the giver of a dinner worthy of the Mansion-house—[cheers]—the Bishop as the dispenser or counsel worthy of the pulpit. [Renewed cheers.] That counsel was delivered from the stages of the two principal theatres of Manchester to all engaged in those theatres. [Cheers.] All honor to that enlightened prelate for his courage in braving prejudice when he chose such a pulpit [loud cheers] and such a public. [Cheers.] All dishonor to us if there should be felt to be any incongruity between such words and the place where they were spoken. [Cheers.] He claimed a high function for the theatre as a refining art, and as a wholesome and elevating amusement. It rests not entirely with us, but certainly between us and the public to make it so. [hear, hear.] to prove our calling one, to use the Bishop's own words, "of which no man of conduct and no woman of character need be ashamed." [Loud cheers.] It is well that the Church and the stage should meet on such terms as those inaugurated between a bishop and the trustees of Manchester. [Hear, hear.] Let us lay the lesson to heart; but, more important still, let the public help us to apply it. [Cheers.] It lies even more in their hands than in ours. [Hear, hear.] Well, the Bishop came to us with his discourse, but we went to the Lord Mayor for his dinner. [Laughter.] Had he come to us we could have given him a "property" banquet to an unlimited amount. [Laughter.] Canvas fowls stuffed to repletion with sawdust—[laughter,—and the most delicious liver wings ("practicable") of toast. [Renewed laughter.] We should have sent round our loving-cup from [a fall with the drumming of wood], and his welcome gushed in real turtle, and his loving-cup brimmed with something stronger than toast and water. [Laughter.] That gracious act of hospitality ushered in our first performance on civic boards, and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking him so kindly "crowned with one of your roses." [Cheers.] Looking around, I think I see in the drama at home signs as encouraging as even the hospitality of a Lord Mayor, and the countenance of a Bishop. Yes; like Sister Anne in the fairy tale, I think I see something, if not "something"—[laughter]—coming. I see managers more sensible of the importance of completeness in casts, carefulness in stage management, and thoroughness in rehearsal, and a public more ready to appreciate the result of "all round" excellence in performance. There, I take it you have one of the first conditions of stage progress; for one great actor or actress can no more make a star than one swallow can make a summer—[cheers]—or one plum a pudding. [Laughter.] "The stars in their courses have fought against" the stage, and no one thing is so likely to bring it back to health as good stock companies—[loud cheers]—and that which you can never have without them—carefully studied and complete performances. [Cheers.] It is something that we have now in London, many theatres in which this completeness is aimed at, and some in which it is obtained, and these, ladies and gentlemen, are the steadily prosperous theatres. [Cheers.] "That's the way the money comes." [Laughter and loud cheers.] How it goes to those say who tried to scratch companies—[laughter]—hap-hazard performances and brainless shows. [Loud laughter and cheers.] And now for a safe prayer, [laughter:] May all the bad managers turn good, and the good ones go on and prosper, [cheers;] may "Our Boys" never grow old while they have a hearty laugh in them, [laughter;] may all "Peril" be far from the Prince of Wales, [loud cheers;] may the "New Men" be as old as their own sores before they are banished from the court [laughter] which they now adorn, and may my dream of a new life for the dramatic muse have a longer run than "Pygmalion." [Cheers.] But here I am running on till I have got involved in prophecies and preachification, [laughter,] and wholesome truths, till it is as hard for me to find my way out as for an audience to get out of Exeter Hall. [Laughter.] Alas! I have no Lord Chamberlain to provide me with sufficient means of exit. [Laughter.] There, you may say, there is no danger or fire; if so, at all events I shall be saved from the chance of cold water—[loud laughter]—from you—if, indeed, I am not myself all this while figuring as the wet blanket, [laughter,] which, by regulation, is hung up at the wings. [Laughter.] The purpose of that is not put out fire. Mine is to kindle it, to warm the cockles of your heart [laughter] till they play again to the tune of "Give, give." Whatever I may say for the stage of hope in the future, the needs of the present and the debts of the past are as heavy as ever. [

"To-day it is St. Valentine's Day,
When hands with hearts should chime,
And I'at every porte-mannaie
To hint that now's the time."

[Laughter and cheers.] As this is the day of Eastern questions—[laughter]—let me put one. [Laughter.] Shall we resolve ourselves into a conference? [Loud laughter.] Not like the late diplomatic performances, although I hope that "Much Ado About Nothing"—[laughter]—may be followed by "All's Well that Ends Well"—[laughter and cheers]—and not by the "Tempest" [laughter]—but by a conference how best to raise the wind for this charity. [Cheers.] One thing we know came of the conference at Constantinople, the making of the Imperial "Hatt." [Laughter.] They tell us now that it has led to the unmaking of another "Mid-hat." [Laughter.] At this our conference, let me play Sultana, and send round my hat to you all. Put into it handsomely. Send it back to me, and I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll be painted in it as the missing Gainsborough. [Laughter and loud cheers.]

Mrs. Stirling subsequently, amid loud cheering, handed in a check for 200 guineas, which she had received for the benefit of the institution.

THE DECLARATION.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, which has been on exhibition for the past year in Independence Hall, in that city, was taken back to Washington Friday, by Mr. A. Bell, of the Interior Department. It will be deposited for the future in a fire-proof receptacle which has been prepared for it in the State Department. Heretofore it has been in charge of the Interior Department.

FOR HIS VICTIM'S FAMILY.

A telegram from Nashville, Tenn., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Anderson M. Waddell, a sporting man well known at Cincinnati and Louisville, who killed Al. Kirtland and was recently acquitted, has deposited $5,000 to be invested for the benefit of Kirtland's widow and children."

THE RACING SEASON OF '77.

PROSPECTS OF BRILLIANT SPORT.

A LARGER NUMBER OF NOTED HORSES ENGAGED THAN EVER BEFORE—IMPROVEMENT IN AMERICAN RACING STOCK—NO WELL-DEFINED FAVORITES YET—COLTS AND FILLIES OF WHICH GREAT THINGS ARE EXPECTED.

Notwithstanding the hard times, the turf has prospered wonderfully, and there are now a far larger number of noted horses able to appear in the cup and all-aged races than ever before. This fact is an excellent recommendation for American breeders, and shows a continued effort to improve racing stock, while there is a hue and cry raised in England about the decline of the race-horse. In a comparative sense, America is much better off than the Englishmen, who are inclined to take a gloomy view of the future, from the anticipated victory of the French bred colts Chamant and Jongleur in the Blue Ribbon and other important events. And here it may be well to state that Americans should take some interest in Jongleur, as his grandsire, Optimist, was a son of Lexington, who was taken to England by Mr. Ten Broeck, and won several important races, and the time is not far distant when English breeders will be seeking to replenish their stock by importing mares with the hard-bottomed Lexington strain to cross with their grand stallions. The difference in the aspect of the great three-year-old races on this and on the other side of the Atlantic is worthy of contemplation. For the leading English events, there are certain well-defined favorites backed at short prices, but for the stakes here all is uncertainty. Those who are expected to set the straws are silent, and as the stables are spread over a vast tract of country, in formation is scarce. As regards the three-year olds of 1877, it will greatly puzzle turfmen to pick out one which has indicated a decided superiority over its competitors, in the two-year-old form. The Centennial year was as remarkable in the affairs of the turf as in other respects, and the fact that there is no three-year-old colt standing out from its fellows as a superior animal is an indication of excellent sport in the future, if not productive of enthusiasm at the present moment. Last Summer was notably hot and dry, two conditions certain to retard the full development of two-year olds, and the record of the year is most perplexing and contradictory to those who would seek information. The honors were certainly borne off by the fillies, with Zoo Zoo and Susquehanna heading the list, their performances indicating remarkable speed and stamina. The fillies have shown to such advantage that, retaining their form, they will carry off the most valuable prizes unless the "dark" division sends out a few Vigils and Paroles, who will come to the front as the season advances and clutch the laurels with the same éclat and enthusiasm which surrounded the unanticipated victories of Vigil last Autumn. At the same time, it must be remembered that the new weights were carried in some of the stakes, while in other races the old weights were retained. Here enters another element of uncertainty, and a very important one too, for 10 pounds makes a great difference. Nothing is more uncertain than two-year-old performances as presenting a fair line of comparison, especially under the mixed weights of last season, and under the circumstances the general public may expect to see the year 1877 prolific in great struggles and surprises on the turf.

It is not intended that this article shall deal with all the principal two-year-old performers of last year, but only those who are engaged in the leading events of the Eastern circuit, which includes Baltimore, Jerome Park, Long Branch, and Saratoga. The Juvenile Stakes, half a mile, introduced a fine lot of youngsters, and brought forward the young stallions Glenelg and Longfellow. Leonard, a son of the latter, had being doing such extraordinary fast work that he was an immense favorite, but Idalia, a daughter of Glenelg and Item, by Lexington, won the race in a canter, by three lengths, in 49⅘ seconds. She supplemented this by winning the Hopeful Stakes, at Long Branch, in 49¾ seconds, and in both events carried the new weights, 107 pounds. She ran second to her stable companion Zoo Zoo in the Thespian Stakes; was unplaced in the Flash Stakes and is a three-quarter dash at Saratoga. At the latter part of the season she was transferred from Fox & Pulliam's stable to that of her brother, Mr. George Lorillard, and is engaged in all the leading fifty stakes. The two great fillies of the year, however, were Mr. Belmont's Susquehanna, by imp. Leamington, and Pierre Lorillard's Zoo Zoo, by imp. Australian, and there will be much interest manifested in the struggles between them for superiority this year. Zoo Zoo started five times, and should have presented a clean score, but in the Juvenile Stakes she was not run to win, as her stable companion Idalia showed herself able to capture the race, and in the memorable three-quarter dash at Saratoga when she broke badly, she was beaten by three-quarters of a length. She won the July and Thespian Stakes at Long Branch, and the Flash Stakes at Saratoga. Susquehanna started three times, and began her career by winning the Kentucky Stakes one mile at Saratoga, and behind her was Idalia, Leonard, and Cloverbrook. The time was 1:45. She next ran third to Leonard in the Nursery Stakes, and finished the season by winning the Central Stakes at Baltimore easily. Both fillies are not only engaged in the great fifty stakes, but in the other important three-year-old events, and it would not be surprising to see the Belmont captured by a filly as it was 3 years ago.

Another fine filly is Palmetto, by Narragansett out of Minnie Minor by Lexington, recently purchased by the Dwyer Brothers at the sale at Rutherford Park a short time ago. She started six times last year, —won twice, ran second to Idalia in the Hopeful Stakes, third to Zoo Zoo in the July Stakes at Long Branch and Flash Stakes at Saratoga, and was unplaced in the Juvenile Stakes. This filly showed so much improvement, and always ran so evenly, that shrewd turfmen marked out a successful career for her. There was quite a contest for Palmetto at the late sale, and the Dwyers were determined to possess her, and there got her cheap at $1,700, the highest price paid for any animal at the sale. She is engaged in the five principal fifty stakes, including the Maryland Stakes, at Baltimore, and the Monmouth Park—the Alabama Stakes at Saratoga, and the West End Hotel Stakes at Long Branch, and thus will come in contact with Zoo Zoo and Susquehanna.

Gov. Bowie's filly Oriole, by Kingfisher, out of Maryland, snowed herself to be a very sharp youngster. The Princess of Thule, by Leamington, out of Phœbe, was another winner, but is not engaged in any of the stakes this year. There is a Western filly called Belle of the Meade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodcote, that is entered in some of the stakes in this vicinity, and she will be a very dangerous animal to meet, as she won four out of her seven races last year.

As to the colts, the hopes of turfmen may be realized in the "dark division," which promises to be unusually strong. Leonard, the son of that great race horse, Longfellow, and the Calleen Bawn, by Enquirer, came to the front in the closing early in the season, and by his performances "bought golden opinions" for his young sire. He appeared eight times and was thrice a victor. These were very creditable victories, and but for the fillies above alluded to, he would have done still better. He is entered for the Withers, Belmont, and Jerome Stakes, Ocean Hotel Stakes at Long Branch, the Juvenile Stakes, half a mile, introduced a fine lot of youngsters, and brought forward the young stallions Glenelg and Longfellow. Leonard, a son of the latter, had being doing such extraordinary fast work that he was an immense favorite, but Idalia, a daughter of Glenelg and Item, by Lexington, won the race in a canter, by three lengths, in 49⅘ seconds. She supplemented this by winning the Hopeful Stakes, at Long Branch, in 49¾ seconds, and in both events carried the new weights, 107 pounds. She ran second to her stable companion Zoo Zoo in the Thespian Stakes; was unplaced in the Flash Stakes and is a three-quarter dash at Saratoga. At the latter part of the season she was transferred from Fox & Pulliam's stable to that of her brother, Mr. George Lorillard, and is engaged in all the leading fifty stakes. The two great fillies of the year, however, were Mr. Belmont's Susquehanna, by imp. Leamington, and Pierre Lorillard's Zoo Zoo, by imp. Australian, and there will be much interest manifested in the struggles between them for superiority this year. Zoo Zoo started five times, and should have presented a clean score, but in the Juvenile Stakes she was not run to win, as her stable companion Idalia showed herself able to capture the race, and in the memorable three-quarter dash at Saratoga when she broke badly, she was beaten by three-quarters of a length. She won the July and Thespian Stakes at Long Branch, and the Flash Stakes at Saratoga. Susquehanna started three times, and began her career by winning the Kentucky Stakes one mile at Saratoga, and behind her was Idalia, Leonard, and Cloverbrook. The time was 1:45. She next ran third to Leonard in the Nursery Stakes, and finished the season by winning the Central Stakes at Baltimore easily. Both fillies are not only engaged in the great fifty stakes, but in the other important three-year-old events, and it would not be surprising to see the Belmont captured by a filly as it was 3 years ago.

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His legs are said to be somewhat "groggy," and he may be unable to stand the severe preparation for an arduous campaign. Perhaps the most likely colt to stand the work of a season is Cloverbrook, by Vauxhall, out of Mandine, by imp. Australian. He did not win either of his four races, but ran third to Susquehanna in the Kentucky stakes, beating Leonard for place; was second to Top in a dash of three-quarters of a mile, in which he gave the winner seven pounds, and ran Leonard to a head for the Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park, one mile, in 1:50½. These were performances which satisfied the knowing ones that Cloverbrook would turn out to be a great colt, and in no race will he start but with plenty of money "behind him." He is engaged in no less than a dozen stakes, and therefore responsible for a large amount in forfeits if he should fail to come up to the expectations of his friends. George Longstaff, a shrewd turfman as he should be, hailing as he does from the historic hills of Yorkshire, has a very good colt called Higgins, by Dark Planet, a young sire, who has been remarkably successful with his limited opportunities. The colt's name was originally Dr. Hewitt, but the name of Higgins was substituted. He started Longstaff, a his amended cognomen, and won a good race at Jerome Park at the Fall Meeting. It was a dash of five furlongs, and, carrying 110 pounds, he ran the distance in 1:06, Kingsland, Bazaine, and Oriole being behind him. He is only entered in the Withers and Jerome Stakes, however, and has, doubtless, been entered in some of the events which closed on Thursday last. Another "lear presumptive" to the championship is Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bonnet by imp. Bonnie Scotland out of Benecia by Jack Malone. He is as fast as the proverbial "greased lightning," and though he scored but two victories out of seven attempts last year, it was more his misfortune than his fault that his score was not better, for in the Saratoga Stakes Leonard got such a commanding start that his competitors had no chance. Leonard only beat Bonnet by a length, and the time was 1:47½. He ran second to Susquehanna in the Central Stakes at Baltimore, and two days afterward won a mile dash in the easiest possible manner, in 1:47¾. He has engagements in 11 events, and the efforts of his competitors to beat him will be producers of good sport for the spectators. Although Prismatic, by Outlaw, only captured a purse race out of seven attempts, his owner, Col. McDaniel, expects him to do his share toward replenishing the exchequer this season. There were certain races last Fall which the Colonel deemed at Princeton's mercy, but the best-laid plans will miscarry, as the experience of the old warrior will testify. Princeton is a big, strapping colt, and will doubtless turn out a good race-horse. He has engagements in eight of the stakes, including the Withers, Belmont, Kenner, and annual Sweepstakes. Another winner was the b. c. Ten, by Narragansett, out of Chignon, by imp. Balrownie, and bought at the Rutherford sale by Edward Clark. He started four times, and won his maiden victory at Saratoga in a hollow heat, and in a few days afterward ran in another, three-quarters of a mile, in which he was second to the Princess of Thule, who received much the best of the start, besides receiving weight from him. His engagements are in the Withers, Belmont, and Jerome Stakes, Ocean Hotel Stakes at Long Branch, the Juvenile Stakes, half a mile, introduced a fine lot of youngsters, and brought forward the young stallions Glenelg and Longfellow. Leonard, a son of the latter, had being doing such extraordinary fast work that he was an immense favorite, but Idalia, a daughter of Glenelg and Item, by Lexington, won the race in a canter, by three lengths, in 49⅘ seconds. She supplemented this by winning the Hopeful Stakes, at Long Branch, in 49¾ seconds, and in both events carried the new weights, 107 pounds. She ran second to her stable companion Zoo Zoo in the Thespian Stakes; was unplaced in the Flash Stakes and is a three-quarter dash at Saratoga. At the latter part of the season she was transferred from Fox & Pulliam's stable to that of her brother, Mr. George Lorillard, and is engaged in all the leading fifty stakes. The two great fillies of the year, however, were Mr. Belmont's Susquehanna, by imp. Leamington, and Pierre Lorillard's Zoo Zoo, by imp. Australian, and there will be much interest manifested in the struggles between them for superiority this year. Zoo Zoo started five times, and should have presented a clean score, but in the Juvenile Stakes she was not run to win, as her stable companion Idalia showed herself able to capture the race, and in the memorable three-quarter dash at Saratoga when she broke badly, she was beaten by three-quarters of a length. She won the July and Thespian Stakes at Long Branch, and the Flash Stakes at Saratoga. Susquehanna started three times, and began her career by winning the Kentucky Stakes one mile at Saratoga, and behind her was Idalia, Leonard, and Cloverbrook. The time was 1:45. She next ran third to Leonard in the Nursery Stakes, and finished the season by winning the Central Stakes at Baltimore easily. Both fillies are not only engaged in the great fifty stakes, but in the other important three-year-old events, and it would not be surprising to see the Belmont captured by a filly as it was 3 years ago.

Another fine filly is Palmetto, by Narragansett out of Minnie Minor by Lexington, recently purchased by the Dwyer Brothers at the sale at Rutherford Park a short time ago. She started six times last year, —won twice, ran second to Idalia in the Hopeful Stakes, third to Zoo Zoo in the July Stakes at Long Branch and Flash Stakes at Saratoga, and was unplaced in the Juvenile Stakes. This filly showed so much improvement, and always ran so evenly, that shrewd turfmen marked out a successful career for her. There was quite a contest for Palmetto at the late sale, and the Dwyers were determined to possess her, and there got her cheap at $1,700, the highest price paid for any animal at the sale. She is engaged in the five principal fifty stakes, including the Maryland Stakes, at Baltimore, and the Monmouth Park—the Alabama Stakes at Saratoga, and the West End Hotel Stakes at Long Branch, and thus will come in contact with Zoo Zoo and Susquehanna.

Gov. Bowie's filly Oriole, by Kingfisher, out of Maryland, snowed herself to be a very sharp youngster. The Princess of Thule, by Leamington, out of Phœbe, was another winner, but is not engaged in any of the stakes this year. There is a Western filly called Belle of the Meade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodcote, that is entered in some of the stakes in this vicinity, and she will be a very dangerous animal to meet, as she won four out of her seven races last year.

As to the colts, the hopes of turfmen may be realized in the "dark division," which promises to be unusually strong. Leonard, the son of that great race horse, Longfellow, and the Calleen Bawn, by Enquirer, came to the front in the closing early in the season, and by his performances "bought golden opinions" for his young sire. He appeared eight times and was thrice a victor. These were very creditable victories, and but for the fillies above alluded to, he would have done still better. He is entered for the Withers, Belmont, and Jerome Stakes, Ocean Hotel Stakes at Long Branch, the

A SAVANNAH STREET SCENE.

TWO BAY STREET COTTON MERCHANTS EXCHANGE SHOTS—BOTH WOUNDED, ONE SEVERELY.

From the Savannah News, Feb. 27.

About 12:30 o'clock yesterday, Bay-street, in the vicinity of the Cotton Exchange, was thrown into a state of tumultuous excitement by the report of pistol shots. The various offices along both sides of the street were soon deserted, and the occupants joined with the pedestrians on the street in hastening to the point indicated above, where two gentlemen, Mr. Joseph Ehlen and Mr. H. Kuhne, were seen, the former near the north curb, and the latter about the middle of the street, nearly opposite the Cotton Exchange, with pistols in hand, firing at one another. It was evident that the parties were in earnest, and the spectators who had collected so quickly at the reports, finding the discharges rapid, concluded to keep at a distance, and there was some ludicrous dodging. Sergt. Lee, of the Police force, rode up briskly, just as one of the combatants, Mr. Kuhne, fell in the street, and Mr. Ehlen was observed to stagger near the sidewalk. Both parties were struck before having been some seven or eight shots exchanged. Mr. Kuhne was carried into his office in the Cotton Exchange building, and Mr. Ehlen was removed to his office on the north side of the Bay, at the foot of Drayton-street. Fortunately there were a number of doctors on hand, the Sanitary Commission, which was in session at the Exchange, having just adjourned. Dr. J. C. Habersham attended Mr. Ehlen, and Drs. John D. Fish, William Duncan, and J. T. McFarland hastened to the assistance of Mr. Kuhne. Upon examination, the latter named gentleman found Mr. Kuhne very severely wounded, and, after doing what was possible, had him conveyed to the residence of Mr. Schwaab. There his wound was examined more closely, and was discovered to be quite serious, but not necessarily fatal. The ball had entered the right side at the line of the lower ribs, and, passing between the muscles, avoiding the ribs, lodged near the base of the spine and could not be extracted. We learn from Dr. McFarland, one of the examining physicians, that while the wound may not prove mortal, it is extremely serious, and, under the most favorable circumstances, Mr. Kuhne's recovery will be slow.

Mr. Ehlen was wounded less seriously, although his injury occasioned him considerable pain. After he had been conveyed to his home Dr. Habersham examined his wound again, and succeeded in extracting the ball. The ball entered the right breast about two inches above the nipple, and glancing on a rib, ranged backward about seven inches to a point where it was felt, just below the right shoulder blade, and from which it was extracted. At last accounts Mr. Ehlen was doing well, the wound proving what is termed a flesh wound.

The affair created intense excitement, and in less than 15 minutes after its occurrence a crowd of over 500 persons had collected in the neighborhood, composed largely of cotton merchants and Bay-street business men—both the parties concerned being well known. From parties who were eye witnesses to the affair, and who were acquainted with the cause, we learn that Mr. Ehlen and Mr. Kuhne met on Saturday evening accidentally with some friends at Geil's wine saloon, when some words passed between them occasioned by a fancied insult. Subsequently they met again, when it is alleged that Mr. Ehlen, with some remark, dashed the contents of his glass into the face of Mr. Kuhne, and then left the place. They encountered one another again on Bull-street on Monday afternoon, but no altercation beyond the hurried passage of a few words took place. Yesterday morning, about the hour named above, Mr. Kuhne crossed Bay-street from the Cotton Exchange and and met Mr. Ehlen on the sidewalk, when he slapped or struck him in the face, knocking him down, it is alleged by some. Mr. Ehlen, recovering from the blow, advanced to Mr. Kuhn, who then drew his revolver and warned him not to come forward. The parties were at this time about 20 feet distant. Mr. Ehlen also drew his pistol, but as to who fired first there is a conflict of opinion, though it is asserted by some that Mr. Kuhne, finding Mr. Ehlen continued to advance, fired at him, his antagonist returning the fire. The contestants were perfectly cool, it appears, and there was no recklessness in the firing, although a gray horse attached to a vehicle on the street at the time was struck in the knee and badly hurt. Notwithstanding the crowd, none of the curious spectators were struck by the whizzing balls. The physicians inform us that the gentlemen were facing or fronting each other when wounded. Mr. Ehlen is a cotton buyer and Mr. Kuhne represents the house of Arthur G. Claxton & Co. They are both Germans and esteemed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The usual statement of the week's statistics of the coal is thus furnished by the Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal:* "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Feb. 24 was 59,735 tons; against 5,692 tons for the same week of last year—increase 47,043 tons. For the year, 727,966 tons, against 480,182 tons for the corresponding period of last year—increase, 247,784 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was anthracite, 259,590 tons; bituminous, 56,938 tons—total, 316,528 tons; against 48,330 tons anthracite and 44,000 tons bituminous; total, 92,330 tons for the same week of last year; increase of anthracite, 211,260 tons; increase of bituminous, 13,938 tons. Total increase, 224,998 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 2,561,864 tons; bituminous, 404,114 tons; total, 2,965,978 tons; against 2,075,710 tons anthracite, and 390,276 tons bituminous; total, 2,465,986 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 486,154 tons. Increase of bituminous, 13,838 tons. Total increase, 499,992 tons."

ACCIDENT TO THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The Copenhagen correspondent writing on Feb. 13 says: "The King of Sweden, who during the last week has been staying at Christiania to attend the opening of the Norwegian Chambers, paid a visit on Friday last to the Christiania Skating Rink. His Majesty joined the skaters, being an experienced skater, but unfortunately the King's skate stuck in a crack in the ice, and his Majesty was thrown with great violence on his back. The fall being so severe as to cause a copious bleeding. Great consternation naturally seized the other skaters, and the King was speedily raised and carried home to the palace; and it is hoped, as his Majesty was able during the course of the evening to transact business with his Ministers, that the accident will have no serious consequences, and that the King will be able, as proposed, to return to Stockholm on Thursday."

A FASTIDIOUS TRAMP.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "A young man, vigorous enough to pass muster as a soldier, called at a house in Princeton street, East Boston, and asked for something to eat. The lady of the house brought him some newly-baked bread and cheese and coffee, and pointed to a seat in the yard, where he might sit and eat and drink what she had given him. He wished to come in, but being alone she objected, whereupon he threw the food into the cellar and asked if she thought he was a dog to eat in the yard, and went away highly indignant. He could not have been very hungry. Most of the tramps are more anxious to enter the houses at which they call than to obtain food. The ladies understand this, while they remember the murder of Mrs. Bingham."

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Forty-fourth Congress remains in session as we go to press, and is likely to do so to the last hour of its legal existence. There is the usual rush of bills, frequent reports from Conference Committees, and imminent danger of notorious jobs slipping through without the chance of effective opposition. The Postal Route bill seems to carry with it the restoration of that cherished Congressional swindle, the franking privilege; but, on the other hand, the Soldiers' Bounties bill, otherwise a plan for fattening claim agents out of the public Treasury has been indefinitely postponed by a vote of 25 to 31 in the Senate. It is hopeless to attempt to extract from the confused proceedings of an incomplete session any certain indications as to the character of the last day's legislative legacy which the Congress will leave behind it. It is impossible, even, to conjecture whether the appropriation bills still in the hands of Conference Committees will pass at all, and whether an extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress may not be needed to dispose of unfinished business essential to the conduct of the Government.

It was not expected that the expiring Congress would do anything toward facilitating the resumption of specie payments, and nobody will be disappointed at the postponement of the consideration of Senator SHERMAN'S bill till December next. The new Secretary of the Treasury has, however, the power under existing legislation to make some of the necessary preparations for redeeming the pledge to resume in 1879. It is to be hoped that the opportunity of funding surplus greenbacks will be as favorable nine months hence as it is to-day, and it may fairly be expected that public sentiment will be still more decidedly in favor of that most essential of preparations for resumption. The elasticity of national revenue is, meanwhile, showing symptoms of improvement, which will be to some extent helped by the administration of President HAYES. When the appropriation bills have been finally disposed of, we shall see what are the prospects of keeping next year's expenditures within reasonable bounds.

President GRANT would have quitted office with a better grace and more dignity had he abstained from lending himself to the lowest work of partisan politics in this State, and from promulgating certain loose and ill-considered declarations of Southern policy on the eve of making way for his successor. It becomes a retiring President to confine himself as strictly as possible to the purely ministerial functions of his office, to abstain from exercising powers which rightfully belong to the incoming President, and to make no public statement of policy which he cannot possibly carry out, and which can only hamper those who must take the responsibility of having a policy of their own. Gen. GRANT has shown his incapacity to understand these not very subtle distinctions. He has to the last exercised his power to gratify the personal spite of Senator CONKLING against certain Federal appointees in this State, and he has given some perfectly gratuitous assurances about the recognition of the Nicholls Government in Louisiana, which should have no more value than the opinions of a private citizen, but which can, without certain imperative qualifications, only work mischief. We have no doubt that the Southern policy of Mr. HAYES will be liberal without laxity, and conciliatory without cowardice. But it would have had a fairer start had President GRANT shown, during the closing days of his administration, a little of his proverbial taciturnity.

The last honors have been paid to the defunct Presidential pretender by a sorrowing circle of attached friends. One hundred and thirty-seven Democrats in the House have dolefully resolved that he was the legally elected President of the United States, the *Sun*, though not precisely the Heavens, has been "hung with black," and the great army of disappointed office-seekers have celebrated his wake. There now only remains to be read the will of the illustrious deceased. Let us hope that the legacies have been apportioned with that discriminating tact for which he was so justly famous. His political prospects should go to DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who needs them most; SPRINGER should get his talent for silence; PROCTOR KNOTT his slyness; JEREMIAH BLACK his stage whisper; BEEBE his stiffness, and HEWITT, as, on the whole, the most consummate ass of the party, the lion's skin in which he played the successful burlesque *rôle* of Hercules. His impudence will hardly be needed by any of his immediate supporters, though it might be useful to correct the native modesty of his quondam friend and beneficiary, the editor of the *Tribune*, and sustain him in helping President HAYES with the task of selecting his Cabinet.

The European powers which were parties to the Treaty of Paris will furnish Russia with an opportunity for withdrawing without perceptible loss of dignity from her present attitude of hostility to Turkey, and of this opportunity Russia will be likely to avail herself; but the Ottoman Empire, from which the danger of hostile attack seems passing away, is making rapid strides toward administrative anarchy and the last throes of political dissolution. Such is the tenor of to-day's cable telegrams on the Eastern question. Considering the long-established and incurable rottenness of both the social and governmental aspects of Turkey, matters must have come to a very hopeless pass indeed when they have touched a perceptibly lower depth of degradation in the palace and suffering among the people than heretofore. The Eastern question has been shelved, not solved. The putrid emanations of Turkish decay will compel before long a fresh consultation among the European state doctors, though the patient may, by that time, be beyond the reach of even the most heroic kind of surgery.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

At noon to-day the administration of the Government will pass into new hands. The influences which for eight years have controlled it will cease. The controlling authority will be vested in one fresh from his contact with the people—free, so far as we at present perceive, from the corrupting bias of politicians, and animated by motives which are honorable to his character and filled with bright promise for the future. It would be as ungracious as it would be unjust to magnify the qualities of the President now entering upon his lease of power, at the expense of the President who will henceforth be known simply as a private citizen. It was the misfortune of Gen. GRANT that with one step he passed from the command of the Army to the direction of affairs of State. The successful soldier laid down his sword to assume the part of statesman. The transition was sudden, and we cannot reasonably wonder if it was not altogether satisfactory. The habits of thought which worked smoothly in one sphere were unsuited to the other; the leader of a victorious army found himself at the mercy of pretentious politicians, who abused his confidence and made him the scapegoat for their sins. Mr. HAYES' experience has been radically different. The Governorship of Ohio is not a commanding position, measured by its powers. The people of a prosperous State hold that he is happiest who is governed least, and they have begun by curtailing within narrow limits the functions of their Executive. The discipline of the office is nevertheless wholesome. Mr. CHASE, as Governor of Ohio, laid the foundation of his fame; and Mr. HAYES, in the small circle of the same official duties, has proved his possession of qualities which go far toward the making of a useful President.

One qualification Mr. HAYES has which the distinguished soldier who preceded him certainly had not. He is more or less familiar with the arts of politicians. He has learned how widely a man's estimate of his own importance differs from the estimate put upon it by other people; and he understands the necessity of distinguishing between the puffed-up greatness which imagines itself to be more influential than it is, and the genuine greatness which bases its title to influence upon sterling worth. If it were not for this experience on the part of Mr. HAYES, we should contemplate with more apprehension the trials he will surely undergo before another Sunday comes round. What is past is ended. While the title to the Presidential office remained subject to partisan vicissitudes, Mr. HAYES was wisely reticent. The Washington dispatches describe him as reticent still. To a certain point that is a safe feature of character. It is not necessarily a proof of wisdom, but it does indicate the reservation of a right to judge of men and things irrespective of the coloring which may be given to them by others. Infinitely more encouraging is the tone of the brief speech addressed by Mr. HAYES to his neighbors of Columbus when bidding them good-bye. The ring of the true metal of his letter of acceptance was once more audible. There was none of the flash and trickiness of the mere politician in his remarks. There was, on the contrary, distinct evidence of the strong conviction which underlies steadfast duty—of that combination of modesty and moral strength which may be relied upon to endure the strain even of the struggle at Washington. With this solid substratum to rest upon, the discernment born of a limited experience will be eminently serviceable. Mr. HAYES will not take pompous personages at their own valuation. Unless all the signs fail, he will exercise freely his own judgment in balancing the respective qualifications of those who may be urged upon him for conspicuous positions. Of "claims" we say nothing, for Mr. HAYES is not likely to recognize any parade of party services or influence as a reason for conceding a title to interference in the use of patronage. He has been elevated to the Presidency because he is believed to be earnest in his devotion to a higher standard of duty than common partisanship implies; and all we have seen of him confirms the idea that he appreciates the confidence reposed in him and will respond to it worthily.

Mr. HAYES is not likely to forget the importance of first impressions. Within the next forty-eight hours he will either put a rod into the hands of his enemies, or will strengthen immeasurably the faith of his friends. The selection of Cabinet advisers does not absolutely commit him to a specific policy on the leading questions before the country, but it will be generally regarded as indicative of some of the more potent influences that will sway his action in the administration of the Government. If he is bound by any pledge, it is the pledge he made in his letter, and reiterated in his speech the other day, in regard to the reform of the civil service. On that question, if on no other, he is bound to take a decided course. The record of his advisers will be searched with special reference to their standing upon this question, and by the verdict which the facts in their individual cases may warrant, his own purposes will be to a certain extent judged. Of all the questions before him it is, perhaps, that which is most beset with difficulties. He will encounter sinister opposition at every step. He will find Senators and others whose control of local patronage is the essential condition of their power, and whose exercise of it is not restrained by a pretended regard for any other interest than their own. In one form or another, these obstacles will be multiplied indefinitely. Mr. HAYES, therefore, has need of Cabinet advisers as pure-minded and resolute as himself, if one of the chief battles of his administration is to be fought out successfully. The country will hope or fear, as he may decide.

The Southern question must also be met decisively at the outset of Mr. HAYES' career. The views he has enunciated in relation to it are as generous as they are sagacious. Nothing since the almost inspired words of LINCOLN on the field of Gettysburg has more directly appealed to the magnanimity and good feeling of two alienated sections than the utterances of Mr. HAYES, first in acknowledging the fact of his nomination, subsequently in bearing witness to the obligations of his victory. Whether we accept his declaration as the product of an instinctive statesmanship, or as the cool calculation of the shrewd party leader, the practical consequences should be the same. He has some reason to complain, probably, of the attempt of his predecessor to direct the current of events, which should have been left wholly to his guidance; he may be momentarily embarrassed by assurances which settle nothing, and explanations which make matters more muddled than before. His first positive revelation of policy, however, will have reference to this question. The civil service problem will come to the surface gradually; its satisfactory solution will be a work of time. The South, its demands and its interests, may be considered uppermost already. There can be no long postponement of the issues that are involved, or of the changes affecting Federal officials which must be effected if the authority of the Government is to be rendered less objectionable to the Southern whites. It is a momentous question, and one that touches very closely interests now separate, if not antagonistic. The first clue to Mr. HAYES' administration, practically considered, will be afforded by his Southern policy; and the people, who are as ready to praise as to find fault, will scrutinize his list of Cabinet officers as though it were a key to his own cherished purposes.

AN UNBROKEN LINE OF BLUNDERS.

The Democratic Presidential campaign, from its hopeful inception to its hopeless end, has been an unbroken series of mistakes. Politically speaking, a great party has seldom in our history found itself so advantageously posted to effect the dislodgment of its adversaries intrenched in power. Defeated with a Republican platform and two Republican candidates in 1872, the Democratic Party oscillated to the other extreme in 1876. Instead of choosing a representative of the Independent or Liberal Republican element holding the balance of power, for the second place on their ticket, they blindly resolved to present to the non-partisan classes a ticket whose chief claim to support was based on the unadulterated quality of its Democracy. Men of the antecedents of LYMAN TRUMBULL, DAVID A. WELLS, and N. P. BANKS, and their friends, were asked to join the unreconstructed Democratic Party, and swallow Democracy, impure and defiled by commerce with slavery and treason. In a party point of view, the first blunder of 1876 was in asking the people to accept bourbonized Democracy as the best attainable type of reform.

The next blunder was in permitting a candidate without popularity or character to nominate himself for the Presidency, over the heads of men of character and solid merit like THURMAN, BAYARD, and DAVIS. Precisely why delegates to the St. Louis Convention were the only persons, in many communities and States who were convinced of the profitableness and expediency of nominating TILDEN, we shall not linger to inquire. This, and the miraculous development of TILDEN'S strength on the first ballot without any TILDEN sentiment in the country to back it, must remain to confiding souls insoluble mysteries. It is enough that the bad character and disreputable antecedents of the Democratic candidate were a heavier load than any party could bear up under through a long campaign. Another blunder was in supposing that a candidate who could nominate himself could with equal facility elect himself. Mr. TILDEN'S cunning sagacity was thought to be of that superhuman kind that errs not, and is never at fault. The Convention having taken the platform from his pen, the party surrendered the management of the whole campaign into his hands. That ward-statesman-management was a mirthful comedy of errors, and a dazzling spectacular display of brilliant blunders. First, it was decreed that the Greenback candidate must be captured, and the third party be made to play into the hands of the Tilden party. To effect this a son-in-law of PETER COOPER, devoid alike of political experience and political sagacity, was placed at the head of the Democratic National Committee to conduct a great Presidential campaign. To say that the campaign was conducted with rare and exceptional stupidity would be to say what inconsolable Democrats are saying every day. Mr. HEWITT has a singular aptitude for doing the wrong thing at the wrong time in the wrong way. In all his directions and doings in Florida, in South Carolina, in Louisiana, in Oregon, and in the New-York Post Office, his brain seems to have been tampered with, and his dispatches, schemes, letters, but not his eyes, opened.

The next egregious blunder was the establishment of a department of campaign lying, a sort of select School for Scandal in which the political pupils practiced in English composition by writing withering editorials for the Democratic press and demonstrating daily by the algebraic method of unknown quantities the mathematical certainty of TILDEN'S election. The amount of service that these misguided persons rendered the Republican Party was prodigious. They succeeded in spoiling every plan that by chance escaped unspoiled from HEWITT'S committee, and touched nothing without "making a mess of it." Many a Democratic weekly courageously printed these Liberty-street leaders and then died.

The November election over, Mr. TILDEN, his HEWITT, and his nincompoops, actual and honorary, set up the preposterous claim that the House of Representatives had absolute control of the election of a President, not only after a failure to elect by popular vote but before. Finding that even ghost-seeing Republicans were unwilling to concede this to effect a treaty of peace, the happy thought struck the whole party at once to get the decision of the Presidency in the hands of Mr. Justice DAVIS, whom they believed to be a safe arbiter for the Presidential pretender. The Electoral bill was accordingly passed with a unanimity in Democratic ranks that was unaccountable, except on the hypothesis that the bill meant DAVIS and DAVIS only, from the enacting to the final clause. But, alas for human expectations, the rural Democrats in the Legislature of Illinois had not been made acquainted with the true inwardness of their party's action at Washington. With a fatuity that was frightful, they unwittingly kicked over the whole kettle of fish by electing the chosen and annointed President-maker a Democratic Senator of the United States. The hearts of all true Democrats sank within them. Was there ever such legislative stupidity? Still the selection of Justice DAVIS, although morally disqualified, was insisted on, and his appointment announced in the Democratic press. So thoroughly had the plan for his election been perfected, that nothing but his peremptory refusal prevented his going on the Commission.

This chapter of Democratic mishaps and misadventures might be enlarged to a whole book of blunders. Sending smelling committees to the South to collect information about State elections, which cannot be used; insulting or imprisoning Governors and ex-Governors of States to no purpose; striving to disfranchise Electors and throw out the votes of whole colleges in vain; employing thieves' attorneys to teach Congress, the High Commission, and the country public virtue, political morality, and constitutional law—these are bright examples of Democratic blundering which will be remembered only to be ridiculed and shunned.

THE BUILDING MOVEMENT.

Dwellings now being completed in the up-town district, along the line of improvement, promise to realize handsome returns to those who bought land and commenced operations last Summer, during the period of extreme depression. These sagacious operators proceeded upon the general principles of their trade rather than upon the feelings of the hour. In several cases houses have been sold at remunerative prices as soon as finished, and sometimes even before, leaving the successful builders free to renew operations on a larger scale. The success of those who began the movement, combined with the low price of land, labor, and materials, has already, even before the opening of Spring, given a very marked impetus to building operations throughout the region bounded by Sixty-fourth and Eighty-sixth streets, Madison and Second avenues. Several rows of brown-stone houses have been started on Madison-avenue, and between Madison and Fourth, on Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-seventh streets. Others are contemplated in the same neighborhood.

There is a marked change in the character of the houses built in this very choice locality, from those which prevailed during flush times. Fifty and sixty thousand dollar houses are no longer in demand. With the fall in land, labor, and materials, builders are now enabled to establish and sell at a profit small four-story brown-stone houses, 16.8 or 18.9 by 45 or 50 feet deep, lot 100, of solid build, and good finish, for about $20,000, and this, too, in the very desirable locality between Madison and Fourth avenues of which we have spoken.

These houses, when completed, are generally mortgaged to the extent of $10,000 or $13,000, the mortgages being mostly held by savings banks, insurance companies, and trust estates, who seldom call for the money provided the interest is promptly paid. It will thus readily be seen that these new brown-stone houses, well finished and furnished with every modern convenience, are very attractive to the large class of our moderately well-to-do citizens, having from $5,000 to $10,000 cash at their disposal and in search of a permanent home. There has been a noteworthy migration from the old houses below Forty-second to the new ones above Sixtieth street, and this is as marked among those who wish to hire as among those who desire to purchase. The up-town movement is daily increasing. The incentives to this change are a cheaper and better house than can be had below for the same money, proximity to the Park, a great desideratum to all those who have children or pass their Summers in town, and for the man who buys, a probable steady increase in the value of his investment during the next five years. All building operations in this City, whether speculative or otherwise, were abruptly stopped by the crisis of 1873; during 1874 and 1875, building at this centre might almost have been classed among the lost arts. Last Spring witnessed a moderate amount of building, which increased considerably during the Summer and Fall. From the enterprises already started, those contemplated, the negotiations for land now progressing, and the number of builders looking out for cheap lots within the circumscribed limits which mark the line of improvement and the growth of the City, we may safely assume that the present Spring and Summer will witness the renewal of building operations on a larger scale than we have seen since 1870. The speculative builder has built up a new city above Forty-second-street. Comparatively few of the brown-stone dwellings in that region were built by the owners of the land. Now, however, owners of eligibly-located lots are improving them at their own expense for permanent investment, induced by the low price of building. We note, likewise, the appearance in the market of a different class of builders, cautious, prudent men, men of means: they buy lots for cash, pay cash for bricks, lumber, and material, and sell quickly, at a comparatively small profit. This marked activity in building operations has already greatly stimulated certain industries. As it spreads and grows it cannot but have a salutary influence on the general trade of the City.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

Of all borrowers they who pay the most usurious interest are the borrowers of trouble; and the worst of it is that they are obliged to repay the debt in kind again and again without satisfying the claim. The poorest of all commercial, as well as spiritual, transactions is to borrow trouble; for, instead of helping, it invariably hinders the borrower; burdens him with what nobody wants, and what, as he soon discovers, he cannot dispose of at the most liberal discount. Does he learn wisdom by his unhappy experience? Not a particle. The more he borrows and the worse off he is thereby, the stronger his disposition to increase his liabilities of disturbance and perplexity. By a strange anomaly his fondness for discomfort grows by its accumulation, which he sincerely believes to be a measure of protection for his peace. He renders himself unhappy through his dread of unhappiness; he is so afraid of trouble that, not having a sufficiency on hand, he borrows from every available source.

This is a sign of disease, and borrowing trouble, common as it is, denotes mental ailment of some sort—not dangerous, not chronic, not organic, perhaps, but wearing, pernicious, and wasteful. The healthful man—but who of us is entirely healthful?—interprets the future by the past, and has more confidence in his ability to deal with what is to come on account of the practical lessons he has learned. He is not filled with forebodings; if they obtrude themselves, he banishes them by force of will; he refuses to fight shadows while there is so much substance to encounter; he distrusts appearances, and, firmly self-reliant, awaits, with intelligent calmness, reality and results. The trouble-borrower, on the contrary, thinks that what never has been will surely be; that what he does not want to happen will certainly happen, and that fortune takes him into such consideration as not to pass him without dealing a blow. His overwistfulness, his apprehension of the unknown, makes him absurdly egotistic—unhappiness without cause usually springs from morbid egotism—by inducing the belief that general laws vary to work mischief for him.

We all remember the wight who, being far up town, heard that there was a run on a bank in Nassau-street. He immediately dashed off to a crowded street car; jumped on the platform while the car was in motion, at risk of breaking neck or limb, and in due course got to the struggling mass about the door of the discredited institution. Hot, anxious, excited, he forced his way into the throng, and finally toiled up to the paying teller's desk, but only at the sacrifice of sundry buttons and the integrity of his garments, and the complete displacement of his temper. His turn to present checks came at last; but, looking into his pocketbook, which he had not done till that moment, he found he had no check on that bank, or on any other. He angrily worked out of the throng with much profanity, and had his pocket picked of the little money he carried before he got back to the street.

The unhappy wight was a fair specimen of the borrower of trouble. Hearing that a bank was in danger of failing, he leaped to the conclusion that he must have an interest in it, and acted on the fancy without examining into the fact. He probably theorized thus: "I'm always unlucky; I'm bound to be. No bank would break without owing me something. That bank's going to break; therefore, I must have checks on it. Otherwise, it would not be in danger—of course not." That he had very little money gave him no uneasiness. That was a fact, and too familiar to concern him. Like his class, he could manage the actual and the present well enough; it was the possible and remote which appealed to him and excited his fear. He borrowed trouble, and got into it by such borrowing, when he would have escaped it by letting contingencies provide for themselves. So it often is. The man inclined to borrow trouble will be pretty apt to procure it, since it is freely lent by circumstance, and without any kind of security. Nothing is easier to get when one goes in quest of it, and nothing stays longer with, or bears harder on, the diligent seeker. Trouble is active and energetic, and wonderfully appreciative of attention. If you are looking for it, it will meet you half way, and insist on sharing your hospitality a great while after its welcome has been worn out. When you would be too glad to let it go, it won't let you go. It adheres by force of habit; it demands the right to abide permanently because you have yielded repeatedly to the weakness of extending it an invitation.

Borrowing trouble is largely a matter of temperament; but we can modify our temperament if we cannot change it, by exercising our will and our reason against it. To resolve not to indulge in this luxury of woe—and a most expensive luxury it is—may not be very efficacious at first; but to keep resolving will eventually close the avenues to our morbid sensibility, and establish us in sound mental health. Reason is wholly opposed to the habit. While we are certain to secure trouble by entering into even the feeblest negotiations for it, we rarely ever experience the particular kind of trouble we have foreshadowed. Destiny seems to delight in deluding us. She is unwilling that we shall guess her riddles; when we are prepared for one issue, she creates another; when we look for her sting, she melts in a caress. What we anticipate seldom happens; only the unexpected is probable; the trouble we have outlived vanishes in mist.

Prudence, providence, provision, always desirable and serviceable in the affairs of life, scarcely ever have any part in borrowing trouble. Those anticipate, enlighten, prepare, often mitigate or avoid the difficulties or evils to which they are directed; this simply forebodes, darkens, torments, predicts gloomily that which never comes to pass. To borrow trouble is to imagine the worst and to discard reason, to repress cheerfulness and turn a deaf ear to hope. It is not good, nor wise, nor manly; it chills resolution and weakens action; and, worst of all, it wastes the force needed for the actual battle of the world. It makes more than half our anxiety and unhappiness, and generally to no purpose; for what are our sufferings from the ills that have come compared with our sufferings from the ills that might have happened, and didn't?

THE TELEPHONE.

It looks as if we were upon the verge of a revolution in telegraphy; as if very soon it might be possible, by means of the electric wire, for friends to converse freely at the distance of many miles, and even to recognize the tones and peculiarities of each other's voices as distinctly as through a common speaking tube at the distance of a few feet.

The instrument by which this is accomplished is known as the telephone, and in its present form is the invention of Prof. A. GRAHAM BELL, of the Boston University. Our readers have undoubtedly already seen so many accounts of its wonderful performances that it is hardly necessary to say that within the last three months it has been repeatedly exhibited to large and interested audiences, simultaneously assembled in Boston and Salem. Long messages spoken at one end of the line have been heard at the other, and the full harmony of a church tune played in Boston came out, with all its parts audible and clear, in Salem; even whispers could be heard, though the whispered words could not be understood.

The first telephone, invented more than ten years ago by REISS, in Germany, possessed no such capabilities; it could only transmit through a wire the melody—a single part—of a piece of music. REISS' apparatus consisted of two parts, a receiving and a transmitting instrument. The receiving instrument was merely a bar of soft iron about half an inch in diameter and some ten inches long, supported at the ends by posts rising from a sounding-board. This bar is enveloped, but not touched, by a coil of wire; and whenever an intermittent current of electricity passes through the coil, the bar alternately lengthens and shortens a little, and if the intermittence is sufficiently rapid it utters a strange ghost-like sound of corresponding pitch. The transmitter consists of a circular membrane, about two inches in diameter, stretched across the smaller opening of a kind of funnel. Upon the membrane is fastened a little piece of platinum, and whenever the membrane vibrates this strikes against a metallic point, and thus alternately makes and breaks the electric current. The instrument, to perform well even in its limited rôle, required delicate handling and adjustment, and never came to be anything more than a scientific curiosity. It was found that the spark, which is always produced when an electric circuit is alternately closed and broken, so rapidly oxidized the platinum contact pieces as to require continual attention and readjustment.

Prof. BELL dispenses with this making and breaking of the electric circuit, and thus avoids a host of difficulties. Suppose that we have two electro-magnets, like those of ordinary telegraph sounders, connected with each other and with a battery by a wire of any length; while the current passes the soft iron cores of both will be strongly magnetic. If now a piece of iron be made suddenly to approach the poles of one of the magnets, the strength of the current in the coils of the magnet will be increased while the act of approaching continues, falling to its original amount as soon as the motion of the iron ceases. Thus, if the bar of iron, usually called the *armature*, which is suspended in front of the poles of the first magnet, be made to vibrate in any way, the armature of the second magnet will tend to imitate its motion, and that with the mere change of strength of the primitive current, without requiring any break in the continuity of the conducting wire. This is the secret. What is surprising about it, even to scientific men, is that the currents induced by the motion of the little piece of iron which, in Prof. BELL'S instrument, is attached to the membrane of the transmitting instrument, and made to vibrate by the tones of the voice in front of the poles of the electro-magnet, should be sufficiently powerful to produce audible effects at so great a distance.

It must not be understood that Prof. BELL uses in his instrument ordinary telegraph magnets. His practical success is largely due to the employment of a peculiar, compact, and very powerful form of magnet, invented by CAMACHO about two years ago. A still simpler apparatus for the same purpose has been devised by Prof. DOLBEAR, of Tufts College, which entirely dispenses with the use of a battery. Communication has been carried on by means of it, between Somerville and Cambridge, a distance of some three miles; but it would not, probably, work through any such distance of wire as Prof. BELL'S.

It is to be noted, however, that, in the present stage of electrical science, neither of these instruments would operate through wires as long as those of ordinary telegraph lines. If at one end of a long wire the strength of an electric current be made to oscillate, the oscillations of strength at the other end will be much less. Electrical waves are degraded in their passage through a conductor, just as water waves, produced at one end of a long canal, are nearly obliterated before they reach the other. It may not be impossible to obviate this difficulty, but until it is met the telephone will be limited in its operation to distances probably not much exceeding 100 miles by land lines, and not more than 20 or 30 through cables.

IGLESIAS GIVES UP THE CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Advices received here from the northern States of Mexico by the steam-ship Colima last Tuesday, and a telegram from the City of Mexico received on the preceding day announcing the installation of Gen. DIAS as President of Mexico, have induced Iglesias to decide upon returning home. He intends leaving this city to-morrow morning, traveling by way of St. Louis to New-Orleans, where he will, on the 16th inst., take steamer for Vera Cruz; thence he will go direct to the City of Mexico. He has given up the contest for the Presidency.

THE SIGMA PHI SOCIETY.

SCHENECTADY, March 3.—At the semi-Centennial Convention last night of the Sigma Phi Society among those present was Charles T. Cromwell of New-York, the only surviving founder of the fraternity. The convention was largely attended, all the Chapters from this and the different States being represented. After the business meeting at the largest hall in town, which was crowded, the "Sigs" repaired to the ball-room of the Givens Hotel, which was converted into a supper-room, and filled up the night with feasting, speeches, and song.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK

LETTER VI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

And now, in view of some suggestions to follow, it becomes necessary to determine who pay the $30,000,000 of annual taxes in this City. It is the owners of personal property. The generally received opinion is that it is the owners of real estate who pay the bulk of the City's annual tax. But let us look for facts a little below the surface. A owns five dwellings, and deems himself a considerable tax-payer. Analyze this claim. He rents one to B, a physician; the second to C, who is an editor; the third to D, who is a bank officer; the fourth to E, who is a lawyer; the fifth he occupies himself. Now, to the rent charged to B, C, D, and E is added a sum sufficient, at least, to pay the taxes upon the dwellings occupied by them respectively, and this rent, including the taxes, is the product of personal property, that is, the brains of the several tenants: and yet not one of these tenants may appear upon the tax rolls as specifically assessed for personal property, and still by the use of their specifically untaxed and untaxable personal property—brains—they pay all of A's taxes upon the real estate he owns, and give him his living besides.

Or, again, A owns five stores. He rents one to B, who has it filled with imported goods; the second to C, who occupies it with goods on commission; the third to D, who uses it for general merchandise and resides in Brooklyn: the fourth to E, who fills it with goods manufactured in another State, sent to him as an agent to sell; the fifth to F, whose goods are purchased with money borrowed upon United States bonds. Now, none of these stocks of merchandise are taxed, or taxable, specifically, under the law, and yet they all do pay the taxes assessed to A, and furnish him the means of paying taxes upon his property, and his living besides.

Yet again, A owns five tenement-houses, which are rented to laborers, mechanics, porters, seamstresses, people not taxed or taxable, specifically, under the law, and yet who pay by means of their personal property—brains, eyes, hands, muscles—the taxes upon the property they occupy.

Or, if you please, A owns five vacant lots, but the taxes he must pay from personal property—it may be the income from United States bonds, or investments in another State, property not taxed or taxable, specifically, under the law, but which is yet made by an inexorable higher law to pay taxes upon the unimproved and unproductive real estate, and so contribute to the support of the State and City Governments.

Or A may own his dwelling only as real estate, and then again he can by no possibility pay the taxes upon it unless he has either investments in personal property, or follows some pursuit which is made productive by the aid and use of personal property, which will furnish the means to pay the taxes upon that dwelling.

There is one warehouse in this City which pays an annual tax of $30,000 to $40,000. It is used for the storage of goods, nearly—perhaps quite—all of which are not taxed or taxable under the law; yet these very goods pay, in the charges upon them, the whole of this enormous sum of taxation.

Now, it may be that these views are at such variance with commonly received opinions that they will not at once find credence. Nevertheless they are true, and their general acceptance would be productive of good. Nothing would, perhaps, go so far to promote true reform—I do not mean a mere saving of candle ends, but a jealous watchfulness toward all sources of extravagance and corruption—as to invest the entire people with a sense of their dignity and power and responsibility as tax-payers. When the whole population can be made to feel how closely and utterly their interests are bound up in the welfare of the City they inhabit, the outlook for the future of New-York will indeed be hopeful and bright.

To return from this brief digression. It has been estimated that the value of the personal property in this City in various forms is some $2,000,000,000, of which about nine tenths, or more than $1,800,000,000, is not taxable under present laws. (See Tax Commissioner's report for 1875.) Yet it is evident, from the statements made in this letter, that in spite of constitutional and legislative provisions, all the personal property in this City is taxed, although but little of it specifically; and, further, that the personal property really pays all the taxes of the City. Real estate serves as the visible and tangible standard of measure—the foot-rule, if you please—by which the tax is adjusted and proportioned.

Not only does personal property pay the taxes levied as against real estate, but the value of the real estate is fixed and controlled by the value of the personal property upon it. Real estate in New-York is assessed at nearly $900,000,000, while the real estate in Hamilton County is assessed only at about $660,000. Hamilton County is about 40 times as large as New-York, and the soil as good, but the real estate of the smaller county is made valuable by the amount of personal property upon it, while the real estate of the larger county is almost valueless, because of the absence of personal property. Within the City itself the real estate of that ward or district is most valuable which has the largest value of personal property upon it. Thus, the diminutive First Ward is assessed at $51,000,000, the vastly larger Nineteenth at $119,000,000, and the still larger Twenty-fourth at only $9,000,000. Any one at all familiar with the City knows that these variations are due to the distribution of personal property and its owners in the respective wards. If the Twenty-fourth Ward could secure the same proportion of personal property as the First or the Nineteenth, the value of its real estate would increase in like proportion. It is obvious, then, that the end which every owner of real estate in that ward should seek is to bring personal property within its limits. Once there, whether taxed specifically or not, it can no more escape taxation than a ponderable object can escape the operation of the law of gravitation.

It may be of interest to note the fact here that in 1876 the City, with 22 per cent. of the population, taxed 57 per cent. of the personal property specifically assessed in the entire State.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

THE COMFORTS OF NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An unhappy individual, in your issue of yesterday, has a tirade on what he calls the "Discomforts of New-Jersey." He has evidently had some hard usage, if his story could be credited, but, as the lawyers say, he defeats his own case by being too good a witness: for any sensible, reasoning man must know that all he says could not be truth in any section of any State in the Union. It makes no difference whether the location is on Long Island Westchester County, or New-Jersey, if a man's necessities or stupidity cause him to locate his home on a line of railroad 10 or 20 miles from the City, where there are yet no City conveniences, he should not be so unreasonable as to expect city comforts. But there are towns in New-Jersey, not only on lines of railroad, but some almost within rifle-shot of New-York, where all the conveniences of the City can be had, and that, too, at a cost of nearly half that of the City. In that section of New-Jersey known as Hudson County is located Jersey City Heights, which extends from Hudson City on the north to Greenville on the south, a distance of some three or four miles by about one mile in breadth. The whole of this section is interspersed with horse railroads, the cars running every 10 minutes, at an average distance in time of 30 minutes from Jersey City Ferry. And the Newark and New-York Railroad, from its depots on the Heights, lands its passengers at foot of Liberty-street, in New-York, in 17 minutes, 40 times daily. In this suburb there is every city improvement—gas, water, paved streets, and thorough sewerage—nearly all of which has been accomplished during the last 15 years. In that time the original owners—the Bergen Dutch—have nearly all been displaced by a very different class, mainly merchants and other business men from New-York, who have been shrewd enough to locate within the sound of the bells of St. Paul's and Trinity, where as yet they enjoy the comforts of a home of city and country combined, at half the city's cost of rent, or one-fifth of the city's cost of purchase. No better evidence can be had of such locations than their rapid increase in value. Twenty years ago these lands were bought from the farmers in the rough for an average of $1,000 per acre; now the average value of these lands, even in the present depression, is $1,000 per city lot, or an advance of 12 times the value in 20 years. Few districts in any section have advanced more rapidly than this, and the wonder is not that it should have been so, but rather that New-York should have overlooked so long a suburb in all respects superior to Brooklyn Heights, for it is not only equally accessible, but the range of hills are larger and more commanding. R. E.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

PEACE INSTEAD OF WAR PROBABLE.

TURKEY AND HER PROVINCES—DEPUTIES TO THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT—RUSSIA TO BE LET DOWN EASY—THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, March 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* announces that the Czar has issued an ukase ordering the formation of four new artillery parks in Poland. The order has been renewed forbidding landowners in Poland from receiving more than five guests at the same time.

The *Times* dispatch from Pera says it seems the Cretans will be compelled to elect Deputies to the Ottoman Parliament notwithstanding their refusal. Postal and telegraphic communication with Crete is intercepted. Persons are not allowed to quit the island. The deputies elected to lay their grievances before the Porte are prevented from leaving. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Porte contemplates addressing the powers on pending questions. It will probably promise to realize Midhat Pasha's reform programme within two years, providing the present excitement be allayed by the withdrawal of Russian troops and cessation of revolutionary intrigues. Heavy snow-storms in Bessarabia render a Russian advance impossible even if desired.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Constantinople says the elections for the Ottoman Parliament caused no excitement there. Five Turks, four Christians, and one Jew, were elected in the city. The Chamber meets on March 13.

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The replies of the powers to the Russian circular will be presented next week. The powers have agreed to acknowledge the meritorious zeal of Russia on behalf of the Christians in Turkey. The replies will be carefully worded to make Russia's retreat from her threatening position easy. It is understood the powers will also propose that the Porte be granted a term for the execution of reforms. It is believed here that Russia will accept the suggestions of the powers, though probably endeavoring to fasten on them some responsibility for the future, and will speedily demobilize her army."

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Grand Vizier to-day received a telegram from Prince Milan ratifying the conditions of peace. Diplomatic relations between Servia and the Porte are thus restored. The Montenegrin delegates have visited the Grand Vizier and the Foreign Minister. Negotiations commence to-day. A conciliatory disposition appears to prevail on both sides. It is stated that after the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, a Turkish official of high rank will be dispatched on an extraordinary mission to the foreign Cabinets. Orders have been issued to the Turks to evacuate Servian territory in 12 days.

A dispatch from Constantinople says to-day's conferences between the Montenegrin delegates and the Turkish Foreign Minister were only preliminary. Virtual negotiations begin on Monday.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is difficult yet to foretell the result of the negotiations between Montenegro and the Porte, but the first conversations show that both parties are desirous of peace. The Greek journals are dissatisfied because of the five non-Mussulmon Deputies elected at Constantinople for the Ottoman Parliament, only one is Greek; whereas three are Armenians, and one a Jew. The *Phare du Bosphore* advises the solitary Greek Deputy to resign."

TURKEY IN A BAD CONDITION.

ONLY DISARMAMENT CAN AVERT HER RUIN—ELEMENTARY REFORMS MOST NEEDED—BANEFUL INFLUENCE OF A BROTHER-IN-LAW—THE PROSPECTS OF WAR ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, March 3.—All accounts received here from Constantinople, whether from sources friendly or unfriendly to the Turks, represent the condition of the Empire as very desperate. A correspondent, who may be said to be thoroughly pro-Turkish, writes under under date of Feb. 23, as follows: "Only disarmament can avert Turkey's ruin. At the Palace things have got into the old groove. The Constitution is ahead of the wants and the comprehension of the people. The reforms the country requires are elementary, lying best in the scope of action of a well-disposed autocracy. Midhat Pasha used the Constitution ably enough to foil the conference, but in applying it practically his judgment took him all adrift. The result is that the old influences that perverted the life of Abdul Aziz and brought him to destruction are now busy about those of his nephew. Mahmoud Neddin Pasha has permission to return to Constantinople, and Abraham Pasha, once the agent of the Khédive and the creature of Gen. Ignatieff, is also invited back to the capital.

Another correspondent, whose bias is against the Turks, writes under date of Feb. 26, that the baneful influence of Mahmoud Damad, the Sultan's brother-in-law, is paramount at court. We have gone back to the days of Sultan Abdul Aziz, and are witnessing the reconstruction of that edifice of strict absolutism which the Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Neddim Pasha, reared, and which men hoped the resolution of last May had forever overthrown. The name of that Mahmoud Neddin Pasha, sunk in oblivion for several months, comes now once more afloat. He, it is said, lately telegraphed Edhem Pasha congratulating him on his accession to the Grand Vizierate, and rejoicing at Midhat Pasha's downfall and banishment, expressing at the same time a wish to return to Constantinople. It would be rash to predict that the former Grand Vizier of the uncle would at no distant time become the nephew's Grand Vizier, but his return, if allowed, might be taken as a fair exponent of the policy which the Sultan, or the Sultan's brother-in-law, is bent on inaugurating—a policy professing to concentrate all the power in the hands of the sovereign, to be by him deputed to the Prime Minister who may best know how to palm off his own suggestions of the sovereign's inspirations. Such men and such views preside over the destinies of the Ottoman Empire on the eve of that constitutional experiment which was to usher in an era of freedom and civilization. But those who are hoping to turn the Constitution into an instrument of blinder and more irresponsible despotism than even Turkey has ever known cannot flatter themselves that their reactionary work may suffer no disturbance from foreign hostilities or domestic plots and outbreaks. With the prospect of war on the Danube or in the Caucasus, and of political or perhaps dynastic revolution in the capital, men whose knowledge of, or interest in the country, does not extend beyond the precincts of the palace, may soon find themselves with more business on their hands than they will be able to dispose of. Even the patience of the fatalist Turk and his long-suffering Christian fellow-subject, may not be proof against distress and hunger, which threaten them as the immediate consequences of their ruler's improvidence and infatuation. Already the scarcity of provisions in several Armenian villages near Izmir has assumed the proportions of a veritable famine. The inhabitants of 12 of these villages, numbering 15,000, are enduring the greatest privations, and a few have actually died of starvation. What will be two or three months hence if of the men who should have tilled the fields in Autumn, or who should reap such harvest as may be ready for the sickle at Midsummer, one-half, and they the most robust and active, are wasting their lives in the deep snows of the Balkan gorges or among the dreary flats of the swampy Dobrudscha. The wasting dissipations and debaucheries of the unfortunate Sultan, as well as his fits of brooding melancholy and vague terrors, know no limits and no intermission. His Ministers are hardly ever allowed to see him. Stagnation of affairs and disorder in administration never were more hopeless. Despotism was never concentrated in more helpless and incapable hands. People who have many years' experience of the affairs of this country aver that its condition never was so utterly deplorable. Circumstances never were so desperate as they are at the present moment, or as they will be in the immediate future.

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

THE GARRISONS OF SHUMLA AND OF SILISTRIA—THE FORTIFIED WORKS LEAVE MUCH TO BE DESIRED.

LONDON, March 3.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Shumla says the garrison of Shumla consists of only 14 battalions of infantry, six squadron of horse, and four field batteries. It is said that all the chief positions in the Balkans are occupied by troops which, amounting to 40,000, are intended in the event of war to be concentrated here. The Balkan passes are occupied by infantry and mountain artillery. The arms are good, consisting chiefly of heavy breech-loaders. The health of the troops is more unfavorable. The medical arrangements are bad. The commander of the Army of the Danube, Achmet Eyoub Pasha, whose incapacity was sufficiently established in the last war, is little trusted, either by the Generals under him or the troops. It is believed in military circles that there will be war, although it is not desired.

A dispatch to the same paper from Giurgevo, states that of all the Turkish fortresses the greatest importance is attached to Silistria, as far, at least, as the strength of the garrison is concerned, which consists of 24 battalion of infantry, 24 field guns, two squadrons of horse—in all 20,000 men. The Turks believe Silistria will play a prominent part in the event of war. Still, the fortified works leave much to be desired, as they neither conform to the rules of modern construction, nor are they suited to the nature of the surrounding country, but the armament is very good. Comprehensive measures are being taken for provisioning the place. The commander, Mazohir Achmet Pasha, is said to possess little genius, but much energy.

THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING TO BE HELD ON MONDAY—THE QUESTION OF THE ATTEMPTED FUSION STILL OPEN.

LONDON, March 3.—An adjourned meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company will be held on Monday next. The decision yesterday of the Master of the Rolls did not contain an opinion or dictum, or any other point than regarding the counting of the rejected votes. The Master said he would express no opinion as to the probable effect of the resolution and amendment. He would merely decide that the amendment was lost and the resolution carried, and restrain the defendants from doing anything contrary to, or in any manner inconsistent with, the instructions to the Directors contained in the resolution until some other resolution should be come to. This leaves the question of the legality of the attempted fusion still open.

The *Daily News*, in its financial article, says amalgamation cannot be carried out until the Direct United States Cable Company goes into liquidation, and the consent of three-fourths of the stockholders is necessary to liquidate.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—A GOOD DEMAND FOR ACCOMMODATION — A STEADY TONE IN MINCING LANE MARKETS.

LONDON, March 3.—On the Stock Exchange during the past week the general tone has been better. The value of money has improved, heavy payments in connection with railway dividends and fortnightly and consol settlements, creating a good demand for accommodation. Rates for three months' bills have advanced within ¼@⅜ of the official minimum of the Bank of England, where business was brisker the last few days. The usual requirements were experienced in anticipation of the third of the month; paper falling due on Sunday having to be met to-day, consequently the floating supply of capital on offer has diminished, and short loans on consols are not as a rule obtainable under about 1⅜ percentage. Canadian stocks attracted scarcely any business, and prices are unchanged. Fluctuations in foreigns are in no case wide. Hungarian, French, Italian, Mexican, Russian, Spanish, and two or three Turkish are better. South Americans have declined. American governments are better. American railways are flat. Telegraphs have advanced; Anglo 2½@4, and Direct 3.

LONDON, March 3.—The tone of the Mincing Lane markets has been steadier for the past two days, but the expectations of peace have not had a decided effect. A further decline in plantation Ceylon coffee at the beginning of the week caused buyers to operate freely, and prices improved, closing in some instances above last Friday's. There was a good demand, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals. Other coffees are not materially altered. New Burmah rice, for Spring shipment, is not offered at the recent prices. The market is quiet. Sugar is more active, and 6d.@1s. dearer, with partial speculation in low brown descriptions. Refined is also in better demand. Sugar has been sold in Trinidad for the American market. Tea is quiet. A large supply was again brought to public sale. Common or fair grades of Congou sold as low or easier rates. Indian teas do not altogether support the previous value. At the quarterly sales of cinnamon on Monday, the supply chiefly sold at 1d. to 3d. per pound lower.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg contradicts a rumor current to-day on the Vienna Bourse, of an attempt to assassinate the Czarewitch.

LEIPZIC, March 3.—Count Von Arnim's case was before the Disciplinary Court to-day. The judgment already passed, dismissing him from public service, was confirmed.

LONDON, March 3.—Sir Hardinge S. Giffard, Solicitor General, (Conservative,) has been elected to Parliament for Launceston.

VERSAILLES, March 3.—M. Simon, President of the Council, speaking before the Chamber of Deputies' committee upon the Government's request for authorization to prosecute M. De Cassagnac, editor of the *Pays*, said Cassagnac would be charged with inciting insurrection and civil war. M. Simon added that he would everywhere rigorously prosecute Bonapartism.

RAILROAD RECEIVER APPOINTED.

DECISION OF THE COURT IN THE CASE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

SPRINGFIELD, March 3.—In the matter of the proceedings to oust the Receivers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Judge Drummond announced the opinion in court, at 2 o'clock, in behalf of Judges Gresham and Treat and himself, to the effect that, in their opinion, while they granted leave to the Trustee to withdraw his answer and file a demurrer, they were of the opinion that the bondholders might file a bill to preserve the property from waste, and therefore they were not inclined to sustain a demurrer, to do more than to allow it to be filed for future consideration, and the complainants asked leave to amend their bill, which was allowed. The main purpose of the hearing was to determine who should be Receiver; for the court, at Chicago, when the original appointment was made, had reserved to any parties interested who might desire it the right to apply for the removal of the Receiver. The court, therefore, was bound to consider this application, not in the nature of an application for the removal so much as in the nature of an application for an original appointment, and considering it in that light the court was of the opinion that but one Receiver was required. Without reflection on the character or ability of Mr. Torrance, who had been shown in a favorable light by the testimony, it was considered desirable by the court to appoint John King, Jr., sole Receiver of the property; it was believed that his experience as a railroad manager, as vouched for by all parties in the case, would render him the fittest person for the trust. His appointment was solicited by all the bondholders, representing in amount two-thirds of all the issue, and by more than one-half of the stock. The objection that he is connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the M. and C. Railroad, is not deemed by the court of sufficient weight to prevent his appointment, inasmuch as close connection with those companies seems desirable in the interest of the Ohio and Mississippi road, and his action will be under the close supervision of the court, and no unjust discrimination in favor of those companies can be attempted.

Mr. King was, therefore, appointed upon giving a new bond for the sum of $200,000. Thirty days were given to Messrs. King and Torrance, Receivers, to settle the accounts.

HEAVY BUSINESS FAILURE.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The failure of the bank of Boake & Hunt, in Lebanon, Ohio, is said to be very disastrous. The liabilities are estimated at $300,000.

PROF. YOUNG ACCEPTS A NEW POSITION.

HANOVER, N. H., March 3.—It is announced that Prof. Young, of Dartmouth, has concluded to accept the professorship tendered him by the Trustees of Princeton College.

THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES—A BOARD OF REFEREES TO BE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE GUILD AFFAIRS AND MANAGEMENT—THE OFFICERS WILLING THAT THE STATE BOARD SHALL EXAMINE THE CHARITY, BUT UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild was held last evening at the headquarters of the Guild, in Union-square, for the purpose of taking further action toward securing an investigation of the charges made against the management of the institution and its Master, Rev. Alvah Wiswall. The meeting was called to order by Mr. William A. Wiley, and the minutes of the previous meeting read by Mr. William A. Guion, Jr. Mr. Baker, one of the gentlemen appointed at the last meeting on the Board of Referees to investigate the charges, begged that the board would accept his resignation, as absence from the City would prevent him from serving. Mr. F. B. Thurber, another of the Referees, also declined to serve for similar reasons, stating at the same time that, in his opinion, it would be better for the Guild, its Master, and all concerned, if the State Board of Charities were allowed to proceed with the examination of its affairs, whether that board had a legal right to do so or not. Such a course would be more satisfactory to the outside public, who would not be satisfied with an investigation by the Board of Trustees of the Guild, no matter how full and thorough that investigation might be. When Mr. Thurber had concluded, Mr. Dupignac arose and said that it was evident that both the preceding gentlemen misunderstood the situation of affairs in which Guild was placed, or they would not have offered their resignations. He then narrated the manner in which the newspaper article that had created the present discussion had been published. In that article he claimed there was no charge made against the management of the Guild, its substance being simply allegations against the character of Mr. Wiswall. His view of the case was that the Guild could go forth to any investigation before any body relative to its business management, but in reference to these charges against its Master, their investigation should be conducted inside among themselves. Nothing, he was convinced, could be gained by going before the State Board of Charities. The Board of Referees appointed at the last meeting was the proper authority to conduct the investigation.

Mr. Quintard did not agree with Mr. Dupignac, and thought that the Guild should go before the State Board of Charities and allow its business management to be examined by that body. He did not think that it was competent, however, for their own board or any other body to investigate the charges against the Master or any other gentleman connected with the Guild.

Mr. Fielding, the next speaker, felt that, being a Trustee, he was involved in the matter now before the board, and, therefore, wanted to see it thoroughly examined, in order that it might be determined once and forever whether the Guild was a charity that should be allowed to continue its work, and so that, if it were proved a worthy one, it should stand; but if unworthy, it should fall. The Board of Investigation, he thought, should, however, be composed of influential citizens not connected with the Guild. Mr. Baker stated that he was of Mr. Fielding's opinion in regard to the constitution of the Board of Referees, and suggested that one referee should be appointed by the Mayor of the City, one by the State Board of Charities, and that two should be appointed by the Guild, these to select among themselves a fifth. He was convinced that the public would be thoroughly satisfied with a board so constituted, and feel confidence in any investigation it might make.

At this point the Chairman announced that he had selected as counsel to represent the Guild in the examination to be made before the Board of Referees, Messrs. J. D. Townsend, F. J. Dupignac, and William Bloomfield. The selection having been confirmed, Mr. Townsend arose and argued against the Board of Trustees of the Guild appearing before the State Board of Charities, as it would not allow the Guild the right to call witnesses on its own behalf, or to cross-examine those that might appear against it. The Guild, he maintained, should conduct its own investigation, and make it minute and thorough. After some further discussion the resignation of Chief Justice Daly and Messrs. Guion, Thurber, and Baker from the Board of Referees was accepted, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Haligarten, Weed, and Fielding, appointed to draft resolutions authorizing the appointment of another Board of Referees. After some delay the committee reported the following for adoption:

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild are desirous of securing a thorough investigation of the affairs of its management, therefore

Resolved, That St. John's Guild be investigated by a Board of Referees to be constituted as follows: one member to be appointed by the Mayor of the City, one member by the Board of Charities, and two members by the Board of Trustees, who shall be other than Trustees, a fifth member to be selected by these four; any vacancies occurring on the board to be filled by the remaining members; and that the result of the investigation be reported to the board of Trustees as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the expenses incidental to the investigation be defrayed by voluntary subscription, and that they shall not exceed $500.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting transmit to the Mayor and the State Board of Charities these resolutions and request their action thereon.

The resolutions having been adopted, Mr. Townsend rose, and after stating that he was Mr. Wiswall's counsel in the suit out of which grew the allegations contained in the newspaper article published on Feb. 23 last, endeavored to persuade the Trustees to express it as their opinion that the Guild had no interest in the private affairs of Mr. G. M. Wiswall, excepting in so far as they might be brought out in the investigation of the business management of the guild. On Mr. Fisher expressing the hope that the speaker would not press the subject, Mr. Townsend withdrew the suggestion, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Trustees of St. John's Guild direct all officers of St. John's Guild to appear before the State Board of Charities, or a committee thereof, whenever their attendance shall be desired by the board, for the purpose of testifying in regard to the affairs of St. John's Guild, provided the said Board of Charities will consent that St. John's Guild be represented by counsel, with the right of cross-examining witnesses, and that St. John's Guild may have a right to call witnesses.

A resolution was also adopted, expressing the desire of the guild that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt should be present at the examination before the board, provided the latter body agreed to allow the guild the privilege above mentioned. After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 4—1 A. M.—For New-England, rising or stationary barometer, south-east to south-west winds, stationary temperatures, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rain or snow.

For the Middle States, falling followed by rising barometer, warmer south-west veering to colder north-west winds, cloudy weather, and in the northern portions light rain or snow, but in the southern portion partly cloudy weather.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—1 A. M.—The weather for Washington for Monday, March 5, (Inauguration Day,) will be fair.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour was in Chicago on Thursday and was interviewed by the *Tribune*. "I have no opinion on the political situation at this time," he said, "to the public. I have hardly kept posted within the past three days. It is naturally supposed that having spent so much of my time in public life I am interested in the politics of the country. I am interested. But the worst class of men we have in politics are those who do not claim to be politicians. Politicians, as a rule, are not bad men. It is the man who does not claim to be a politician, and who is in politics, that generally does the mischief. Our system of Government is peculiar, and political parties are necessary. The world looks upon us as a combative race. But we talk in our own exaggerated way from the stump and through the press, but mean no harm. In parties men learn the characters of their opponents and friends, and see their faults, though they may not be willing to confess them as regards their own partisans. They learn to be liberal in parties. We talk of our political opponents in a Pickwickian sense. Why, when I was Governor I was never treated more chivalrously than by the Legislature opposed to me. They differed with me, but the difference was an open one, and we knew it. They thought nothing of abusing me in exaggerated speeches, calling me traitor, &c., and coming to me right after and asking what they could do for me. There was no ill-feeling, but it is our system of doing things."

"Governor," said the reporter, "what do you think of the present contest?"

"I think Mr. Hayes will be inaugurated."

"How do you think Mr. Tilden feels?"

"I think he wishes it was over. That is the way I have felt."

"You took matters philosophically."

"Yes. I got over my defeat in about two weeks. A man loses the ardor of intensity as he grows older. I was more interested when I was running for the Assembly than when I ran for President. When I was defeated I knew it meant rest, and it took me at least two years to get over an election to office."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The promised series of representations of Wagner's operas at the Academy of Music is to commence on Monday evening week, when "Dner Fliegende Holländer," will be performed. "Tannhäuser" will probably be brought out next; then "Lohengrin" is to be given, and, to worthily close the "Festival," it is intended to make known "Die Walküre," the first work of the Bayreuth trilogy. Mr. J. C. Fryer, the sole projector and manager of the enterprise, has spared neither pains nor expense to render it as satisfactory in an artistic as it is hoped it will be in a material sense. He has secured the services of Mr. Adolph Neuendorff, the musician under whose management and baton "Lohengrin" was first sung in this country, and who is to direct the approaching representations. He has engaged an orchestra of 60 instrumentalists, whose enumeration includes every well-known performer in the City. He has brought together a chorus which, from present indications, will outnumber and excel in freshness of tone and precision of execution any force of the kind previously mustered. New costumes have been gotten for the personages in all the operas, and the scenery in "Die Walküre" is now being painted from photographs taken at Bayreuth last Summer. When it is borne in mind how largely the impressiveness of Herr Wagner's achievements depends upon the band, the chorus, and the stage attire of the works, it will not be thought remarkable that attention has been called to Mr. Fryer's solicitude on behalf of these departments of his venture. In respect to soloists, he has arranged for the co-operation of the best singers within reach. In Mme. Eugene Pappenheim as *Elsa*, a *Senta* and a *Brünnhilde* of uncommon lyric and dramatic excellence has been found. Three tenors of the requisite robustness can be counted upon, in the persons of Messrs. Bischoff, Fritsch, and Werrenrath. Mme. Canissa, a thorough artist, Mme. Lissner, Mme. Clara Perl, and Miss Emma Cranch are to sing, and the list of baritones and bassos embraces the names of Messrs. Prensser, Blum, Sullivan, and Formes. Numerous and careful rehearsals will precede the performances, and, from the material gathered, and the skill and patience with which it is being handled, capital results may be awaited upon. During the progress of the representations, we observe, several of the details of the Bayreuth *solennité* are to be reproduced. While "Die Walküre" is sung, the Academy is to be kept in total darkness, so that attention must be concentrated upon the stage. A fanfare of trumpets sounded in front of the house just previous to the beginning of each act will summon straggling dilettanti to their seats. Incidents of this sort may not be considered as of great importance, but they certainly heightened the effectiveness of the festival at Bayreuth. With a view to enlightening the intending spectators as to his complete plans, Mr. Fryer, we may here mention, has issued, for gratuitous distribution, an explanatory pamphlet. The manifesto is handsomely printed, and contains copious information as to the performances; it can be obtained at the box-offices established for the sale of seats. Season tickets, entitling the holder to one reserved seat for the six representations, can be bought at the low rate of $12, on and after to-morrow morning.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Max Strakosch is to return to this City on Monday night.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe is expected in town on Tuesday.

Mr. John N. Pattison recently played in the presence of the Russian Grand Dukes.

Mr. Heller's "third programme" is to be interpreted throughout this week at the Wonder Theatre.

An exhibition of Capt. Wraa's life-saving apparatus will take place at Gilmore's Garden to-morrow evening.

The final performances of "Around the World in Eighty Days" can now be witnessed at Niblo's Theatre.

The New-York Mozart Club will give their fourth subscription concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening next.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raymond, and Mr. E. H. Sothern, witnessed the afternoon performance of "Our Boarding House," yesterday.

Mr. Bob Hart appears with the San Francisco Minstrels this week. "Our Hash House" is still a potent attraction of the nightly programme.

"The Danicheffs" is announced for nightly repetition at the Union-Square Theatre. The drama is fast nearing its fiftieth performance.

Prof. Starr's electro-microscope, magnifying marine animals to 10,000 times their natural size, is among the wonders of the New-York Aquarium.

The Lyceum Theatre will be reopened on Monday week by the Oates English Opera Bouffe Troupe, now under the management of Mr. Samuel Colville.

Mr. and Miss Watkins will appear at the New Broadway Theatre, on to-morrow and subsequent evenings, in "Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flags."

A juvenile opera troupe will perform "Crispino e la Comare"—or rather an English version of Ricci's opera—at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow evening, and throughout the week.

The last representations of "Fifth Avenue" occur at Booth's Theatre, this week. Friday evening next is set apart for the benefit of Messrs. Knight and Wild. On March 12 "A Trip to the Moon" is to be produced.

Nightly performances of "The Two Orphans," and two afternoon representations of the same drama, will occur at the Grand Opera-house this week. A concert by Slavin's "Georgia Cabin Singers" is announced there for to-night.

The last week but two of Mlle. Aimée's sojourn at the Eagle Theatre commences to-morrow. "Girofle-Girofla," "La Grande Duchesse," "La Périchole," "Les Dragons de Villars," and "La Vie Parisienne" will occupy the boards in turn.

"Our Boarding House" still attracts to the Park Theatre audiences that test, nightly, the capacity of every part of the house. The priceless boon of an evening of uproarious merriment could scarcely, in this gloomy period, have less wide and steady appreciation.

Another performance of "La Figlia del Reggimento" was given at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon. Miss Abbott has now sung six times in this City, and always to large and appreciative audiences. To-morrow she departs upon a brief provincial tour, at the close of which, it is hoped that she will reappear in New-York.

Mr. Ole Bull and Mme. Essipoff gave another concert at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon, in presence of an overflowing audience. They will appear together once more at Booth's Theatre, to-night, Mr. Tom Karl, Signor Tagliapietra, and Mlle. Martinez, being also concerned in the performance.

Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert this season takes place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. The programme for the concert, and also for the preliminary rehearsal, occurring on Thursday afternoon, is to include Haydn's symphony in D, Raff's "Im Walde" symphony, the overture to "Fidelio" No. 4, and a vocal solo by Miss Thursby.

"Wild Oats" and "The Rivals" will occupy the boards at Wallack's Theatre until Saturday evening of this week, when a new play, in which Mr. Charles Mathews delighted London for many months, will be brought out. The new work is called "My Awful Dad," and is suggested, as to its story, by Dumas' "Père Prodigue." Mr. Wallack will fill Mr. Mathews' rôle.

Announcement is made that Mr. Maurice Strakosch has secured the right to use Prof. Elisha Gray's marvelous invention known as the telephone in public entertainments throughout Europe and America. Mr. Strakosch will soon give some concerts in New-York, in which it is promised that melodies performed in Philadelphia will be distinctly heard by local audiences.

The last representations of "Lemons" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre are announced Friday, that merry piece will have its final performance. On Saturday afternoon, "Hamlet," with Mr. Coghlan as *Hamlet* and Miss Davenport as *Ophelia*, will be acted at the same house, and on Saturday evening the tragedy is to be repeated, the representation being given for the benefit of Mr. Coghlan. Mr. Daly's newest "scenic sensation," which is to bear the singularly timely title "Blue Glass," will be in readiness on to-morrow week.

The last of a series of entertainments, under the auspices of the New-England Society of Orange, N. J., will be given next Thursday evening, in the lecture room of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, when Dr. William Mason will illustrate, by a pianoforte recital, the works of celebrated composers from Handel and Bach to modern times. The programme will include Beethoven's Grand Sonate in E flat Op. 1; Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words," Nos. 4 & 6; several of Chopin's compositions and Franz Liszt's Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12, in C sharp, minor.

THE TRENTON ORDERED TO SEA.

HER DESTINATION THE MEDITERRANEAN AS THE FLAG-SHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN—DESCRIPTION OF THE FRIGATE AND LIST OF HER OFFICERS.

The newly-built frigate Trenton, which had been in sailing condition for several days previous, was peremptorily ordered to sea yesterday afternoon. She will proceed to the Mediterranean station, where she will be used as the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Worden, of Monitor fame. The Trenton is to steam directly to Gibraltar, at which port Admiral Worden is expected to board her. She is expected to make a very good run between here and Gibraltar, as the dock trials recently had show that her engines are first class and in perfect working order. No extraordinary effort at speed will be made, however. The frigate looks fine, and as an old naval officer said yesterday afternoon, "looks a thorough man-of-war." Her lines are graceful, and, despite the solid character of her construction, she has not the slightest appearance of heaviness. The Trenton is what is known as a frigate of the second class. Her length is 253 feet, and her width 48 feet on the water-line. Her maximum displacement is 3,700 tons. She is ship-rigged, and has an armament of 11 guns—eight on the gun-deck, two forward, and one on her scar-deck, aft. These pieces are all 8-inch rifles, which have been altered from 11-inch smooth-bores by the process recently adopted of inserting coiled-iron rifling and securing it at the muzzle of the gun with a strong collar. Cannon of this character were recently severely tested at Sandy Hook, and approved by some of the best artillery officers of the Army. The engines of the Trenton are of 3,000 horse power, and were built after designs made by the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Engineering. They are compound engines, of the three-cylinder back-acting type; The central engine is of the high-pressure class; the others are low-pressure. There are eight boilers, each 20 feet 3 inches long by 13 feet 6 inches in diameter. There are 24 furnaces, with 464 square feet of grate surface. They are placed forward of the engine-room, four on each side of the ship, with the fire-room between them. Besides the motive engines of the ship there is several steam machinery provided for hoisting anchor and various other purposes. The cost of the machinery of the Trenton is reported to have been $625,000. The propeller of the frigate is made of composite, is 19 feet 6 inches inches in diameter, and has a surface of about 100 square feet. Its pitch is from 25 to 28 feet. The Trenton carries 400 tons of coal, and it is calculated can make 13 knots per hour, consuming fuel at the rate of 50 tons per day. At a very much reduced expenditure of coal she can make, it is believed, a steady run of 10 knots per hour. The Trenton can be used as a ram and made to do very destructive work. Her offensive prow, or ram, is a remarkably heavy structure of firmly bolted timbers, sheathed with an immense brass casting. It has previously been described in THE TIMES. Following is the list of the Trenton's officers:

Captain—John Lee Davis.
Lieutenant Commander—Nicoll Ludlow.
Lieutenants—A. A. Vail, J. Hazlett, C. A. Stone, J. H. Rodgers, E. D. Taussig.
Chief Engineer—A. Fythian.
Paymaster—J. Foster.
Captain of Marines—McLane Tilton.
Assistant Surgeons—J. W. Ross, and W. R. Du Bose.
Assistant Engineers—George W. Baird, Herschel Main, H. T. Cleaver, and J. A. Henderson.
Lieutenant of Marines—G. C. Reid.

The crew of the frigate numbers 400 men all told.

AN INSANE LADY FOUND WANDERING.

Patrolman Tyler, of the Broadway Squad, brought to Bellevue Hospital last evening an unknown lady whom he found on Broadway slightly insane. She appeared to be about 45 years of age, and was well dressed in black and wore eye-glasses. The officer stated that the lady accosted him while he was at his post, and asked him to take her to a drug store. He did as requested, and she then asked him to take her to several other places. Judging from her actions that she was slightly demented, the officer asked for her name and address with the view of taking her to her residence, but she refused to give the desired information, and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The Warden failed to obtain her name or residence, and there was nothing in her possession to indicate where she lived. There was found in her possession a book containing a memoranda of legal fees. Soon after admission to the hospital she became violent, and it was found necessary to confine her in a padded cell.

MARINE DISASTER.

PROVIDENCE, March 3.—The steamer Newport, of the New-York and Fall River Line, burst her main steam pipe at 5 o'clock this morning when off Point Judith. No one was hurt. The steamer was towed back to Newport by the steamer Old Colony, where she will be repaired, and will probably leave to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The steam-ship Agnes, hence, for New-York, returned to port this morning, after being ashore Thursday night on Cold Spring Bar, N. J. She will discharge her cargo, and has gone to Cramp's Dock for examination.

LONDON, March 3.—The American brig B. F. Nash, before reported strranded at Fishguard, has got off, badly damaged.

FIFTEEN YEARS AT HARD LABOR.

AUBURN, March 3.—Frank M. Baker, of Rochester, who was convicted on three separate indictments for bigamy, was sentenced in the Court of Sessions this morning by Judge Hughit: to 15 years' imprisonment at hard labor in Auburn State Prison, five years on each indictment. The prisoner received the sentence with little emotion, and asserted his innocence to the last.

PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railways yesterday awarded the contract for the construction of the Tennessee River bridge to a Philadelphia party. The bridge will be of iron, Whipple truss, 1,804 feet in length. There were seven competitors.

CHARLIE ROSS AGAIN.

MONTREAL, March 3.—The Police authorities of Philadelphia have been communicated with by detectives here, who are of the opinion that the long-lost Charlie Ross lives with a woman at St. Jean Baptiste, a village near Montreal.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

REDUCTION IN RATES

As a matter of interest to the public, the following reductions in telegraph rates, as made by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company during the past year, are given:

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY—COMPARISON OF RATES.

Between New-York City and—	West. Union. Feb. 1876.	Atl. & Pac. Mch. 1877.
Albany, N. Y.	40	25
Baltimore, Md.	40	25
Buffalo, N. Y.	50	25
Chicago, Ill.	$1 00	50
Cincinnati, Ohio	1 00	35
Cleveland, Ohio	75	35
Concord, N. H.	50	25
Indianapolis, Ind.	1 00	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	1 50	50
Oil Regions, Penn.	60	25
Omaha, Neb.	2 00	50
Peoria, Ill.	1 50	50
Pittsburg, Penn.	50	25
Portland, Me.	50	25
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	75	25
St. Joseph, Mo.	2 00	50
St. Louis, Mo.	1 50	50
Washington, D. C.	40	25

Three rates—25c, 35c, and 50c.—having been established between all points east of the Missouri River, the reductions in many cases are much greater than indicated in the above comparison. For all these reductions the public are indebted to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE HALIFAX FISHERIES ARBITRATION.

OTTAWA, March 3.—The Government has received information that the Emperor of Austria has appointed M. Belfoso, the Belgian Minister, as the third member of the Halifax Fisheries Arbitration Commission. Hon. Robert Kellogg has been appointed Commissioner for the United States.

BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER, of this City and Brooklyn, has already begun to show Spring suits. The prices are low and the styles equal to those of first-class merchant tailors.—*Exchange.*

BRONCHINE—For coughs, colds, bronchitis, catarrh, sore throat, and dyspepsia, of all remedies is the best.—*Advertisement.*

A Little Boy.

A three year old, was taken to Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and had a tooth drawn, with the gas. On describing the operation to a companion, he said: "I went to Dr. Toton's and blowed in a hole, and my tooth fell right out."—*Advertisement.*

Jules Mumm's Champagne.

Sold by PARK & TILFORD & ACKER, MERRALL & Co.

Dry Verzenay	$21 25 per doz.
Extra Dry	19 00 per doz.
Private Stock	28 00 per doz.

—*Advertisement.*

Special Announcement.

KNOX'S SPRING HAT is just out and ready for inspection and sale at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

Fifty per Cent. Saved

by using HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

Ollilfe's "Tasteless" Cod-Liver Oil, Phosphate of Lime, and Wild Cherry.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed. It is the only preparation of oil containing tonic and expectorant

GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY.

EDHEM SUPERCEDING MIDHAT.

THE STORY OF MIDHAT PASHA'S FALL—HIS EMBARKATION FOR THE ARCHIPELAGO—THE ADVENT OF THE NEW PREMIER—AWAITING THE SULTAN'S CHOICE—A SCENE OF CRINGING AND BOWING.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes from Pera Feb. 7, as follows: "I was sitting in the room of the Mutessarif Alexandrine Caratheodory, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, when his Excellency entered, and, offering me a cigarette, began to chat about Turkish affairs. 'What news have you to give me, monsieur?' he demanded, as he lit his tobacco and lounged back languidly in his chair. 'That is my question, Excellency,' was my reply. 'What have you to tell me?' *'Rien, absolument, rien,'* said the Minister. 'All goes well, mon ami; we have told Servia that all we require of her is a fair guarantee that in future she will not misbehave herself. We have foregone the six points which we at one time demanded, and in which we asked for a money indemnity, the surrender of their fortresses, and the diminution of their armies, together with other things. We shall send equally favorable conditions to Montenegro to-day. In fine, all is as satisfactory as could be wished.' At this moment there entered the room the Russian First Dragoman, accompanied by Biacque Bey. Each made a salaam, each took a chair. For a moment neither spoke; but at length the Russian broke silence. 'Have you heard the news?' said he. 'What news?' replied N. Caratheodory? 'Why, that Midhat Pasha is embarking at this very moment for the Archipelago?' 'What?' cried the Mutessarif. 'Have you not heard it?' ejaculated Biacque Bey. 'It is impossible that you know nothing about it,' added the Russian. 'I have not heard a word,' rejoined Caratheodory; 'tell me what has happened.' 'Well,' said the dragoman, 'it is this: Midhat Pasha has been sent for to the palace; in a few moments he will be exiled, and Edhem Pasha will take his place.' I have been present before at strange incidents, but never have I seen such faces as those made who at this moment sat on the chairs and divan of Caratheodory's house. For myself, I at once left the room and went into the corridor, where I received confirmation of the strange news from one of the English dragomen. Without a moment's hesitation, I dashed down the staircase to the street, where a horse was waiting, and jumping into the saddle directed my course for the telegraph station for Pera. But I had very nearly reckoned without my host, for in an instant I found myself arrested by an officer, who demanded whither I was going. It was then that I perceived that the Porte was surrounded by troops; that more soldiers were marching up every moment; that, in fact, the gate which is called 'Sublime' was besieged. Fortunately, I was recognised by an influential friend and was enabled to pass, after some parley. Riding over the old bridge of boats, I now met thousands of people pressing toward Stamboul. Women are in every crowd. I have seen them at a tiger hunt in India, at an execution in Egypt, at a Zapfenstreich in Germany. Why should they not be in attendance when Turkey's last anchor was hauled up and the Moslem ship of State cast finally adrift? They came by hundreds, accompanied by their husbands and sons, veiled, inquisitive, volnule, over the rickety bridge, paying the toll with complaisance in the hope of seeing some great catastrophe. 'Hasten! hasten!' cried one of them; 'it will all be over when we get there. Allah grant that we may see the new Vizier!'

Who was it that remarked, 'A throne supported by bayonets is, after all, but an insecure seat'? For the moment I forget, yet to me the idea came back as I passed through the long lines of troops which held the approaches of the Porte. Rifles bayoneted, at attention, were everywhere; the soldiers were taking a prominent part in the proclamation of the new Ministers—and the Persian Guards before the final fall of the great Roman Empire. Perhaps it was needful, for the crowd which stood close by was excited to a degree I have seldom before witnessed in Turkey. They pressed against the armed men; they struggled and fought; they did their utmost to enter the room; it was just as well that there was a plenty of troops in readiness. I cannot say what would have happened had they succeeded in getting there. As it was, they had to content themselves with waiting outside till the Grand Vizier should come. But what a crowd it was! Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Englishmen, richly attired Osmanlee women and Greek dames, all huddled together in the entrance hall. Yet, strange as they appeared, a far more curious throng was to be witnessed in the room itself, where the Grand Vizier's arrival was being awaited by the dignitaries of the Empire. I am afraid to try to say who was there. As I looked over that little sea of anxious faces I could scarcely miss one of my old acquaintances at the Porte—chiefs of departments, secretaries, people who had had charge of offices, and those who had long waited for such posts: all Midhat's protégés, his secretaries, his friends, and his right-hand men in waiting no longer for the kindly creatures who had so intelligently ruled them, but for his successor and supplanter—*Le Roi est mort! vive le Roi!* Midhat was at that moment on the Sea of Marmora, an exile, disgraced. They knew not who might come to be his successor; it might be Mahmoud, the Sultan's brother-in-law; it might be Safvet Pasha; it might be Redif, the chief of the War Department; it might be Edhem—but who could tell! Nevertheless they were anxious to offer him homage. They would have done the same had the Sultan's nominee been Beelzebub himself. Such strange stories were abroad in the circulate in that crowded room! It was said that Abdul Hamid had suddenly been shown the report of a speech which Zeyir Pasha, a friend of Midhat, had lately delivered in Smyrna; that his Majesty had read the words, 'In future the Sultan will be the servant of the people,' and had demanded, in the name of Allah, who allowed such language to be used; that then the underlings of the Palace, who never liked Midhat, replied: 'It is thus that the reforming Vizier whom thou hast set over thy Empire teaches;' and that upon this his Majesty was pleased to give orders for the exile of his Premier, and the appointment of his successor. By others it was told that the reason for the fall of the great man was that he had as lately as last Saturday found the Sultan intractable in regard to certain appointments which he had considered necessary for the good of the Empire. 'He told his master,' quoth they, 'that he must have more Christians in office, and that to effect that he must turn more Muslems out.' 'What!' cried the Sultan, according to that account, 'turn out a man without a trial? Is that your Constitution?' Whereupon Midhat is said to have retired in haste, somewhat after the fashion of one unhappy person known to all time as Haman, while Ansuerus, or rather Abdul Hamid, fearing further trouble, gave orders for his ruin. 'He had reason,' said some one who stood by me; 'for I happen to know that as Midnat left the palace he said: 'If Abdul Hamid cannot see his way clear to do as he is told he will have to go the way of either Murad or Azis!' 'You are wrong in what you are saying,' struck in a Boy; 'the reasons you give are silly. Midhat has simply been sent to exile because he was actually plotting to overthrow the Sultan and to restore Murad.' Now this announcement caused some little stir, for the man who made it was of a certain rank, and I was wondering whether he was a person whom I have long known as owing his all to Midhat's kindness, and at whom I had greatly marveled, seeing him standing a courtier to the new Vizier in that crowded room, whined out, 'Then if Midhat has offended against the Constitution I feel the most grandeur him. I can no longer support a man who is not sincere.' It was vain to reply: 'But has that clause of the Constitution which refers to justice been so strictly observed by the Sultan in thus exiling a Minister without trial, that even you should spurn him?' Not a word was given in response—the miserable traitor was afraid of waiting for his master's rival.

As the only Englishman in the room, I found myself in strange company. At the far end of the chamber, in a long divan, sat 19 of the Ulema, all save one wearing huge turbans—the exception being arrayed in green. There were officers of the Army and of the Navy; there were diplomatic servants in embroidered coats and people in plain dress. But I believe I was the only man in the room who did not wear a fez. These red skull-caps gave to their owner a very curious appearance, which I had noticed before. All was involved in the deepest mystery—not a soul could tell who would be up to newly-appointed Vizier. Some said that Redif had been summoned, and then sent away; that Safvet had declined the honor on the ground that he was not strong enough for the work; that the Sultan's brother-in-law Mahmoud—who, by the way, only speaks Turkish, and knows nothing of anything or anybody save that which may be picked up in a Moslem harem—had been chosen; that not he, but Edhem was the man. Nobody knew—it was all the merest guesswork. A very short time would tell—till then we must wait. Yet, Turks though they all were, they could not, as such a moment was shocking, I have seen them lounging on chairs in the battle-field, making cigarettes and drinking coffee the while that shells were falling and bursting all around; I have watched them as, without the slightest tremor, they have moved slowly forward to face what appeared to be certain death—quiet, self-possessed, and determined. But in that audience room they were all in excitement. Not a man could keep still. When, presently, the noise of the bands which were stationed outside was heard to herald the approach of the Sultan's Premier, they all rushed to the windows and struggled for places like boys playing at football. How they pressed through that wrecked window-glass down into the crowded street below, to see who it was that rode on horseback through the long lines of troops and the dense crowds of people! How they jammed each other into corners—Generals, clerks, priests, Pashas—all bending forward to see whom the new regarded its progress. Nor to them was it which the Grand Vizier sat might bring honor or disgrace, power or ruin, wealth or poverty, reward or punishment. They actually trembled with excitement as the procession came up and the bands raised their tunes. Nearer and nearer moved the horsemen who heralded it, nearer marched the soldiers who guarded its progress, and then came into view, on horseback, the Sheik-ul-Islam, clad in white and gold, followed by Edhem Pasha, the Sultan's choice. 'Edhem! Edhem!' echoed all round the room. There were some who smiled, many who sighed, others who looked doubtful, and though they knew not what the new possessor of power might do to or with them. But this was only observable for a moment, for how all were anxious to get as near to the new Premier as possible, and then another man

was taking place to the centre of the apartment, down which, on either side of a narrow passage formed from the door, ranged all those who were in the room. A minute elapsed, then was heard a great noise in the outer hall, as of people being thrust back by the soldiery in order that room should be made for the Grand Vizier; and then entered the Sheik-ul-Islam, his gold embroidered turban and his long white robe being conspicuous as he advanced, followed immediately afterward by Edhem Pasha, the Sultan's Secretary, Safvet Pasha, and others. There was such a scene of cringing and bowing as I had never seen even in Turkey before. Those who could lean forward and almost touch the ground with their faces did so, and were happy; but not so the unfortunate ones crammed together behind them. For them it was only reserved to beat their faces with their hands in a demonstrative fashion, in the hope that perchance by some accident the new lord of their destinies might happen to see them. They did the same thing when Mahmoud was made Vizier, now many years ago; they beat their foreheads to Mehemed Rachdi and Midhat. Now it was Edhem's turn to receive their salutations. I am bound to say he did not lack for lowly bows.

At length he ceased to acknowledge these tokens of humility, and stood as though he awaited something; whereupon the Sultan's Secretary—a little man, covered with gold embroidery, and wearing across his breast the ribbon of the Medjidie—opened a violet satin envelope and produced therefrom a sheet of paper. As he drew it forth, with the air of a man who might have been presenting his testimonials to some one whom he wished to employ him, the document was taken by Edhem, who, kissing the seal at the top and the seal at the bottom, pressed the paper to his forehead, and then handed it to a young man, who, in an official dress, stood before him. It was the Sultan's Hatt, and to read it a man had been chosen whose sonorous voice and excellent power of utterance might be heard all over the room. During the reading of that decree, which once more effected a revolution in the Turkish Empire, there was perfect silence. At the end it was handed back once more to Edhem, who kissed it again; and then the Sheik-ul-Islam, in a loud voice, offered prayer for the Padishah. I did not understand a word of what was said, but its effect seemed great, for as the Turks stood with raised hands listening to the words, they ever and anon cried out, 'Amen.'

'Do you see that boat going along the Marmora shores?' said a Greek to me as I moved along the corridor a minute afterward. 'Yes,' I replied. 'In that vessel is Midhat,' said the Greek, 'a prisoner, ruined and disgraced. The ship has just stopped at his house in order to embark a few of his things, and now he is off on his voyage.' I need not try to tell you the thoughts which flew through my mind as I remembered what Midhat was and what he would have had Turkey become."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

HEAD-QUARTERS AT KISCHENEFF—275,000 TROOPS IN CAMP—THE ARMY READY TO TAKE THE FIELD—EVERYTHING READY FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION—HEALTH OF THE SOLDIERS.

The Kischeneff correspondent of the London *News* writes Feb. 9 as follows: "Few people probably have any idea of the size and importance of the place called Kischeneff. It is a place with a population of 100,000, and covering many square miles. Like nearly all Russian towns, the streets are very often 100 feet wide. The houses are mostly neat one-story structures. Nearly all have large gardens attached, which, together with several large open squares and two large parks, each some acres in extent, combine with the wide streets to spread the town over any number of square miles. More than half the population are Jews, who herd together like the California Chinese, from 50 to 60 in a house. They don't take up much room, otherwise the town, which already occupies five times as much ground as it has a right to, and as any reasonable town would require, would be doubled. Just now there is a much solid pavement of frozen snow and mud, which makes not unpleasant driving, but when the thaw comes its condition must be something fearful to think of. And, then, the dust in Summer! Apart from these disadvantages, it is not a bad sort of place. There are churches in profusion, schools, clubs, public buildings, neat, clean-looking houses, and a general air of comfort and well-being, which strikes me more forcibly, perhaps, after being used to the neglected, shattered, tumble-down appearance of the best Turkish towns. Kischeneff is just now the head-quarters of the principal Army mobilised in November, commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas. Six Corps have been mobilized besides the Army of the Caucasus, numbering 35,000 men. This makes altogether about 275,000 men, with 20,000 cavalry, and 150 batteries with 900 guns. Of this force two corps, the Seventh and Twelfth, are at Odessa and Sebastopol. Four—viz., the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh, are at Bessarabia. The Army here, therefore, which would be the first to move against the Turks, numbers 120,000 men, with 8,000 cavalry, 72 batteries of artillery, and 428 guns; and would, of course, be immediately followed by the Seventh and Twelfth Corps, making 180,000 men, with 12,000 cavalry, 120 batteries of artillery, and 720 guns ready for action in European Turkey, without counting the Army of the Caucasus, which would probably operate against Asiatic Turkey. As far as I can ascertain during the short time I have been here everything is ready for the Army to take the field at a moment's notice. A thousand horses have been bought for the train; a bridge for crossing the Danube; boats, barges, steam-launches, and torpedo-boats to operate against the Turkish gun-boats. Masses of ammunition of all kinds are heaped up. Long trains of railway wagons are standing in readiness at every station as well as here, awaiting the word which shall set them all moving. Nothing, in short, seems wanting, if we may judge by what I see here and along the line of railway. Of course, it is impossible to obtain exact figures on the subject. I must judge by what I see and what is told to me; but I am pretty well accustomed to the sight of armies, army trains, and supplies, and I think I may safely say that everything is ready for immediate action. The bridge lying here is capable of passing the whole army over the Danube in one day. There are enough boats to put a small army over the Danube. There are 12 enormous steam-launches large enough to cross the Danube; two large barges, seven smaller boats, five torpedo-boats, and masses of other things, showing that everything is looked after to the smallest detail.

As regards the mobilization, I am assured by an old friend whom I have most unexpectedly found here, that it succeeded fairly well; considering that it was a first attempt, extremely well. Many little faults were discovered, owing to the railway officials not being quite up to their work; but these deficiencies are not of a serious character, and are not likely to affect the final result to any extent. My friend assures me that the mobilization was complete in 18 days; that within the fourth week four corps could have crossed the Pruth. The reserves came in in the most satisfactory manner. So great was the enthusiasm that they often reported themselves within six hours after the telegrams had been sent out, and all were reported, even from the most distant places, within 24 hours. The peace footing of a Russian regiment is 1,000 men. The war footing is 3,000. Every regiment arrived here with its complement of 3,000 men, or was full on the twentieth day. No difficulty was experienced in buying horses. As good prices were offered, the peasants brought in and sold willingly the scrubby, wooly little horses of the country at from 125 to 210 each. The horses are rather small for draught, but hardy and strong, better for campaigning than those accustomed to high feeding. From what I have seen here, I cannot think that any defects in the mobilisation have influenced the plans of Russia with regard to Turkey. If changed at all, they must be for some other reason. Defects in mobilization, it should be remembered, end with the mobilization itself. Even had serious deficiencies been disclosed, they would be comparatively harmless, because there had been time to repair them. It was said that the discovery was made at the last moment that much powder was worthless; that a new kind of metallic cartridge produced a chemical action on the powder, and destroyed or was destroying it, rendering several millions of cartridges useless. I have, of course, no means of verifying such reports, but they are denied by all the Russian officers. Besides, if they were true, there has been time to replace both powder and cartridges. The most absurd reports have been circulated regarding the health of the Army. Well, the greatest number of sick was 3,600. There were only seven deaths to the list of January. Indeed there is no reason why any such amount of sickness as stated should exist. The soldiers are distributed throughout the villages from one to five per house, well sheltered, well clothed, and well fed. Besides this, their rations of meat have been augmented from half a pound to three-quarters per day, which, with three pounds of bread, sugar, tea, and allowance for the purchase of vegetables, is certainly enough. The country is not particularly unhealthy this Winter. The climate is the same as the whole south of Russia, where the Army came from. Besides, a large proportion of this Army is from Bessarabia. The soldiers are really at home in their own country. It will thus be seen that there is no reason why there should be more sickness than usual."

TWO DOG STORIES.

The Hartford *Post* tells one thus: "A little dog belonging to Mr. Isaac Roberts, of Middletown, for some days past had seen members of the family go to the barn for eggs. Thursday he was seen coming from the barn to the house with the rooster in full chase. The dog got in ahead and deposited an egg upon the floor. He probably thought he could save the family the trouble of going to the barn for eggs in future."

The other, from the Sacramento *Union*, and is to this purport: "A resident of Sacramento is the proprietor of a dog and a cat, which are great friends, and appear to have much pleasure in each other's society. They play together, eat together, and hunt together. Yesterday they were each given a piece of meat. The dog swallowed her's at one gulp, but the cat proceeded more slowly, the dog meanwhile standing by with a countenance which bore evidence of a willingness amounting to anxiety to help the feline with the joy in hand. The cat, however, would not be assisted, but growled determinedly whenever the dog approached too close. This latter looked on reflectingly for a minute longer, but suddenly was seized with an idea. A few yards distant was a knot-hole at which they had been accustomed to watch for rats and mice. Running to this hole the canine commenced a brisk scratching and vigorous barking, as though a whole colony of rats were in sight. The cat ran to the hole to assist in a capture, and the dog completed her strategical demonstration by swallowing the

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ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Feb 15, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 129 Mowry and No. 200 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1877.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-five Directors and three Inspectors at the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 8, 1877. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE B. KROADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MERRIMAC SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Newburyport, Mass., No. 70 State-st., Boston, Feb. 15, 1877. The regular monthly dividend of One per Cent. has been declared this day, and will be payable at the office of the company, No. 70 State-st., Boston, Mass., on SATURDAY, March 10, 1877, to all stockholders of record March 5, 1877.
H. C. ADAMS, Treasurer.

DANCING.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DAM ON THE GREAT KANAWHA RIVER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 1, 1877.
Proposals for building a dam on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va., near Cabin Creek, will be received until noon on April 5, 1877, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF EASTCHESTER CREEK, NEW-YORK.
ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GRENEE STS., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1877.
Sealed proposals for dredging rock cutting and dyking in Eastchester Creek, near Lockwood's, will be received until noon of March 28, 1877.
For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

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SALE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction MONDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, $106,000 of the 10 per Cent. Funding Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company.

WAVELAND, Ind., Feb. 23, 1877.
WE WILL TAKE AN AGENCY TO LOAN money on mortgage or other securities. References: Messrs. Opdycke, Terry & Steele, (City,) and Mercantile Reporters.
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THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE LENTEN MARKETS

There are no particularly new features of interest relating to market supplies. Everything of an edible character is plentiful, and prices are generally low. Fish and eggs are abundant. Meat, as is usual in the Lenten season, is in light demand, but, with a moderate supply, prices are maintained. Butter is plentiful, and the rates for it are gradually falling to the standard which prevailed before the war. A few lots of fresh made butter are arriving, but its quality is not much better than that of some old stock preserved in the stores of dealers. Poultry is in excessive supply, and prices are consequently quite reasonable. The only game permitted to be sold at present under the game laws is wild pigeons, wild ducks, rabbits, and hares. Large quantities of these varieties are arriving and sell cheaply. Vegetables from the Bermuda Islands and the Southern States are more plentiful, and prices are declining. Apples and cranberries continue to be in good supply, and prices have not varied. Florida oranges are scarce and dear. Among the things in market appropriate to the present season, may be noted a superior quality of shad from Georgia, which sell at 50 cents each; and frozen salmon from Merimichi, New-Brunswick, and California. Frogs are also in good supply and sell from 75 cents to $1 per dozen. Oysters now arriving are better than last week's, the supply coming chiefly from the East River. Scallops now coming in are very good; and among the novelties to tickle the palates of epicures are terrapins, which are arriving in considerable quantity from Chesapeake Bay, Georgia, and Texas. Among the articles in market which have increased in price is cheese, which is scarce and in good demand, on account of the large importations to England.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

MUTTON SOUP.—Take the fore-quarter of mutton, cut off the bone from the shoulder, and put it down to boil in two quarts of water; as soon as it boils skim it well; set it where it will keep simmering for an hour; then add the meat, also more boiling water; skim again as soon as any scum rises; grate one good-sized carrot, chop three onions, three yellow turnips, and some celery quite small, and add to the soup; boil slowly five hours; soak a cupful of rice or barley, according to taste, in some tepid water, and add with the meat; season with the grated rind of a lemon, a little chopped parsley, salt and pepper, and a sprinkle of nutmeg. —AUNT ADDIE.

CLAM SOUP.—Boil one peck of clams in two quarts water about 20 minutes, or until the shells open; pour into a pan until cool enough to handle, then shell the clams, cutting off the head and the black spot on the side of the belly; strain the liquor on to the clams; put them back and bring to a boil; skim, and add a little more water if too much salt; put in a piece of butter, and a quart of milk; let it scald, and serve hot.—M. M.

CLAM CHOWDER.—Boil one peck clams in two quarts water about 20 minutes; then fry two or three large slices pork in a spider; when well done place in kettle, then half the clams on the pork; slice six good-sized potatoes and one onion on the clams; sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour, and pour over them part of pork fat, then the remainder of clams and as many more potatoes, with another sprinkling of pepper, salt and flour, and the remainder of the fat; pour the liquor in which the clams were boiled over them, and if it does not cover the potatoes add a little water; season with salt; just before serving add a wine glassful of wine. Cold veal is also nice prepared in this style.—AUNT ADDIE.

POTATO CROQUETTES.—Add to cold mashed potatoes a little salt, white pepper, nutmeg, minced parsley, and beaten egg sufficient to make them stick together; form into oval balls, dip in beaten egg, then in sifted bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard, or clear dripping.—AUNT ADDIE.

NEW-ENGLAND BAKED BEANS.—Put a quart of good white beans in three or four quarts of soft water; let them stand where they will get hot but not boil for 12 hours at least, then drain them thoroughly and rinse through several waters; place in a deep pot; score the rind of a pound of nice fat pork deeply, and place it in the beans so that it will be all covered except the rind, and cover with water; place in hot oven and bake 10 or 12 hours at least—more is better; as the water dried away fill it up again, and some time put a teaspoonful of molasses in the water; the rind should be crisp and crackly, and the beans reddish-brown and soft, but whole when done.—M. M.

NEW-ENGLAND BAKED BEANS.—II.—The following an old-fashioned New-England receipt from a Boston lady: One quart of beans; soak in cold water all night; pour off water in the morning and add fresh supply of water enough to cover them. Boil slowly for 15 minutes; drain off water through sellender; put beans into deep iron dish with water enough to cover them; add a small piece of pork and a teaspoonful of molasses; bake slowly for five hours.—S. C.

SOFT SWEET BREAD.—Take one-half cake of compressed dry hop yeast, dissolve in half pint of warm water, taking care not to scald it, thicken with flour, and let stand until perfectly light; or use one-half pint of soft baker's yeast; this will be enough yeast for two loaves; when the yeast is light and ready boil two quarts of sweet milk; put in it one tablespoonful salt, one of butter, and one of white sugar; sift three quarts of flour; stir into a thick batter while the milk is hot enough to scald the flour; then let it stand to cool before the yeast is added; then beat into a sponge, and set in a warm place until perfectly light; then have sifted flour, and mold up your bread well, but not too stiff; cover warm, and let rise very light; then mold carefully, not adding any flour except what is necessary to keep it from sticking to your tray or board; place in pans, and, in half an hour bake an even brown. Place your hand in the oven and count 20; if the heat should be too great on your hand before you get 20 counted, and you have to withdraw it, the oven is too hot, and must be regulated to an even temperature of heat. The time of baking is one hour. This receipt will make two medium-sized loaves. If sweet milk or butter cannot be had, use warm water and sweet lard.—A. V.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—I. One quart yellow Indian meal, one quart rye meal, one cupful yeast, one cupful New-Orleans molasses, one heaping spoonful of soda; steam three hours, then put in the oven for one-half hour. One-half the quantity makes a good-sized loaf.—BOSTONIAN.

II.—One cupful Indian meal, one-half cupful rye meal, one-half cupful molasses, a little salt, teaspoonful soda; stew two hours.—BOSTONIAN.

III.—Put a pint of Indian meal in the bread pan; scald it, add a little salt, a quart of rye-meal, a small cupful wheat flour, one cupful molasses, one half cupful yeast; knead well; let it rise over night, knead it in the morning, and bake in an earthen pot, which is glazed inside; it ought to stand over half an hour in the pot before baking. —BOSTONIAN.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD.—I.—Two cupfuls meal, two cupfuls flour, two cupfuls milk, a teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls soda, and a cupful molasses; butter a pail, cover tight, put into a kettle of boiling water; steam two hours, and, removing the cover, bake two hours in the pail.—PAULINE.

II.—One pint milk, one teaspoonful soda, one of salt, one cupful flour, and two cupfuls meal; steam two hours, and bake half an hour, pail cover removed.—PAULINE.

GRAHAM BREAD.—One quart Graham flour, one quart wheat flour, one cup yeast, one-half cup sugar; let it rise over night; in the morning knead it and let it stand in the pans a short time before baking.—BOSTONIAN.

YEAST FOR GRAHAM BREAD.—A handful of hops put in a lace bag; seven good sized potatoes; boil together in three pints of water; before the potatoes are quite done take the hops out; mash the potatoes fine with the broth; then add one-half cup flour; put it in the water and let it boil up, and add one-half cup salt, one-half cup sugar, and enough yeast to raise it; it will be ready for use in about 12 hours. Good for all kinds of bread.—BOSTONIAN.

BREAD-MAKING.—Make a thin batter of flour and tepid water, and add sufficient salt; then, if two loaves are intended, dissolve a third of a cake or compressed yeast in half a cupful of tepid water and add to the batter, stirring all together, and set in a warm place over night. In the morning the sponge will be light; add sufficient flour, and work well, and set in a warm place until the dough becomes light—generally in this weather it takes over an hour; then work again, and set in pans and allow to rise, say from 15 to 20 minutes, but do not let it stay too long, or it becomes sour; then place in an oven until cooked; after the bread is sufficiently done it should remain in the oven with the door open to dry the bread half an hour or so. Bread thus made combines everything desirable in being light, white, and perfectly sweet for two or three days after baking. I believe bread made thus would keep sweet for a week, but it has never been tested longer than three or four days.—PRACTICAL.

MINCE PIES WITHOUT MEAT.—One cupful sugar, one cupful molasses, one cupful water, one and one-half cupfuls raisins, (chopped,) one-half cupful weak vinegar, one-half cupful butter, a little salt, three eggs, three pounded crackers, spices to suit the taste. This will make six small pies.—BOSTONIAN.

LUNCH CAKE.—One large tablespoonful butter or lard melted in one cupful hot water, two cupfuls molasses, one quart flour, stir two teaspoonfuls baking powder into the molasses; line tin with buttered paper and bake.—DECKER.

SHORT CAKES.—Rub three-quarters of a pound of butter into one and one-half pounds of sifted flour; leave the butter a little lumpy in the flour; make it into a dough with ice-cold water; roll out into cakes a half inch thick; prick them with a fork; bake in a moderate oven until brown.—AUNT ADDIE.

NEW-ENGLAND SPONGE CAKE.—Eight eggs, their weight in sugar, half their weight in flour, a lemon, rind grated, and add juice; beat the whites separate, and add last; line the pan with buttered paper, and bake in a pretty quick oven three-quarters of an hour.—BOSTONIAN.

INDIAN MUFFINS.—One quart of Indian meal, scalded, one quart of wheat flour, stirred in the meal when cool, one dessert spoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of melted butter, four tablespoonfuls of condensed eggs, and one half cake of compressed yeast, or two cents' worth of bakers' yeast, and milk sufficient to form a stiff batter. If for breakfast, set over night; for lunch, early in the morning.—AUNT ADDIE.

DOUGHNUTS.—Three eggs, two cupfuls sugar, one and one-half cupfuls milk, butter size of a small egg, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar rubbed into a quart of flour, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in milk, a little salt, and one-half nutmeg; use flour enough to roll out soft; cut in fancy shapes and drop into boiling lard. A slice of raw potato put in the fat will prevent it from burning.—BOSTONIAN.

ALMOND MACCAROONS.—Scald ½ pound of almonds; take off skins and throw into cold water till all are done, then pound them with one tablespoonful essence lemon to smooth paste, add equal weight of powdered sugar and whites of three eggs; work the paste well with the back of a spoon, then dip fingers into cold water and make into little balls and lay on buttered paper; dip hand in cold water and pass over each one; bake in cool oven three-quarters of an hour.—DECKER.

CHOCOLATE CORN STARCH.—Pour one pint of boiling milk over one quarter of a pound of grated chocolate; dissolve three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and three tablespoonfuls condensed eggs into a little cold milk, and add, with three table spoonfuls of powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful extract of lemon, and one-half teaspoonful vanilla to the melted chocolate; let boil together one minute, stirring briskly; pour into molds and serve cold.—AUNT ADDIE.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.—Grate fine one-quarter pound chocolate; pour over it one pint of boiling milk, stirring it in a smooth paste; take six tablespoonfuls condensed eggs and add one pint of warm milk, three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla extract, and add the chocolate to it; bake about 10 minutes in cups, or until they are cooked; pile on the top of each sweetened whipped cream or white of fresh eggs.—AUNT ADDIE.

COFFEE WITHOUT FILTERING.—Allow a heaping tablespoonful of coffee for each person, and one to the pot. If for an especial occasion, stir an entire egg into the dry coffee. Ordinarily one egg is sufficient for four mornings. When thoroughly mixed, pour over it a pint of either cold or boiling water, stirring thoroughly; let it come to a boil; add about a pint of boiling water for each person; stir again as before to a circle; let it boil up once more for a moment, pour off and back a cupful; stir again, add half a cupful cold water, and set in a warm place for 15 minutes before sending to table to settle. A half teaspoonful carefully-prepared dandelion root will, before the addition of water, make a requisition for a target to be used in his armory, and will alternate the mounted drills with carbine practice on Wednesday evenings during the remainder of the season.

Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has issued an order for division drills as follows: Companies K and G, Mondays, March 5, 12, and 19; Companies D and A, Tuesdays, March 6, 13, and 20; Companies B and E, Wednesdays, March 7, 14, and 21; Companies C and I, Thursdays, March 8, 15, and 22; Companies F and H, Fridays, March 9, 16, and 23. The senior officer present on each occasion will command the division under the supervision of a field officer. The right wing of this command, Companies D, A, B, E, and K, is under orders to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for instruction in the school of the battalion on Friday, March 23, and the left wing, Companies C, F, G, H, and I, will drill in the same movements on Thursday, March 29. Roll will be called at 7:45, and line will be formed at 8 P. M., on each occasion. Ex-Capt. John Graf, of Company E, has been elected First Lieutenant in that company. The regiment will give another ball at its armory on Easter Monday, April 2.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, will assemble at its armory in full dress uniform on Wednesday, March 14, at 7:45 P. M., for parade and review. A concert will be given by the regimental b and immediately after the review. The regiment will assemble at its armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill by wings, as follows: Companies D, A, H, K, and I, on Friday evening, the 23d inst., and Monday evenings, April 2, and 9, at 8 o'clock; Companies G, C, F, E, and B, on Thursday evening, the 29th inst., and Friday evenings, April 6 and 13, at the same hour. Private Robert Gibson Glover, of Company H, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant, and Private Joseph H. Hedden, of Company H, has been appointed Commissary Sergeant. Ordnance Sergeant Marvin T. Wood, has been reduced to the ranks. Private William Smith, Jr., of Company D, has been expelled from the regiment. At an election in Company C, last Wednesday evening, Second Lieutenant Charles T. Smith, of Company B, was chosen Captain.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade in full-dress uniform, for review by Brig. Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, at the State Arsenal on Friday, March 9, at 8. P. M. Guard details will be furnished by Companies H, I, and K. During the evening, the Marksman's badges and the guidons offered for competition by the First Brigade Staff, at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association last year, and won by the team representing this command, will be presented. Four hundred and fifty-five men in this command practiced rifle shooting at Creedmoor last year, of whom 151 qualified as first-class marksmen, 89 are in the second class, and 83 remain in the third class. Thirty-one men qualified as "marksmen," and are entitled to wear the badges offered by the State to members of that class. The following members of the regimental rifle team of 1876 have been appointed "regimental markers," and will be the bearers of the prize guidons for the current year: Corp. F. J. Cowan, Company I; Corp. H. W. Dihn, Company H; Private A. B. Van Henseo, Company B, and Private W. G. Carson, Company E.

At the time that the old arsenal in Elmstreet was being repaired, Battery K, Artillery, then under command of Capt. John Heubner, was moved with Battery B, to the State Arsenal, together with their guns and caissons. After the repairs on the old arsenal had been completed, Battery B was removed back there, and Capt. Heubner was likewise directed to move into the same armory. As the room afforded in that building is barely sufficient for one battery, Capt. Heubner declined to accede to the demand of the Board of Aldermen, and was sustained by Adjutant Gen. Townsend, who assigned temporary quarters to the battery at the State Arsenal, while Capt. Heubner procured a company meeting-room in the armory occupied by the Separate Troop Cavalry. When the Commissioner of Public Works removed the Separate Troop Cavalry to its new armory in West Thirtieth-street, he coolly carted the furniture belonging to Battery K, Artillery, to the storage-room in the County Court-house, without giving himself the trouble of notifying Lieut. Hoelsle, the commander of Battery K, of his intention. The Battery is now, therefore, without a head-quarters. Lieut. Hoelsle proposes to make an application at once for an armory.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Capt. Thomas M. Daly, of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, was entertained at a banquet by the members of his company last Thursday night.

The left wing of the Thirty-second Regiment, Companies A, C, H, and E, had a drill last Wednesday evening, equalizing in five companies of 12 files front.

A new rifle range is being constructed in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn. Capt. J. F. Ackerman has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in this command.

Company G, Ninth Regiment, will hold a regular meeting at the regimental armory next Tuesday evening, at which vacancies among its non-commissioned officers will be filled.

Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim, commanding, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lieut. Fabian July, next Tuesday evening.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, will have a "working" drill at its armory, on Thursday, March 15. Spectators will not be admitted. Capt. Peter J. Kelly, Inspector of Rifle Practice in this command, has resigned.

The commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment are under orders to assemble at the armory in undress uniform for theoretical instruction in the School of the Battalion and rifle practice next Wednesday evening.

The band of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, held the fifth concert of the season at its armory last evening. A large audience enjoyed the excellent musical programme which Prof. Conterno had prepared for the occasion. Private W. N. Walker has been elected Corporal of Company D in this command.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has made the following changes on his staff: Capt. David Scott, Commissary of Subsistence, promoted Inspector, vice King, resigned; Capt. Albert C. Hall Aide de Camp, promoted Commissary of Subsistence; and Lieut. Andrew Gilsey, promoted Captain and Senior Aide de Camp.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, held a drill in street firing movements last Friday evening. Company K, in this command, held an election last Wednesday evening. Second Lieut. Frank Harrison was promoted First Lieutenant. Sergt. A. Trussel was elected Second Lieutenant, and privates W. H. Barry and William B. Massara were chosen Corporals.

The challenge issued by Sergt. Lewis Curtis, of No. 300 East Seventy-sixth-street, to an exhibition drill at the State Arsenal on the 20th inst., as published in last Sunday's TIMES, has been accepted by James Whitmore, No. 144 East Twelfth-street, and William Gardener, No. 314 Madison-street. Sergt. Curtis is charged by one of our correspondents with having issued a similar challenge "about a year ago," when he failed to "come to time."

The Board of officers of the Thirteenth Regiment recently voted unanimously to proffer the use of their armory for drill purposes to the Fourteenth Regiment, while the armory assigned to the latter command is undergoing repairs. Col. McLaren, of the Fourteenth Regiment, has accepted the offer on behalf of his command, and has designated the evenings of March 9, 13, and 23 for drills by his command. The Board of Officers of the Fourteenth Regiment have passed a vote of thanks to the Thirteenth Regiment for their kindness in allowing them to use their armory.

The several companies in the Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, are under orders to assemble at their armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, as follows: Companies C and K, Wednesday, March 7; Companies A and H, Friday, March 9; Companies E and F, Tuesday, March 13; Companies B and I, Thursday, March 15; and Companies D and G, Monday, March 19. Assembly at 8 P. M. Private George T. Strong has been expelled from Company B. Capt. Charles F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice of this command, has made an application for marksman's badges for this command.

At First Division Head-quarters, the tender of the resignations of Capt. Frederick Fleischbein, Company K, and First Lieut. Gustave Schumann, Company C, Eleventh Regiment, have been received. The return of election of Major John H. Horsfall, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has been forwarded to Albany. Major Gen. Alexander Shaler has made the following appointments on his staff: Major Augustus Belknap, Aide de Camp, promoted Lieutenant Colonel and Ordnance Officer, vice Proust, resigned; Capt. Elijah Alliger, Major and Aide de Camp; Lieut. John R. Andrews, of the Seventh Regiment, Captain and Aide de Camp.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, held a mounted drill at its armory last Wednesday evening. Line was formed with 45 men present and the drilling was conducted by two platoon[illegible]ne, that being all that could exercise at [illegible]he movements executed were marching in[illegible]as of twos, columns of fours, and other mov[illegible]n the "school of the company, mounted." [illegible]y well performed. The regular [illegible]sting of the troop will be held next W[illegible]s, after which mounted drill will be c[illegible]ted for an hour. Major Klein proposes to render his command proficient in horsemanship and the simpler movements of the cavalry soldier before the season is over. He has also made a requisition for a target to be used in his armory, and will alternate the mounted drills with carbine practice on Wednesday evenings during the remainder of the season.

The left wing of the Fifth Regiment, companies D, F, G, I, and K, drilled at the State Arsenal last Monday evening. Line was formed with an equalization of four companies of 12 files front. The formation was very slow, and it was 8:30 o'clock before command was turned over to Lieut. Col. Kraeger for dress parade. In coming into line the two right companies carried arms, while the two companies on the left brought their arms at a "shoulder" instead of at "support arms." The manual of arms was first executed, and was very poorly done. The First Sergeants, in making their reports at the command "Front and Centre," showed that not one of them knew how to execute the order. During the ceremony of dress parade a great deal of talking was carried on in the left company, which the Sergt. Major attempted to stop, but failed to do so. A mistake was made by the commander in closing the ranks after the First Sergeants' report, and when the command was given "parade dismissed," the Lieutenants in the rear of the two right companies, instead of remaining at their posts until the previous mistake could be corrected, rushed around the flanks and took their positions thus presenting a very funny sight. The regiment was reformed for drill, and a series of battalion movements were executed. The simple manœuvres were fair, but the companies showed a lack of proper training which should have been received in the company drills. Col. Charles G. Spencer then assumed command and drilled the battalion in a series of close column movements, which were very well performed; indeed the regiment appeared to evince a greater desire to obey the orders of Col. Spencer than they did to execute the commands of Lieut. Col. Kraeger. Major Tompkins relieved Col. Spencer of the command, and put the battalion through a few marching movements, which closed the drill. Brig. Gen. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, has been directed to issue to this command 65 uniforms and a similar number of equipments. These are to be used in equipping the members enlisted from the Ninety-sixth Regiment. The annual ball of this command will take place at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 152 Third-avenue, on Monday evening, March 12.

DISAPPOINTED ELOPERS.

The Rockport (Ind.) *Republican* says: "A story of the trials and disappointments of true love comes to us from Kentucky, wherein a young couple met with a sad railway disaster that, although it did them no bodily harm, crushed their hopes for the time. The lover in the case is a young widower, from Richland, in this county, and the beloved a young lady, residing near Caseyville, Ky., whose parents were opposed to the match. The young people devised a scheme which they thought would baffle the interference of parents. Accordingly they met, got on board the train, and were congratulating themselves on their success, as they sped on toward Indiana, and happiness. But alas for lovers' calculations! When they arrived at Owensboro Junction they found that the trains did not make close connection—in fact, they must wait there for eight hours. This was very unpleasant, but not half so unpleasant as the arrival of an angry father, with two large revolvers buckled around his waist, by a freight train which left Caseyville during the night and brought him swooping down upon the unsuspecting pair just as they were looking for the train which was to take them to the land of their hopes. The old and irate father ordered his daughter to return home immediately, and the lover, not relishing a departure with those revolvers without arguments of equal weight to combat them, just admitted the point made by the old man and took an affectionate farewell of his love, and inwardly determined to consult a time table before he attempted another elopement. He also determined to seize the first opportunity and the girl too, and elope again."

THE LASH IN KENTUCKY

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette*, a Democratic paper, thus expresses itself: "There are signs of returning reason on the subject of the whipping post. The spasm of humanitarianism is passing away and the 'lash for the thief's back,' so ardently recommended by the wise utterer of proverbs, is again coming into vogue. We pleaded and urged the retention of this mode of punishment and now we plead again for its restitution. Our penitentiary is crowded to excess with convicts, sent there for such offenses as the lash, and only the lash, will cure, and by restoring this Scriptural and humane punishment, that institution will not only be relieved, but many suffering families whose heads have been taken from them by a cruel law, will be restored to comparative comfort. We find this evidence of returning reason with no little satisfaction, and hope that, by the time the Legislature meets in December, that body will have recovered its senses on this subject. Every candidate for the Legislature ought to be catechised on this question, and no man voted for who is not willing to vote for the restoration of the whipping-post."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 3—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 96¼ for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109¾; new 5s, 107⅝. Erie Railway shares, 7⅞. New-York Central, 91⅛.

3:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 3-16 for both money and the account. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

4 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 106f. 72½c. for the account.

BERLIN, March 3.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has decreased 2,067,000 marks.

PARIS, March 3.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for Short Sight.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Pork dull: Eastern at 78s.; Western at 82s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 37s.; Short Rib dull at 39s. 6d.; Long Clear steady at 39s. 6d.; Short Clear steady at 41s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 46s.; Shoulders dull at 30s. Beef dull; India Mess at 88s.; Extra Mess at 101s.; prime Mess at 77s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 50s. Tallow—Prime City dull at 40s. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 28s. Resin dull; common at 5s. 6d.; fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American choice firmer at 75s. Lard, none in the market. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat dull; No. 1 Spring at 10s. 8d.; No. 2 Spring at 10s. 4d.; Winter Southern, none in the market; Winter Western dull at 10s. 8d. Corn—Mixed Soft dull at 24s. 9d. for old, and 24s. 9d. for new.

12 M.—Cotton—The receipts of Cotton to-day were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales American. Futures 1-32d. cheaper. Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 9-16d.; also sales of the same at 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 27-52d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 29-32d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier and fractionally cheaper; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 27-52d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 29-32d.

12:45 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 13-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 25-32d.; also sales of the same at 6¾d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 77s. 6d. ₱ tierce for prime Mess. Cheese, 75s. ₱ cwt. for the onest grades of American. Pork, 80s. ₱ bbl. for prime Mess.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6½d.; also sales of the same at 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June, 6 25-32d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day included 3,700 bales American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steady.

3:30 P. M.—Produce—spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 3—4 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000	N. J. C. 1st		100	Erie Pf	17
1,000	do	55	100	Rock Island	102¾
1,000	do	54⅛	350	do	102⅝
1810	Del. & Hud	50	100	Mich. Cen	42⅝
100	N. Y. C & H	94¾	400	do	42⅝
200	do	94⅝	200	do	42⅝
200	do	94	100	do	42¾
400	do	94⅛	100	do	42⅝
800	West. Un	65½	100	do	42⅝
100	do	65⅝	200	North-western	34¾
1100	do	65¾	200	do	34½
1000	do	65⅛	100	do	34⅝
900	do	65⅛	100	do	34⅛
500	do	65⅛	100	North-w. Pf	54¾
3500	do	65	100	do	54¾
1500	do	64⅞	500	do	54½
2000	do	64⅝	100	do	54⅛
100	do	64⅝	500	do	54¼
200	do	64⅝	200	St. Paul Pf	48¾
3325	do	64⅝	300	do	48⅝
1000	do	64⅝	100	do	48⅝
500	do	64⅞	100	do	48¾
100	do	65	100	do	48⅝
200	do	64⅞	600	Del., L. & W	84¾
200	do	64⅝	200	do	84⅝
500	do	64⅞	300	do	84⅝
3000	do	64⅞	100	Mor. & Es	85½
100	do	64	11	do	85¾
2800	do	64⅛	20	do	85
100	do	64⅛	300	C., B. & Q	107½
800	do	64⅛	100	do	106½
2500	do	64⅛	50	do	106
200	do	64⅝	300	Ohio & M	8¾
10	Amer. Ex	59	15	C., C. & I	92

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$200,000	U. S. 5-20 C		100	Mich. Cen	42
1,000	do	108⅝	100	do	42⅞
6,000	U. S. 10-10 R	109⅝	100	do	43¼
7,000	N. J. C. 1st	103½	1550	do	41½
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st		300	do	41⅝
	con	53	100	do	41⅝
1,000	do	54	400	do	41¼
5,000	O. & M. 2d	50	300	do	41¼
3,000	N. W. C. G	90½	100	do	41¼
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	102⅝	300	do	41⅛
4,000	do	103	100	do	41⅛
10	Imp. & Trad's	185	600	Lake Shore	49⅜
300	N. Y. C. & H	94⅜	300	do	49¼
700	do	94⅛	300	do	49⅛
400	do	94⅛	550	do	49
470	Del. & Hud	50	500	do	48⅞
100	do	50¼	500	do	48⅝
100	do	50	500	do	48⅞
50	do	50	100	do	49¼
200	do	49¾	100	Pac. of Mo	29
100	do	49⅝	300	Rock Island	102¾
100	do	49⅞	200	do	102⅝
100	At. & Pac. Tel	10⅝	100	do	102⅝
400	Pac. Mail	25⅝	100	do	102
800	West. Un	65⅛	100	D., L. & W	83⅞
300	do	65⅜	600	do	83⅞
700	do	65⅛	1500	do	83⅞
200	do	65⅛	1200	do	84
1100	do	64⅞	1200	do	84
1000	do	64⅞	100	do	84
1600	do	65⅞	100	North-western	34
2000	do	65⅞	100	North-west. Pf	54¼
600	do	65⅜	300	do	54⅜
200	Chi., R. I. & P	102	100	do	54
89	Albany & Sus	107	100	Mor. & Es	85¼
100	do	71			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

50	Del. & H	50	200	C. & N. W. Pf	53⅝
200	do	49⅝	100	do	53½
200	Mariposa	6¼	400	do	53⅝
200	At. & Pac. Tel	10⅝	100	do	53⅛
100	Pac. Mail	25	200	do	53¼
600	N. Y. C. & H	94	300	do	53⅜
900	West. Un	65⅞	100	C. & N. W	84
600	do	65⅝	100	C. & St. P. Pf	77⅜
2700	do	65⅞	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	
1600	do	64	Pf		46⅜
1500	do	64⅛	68	Wab. Pur. Com.	
1200	do	63⅝	Rec		5
100	do	63⅝	100	do	5⅜
500	do	63⅝	100	C. & R. I	101¾
300	do	63⅝	25	do	102
100	do	63⅞	200	do	102⅝
200	do	63⅝	100	do	102⅝
400	do	63⅝	200	do	101¾
100	Erie Rail	7⅞	900	do	101
100	Mich. Ce	40⅝	400	do	101¼
100	do	41⅛	400	do	101⅜
400	do	41⅜	165	do	101¼
200	Un. Pac	71	200	do	101⅞
500	L. S. & M. S	87⅝	800	do	101⅝
100	do	87⅜	100	do	101⅝
300	do	87⅝	400	D., L. & W	83⅞
600	do	49	500	do	84
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.				
	Gtd	99½			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81		56	At. & Pac. Tel	20⅝
	R	111⅝	200	Lake Shore	48⅛
100,000	U. S. 4½ R	105¾	500	do	48⅞
100,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	123	400	do	48⅞
1,000	West. Pac	101	100	do	49
1,000	N. J. C. 1st	103½	100	do	48⅞
10,000	do	52½	1000	do	48¾
5,000	do	53¾	100	do	48⅞
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st,		100	do	49
	La C. Div	98	200	do	49
25,000	L. & W. S. con	32	500	do	48¾
8,000	Erie 4th	103½	300	do	48⅞
10,000	do	103⅝	100	do	48⅞
1,000	Erie Con	112	600	do	48⅛
300	Del. & Hud	49⅝	100	do	48¾
100	Mariposa	6¾	400	do	49⅛
200	Mariposa Pf		200	North-w	54
300	Pac. Mail	24⅝	100	North-w. Pf	53⅝
300	do	24¾	100	do	53½
100	do	24⅝	200	do	53⅜
200	West. Un	65¼	100	do	53¾
100	do	65⅜	100	do	53⅜
3200	do	65¼	300	do	53¾
5000	do	65⅜	50	O. of N. J	53
1000	do	65¼	100	do	87
1000	do	65⅜	100	do	88
1500	do	65⅜	400	do	86
600	do	65¼	60	do	91
1000	do	65⅜	100	do	87
400	do	65⅜	100	Rock Island	101⅝
500	do	65⅝	200	do	101¾
1000	do	65⅜	300	do	101¾
3200	do	65⅜	200	do	101¾
500	do	65⅜	100	do	101¾
400	do	65⅜	100	do	101¾
1400	do	65

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIN AS INTERPRETED BY MODERN THOUGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF SIN. By John Tulloch, D. D., Principal of St. Mary's College in the University of St. Andrew's; one of her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

This instructive and interesting little volume of 250 pages has peculiar value from its treatment of an old subject by a new man in the new spirit of enlightened religion. Principal Tulloch is what may be called a Broad Church Presbyterian, and he brings the influence of his high position and good culture in the Scotch Church to favor views of Christianity very much like those which are found in the treatises of Maurice and the sermons of Robertson of the Church of England. He is now in the prime of life, 55 years of age, and he has held for about 23 years his present place in St. Mary's College. He has published six prominent works before the present volume, and probably the most important of these is his *Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the Seventeenth Century*, two volumes, which are of great value, as giving the most complete and trustwor thy account of the life and thought of the remarkable set of men from Lord Falkland and Benjamin Whitecote to Hugh Cudworth and Henr y More, who strove with so much success to reconcile faith with reason at the beginning of the assault of reason upon faith in Europe. He is a man very much of the stamp of those noble spirits, and like them he is very reverential and affirmative in his Christian convictions, and also a lover of generous thought and comprehensive culture.

The book now under review consists of six lectures and an appendix of 21 articles in illustration of the lectures. The subject is presented thus: "The Question of Sin in Connection with Modern Thought," "The Idea of Evil outside of Revelation," "The Old Testament Doctrine of Sin," "Doctrine of Sin as in the Gospels," "Doctrine of St. Paul's Epistles," "Original Sin." The author begins with candidly recognizing the present attitude of our scientific thinkers and their disposition to set aside the idea of sin against a supreme lawgiver, and to insist only upon man as living within the sphere of nature, and as bound to study and observe natural facts and laws alike in physical and in moral and intellectual relations. The author protests against this philosophy, and urges alike from the witness of reason and conscience, and the testimony of revelation, the reality and authority of the supermundane and superhuman lawgiver and law, and the duty of men to live under this authority. He finds the evidence of sin in the moral, as distinguished from the cosmical, law, and he is certain that the spiritual side of humanity, if real, must be a growth from a divine root, transcending human nature, and related to a higher spirit which has implanted it. Sin is a fact of human nature—an element of our consciousness—yet it cannot wisely and fully be studied, apart from the experience of the race, without due sense of the natural tendencies of mankind, and the influence of revelation in making up what we call history.

Evil is shown to exist outside of revelation, and it is traced through the rude savage prehistoric religions; through the natural religions of Egypt, Phœnicia, India, and the early Greeks; through the dualism of Persia and the Gnostics; the pantheism of Brahma and of Buddha to the tragic Nemesis of the later Greeks. This sketch has much value, although the author has given too little attention to the most important part of the whole survey of the recognition of sin among the outside nations, and he has said nothing of the higher thought of Plato upon the difference between enjoyment and virtue, and of the need of some higher power coming to redeem mankind from sin.

The Old Testament is represented as differing from the heathen books in accounting for sin, not by the necessity of nature or the agency of malign demons, but by the act of human will. The fall of mankind came from following evil suggestions and impulses in the face of light; and throughout the Old Testament we find the idea constantly urged that righteousness is man's duty to God, and the loss of it is personal sin. The agency of evil spirits is not prominent, and the serpent of Eden is simply a cunning beast, and the Satan of Job is one of the sons of God with limited power in his task of tempting the patriarch. The Hebrew conception of sin is distinctly moral; it is not only a violation of divine law, but a rejection of divine good; it is in its nature destructive, not merely individual, but diffusive; it is connected with evil powers outside of man, and in a certain sense it is connected with the will of Jehovah, who permits the offense to exist without ceasing to condemn its guilt.

The Gospels accept the Old Testament idea of sin and carry it out to its results. Jesus Christ intensifies the idea of sin as transgression of law; magnifies its enormity by insisting upon the personal will and the moral perfection of Him who gave the law and calls for obedience; he speaks, too, of sin as a taint forever, as associated with frightful forms of physical malady and human unhappiness, such as called for acts of miraculous healing; he regards sin as universal among men, without implying the absence of all good, and he appeals to men to use their best effort to lay hold of the offered help from heaven. In St. Paul's Epistles sin is treated more in the spirit of theological reasoning than of direct practical revelation; the main contrast is between the law and righteousness; both Jew and Gentile are held guilty at the bar of moral judgment; in all men the flesh and the spirit are at war: death is the result, unless the victory of the spirit over the flesh is won by the power of a higher principle, which is the righteousness of Christ, His whole justifying, enlivening, saving might. This death is not so much physical, as moral and spiritual decay, of which physical death in the usual form is the ultimate result and expression.

Here the author comes to his closing topic, original sin; and, rational as he is in his habit of mind, preferring the practical preaching of the Master to the subtle argumentation of St. Paul, and quite unwilling to accept the dogmatic system of St. Augustine or to listen with favor for a moment to the doctrine of the damnation of unbaptized infants on account of original sin, he yet accepts the idea of original sin as answering to the fact of a certain evil taint which is transmitted in human nature. Man is a sinner not merely because he chooses the evil rather than the good, but because his nature is evil or has inherited evil properties; so that to this extent original sin is a mere generalization from obvious facts. The first man is regarded by St. Paul as the leader and representative of the evil way, alike as the typical character, the uniting head, and the transmitting agent of sin and death. The author accepts this fact of the relationship of every man to his race, but he is not willing to accept any fatalistic conclusions from the acknowledged fact of transmitted evil. Allowing that the results of wrong accumulate and descend not only upon the offender, but upon all connected with him, we did not personally participate in Adam's sin, and we cannot feel that we deserve punishment for having done so. In a certain sense we are bound up with the character and lot of our race; but we have no personal, actual sin except what we make our own; and the sense of personal agency and obligation should go with our sense of union with our race and our need of divine help and mercy. Here the appeal of Christianity is especially essential in our day, when fatalism comes to us in the garb of physical necessity, and the very men who once mocked at the old dogma of theological predestination are loud in their proclamation of inexorable law, original animalism, and universal death. The author wishes to shun both extremes—the bigotries of an omniscient science on the one hand, and the jealousies of an omniscient theology on the other; and he takes comfort in recognizing both sides of human experience—the moral and intellectual alike, the spiritual and the scientific together. He shrinks from no discovery in science, and no advance in knowledge, and yet he clings to the realities of the inner and the verities of a divine order. He is sure that there is help for us in all conflict, and there is One who will not suffer us to be tempted above what we can bear.

The notes in the appendix are valuable, and No. III., on the "Modern School of Dutch Divines," will be new to most readers.

THE HOLY BIBLE, CONTAINING THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS: EDITED WITH VARIOUS RENDERINGS AND READINGS FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES. By Revs. T. K. CHEYNE, E. L. CLARKE, S. R. DRIVER, and ALFRED GOODWIN, Fellows of Oxford. London: GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, New-York: PUTT & YOUNG, Cooper Union, 1876.

The four scholars of Oxford who edit this new and valuable edition of the Bible are entitled to respect, not only on account of their own learning and character, but from their position as members of the Committee of Revision at Westminster. The present edition gives the Bible in a very handsome and convenient form in the common English version, and adds as its own especial characteristic a large body of useful foot-notes, which, in some cases, fill nearly half of the printed page, yet generally occupy but a few lines. It is the object of these notes to put the reader in possession of the main facts relating to the text of the authorized version, so that he can not only learn what the most correct translation is, but also be informed upon what authority the proposed corrections are defended. They are intended to meet the wants of the majority of readers of the Bible as well as of professional students. The notes are arranged under the two heads of "Various Renderings" and "Various Readings." The various renderings are indicated by letters as reference marks, and the various readings are pointed out by numerals. To secure brevity, a list of abbreviations of the names of the chief commentators, translators, manuscripts, and critical editions, is given in the preface, so that the reader soon learns how to use, readily and correctly, the large materials placed before him at the foot of the page.

Besides the approved critical editions which the editors have in common with other scholars, they have enjoyed some aid not yet granted to the public, and they have been permitted to use the first part of an edition of the New Testament which Canon Westcott and Dr. Hort have been engaged upon for twenty years and have not yet published.

A little practical use of this edition of the Bible will prove at once its importance. Thus, the very first and second verses of Genesis appear in a new light, when we find the words thus translated in the foot-notes: "In the beginning, when God created the heaven and the earth—when the earth was waste and wild and darkness was upon the face of the deep and the Spirit (or breath) of God was broo ding (or hovering) upon the face of the water—then God said," &c. In this case three authorities are given for this reading, but no decision is made by the editors. The remarkable words of Job xix.: 25, 26, are thus amended and illustrated by various readings from several commentators: "For I know that my avenger liveth, and that he shall stand at last upon the earth; and after this my skin hath been mangled, yet when stripped of my flesh shall I see God."

In the New Testament the various renderings and readings are few in the Gospels, but numerous in the Epistles and Revelation. It is interesting to observe how much the ear is startled even by the slightest changes in the text of the words of Jesus Christ, as in the Sermon on the Mount, where we find chapter v.:15 thus rendered in the note: "Neither do men light a lamp and put it under the bushel, but on the lamp-stand," &c., and when for the words "the judgment," "the counsel," and "hell-fire," the note gives "the lower court," "the higher court," and "the Gehenna of fire." In contested passages of the text, as in John i., 7, the editors quote the Sinai, the Alexandrine, the Vatican manuscripts, and all Greek manuscripts before the fifteenth century, in behalf of excluding the controverted words as to the three heavenly witnesses, and in this as in other points, they are moved by scholarly considerations alone. A whole day might be spent with profit and interest in calling the attention of readers to this treasure of Biblical learning, which condenses libraries of authorities and years of study into so short a space, but we must be content with commending the Bible as equally valuable to the scholar's library and to the family circle.

ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, of Yale College.

Prof. Whitney has prepared a grammar for school children on a very different system from that usually found in text-books. His object is not to drill the learner in rules, but interest him in reflecting on the most essential points of spoken and written English. The position of a grammarian, according to Prof. Whitney, is simply that of a recorder and arranger of the usages of language, and in no manner or degree a lawgiver; hardly ever an arbiter or critic. In regard to his method of excluding rules he says:

"That the leading object of the study of English grammar is to teach the correct use of English is, in my view, an error, and one which is gradually becoming removed, giving way to the sounder opinion that grammar is the reflective study of language, for a variety of purposes, of which correctness in writing is only one, and a secondary or subordinate one—by no means unimportant, but best attained when sought indirectly. It should be a pervading element in the whole school and home training of the young, to make them use their own tongue with accuracy and force; and, along with any special drilling directed to that end, some of the rudimentary distinctions and rules of grammer are conveniently taught, but that is not the study of grammar."

All the examples of sentences in this little book are printed in heavy type, with the word or words having an especial bearing on the context rendered still plainer by open lettering. The book has a good appearance of condensation, and seems based on principles of strong common sense, but its practical working effect can only be learned by trial in the school-room.

A BRIBE OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes from Constantinople: "I beg to place before your readers the following, which may perhaps give them a clue as to the real reason of Midhat Pasha's downfall: Twenty days before it happened, the Sultan called the Grand Visier and told him that he had been offered (through a firm of well-known bankers here) the sum of £2,000,000 to displace him, by the representative of a power which has always shown the greatest hostility to Midhat, and whose interest it was to displace him at any cost. 'But,' said the Sultan, 'knowing your fidelity to me, and your devotion to the throne and your country, I have refused, and always shall refuse, any such proposals, be the inducement offered what it may.' Unfortunately, the representative of this power who tried to bribe the Sultan with £2,000,000 appears to have been successful in corrupting his Ministers with a tenth of this sum."

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The Boston *Traveller* of Thursday says: "Private letters received in this city from the South show that the best people of that section are losing their confidence in the Northern Democrats and their respect for Mr. Tilden. Some of the writers express unqualified disgust with the Montana donnybrook."

A LATE SOLDIER OF FRANCE.

INCIDENTS OF GEN. CHANGARNIER.

HIS DEATH AT THE AGE OF 84 YEARS—HIS HABITS OF NEATNESS—A MAN OF UNACCOUNTABLE PERSONAL VANITY—HOW A NICKNAME BECAME ATTACHED TO HIM—THE ABILITY TO COMMAND AN ARMY—EXILE RATHER THAN SUBMISSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 16, 1877.

The event of the day is the death of Gen. Changarnier, who breathed his last on Wednesday evening. His illness was a short one, and promised to be slight, but when one has arrived at the age of 84 there is no telling what the result of a malady may be. No man could have borne the burden of 80 odd years more gaily than Changarnier. His was literally a green old age. Long after he had passed three score and ten years he was as energetic and sprightly as most men of 40. He was as dandified and careful in his dress as when, near half a century ago, he was dubbed "Pommadin" by Marshal Bugeaud. He walked uprightly, with a quick, active step, and had the little tricks of manner which belong to men who have not yet lost all desire to please the fair sex. A black frock-coat, buttoned up in the military fashion, and light pearl gray pantaloons, with neatly-made patent-leather boots, was the ordinary costume of the General, and they gave him a *comme il faut* air that is felt by all, but which is not easily described. He always looked like a dandy, and while men laugh and make jokes at the expense of such persons, they are universally respected *au fond*. Perhaps this is due to the class in which one is born, to one's breeding and education. Dress is not a simple vanity—it is mainly the symbol of a desire to please and to win the esteem of our fellows. Poverty is the only excuse for a lack of the outward symbols of a well-regulated mind and *raffiné* character, but even that is no excuse for negligence of one's person. Changarnier was always neat, and never fell into any of the unfortunate habits of old age that so often disgust the young. His energy was remarkable. His house in the Rue de Baume was the retreat of a soldier without fortune. It was simple in the extreme. The bed was little better than those found in all barracks, and Changarnier could never get over his fondness for a mattress stuffed with rye straw. His body lies at this moment upon a straw bed precisely like those he used when, as a young Lieutenant, he served with Marshal Soult in Spain. Two of his former soldiers served the General in this modest apartment, the Sergeant acting as his valet de chambre, as he had done for years. At reveille every morning the General turned out, dressed in real military haste, and began his day's work. After breakfast he shaved himself and then started off to catch the train for Versailles. It was a real pleasure to see him walking jauntily into the station, twirling a small cane in his hand, saluting his acquaintances with it with that graceful movement of the arm habitual with young officers. On reaching the train Changarnier went from carriage to carriage looking for one where there was no smoking. He could not bear the smell of tobacco, and when any one tried to light a cigar in his presence he was frequently decidedly disagreeable. His manner of walking into the Assembly was peculiar, and he rarely failed to create an impression upon the persons in the galleries.

Many reminiscences might be mentioned of the General. Not so very long ago, at the Gare de St. Lazare, a man spoke to him without uncovering. and Changarnier promptly knocked off his hat. "Show yourself polite or don't speak to me," he said, turning on his heel with a look of scorn. I made the memorable voyage with him from Paris to Bordeaux, after the elections of the 8th of February, when we were let out of the long-beleaguered city upon Prussian passes. It took us three days to reach Bordeaux, and we were subjected to all sorts of annoyances, expenses, and fatigues en route. The lines were incumbered, and we frequently had to wait for hours upon a simple turnout. The second night was passed in a small way station, where there was nothing to eat or drink, and only two small benches for 300 persons. Changarnier installed himself in one corner, reclining against the wall, and the rest of our party stretched out upon the floor about him. When daylight came he was as fresh and gay as if he had passed the night in his bed. Before reaching Bordeaux he gave visible symptoms of excessive fatigue, but not a word of complaint passed his lips, and he showed himself *toujours gaie*.

Changarnier entered the military school of St. Cyr as early as 1815, and on graduating joined the Army in Spain. On his return he was made a Captain in the Gardes of Charles X. At that time he was a handsome young fellow and a noted dandy; and he was noted also for his habit of "blowing his own horn," of self-praise, and of vaunting his own merits. Changarnier was always what is vulgarly called a "blow-hard," a man of unaccountable personal vanity, and constantly given to boasting. When Louis Philippe was King he was sent to Algeria with Marshal Bugeaud, and was very soon at loggerheads with his commanding officer, who made some sharp remarks upon Changarnier's dandyism, and showed the report of Marshal de Castellane:

"Changarnier, ancient Captain, who was made to wait too long for promotion, will be always found, wherever he is put, equal to the occasion, and to all the missions confided to him. Educated, intelligent, spiritual, Pommadin."

This *mot* with reference to Changarnier's mustaches, stiffened carefully with pomatum, took immediate effect and stuck. In the Army of Africa he became known to his comrades as "Pommadin," and to his disgust Bugeaud addressed him by that name. One day it was a question of attacking the Arabs, and Changarnier rushed into the Commanding General's room and asked to be sent with the expedition. "General!" he exclaimed, with assurance, "I have followed campaigns enough to know the art of war." "That is not exactly a reason, Colonel," said Gen. Bugeaud. "Not a reason! and why not, pray?" "Marshal De Saxe had a mule which followed all his campaigns, and yet was not able to command an army."

The officers laughed at this joke, and Changarnier rushed out in rage. He never forgave Bugeaud, and only awaited the moment when they would be equal in rank to challenge him. After Italy, where Changarnier behaved splendidly, he was made a General, and rushed off to Bugeaud's head-quarters. "Now, Gen. Bugeaud, our time has come. I am your equal in rank, and we can settle our private affair."

"Pardon, General, you are a moment too late; I have just received the *bâton* of a Marshal. You've no luck, Changarnier, but don't be discouraged. I have gone to the length of my tether and you are bound to catch up with me one of these days. *Bonne chance, mon vieux*," said Bugeaud, laughing, and Changarnier went out more incensed than ever. He was doomed to several little disappointments before the end of the Algerian campaign, and though an Orleanist, his feelings for the family became less warm. Then came the revolution and the Republic of 1848, and Changarnier was suddenly seized with an ambition to play a political rôle. He wrote to the Provisional Government the following memorable letter, which very clearly paints the man:

"I solicit the command of the frontier most menaced by the enemy. The habit of handling troops, the confidence that they accord me, long experience enlightened by serious studies, a passionate love of glory, the will and the habit of conquering, permit me beyond doubt to perform all the duties that could be imposed upon me. In what I thus dare to say of myself do not see the expression of a puerile vanity, but the ardent desire to devote all my forces to the safety of the Republic."

And the former professed hater of the Republic became a Republican General. He was placed in charge of the garrison of Paris in 1851, and showed himself extremely plucky. When told that the Prince President was plotting the overthrow of the Republic, and that a revolution was about to break out in the streets, Changarnier superbly cried: "*Mandataire du Peuple, déchoir on puis, I am watching over you.*" And immediately afterward Changarnier and the representatives of the people for whose safety he responded were incarcerated at Vincennes or sent to the fortress of Mont-Valerien. De Morny and De Maupas took possession of the city in the name of the Emperor Napoleon III. Had it not been for this pompous phrase, and for the public ridicule to which he was subjected, Changarnier would have rallied to the Empire, and had he done so he would have died a Marshal, and perhaps in the skin of a Duke; but he refused all the offers of Napoleon, and accepted exile rather than submission. But he was very kindly treated; was allowed to take his own time in going, and was politely escorted to the frontier when he chose Belgium as his place of residence. He selected Malines for his home, and lived there with regret during the prosperous days of the Empire, abusing the Republicans and favoring any sort of Government that was monarchical. Years later, he said, "France has had but one good Government in my time, and that was when I was at Malines." Changarnier came back to France, but his personal pride would not allow him to submit, and he lived in retirement.

During the time when the men now in power were attacking the Empire they had great hopes in Changarnier, and he was naturally designated as the commander of their armies; but when the war came he rushed to the Emperor, then at Metz, and offered his services. He received a warm reception, and his senile vanity was flattered. "Ah, Monsieur Changarnier, why did you not come to me sooner?" said the Emperor, warmly grasping the old soldier's hand. "What could I say; what response could I have made?" said Changarnier when he afterward related the story.

It was then too late, and Changarnier could only tender service by negotiating with the enemy. But he had compromised himself with the Republicans, and they put him down as an Orleanist. He was elected to the Chamber at Bordeaux, and sat upon the Right Centre there and at Versailles. He was a noted sayer of *bon mots*, and frequently brought down the house. When Laurent Pichard said, in a mock heroic or melo-dramatic manner, "We call ourselves Beifort; you are Metz," he replied: "*Je m'appelle modestement Changarnier.*" The idea of modesty associated with the name of Pommadin made the house roar with laughter. He died a Senator, and, upon the proposition of Gen. De Cissey, funeral honors will be rendered him at the expense of the State.

STUDIES OF JOHN STUART MILL.

COPY OF A REMARKABLE LETTER WRITTEN BY A BOY PHILOSOPHER—AN EXTENSIVE RANGE OF STUDIES TAKEN AT AN EARLY AGE.

Mr. J. A. Roebuck recently furnished the Sheffield *Telegraph* a copy of a letter written by John Stuart Mill to Sir Samuel Bentham, dated July 30, 1819. Mr. Roebuck, in his letter of transmittal, says: "The original I intend to send to the British Museum, as I consider it a piece of remarkable evidence respecting the education of a very remarkable man. It shows how much may be done early to bring the mind out by care and supervision. The education of John Mill was conducted by his father, James Mill, who, mentally, I consider a great man than his son. Although the education of John Mill led to great results, I deem it in many things a mistake; it nevertheless was in many things a success, and proved that our childhood, if properly conducted, affords ample time for the acquisition of much knowledge by every class of our people. The boy when he wrote this startling letter was about 13 years old. The letter gives an account of his reading up to that time, and the list of the books he had gone through and the subjects he had to a certain degree mastered will almost frighten people who consider knowledge such as here spoken of quite beyond the reach of the great mass of the people."

The letter is as follows:

ACTON PLACE, Hoxton, July 30, 1819.

Æt. 13.3 m.—MY DEAR SIR: It is so long since I last had the pleasure of seeing you that I have almost forgotten when it was, but I believe it was in the year 1814, the first time we were at Lord Lauderdale's. I am very much obliged to you for your inquiries with respect to my progress in my studies; and as nearly as I can remember I will endeavor to give an account of them from that year.

In the year 1814 I read Thucydides, and Anacreon, and I believe Electra of Sophocles, the Phœnissæ of Euripides, and the Plutus, and the Clouds of Aristophanes. I also read the Philippics of Demosthenes.

The Latin which I read was only the Oration of Cicero for the poet Archias, and the part of his pleading against Verres. And in mathematics, I was then reading Euclid; I also began Euler's Algebra, Bonnycastle's, principally for the sake of the examples to perform. I read likewise some of West's Geometry.

Æt. 9.—The Greek which I read in the year 1815 was, I think, Homer's Odyssey, Theocritus, some of Pindar, and the two Orations of Æschines and Demosthenes on the Crown. In Latin I read the first books, I believe, of Ovid's Metamorphoses, the five first books of Livy, the Bucolics, and the six first books of the Æneid of Virgil, and part of Cicero de Oratore. In mathematics, after finishing the first six books, the 11th and 12th of Euclid, and the geometry of Wallis, I studied Simpson's Conic Sections, and also West's Conic Sections, Mensuration, and Spherics; and in algebra, Hessy's Algebra and Newton's Universal Arithmetic, in which I performed all the problems without the book, and most of them without any help from the book.

Æt. 10.—In the year 1816 I read the following Greek: Part of Polybius, all Xenophon's Hellenics, the Ajax, and the Philoctetes of Sophocles, the Medea of Euripides, and the Frogs of Aristophanes, and great part of the Anthologia Græca. In Latin I read all Horace, except the Book of Epodes; and in mathematics I read Stewart's Propositiones Geometricæ, Playfair's Trigonometry at the end of his Euclid, and an article on geometry in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. I also studied Simpson's Algebra.

Æt. 11.—In the year 1817 I read Thucydides a second time, and I likewise read a great many orations of Demosthenes, and all Aristotle's Rhetoric, of which I made a synoptic table. In Latin I read all Lucretius, except the last book, and Cicero's Letters to Atticus, his Topica, and his treatise De Partitione Oratoria. I read in Conic Sections an article in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and Simpson's Fluxions. In the application of mathematics I read Keill's Astronomy and Robinson's Mechanical Philosophy.

Last year I read some more of Demosthenes, and the four first books of Aristotle's Organon, all which I tabulated in the same manner as his Rhetoric.

In Latin I read all the works of Tacitus, except the dialogue concerning oratory, and great part of Juvenal, and begin Quintilian. In Mathematics and their application I read Emerson's Optics and a treatise on Trigonometry by Prof. Wallace, of the Military College, near Bagshot, intended for the use of the cadets. I likewise resolved several problems in various branches of mathematics, and began an article on Fluxions in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

This year I read Plato's dialogues called Georgias and Protagoras, and his Republic, of which I made an extract. I am still reading Quintilian and the article on Fluxions, and am performing without book the problems in Simpson's Select Exercises.

Last year I began to learn logic. I have read several Latin books of logic—those of Smith, Brerewood, and Du Trieu, and part of Burgersdicius, as far as I have gone in Aristotle. I have also read Hobbes' Logic.

I am now learning political economy. I have made a kind of treatise from what my father has explained to me on that subject, and I am now reading Mr. Ricardo's work and writing an abstract of it. I have learned a little natural philosophy, and, having had an opportunity of attending a course of lectures on chymistry, delivered by Mr. Phillips at the Royal Military College, I have applied myself particularly to that science, and have read the last edition of Dr. Thomson's System of Chymistry.

What English I have read since the year 1814 I cannot tell you, for I cannot remember so long ago. But I recollect that since that time I have read Fergusson's Roman and Mitford's Grecian History. I have also read a great deal of Livy by myself. I have sometimes tried my hand at writing history. I had carried a history of the United Provinces from their revolt from Spain, in the reign of Philip II., to the accession of the Stadtholder, William III., to the throne of England.

I had likewise begun to write a history of the Roman Government, which I had carried down to the Julian Laws. I should have begun to learn French before this time, but that my father has for a long time had it in contemplation to go to the Continent, there to reside for some time. But as we are hindered from going by my father's late appointment in the East India house, I shall begin to learn French. I am at present a little above my progress enough in Latin to learn with me.

I have now and then attempted to write poetry. The last production of that kind at which I tried my hand was a tragedy. I have now another in view in which I hope to correct the faults of this.

I believe my sister Wilhelmina was reading Cornelius Nepos when you saw her. She has since that time read some of Cæsar, almost all Phædrus, all the Catoline, and part of the Jugurths of Sallust, and two plays of Terence; she has read the first and part of the second book of Lucretius, and is now reading the Eclogues of Virgil.

Clara has begun Latin also, after going through the grammar she read some of Cornelius Nepos and Cæsar. They are now both tolerably good arithmeticians; they have gone as far as the extraction of the cube root. They are reading the Roman Antiquities and the Greek Mythology, and translating English and Latin from Mairs' Introductions to Latin Syntax.

This is, to the best of my remembrance, a true account of my own and my sisters' progress since the year 1814. Your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN STUART MILL.

To Sir SAMUEL BENTHAM.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

RECORD OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES—PROCLAMATIONS, MESSAGES, AND SPECIAL MESSAGES—CHRONOLOGICAL EPITOME OF HIS OFFICIAL ACTS.

A chronological outline of the political career of President Grant, from the day of his nomination at Chicago in 1868 to the time of his last prominent act—his eighth annual Message—will be found below. It will be useful in recalling many of the most important and exciting topics which have interested citizens of the United States for the past eight years. Of the original Cabinet appointed by President Grant in 1869 not one remained in office at the close of his second term. Hon. Hamilton Fish, who became Secretary of State during the first fortnight of the Administration, has won distinction for himself and reflected honor upon his country and this State, for the distinguished ability with which he has discharged the duties of a position demanding legal knowledge and diplomatic tact. The references made to leading events is necessarily brief, but the dates opposite to them will prove a valuable index to those who are inclined to search further.

EVENTS PRECEDING.

1868.

May 20.—National Republican Convention, at Chicago.

May 21.—Ulysses S. Grant, of Galena, Ill., nominated for the Presidency, and Schuyler Colfax for the Vice Presidency.

May 29.—Gen. Grant's letter of acceptance written.

May 30.—Schuyler Colfax accepted his nomination.

Nov. 3.—The election resulted in a Republican victory, Grant and Colfax receiving a popular majority of 309,684 votes, and 214 votes in the Electoral College, Seymour and Blair receiving 80.

EVENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

1869.

March 4.—Inauguration of Grant and Colfax as President and Vice President.

March 5.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Elihu B. Washburne, Illinois, Secretary of State; A. T. Stewart, New-York, Secretary of the Treasury; Jacob D. Cox, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior; Adolph E. Borie, Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy; John M. Schofield, Illinois, Secretary of War; John A. J. Creswell, Maryland, Postmaster General; E. Rockwell Hoar, Massachusetts, Attorney General.

March 6.—Objection having been made to the confirmation of A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, as an illegal proceeding under the act of Congress of 1789, the President asked that Congress should exempt him from the operation of that law by joint resolution.

March 9.—A. T. Stewart declined the nomination. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Washburne having been appointed Minister to France, he resigned the position of Secretary of State, and Hamilton Fish, of New-York, succeeded him.

April 7.—Message of the President to Congress urging that Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia be restored to their proper relations with the Federal Government, and suggesting that a law be passed authorizing a vote of the people of those States on new Constitutions.

June 25.—Mr. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, resigned; George M. Robeson, of New-Jersey, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Sept. 6.—John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, died, and was succeeded by William W. Belknap, of Iowa.

Dec. 6.—President Grant's first Message to Congress recommended gradual return to specie payments, reduction of the revenue, discussed the insurrection in Cuba, and deprecated recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents, favored a peace policy toward the Indians, and urged the abolition of the franking privilege.

1870.

March 5.—Secretary Fish declared in a note to the Spanish Minister, relative to the seizure of the steam-ship Lloyd Aspinwall, that under no circumstances could the freedom of the ocean to American vessels be interfered with, and demanding a suitable apology.

March 23.—Special Message of the President on shipping and commerce, recommending assistance to American ship-builders.

March 30.—The President reported that 29 States had ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

April 27.—The steam-ship Lloyd Aspinwall was released by the Spanish Government, and $19,702 afterward paid as damages for her detention.

May 31.—Special Message to Congress, recommending the annexation of St. Domingo.

May 31.—Act approved to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union.

June 20.—Attorney General Hoar resigned; Amos T. Akerman of Georgia, succeeded him.

June 30.—The treaty with St. Domingo, signed by the President and Gen. Baez, was rejected by the Senate.

July 1.—Debt reduced during the year $102,643,-693 84.

Aug. 29.—Proclamation by the President enjoining neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.

Oct. 8.—French armed vessels having appeared in the port of New-York, the President, apprehensive of a practical blockade of the ports as against German merchantmen, issued a proclamation declaring that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by armed vessels of either belligerent would be regarded as unfriendly and a violation of the neutrality which the Government had determined to observe.

Oct. 30.—Jacob D. Cox of Ohio, resigned the office of Secretary of the Interior, and Columbus Delano, of Ohio, was appointed.

Dec. 5.—In his Message to Congress the President again urged the annexation of St. Domingo, directed attention to unfriendly acts of the Canadian Government toward American fishermen, favored the encouragement of ship-building, and suggested legislation looking to the resumption of specie payment. He expressed the desire in his Message that the civil service should be reformed.

1871.

Jan. 17.—A joint resolution of Congress having authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the affairs of St. Domingo, the President appointed B. F. Wade, Andrew D. White, and S. G. Howe, the latter to proceed to the island.

Jan. 29.—Message advising the provision of a Territorial Government exclusively for the Indians.

Feb. 15.—Bill vetoed to prescribe an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the rebellion, but who are not disqualified for holding office under the fourteenth amendment.

March 3.—By authority of Congress the President appointed as a board to devise rules and regulations for the reform of the civil service, George W. Curtis, Alexander G. Cattell, Joseph Medill, Davidson A. Walker, E. B. Ellicott, Joseph H. Blackfan, and David C. Cox.

March 23.—Message of the President reporting the condition of affairs in the Southern States, such as to render life and property insecure, and recommending suitable legislation.

April 20.—A bill was passed to secure the enforcement of the provisions of the fourteenth amendment.

April 29.—The Administration approved by Senator Morton at a reception in Indianapolis, Ind. His speech construed to convey the desire of the President for a re-election.

May 8.—The Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the claims of British subjects, the Alabama claims, the Northern boundary, and the Canadian fisheries, signed by the high contracting parties in Washington.

July 1.—Debt reduced during the year $94,327,-764 84.

Dec. 4.—The President's Message reported the favorable condition of the finances; expressed his conviction that civil service was needed.

Dec. 13.—Attorney General Akerman resigned, and Senator George H. Williams, of Oregon, appointed as his successor.

Dec. 19.—Special Message transmitted to Congress, together with the report of the Civil Service Reform Board, the President asking the support of Congress to carry the measure through.

1872.

April 15.—The tribunal for the settlement of disputed claims met at Geneva, Sir Alexander James Cockburn appearing for Great Britain, Count Sclopis for Italy, James Stampfli for Switzerland, Viscount d'Itajuba for Brazil, and Charles Francis Adams for the United States.

May 14.—Message suggesting legislation for the benefit of immigrants, to secure to them comfort in transportation and protection on their arrival.

May 17.—The President approved a bill continuing in force the fourth section of the act of April 20, 1871, giving him power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus when unlawful combinations seem to require that it shall be done.

May 22.—Bill approved removing all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment, except in the cases of about 400 persons.

June 5.—Republican National Convention, met in Philadelphia, resolved that the "modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day upon a new march to victory." President Grant was renominated by acclamation, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was nominated for Vice President.

July 1.—Debt reduced during the year, $100,544,-490 28.

July 1.—An act abolishing import duties on tea and coffee took effect.

Oct. 1.—The stamp duties, excepting that on bank checks, repealed.

Oct. 21.—The Emperor of Germany, as arbitrator between the United States and Great Britain, established the claim of the United States in the matter of the north-west boundary.

Nov. 5.—The Presidential election resulted in the choice of Grant and Wilson by a vote of 762,991 over Greeley and Brown, the Republican candidates securing 300 Electoral votes.

Dec. 2.—The President's fourth annual Message announced the award by the Geneva Tribunal of $15,500,000 gold to be paid by Great Britain for the satisfaction of all claims by the United States; that Cuban affairs were unchanged; that the carrying trade had declined to an alarming degree; that the Indian policy adopted by him was proving successful.

1873.

Jan. 27.—Franking privilege abolished.

Feb. 25.—President Grant sent a Message to Congress in relation to the complications in Louisiana, deciding the Lynch board to be the lawful one, and instructing the Marshals to enforce the thirteenth section of the act of May 31, 1870. He was extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of undue interference.

March 3.—The salary of the President raised to $50,000, the pay of the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, and Supreme Court Judges increased, and the pay of Congressmen raised to $7,500.

March 4.—Second inauguration of President Grant. The inaugural address advocated the extension of full civil rights to former slaves and the admission of Colorado as a State. He declared that he would never propose the acquisition of territory again, as the St. Domingo proposition had been rejected, unless he first had the support of the people.

March 14.—George W. Curtis resigned his position as a member of the Civil Service Reform Board.

March 17.—George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and William A. Richardson, of Massachusetts, appointed to fill the vacancy.

May 7.—Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase died in New-York City.

May 22.—Proclamation of the President sustaining Gov. Kellogg and commanding turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse.

July 1.—Debt reduced during the year $43,667,-630 05.

July 3.—President's proclamation announcing that an International Exhibition would be opened at Philadelphia in 1876.

Sept. 18.—The panic began, which lasted 30 days, resulting in the paralysis of business and the ruin of thousands of commercial establishments.

Sept. 23.—Letter of the President to Mr. H. B. Claflin published, containing his views on the financial disturbances, and giving assurance of the desire of the Government to co-operate with banks and bankers to assist in restoring confidence.

Dec. 2.—The fifth annual Message of the President discussed the financial crisis, foreign relations, and the status of the contending parties in Cuba, and related that reparation had been demanded by the Spanish Government for the seizure and brutal slaughter of the crew of the Virginius. He also suggested the repeal of parts of the bankruptcy act, approved the Indian policy, and commended the Government of the District of Columbia under the Territorial management. Progress was reported in the civil service reform, but further assistance was asked from Congress.

Dec. 2.—George H. Williams nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, for Attorney General, and Alexander

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THOSE ELEGANT AND ELABORATE four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, just completed and finished in cabinet styles in variegated hard woods, highly polished, are offered for sale at prices to suit the times; built by days' work, with best seasoned materials; elaborate mirrors, &c.; situate no north side 58th-st., just west of Grand Plaza entrance on 5th-av. to the Park, being the centre and heart of the City; must be seen to be appreciated; open daily; lots restricted; every modern improvement; inspection invited. THOMAS McMANUS, mason and builder, owner.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4-story, h. s., b. s.
46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4-story, h. s., b. s.
48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4-story, h. s., b. s.
59d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4-story, h. s., b. s.
53d-st., between B'way and 5th-av., 3-story, h. s., b. s.
57th-st., between 4th and Lex. avs., 4-story, h. s., b. s.
85th-st., between Mad. and 4th avs., 4-story, h. s., b. s.
Madison-av., s. s. cor. 75th-st., 4-story, h. s., b. s.

Full particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, is authorized by SPECIAL CHARTER to RECEIVE trust funds, and management of ESTATES, committed by any COURT, CORPORATION, or INDIVIDUAL. Also, to RECEIVE MONEY on DEPOSIT and ALLOW 3 PER CENT. INTEREST THEREON. DEPOSITORS paid UPON check WITHOUT NOTICE. WILLIAM L. ELY, Sec'y. V. K. STEVENSON, Pres't.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 53D-ST., ADJOINING 8th-av., an elegant high-stoop brown-stone residence on West 52d-st., and vice versa, with first-class house, in good order; on 12th-st., a full-size high-stoop brown-stone house, only $17,500; on 37th-st., close to 5th-av., medium-size brown-stone high-stoop house; prices extremely low. J. A. MATHEWS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone-front houses in the City, 25 by 60; 4st. 100.5; just finished; replete and complete; hard wood; price in accordance with the times. Inquire on the premises, No. 40 East 58th-st., or of CHARLES FOX, No. 115 Broadway, rear office.

NO. 28 WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Very desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in perfect order; 20x50: lot 100; for sale or to let; furnished or unfurnished, on very favorable terms. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine, or No. 33 East 17th-st.

FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED HOUSES AT reduced prices. No. 13 East 32d-st., $37,500; one on Madison-av., Murray Hill, $42,500; one on 38th-st., between Madison and Park avs., $42,000; one on 31st-st., west of 5th-av., $42,000.
F. Q. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$500 WILL BUY

Lot 39x54x105 feet, corner 9th-av. and Chester road, opposite John Anderson's property, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Apply to WM. H. PEERIS, 4th-av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, the desirable four-story brick house, No. 3 University-place, adjoining the north-east corner of Waverley-place; 34.10x62 feet, and large extension; lot 75; in perfect order; possession, $24,500.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE SMALL FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwellings, superbly finished; wooden mantels, elegant mirrors, &c; Madison-av., near 78th-st., for sale low. Apply at 1,004 Madison-av., or to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine-st., or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAINS; ALL SECTIONS; New-York, Brooklyn, and country; 500 desirable furnished and unfurnished houses, hotels, business property; lots for sale, lease, and exchange. New completed list and permits, mailed to any address, just issued by JACOB V. B. WYCKOFF, 30 and 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY English basement brown-stone house, No. 40 West 36th-st.; 18.8x90 feet; well built and arranged, and in good order; lot 98.9. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FINE LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent, located on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, may be had by applying to the SECRETARY of the company, No. 197 Reade-st., New-York.

TWELVE-ACRE FARM—JERSEY CENTRAL Road, 19 miles from New-York; abundance fruit, stock, and farming utensils. Price low.
A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th-av.

THREE AND FOUR STORY HOUSES, near Park and Elevated Road, $8,000 to $30,000; recently foreclosed. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d-st.

A LOW PRICES.—MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES IN 53d and 53d sts., near Broadway. Others in the neighborhood. JOHN W. DERING & CO., No. 130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story English basement dwelling on East 35th-st., near Madison-av., 22x80 feet.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NO. 22 EAST 63D-st., first house west Madison-av; 4 stories, brown stone, high stoop; just completed and in perfect order; very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

$18,000 will buy fully furnished brown-stone house; terms easy. PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS country residence; photographs at our office. PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID THREE-STORY BROWN-stone-front house; modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 131 East 78th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent as low rates. KINGMAN P. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

NEW LISTS OF LARGE AND SMALL houses at specially reduced prices. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine st., and 33 East 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSES IN Brooklyn; on Brevoort place, between Franklin and Bedford ave.; location splendid; a new three-story and basement brown stone, $6,000; also, four new two-story and base-ment, and two-story and attic, brown stone, 13 rooms, $7,000 and $7,500, on Monroe-st., between Franklin and Bedford avs. Take Fulton or Greenpoint cars. Terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at West Farms to rent, furnished, from May 1; the house is large, and contains all modern improvements, large stables, and other outbuildings; the grounds contain (8½) eight and one-half acres in lawn and garden, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; a fine cow and poultry can remain on the place; this would make a very desirable Summer or Winter residence, being on the line of the Southern Boulevard and easy of access to the City; horse-cars from Harlem Bridge pass the gate every 20 minutes. For further information apply to THOMAS MINFORD, owner, No. 1,214 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—TO CLOSE AN estate, the residence of the late John C. Field, in the beautiful village of Monticello, N. Y.; five hours by rail from New-York City; the house has 13 rooms, closets, bath-room, and attic; six acres of land under high state of cultivation; variety of choice fruits; good water; all necessary out-buildings, &c. Apply to E. L. HOWARD, Executor, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. O. L. BRIDGES, on the premises, or to WYCKOFF & SHEPARD, No. 901 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., HOUSE WITH two acres of ground; near the mountain and adjacent to the park; very conveniently and pleasantly located; with fine flower and vegetable garden; the house has parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; nine bed-rooms and bath-room on upper stories; gas throughout. Address ORANGE, Post Office Box No. 1-0. 179, New-York City.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIdence, with about five acres, beautifully situated near New-Brunswick, N. J.; conservatory, green-house, stables, boat-house, ice-house, gas-house, and gardener's lodge; large shade trees in every variety; abundance of fruit, with grapes of the choicest kind; house large and spacious; every modern improvement; at half its value, as owner is going abroad; terms very easy. Call between 1 and 2. EDWARD S. VAIL, Room No. 15, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, COMPRISING 22 acres; house furnished, cottage, all usual outbuildings; ice-house filled; orchard, vineyard, horse, carriage, cows, fowls, &c.; one of the most charming spots on the Navesink River, in full view of the ocean, with facilities for bathing, boating, &c.; there are five or six sites for residences; would be willing to exchange in part for City property. Address X., Box No. 3,074 New-York Post Office.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—$3,000 cash, $17,000 permanent institution, mortgage to "immediate" buyer, for 33½ acres, (over 400 City lots,) fine land; residence, stable, &c.; on boundary between Westchester City and Yonkers; forty minutes to City Hall by rapid transits; magnificent views, Palisades and Sound, and fronting Boulevard; only $550 an acre; adjoining selling for $4,000. Address GREAT OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 148 Times Office.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT RUTHERFURD Park, N. J.—Corner lot on best avenue, with valuable frontage on each street; house contains seven rooms, admirably arranged; is partly furnished, and the furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold very low if wanted. Altogether a very pretty and desirable place. Terms, $2,500. Very easy terms. Address E. C. T., Box No. 486 New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH—COUNTRY seat; seven acres, fine old shade trees, beautiful sloping lawn, watered by living stream; 20 acres adjoining if desired. Apply to C. P. PERSHEN, No. 39 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, agency Blackwell's, Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—ON PROSPECT-st., a large boarding-house, with modern improvements, large garden, also out-buildings; fruit and shade trees. Apply at No. 15 East 16th-st., City.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE, VERY DESIRABLE house on 7th st.; 14 rooms, nice garden and lawn; 8 minutes from depot; will be sold very low; terms to suit. Address MANSARD, Box No. 145 Times Office.

FARM FOR SALE.—100 ACRES IN ONEIDA County; price, $1,200 on easy terms; there is a house and two barns, the soil is good, and the water never fails. Apply to R. A. LEWIS, Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT DANBURY, CONN.—A FINE farm of 100 acres; price, $15,000. No brokers. For particulars address C. H. MERRITT, Danbury, Conn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—ELEGANT house, nicely very low; desirable house to rent. Owners on spot under 5th cent Madison sts.; all kinds (numbering several corners,) at low prices. W. F. METHOUE, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET FOR $1,500.—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 8 East 36th-st., having a few feet of 6th-av. and Central Park. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,157.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawn; house dressed from top to bottom; finishes in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 60 minutes from New-York; houses and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE.—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, 22x56 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra-wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. H. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to ISA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE DOUBLE HOUSES IN Twenty-third Ward of New-York, with outbuildings and large grounds. One at Fort Washington, with two acres ground; one at Paterson, N. J., with 16 acres ground, outbuildings, quantity of fruit; three at Bath, Long Island, fronting Gravesend Bay; large plots suitable for lumber yards; one at Gowanus Bay; one fronting Mott Haven Canal and Harlem Railroad, and one at Hunter's Point, fronting canal. Inquire of A. H. EDINGER, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR RENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE three-story and basement brick dwelling-house No. 13 Lawrence-st., fronting East Clinton-st., one block from Market-st., and within five minutes' walk of both the depots of the Pennsylvania and Newark and New-York Railroads, and three minutes' walk of the Centre Market; has 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and will be put in thorough repair to a good tenant. Inquire of FREDERICK G. AGENS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT; large house with gas and water; good barn; gardener's lodge and grapery; shade and fruit trees; about 12 acres of ground; a living spring; fine view and healthy location; within 30 miles of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad; the terms are reasonable. Apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $800 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 21 MILES FROM New-York, large brick house, twenty rooms; all necessary outbuildings; five minutes' walk from depot; has been occupied for five years as a boarding-house. For full particulars, address
J. YOUNGS, No. 40 Spring-st., New-York, Or, Summit, N. J.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, ABOVE HOUSTON-st.; building 36x200; 14th-st., close to Broadway, 33x210; 6th-av., corner, 50x100. The above property has all improvements and will be leased on favorable terms.
J. S MATHEWS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NO. 126 TO 130 East 24TH-ST.—To let from May 1 the largest, most commodious, and conveniently arranged suites in the City, furnished or unfurnished; every room light, steam, janitor, district and livery-stable telegraphs, &c.; best references required.

FOUR-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 122 West 12th-st; three-story extension; with mirrors, chandeliers, fixtures; painted throughout; to a private family only a lease will be given.
J. DRAKE, No. 79 Cedar-st.

A NO. 620 5TH-AV.—SUPERB NEWLY PRESsed and plumbed dwelling, 25x70x100, to let, unfurnished, low. Inquire on premises or
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st. or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—UNTIL OCT. 1, SEXT, on 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; very low rent; possession immediately. Apply to C. W. BEYER, No. 33 Pine st., East basement.

TO LET—A NICE RESIDENCE AT RIDGEFIELD on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, twenty-five minutes from Pavonia; carriage-house, shaded lawns, choice fruits; everything in fine order. Apply to ALEXANDER SHALER, No. 291 Broadway.

AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE in Amherst, Mass., to rent; furnished complete, except linen and silver, for Summer months; has 10 rooms; rent, $75 a month. Apply to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET—LOWER PARTS OF high-stoop houses No. 109 Bank-st. and No. 774 Greenwich-st.; also, two desirable floors at 686 Washington-st.; possession 1st of May. RUFUS KING, owner. No. 67 7th-av.

TO LET—THAT COMMODIOUS AND DESIRABLE hotel property known as the "Eastern Hotel," situate at South Ferry, and overlooking New-York Bay and the Battery. Apply at the office of E. COLES, corner of Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale of a first-class boarding-house now doing a good business; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to or address No. 52 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

The Rockingham, Broadway and 56th-st.; elevator, steam heat; nine rooms with heat and service. Inquire on the premises.

NO. 16 EAST 47TH-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY and freshly furnished well arranged four-story 20-foot house; low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

TO RENT.—FIVE NEW, THREE-STORY HIGH stoop brown-stone houses, 18x50 feet; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 109th-st., near 10th-av., of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

A NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT—DELIGHTfully located residences; furnished and unfurnished; adapted to merchants, with stables, gardens, &c.; magnificent views; low rents. HINE & GRAY, 557 6th-av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE FINEST residences on Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank. For full particulars apply to
IRA O. MILLER, No. 76 Nassau st.

TO LET—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, WEST 10TH-ST., near 5th-av., furnished or unfurnished; to a desirable tenant, rent will be very reasonable.
WINANS & DAVIES, No. 128 Broadway.

CORNER FLAT—ALL LIGHT ROOMS—First-class location; street entrance; also others, furnished and unfurnished; central location; reduced rents; open evenings. YATES, No. 888 6th-av.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES, FURNISHED, IN CENTRAL LOCATIONS.—Bargains to right parties; also unfurnished; reduced rents and choice locations. Open evenings. YATES, No. 888 6th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.—FOUR-STORY House, 31st-st. near Madison-av.; private family; rent $3,000. BEERS & CO., No. 1,474 Broadway, near 43d-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND basement stone-front house, No. 818 Lexington-av.; in good order; $1,500 per annum. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 619 Broadway.

TO LET—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY AND BASEment full-front house on 28th-st., near Broadway; desirable for milliner, dress-maker, tailor, or responsible boarding. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 619 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, 19th-st., near Broadway; good order; rent low; also, others in same location; reduced rents. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A PHYSICIAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED IN a first-class corner house on Murray Hill, below 39th-st. Address MORTIMER, Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 17th-st., near Irving-place. Also, unfurnished houses.
A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE, FARM, TWO-ACRE GARden, &c., to let, in New-Rochelle, N. Y.; rent low. MRS. A. DIKE, No. 323 West 14th-st.

VERY NICE SMALL HOUSE TO LET CHEAP—on 8th av., between 126th and 126th sts. Inquire A. LEVY, No. 14 White-st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to W. F. CHITTENDEN, No. 48 Exchange-place.

NYACK COTTAGES TO LET AT REDUCED Rates. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURnished for rent; we have special applications; no charge unless rental effected.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY BLOCK, NO. 14 Vesey-st., 150 feet from Broadway, 25x100 feet; in excellent order; also some desirable offices. Apply to T. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

LOFTS TO LET—NOS. 111 AND 113 EAST 13TH st., one block east of Broadway, to let with power; also lofts in rear with power. Inquire of
F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 2 New Chambers st., now occupied as a restaurant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 19 4th av.

STEAM POWER AND FIRST FOURTH, and fifth floors and cellar, 50x80 feet, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire in the corner.

STUDIOS TO RENT, NO. 49 EAST 32D-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, the small country place, three or four acres, (West Chester County preferred,) with a good house, unincumbered, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, for which a well assorted stock of ready made clothing will be given. Address, giving particulars, HANSON, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL MODERN HOUSE of 10 befords 9th and 5th avs., 35th and 50th sts., with dining-room on the first floor, and all improvements. Address with particulars, Box No. 3,679 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, CUSTOMERS, HOUSE, lots, or farms worth $20,000, $30,000 to $50,000.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,357 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. L. DRURY,
The inventor of the Ladies' Chart for cutting all kinds of garments, will remain two weeks longer at No. 149 West 12th-st., to teach her perfect system patented last April, and exhibited every afternoon in the Ladies' Pavilion for six months, and received the highest premium. Ladies, call and see it. You can take a lesson. No charges unless satisfied. Lessons are free of charge to test it. You can learn in two hours to cut all kinds of garments for ladies and children, and design patterns, for $5, and chart included. A perfect fit warranted. Agents wanted. More bias trimming can be cut in ten minutes with it than in two days in any other way.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining writing to do, or would teach young children. Address B. W., Post Office Box No. 672, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or as first-class laundress in a private family; first-class City references. Address P. R., Box No. 300, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RElliable woman and daughter; mother as first-class cook in a private family; understands all the different branches of cooking; daughter as chamber-maid or laundress; very best references. Address M. M., Box 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN WHO CAN suit any one's taste; all new French style dinners served for parties with little trouble; small expense; is economizing, competent, and reliable to take charge; plain cooking neatly done; best of City reference. Address No. 319 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, FOR PRIVATE family; disengaged March 6; present employer can be seen; cooking in all its branches. Address S. J., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with or without a kitchen maid. Address A. N., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, Scotch, to cook, wash, and iron; is thoroughly competent; good reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 28th-st., Room No. 6, third floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; speaks English; private family; best City reference. Call or address C. S., No. 150 East 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson the work of several families by the day; bell, evening, and reception dresses a specialty; also dresses made over equal to new; work taken home. Address L. L., Box No. 107 East 12th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, lately with Mrs. Connelly; would remodel ladies' dresses in latest styles. Address Broadway, Box 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MAKER OVER OF DRESSES; good trimmer, fitter, and button-holes; charge moderate; good operator. Address K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN INTELIGENT AND refined American matron, experienced in housewifery, as housekeeper; would furnish unquoted reference as regards character and executive ability. Address Energy, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan lady as housekeeper or matron; none but respectable and responsible parties need apply; best of references given. Call or address M., No. 54 West 12th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—CAN TRAVEL AS COURIER IN Europe; speaks several languages; can leave now or in the Spring; is well recommended by her present employers. Address A. L. C., Box No. 307 Times Office, for five days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS FOR Lyoung lady or growing children; competent to teach them in French, and good seamstress; best reference given. Address M. D., Box No. 319 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S Maid; understands all kinds of work, white or dressing; dressing hair to any style; best of City references. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable colored woman; two years' City references. Call or address No. 107 West 24th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO GO out by the day; good reference. Address No. 251 West 29th-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, or as plain cook; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL nurse, who can give the most satisfactory references, would like to receive into her family one or two infants, to whom the most tender care would be given; an adult invalid could be received. Apply to Mrs. Hannah Bone, No. 782 Fulton-av., corner Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

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JOE COBURN GUILTY.

THE PROSECUTION SUSTAINED.

SUMMING UP OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES—JUDGE SUTHERLAND'S CHARGE TO THE JURY—MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL DENIED—THE PRISONER TO BE SENTENCED TO-MORROW.

The trial of Joseph Coburn, for shooting at Officer William E. Tobias, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. His Honor fixed the hour of opening court at 10 o'clock, in order to expedite the progress of the trial, and the prisoner was brought to the court-room before that hour by two court attendants. Owing to the early hour of opening, the attendance of spectators was more slim than usual; but during the course of the forenoon the court-room became filled with the usual crowd of sporting characters, who listened intently to the summing-up arguments of counsel on both sides. Coburn, who still wore his piratical-looking head-dress, appeared to be in excellent physical health, but was evidently nervous at the near approach of the end of the trial which was to decide whether or not he should spend several years in State Prison. He was attended by his brothers Mike and Jim, "Billy" Borst, "Mike" Costello, and a group of no less distinguished characters. Mr. Charles W. Brooke opened the proceedings by recalling Friend Pitts, who keeps a store at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, by whom he proved that a bullet had passed through his show window, on the Twenty-third-street side, on the night of the shooting; found the bullet (identified) in the window next morning. Mr. Rollins offered to prove by the witness that somebody had gone to him and offered to put in the broken pane of glass so that he should say nothing about the transaction, and would not appear in court as a witness. Mr. Brooke objected to the evidence, and it was excluded by Judge Sutherland.

Mr. Brooke then commenced his summing-up argument to the jury. He began by severely criticising the unseemly haste with which the case had been rushed into the Court of General Sessions from the Police Magistrate's office, and alluded to the case of Sergt. Thompson, accused of having assaulted two citizens in Park-row. He argued that that event brought the force in disrepute, and it was necessary to direct the attention of the public to some person against whom prejudice could be aroused, and so it came about that six Police officers were engaged in clubbing Coburn. A careful review of the cab incident was then given, counsel arguing that on that score there was no cause for enmity between Coburn and Tobias. Notwithstanding this peaceful state of affairs, the jury were to believe that Coburn became insulting and wanted to fight. If Coburn had been an ordinary drunken man, with a pistol, would six officers have been suddenly on the spot during the time that the five chambers of the revolver were being discharged? Mr. Brooke here picked up the revolver and aimed it at the sixth juryman, clicking the five barrels in rapid succession, to show the very small portion of time in which the shots must have been fired. He alluded also to the fact that but two of the 150 people said to have been present had been offered as evidences in rebuttal by the prosecution. The action of the District Attorney's office in keeping back the two in question until such time as would not permit an investigation into their character by the defense was caused by the fear that the connection of those witnesses with the Police would be traced, and was unfair to the defense, who were entitled to know the nature of the testimony. The bullets introduced into the case did not match, and that found in the store of Mr. Pitts had undoubtedly been discharged from the pistol of Officer Tobias. Mr. Brooke, in concluding his address, characterized the assault on Coburn as an instance of Police ruffianism, and appealed to the jury to divest their minds of all prejudices against the prisoner and give to his statements that weight and consideration which they deserved.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in replying for the prosecution, criticised the conduct of the defense in a highly humorous vein. He claimed that there had actually been no defense at all. The defense all the way through had been a series of theatrical surprises. The curtain rose two weeks ago, and the trial had been like an entertainment in a Chinese theatre ever since, with long intervals between the acts. The policy of the defense was to show that Coburn was a mangled wretch, and he almost expected to see the prisoner brought into the court in sections, the junior counsel carrying the raw head and bloody bones and the senior members of the company tenderly bearing the corpse of the "Apollo Belvidere." The entire Philadelphia Bar was employed as stock actors, in addition to many histrionic performers from the legal profession of this City. The entire defense consisted of some twenty speeches and one "bloody shirt." Nobody acknowledged the ownership of the blood, and the defense had failed to ask Coburn if it was his. The defense sought to show that Coburn had been all conciliation, and had done or said nothing intempered to Tobias. Twice he had said soothing words to the officer and then walked away, when all of a sudden, like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, the club of the officer descended on the head of the unoffending Coburn, and he fell to his knees. Before this athlete could recover his feet another club descended on his head, and, behold, the gladiator lay unconscious, and was forthwith clubbed by the four or five Police officers on the scene! What a likely story this was! That this young officer, a few months on the police force, should beard the lion in his den, attack and overcome this gladiator—this "Apollo Belvidere," as his counsel called him, and that this Hercules, who had come up smiling in a hundred fights, should be knocked out of time in the first round by a stripling. In dealing with Coburn on the stand, he had acted with the utmost fairness, and had not made a single allusion to his previous character, although he had ample material at his command. But he preferred to try this case on its merits alone, and on its merits only would he ask a verdict at their hands. The evidence of the Police officers was clear, concise, and bore the stamp of truth; that of the witnesses for the defense such as could be manufactured to order at a moment's notice. Which story was most likely, and which would the jury believe? He left it to their judgment, as 12 intelligent men, to say. He did not want them to convict Coburn on prejudice, but asked them to consider all the evidence in the case carefully and impartially, and apply to its consideration their common sense. Mr. Rollins spoke for over two hours, and, in closing a forcible and impressive appeal, stated that he was perfectly satisfied the jury would arrive at no other conclusion than that Joseph Coburn was guilty of shooting at Officer Tobias.

Judge Sutherland then delivered his charge to the jury. Under the indictment, he said, they could, if they believed the evidence for the prosecution, find the prisoner guilty of either of the four counts which gradiated from assault with intent to kill to simple assault and battery. If, on the other hand, they believed that the prisoner committed no offense at all, then, of course, they should acquit him. He believed in the honesty of jurors and the safeguards of the jury system, and trusted they would carefully consider the evidence and render a verdict accordingly, apart from any prejudices that may arise from the prisoner's previous record on the one hand, and the alleged Police outrages on the other. His Honor then alluded to the uncontradicted testimony of the Police officers, which was so damaging to the accused, and the directly opposing testimony of Coburn and his witnesses, from which, if they believed it, it would appear that Officer Tobias was the aggressor, and said that it was the duty of the jury to endeavor to reconcile these circumstances before arriving at a conclusion. There appeared to be two defenses in the case—one that the prisoner committed no offense at all; the other that it was an act of self-defense. If they believed the prisoner's statements, of course they should acquit him on the first ground; and if they found it to be an act of self-defense they should arrive at a conclusion under the law in relation to self-defense, which his Honor then read.

One of the jurors asked that the testimony of Roundsman O'Neil, who swore that he took the pistol from Coburn, be read, and Judge Sutherland so ordered.

At 5:30 P. M. the jury retired, taking with them the pistol and bullets admitted in evidence, and the court-room presented that peculiar appearance which a court of justice usually assumes while the spectators are "waiting for the verdict." At 6:15 the jury returned, and all eyes were fixed upon them as they took their seats. The prisoner scanned the faces of the jurors nervously, and betrayed considerable uneasiness.

In answer to the question of the Clerk, the foreman replied: "We find the prisoner guilty of the offense named in the first count of the indictment—felonious assault with intent to kill." Neither the prisoner nor his friends betrayed surprise on hearing the verdict, and had evidently made up their minds for the worst.

Mr. Brooke moved for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, both of which motions were denied by Judge Sutherland. Mr. Brooke then asked that Coburn be remanded for sentence, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins did not oppose the request, which was in accordance with the usual custom of the court in similar cases. Coburn will probably be brought to court to-morrow and sentenced to the full penalty under the verdict—10 years in State Prison at hard labor. He will not be tried on the second indictment growing out of the same transaction—for shooting at Officer Jerlies—there being grave doubts as to whether the indictment could be sustained, the evidence showing that Coburn, when he shot at Jerlies, still supposed he was shooting at Tobias. The jury stood 11 to 1 on leaving the court-room, and on a second ballot were unanimous for conviction. When the court-room was about to be cleared, a number of Coburn's friends shook hands with him and left, but a body-guard of his more intimate admirers accompanied him to the entrance of the Tombs. The lawyers' fees have, it is understood, been paid by a prominent Wall-street broker, an admirer of Coburn, who will also furnish additional funds to appeal the case.

SKETCH OF COBURN'S CAREER.

Joseph Coburn came to this country from Ireland while quite young, learned the trade of mason and bricklayer, and became what is known as a good mechanic. He soon, however, developed into a "sport," practiced sparring and became a bar-room fighter. Although endowed with more than average physical strength, he displayed a fondness for pistols and other dangerous weapons, and was known among his associates as a cowardly bully. His pugilistic record embraced prize-fights with "Patsy" Flynn, "Con" Fitzgerald, "Australian Kelly," Harry Gribben, Edmund B. Price, now a practicing lawyer at the Tombs, and others of the same class. In November, 1858, Coburn, in company with two other desperadoes named Henry Drake and Paddy Duffy, while engaged in a quarrel in West Houston-street with Officer Samuel Davidson, now of the Fifteenth Precinct, stabbed him in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. To this offense Coburn pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. He only served a portion of the term, however, being released through political influence, and on obtaining his discharge resumed his old practices. He opened in succession a number of low groggeries, which were frequented by "the fancy." He speedily began to lose his reputation as a prize-fighter, and lost caste with his admirers after his fizzle with Mace in 1871. He was accused of brutally ill-treating his wife or mistress Kitty Coburn, and finally shot her "accidentally," inflicting a wound from which she subsequently died. He was also charged with shooting at a disreputable woman and was the hero of a score of other cowardly assaults, the victims in which dare not make complaint against him. In addition to this he was indicted for striking a car conductor with the butt end of a pistol, and for assaulting an unoffending citizen about a year ago, and at the time of his arrest kept a low "free and easy" at Thirty-third-street and Broadway.

A TRAGEDY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

THE POLICE UNEARTHING A MYSTERY—A WOMAN'S THROAT CUT BY HER LOVER—HE ATTEMPTS TO KILL HER FOR REFUSING TO MARRY HIM.

Yesterday the detectives engaged in assisting Capt. Worth, of the Sixth Precinct, Williamsburg, in ferreting out all the facts connected with the mysterious wounding of Annie Parker, of Withers-street, made their report. On the morning of Feb. 14, Miss Parker, whose identity at that time was unknown, was borne into Ollmer's drug store, on Graham-avenue, near Frost-street. She was covered with blood, which gushed from a horrible gash on her throat. While Doctor Mudie, a physician residing near the store, was attending to the wound, the young man who had carried the girl into the store, and had hurriedly summoned the doctor, hovered about her anxiously, inquiring of the physicians their opinion of the wound. The Police, on being informed of the affair, had little difficulty in finding out the name of the woman, but were unable to ascertain her address or the name and address of her companion. The druggist was unable to give any information further than that which corroborated the information furnished to the Police. Dr. Mudie, who could give the required information, positively refused to do so. He knew, he said, the whole story connected with the case, but as the wound received by the young woman was not, in his opinion, a fatal one, he deemed that the circumstances did not warrant his violating the professional secret reposed in him. Three families would suffer by a publication of the story. The Doctor's reticence made the affair a most mysterious one. No one about the neighborhood knew the parties. Every one had heard that a woman had had her throat cut, and that Dr. Mudie had attended to her. But who she was, from whence she came, or whither she went, no one knew. The tall, broad-shouldered, dark-featured man, of not unprepossessing appearance, the description given by the druggist of the person who accompanied the blood-covered woman to his store, no one had seen. This person the Police were anxious to find or obtain some clue to his identity. Capt. Worth suspected that the unknown man could solve the mystery which was creating so much excitement. Unable, however, to catch him, the Captain continued his work, and step by step unraveled the story. Soon the Police ascertained that a desperate and cowardly attempt had been made to murder the young woman. The day the startling proof of this crime came into the possession of the Police, a report, credited on account of its publication in one of the Brooklyn papers, gave what purported to be a solution of the mystery. The young girl, it said, in a fit of despondency, had attempted to commit suicide. The Police, taking advantage of the security which the friends of the would-be assassin found in the circulation of the report, soon picked up the clue that led to the solution of the mystery.

According to the information given to the Police, Miss Parker was assaulted and wounded by the young man who had carried her to the drug store, Carpenter Beebe, the brother-in-law of the young girl's protector and friend. Miss Parker a year ago, on removing to Williamsburgh, sought and obtained a home with a Mrs. Beebe, residing on Humboldt near Grand-street. The girl had left her home in the upper part of this State on the arrest and conviction for forgery of the man to whom a month before his incarceration in Sing Sing she had given her heart and hand. Shortly after taking up her abode in Mrs. Beebe's house she became acquainted with Carpenter Beebe. He at once fell madly in love with her. Without if possible causing him any pain, the girl endeavored to show her dislike of his marked attentions to her. Beebe, however, continued to manifest on every occasion his love for her. His sister-in-law strove to make him desist in his annoyances. He would not, and, when finally told that Miss Parker had no regard for him, he swore that she yet should have him. Persecuted and annoyed, Miss Parker, without informing Mrs. Beebe, left the house, and took up her residence at a distance removed from the place. She never appeared on the street, except when compelled to. For a few months she lived quietly, yet always, however, under the dread that Beebe would finally discover her. The girl was possessed of an instinctive dread that the man would do her bodily harm. Beebe, when told that Miss Parker had fled from the house, became excited and angry. Every day he called at his brother's house begging Mrs. Beebe if she knew of her whereabouts to tell him. All night long he tramped the streets and hovered about the ferries, hoping and praying to meet her. His search was finally successful. One afternoon he met her as she returned from her employer's store. Following her he found his way into her apartments, and, exhibiting a pistol, swore that he would kill her and then shoot himself if she persisted in ignoring his suit. Daily at all hours thereafter the poor girl was visited by him. At times his conduct was such that she was forced to fly from the room. Mrs. Beebe, the only friend she had, besought her to not seek the fellow's arrest, for then all the circumstances, she said, connected with her flight from home and his treatment and foolish love for her would become known, thus bringing disgrace upon both these families. Miss Parker a second time removed to another neighborhood to escape the man. She, however, was not long in her new home before the fellow discovered her whereabouts. The night of his first visit to the place he attempted to murder her. As she was seated in her room, hurrying to complete some work ordered for the following day, the door was forced open and Beebe, in his shirt-sleeves and with his face blackened, entered. Miss Parker, with a cry, strove to alarm the house. "Keep still," said Beebe; "no one can hear you, for they are all asleep." Thrusting his hand into his pocket, he glared on the terrified girl, and demanded whether she would marry him, and then, as she ran toward the window, he seized her by the hair and holding her head back, drew a knife across her throat, inflicting a horrible wound. As the blood spurted from the gash, Beebe let her fall to the floor. Standing over her he again asked her to marry him. "Oh!" shrieked the terrified girl, "don't murder me." "Me murder you," said Beebe, "why I didn't cut you, you done that yourself; you must have fallen on your scissors." "Well, well," continued the girl, struggling to arise from the pools of blood collecting about, "don't let me bleed to death; oh, do take me to a doctor." "I will if you promise not to say that I cut you." "Anything," sobbed the girl, "if you only save my life."

Beebe then carried her to Dr. Mudie. After the Doctor had sewed up the wound, he described to him all the particulars of his assault upon her, alleging that it was the great fear he had that she would disregard his love and marry another which forced him to cut her. He promised Miss Parker that he would never again molest her if she would pledge her word not to divulge the secret of his visit and murderous assault. On the following day Beebe, however, visited the girl, and in the presence of those gathered about her bed demanded her hand in marriage. "You know now, Annie," he said, "that it will be better for you to have me."

Beebe, when informed that the Police had succeeded in finding Miss Parker, fled from Williamsburg to some friends in Jersey City. He is now suspected in that city. Last Thursday, Miss Parker, having sufficiently recovered to withstand the fatigue of a journey, left Williamsburg and returned to her father's home. The Police have her address. She will appear whenever wanted to prosecute her tormentor and would-be murderer.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER.

The schooner Margaret and Lucy went to pieces near Life-saving Station No 3, on the north side of Barnegat Inlet. All on board perished. She left that port on Thursday last for Charleston, with a cargo of guano, brimstone, and phosphates, and with several other vessels that cleared in her company was obliged to put back for shelter by the storm. The others reached Sandy Hook in safety, but the wind drove her out of her course. She was 412 tons burden, and was owned mainly in Middletown, Conn. Her Captain was Benjamin Wicks, of Nyack, and her mate John S. Piper, a Maine man. She had a crew of four or five and a cook, whose names are not known to her agent, Mr. Abiel Abbot, of South-street. She was not insured.

DISEASE AMONG THE HORSES.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS IN THE STREET CAR STABLES—TWO DEATHS OUT OF NINE CASES IN THE FOURTH-AVENUE DEPOT—THE HORSES OF SEVERAL LINES ATTACKED—THE DISEASE MORE SERIOUS IN BROOKLYN.

The horses of the street railroad companies have during the past Winter been more completely exempt from dangerous diseases than for many previous seasons, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the numerous storms, the ice and snow in the streets, and, worse than all, the abundant slush caused by the practice of salting the tracks. But about three weeks ago a few cases of cerebro spinal meningitis made their appearance among the horses of the Fourth-avenue Line, and since the breaking out of the disease in the stables at Thirty-second-street it has been heard of in the stables of several other companies. It has not yet assumed so serious an aspect as to interfere with travel on the street railroads, but the disease is one so difficult to prevent or control that the managers of the lines are taking all precautions to arrest its spread which veterinary surgeons can suggest. The horses of the Fourth-Avenue Railroad Company affected were first observed to be weak in the hind legs, and to totter and stagger as if dizzy or weak. Some of the animals attacked lost appetite immediately. Others fed heartily as usual. One horse that had been shod and then taken out in its turn, to work, exhibited symptoms of the disease immediately after it left the stable, and had to be taken back to its stall. There are now seven or eight sick horses in the hospital. Several of them were yesterday seen held up by slings of canvas hooked to the ceiling, while others were lying down, apparently paralyzed. All horses attacked do not suffer the disease in serious form. Several of those attacked earliest are recovering, and were taking gentle exercise. They had not yet recovered strength sufficient to enable them to trot, but the gentle exercise they were given seemed to have a good effect upon them. Of nine horses attacked in three weeks two have died. The horses are not isolated, as the disease is not considered contagious by the Superintendent of the stables. Some of the cases exhibit alarming symptoms, discoloration of the eyes, high fever and great tremulousness, while others are only paralyzed and disabled for a day or two. The stables are well drained and ventilated, and the horses have received good care, so that the Superintendent is at a loss to understand the appearance of the disease. At the Third-avenue stables it was stated by the foreman that several mild cases of cerebro spinal meningitis had appeared, but no fatalities had occurred. A few horses had exhibited very slight symptoms of the disease, scarcely positive enough to enable the surgeon to say decisively whether their distemper was really the paralysis of the spine or not. The horses are not isolated, but good care is taken of them, and it is thought that the complaint will not spread. It was also admitted at the Second-avenue stables that cases of the disease had occurred, but so few were they in number that no inconvenience was caused to the business of the road. The stage companies have as yet, according to the statements of the foremen of the stables, not observed any cases among their horses, and the Sixth-avenue and Broadway Railroad stables have been exempt from the disease.

The disease among the horses of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company has proved more serious than was at first expected. Only one stable—that of the Greene and Gates Avenue Line—has as yet been visited by the disease, but out of 40 horses attacked 13 have died. The disease appeared four days ago, and was without marked symptoms of inflammation. Some of the horses suffered paralysis of the throat, greatly diminishing or entirely destroying the power to swallow. Others lose all power to stand, and are suspended in slings. It is found that if improvement does not take place early the paralysis extends, delirium follows, and the horse dies with more or less convulsive action. The appearance of the disease is ascribed to the changeable Spring weather.

A POSTMASTER'S DEFALCATION.

Gen. M. La Rue Harrison, Special Agent of the Money Order System for the Post Office Department, yesterday, arrested George A Buckingham, Postmaster at Riverhead, Long Island, on a charge of embezzling $1,059 84 money order funds. Buckingham was required to give bail for his appearance before the United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn at the next term of the District Court. Gen. Harrison's examination of the money order accounts of the Riverhead Office developed the fact that the Postmaster was over $1,400 in arrears, a portion of which was yesterday paid over. A demand for the balance was immediately made upon Buckingham's sureties, with which, however, at the time, they were unable to comply. The sureties are Messrs. John C. Davis and Nathan Corwin. They were placed in charge of the office by Gen. Harrison. Buckingham did not attempt to deny or palliate the charge against him. He says that too much whisky is the cause; that he contracted the appetite while in the Army, and has been in the habit, for two months past, of drinking a quart of alcoholic spirits each day, and that he has no control of himself. Several months ago while intoxicated, it is said he was robbed of several hundred dollars. Buckingham is very despondent, and expresses deep regret at his course, but thinks he has no power to reform. He served four years in the Army during the late war, rising from the ranks to a Brevet Captaincy, and is reputed to have been a brave soldier. He has very many friends, and is said to be the most efficient Postmaster Riverhead has ever had. His books are correctly written up to date, and the office is in good condition. His sureties are perfectly solvent, and the Government will lose nothing. They will pay the loss within a short time without recourse to civil prosecution.

THE KATY REIDEL MYSTERY.

Although the citizens of Staten Island are unanimous in the desire to have the inquest into the manner of the death of Katy Reidel reopened, and Coroner Dempsey, and the legal officers of Richmond County, sympathize with them, it is not likely that the inquiry will be resumed for some time, if ever. The new evidence now at hand is believed by District Attorney Croak, and other well-known lawyers not important enough to warrant the calling of the jury together again to hear and pass upon it. Coroner Dempsey has the power to reopen the case if he chooses to disregard the opinion of his legal advisers. He has determined, however, not to exercise this right. Still, he declares he will continue to work upon the case, and that Police Capt. Bake will labor as strenuously as he until every clue has been followed to its end. The Supervisors of Richmond County have all been consulted informally by the Coroner, and have agreed that a reward should be offered for information as to how Katy Reidel died. A meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held on Tuesday next, and a resolution will then be passed to give $2,000 to whoever will give information as to where Miss Reidel procured prussic acid, if she committed suicide, or who administered the poison, if she was murdered. Meantime a strict surveillance of the important witness Weldapiel will be maintained.

TWEED'S PROPOSED RELEASE.

It was rumored yesterday that Tweed was to be released from imprisonment during the day of to-morrow by reason of a settlement of his cases with the City. Wheeler H. Peckham, who appears for the people in the suits against Tweed, said he knew nothing of such an immediate release. Dudley Field, when questioned, politely but firmly declined to say anything about the matter. John D. Townsend, who is credited with being Tweed's present counsel, also denied all knowledge of any steps looking to the release of the ex "Boss" from Ludlow-Street Jail. In spite of all these statements, however, there seems to be no reason to doubt that Tweed will not remain in jail for any great length of time.

FAILURE OF STYLES & SONS.

Register Fitch has adjudicated Silas M. Styles, John E. Styles, and Richard Kelly Styles, builders, of No. 330 East Sixty-second-street, voluntary bankrupts on their own petition. The aggregate liabilities, including firm and individual, amount to $610,000. The individual liabilities of S. M. Styles amount to about $265,000; R. K. Styles to $134,000, and J. E. Styles to $5,300. The largest creditor is Russell Sage, whose claim amounts to $162,000, secured by bond and mortgage. The principal secured creditors are as follows: Germania Life Insurance Company, $112,500; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $84,000; Thomas McLelland, $26,700; Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, $29,633; Conrad Bolles, $10,500; Dinkelspiel & Oppenheim, $21,500; Trustees for 29 bondholders, $28,333; P. S. Middleton, $14,000; Alexander Timm, $11,200; J. S. Peck & Co., $7,000; Helene Wulfong, $7,813; Mary A. Bodner, $4,000; McKenzie & Clanranald, $5,000. Among the unsecured creditors are Adeline E. Sykes, $25,000; Tooker, Arnold & Co., $5,838; Schuyler & Sons, $4,928. The total unsecured liabilities are $37,000. No assets are mentioned in their schedule, except promissory notes and debts due amounting to $5,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Thirteen hundred and seventy arrests were made by the Police last week.

The interest on City deposits for the month of February amounted to $1,429 29.

Senator Morrissey and other members of the Legislature called on Mayor Ely yesterday.

The schooner Alice Bell, of Wareham, sunk at the mouth of New-London harbor yesterday.

The Coast-wrecking Company reports that the America has been successfully moved 25 feet toward the sea.

The Board of Excise received during last week 87 applications for licenses, accompanied by $3,827 50 for license fees.

Bernard Mohan, dealer in hats, of No. 441 Canal-street, assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Henry McArdle, yesterday.

The steamers City of Richmond, California, Neckar, and San Francisco took out 48,440 letters, 739 registered letters, and 86 bags of newspapers yesterday.

The Sierra Nevada, with the Australian colonists on board, sailed out into the stream yesterday afternoon. She will not take her final departure until to-morrow morning.

Thomas Sprick, aged 6 years, of No. 1 William-street, was seriously injured last evening by being thrown down by a horse, and was taken to Chambers-Street Hospital.

Timothy McDermott, aged three years, died yesterday at his parents' residence, No. 176 Madison-street, from scalds received by falling into a pan of boiling water on Friday.

A free lecture upon "Alcohol as a Food Substance," will be delivered by Hon. Frank Fuller, before the American Temperance Union, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

There were reported, last week, 557 deaths, 528 births, and 122 marriages, showing an increase of 110 deaths and 127 births, and a decrease of 18 marriages, as compared with the preceding week's figures. The increase in the deaths was attributable to diseases of the respiratory organs.

John Landry, aged 40, who resides at the corner of Hicks and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, fell from the roof of No. 177 Wooster-street to the yard, a distance of 35 feet, while engaged in repairing the roof yesterday, and received a fracture of the spine. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Detective Dorsey, of the Central Office, last evening arrested William Adams, a colored waiter, charged with having stolen a pocket-book containing $307 and valuable papers from Mr. E. J. Creighton, of No. 35 East Ninth-street, where he was employed. He was locked up at the Central Office.

Col. John a Godfrey, of the New-York Society of California Pioneers, formerly a resident of San Francisco, and Consul General at Guaymas, Mexico, died in this City on Friday very suddenly. His funeral will take place this morning at 10 A. M. from his late residence, No. 147 West Fifty-third-street.

Philip Ackerman, aged 35, of One Hundred and Fifty-first-street and Morris-avenue, while walking on the Harlem Railroad Bridge, at its junction with the Hudson River track, last evening, was struck from behind by a gravel train going north and thrown down an embankment. He received compound fractures of the left leg and arm.

Edward Hayes, alias "Frenchy," a well-known sneak-thief, was arrested last evening by Detective Lyon, of the Central Office, who found him endeavoring to pawn a valuable overcoat supposed to have been stolen. In his possession were also found a number of skeleton keys and a box of Windsor soap. He was locked up at the Central Office.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have passed a resolution amending article 1 of the by-laws, so as to give them power to alter the hours of business at any time. Members of the committee say that in making the change they had not in their minds any notion of extending the hours, but simply to enable them to comply with requests of members to close the Exchange for funerals, or on other extraordinary occasions. A petition is in circulation among the members praying that the amendment will not be permitted to go into effect.

Daniel Barr, a gas-fitter, residing in Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, who for 12 years past has been in the employ of Archer, Pancoast & Co., manufacturers of gas-fixtures, at No. 67 Greene-street, was arrested last evening by Detectives Adams and Thompson, of the Central Office, charged with robbing his employers. Property to the value of over $1,000 has been missed during the past year from the work-shops of the firm, and when Barr was arrested 66 copper plates stolen from the establishment were found in his possession. He was locked up for examination.

Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on a motion to change the place of trial of the suit of Lawrence B. Falk against Richard Workham from this City to Albany. The action is to recover $350 for architect's fees for furnishing the plans of the Tabernacle Baptist Church at Albany. The answer denies that the entire plans were furnished, and sets up a counter claim of $200 because of the incompleteness of the drawings. Judge Brady granted the motion for the change of venue, on condition that the defendant will not contest the actual value of the services rendered.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 457 arrests during the past week.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $301,044 37.

The Old Guard will fire an artillery salute on Monday at noon from Fort Greene, instead of going to Washington.

Application was made to-day for a permit to exhume the body of Lorenzo Quenzer, who died in March, 1870, and was buried in Green-Wood.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during Friday night to blow open the safe in the office of C. M. Kingsland, a lumber merchant, doing business in Hamilton-avenue.

The Term of the Circuit Court for March will open to-morrow with a calendar of 387 cases, Justice Gilbert presides. The City Court calendar, containing 168 cases, will be called the same day.

By an oversight no provision was made in the budget of this year for a deficiency in the Charity account of 1875, amounting to $6,395 24. A bill to meet the deficiency will soon be introduced in the Legislature.

John Dolan, who was arrested on a charge of fraudulently obtaining payment at the Post Office of a money order, waived examination in the United States Court yesterday, and was held for the Grand Jury in default of $2,500 bail.

The followers of Boss McLaughlin in the Twelfth Ward have defeated the wing of the Democracy led by ex-Assemblyman Coffey and Alderman Donovan at the special primary election ordered by the Democratic General Committee. The "Boss" opponents charge that the result was brought about by ballot-box stuffing. A protest against the delegates elected will be made.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles Avery, a burglar, who was arrested recently in the residence of Dr. Davenport, in Paterson, was yesterday sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Judge Hoffman, in the Hudson County Sessions, yesterday sentenced Thomas Quinlan, of Jersey City, a chronic wife-beater, to 18 months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The new and handsome edifice for the worshipers connected with Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, on Halsey-street, near West Park-street, will be opened formally to-day. The church is the first of its creed in Newark.

Justice James Corugan, of Jersey City, yesterday gave $500 bail to answer to the Grand Jury on each of four charges for malfeasance in office. It is alleged that he has retained from the four complainants sums varying from $12 to $30, collected by him on judgments rendered in his court.

Dr. Charles Kiesle, a well-known German physician, who was identified with the German revolution of 1848, died at his residence in Newark, Friday evening. He fled from Germany to France in 1850, and coming to this country settled in Newark, where he followed his profession to the time of his death.

A party of drunken quarrymen became engaged in a general free fight in Harris' saloon, West New-York, Friday; chairs and other weapons were freely used, and all of the party were more or less injured. John Sullivan, of Fairview, besides being badly clubbed was stabbed in the hand and on the leg. No arrests were made.

Charles Ryerson, who was stabbed by his brother Walter, in Newark, during a quarrel over a game of cards on Friday night, is improving, though he is not out of danger. The Police have secured no clue to the whereabouts of Walter, though his mother received a letter from him yesterday stating that he had gone never to return. Rhodes, who was arrested as a witness, has been committed to jail in $500.

Justice Keese yesterday had an examination in the case of the five men arrested in Greenville Thursday night on suspicion of having been concerned in a cock fight. The parties who congregated there, among whom is said to be a high Police official in New-York City, had been notified of an intended descent on the place, and it is said that the notification was given by the Police themselves. Two of the prisoners were found in possession of bags with game-cocks, but there was no evidence in court that a cocking main had been in progress at or just before the time of the arrest, and all the prisoners were discharged. The birds were, however, confiscated by the Police.

DEATH OF THE FEMALE MISER.

Regina Armbold, the aged German woman who was found by the Police in a starving condition in her room at No. 90 Ridge-street, on Friday night, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, died at the hospital soon after admission. The deceased was 60 years of age and was a native of Schlenhjen, Würtemberg. She came to this country about 15 years ago, and for a number of years was employed as a domestic by several Jewish families in this City. For two years past she earned her living by washing, but was compelled to relinquish that occupation by ill health about six months ago, since which time she has lived on the charity of her neighbors, who believed her to be as poor as she pretended to be. In January last, Lyman Rindskopf, at her request, drew a will for her in which she bequeathed all her worldly possession to a nephew, Henry Armbold, residing in Philadelphia, and appointed Henry Baruch, of No. 21 Avenue C, her Executor. She also intrusted to Baruch a bank-book on the Bowery Savings Bank, showing a deposit of $1,400 to her credit. There seems scarcely a doubt that her death was caused by the want of proper and sufficient food, and it is evident that the woman was so miserly that she actually starved herself to death. Coroner Ellinger will hold an inquest in the case.

Signora Ristori

Says: "I find LAIRD'S 'BLOOM OF YOUTH' superior to any toilet preparation in Europe. It imparts to the complexion beauty and brilliancy." Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

COGNAC, bottled at Jonzac Distilleries; also in wood. V CTOR E. MAUGER sole importer, No. 110 Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Charleston, for Charleston.—Mr. Phelps and daughter, Mrs. M. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Westervelt, Mrs. Mulliner, L. C. Orvis, Peter Dempsey, W. H. Shrewsbury, J. J. DeBuren, Mrs. Donahue and son, Mrs. Bigby, Miss E. Mullord, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Pierce, Miss B. Pierce, Master Pierce, Miss Michael, Mrs. Shaler, Mrs. J. D. Webster, Mrs. John Robertson, Miss L. Wooster, Miss H. Webster, C. L. Gorham, G. W. Nix, R. W. Nix, Mr. and Mrs. Atwater, Mr. Swan, Mr. Blanchard, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. Nemiau, Mr. Robeson, W. B. Vanderpool, Mrs. John Vanderpool, J. J. Sullivan, G. B. Smith, L. A. Stout, J. H. Alexander, Mr. Stratton, J. P. Miller, H. T. Miller, C. B. Hunt, F. Gilson, C. W. Tubbs, S. Aldrich, C. H. Greenleaf, D. P. Rolle, Harriett Timan, Samuel Mitchell, J. Davenport.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Stephen S. Whitney and wife, William Braddeth, Miss G. Brandeth, Miss F. Brandeth, Mrs. Brandeth, F. Underhill, George R. Harly and wife, Stephen H. Ronan, Martin Bell, Jr., G. R. Easterly, Miss Belle Dunn, K. D. Cheney, C. B. Gill, P. J. Corkery, Miss Georgie Libby, Mrs. Libby, Dr. J. W. Howe and wife, Mr. McFryer, Mrs. A. D. Easterly, Miss Lena Martin, C. H. Russell, Jr., Mrs. Harris, T. R. Hone, G. M. Benjamin, H. C. Crocker, A. Lechevalic, L. Garnier, C. Paynette, G. Forles, J. F. Ilinu.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Avery, C. Bergman, Miss Eva Copeland, Miss Alma Copeland, Mrs. Jennie E. Bissell, F. Byrne, A. K. Cullen, R. W. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Freeman, M. H. Gillet, Miss Knight, J. Hirsch, M. Jiminez, Rev. James Lawrence, Mrs. Daniel McLaughlin, E. Lyman Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John Nash, Master Joseph Nash, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Porter, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Joseph Solomon, W. D. Walbridge, Mr. Kinyon, Mr. Howe, A. B. Weatherell.

In Steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.—Edmund Grieninger, Heinrich Bartels, Miss Sophie Lange, Jacob Langen, Mrs. Frances A. Rogers, Charles Finskamp, sr. and Mrs. Herman Schuhgmann and two children, Delos C. Mellen, Eduard Dolfinger, Dr. med. Long, Rudolph Hecker, O. J. Wilhelmi, Mrs. Louise Rupf, Max A. Ebert, Mrs. Simoons Koenig, L. A. Van Wagenen, Jacob Kaun, Hugo Traut, Rudolph Heuel, sr. and Mrs. Schuchardt and daughter, Mr. Bernett, and Dr. Hans von Hertzberg.

In steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—John Graves Miss Maggie Farrell, F. McNamee, A. Knox, F. J. Lent posed to have been a woman. In his possession were also found a number of skeleton keys and a box of Windsor soap. He was locked up at the Central Office.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, from Glasgow.—J. F. Murray, Arthur Williams, Mrs. S. G. Woodrow, Master Woodrow, Mrs. Cook, G. W. Inn, E. McGlone, Peter Larsen, Robert Marshall, Wm. Driver, George Masters, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Smith, Catherine Coleman, Simon Schrib ser and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises.....6:29 | Sun sets.....5:55 | Moon sets. 11:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11:05 | Gov. Island 11:54 | Hell Gate... 1:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Neckar, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen, via Southampton; Ostricha & Co.; Coombo, (Br.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7948. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

PREPARING FOR TO-DAY'S EVENT—WASHINGTON CROWDED WITH STRANGERS—THOUSANDS OF SOUTHERN FRIENDS IN THE CAPITAL—A GRAND SIGHT TO BE WITNESSED ON THE AVENUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The ordinary quiet of a Washington Sabbath has been disturbed to-day by the arrival of numerous military organizations and civil societies, which propose to participate in the inauguration ceremonies to take place to-morrow. To-night the city is crowded as it has seldom been, by representatives from all parts of the Union. It is a noteworthy fact that delegations from the South are particularly strong and particularly demonstrative of their regard for the new Administration. The often expressed hope that the two sections of the country might shortly be united in fraternal peace and goodfellowship seems now about to be realized. To this end the Southern portion of members of Congress now in Washington are striving with all the power which they have, and unless those who are best qualified to judge are very much mistaken, the country is destined, ere long, to enter upon a new era of general satisfaction, peace, fraternity, prosperity, and good will. It is remarkable that the inauguration ceremonies will be attended quite as extensively by Southern as by Northern and Eastern organizations, and it is equally remarkable that the Southern societies come here, not with a sectional, but with a national feeling. All through the day the hotels of Washington and the public places of the capital have been thronged by people who represent every State and almost every cross-road in the Union, and among all the crowd so assembled there has not been one man who is not ready to lift his hat to the new President, and to freely admit his title to the office upon which he is about to enter.

In signification of the general rejoicing over the end of a contest which at one time promised to be so disastrous the whole of Washington has put on a gala dress. The principal thoroughfares are decked with bunting, appropriate mottoes, flags, and emblems of rejoicing. Pennsylvania-avenue—the street through which the President-elect must pass to take the ceremonial oath of office—is one mass of flags. Private citizens have vied with proprietors of public places to do honor to the approaching event, and upon every hand there are indications that the citizen of Ohio who has been called upon to preside over the National Administration will be heartily welcomed to the city in which, for the next four years at least, he is to make his home. At the Capitol the preparations for the inauguration have been conducted with remarkable dispatch. Before the east portico a platform has been erected capable of seating all the Senators and Representatives, together with distinguished guests. The building has been appropriately decorated with flags and mottoes which fittingly responds to the gala appearance of the private buildings and residences in the city. There is now no doubt that the military and civil parade in honor of the inauguration will be an exceedingly imposing one. All through the day companies and unions have continued to arrive in Washington, and it is announced that many organizations may be expected during the night. President Hayes will have no reason to complain of the reception which he will receive at the hands of the American people now assembled in Washington. A more demonstrative crowd could not be desired. His name is upon every tongue; in every direction is echoed the toast, "Prosperity to our next President," and from almost every housetop flies a banner bearing the inscription, "Success to President Hayes."

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

HOW HE PASSED THE SABBATH—THE OATH OF OFFICE TAKEN ON SATURDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Hayes has had a comparatively quiet day to-day. Only a few persons called upon him, and they were mostly old friends of the President's family from Ohio. Speaker Grosvenor and Assemblyman Wiltser, of the Ohio Legislature, called in the evening, when arrangements were made to receive the Ohio delegation in a body at the White House to-morrow afternoon, before their departure for home. The President and Mrs. Hayes attended morning service at the Church of the Epiphany, (Episcopal,) in company with Senator and Mrs. Sherman. Mrs. Hayes is a member and has been a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, and the family of the new President will, doubtless, attend a church of the same denomination here, probably the Metropolitan, the same that President Grant's family attended. President Hayes himself is said to be very liberal in his religious views, and was accustomed to attend churches of different denominations in Columbus.

The quidnuncs have been busy all day trying to find out whether President Hayes has taken the oath of office or not, and if not, whether he is President or not, or whether the country is to be without a President until to-morrow noon. Two or three Washington papers have issued extras to-day, devoted mainly to the solution of this important question, but differing widely as to the facts, some stating that the President had taken the oath, and others that he had not. The truth of the matter is this: President Hayes preferred not to take the oath of office on Sunday, unless it was absolutely necessary, and so stated to those who consulted him on the subject. It was not deemed essential by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or by others who had investigated the law, that the oath should be subscribed at 12 M. to-day, rather than at any other hour. They were of the opinion that the requirements of the law would be fully met by taking the oath of office either before or after that date. In view of the disposition so prevalent in certain quarters to take advantage of every conceivable technicality, it was deemed advisable that President Hayes should take the oath in season to prevent an interregnum of a day. It was accordingly subscribed at the White House last evening, in the presence of Chief Justice Waite, who, with President Hayes, was a guest of Gen. Grant at the dinner at the Presidential Mansion. As the act was done merely to meet any technical objection that might be raised, and was not intended to supersede the regular formal administering of the oath in public at the inauguration ceremonies to-morrow, it was thought best not to give publicity to it, and hence the difficulty of the quidnuncs in getting at the facts.

A rumor was circulated about town to-day, which also brought out an extra, that Tilden had taken the Presidential oath in the Gramercy Park mansion at noon to-day, and was coming on to Washington to-night to take possession of the office. The rumor was very generally credited among Democrats, which shows that there is no limit to the absurd antics which they are still prepared to expect from their late candidate for the Presidency.

PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET.

THE INTERIOR BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO CARL SCHURZ—THE NAVY, WAR, AND POST OFFICE UNDISPOSED OF—THE NAVY TO GO PROBABLY TO NEW-ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There is no positive addition to the stock of information about the composition of the Cabinet since last night. The report of the appointment of Carl Schurz to the Interior Department is generally credited and is no doubt true; and this leaves three places yet unsettled, so far as the public knows, and, very possibly, unsettled in the mind of President Hayes. There have been various reports to the effect that Gen. Joe Johnston had been offered a Cabinet position, but the statement is not true, and there is little reason to suppose he will be offered a position. The Post Office Department, the Navy Department, and the War Department are still unprovided for, with the prospect that one will be filled from the South and one from New-England. This leaves one position still undetermined, so far as locality is concerned, the desire being to recognize the State of Pennsylvania in the Cabinet. It is not probable that any name in the South has yet been fully determined upon. The representative from New-England will doubtless be assigned to the Navy Department, and there has been a report this afternoon that Mr. Forbes, of Boston, who was a member of the National Committee and a delegate to Cincinnati, would receive the appointment. The report is not entirely trustworthy. The position has been offered to a distinguished Senator from a New-England State, who has not yet signified his willingness to accept it, out whose appointment would give universal satisfaction.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

It is confidently stated late to-night by a gentleman holding close political and personal relations with President Hayes that the Cabinet slate will be very certain to contain the names of Evarts, of New-York, for Secretary of State; Sherman, of Ohio, for Secretary of the Treasury; Schurz, of Missouri, for the Interior Department; McCrary, of Iowa, for Attorney General; and Key, of Tennessee, for Postmaster General. It is now probable that one of the other places will be given to Indiana. Who will represent New England has not yet been determined.

PRAYERS FOR THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The President-elect was a special subject of prayer in nearly all the Chicago pulpits to-day. The clergy without exception invoked the richest blessings in his behalf, and prayed that his inauguration might be the inauguration of peace and harmony; that sectional strife might be allayed; that prosperity and happiness might abound, and wise counsel prevail at the national capital.

GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

NO IMMEDIATE ATTACK UPON THE STATE-HOUSE ANTICIPATED—A STATEMENT BY GOV. PACKARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—Gov. Packard made the following statement to-day to an Associated Press reporter: "I cannot say I anticipate any immediate attack upon the State-house, though in the excited condition of the public mind, fomented by constant sensational dispatches to the local press, such a thing is possible. I think it more likely that, under cover of a pretended process of law from courts not recognized, not having any legal standing, some effort will be made to arrest officers of the Government, or to serve process on them, and to enforce that service by a posse of the White League, or Nicholl's Militia and Police, as they are termed. I shall regard any such posse as a mob, and shall resist it accordingly. The State-house is amply provisioned and guarded, and cannot be successfully assaulted by any movement short of a general armed insurrection against the Government, which has been legally inaugurated under the State laws. I believe the ultimate recognition of the Republican State Government is assured. I attach no importance to the reported efforts of Pinchback, West, George Sheridan, Sloanaker, George Carter, and others, to prevent it. The unloading of these men is, in my judgment, a positive benefit to the Republican Party of the State. It enables us to attach firmly to its standard such old citizens as Attorney General Hunt, George Williamson, Minister to Central America; A. H. Leonard, Judges Taylor, Beattie, King, Bowman, Hunter, and others, who stand ready to join the party when thus purged, most of whom are Old Line Whigs, natives of the State, thoroughly identified with its every interest, and who are now acting with us, most of them for the first time. The people desire a good government. This can best be obtained by dividing the people other than on the color line. The accession of such men as I have named and others will equally divide the whites. Intelligence, wealth, and influence. The sloughing off of the so-called Republicans who now have allied themselves to the opposition is a positive benefit to the State. Their only motive in adhering to the Republican Party heretofore has been a desire for the spoils of office. Their defection enables the party to purify itself. I entertain no doubt of my ability to maintain the Government when once recognized as the Constitution and laws of the United States require. Of 50,000 men in the City of New-Orleans capable of bearing arms, not more than 5,000 are in arms against the Government. Of the 57 parishes comprising the State only four (known as the bull-dozed parishes) are really in resistance, and they only in regard to local affairs. Of the 18 judicial districts in the State there is barely one outside of the City of New-Orleans where any mandate of the Nicholls Supreme Court could be enforced by officers of the court. President Grant himself, in the military orders, spoke of that court as entitled to no more respect than would be the decisions of any other five lawyers appointed by any other private citizens. Even in the city of New-Orleans not one Judge, Sheriff, or Clerk of Court, so far as I know, has had spread upon the minutes of the court his Nicholls' commission or qualifications in accordance with the custom heretofore prevailing. Gen. Nicholls' Government is bounded by the limits of White League authority and is nowhere enforced outside of their influence."

A TOBACCO FACTORY BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The extensive tobacco factory of Leggatt, Hudson & Butler, Nos. 1,903 and 1,905 Buel-street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insurance $2,500 in each of the following companies: Howard and Phœnix, of New-York; North American, Manhattan, Pennsylvania Fire, London Assurance, Continental Assurance, German-American, Imperial of London, Phœnix of Hartford, Lycoming, Merchants' of New-Jersey, Fire Association, Commercial, New-York, Westchester, Buffalo, German, St. Paul, and Scottish-American, and $700 in the Foremen's Fund, making a total of $45,700. The business of the firm will not be interrupted.

FAILURE OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

BANGOR, March 4.—The Bangor Fire Insurance Company, having impaired its capital by unprofitable business, will close up its affairs, and is negotiating with the Hartford Company to reinsure its policies.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

SCENES OF DISORDER IN THE HOUSE.

FITTING CLOSE OF A DISGRACEFUL AND HUMILIATING SESSION—LEGITIMATE BUSINESS NEGLECTED IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONTEST FOR PERSONAL OR PARTISAN ADVANTAGE—FAILURE OF THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE ARMY—MEN WITHOUT CHARACTER OR A FUTURE ASSUMING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Forty-fourth Congress expired at noon to-day. Its entire existence was marked by confusion and violence, and its expiring moments were spent in a struggle over the Army Appropriation bill which left its legitimate work incomplete. In this it was consistent with its record, and the lower branch of the late Congress has passed into history with a pre-eminence for turbulence and incompetency, and is distinguished more for those things which it left undone than for those things which it has done. The last 30 days of its existence was one continual struggle, unprecedented in legislative annals for the bitterness that marked its deliberations, and unequaled for the grave apprehensions with which it filled the public mind. Its last official act showed an utter disregard of duty, and its last official utterances were those of partisan malevolence, seeking to justify its shortcomings behind pretended patriotism and sham economy.

The closing session of the House will stand conspicuous for confusion and disorder. This was so marked that it was found impossible to transact business intelligently, and for the sake of common decency the House was compelled to take a recess from 2:30 o'clock this morning until 8 o'clock. Upon reassembling general confusion again prevailed. Those who were anxious to secure the passage of private bills and claims assembled in a crowd in front of the Speaker's desk and shouted themselves hoarse for recognition. Bills were read by the clerks and passed by the House of whose contents no one could be informed in consequence of the prevailing disorder. The confusion would cease for a few minutes when reports were presented by the several conferences on the appropriation bills, but as soon as these were disposed of disorder would again become supreme. By 10 o'clock all the appropriation bills except that for the Army were finally agreed upon, the last appropriation to receive approval being the sundry civil. The obstacle to agreement on this bill was the reduction of the President's salary, which was removed by the House conferees yielding and permitting the salary to remain at $50,000 per annum. At 10:30 the conferees on the Army bill reported their inability to agree. Mr. Atkins explained that there seemed to be no probability of an agreement being reached on the section forbidding the use of troops in the Southern States, but he recommended another conference to make a last effort. Some discussion followed, Mr. Field taking this opportunity to make a farewell speech, in which he urged Southern members to stand firm, and thereby secure their deliverance from fraud and violence practiced upon them by the use of the Army. A new conference was ordered, after which members rushed to the front again, shrieking for recognition to call up and pass private bills. Mr. Holman, who had been on the conference to reconcile the differences on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appeared in his seat and at once protested against legislation proceeding amid the prevailing confusion. Most of the bills that were being called up were so many raids upon the Treasury, and Holman proposed that the House should know the full character of claims before ordering them to be paid. It was now after 11 o'clock. Less than one hour of the session remained, and Holman appreciated his advantage. Mr. House, of Texas, called up a private bill, and the vote to suspend the rules and pass it was declared carried. Mr. Holman insisted upon a division, and when the division was decided against him, demanded the yeas and nays. The confusion was so great that it was impossible for the Speaker to count the House on ordering the yeas and nays, and Mr. Holman demanded tellers. Tellers were ordered and the yeas and nays called, resulting in the passage of the bill. Mr. Holman's determined manner discouraged many who were struggling to have bills passed, and they retired anathematizing the "great objector."

At 11:35 the Conference Committee on the Army bill appeared and were recognized. The crowd about the Speaker's desk were driven back, and Mr. Morrison arose to explain the failure to agree. The importance of the issue, involving, as it doubtless does, an extra session of Congress, was recognized by the House, and order was speedily obtained. Mr. Morrison explained briefly that the Senate conferees would not agree to the bill unless the section preventing the use of troops in Louisiana and South Carolina was stricken out. He thought there was no use of further effort at reconciliation, and moved the House insist on its bill. This was met with a shout of approbation from the Democratic side. Mr. Foster, of the minority of the conference, was recognized, and proposed that a sum equal to one-half of the amount appropriated for the Army last year shall be appropriated for the coming year, in order to provide for the pay and maintenance of the Army until the appropriation can be regularly made. This proposition was howled down with scorn by the Democrats. "Not a dollar," shouted Mills and Tucker in concert. "Then you must accept the responsibility," responded Foster, and Walling, who was defeated at the polls last October, yelled back, "We will accept the responsibility." A division on Morrison's motion resulted—yeas 150, nays 101. Mr. Garfield called for the yeas and nays, and was seconded by the Republican side in a body. It was 11:45 when the Clerk began the roll-call. All knew that the roll could not be completed, but both sides seemed satisfied to have the Forty-fourth Congress expire in an angry struggle over providing means for carrying on the proper functions of the Government. The Clerk called the names with unusual activity, and members on both sides responded with an emphasis that illustrated their determination. At 11:50 the Speaker interrupted the roll-call to announce the enrollment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation, and that bill was rapidly forwarded to the President, who was occupying his room in the Senate wing for approval. Resuming the call the Clerk went on for a minute, reaching the name of Jones, of Kentucky, when the Speaker again interrupted him, and announced that it was a physical impossibility to complete the roll-call. The Speaker then proceeded to glorify the Democracy in a stump speech, and upon its conclusion pronounced the Forty-fourth Congress adjourned without day.

THE LAST FEW MOMENTS.

DIGNITY AND DECORUM IN THE SENATE—THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL—WAITING TO HEAR FROM THE HOUSE—THE CROWD OF SPECTATORS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—During the last night and day of the session in the Senate, business proceeded with the same degree of decorum and dignity that always mark the deliberations of that body. Nothing unusual occurred until 11:30 o'clock, when Mr. Blaine, from the conference on the Army Appropriation bill, reported that there was no hope of reaching an agreement on that bill. He explained the determination of the House conferees respecting the section of the bill which restricts the President's constitutional control of the Army in the Southern States. Mr. Blaine said there were not 1,000 troops from the Potomac to Texas, but if there were but a Corporal's guard he would not consent to such a restriction. This sentiment was applauded by the crowded galleries. At 11:55 the minute-hand of the Senate clock was pushed back five minutes, and a few minutes thereafter President pro tem. Ferry delivered a brief address, and pronounced the Senate adjourned without day.

During the morning both wings of the Capitol were crowded to overflowing, the large number of visitors to witness the inaugural ceremonies taking advantage of the opportunity to see the closing hours of this most remarkable session. In the House the numbers who crowded the floor were so great that it was with difficulty the officers could keep the spectators from pressing upon the outer row of seats. For hours after the adjournment the crowds lingered about the Capitol inspecting the building and the arrangements in progress on the east front for the inaugural ceremonies of to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The galleries of both houses of Congress were crowded from 8 o'clock this morning until the closing hours at noon, and such visitors as could not obtain admission to the galleries gathered in front of the doors and thronged the vestibules, or moved in crowds from one house to another to consume time. When the final adjournment took place they rushed into the legislative halls and remained there until the officers cleared the chambers in order to give the employes, who had been on continuous duty for 24 hours, an opportunity to go to their respective homes for rest. All the general appropriation bills became law, with the exception of those making appropriation for the support of the Army and the improvement of rivers and harbors. The latter was reported from the Committee on Commerce, but was not considered. There is, however, a large surplus of money from last year, and therefore no improvement actually needed will suffer owing to the non-passage of the bill. With regard to the Army bill, the former appropriation leaves sufficient to support that establishment until the end of the present fiscal year, expiring on the 30th of June. When it became known that the bill was lost prominent members of Congress said this would necessitate an extra session of Congress, to convene about May 28. In this connection, it is said on the authority of an official of the War Department (likely to be well posted) that under some sections of an old law the War and Navy Departments can be carried on for two years without any special appropriation. This is, that the drafts of the Secretaries of War and the Navy will be honored by the Treasury Department. If that be so the calling of an extra session is not altogether a matter of certainty. The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses came very near failing. It was a long bill, and the fear being expressed that it would not be engrossed in time, the Secretary of the Senate tendered the services of five experienced clerks to assist, but this offer was not accepted of, as few clerks could work on the bill at the same time, owing to the somewhat confused state of the amendments. During the last five minutes of the session, however, the bill was signed by the presiding officers of both houses, respectively, and hurriedly presented to the President, who approved it without having time to read it. About 100 private bills were presented to the President too late for his approval. All of a public character presented became laws. The President was at his own room, in the Senate wing, from 9:30 in the morning until noon, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet and his clerks.

THE ROCK ON WHICH THEY SPLIT.

FULL TEXT OF THE SECTION IN THE ARMY BILL—AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PARAGRAPH PREPARED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the full text of the section of the Army Appropriation bill which was the subject of irreconcilable difference between the House of Representatives and the Senate; and which being adhered to by the House, caused the failure of the bill:

SECTION 5. That no part of the money appropriated by this act, nor any money heretofore appropriated, shall be applied to the pay, subsistence or transportation of troops used, employed, or to be or employed, in support of the claim of Francis T. Nicholls or of S. B. Packard to be Governor of the State of Louisiana; nor shall any of the money be applied in support of the claim of the two bodies claiming to be the Legislature of said State, presided over respectively by L. A. Wiltz and Louis Bush; nor of the two bodies claiming to be the Legislature of said State, presided over respectively by C. C. Antoine and Michael Hahn; nor in support of the claim of Thomas C. Manning and associates to be the Supreme Court of said State; nor in support of the claim of John T. Ludeling and associates to be the Supreme Court of said State; nor in aid of the execution of any process in the hands of the United States Marshal in said State, issued in aid of and for the support of any such claims; nor shall the Army, or any portion of it, be used in support of the claims, or pretended claim or claims of any State Government, or officer thereof, in any State, until such Government shall have been duly recognized by Congress.

Any person offending against any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five nor more than 10 years.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—The Patapsco Guano Company's Works, on Philpot, near Dock street, were burned this afternoon. The Chesapeake main railroad, adjoining, was badly damaged. The loss to the Guano Company is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, and is covered by insurance, distributed as follows: Hartford, of Connecticut; Home, of New-York, and National of Baltimore, $7,000 each; Baltimore, Peabody, Howard Associated, and German, of this city, and the Lamar, German-American, and Glen Falls, of New-York; Traders', of Chicago; Royal, of London; National, of Hartford; St. Paul, of Minnesota, and British-American, of Toronto, $3,500 each; Western Assurance, of Toronto; Franklin, of West Virginia; Security, of Connecticut; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania; Atlantic and Manhattan, of New-York, and North British, of London, $2,500 each, and several other companies from $1,200 to $1,700 each.

LEGISLATIVE FAILURE IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—Both Houses of the General Assembly continued in session until midnight on Saturday, it being the last day for the passage of bills. A large amount of important legislation failed for the want of time, including the General Appropriation bills. The final adjournment will take place to-morrow.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SAILING OF THE BRITISH FLEET FROM THE PIRÆUS—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. IGNATIEFF — RUSSIA AND TURKISH REFORMS.

ATHENS, March 4.—The British fleet sailed from the Piræus this morning for Malta.

BERLIN, March 4.—Gen. Ignatieff has arrived in this city.

LONDON, March 4.—Reuter's dispatch from Paris says Gen. Ignatieff goes to London and Paris. The Powers will delay their replies to Gortschakoff's circular until Ignatieff's mission is ended.

PARIS, March 4.—The *Journal des Debats* denies that Ignatieff will visit London.

LONDON, March 5.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Pesth telegraphs that there are good grounds for stating that Russia will not resist the proposition to grant the Porte a year's grace, but will require as a condition that the Sultan shall sign a protocol, accepted by the Great Powers, containing a collective guarantee to Europe for the execution of the reforms.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* reports that 300 insurgents encountered the Turkish *redifs* in the Doutchaik Mountains, near Brod. The former lost 12 and the latter 41 men.

The *Times* publishes the following in an official form: "There is no foundation for the report that Gen. Ignatieff is coming to London either for health or on a mission. It is understood, however, that he will visit Paris, where he will meet Count Schouvaloff."

FUNERAL OF JOHN O'MAHONY.

LARGE PROCESSION IN DUBLIN—A FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, March 4.—The funeral of John O'Mahony took place at Dublin to-day. Six thousand persons took part in the procession, which passed through the principal streets carrying mourning banners and accompanied by 30 bands of music. The coffin was placed upon a large funeral car, which was immediately followed by some 20 persons who had formerly been imprisoned for political offenses. About 100,000 people witnessed the demonstration, which was purely of a Fenian character. About 20 of the trade organizations of Dublin took part in the procession. Several delegations from the country attended. Mr. Charles J. Kickham, formerly a political prisoner, delivered the address, in the course of which he declared that Fenianism still existed. The remains were deposited in the grave of Terence Bellew MacManus. All the public houses in the city were closed during the day.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The procession began to move at 12:15 P. M., but large crowds were assembled in front of the Mechanics' Institute from early in the morning. Nearly all those who followed the funeral car wore mourning, and all had green badges. Many American flags were displayed. The flag of O'Mahony's regiment covered the coffin, and on it was a wreath of immortelles. The procession was headed by Mr. Rountree, an Irish-American, who acted as Grand Marshal. He was accompanied by mounted assistant marshals. The following was the order of the procession:

Grand Marshal and staff.
Band.
Funeral car.
Chief mourners.
American delegation.
Survivors of the rebellion of 1843 and of the Fenian rising.
Delegations from Bolton, Bradford, Liverpool, Newcastle, Preston, Sheffield, and other towns.
Trade organizations.
Other societies.
Citizens generally.

No clergyman took part in the demonstration. Mr. Kickham delivered his address outside of the cemetery. There was no disturbance. It is said a monument will be erected.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 5.—A *Times* dispatch from Calcutta reports a decrease of 60,000 in the number of natives employed on the relief works in Madras during the past week, and a slight decrease in Bombay. A treaty has been concluded with Khelat, whereby Great Britain agrees to support the Khan against foreign and internal foes, pay him an annual subsidy of $50,000, and expend $12,000 yearly on public improvements. In return Great Britain will have the right to occupy the chief towns and construct railways, telegraphs, and forts. The news from Kohat Pass is more pacific. Only a small number of Afreedis continue in arms.

Mr. George Odger, the well-known agitator for the rights of the working classes, is dead. Charles Douglas Compton, Marquis of Northampton, died yesterday, aged 61 years.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Bilbao says the conscription in the Basque Provinces has been completed without disturbance. The Government shows a conciliatory disposition, and the republican agitation has entirely failed.

A dispatch from Alexandria says the Egyptian naval expedition to the Red Sea for the suppression of the slave trade, has sailed.

PARIS, March 5.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency has information from Japan that the Japanese troops have captured four insurgent vessels near Kumamoto.

HEWITT'S FAREWELL.

HE RESIGNS HIS POSITION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Hon. Abram S. Hewitt this evening resigned his position as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in a letter of considerable length, in which after reciting that the last official act of the Executive Committee was the announcement that Samuel J. Tilden was elected President, and Thomas A. Hendricks Vice President, and that this was followed by a scurrilous pronunciamento from the National Republican Committee, claiming the election of Hayes and Wheeler, he proceeds to assert that the result of the Electoral bill has disappointed the hopes of every lover of the country, and that the grievous wrong has been perpetrated of awarding the Presidency to a candidate who has no just title to its honors. Mr. Hewitt defends his action upon that bill, and, regarding his assent to the completion of the count, says as an honorable man no other course was open to him; but if honor had permitted otherwise, his judgment was that it was the wisest course for the country as well as for the Democratic Party to proceed in accordance with the law to the orderly completion of the count, although they knew that it would result in the installation of Hayes.

Contanning, he recites his opinion that disastrous consequences would have resulted in a defeat of the count, resulting eventually in civil war, and to him appeared on one side anarchy and civil war, and on the other peace and good order, and says in the conclusion of his letter: "Under the circumstances I could not hesitate as to my course. I felt that as a patriot and a trusted servant of the Democracy no other course was left open to me, and I feel sure that its wisdom will be vindicated by the early and triumphant success of the Democratic Party, standing as it does upon the rock of justice and patriotism, from which no amount of passion or provocation has been able to move it."

He continues: "For myself, I feel that I have now completed the duty which was assigned to me at St. Louis. The result of the campaign was the unquestionable election of our candidates. That they and the people have been defrauded of their rights is true, but for this result I do not hold myself any more responsible than any other member of Congress upon whom rested the duty of counting and declaring the votes. In the course of my very brief public experience I have already found that my usefulness as a Representative in Congress has been seriously impaired by my position as Chairman of this committee, and I had long since determined to ask to be permitted to retire from it as soon as the result of the election was definitely ascertained. The unforeseen complications which arose have necessarily compelled me to postpone the execution of this intention until the present time. Now, however, that all impediments to my retirement are removed, I beg to be relieved from future service as Chairman."

Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, was chosen the successor of Mr. Hewitt as Chairman of the National Committee.

A CENTENNIAL MYSTERY.

TRACING A MURDER OF EXHIBITION TIMES—A TRAGEDY AT THE GRANGERS' ENCAMPMENT—PROBABLE CAUSE FOR THE BURNING OF THE HOTEL—THE MANGLED REMAINS OF A MAN FOUND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 4, 1877.

A curious and, as yet, impenetrable mystery, involving the death of some unknown man, is engaging the attention of the residents in the western section of the city, and more especially those in the vicinity of the Centennial Grounds. The remains of a stranger, much decomposed, being, doubtless, all that is left of some Centennial visitor, have been found in a ravine near the ruins of the burned Grangers' Encampment at Elm Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, just over the Philadelphia County line. On Feb. 21 three small boys from the city were walking along the railroad, about 100 feet from the pile of ruins, when they observed the foot of a man sticking up through some weeds, and debris. The boys examined it and found the dead body of a man. Instead of making their discovery public, they kept the secret to themselves, and returned to the city. The next day, after having confided it to some young companions, they proceeded to the spot where the body lay. They then gave the alarm, and some of the neighbors came to the spot and dug the remains up. Coroner Pearce, of Ardmore, commenced an examination into the affair, and after a few days' search obtained such information as to lead to the belief that the man had been cruelly murdered at the Grangers' Hotel, and that the murderers had taken the body out of the building, and buried it beneath the pile of rubbish where it was found. There seems no doubt whatever, from the further revelations, that the dead man was the victim of some scoundrels about the hotel. It was testified to at the inquest by some of the employes of the hotel, that about the 8th of November last, when there were at least 1,000 persons in the building, a room in corridor D had been found one morning in a terribly disordered condition, that the sheets on the bed were covered with blood, and that large pools were on the floor in the corridor. This information was kept quiet at the time, and the articles of bed-clothing were carried away, and cannot now be found. When the remains were found, the trunk of the body was detached from the head, the latter being blackened and terribly mutilated. There were marks on the skull, as if wounds had been inflicted with the sharp edge and also the pole of a hatchet. No other marks of violence were apparent. From the mangled condition of the head, it was evident that the blows inflicted were sufficient to cause death. The object of the murderers no doubt was robbery, and it is believed they attacked this unfortunate man in his room at the hotel, for the purpose of robbing him, and that he, offering resistance, was chopped to death. To get rid of the body and hide their bloody work was their next move, so it is thought the remains were taken out by the window, carried back of the hotel to the ravine, covered with rubbish, and there left to nature to carry on the remainder of the work of hiding the terrible crime. A few days after the hotel closed it was destroyed by fire, without doubt being the work of an incendiary, and the traces of the murder, which were so essential to establish the identity of the missing man, were thus obliterated. There were a number of people of bad reputation residing in the neighborhood of the hotel, and there are rumors that one night a guest from the hotel was badly beaten by a woman named Fury at a saloon kept by her. It is also reported that when the hotel building was destroyed she said, "I have had my revenge on the Grangers now," and that she had threatened different persons at various times with violence.

The deeper the matter is probed the greater the mystery becomes. About the time of the closing of the Centennial there were advertisements in the papers here of numbers of missing men, and the mystery attending their disappearance was as great as that of the celebrated East and North Rivers suicides or murders. Of course it cannot be told whether all of them have been returned to their friends by this time, but it is certain that no more have not, and that this is one. The remains have the appearance of being those of a German, of about 25 or 30 years of age; weight about 140 pounds, five feet seven inches in height, light complexion, light hair, mustache and chin whiskers, excellent teeth; had on two shirts, the shirt of muslin, with finely embroidered bosom; undershirt of linen, with old English letter H worked with red cotton on the skirt.

The stud-holes of the shirt appear torn, as if thieves in their eagerness to seize the studs had torn them out. The very indistinct marks "N. S." also appear on the clothing. The remains have been buried, and Coroner Pearce, at Ardmore, Montgomery County, is endeavoring to unravel this Centennial mystery.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Justice Davis will appear with his associates of the Supreme Court at the inauguration ceremonies to-morrow, and will subsequently resign to President Hayes his office as Associate Justice.

There was quiet within the Executive Mansion during the day. The ex-President and Mrs. Grant, Col. Grant and Mrs. U. S. Grant, remain there, and will leave to-morrow morning. The mansion has been put in complete order for the reception of its new inmates. Floral decorations from the conservatory will be observable in the private part of the edifice, and every attention has been given to making a comfortable reception for the coming occupants. The library is ornamented with a colossal floral American eagle, sent here as a compliment to Mr. Hayes by a prominent Boston florist. This imposing decoration is manufactured from the choicest flowers. The body is of camellias, the head of violets, and the wings and other portions of the bird are made of the finest flowers, ferns, and evergreens that can be found in a conservatory. The entire bird, resting upon a bed of roses, forms one of the most attractive floral displays ever noticed at the White House.

The Senate in Executive session this morning confirmed the following nominations: Rev. John N. Jackson, to be Post Chaplain, and Alexis E. Paxton, to be a Second Lieutenant of infantry; Majors Frank E. Hunt and Henry Prince to be Deputy Paymaster Generals, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel vice Leonard, retired, and Fry, deceased; Culver C. Sniffen, of New-York, and James W. Wham, of Illinois, to be Paymasters with rank of Major, vice Hunt and Prince, promoted; and W. H. Cunningham to be Postmaster at Creston, Iowa. The nomination of A. K. Miehler to be a Civil Engineer in the Navy was rejected.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, as finally passed by both Houses and approved by the President, makes no changes in existing salaries, except as regards Assistant Treasurers and Territorial officers. The former are reduced $500 each, the salaries of all except the New-York Assistant Treasurer being fixed at $4,500 for the next fiscal year. Territorial Governors and Judges are reduced to $2,800, and Territorial Secretaries to $1,800 per annum. The amounts appropriated by the bill for wages and material at the mints and the New-York Assay Office are compromises between those first proposed by the House and Senate respectively, being for the Philadelphia Mint—wages of workmen and adjusters, $265,000; incidental expenses, $72,500; and for the New-York Assay Office—wages, $22,500; materials, $9,000. The bill also contains an item of $85,000 for additional machinery for the mints and the New-York Assay Office.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—MR. GLADSTONE'S POSITION—HIS REPLY TO MR. CHAPLIN—THE EASTERN QUESTION—THE TRAP LAID BY PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF—FINE WEATHER IN LONDON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1877.

Parliament opened without a fight on the address. The Opposition waited until the Tory chiefs had spoken, and then took counsel together. Even then they arranged no positive programme. They, nevertheless, commenced the preliminaries which usually lead up to pitched battles. Independent members asked questions; Liberal leaders asked questions. They were questions which dwelt upon the supposed short-comings of the Government, questions which exposed the weak points in the Ministerial armor. The skirmishes were well conducted on both sides. Perhaps there was a touch of malice in the Opposition tactics, and a display of confidence on the part of the Government, which was mutually irritating. Then came notices in the paper; aggressive notices, placed there by men of distinction; not notices which should really challenge the strength and position of the Government, but notices that should stab it, possibly in vital places, leading it might be, during a kind of oratorical brawl, to that direct challenge which the Opposition were timid about making at the outset. Among those notices was one in the name of Mr. Gladstone, and the debate came on last night. It had reference to a particular dispatch of Lord Derby, but it opened up, of course, the whole question of the Government's action at Constantinople, and Mr. Gladstone, in bringing it before the House of Commons, hurled at the Ministry some ugly charges, but concluded in the elegant language of political courtiership. Nevertheless, the speech of Mr. Gladstone, which was not intended to provoke a party fight, speedily brought about the very chances of debate to which I have alluded. Mr. Chaplin, a young and wealthy member, representing the agriculture and obstinacy of Lincolnshire, leaped upon the veteran statesman with a vigor that astonished both his friends and his foes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had vindicated the policy of the Government with the quiet dignity of officialism, and a desultory debate had ensued, in which one side says one thing and the other side says another with gentlemanly consideration and certain flashes of humor; when a simple "Knight of the Shire," (as Mr. Gladstone mockingly called him afterward,) rose and had the courage to say all he felt, and what a large share of the English people think, namely, that Mr. Gladstone, a statesman who understood all the responsibilities and difficulties of office in times of emergency, lowered statesmanship and was guilty of a certain meanness in stumping the country to embarrass the Ministry; that the so-called "National Con

Sortschakoff; that they will answer him verbally. Not so the Government of England. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced last night that the Prince would be answered. Bismarck is said to be highly displeased at the action of his Ambassador during the conference, and that on the resumption of diplomatic relations the former representative of Germany will not return. The Russians are pleased at the overthrow of Midhat Pasha. Their diplomatists claim it as one of their greatest victories. Austria does not like it, and Montenegro is now put up to ask Turkey for a prolongation of the armistice. A further extension being quite unnecessary, it is thought that Russia is anxious to provoke the Ottomans into a commencement of hostilities. The Russian newspapers evidently believe that Midhat Pasha's fall will so embarrass Lord Beaconsfield's Government that the Ministry will be defeated, and Mr. Gladstone be speedily at the helm to form an alliance with the Muscovite to wipe out Turkey. They do not yet understand the feeling of this country. The great difficulty other European nations find in estimating English opinion lies in the fact that, just as it is in America, the tongue and the pen are free in England, and that they are hampered elsewhere by fines and penalties and Police spies; so that our European neighbors are led into giving undue weight to certain expressions of opinion, because they see that they are made openly and in face of day.

Fine weather at last. That is, it does not rain. There are no blue skies at present. A thick mist closes in the prospect at the end of every street, and hovers over the parks. The roads are dry, however, and that is a comfort which you can appreciate in New-York, where your pavements and sidewalks are not equal to ours, though the paving of London is in a transition state. In the suburbs of London the trees are in bud, and, unless we are visited by a keen frost, we shall have a wonderfully early Spring. Hyde Park, Bond-street, and Regent-street are already lively with the equipages of country people in town for the season. The opening of Parliament has given things a filip, but, as you are aware, what we call the London season does not really begin in earnest until May. But, in the meantime, the tide of fashion gradually sets in upon us, until it is at its full in July, when it gradually ebbs and leaves us high and dry with the Autumn leaves in September. The mended portion of "the Row" is open, and the part which has been ridden upon during the Winter is now under repair. The water in the ornamental lake of St. James' Park has been drawn off and the bottom is being dredged and cleaned. The water-fowl are huddled together in pools about as large as those in the avenues in New-York where your wood pavement has failed. Gardeners are at work in Regent Park and in the new spaces devoted to flowers on the Thames Embankment, and we are promised during the season, a really magnificent display of floral gems. There is once more a talk of taking up the asphalt in Trafalgar-square and laying down grass and flowers, after the manner of Leicester-square and the gardens at Westminster.

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND CANARIES.

BIRD SHOW AT THE LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE—BULLFINCHES, GOLDFINCHES, AND MANY OTHER FEATHERED WONDERS.

From the London Telegraph, Feb. 17.

There are in this show nearly 2,000 entries, the actual number being about 600 over any previous total. As a whole, the quality of the vast display is almost as remarkable as its quantity; and, except for the sweeping disqualification of foreign bullfinches, boldly entered as British birds, no class has suffered detraction from the general praise awarded it by the judges. The canaries are a wonderful collection, numbering 922, which are distributed through 33 classes independent of mules; and there are among the goldfinches some of the most admirably symmetrical and well-colored birds ever seen. Between Mr. Manchan's first prize goldfinch, on which the selling price of 10 guineas is set, and Mr. James Dicey's, which took the second prize, little difference of merit was apparent to the well-qualified tribunal. The gold medal for a collection of foreign birds, irrespective of class, was awarded to Dr. Carl Russ, the German naturalist, illustrations of whose great work on cage birds are also exhibited. This well-known writer, with natural historian has sent his curiously interesting contribution to this show from Steglotz, near Berlin; and, as a proof that his zeal is not unattended by care for the health and comfort of his birds, the whole of his beautiful collection is in perfect trim. The mules are the strong point in this remarkable array, and perhaps the most rare in that division of Dr. Russ' aviary is a male cross between a diamond sparrow and a zebra finch. In connection with this notable display of birds from the Prussian capital may be seen by inquirers—though it is not one of the objects named in the catalogue—a case containing three small square cages constructed for the transmitting of birds by post. Without seeing this ingenious contrivance, which is extensively used in Germany, it would be difficult to imagine anything of its kind so exempt from any imputation of cruelty. Ventilation thoroughly secured, and without fear that a bunch of millet will turn in captivity, a draught. A clever arrangement admits of the bird being provisioned for three days; and, to prevent the water splashing, it is contained in sponges, neatly and efficiently confined in miniature earthen jars. Birds have thus been posted from Berlin to St. Petersburg, between St. England and France, though on reaching the Belgian frontier the cases are transferred from the Post Office to a parcels conveyance. It is creditable to our Customs Department that these living packages have reached this country with the seals unbroken. In Dr. Russ' highly instructive collection are many curious birds' nests depending from a large bough. In proximity with the varied show afforded by Dr. Russ are a few canaries which arrived in England too late to be entered in this exhibition. Though they are not to be found, therefore, in the catalogue, they will remain, we believe, in their present position, and they are decidedly worth notice. These canaries, which are of rare vocal power, with a delightful softness of note, have been bred by Herr Keydell, at St. Andreasberg, in the Hartz Mountains, where, it is said, rapeseed of peculiar excellence is cultivated.

Balancing Dr. Russ' collection, on one side of the upper end of the pavilion containing this show is another assemblage of rare specimens, equal, if not superior, to the Steglotz collection. The exhibitor of the second display, however, considerately withheld his name from the competition, on the ground that, having his aviaries within easy distance of the Crystal Palace, it would not be fair to contest the palm of victory with a gentleman sending his birds from Berlin. The distinguished amateur who for this generous reason shows anonymously, and thus disqualifies himself from taking a prize, contributes magnificently to the exhibition. We can only make brief mention of her most strikingly prominent examples; as for instance, two shorttailed glossy starlings, from Africa; a gray-headed pagoda bird, bred by the exhibitor; a Chinese dwarf quail, of a dark greenish plumage; an Indian nutbut, whose eggs are exhibited; an Australian parson finch, bred by the exhibitor last year; a red-tailed Australian finch, of a species which has very rarely been described by European naturalists, and never, one may say, correctly, for the reason that the dead specimens do not show a strange ring of white characterizing the eye of the living bird; a South American finch, with a conspicuous crest, like a tyrant flycatcher; a Paradise Wnydah, which is remarkable for assuming a nuptial plumage that entirely changes its aspect. The tail feathers of this bird, shed last December, are shown by the side of its cage, together with a stuffed specimen of the species, by way of exemplifying the remarkable change which it undergoes at different times of the year.

There are fully as many wonders scattered through the show as are usually to be found. A singularly fine toucan, superfluously described as "a South American toucan," seeing that this group of birds is entirely confined to South America, had eaten his handsome bill to such an extent as to make him before he could with certainty be identified as belonging to Mr. John Drake. The bird, with its enormously large but very light and spongy bill, is said to be exceedingly tame, sociable, and fond of children. Moreover, visitors are informed that they may feed it with biscuits, apples, or fruit of any kind. That low comedian of ornithology, the laughing jackass, is also exhibited by the owner of the toucan, as a very clever, loquacious, and musical Australian piping crow. But Mr. Drake's most notable contribution is that strange bird, the green cardinal, whose red-plumaged wings, when steeped in water, will yield in appreciable quantities the pure copper which the feathers have the extraordinary power of secreting. Mr. E. Hawkins shows a scarlet lory, the very highest type of parrot, particularly well represented by this specimen. We look with a peculiar interest, just now, on the snow bunting exhibited by Mr. F. H. Townend, this being the kind of bird seen by the naturalists of the recent Arctic Expedition as far north as land extended. Almost as nearly polar in its habitat is the mealy redpole, shown by Mr. Thirkettle; the common redpole, strange to say, has not been known to breed anywhere on the south of England, though it frequently migrates beyond the northern seas. With such a "white blackbird" no bird-show at the Crystal Palace would be complete, and we are, therefore, glad to announce that a blackbird as white as snow will be found in this exhibition. There is a display of food specimens, in which competition the first prize has fallen to Mr. E. Hawkins and the second to Mr. R. A. Pratt; and the show of bird cages, lawn aviaries, and other objects of the kind will interest a large class of visitors.

THE ARMY OF GERMANY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ADDRESS TO HIS GRANDSON—THE SECRETS OF MILITARY SUCCESS—A BORN RACE OF LEADERS—EUROPE AN ARMED CAMP.

From the London Times.

Everybody is eager to know how Germany will act if Russia should pass the confines of diplomacy, for more easily than any other State could she hem in the contest or make it spread. If we wish to trace the process by which so vast a power has come into the hands of the German Emperor, we may profitably read the summary of a speech which he addressed to his grandson, Prince William of Prussia, a few days ago, to mark the entry of the young man into active military service. The Emperor himself is pre-eminently a soldier, and the Princes of his house are also admirable commanders. The eldest son of the Crown Prince has in turn received a military training, and, after a creditable course of study, he joined the regular Army on Friday last. The occasion was naturally of great moment to a sovereign who can remember the humiliation of Prussia after the battle of Jena, who served with the Army which inflicted the vengeance of Waterloo, and who spent the most fruitful years of his life in fashioning the military machine with which Prince Bismarck united the German Fatherland. The Emperor may be pardoned if he believes with Count Moltke that, although thus quickly built, the edifice of national unity must be defended for half a century. Such a ruler must put the profession of arms not only above every other, but on a lonely pinnacle of excellence and necessity. He may feel like the commander of a besieged town, who has no time to think of anything beyond earthworks and mines and supplies and storming parties. If any one of the cits he come to him with a project for the advancement of learning or art, he is much more likely to send them to work in the trenches than to cheer them with fine speeches or subscriptions. The Emperor is one of those intense, strong, limited natures which do a single thing incomparably well by attempting to do nothing else, and it is easy to understand the eagerness that his young grandson should be able to defend the heritage of national unity. The rite of initiation on Friday last was, therefore, a peculiarly interesting historical ceremony.

Equally striking were the words addressed to the young recruit. "His Maj-sty," we read, "drew a picture of the activity of the Prussian and German Armies from the days of the Great Elector to the most recent times." The record of that progress is, indeed, a wonderful story of difficulties overcome, defeat, disaster, and triumph. The military history even of France is in some ways less instructive, because, so far as it is most brilliant, it owes a great deal to such fitful sources of strength as the fanaticism of the revolution and to such accidents as the incomparable genius of one man. Prussia has had her Frederic, and she has her Moltke; but she does not seem so much indebted even to those soldiers as France does to the fervor of the Republican armies and the originating power of Napoleon. The Emperor William pointed out the main cause of German victories when he reminded his grandson that "in the correct appreciation of what might appear to be a trifling matter was to be found a guarantee for the performance of great things. "This principle," he truly added, "had been and should remain the rule of the Prussian Army." Careful organization, laborious attention to the most minute details, patience, and thoughtfulness are the prosaic secrets of military triumphs which rival those of Napoleon himself. The Germans have displayed in the office and the drill ground precisely the same qualities as they exhibit in the study. Their schools have made some of the best lexicons in the world by sheer capacity for taking trouble; and it is the same power that has given them an unrivaled Army. In the year of Jena the French overran Prussia even more easily than the Germans conquered France in 1870, and the people might have been cowed if its faith had been less firm in the effect of slow, unceasing, commonplace work. No very brilliant genius pointed out any short cut to national regeneration. No special ingenuity was needed to baffle Napoleon's efforts to restrict their Army. There was nothing very original in the plan of quickly passing the whole of the able-bodied population through the ranks, and thus securing a huge reserve of drilled troops. The system chiefly depended for success on the stanborn perseverance of the people—a perseverance undaunted by the prowess of the greatest commander in the world, and independent of the fitful triumphs which would have been needed to spur the zeal of France. Count Moltke has relied on precisely the same homely qualities in finishing the work which was begun in the shadow of unparalleled defeat. Even the artistic completeness of his organization and the success of his strategy are less wonderful than the almost mechanical devotion and perseverance with which the whole nation has gone through the exhausting, and what might have seemed the useless, mill of the barrack-room. The system might have been a disastrous failure if the people had been less docile, plodding, and intelligent. It was not the perfection of the method so much as the peculiar moral qualities of the nation that enabled Germany to put France under her feet—a fact which is forgotten by those holiday Moltkes who glibly propose to spread the practice of universal drill.

The German commander had, in the first place, a born race of military leaders in an aristocracy at once large, poor, well-educated, and disdainful of any work out that of the public service. The sons of a German Baron would scorn to become traders, or even, as a rule, to enter any of the more intellectual professions. They go into the Army as a matter of course, and they bring with them those habits of command which belong to an aristocratic caste. They are equally marked by the habits or obedience natural to the feudal society of a military State which has been little disturbed as yet by an aspiring Democracy. They study their duties with German thoroughness, and take a pride in matters of detail which the officers of other countries leave to plebeian subordinates. It would be impossible to find a class better qualified to form the cog-wheels of the mighty machine which Count Moltke puts in motion from the quietude of his bureau. The more complicated and more mixed society of our own country can furnish no such caste; and the Servant on has left our French neighbors nothing of an aristocracy but historic names. The high spirit of the French soldier would not endure the rough correction which the Prussian officers have still the privilege of inflicting on unruly privates. A French soldier, when asked what he would do if struck by his officer, at once proudly replied that he would strike back even if the officer were a Marshal of France. When the rank and file would thus prefer death to a personal insult, they cannot acquire that perfection of discipline which did as much as the strategy of the German commanders to destroy the French Armies. Nor could the rigidity and thoroughness of Prussian discipline be safely applied to any nation which did not unite a highly educated intelligence to primitive habits of obedience. It is quite possible to drill an Army into such stolidity that it loses the power of helping itself when its officers be guided by rule. This misplaced industry has sometimes been little else than a laborious preparation for disaster. But the Germans have gone to school as regularly as to drill, and their best intelligence passes through the barrack-room. It has been safe to give their movements the precision of a machine, for it has great trust in the moral force of the officers and the men. The result is perhaps the most marvelous instrument of destruction ever fashioned by human labor and skill. It is, as the Emperor says, the result of minute attention to seemingly small details rather than the work of any one man, and it displays no quality so much as the German quality of thoroughness. The young Prince will find it an admirable school for some of the powers of a ruler and for all the powers of a soldier. But he will also learn that a heavy price must be paid for such a triumph of organization. Trade must suffer from the loss of the physical strength and the brain which are drawn to the barrack-room. Literature and science must suffer from the diversion of the rarest mental qualities to the purposes of war. Political freedom must suffer in order that discipline may be perfect. The more thoughtful statesmen of Germany would not deny these facts; but they would say that wealth and culture and liberty must have a second place in their minds so long as Europe is an armed camp and Germany must guard the unity she has won.

TILDEN CONDEMNED BY MR. MORRISON.

The St. Louis *Times* prints a brief correspondence which lately passed between a few Illinois Democrats and Congressman W. R. Morrison. On the 24th ult. the former telegraphed to Mr. Morrison: "American institutions and constitutional liberty demand that the conspiracy shall not succeed. Our party can prevent it without resorting to revolutionary measures, for the partisan decisions of Electoral Commission command no respect. Give us a new election." He thus replied:

Messrs. L. H. Hite and Others:

DEAR SIRS: Your dispatch has been received. I fear it is too late to accomplish what you suggest, and what the right and justice of the case demand. Many of our friends, and some of the most influential, think, or pretend to think, that we are bound by obligations of good faith to go on under the Electoral Commission bill to see Hayes fraudulently counted in. There are so many of this way of thinking that this result seems to me to be inevitable. The truth is that our great man, Tilden, able as he undoubtedly is, did not have the pluck to meet the requirements of the occasion at the right time, though I suppose it must be said to his credit that when this Commission was gotten up it was expected that Davis would be the eighth man. I took no action and said as few words as possible, hoping our folks could keep Hayes out if they were united, and possibly could secure a new election; but Lamar, Hill, Watson, Wood, Wells, and many others say they intend to let Hayes go through, and believe themselves bound to do so. I never had any faith in the Electoral project, but every body in the country seemed in favor it, and when I returned from New-Orleans it was already settled upon as the way out. Respectfully yours, W. R. MORRISON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT NOVELS.

THE HERITAGE OF LANGDALE. By Mrs. ALEXANDER. LeisureHour Series. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1877

Mrs. Alexander will always be remembered as the author of *The Wooing o't*, rather than the writer of any new book of marked excellence. After *Ralph Wilton's Weird* and *Her Dearest Foe*, we have a novel which goes back 160 years to find scenes and a heroine. The difference in time is marked by various "prithees," "narkees," and such faint differences in style of conversation, and the plot indulges to unlimited extent in that happy device of novelists of the old time, the forcible abduction of tearful ladies and the discomfiture by the hero of the villains of the piece, together with their men in buckram. An illegitimate son of the house of Langley has been intrusted with the property during the political troubles and the exile of the real head of the family. This is the deep, dark, villain who proposes to marry his promising son to the heiress of the house, his cousin and ward. The marriage takes place, but young Langley has been garroted on the way to the wedding, and a stranger occupies his fine clothes and his place during the ceremony. After it is over he disappears; young Langley is released, and a strange schooner that has been cruising off the coast sets sail, bearing, it is supposed, the real bridegroom. Under such circumstances it is rather natural that Maud Langley, the heiress, should be reluctant to enter hastily into another marriage with her cousin or anybody else. Indeed, this forms one of the weakest points in the novel, for we suppose that, even 160 years ago, not only would it be a crime to marry again while the first husband lived, but the second marriage not being surely valid, the property, which one or two aspirants desire to get with Maud, would not reach them. It is not very distinctly explained how she could get rid, even by legal measures, of this mysterious husband. In London, however, whither the villain uncle removes the tearful Maud, it transpires that the husband is no other than Don Juan di Monteiro, himself in part a Langley, but known to almost no one, who has been following the traces of Maud from Paris to England in order to secure her in her rights as Baroness Langley by means of a certain document which illegitimate Uncle Langley thinks destroyed. It is merely as an unimportant part of this benevolent purpose that induces him to personate the bridegroom and marry his heretofore unknown cousin. Maud escapes from durance vile with her guardian, to ask help of her kinswoman, Lady Helmsford. But Lady Helmsford has had in Paris a flirtation with this Don Juan di Monteiro, apparently to her a very shady but delightful person, strongly flavored with buccaneering on the Spanish Main. Her house in London now affords the rover a fine chance to make the acquaintance of his own wife. Of course, he falls in love with his wife, and on occasion of rescuing her from the abducting hand of another aspirant to the domains of Langley, reveals his true position to her. He has proved himself a cousin in some degree.

"'Only, dear cousin,' said Maud, 'do not speak to me again as you did just now; you make me tremble, and my heart stand still. I do not like to be thus shaken.'

"'Faith!' exclaimed Monteiro, with a frank smile that reassured his guest wonderfully, 'you set me a hard task, but I will strive to obey. Well, my cousin, I will not forsake me. Step all I have told you a brief and secret from Lady Helmsford; stay as much in your chamber as you can; avoid those cursed Langleys. In little more than a fortnight I shall be able to place the pardon, which gives you the "Heritage of Langdale" in the hands of the King. Have it here; how I got it is too long to tell. The shorter the time, the greater the danger. If John Langley had idea of my object in seeking the King, he would use his right as a guardian, remove you beyond aid, and force you to be his son's wife. God of heaven! my blood turns cold when I think—but,' interrupting himself, 'you will fancy I say this to frighten you—to make you take refuge with me. I see you doubt me; nevertheless, trust me so far as to be guided by my advice; let nothing tempt you to reveal our—our marriage, to the Countess.

"'But—what shall I call you, my cousin?' and Maud looked smiling at the peculiarity of their position, across the table to where Monteiro had placed himself at a judicious distance.

'Ah, call me Rupert,' he exclaimed. 'Sweetest cousin and wife, even so much of familiarity is delicious.'

'Hush, hush!' she replied. 'Then, Rupert, is it right that I deceive my aunt who has been so good to me?'

'I don't see that she has been so wonderfully good! And I tell you, Maud, a small thing would change her. It will be fatal if she knows I am your husband.' Monteiro spoke too earnestly to measure his words.

'Cousin,' said Maud, looking steadily at him, 'have you ever sought her in marriage?'

'Never!' he replied promptly; 'never, on my word!' But though he met Maud's eyes frankly at first, the memory of certain passages of the Countess' own unmistakable feeling for himself rose up to embarrass him, and his own eyes sank under Maud's glance."

Monteiro is indeed in a tight place, but what could not a gentleman of his varied accomplishments do 160 years ago. He knows a number of retainers, swashbucklers, and old soldiers; is intimate with Lady Helmsford's secretary and, moreover, is expecting the King to come up the Thames like a *deus ex*, in order that his Maud may be declared heir, and he himself appointed a Captain in the Navy. He, as well as other persons not of English birth, exhibit and express an astonishing loyalty to the British Constitution, and a fixed determination to become Englishmen at any odds. But Lady Helmsford is much too deep in love with him to let his little plans mature; he is forced to tell her that he is the mysterious husband of Maud, whereupon that rightly-injured gentlewoman determines to let Maud fall into the hands of the villain guardian.

"'Well, well,' she replied, turning a little from his gaze, 'trust me now. I will deal gently with your—my fanciful niece—and—let me go. I want to recover myself—to be alone. You will come soon, Juan; you will want to see your wife'—bitterly.

'No, madam; she does not want to see me.'

The Countess sternly rose, looking earnestly, passionately, at him out of her dark eyes. 'Give me my cloak; let your man call a chair.'

'And you will permit me to accompany you home?' said Monteiro, anxiously, as he wrapped her mantle around her. Her sudden stillness alarmed him.

'No, my friend—my nephew! I prefer to be alone.' She stood silent and motionless for the few moments that intervened before the chair was announced. 'Farewell, Juan, Juan, perhaps a long farewell.' Juan! with a sudden impulse she threw her arms around him, resting her head against his shoulder.

It was horribly embarrassing. As a gallant gentleman, he could not reject a lady's embrace; but, though holding her kindly for a moment, he was not in the least tempted to touch the beautiful rich lips that were so near his own. Availing himself of her slight movement away, he drew her arm through his own and conducted her to her chair."

The uncle, having through Aunt Helmsford's treachery, got possession of Miss Maud, proceeds to catch the epidemic of abduction, and while she is being carried to Langdale by his servants, causes her to be waylaid and carried off by his son. Monteiro tracks her in time to burst into the room, strong with his new commission in the Navy and a warrant from the King reinstating the legitimate line of the Langleys—and therefore Maud—in their old possessions. The baffled villain is nonplussed, and Maud is carried to a neighboring friend's house. Here Monteiro is about delicately to withdraw, when Maud blushingly informs him that she believes the marriage was valid, and induces him to stay over night. Lest we should suppose that his Spanish name and bold, buccaneering life had made Monteiro unfit for the position of an English landholder and English husband, we are told:

"Much did Monteiro muse on the characteristics of English life, and longed for the hour when he might claim his birthrights of nationality. He was too much a man to be only a lover, though his love was strong and deep. Still, even in his most passionate moments, he knew that, were love swept out of his life, life itself, action, ambition, would not be annihilated; though dull and dreary without the aim of warm affection, light enough would be left to work and win."

The *Heritage of Langdale* may be safely recommended to novel readers who have developed a judicious faculty for skipping. It is sufficiently amusing. It can be read lying on a sofa flat on your back, and yet without loss of the thread of the plot. And then the villain is done for, the minor villain comes to no good end, and the lovers are at last happy. It is a carping world which should demand more.

THE GREAT MATCH, AND OTHER MATCHES. No Name Series. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877.

The style of literature to which this little romance belongs is fitly paralleled by the vignette heading which adorns its first page. There is something nice about it, something open and bold with the boldness of an amateur, but there is also a fatal air of commonplace. The young ladies who electrify the base-ball players of Dornfield apparently belong to the same genous as the infantile copper-plate beauty who smirks from her balcony in the vignette. It can not be said that there are no such persons; unfortunately they exist, and we have to meet them, but their society is not exhilarating. They have such exceedingly long lashes to their great black African eyes, such rounded Cupid-like limbs, and they are so sure to hunt in couples—one a brunette, the other a blonde! So the other characters of *The Great Match* may be said to be lifelike, but what a terrible penalty to live in the same village with them! To be sure, a hobby will cover any amount of wearisome surroundings, and to those interested in base-ball this book will very possibly be both amusing and profitable, but what are people who have no inspiring interest in base-ball to say to a story in which one of the heroines and the prettiest girl is named 'Snevel'! Not that in reality pretty girls are not often possessed of ludicrous or ugly names. But the point is that one does not want to have the ludicrous or ungraceful continually thrust in one's face in connection with beauty. Doubtless the friends of lovely Snevels feel this at first, but soon forget the name in admiration of the person; in a novel, however, such an identification of name and person, such a merging of the ungracefulness of a name into the gracefulness of a heroine can hardly be expected.

How many persons know exactly what a "goose-egg" is in relation to baseball? We presume, although we stand humbly ready for correction, that it is a refined euphemism for what boys a certain number of years ago called "a reg'lar skunk." If so, one can not but admire the admirably chaste and self-poised mind that first invented so mild and yet so spirited a substitute for an offensive word. We would wager that it was aristocratic agricultural Dornfield that originated it, and forced *parvenu* manufacturing Milltown to accept it. It is certainly a Massachusetts word, and the allusion to Dornfield as "a stopping-place of the stages which ran from Albany to the metropolis" may be considered a wanton attempt to mislead, unless, indeed, by the metropolis we are to suppose Boston is meant. A goose-egg! The word has a charmingly rural suggestion lingering ab ut it. Are all goose-eggs addled? If not, how has it come to be used in place of —— of the o'her word?

Milltown and Dornfield have base-ball matches, and the Captain of the Dornfield nine is a bold, handsome youth, who naturally prefers Miss Molly Milton and money to Rose Snevel and a run-drinking, although a painfully aristocratic, sire. Ned Black, therefore, after engaging the affections of Rose, makes up to the fair Molly without remorse, but is stopped in his headlong career by Dick Softy. Mark the felicity of this youth's name, who, all the while that he is affecting effeminacy, works up his muscle on the sly by the strangest devices a trainer has ever heard of. Having been whipped at fisticuffs by Ned Black, he is at length in position to pay off old scores, and does it with a vengeance. From that day Ned's fate is sealed. Dick Softy next rescues the fair and moneyed Molly from a rapid river, into which that obliging young lady casts herself, apparently for that purpose only. Then he also beats Ned Black's lieutenant, and finally, in the absence of one of the nine, who has been spirited away in order that the decisive game between Milltown and Dornfield shall be "sold," takes the perjured player's mantle and wins the game for Dornfield. It is discovered that Ned Black has robbed a bank, and Rose Snevel, who, at various intervals, has been for casting herself in earnest into the river on his account, consoles herself with the iron-gray hair of Mr. Graham. Miss Snevel is lucky to change her name, but, as we close the book, what shall we say to the fate staring Molly Milton in the face? She is doomed to become—Mrs. Softy.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Prof. John Fiske will contribute to the April *Atlantic* an important and interesting article on "The Races of the Danube."

—Albert Cogswell, of this City, will publish immediately a reissue of *The Three Spaniards*, by George Walker, a work originally published in 1849.

—The first volume of Herbert Spencer's *Principles of Sociology*, one of his most carefully elaborated works, will be published by the Appletons in the course of a week.

—Prof. Francis J. Child, of Harvard University, is to deliver a course of 12 lectures on his favorite subject—Chaucer—before the Lowell Institute, Boston, beginning March 7.

—A. K. Loring, Boston, publishes this week another of his very clever stories for town and country reading, *The Man who was not a Colonel*, by a High Private, which is provokingly bright and readable.

—The very able English philologist, Rev. A. H. Sayce, contributes *to Nature*, for Feb. 8, a critical article on the recent *Study of Grimm's Law*, by M. Douse, a work which has attracted the attention of the best scholars in England and in this country.

—Harper & Brothers will publish at once a new volume in the Douglass series of Christian Greek and Latin Classics, *Justin Martyr*, edited by Basil L. Gildersleeve; also *Vanity Fair* and *Pendennis*, in their Household Edition of Thackeray's Works.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish, as quickly as the work can be carried through the press, a *Life of P. P. Bliss*, by Major Whitrle, with introduction by D. L. Moody, and steel-plate portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss and their children, containing also his most popular music.

—The *Library Table*, the bright one-year-old literary monthly sheet which has attracted so much attention in this City, will become a weekly with the April number. It will then be a sixteen-paged journal, exclusive of advertisements, and will attempt to fill the place of the *Round Table*. Henry L. Hinton & Co. will continue to be the publishers, and Porter C. Bliss, formerly assistant editor of *Johnson's Cyclopædia*, will have editorial charge.

—Robert Carter & Brothers will publish several books in March. One is a volume of children's sermons, *Little and Wise*, by Rev. W. W. Newton, of St. Paul's Church, Boston; another is Mrs. Warner's new story, *The Pine Needles*, in which are woven English translations of the German tales of Pastor Harms relating to the early history of Christianity in Germany. They will also be the American publishers of the lives of Rev. Dr. Arnott, the famous Scotch clergyman, and of Bernardino Ochino, of Siena, one of the early reformers.

—Edward Abbott and Edward H. Hames, respectively of the editorial and business departments at the *Congregationalist*, have purchased the *Literary World*, founded and for nearly seven years edited and published by Mr. S. R. Crocker, and will hereafter conduct it under the firm name of E. H. Hames & Co. Mr. Abbott is well known as the author of several books for children, and of a paragraph history of the United States, and has carried the burdens of his paper as his constant work. He brings to his new position well-trained literary ability, and the April number, which will be the first edited by himself, will probably show a decided improvement over its predecessors.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

RESULTS OF THE SECOND SESSION.

LIST OF ACTS OF A PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NATURE ENACTED AT THE PRESENT SESSION—THE PRINCIPAL BILLS THAT FAILED OF ENACTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is a list of acts of a public nature passed at the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, which adjourned at noon to-day:

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register, and change the name of the brig A. S. Fennell to the City of Roulo.

An act to provide for the payment of the Electoral messengers.

An act to provide for the expenses of certain special committees of the House of Representatives and of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate.

An act changing the name of the First National Bank of Amesbury to the First National Bank of Merrimac.

An act providing for the sale of saline lands.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove the jail on Judiciary square to the grounds near to the Washington Asylum, for the use of the District.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the repaving of Pennsylvania-avenue," and the act amendatory thereof.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1878.

An act making an appropriation for the improvement and repair of the military road between Springfield and Fort Randall, it the Territory of Dakota.

An act authorizing the use of certain funds now in the Treasury belonging to the Osage Indians.

An act to change the name of the steam-ship Whirlwind to that of Arcadia.

An act to amend section 1,036 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia.

An act to amend section 5,457 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to counterfeiting.

An act authorizing the Recorder of the District of Columbia to appoint an assistant with certain powers.

An act authorizing the Vancouver Water Company to lay water pipes through the Fort Vancouver Military Reservation.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to buy in certain real and other property, and to sell the same at public or private sale, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the pneumatic tubing and binding for the current fiscal year, and for other purposes.

An act to change the time of holding the October term of the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska.

An act making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, 1877.

An act for the relief of certain officers of the Third United States Cavalry, who suffered by fire at Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor, on the 3d of March, 1875.

An act to amend sections Nos. 552, 556, 571, and 572 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to courts in Arkansas and other districts.

An act for the relief of the destitute poor of the District of Columbia.

An act to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe.

An act authorizing the survey of certain townships in Michigan, and making an appropriation therefor.

An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the sale or exchange of a certain piece of land in the Walla-walla Bay, in the State of Washington, for the use of hospitals.

An act to perfect the revision of the Statutes of the United States and of the Statutes relating to the District of Columbia.

An act to remit to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore certain moneys illegally assessed and collected for internal revenue tax.

An act to provide for changing and fixing the boundaries of certain property owned by the Government of the United States by the City of Memphis, Tenn.

An act for the relief of certain claimants under the Donation Land law of Oregon, approved Sept. 27, 1850.

An act to allow a pension of $36 per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg.

An act to settle and secure certain Indian bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, and also with the Northern Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians.

An act to authorize the printing and distribution of the memorial address on the life and character of the late Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

An act to authorize the printing and distribution of the eulogies delivered in Congress on the announcement of the death of the late Allen T. Caperton, a Senator from the State of West Virginia.

An act relating to indemnity school selections in the State of California.

An act to provide for the preparation and publication of a new edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

An act authorizing the Ocean City Bridge Company to maintain and operate a bridge heretofore erected over and across Sypeputent bay, in Worcester County, Md.

An act to provide for the sale of certain land in Kansas.

An act to amend an act incorporating the proprietors of Glenwood Cemetery, approved July 27, 1854.

An act for the relief of the Board of Trustees of the Antietam Cemetery.

An act to authorize the Board of Trustees of the City of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to enter and purchase for the use of said city certain public lands.

An act granting to the City of Stevens Point, Wis., a certain piece of land.

An act to repeal the statute forbidding appointments and promotions in the staff of the Army.

An act to authorize the printing of the reports, ordinances, and acts passed by the Continental Congress and the Congress of the Confederation.

An act making an appropriation for the expenses of the Electoral Commission.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home.

An act to provide for the disposition of the Fort Dalles Military Reservation.

An act amending the Pension law so as to remove the disability of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination assisted in the United States Army and become disabled.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the War Department to open and readjust the settlement made by the United States Government with the Western and Atlantic Railroad of Georgia.

An act for the relief of the settlers on the public lands under the pre-emption law.

An act to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first proviso of the act entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to Red River."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting the right of way through the public lands to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company," approved June 8, 1872.

An act to amend section 2,291 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to proof required in homestead entries.

An act for the relief of certain settlers on public lands.

An act to extend for two years the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Claims, and the acts relating thereto.

An act to provide a building for the United States District Court, the Post Office, and Internal Revenue officers at Austin, Texas.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act granting to the State of Missouri all lands therein selected as swamp and overflowed land.

An act respecting the sale of reservations for town sites upon the public domain.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and prior years, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the changing of the name of the sloop Addie Parker, of New-Bedford, Mass.

An act to change the name of the pleasure yacht Hirondelle, to Iola.

An act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories.

An act relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to prohibit frauds connected with the same.

An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act establishing post routes.

An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for compensation to the owners of certain lands ceded by the United States to Great Britain in and by the Treaty of Washington of July 15, 1842.

An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the appointment of a Sergeant in the Signal Corps as a Second Lieutenant in the army.

An act in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas.

An act equalizing the pensions of certain officers of the navy.

The following joint resolutions were passed by both houses:

Joint resolution authorizing an allowance to certain clerks of committees.

Joint resolution extending the time for the making of a report by the Army Commission created by the act of July 24, 1876.

Joint resolution authorizing Capt. Temple and Lieut. Commander Whitlin, of the Navy, to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to supply blankets to the colored School of the District of Columbia.

Joint resolution authorizing the Public Printer to bind in cloth the stitched copies of the House compilation, entitled "Counting the Electoral Vote."

Joint resolution authorizing the President to designate and appoint a day for the colonial festival of "Liberty enlightening the world," and to provide for a permanent maintenance and preservation thereof.

Joint resolution providing for the remuneration of the naturalization officers of the courts.

Joint resolution authorizing the secretary of War to issue arms.

Joint resolution authorizing the issue of clothing to

the unquestionable independence of the American citizen. The method of this solution of a threatening Presidential event was the suggestion of no individual opinion, but resultant concession of many. In the storm of adjustment doubts and reflections were rife, but these have disappeared in the calm of declaration. Various convictions of duty may have questioned the wisdom of respective opponents, but upon the integrity of all the tranquil result invokes national praise; party ardor, intensified by the closeness of the election and its doubt as to which Presidential candidate was to be declared chosen, and this uncertainty alternating between candidates daily for months should move individuals to partisan words, is less strange and wonderful than that freedom from acrimony and renewal of cordiality which so soon such an exciting contest. Verily, the statesman in the Chamber rises above the politician. The country will gratefully note this illustrious example of patriotic devotion to its life and institutions. During the exciting session it would be vain to hope that in the administration of this chair some of you Senators have not had occasion to criticise, and it may be except to, rulings. Your generosity, however, has been only equal to your cordiality of support. Of one thing be assured, that however the Chair may have swerved, it has been solely the error of unrepressed judgment, upheld by a purity of motive and impartiality of purpose which is it hoped is not questioned.

Senators, the closing moment brings me to the painful reflection of our separation. The changes incident to political strife will make inroads upon our number. Though we gain new as we lose old associations, the bond comes not without a pang. Responsible, laborious, exciting, and competitive as are the duties of this august body, cordiality, friendship, and attachment are the cords wound around our Senatorial bond. With those who leave the Senate our highest hopes and best wishes follow. To those who are here to join us, our salutations of welcome are tendered. Thus parting and binding adieu, while not omitting the officers of the Senate, whose fidelity words cannot adequately acknowledge, and commending all to the care of that Providence which has kindly kept our number unbroken during the session, I now announce the closing session of the Forty-fourth Congress adjourned without day. [Great applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, which took a recess at 2:35 A. M., reassembled at 8 o'clock, and after passing a few private bills, took a recess at 8:30 for an hour. At 9:30 o'clock the House was called to order by Mr. Cox. There was a large number of members present, but very few spectators in the galleries.

COMPLIMENTS TO SPEAKER RANDALL.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, rose and said that it was appropriate and customary for the House to express its acknowledgment to the Speaker of the House for the assistance which he had given it in the discharge of its important and arduous labors. There were few who could estimate justly the difficulties which were inseparably connected with that position. It was but just that the House should make acknowledgment to Speaker Randall for the fidelity and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of his office. He therefore offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be tendered to Speaker Samuel J. Randall for the prompt, efficient, and impartial manner in which he has filled his office during the present arduous and important session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, said that it gave him great satisfaction to second the resolution, which paid a just compliment to a Speaker who had through a moment of the greatest peril to the country, discharged his high trust faithfully and well.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said that Speaker Randall had been called to the chair in this way—he was not. A law was given to him, and he could only appeal to that law and to his innate sense of justice and right, and when the heat and passion of the late contest had passed away, every one would be compelled to admit that the Speaker had discharged his duties with wonderful fidelity and prudence. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

DEMOCRATIC STUBBORNNESS.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He explained that the committee had made no progress whatever. It had not even been able to agree upon the simple question of the salary of the General of the Army. He was not ready to take as solemn pledges the little rumors which had been pervading the Capitol and the country, as to the intended peace policy of the gentleman who was about to hold the office of Governor.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, a member of the Conference Committee, said that if the restrictive provision of the bill were disposed of the committee could easily agree on the other questions. While he did not stand here to speak for anybody, yet he wished to ask the gentleman of the South, was it wise at this time, when all indications pointed to a change of régime of the Administration, to force upon the Senate such a provision? The question presented itself whether the House by pressing such a provision would force an extra session.

Mr. ATKINS asked Mr. Foster if he favored the policy of withdrawing troops from South Carolina and Louisiana and letting the people of those States regulate their affairs in their own way.

Mr. FOSTER—I believe in the doctrine. I announced here the other day that the flag should float over States, not provinces.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said that the Constitution made it the sworn duty of the President to preserve the peace, and it was of no consequence to say that he should not be allowed the use of the Army. It would dishonor any Administration to shackle it with such a provision. If gentlemen believed that they could accomplish a purpose in the direction of peace by putting an incumbrance—a clog—a mention on incoming Administration, they neither understood human nature nor the generosity which dwelt in the heart of man. Ever since the war both sections of the country had been filled with distrust, and now, in the last hours of a Congress, the Democratic Party would force upon the House where evil-minded men in the North would say that the men who had once been in rebellion were determined to shackle the President and the Army, and prevent them from keeping the peace. He asked the gentlemen whether that was a prudent and magnanimous course.

INCENDIARY UTTERANCES.

Mr. FIELD, of New-York, addressed the House, and said that the present question was one of principle. The supreme moment had arrived when the House must show whether or not it would exercise its constitutional rights. To gentlemen from the South he could say now was the time to stand up, for if they stood up it could be said "Hold up you head, for your deliverance draweth nigh." Was this the time to give way, when the Republican Party was about to place a falsehood in the highest office of the nation? No, decidedly! There was not a man so blind as not to see that but for the use of troops in South Carolina and Louisiana the President would not have been elected who was to take the oath of office in a few hours.

At this time the sun, which had been obscured, shone for the half, and amid jeers and laughter on the Republican side, he continued as follows: "I take that as a good omen; let us stand firm. If the Senate chooses to say that you shall not have the Army bill unless you give the President the power to keep Chamberlain and Packard in power, then let them take that responsibility if they dare." [Applause from the Democratic side.]

FOR THE FLAG WHEN IT IS UP.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee—I wish to say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] that the Southern members on this floor are the peers of the gentlemen in patriotism.

Mr. BANKS—We don't deny that.

Mr. ATKINS, continuing—And when he refers to the idea of rebellion, I think he intends to declare there is lurking in the hearts of members on this floor a want of loyalty to the Government.

Mr. GARFIELD denied any such intention.

Mr. ATKINS—I am glad the gentleman makes the disclaimer, because I want to say that I am for the flag. I am for the Union. I am for the Constitution. Is the gentleman for the Constitution?

Mr. GARFIELD—I am.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York—We always rejoice when the flag is up, not when it is down. [Laughter.]

The House then insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendments.

IN CONGRESS INSTEAD OF AT CHURCH.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, made a report at 10:30 o'clock. The reading of the report, which was unintelligible from the fact that (as usual in conference reports) its reference to the various amendments in dispute was by number and not subject, occupied an hour, and during that time the influx of spectators into the galleries was sufficient to crowd them to their utmost capacity. There appeared to be a fuller attendance of members than almost at any period of the session. A large number of persons had been admitted to the floor of the House, and between the press and rush of business which the Speaker was doing his utmost to meet, the confusion of conversation, and the general excitement incident to the close of a Congress, it was very difficult to understand precisely the business that was being transacted. Most of it, however, consisted of resolutions to secure the pay of additional employes of the House, or to provide increased pay for them. All of these got through, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. HOLMAN.

Another and last conference on the Army Appropriation bill was held, and the committee shortly after reported that the Senate would not yield. The Republicans tried to have the House agree to an appropriation for three months, but the Democrats insisted on "not for one day." Two yeas and nays were then demanded on a motion made by Mr. MORRISON to adhere, and the roll-call was begun at 11:30 amid great confusion and excitement.

THE SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY.

When the hands on the clock dial indicated 11:53, and when it was a physical impossibility to conclude the call, the SPEAKER interrupted it, rose, and delivered his valedictory, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The Speakership, always responsible, onerous, and full of embarrassments, has, at this session, imposed unusual vexatious burdens. I have discharged the duties of the high position with unfaltering confidence in the candor and fairness of the House and a resolute purpose to do the right at every hazard. For the first time in many years a Democratic House of Representatives has occupied this hall and responded with untiring industry to the universal sentiment for reform in Government and the re-establishment of peace throughout the Republic. Fraud and corruption have been exposed and made odious. The expenditures of the Administration have been enormously reduced. No new taxes have been levied, and every description of undue appropriation of the public money has been prevented. In this regard the House has met the public demand and expectation. In respect to political events the session has been one of the most critical in our history. The majority in this House, representing a majority of all the votes in the Union, and, as we believe and know, a majority of the Electors duly chosen at the recent election for President and Vice President, has been made to choose between acquiescence in usurpation, or reaching the right through civil commotion. The Democratic Party yielded temporary possession of the Administration rather than outall upon the people civil war, with all its attendant horrors. There are some who will condemn the patriotism we have given to results of a law which was not administered in the spirit of its creation, nor, as we believe, according to the letter of its provisions. We have done all this in preference to the dangers of anarchy and bloodshed. Time will surely remedy these wrongs, for there is in the American mind a desire to do justice. We must await that remedy. It must come, impatient as we shall be for its arrival. Until then we demand, as we have the right to demand, the reign of equal justice; that the sword shall cease to strike prostrate the Governments of States; that the civil shall be superior to the military rule, and that the people shall be freed, now and forever, from the shackles of recent misgovernment. I sincerely thank you, one and all, for your parting words of approval, and with the wish that each and every member may safely return to his home, it only remains for me to declare that the constitutional limitation of the Forty-fourth Congress has been reached, and that the House stands adjourned without day.

As the SPEAKER closed all the members rose to their feet, and from the Democratic side and from the galleries came cheers and rounds of applause. Then came the scenes of leave-taking, and in half an hour the hall was deserted.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES BILL.

THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF APPROPRIATION INCLUDED IN THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, as reported from the conference committee and finally passed by both houses and approved by the President this morning, contains, among others of minor importance, the following items, which were matters of controversy between the House and the Senate, and many of the amounts hereinafter named are the result of compromises: For expenses of United States courts, including jurors, witnesses, &c., $2,650,000; for support of homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, $800,000; for the revenue cutter service, $85,7000; for general expenses of life-saving and life-boat stations, $63,000; for pay of crews of experienced surf men at such stations, $146,000; for compensation to volunteers at life-boat stations, $2,160; for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, $230,000; for the survey of the Pacific Coast, $150,000; for the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes and the Mississippi River, $110,000, $25,000 of which is to be expended in special surveys of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, with a view of determining the proper method of reclaiming from overflow the alluvial lands of the Mississippi Delta, (light-house establishment;) for salaries of light-house keepers, $594,000; expenses of light vessels, $230,000; expenses of buoyage, $300,000; light-house supplies, $360,000; repairs, $275,000; for maintenance of lights on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, and such buoys as may be necessary, $14,000; for establishing day beacons on the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts, $10,000; for the erection of pier head-lights on the lakes, $10,000; for commencing the construction of a light-house at Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior, $50,000, (to be immediately available;) for light-house at Point Aux Barques, Mich., $75,000; for light stations at Grosse Point, near Chicago, Ill., at Egg Island, and Absecom, N. J., and at Connecticut and Musselshoal Shoal, Conn., $5,000 each; for steam fog-signal on Whale's Back Island, Portsmouth, N. H., $5,000; for expenses of the signal service, $350,000; for repairs at the various navy-yards and stations, $150,000; for surveying public lands and private land claims, $350,000 to be allotted and expended throughout the country in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; for expenses of engraving and printing United States notes, bonds, and other Government securities, &c., $800,000, the bill providing that this work shall be done as the Treasury Department if it can be done as cheaply, as perfectly, and as safely as elsewhere, but provides also that "all contracts already made shall be faithfully carried out;" for the general purposes of the District of Columbia, to be expended by the Commissioners of the District, $250,000. The bill also contains a provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to reserve as a sinking fund for the District, a sum sufficient to meet the interest on its 3.65 bonds during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1877, and apply the same to that purpose, and if necessary, to advance whatever amount may be lacking, the deficit to be reimbursed to the United States by subsequent collections of the District's revenue. The Senate receded from the amendment, which proposed to make this provision a permanent one.

The amounts appropriated for continuing work on public buildings are as follows: At Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia, $400,000; at Boston, $50,000; and for the purchase of additional land for the Boston Post Office and Sub-Treasury, $181,554; at Fall River, Mass., $20,000; at Hartford, Conn., $50,000; at Albany, N. Y., $50,000; Utica, N. Y., $50,000; Harrisburg, Penn., $30,000; Trenton, N. J., $14,000; Grand Rapids, Mich., $20,000; Port Huron, Mich., $10,000; Parkersburg, W. Va., $10,000; Evansville, Ind., $20,000; Nashville, Tenn., $13,000; Memphis, Tenn., $30,000; Raleigh, N. C., $5,000; Atlanta, Ga., $15,000; Little Rock, Ark., $30,000; Topeka, Kansas, $50,000; San Francisco, Appraiser's stores, $50,000, Sub-Treasury, $20,000; Washington, D. C., State, War, and Navy Department buildings, $400,000; for repairs of public buildings generally, $100,000; for heating, ventilating, and hoisting apparatus for public buildings, $50,000.

The Senate receded from its amendment proposing an appropriation of $250,000 for the erection of a National Museum building in Washington. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment appropriating $6,000 for the purchase of Bartholdi's fountain; exhibited at the Centennial. The Senate receded from its amendment providing an appropriation for continuing experiments in testing iron and steel, with a view to determining their constitution and characteristics. The House concurred in the Senate amendment appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses of a commission of five skilled etomologists to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to report the best practicable methods of guarding against the invasions of the Rocky Mountain "locusts" or grasshoppers. The House receded from its amendment appropriating $65,000 to pay the assignees of the Dominican Republic, Thomas C. Murphy, and others, for the occupation of Samana Bay as a coaling station prior to December, 1871. A Senate amendment appropriating $3,400 to pay expenses incurred by the two minority members of the Commission of Canvass of Election filed before the Louisiana Returning Board, was also retained in the bill. The provision adopted in different forms by the House and Senate respectively for the free transmission of public documents through themails until the first day of next January was in its substance finally agreed upon by both houses, and will go into effect as soon as the Post Office Department promulgates the requisite regulations.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following were the Post Office changes during the week ending March 3, 1877:

New-England. — Office Established — Hamilton, Wasmington County, R. I., Benjamin C. Sweet, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed:—Hall C. Burleigh, Fairfield Centre, Somerset County, Me.; George C. Eaton, Somerset Mills, Somerset County, Me.; William S. Rublee, East Bernardine, Franklin County, Vt.; Newton H. Sawyer, West Haven, Rutland County, Vt.; George B. Fisher, East Medway, Norfolk County, Mass.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—George H. Hooper, Ancram Lead Mines, Columbia County; Cyrus Buell, Bethany, Genesee County; Elihu F. Cross, Kingsborough, Fulton County; Stanley Mills, Mills' Mills, Allegany County; Stephen G. Savage, Sauquoit, Oneida County; Charles A. Weir, Yorkshire Centre, Cattaraugus County.

New-Jersey.—Office Discontinued—Coburg, Monmouth County. Postmaster Appointed—Mrs. Ellen M. Ostrander, Ellender, Union County.

Delaware.—Postmaster Appointed—Thomas Dalton, Centreville, Newcastle County.

Pennsylvania.— Offices Established — Delmar, Tioga County, Deville A. Stowell, Postmaster; Eagles Mere, Sullivan County, Christopher Peale, Jr., Postmaster; Sugar Hill, Jefferson County, Alexander McConnell, Postmaster. Name of Office Changed—Ashton, Carbon County, to Lansford. Postmasters Appointed—Thomas H. Russell, Cobham, Warren County; Zebna Judd, Freehold, Warren County; George M. Neff, Friedens, Somerset County; James D. Holt, Hamlin Station, Washington County; Hower O. Morrison, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin County; Nora E. Ferguson, Nine Points, Lancaster County; Amelia J. Hannum, Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County; H. W. Lewis, Swanville, Erie County; Joseph Markley, Wells' Tannery, Fulton County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Araby, Frederick County, W. T. Mulliuex, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Jones' Wharf, St. Mary's County. Postmasters Appointed—James S. Taylor, Girdletree Hill, Worcester County; Thornton Poole, Linganore, Frederick County; James W. Reed, Martinsburg, Montgomery County; Annie Almony, Shane, Baltimore County; Z. P. Wharton, Stockton, Worcester County; Sarah Feast, Towsonton, Baltimore County; Abram H. Huber, Westminster, Carroll County.

PISTOL-FIRING IN A HOTEL.

A telegram from St. Louis, 2d inst., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "A shooting scrape at the Southern Hotel just after supper this evening has created a lively sensation. John Sherman, a well-known sporting man, who married a niece of Schuyler Colfax, and is said to be related to the General, became involved in a quarrel with William A. Garesche, a young gentleman who moves in the highest social circles, at a Turkish bath-room during the afternoon. A duel was talked of, and the parties met at the Southern Hotel to arrange the preliminaries, but before this could be done the quarrel was renewed, and Sherman pulled out an English Tranter pistol and blazed away, firing three shots at Garesche, all of which lodged in the wall, one of them inflicting a slight scalp wound. There were 200 persons in the rotunda of the hotel at the time, all luckily escaping. Both parties were arrested and released, as neither would prefer charges against the other."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 3.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	111⅛	56 At. & Pac. Tel.	30⅛
100,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup.	108¾	200 Lake Shore	48⅞
100,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	120	500 do.	48⅞
1,000 West. Pac.	101	100 do.	49
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	53½	900 do.	49⅛
10,000 do.	52⅝	1000 do.	49⅜
5,000 do.	53¼	100 do.	49⅜
1,000 M. & S. P. 1st, La. C. Div.	93	100 do.	49
25,000 L. & W. Econ.	82	500 do.	48⅞
1,000 Erie 2d	85½	500 do.	48⅞
10,000 do.	108⅝	100 do.	49
31 B'k of Com.	112	600 do.	49⅛
300 Del. & Hud.	49⅜	100 do.	49⅛
100 Mariposa	6⅝	400 do.	49⅛
100 Mariposa Pf.	7	200 North-w.	34
300 Pac. Mail	24⅜	100 North-w. Pf.	53⅜
300 do.	24⅜	100 do.	53⅜
1000 do.	24⅝	200 do.	53⅜
200 West. Un.	63⅛	100 do.	53⅜
100 do.	63⅛	100 do.	53⅜
3200 do.	63⅛	100 do.	53⅜
500 do.	63⅛	100 C. C. & I.	53
1000 do.	63⅛	100 do.	87
1500 do.	63⅛	100 do.	87
1500 do.	63⅜	400 do.	87
1000 do.	63⅜	100 do.	87
1000 do.	63⅜	800 do.	87
400 do.	63½	100 Rock Island.	101⅜
500 do.	63⅜	200 do.	101⅜
1000 do.	63⅜	100 do.	101⅜
3200 do.	63⅜	200 do.	101⅜
500 do.	63⅜	100 do.	101⅜
400 do.	63⅝	100 do.	101⅜
3800 do.	63⅝	100 do.	101⅜
1400 do.	63⅜	300 St. Paul. Pf.	46⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.	93⅝	200 D., L. & W.	93
100 do.	93¾	400 do.	93⅛
100 do.	93¾	300 do.	93⅛
100 do.	93½	100 Han. & St. J.	10⅜
100 do.	93⅞	100 C., B. & Q.	106
300 Mich. Cen.	41¼	100 do.	106
200 do.	41¼	100 do.	106
200 do.	41⅜	50 St. L. & I. M.	10⅜
200 do.	41⅜	142 Ohi. & Alt.	95
200 do.	41⅜	95 Ohi. & Pf.	106
100 do.	41⅜	100 Mex. 6s	85¾
200 do.	41¼	100 do.	86

MONDAY, March 5—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows a loss of $1,808,700 in surplus reserve, which reduces the excessive reserve held by the banks above legal requirements to $14,851,700. The changes in the statement are a decrease of $2,211,200 in deposits, $1,485,500 in legal tenders, $876,000 in specie, and $2,800 in circulation, and an increase of $348,700 in loans.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 24.	March 3.	March 4, 1876
Loans	$58,751,700	$239,100,400	$270,169,800
Specie	29 374 900	28,498,900	23,701,600
Legal tenders	44 713,300	43,227,800	46,945,900
Deposits	229,311,900	227,100,000	226,496,400
Circulation	15,536,300	15,533,500	16,839,500

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$29,374,900	$28,498,900 Dec.	$876,000
Legal tenders	44,713,300	43,227,800 Dec.	1,485,500
Total reserve	$74,088,200	$71,726,700 Dec.	$2,361,500
Res've required agt. deposits	57,327,600	56,775,000	
Excess of, res've above legal requirements	16,660,600	14,851,700 Dec.	$1,808,700

The case which has characterized the money market since the latter part of January continued during the past week, and the supply of availabe capital was largely in excess of the demand. The extreme rates for call loans were 2 and 4 per cent., with the bulk of business at the intermediate quotations. The market feels the want of an active trade in commercial circles, especially as the enormous shrinkage in values on the Stock Exchange for some time past has resulted in a much lighter speculative demand for money. The discount market was quiet, with the supply of paper offering small. Prime names sold at 4@5 ₱ cent., and sales of "gilt edged" were made at lower figures.

The foreign advices reported an improved market at London for British Consols and American securities. The Bank of England report for the week ending Wednesday showed a gain of £163,000 in specie. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak until toward the close, when an advance was made in the asking rates by the leading drawers from $4 83½ and $4 85 to $4 84 and $4 85½ for 60-day and demand bills respectively. The market was very quiet, and owed its firmness to a small supply of commercial bills, as well as to the fact that there is not likely to be any immediate increase of this class of sterling, inasmuch as the exports of produce are running light, as is usual at this season.

The Gold speculation was firm at the opening, and the price advanced from 104⅞ to 105⅜, but afterward became heavy, and a decline to 104¼ followed the announcement of the election of Gov. Hayes to the Presidency, this being the lowest point touched since June 11, 1862. The covering of short contracts late in the week led to a recovery to 104⅝@104¾. The natural tendency of the price is downward, but the market derives strength from time to time from the speculative sales in the room. The ultimate effect of the funding of 5-20 bonds is of course to depress the price of gold, and it is equally certain that President Hayes' administration will direct its efforts toward a resumption of specie payments at the earliest day practicable. In the Gold loan market most of the business was done at 2 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat, but in exceptional instances borrowers paid something for the use of cash gold.

Government bonds, after making an early decline of ¼@1¼ ₱ cent., chiefly in sympathy with the fall in Gold, became firm, and the closing quotations showed a recovery of ⅛ to ¾ ₱ cent. In the late dealings there was a marked increase in the demand for these securities, and some round amounts were taken out of the street for investment. Two calls for 5-20 bonds for redemption were made during the week, the first on Wednesday and the second on Saturday. Each call was for $10,000,000. This increases the whole amount of subscriptions to the 4½ ₱ cent. Funded Loan by the present syndicate, since its formation some six months ago, to $100,000,000, and it is the impression among bankers that the negotiations will go forward more rapidly in the future, now that the political agitation is practically at an end. In railroad mortgages the leading features were the New-Jersey Central issues, which declined from 106 to 103⅛ for Firsts, new, from 65 to 52 for consolidated Firsts, and from 55 to 50 for convertibles. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated advanced from 32¾ to 35, and at the close fell off to 32. In the final sales there was a recovery of 2 ₱ cent. in New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts from the lowest point. Delaware and Hudson bonds declined sharply early in the week, but subsequently made a partial recovery. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles advanced 5 ₱ cent. The changes in the remainder of the list were much less important. In State bonds Louisiana Consols were higher. Tennessees and Missouris were irregular on moderate fluctuations. District of Columbia 3.65s were firm and advanced to 72½.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was very irregular, and frequent fluctuations were recorded in the prices of the leading shares. Occasionally the market exhibited some signs of strength, but the improvement in values was of short duration, as each advance was sure to be followed by free offerings of stock. Prominent among the influences affecting the course of speculation were the contest over the Vanderbilt will, the new developments in the competition between the rival telegraph companies in the shape of fresh reductions in rates made by the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and the important decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the Granger suits. On Saturday three of the prominent Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad were elected Directors of the Rock Island Railroad and of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of the previous incumbents. This change has revived the talk in regard to the establishment of a through trans-continental line, and in some quarters is looked upon as likely to adversely affect Lake Shore and New-York Central.

The reports, from all quarters, in regard to the business outlook, are more favorable than for a long time past. Merchants are unanimous in attributing the recent stagnation in trade to the excitement and prolonged suspense attending the Presidential contest, and are impressed with the belief that now peace is assured and all danger of civil conflict has vanished, industry will revive, and the country take a new departure. Of course, an immediate return to anything like prosperity is not to be looked for, but, unless appearances are deceptive, an improved condition of affairs will be witnessed in the near future.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday. M'ch 4, '76.
American gold	105⅜	104¼	114¾
United States 5s, '81, coup.	109½	109¼	118⅞
United States 5-90s, '67, O.	111⅞	111	121⅛
New-York Central	95	91⅞	115⅜
Rock Island	102⅜	99½	110¼
Pacific Mail	25⅛	24⅝	23⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	18¼	16⅝	42⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	48	45¼	79¾
Lake Shore	50⅛	47⅜	62¾
Chicago & North-west	84⅜	32¼	42½
Chicago & North-west. Pf.	54⅜	51½	64⅛
Western Union	66⅛	62¾	69¼
Union Pacific	73	64½	67½
Toledo & Wabash	6¼	5	3⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	64⅛	60¾	118½
New Jersey Central	11	8⅝	107½
D. & H. Canal	50½	46¼	119½
Morris & Essex	85½	80½	105
Panama	126	122	133
Erie	8	7	17⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	55⅞	53⅜	20⅞
C., C. & Ind. Central	28⅜	21½	43¼
Harlem	137½	137¼	142½
Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¼	10	18¾
Hannibal & St. Jo., Pref.	23	20⅜	29
Michigan Central	43	40¾	60⅝
Illinois Central	69½	51⅝	102½
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	22¼	13⅞

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

MARCH 3.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	94⅜	93¼	93¾	94
Harlem			137	139
Erie	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
Erie Preferred	17	17	17	17⅜
Lake Shore	50	48¾	49	49⅛
Wabash	5⅜	5¼	5	5¼
North-western	54¾	54	54¾	54⅝
North-western Pref	54⅝	53	53⅜	53⅝
Rock Island	102⅜	101	101⅜	101½
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99⅜	99¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	18	17⅞	17⅝	18¼
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	46¾
Pittsburg			89	90
Del., Lack. & Western	64⅜	63½	63⅝	63⅞
New-Jersey Central	9¾	8⅝	8½	8¾
Del. & Hudson Canal	50¼	49¼	49⅝	49⅝
Morris & Essex	85¼	84¼	84½	85
Michigan Central	43¾	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝
Illinois Central			53	53¾
Union Pacific	71½	70¾	70	71
Missouri Pacific			21⅜	21¾
C., C. & Ind Central			2	2⅜
Han. & St. Joseph	11	10¾	10¾	11
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.			20¼	21¾
Ohio & Mississippi	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
Panama	129	129	129	127
Western Union	65¾	63¼	63⅜	63⅝
At. & Pac. Tel	21⅜	20	20	20½
Pacific Mail	25	24⅜	24¾	25
Quicksilver			13½	14½
Quicksilver Pref			30½	31½
Adams Express			102½	109½
Wells, Fargo & Co			83	83½
Am. Mer. Union Ex			58	59
United States Ex			49	50

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6 619 813
Corresponding week last year	6,639,634
Since Jan. 1 this year	53 068,944
Corresponding period last year	60,272 099
Gold, March 4, 1876	114¾
Gold, March 3, 1877	104⅜

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$4 314,590
Corresponding week last year	4 496 957
Since Jan. 1 this year	45,163 297
Corresponding period last year	42,090,919

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$713,430
Corresponding week last year	1 423 446
Since Jan. 1 this year	2,906 140
Corresponding period last year	8,443,280

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending March 3, 1877	$2,469,989
Week ending March 4, 1876	2,485 128
From Jan. 1 to March 3, 1877	17,734 362
From Jan. 1 to March 4, 1876	19,594,483

Gold Interest Paid out by the Treasury.

Week ending March 3, 1877	$2,688,773
Week ending March 4, 1876	2 868,345
From Jan. 1 to March 3, 1877	14,526,389
From Jan. 1 to March 4, 1876	13,186,578

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its issue of Saturday last publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.			
	1877 or 1876.		1876 or 1875.	
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	1st week of Feb.	$39 399		129,249
B., C. R. & North.	3d week of Feb.	19,848		23 575
Cairo & St. Louis.	2d week of Feb.	5,597		4,369
Canada Southern.	2d week of Feb.	41,818		43 749
Central Pacific.	Month of Jan.	1,125,000		994,859
Chicago & Alton.	3d week of Feb.	110,567		95,256
C., B. & Quincy.	Month of Dec.	826,120		823,468
C., M. & St. Paul.	3d week of Feb.	99 000		102 781
Chic. & North-west.	Month of Dec.	909,640		933,339
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	Month of Jan.	500 685		439 836
Chic., Laf. & Chic.	1st week of Feb.	5 993		9 141
Cl., Mt. V. & Del.	3d week of Feb.	6,363		7 225
Denv. & R. Grande.	2 1 week of Feb.	10,308		6,471
Han. & St. Jo.	Month of Dec.	128,612		151 709
Houst. & Tex. C.	Month of Dec.	375,341		401,592
Illinois Central	Month of Jan.	374,858		496,163
Do. La. & s'd lines.	Month of Jan.	91,661		1,7,411
Indian., Bl. & W.	2 1 week of Feb.	18,653		25,291
Int. & G. North.	3d week of Feb.	32,349		37,242
Kansas Pacific	Month of Dec.	216,927		289,825
Louisv., C. & Lex.	Month of Dec.	96,350		
Lousv. & Nashv.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	2,755,000		2,564 214
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	3d week of Feb.	65,512		64,852
Mobile & Ohio	Month of Jan.	292,382		264,131
Nashv., C. & St. L.	Month of Jan.	150,466		173,385
Pitts. & Erie	Month of Jan.	242,550		231,193
Pad. & Memphis	Month of Jan.	15,110		21,502
Rome, Wat. & Ogd.	Month of Dec.	86 659		92,628
St. Jos. & D. City	Month of Jan.	28 230		26 223
St. L. A. & T. H. (b.)	3d week of Feb.	9,058		11,757
St. L., I. M. & So.	3d week of Feb.	105,600		94 505
St. L., K. C. & N.	1st week Feb.	43,333		39 877
St. L. & South-east.	2 1 week of Feb.	18 949		18 561
St. P. & S. City, &c.	Month of Dec.	64,477		107,562
Tol., P. & Warsaw.	3d week of Feb.	23 721		30 102
Tol. Wab. & West.	Month of Dec.	377,221		359,284
Union Pacific	Month of Dec.	990,966		963,151

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, March 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10 13-16c.; net receipts, 223 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,591 bales; to the Continent, 640 bales; coastwise, 120 bales; sales, 259 bales; stock, 67,918 bales.

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LENDON ON, WEDLOCK FOR SAVER—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

EAGLE THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, (Opera Bouffé)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—TRODDEN DOWN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE FAIRY AND THE COBBLER—Juvenile Opera Troupe.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

CLINTON HALL.—ITALY'S CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EXHIBITION OF LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—DREAMING IOLANTHE AND OTHER STUDIES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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For the relief of those anxious persons who have thought that the safety of the Republic would be endangered if the Presidential term should expire on Sunday, it may be said that President HAYES took the oath of office on Saturday night. There is nothing in this obligation which makes it necessary that it should be taken at the precise moment when the duties of the office are assumed. The President-elect swears that he will execute the office, and will "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." This oath must be taken *before* the President enters upon the duties of his office. And this simple form being complied with, the newly-elected President was qualified to act as President, should an emergency arise at any hour after the expiration of the term of his predecessor. The more formal and elaborate proceedings customary upon an inauguration will take place to-day at the usual time.

All of the great appropriation bills, with one exception, had passed when the Forty-fourth Congress dissolved by constitutional limitation at noon yesterday. This exception was the Army Appropriation bill, which failed to become a law merely because the Democratic majority in the House insisted upon attaching to it a clause from the platform of the St. Louis Convention of 1876. This was to the effect that the President of the United States shall not use United States troops for any political purpose in Louisiana or South Carolina. The bill, so far as its general provisions have been made known, is wholly unobjectionable. It appropriates about $21,000,000 for the maintenance of the Army, and this is a considerable saving on last year's expenses. The Senate insisted that, under the Constitution, the President was allowed discretion in the use of the Army and Navy in the maintenance of order, and that the proviso was not only impertinent but inoperative. Three conference committees upon the subject were in vain, and, just before the House finally adjourned, the last of these reported with a recommendation that the House insist upon its amendment. While the yeas and nays were being called on this motion the hour for adjournment arrived, and the whole business was suspended by the intervention of the final ceremonies which marked the dissolution of Congress. The bill appropriating money for the maintenance of the Army was accordingly lost, the Democratic members refusing to vote a day's subsistence without the restrictive clause referred to.

There are various opinions in regard to the necessity for an extra session of Congress, caused by the failure of the Army Appropriation bill. Of course it is out of the question that the military establishment of the United States shall be paralyzed by want of the usual appropriation for its maintenance. Existing laws provide for the needs of the Army until June 30, 1877. It is suggested that, under the operation of some old statute, the Navy and War Departments may be carried on for two years, the lack of specific appropriations being supplied by a clause which allows the Secretary of the Treasury to honor the drafts of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. It is specially desirable that an extra session of the next Congress shall at this time be avoided. The country is weary of the blatant demagogism of the party which holds the majority in the House. The Democrats are probably as anxious as any to avoid such a necessity, though WALLING, a noisy nuisance from Ohio, whom his constituents have elected to stay at home hereafter, "accepted the responsibility" in behalf of the Democratic Party. We shall not have an extra session unless it is absolutely unavoidable.

The President's salary at one time threatened to defeat the passage of so important an appropriation bill as that which provides for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government. The clause making the usual appropriation for the President's salary was in consonance with a similar enactment, passed four or five years ago, in which the amount was put at $50,000 per annum. President GRANT, while the result of the late canvass was yet undecided, vetoed a proposition to reduce the salary of his successor to $25,000. It was pointed out that the only result of a failure of this particular appropriation bill would be to stop a large number of salaries, while the compensation of the President, under existing laws, would remain unchanged. The House finally agreed to accept this view of the situation, and passed the bill which appropriates $50,000 for the President's salary for the next four years. The curious part of the performance was that the Democrats, up to the very last moment, thought that the bill making provision for the salaries of Congressmen, Judges, and a large number of executive officers, could be made to depend on the rate of compensation to be paid to a single officer. Common sense ought to have showed them that the standard had been fixed, and that a failure of a bill in which it was changed left it precisely where it has been for the past four years.

Speaker RANDALL received the usual compliment of a eulogistic resolution from the House just before adjournment. It is customary for such a resolution to be offered by one of the opposition members, in order that it may express the sentiment of the House rather than the partisan opinion of the majority. On this occasion the brief encomium contained in the lines drawn up by Mr. BANKS was indorsed without a dissenting voice. But it must be said that the compliment was purely Pickwickian. It is many years since the Speaker's chair has been occupied by a man whose rulings have been so unfair, arbitrary, and utterly unreasonable as those made by Mr. RANDALL. At the same time it is only simple justice to say that the final contest over the Presidential count was simplified and practically decided by the firmness of the Speaker. He ruled out dilatory tactics, and made it possible for the count to be completed. During these last three harassing days of the session, Mr. RANDALL, though finally with the friends of law and order, vacillated between these and the filibusters in a way which showed, as plainly as actions ever show anything, that he was more solicitous for his own future than for any abstract principles of right and justice.

Nothing whatever in the record of the Forty-fourth Congress will hereafter challenge the admiration or respect of mankind. For various reasons, the popular branch, the House of Representatives, largely controls the legislation of Congress. The Democratic Party has had the misfortune to assume this responsibility, after sixteen years of being in a minority, when their energies were sure to be exercised in the petty and vulgar details of President-making, rather than in any essays in State craft. The result has been lamentable. Even the bills appropriating money for the maintenance of the public service have been disfigured with partisan legislation; and party necessities and party malevolence have always preceded all considerations of the general welfare. The bill establishing the Electoral Commission was the most important measure introduced during the entire Congress. This was a distinctively Democratic measure, and the riotous confusion which disgraced the last week of the session was due to the attempt of a faction of the Democratic Party to undo their own work. Beyond this, there was no notable piece of legislation. The peculiar work of the House—that which occupied most of its time and attention—was a series of investigations into the conduct of public affairs and into private business. Mr. RANDALL, in his valedictory, could find nothing to say of the business of the House but that it had "exposed fraud and corruption." If these exposures, such as they are, had been made in the interest of good government, rather than for the paltry purpose of serving a party, the record of the Congress which has just adjourned would be far more honorable and creditable.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COUNTRY.

There is no doubt that Mr. HAYES will be given a fair trial in good faith by the great majority of the people of the country. His own political supporters—who are in a majority of nearly a million in the Northern States—will, of course, await his course as President with patience and candor, and there is every reason to expect that the great body of intelligent Democrats will do the same. The whole country is thoroughly tired of politics. The long period of violent agitation and of excited suspense has worn it out. The people are ready to turn to their ordinary business with a feeling of intense relief, leaving the Government to attend to such public affairs as may demand attention in any way that it chooses, so long as nothing greatly out of the usual line takes place.

In short, the public temper just now is one of indifference. It would be very easy for a President who was a designing politician, or one who assumed office with no sense of the responsibility which attaches to it, to take advantage of this feeling. The first would lay his plans quietly to surround himself with his personal favorites, and to fill his Cabinet and other important posts with the party chiefs whom he desired to ally to himself. The latter would quietly put in form the decision of the representatives of the party in power, and float with the current which seemed the strongest. We venture to think, however, that this will not be the way in which President HAYES will enter upon the duties of his office; that he will remember clearly the forces which secured his selection as the candidate of the Republican Party; that he will have a lively sense of his obligation to the country, whether public opinion is aroused to it or not, and as of his own accord and in defiance of the ordinary conventionalities of such occasions, he spoke out his convictions on the leading questions of the hour at the time of his nomination, so he will now do not merely all that is rightly asked of him, but all that he possibly can to carry out those convictions.

We have already pointed out that the two questions which will first claim the President's attention are the Federal policy toward the South and the reform of the civil service. The former will be more immediately urgent. The latter is of the greatest essential importance, and though there is not much that can be done very soon to carry out reform, what there is is of the utmost moment. If Mr. HAYES is prepared to apply the full and simple principles which he laid down in July, he will need every day of his term, and will have to bear them in mind in every act. He said then: "The reform should be thorough, radical, and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government; supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should give their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform." This is the sum and substance of civil service reform, and if Mr. HAYES employs "all constitutional powers vested in the Executive" to establish it, he will do more for his country than any other President has had it in his power to do, with the exception of WASHINGTON, under whom the Government was set up, and of LINCOLN, under whom it was rescued from rebellion.

And it should be remembered that civil service reform, in this radical sense, must go far toward making the proper settlement of all questions possible. Heretofore, for many years, our politics has been too personal. We have fought too much at each election for the control of the offices. Congressmen have been chosen, not for what they could or would do on public questions, but on account of what they could or would do with patronage. Distribution of patronage has been their first and principal, often their only, business. This fact has tended to paralyze the national Legislature. A Congress of office-mongers could not treat public affairs fairly or ably. Its members did not care for them and had no motive to care for them. Their election did not depend upon their ability or the soundness of their views. It depended on forming a personal following, or making a part of the following of some more skillful politician. If we expect to deal intelligently with the Southern question, with the financial question, with the question of fiscal reform, or with any other large matter, Congressmen—Representatives and Senators both—must be stripped of their usurped powers as traders in office, and be made to attend to their legitimate duties. That is what Mr. HAYES' simple code of principles involves, and it is what must be done. It is not likely that Congress will bring this about of its own will. There will have to be a strong public sentiment, led by a strong President, ready to point the way and to lead in it. Such a President the country hopes to find in Mr. HAYES, and in the light of his past career, brief though it is and in a limited sphere, the hope is not unreasonable. If Mr. HAYES proves to be the man for the place and the time, the required public sentiment will be awakened. Of that we need have no doubt.

TILDEN'S LITTLE GAME.

TILDEN'S castle in the air has melted quite away. It was a good structure while it lasted. All that lying and braggadocio could do for it was done. But after all, it was a castle in the air. Most well-regulated minds regarded the campaign of 1876 as a doubtful one. Not so TILDEN and his family. From the very first, they said that he was sure to be elected. Before the returns were in, on the morning after the election, they declared that he *was* elected, and they have stuck to that ever since with as much pertinacity as though it were true. Even at this late day, after everything has gone against them, they insist that TILDEN was elected—because they said he was. "But the witness has said nothing of the sort," mildly remarked the counsel for the defendant in the famous case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. "How came it down in my notes, then?" sternly replied the Judge. "TILDEN is elected; we told you he would be, last September," cry the Democrats. "Why did we say so, if he was not to be," is the illogical interrogatory of the defeated phalanx.

Nevertheless, it was a good administration while it lasted. The *World* showed its sense of propriety by dancing a rigadoon over the supposed grave of Republicanism, as well as by puffing "President-elect" TILDEN. For two days that classic organ brimmed over with riotous jokes about the exceeding deadness of the Republican Party, and the glorious future before Democratic editors, who, after they had had their fill of revenge over their adversaries, were to go their several ways as Ministers to France, Great Britain, and other aristocratic courts. A large delegation from Onondaga and Tioga Counties came to town and camped out in Gramercy Park, waiting for the smile of the "President-elect" to shine on them. Other patriots strolled through the Custom-house and selected the soft places in which they were willing to squat. PELTON, like a new Alnaschar, sat and dreamed of his future greatness, with a basket of brittle glass at his feet. The airy bubble gleamed as brilliantly as if it had been substantial. And when the conspirators assembled at No. 15 Gramercy Park to celebrate the event, there was joy and hilarity about the board, and plenty of champagne on the ice. Then there was a band of music hidden away in an undertaker's shop around the corner, fireworks in the coal-hole, a tremendous speech in the bureau drawer, and an impromptu serenade made ready.

The reluctant historian will not love to dwell on the collapse of the Tilden Administration. There was a time when WATTERSON, the gifted Kentuckian, put his French grammar on the shelf and resolved to remain in Louisville for a few years longer. There came an hour when poor PELTON was secretly in the market with second-hand fireworks, and an undelivered speech was folded up with the indorsement: "He will need it no more." The imperial bees and violets on the floral chair of the "President-elect" faded, and were tossed aside as useless lumber. The head conspirator complained that he felt like one who treads alone some banquet-hall deserted. A great panic had fallen upon the conspirators. Detected in their plot to steal the Presidency, they dropped their dark lanterns and burglars' tools, and scattered in all directions.

But they were not pursued, and a new conspiracy soon grew up. The majority of their opponents appeared so small that it was thought possible to filch away enough to spoil it. How ignominiously this game failed, everybody knows. But the remarkable feature of the business is the absolute innocence of everybody connected with the new burglary. PELTON says that the cipher dispatches from Oregon were never read by him, nor by TILDEN, nor by anybody else, so far as he knows. Those mysterious telegrams were projected into space. They answered themselves; and he and TILDEN are the victims of circumstances. Poor young man! how he has been imposed upon by circumstances! If circumstances had not been against him and his uncle, the Belshazzar's feast in Gramercy Park, last November, would never have been adjourned in such admired disorder. It was circumstances that exposed the fraud and the jugglery by which this precious gang had hoped to hoodwink the people of the United States and put a smart little pettifogger into the White House.

Nevertheless, we insist that it was a good Administration while it lasted. There is nothing in history so touching and so eloquent as the bulletins which the *World* used to give of the health and personal appearance of "the President-elect." For a time that bad young man, PELTON, bore himself with more than his usual hauteur toward his brother nincompoops. For two brief days HEWITT beamed smiles and patronage on JOHN KELLY, MANTON MARBLE, and other underlings, who had given humble help toward the glorious result. The wire-pullers and the contrivers of various sinful games made up their applications for fat places, and, in imagination, reveled in prospective clover. It was a good Administration, and "President TILDEN," as the *Tribune* made haste to hail him, shone benignant on his train of flatterers. He drew the heads of his familiars together, and mysteriously whispered, "This is the will of the people." And when he lay down, chuckling, at night, he whispered to himself, "And there are people who say that fraud is a waste of time." But the glittering exhalation has faded. The delusive sparkle has gone out of the beaker that was quaffed to "President TILDEN." Somehow, fraud does not pay in the long run. The Tilden gang put forth their leaves and flourished their blossoms in the November sun. But a killing frost succeeded, and no trick, no artifice, can call the dead to life again. The conspirators are calling each other hard names. Those who, a little while ago, were striving for the credit of having "done it all," are now quarreling over the responsibility for having done anything. The fraud has played itself out, and the curtain comes down on the motley crew.

ENGLISH POLICY TOWARD TURKEY.

An attempt was made in the debate now proceeding in the British Parliament to commit the Tory Party to a pledge that they will maintain the Treaty of Paris in the support of Turkey. Lord Stratheden's motion to this effect in the House of Lords night before last was opposed, however, by one of the Tory leaders themselves, Earl Derby. He undoubtedly recalled to the memory of the Tory members that Russia herself had publicly renounced her obligations under the treaty some years since, and that Turkey had forfeited any claim to Great Britain's assistance under it by neglecting one of the objects for which it was made—the preservation of the rights of the Christian communities under the Ottoman rule. In fact, other members of the Government had already declared to Parliament that the allied powers had made demands of the Porte at the conference in harmony with the Treaty of Paris. They had required that the rights of the oppressed Christians should be confirmed by the Sultan, in some other way than on paper, namely by autonomy or foreign protection. As Turkey declined these proposals, which were the corollaries of the treaty of 1856, she could not claim the benefit of the treaty itself. She had rejected the reasonable demands of the powers at the conference, and now there could be no more question of the old treaty. Both parties in the British Parliament seem agreed on this. It was but natural that Lord Stratheden's motion should be rejected without a division.

Now, however, the great question comes up again, what will England and the Continental powers do, since their efforts at the conference have failed? So, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S circular, desiring to know what course the powers will now take in the matter, toward Turkey, remains unanswered. Probably very few of the powers are willing to adopt the logical conclusion of their premises, and unite for coercion, their requests having been rejected. In the meanwhile, the time for collision approaches. Russia has a great Army, well provided, and nearly ready to march, on the banks of the Pruth. The weather in a month or less will be favorable for military operations. The reports of Russian disorder or want of preparation are now considered canards, or as designed deceptions, to beguile the Turks into confidence. The armistice terminates, we believe, on the 1st of March. A great war is always a threatening thing. Many fear that an Eastern war may lead to a Western; that Germany, finding Russia occupied, may desire to make another and final attack on her old enemy, France.

With all these perils before them, what do the two parties in England propose as the wise course of policy? A portion of the Tories under Lord Salisbury would seem not averse to such a union of the European powers as would compel the acceptance of their demands at the conference by the Ottoman Porte. The majority, however, and with them their leader, the Earl of Beaconsfield, would prefer a rigid neutrality, if not a certain moral support given to Turkey. The Liberals, on the other hand, are not prepared for the full logical sequence of their position—the use of coercion to support the reforms they claim. From the few words quoted from the speeches of the Duke of Argyll and others, it might seem that the Liberal leaders were ready for such an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the powers represented at the conference as would secure the yielding by Turkey to their demands.

But this implies an unknown sea of dangers before them. The Sultan, in the full confidence and pride of success, first over the Servians and then at the conference, is not likely to offend the fanatical party in Constantinople to the uttermost by submitting to such demands, even with all Europe urging them. Then it is extremely doubtful if all Europe could be induced to unite for any such purpose, at least where military measures were required. Such an alliance would merely mean the supporting Russia in driving Turkey out of Europe, and perhaps in the occupation of Constantinople. We doubt much if the business classes of England and the great land-holding interest could easily be induced to support a policy attended by so many risks and dangers. The discussion of the question may indeed drive the Tories out of power, though of that we see as yet no certain signs; but that a Liberal Government would essentially change the present British policy of neutrality we doubt. All signs point to a "localized war"—a struggle between Russia and Turkey alone, with the other powers only as spectators.

UNPROJECTED AMERICA.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, a portion of whose article will be found in our edition of last Sunday, makes an extraordinary admission in regard to British naval architecture. It is to the effect that what little improvement there was in British war ships after twenty years naval warfare with France was due mainly to copying the better designs of the French ships which were captured during the war. The *Canopus* alone, says the writer, served as a model for nine British vessels. According to the same authority, France also set the fashion in iron-clads when the first was completed in 1859, on designs by DUPUY DE LOME. Since then there has been a race between inventors of guns for attack and inventors of iron sheathing for defense. The race has not been decided, but the result, so far as regards the various nations of Europe, is that the Navy of England is far ahead of any other in number of vessels, weight of offensive metal, and thickness of defensive plates. Lastly, the writer, who is G. SHAW LEFEVRE, member of Parliament, calls attention to the steam mercantile marine, on which England can draw, as well as her exceptional advantages in the possession of coal, not only at home, but in distant parts of the world. What Mr. LEFEVRE does not speak of constitutes almost as important an advantage as any he has cited, the number of Englishmen, namely, who have followed the sea all their lives and will be sure to beat the sailors of other nationalities in some one of the thousand points that come up unexpectedly to test the seamanship, of naval commanders, from Admirals to boatswains.

The United States is disposed of in a short paragraph. There is nothing to be said for our Navy when it comes to a comparison of iron-clads and monster guns, but Mr. LEFEVRE does not deny that Americans have a way of answering to emergencies which is apt to be decomfiting to enemies. Indeed, regarded from one point of view, the United States may be in a more favorable position than any one of the powers which have been expending vast sums of money on monitors, circular floating batteries, and turreted iron-clads of the first class, armed with 81-ton guns. At any rate she has not been wasting her substance on these gigantic tools, should they prove, as is quite possible, nothing but experiments, and useless ones at that. In the event of a war with a foreign power, the United States would have to rely primarily on torpedoes. This the Government has recognized for some time back. It looks as if the next step in the direction of offensive operations would be a return to the antique methods of ramming, steam, of course, being substituted for oars. A ram of the future may be imagined something after the fashion set by the Southerners during the late civil war, a kind of tortoise, not necessarily armed with guns, whose sole aim would be to strike with a beak, and whose armor would be simply intended to protect the machinery necessary to propel that beak. The absence of guns would remove the one weakness of such a craft—the portholes—through which an enemy's shot might penetrate to the vitals—that is, to the machinery or crew. This is the unmistakable lesson of the *Merrimack*. Had the Southerners been able, or had they thought, to have guns and ram in separate ships, the ram might have disposed of our fleet, and the armed ship or ships come after to reap the victory, and reach such distant enemies as the vanquished fleet was there to protect.

There is yet another consideration to which this review of the fleets of the world gives rise. It may be a question whether the United States ought not to possess a fleet of some nearness in strength to those of other nations, but it can only be an abstract question of theories, for we have no Navy, and probably will have none, to judge from the temper of successive Congresses since the close of the late war. Should a war arise with a power owning these great war-ships, we should undoubtedly see Congress ordering craft of the same kind, built as nearly as possible like them, or with whatever improvements inventors should suggest. This would satisfy some of the host of patriot contractors. But meanwhile we should be compelled to take to quicker means of defense and offense, to a kind of naval guerrilla warfare. Again, we must turn to the Southern States to discover what people do when opposed to greater strength. To generalize widely, we should be compelled to run away judiciously. This is what WASHINGTON did in the Revolution and LEE in the Virginia campaigns, and this also is what SEMMES and other Southern buccaneers did on the ocean. They took to their heels in order not to be destroyed. The same tactics have always governed the Indian and made him the formidable warrior he is, in spite of paucity of numbers and some traits by no means heroic. All the writers on the rebellion agree in praising the extraordinary ability of the American soldier in a retreat, his tenacity, coolness, and invincible refusal to consider himself routed. This is especially noticed of Northern armies and by military critics very much admired. Only after a certain season of discipline was the offensive successfully undertaken. It seems to us that, in general outlines, the same thing would happen in the event of a naval war with a foreign power. We would have to stop their war ships as long as we could by torpedoes and rams while with swift steamers we destroyed their commerce, and then trust to the natural ingenuity of the nation to devise some plan to cope with their Navy. At first we might be compelled to give ground, but American education and self-helpfulness must be a delusion, if the ground were not given, Indian fashion, to be retaken by a sudden onset from some unexpected quarter. Everything would ultimately depend upon the ability of the nation to stand apparent defeat, to be, in reality, gathering strength with coolness and judgment, while the enemy and the world considered further resistance useless.

A SHOWER OF SILVER.

However erroneous Prof. TICE'S views as to weather may be, he certainly shows considerable willingness to accept disinterested advice. Some weeks since he was firmly remonstrated with in regard to the gaudy but reckless character of the various showers of cat-meat and such like rubbish which have been from time to time lavished upon helpless Western communities, and was told that unless he could furnish a really useful shower, he might as well abandon his efforts to rival the Weather Bureau. Some men in his position would have sneered at this advice, and perhaps expressed their sense of injured dignity by showers of objectionable mice and worms. Prof. TICE, however, is a very different sort of man, and in the recent Nevada shower of valuable minerals, his willingness to gratify all reasonable requests is clearly demonstrated.

There is a Mr. WHEELER, who cultivates a farm in Diamond Valley, Nevada, and occasionally relaxes his mind by raising cattle. On the 7th of January last, while Mr. WHEELER was sleeping in his peaceful straw bed, he was awaked by a violent shock as though from an earthquake, and Mr. WHEELER, firmly believing that the State of Nevada was about to turn bottom-side upward, sprang hastily into the street, yelling vaguely for the Police, although his farm house was thirty miles from any other human habitation. No sooner had he emerged from his front window and disentangled himself from his too hasty dog, than his eyes were dazzled by an unprecedentedly brilliant light which radiated from the direction of Diamond Mountain. After waiting a considerable time for the world to come to an end, and finding that it had no immediate intention of so doing, he returned to his house, put on a few clothes, and started for Diamond Mountain.

On reaching the foot of that elevation, which was only about a mile from his house, Mr. WHEELER found himself in the presence of an enormous mass of some unknown substance which glowed with a white heat. Of course, it was impossible for him to approach close to it, and he was, therefore, compelled to admire it from a distance, while triumphantly asking the surrounding country if the climate of the effete and uncultivated East had ever produced a like phenomenon. It was not until the morning of the third day that the heat subsided sufficiently to enable him to ascertain that an immense aerolite had fallen at the foot of Diamond Mountain. A week later he was able to chop off a small piece of the aerolite with which he immediately set out for the town of Eureka, where he placed it in the hands of an accomplished assayer of metals.

There probably is not such another assayer inside or outside of the State of Nevada. Although the piece of aerolite submitted to him was not larger than a hen's egg, he found in it gold, silver, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, cadmium, and cobalt, together with a large and varied assortment of other desirable metals; and there is no doubt that he would also have found tea, coffee, whisky, and tobacco in the same compact package had the idea been suggested to him. The silver—as was entirely in keeping with the tone of public sentiment in Nevada—vastly exceeded all the other metals in quantity, and Mr. WHEELER was assured by the written report of the assayer that his aerolite would "pan out" $387 in silver, and $42 in gold, per ton.

It is estimated that the aerolite weighs at least 2,000,000 tons. How much silver this will produce at the rate of $387 per ton, neither the assayer nor Mr. WHEELER, nor the editor of the Eureka newspaper has yet been able to calculate, though the former imported very large slates from San Francisco for that express purpose. There is no doubt, however, that it will yield an enormous sum, especially inasmuch as the gold will pay all the cost of mining and refining, and the silver will thus be all profit. Mr. WHEELER has already been converted to the opinion that silver should be made a legal tender, and he is ready to sell a limited amount of stock in his Aerolite Silver Mine to a few select Eastern capitalists.

The Eureka newspaper which furnishes the foregoing information cautiously suggests that Mr. WHEELER may find a legal difficulty in the way of making good his claim to the precious aerolite. If it were a "vein" or a "lode," or anything of that sort, the usual mining law would make it indisputably the finder's property; but this is a question whether silver that is rained down from the sky belongs to the first man who finds it. Already the lawyers of Eureka have mentioned their willingness to be retained on one or other side of this question, and it is possible that before Mr. WHEELER can establish his claim the entire value of the aerolite will be swallowed up by lawyer's fees and judicial costs. However, if Mr. WHEELER is "spry with his weapons," he can camp out on the top of his aerolite and defy the local courts, and there is no doubt that in so doing he would have the sympathy of all Nevada people who have foresight enough to perceive that if the State is to be visited with showers of silver, it would be unwise to call in question the rights of property in aerolites.

If Prof. TICE is really responsible for this shower—and if we hold him responsible for other eccentric showers, he is certainly entitled to the credit of this one—he has at last entered upon a noble and useful career. Showers of silver and gold are precisely the kind of showers which the country needs. They should not be lavished indiscriminately upon the just and the unjust, but they should be distributed wherever it is evident that they would do the most good. If Prof. TICE'S weather bulletins will frequently predict areas of silver in the Gulf region, together with light showers of gold and silver in the Middle States, he will be immensely respected and beloved. His cat's meat, and fish and mince-pie showers were, perhaps, well meant, but they were sadly unsatisfactory. Let him give us plentiful showers of precious metals, together with an occasional gentle hail of diamonds, and he will drive the Washington Weather Bureau out of business. Of course, there can be no doubt as to the truth of the silver shower in Nevada. The whole story is told at great length in the Eureka paper, and to insinuate that the story is untrue, and the editor an habitual piatt, would be the very height of rashness and indecency.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER VII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the statements made in the last letter, it must be conceded that the relations between real and personal property are of the most intimate, and should be of the most amicable, character. That real estate is dependent for its prosperity upon the presence of personal property, and not its mere presence, but that its conditions shall be such as to make it active, productive and profitable to its owners. The present depression in the value of real estate generally is not from any inherent cause, that is, any cause originating in and peculiar to itself. There is no more real estate in New-York than when its price was much higher, but the cause of the decline is attributable only to the condition and circumstances of personal property. When the merchant finds his stock of goods declining in value on his hands, he must reduce expenses, pay less store and house rent, curtail the pay of his assistants, compelling them in turn to seek lower rents. When a bank reduces its capital, the pay of its officers and clerks also suffers a reduction, and they too seek cheaper rents. When the mechanic and laborer find that their personal property—skill and physical strength—is in less demand, and their wages are reduced, or idleness enforced upon them, they also seek cheaper rents, or cease to pay rent. All these classes are consumers, and with diminished means their purchases of personal property are diminished. They buy less of the grocer, the butcher, the tailor, the milliner, and the retailer of dry-goods, so that the grocer, the butcher, the tailor, the milliner, and the retailer of dry-goods each finds his business profits and power to pay rent diminished; and as the rent received is the general basis of real estate values, real estate, under such influences, must of course decline.

While taxes represented but one-fifth or one-sixth of the rent received by the real estate owner, they could be endured; but when out of a greatly reduced rent, unreduced taxes take one-third, or perhaps one-half, then the burden is felt to be unendurable, and the real estate owner finds that he has been struck by the calamity which first struck the owners of personal property, and through them reached him. Now, all this proves not antagonism, but harmony and unity of interest. Had no disaster befallen the owners of personal property, it is possible that the wildest dreams of the operators in unimproved property might have been realized.

Real estate is the last interest to feel the effects of a panic or revulsion, and it is also the last to recover. The reason is obvious. The blow falls first upon personal property, and through it is distributed to real estate, which does not feel the full force until the whole structure of society has adjusted itself to the new conditions imposed by the disasters suffered by the owners of personal property. For a time such disasters are not accepted as final; there is hope of recuperation; but at last the fact is accepted, and then the readjustment of expenses is resorted to through which real estate is finally reached. So, too, recovery affects real estate last as that result must be preceded by the recovery of a degree of prosperity by the owners of personal property in all its multiform shapes, or by an absolute accretion of population. The latter means of recuperation is the more rapid, if it can be secured, and that is a question which shall receive consideration.

It is not the personal property of residents only which pays the taxes in this City, but that of the stranger within our gates who contributes. No visitor can buy a pint of peanuts or a paper of tobacco, a cashmere shawl or a diamond bracelet, can ride in a cab or visit a theatre, can stay a night in a lodging-house or board a week at a hotel, without contributing to pay the taxes charged as upon real estate. Not a case of goods, or a bale of cotton, or stick of timber, or a pig of iron can pass through the City without also contributing to bear the burden of taxation.

The great object in life, then, of every real estate owner, should be to bring more people here with their personal property, to occupy dwellings and stores; more visitors to buy peanuts and diamonds; more bales of cotton and pigs of iron to be handled and stored, and so to distribute the indirect taxes upon them as to make the burden of all taxation comparatively easy to bear.

In business two policies are recognized—one is to do a small trade with large profits, and the other is to do a large trade with small profits. The former policy is one of the past, which has been practically abandoned as narrow, illiberal, and ineffective. It is a policy which should not be adopted, and cannot be carried out in the face of competition or opposition in trade. In such a case the competitor dictates the policy. This is in some sense the problem which now presents itself for solution to the people of this City, as to which policy they should adopt. In my judgment they have no choice. In the keen competition for trade and supremacy in trade the rival dictates the policy to a certain extent, and nothing but dense stolidity and obstinacy can justify adherence to a narrow and obstructive theory. It is the interest of the real estate owner, which is not only in jeopardy, but in actual suffering. It is for his benefit these letters are written, for his welfare alone is bound up indissolubly with the future of New-York. Personal property is migratory and fugitive. A truck or a carpet bag will suffice to remove it; and a draft or bill of exchange will give it wings.

The questions of the hour, then, are substantially these: how to keep, how to attract, and how to utilize this life-giving, tax-paying, debt-bearing element known as personal property.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

THE END OF THE CONFEDERACY.

A recent letter from Pendleton, S. C., to the Charleston *News* contains the following: "The spacious and elegant mansion of Hon. Thomas C. Perrin, of Abbeville, lately consumed by fire, may be said to have had a historic interest for all Confederates. Its venerable owner and occupant was the first man who signed the act of secession in 1860, and in one of his drawing-rooms the very last official act of the Confederate Government was performed. As to the first statement, it is well known that the districts of South Carolina were called in the ir alphabetical order for signatures to the act of secession. Abbeville came first, and so Thomas C. Perrin is the name which appears at the head of that roll. As to the second statement, my information was derived some years ago from Col. Perrin himself. The President of the Confederacy and his Cabinet passed through Abbeville together on their retreat westward from Richmond, and were entertained (some of them at least) at this magnificent private residence. Here was held the last meeting of the Cabinet, when it was formally resolved to disband. Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, consulted with the host as to the best mode of disposing of the Great Seal, and proposed to destroy it by fire. Col. Perrin suggested that a simpler and better mode would be to commit it to the Savannah River, which the Secretary expected to cross on the morrow. It is believed that such was the disposition made of it."

A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL.

THE BAGNEUX CRIME.

WHY A FATHER THREW HIS LITTLE GIRL INTO A DEEP WELL—AN OUTCAST AND FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE—THE STORY OF A FORGER'S DOINGS—HIS ATTACK ON HIS WIFE AND HER FAMILY—HOW HE ESCAPED FROM THE POLICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 19, 1877.

The Bagneux crime, where the little girl was thrown down an old well 100 feet deep, has assumed unexpected and fantastical proportions. The affair of the woman cut in pieces has been nearly forgotten, and the name of Billoir is rarely mentioned. Moyaux has thrown all the criminals of the epoch in the shade. While the Police were seeking this singular criminal in Belgium he suddenly appeared in Paris, and visited the scene of the murder. It is said that criminals have an irresistible desire to haunt the spots which have been desecrated by their crimes. Moyaux went to Bagneux and wrote upon the curb of the old well: "My little angel, I shall soon join you above!" The evening of the day upon which this was found, the assassin was signaled at the railway station with a ticket for Brussels. The telegraph was brought into use at once, but the man was not arrested, and the Police went to Mans, where Louise Le Belge was residing. The mistress of Moyaux was arrested, and in her possession was found a silver bell which Moyaux had given to his little girl. The woman said that she left Moyaux on the 13th of January to return to her native town. She had been married, but ran away from her husband, and lived in Brussels until she fell in with Moyaux, who took her to Paris. I may throw in here the details of another crime, and but for it the murder might never have occurred. It was only when he found himself an outcast and a fugitive from justice that the father thought of ridding himself of a child for whom he had shown great affection.

At the close of 1876, Moyaux was employed by the firm of Crépin & Co. Early in December M. Crépin found out that some forged notes of his house had been negotiated in Paris, and began to make inquiries into the matter. It was after Christmas when his suspicions were turned toward Moyaux, and the latter was closely observed. A few days before the forged notes fell due, the latter disappeared, and M. Crépin had 6,000 francs' worth of paper presented to him for payment. Moyaux went to his native town, where he remained for a time; then to Mans, in France, where his little girl was living with a nurse; then came to Paris to see Louise Le Belge. He asked her to take the child again, but she refused, and Moyaux then found a nurse at Bagneux. He went at once for the little girl, and came to see her every day, showing a deep affection for her. It seems that he was passionately in love with his wife, from whom he was separated, and used to hang about the house in which she was living with her father. Toward the middle of January the affair of the forged notes began to make a noise, and Moyaux found that he was wanted and tracked by the Police. He gave some money to his mistress, and then tried to sell or pawn the things they had in the house. But the Mont de Pieté demands a passport or some legal document before lending money, and Moyaux did not dare to give his real name. He was refused, and knew that the clerk would send a policeman upon his track on going out. Hence he did not dare go to the house of his mistress, but sent some message to her, and she, according to her own report, went to Mans that evening. Whether she did or not, or whether she had anything to do with the murder, will soon be known, for Louise le Belge is now in one of the prisons of Paris.

Moyaux is a man of some education, and he knew very well that he must be arrested sooner or later for the forgeries upon M. Crépin. He was a fugitive from justice, and wandered about for some days without knowing where to stay or what to do, visiting Mans one day and appearing suddenly in Paris the next. The supposition is that he became tired of this sort of life, and wished to join his mistress in Belgium. But his child was in the way. One evening he went for her and took her away from the nurse, and three or four days later she was found at the bottom of the old well, where she had passed a night of agony upon the body of a dead dog.

Since then the detectives have been seeking for Moyaux in every direction, he spent one day in his native village, then went to Mans in France, five hours from Paris, then went to Belgium, after a visit to Bagneux, as above related. When the detectives found that Moyaux did not go to the house of his mistress as they expected, she was sent on to Paris after a demand for extradition, and the same evening the French Police were informed that Moyaux was playing a game of billiards in a restaurant in Brussels. They arrived too late, but the Belgian Police pretended to have followed the man, who has one deformed finger, and to have him cornered in a certain house. At the very hour this news reached Paris Moyaux was an actor in another drama at Bagneux. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Minard family—that of Moyaux's wife—were just rising from their dinner, and Mme. Chantol, the aunt, opened the door to throw out some water. A man suddenly appeared before her and tried to enter the house. When she stopped him the man cried, "Get out of my way, you old brute; it is not you I'm after," and Mme. Chantol then recognized Moyaux by his voice. He had cut off his beard, and was in the dress of a workman. The aunt was struck dumb with terror, but as soon as she could find her voice she began to scream, and Mme. Moyaux came out to see what was the matter. "Your husband! Save yourself," cried Mme. Chantol; and Mme. Moyaux ran into her chamber and shut the door just as her husband fired. He sent two balls through the door, and then tried to break it in. Seeing that it must soon give way, Mme. Moyaux ran to the window and jumped out, injuring herself by the fall, but managed to drag herself to a small tobacco shop near by. "Moyaux! save me," she cried, and fell unconscious upon the floor.

Meanwhile M. Minard, the father of Mme. Moyaux, had appeared upon the scene, but as he approached, the assassin sent two balls at him, one taking effect in his shoulder, and sending him rolling down the stairs. The cries of Mme. Chantol had drawn out four or five young men, but when they tried to mount the stairs Moyaux fired two shots at them, and they went away to get arms. When they returned Moyaux had entered his wife's chamber and was smashing up the furniture. Hearing steps he put out his head, and fired just as his adversary discharged a one-barreled pistol at him. Neither shot took effect, but the young men were intimidated, and Moyaux continued his work of demolition, firing shots into the *armoire* and at each of the pictures upon the wall. Presently the gendarmes came galloping up, and Moyaux saw that his game was up. He rapidly barricaded the door. Pistols in hand, the gendarmes rushed up the stairs and summoned the assassin to surrender. It appears that he was then engaged in loading his revolver, and he was seen at this work by the crowd that had assembled in front of the house before the window from which his wife had leaped. Escape on this side was impossible, but at the end of the house there was a round bull's-eye window, but large enough to admit of the passage of one's body, and after sending two shots through the door at the gendarmes, Moyaux threw himself out of this hole and escaped. He had barely reached the ground before the door was smashed in, but the gendarmes found that the bird had flown. The people had not thought of this side window, and were so intently watching the front windows that they failed to see the assassin escape. He got out into the court, scaled a high wall, ran to the fields, and was tracked to the stone quarries. Since then active researches have been made, but up to a late hour last night Moyaux had not been found. It is more than likely, however, that news of his arrest will soon come in. Mme. Moyaux is confined to her bed, and nearly crazy with grief and terror, guarded by the Police, and her father lies dangerously wounded at the house of a neighbor.

Suicides are again becoming common, and two or three per week are recorded. The favorite mode of putting an end to one's miseries is to leap from one of the towers. The other day a woman threw herself from the Vendome Column, and in her pocket was found a letter announcing her intention, addressed to a public man. He came to see her, and declared that he did not know her and had never seen her in his life. The mystery involved in this case has not yet been cleared up. Yesterday a man about 40 years of age threw himself from the Tour Saint-Jacques, and, of course, was instantly killed.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

AN ADJOURNMENT EXPECTED THIS WEEK—THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER—THE NEW CONSTITUTION MOVEMENT—A NEW WATER SUPPLY CONTEMPLATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, March 4, 1877.

The Legislature will not come together to-morrow evening as usual. A large number of the members of both houses had made arrangements to attend the inauguration of President Hayes, and a special train carried them yesterday from Philadelphia, where they had congregated, to Washington. They expected to return to this city some time during to-morrow night, but too late to hold a session, and the first session of what is probably the last week of the present Legislature will commence Tuesday morning. It seems to be the general opinion that the session will not be prolonged beyond Friday next, which both houses have by concurrent resolution designated as the day for final adjournment. At the same time there is a large number of important bills awaiting action, and it is doubtful if all can have been disposed of by the end of the week. But the number of bills which have been passed so far this session is comparatively small. About 250 have been introduced into the Assembly and 150 into the Senate. The Governor said last Monday that he had not signed more than 12 or 15 bills; the number which has reached his hands this week will probably swell the total to 50. The most important of these is Speaker Rabe's bill abolishing legislative commissions in Jersey City. Last year he vetoed a similar bill upon constitutional grounds which would seem to apply to this bill. The act makes the government of Jersey City conformable to the State Constitution, which discourages the creation or continuation of legislative commissions for local offices, and he will not probably veto it.

The Republicans of Jersey City are very much exercised because of the way in which Mr. Tilden allowed himself to be overreached by Mr. Rabe while the bill was pending in the House last week. Tilden had offered an amendment providing that none of the subordinates of the present Boards of local government should be removed without cause. The amendment was a fair one, and Mr. Rabe accepted it at first, but afterward concluded that it would hamper his bill, and asked Mr. Tilden to withdraw it. "If the gentleman will do so," said the Speaker, "and embody the features of the amendment in a separate bill, I will agree to get for such a bill all the votes on my side of the house." Mr. Tilden withdrew the amendment, but if he ever offers it in the shape of a separate bill, though Mr. Rabe will doubtless redeem his promise by carrying it triumphantly through the Assembly, no power on earth can carry it through the Democratic Senate.

The bill calling a convention to be elected by the people, for the framing of a new State Constitution, passed the House the other evening by a majority of 1 vote—that by the member from Gloucester—under misapprehension. It is now in the Senate, where it will probably meet with some opposition. Senator Hobart has introduced a bill for the damming of the Hackensack, a project the ultimate design of which is to supply Jersey City and other cities whose people now drink out of the Passaic River with a new water source. Though toward its mouth the Hackensack is turgid and briny, it and its tributaries are clear and fresh in Bergen and Passaic Counties. The Senator's scheme contemplates the draining of the marshes in those two counties and the confining of the waters of the river; and it is thought that Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and Paterson will find in the stream a source of abundant supply for half a century or more.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Wild Oats" will be acted this evening at Wallack's Theatre.

Capt. Wraa's life-saving apparatus will be exhibited at Gilmore's Garden to-night.

The sale of season seats for the Wagner Festival begins at the Academy of Music this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will act this evening in "Trodden Down" at the New Broadway Theatre.

Miss Neilson will depart for California on Thursday or Friday next. She is to enter upon a four weeks' engagement at the California Theatre, in San Francisco, on March 19.

The Sunday concert given at Booth's Theatre last evening was numerously attended. Mme. Essipoff's piano performances and Signor Tagliapietra's singing were the artistic features of the affair, while Mr. Ole Bull's peculiar achievements on the violin awakened the wonted enthusiasm.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 5—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has moved north-westward beyond our stations, and rising or high barometer now prevails over nearly the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, being highest in Missouri. Cooler north-west winds with clear weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States, westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Ohio and Missouri Valleys, northerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional light rain in the south-west. The barometer rose decidedly on Sunday at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast stations. The rivers rose, especially at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, but fell at Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, slightly cooler, north-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather will prevail, followed on the Carolina coasts by north-east winds and cloudy weather.

For the East Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler, westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the West Gulf States north-east to south-east winds, rising or stationary barometer, cooler, cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-west winds, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, clear weather, and cooler north-west winds.

For the upper lake region, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the lower lakes, westerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, stationary barometer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and East Atlantic States, rising barometer, colder, brisk north-west winds, possibly backing to warmer south-west in the former, and generally clear weather.

The rivers remain stationary or falling, except a rise in the Ohio.

Cautionary signals continue on the East Atlantic coast.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	23°	40°	3:30 P. M.	41°	45°
6 A. M.	23°	42°	6 P. M.	37°	39°
9 A. M.	26°	43°	9 P. M.	35°	33°
12 M.	34°	49°	12 P. M.	34°	29°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 40°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 31.5°

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. March 3: Barometer—Mean, 29.865 inches; maximum, at 11 A. M. Feb. 27, 30.130 inches; minimum, at 9 P. M. March 2, 29.377 inches; range, .803 inch. Thermometer—mean, 41°; maximum, at 12 P. M. March 2, 54°; minimum, at 4 A. M. Feb. 27, 33°; range, 21°. Remarks—Feb. 25, rain from 4:50 A. M. to 9 A. M., amounts of water, .09 inch; March 2, rain from 9:30 A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water .89 inch; total amount of water for week, .91 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,114 miles.

TROUBLE AT THE OUTSET.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says that a customer who entered a barber's shop in that city, on Friday casually remarked that the Presidential election was settled, and the artist replied, with a very severe expression of countenance, and in the most serious manner possible: "Yes, they have declared Hayes elected, but I shan't recognize the Hayes Government!" Here is a serious embarrassment for the new Administration.

A TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ADDRESS.

AN EFFORT WORTHY OF THE BUREAU OF NINCOMPOOPS—ALL THE CRIMES OF THE DEMOCRATIC CALENDAR CHARGED UPON REPUBLICANS—THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES MALIGNED—ATTACK ON THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At a caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives held on the 3d day of March, 1877, in the Hall of the House, the following address was unanimously adopted. L. Q. C. LAMAR, Chairman.

HENRY R. BANNING, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, }

At a meeting of the members of the National Democratic Committee, held on the 3d day of March, 1877, the following address was unanimously adopted. A. S. HEWITT, Chairman.

F. O. PRINCE, Secretary.

To the American People:

We submit to the country the following review of the events which have resulted in the declaration that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President of the United States. In the late political canvass two facts stood out prominently. First, the Republican Party, true to its sectional nature, sought to unify the North against the "solid South," and while engaged in that effort is striving to make the only probable losses in the North by dividing the votes of the South. This division it sought to effect by an unconstitutional use of the Army in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida; second, the troops were sent to those States when there was neither invasion nor domestic insurrection to require them. With the Legislatures easily to be convened, the only demand for their presence was made by the State Executive. The elections in these States, therefore, were held in the shadow of the military power. The bayonets glistened at the polls. In depositing their ballots the citizens enjoyed only such liberty as the Army permitted. In the other States the elections were unusually peaceful. Immediately afterward the result showed that 196 Tilden Electors had been chosen. Of the whole popular vote they received a majority of more than a quarter of a million and of that of the Caucasian race, which controls every other Christian and civilized Government of the world, they received a majority of more than 1,000,000. On the day succeeding the election it was announced by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee that 184 Tilden and 185 Hayes Electors had been chosen. Nothing had then been learned of the election regarding the vote actually cast. It has never since been disputed that by that vote a majority of Tilden Electors had been appointed. Such an announcement, therefore, could only have been made in pursuance of an arrangement to change the vote shown to have been given by the people.

THE STAPLE ARGUMENT REHASHED.

We charge that after the true result had been proclaimed a conspiracy was formed by the Republican leaders to reverse the decision made at the polls. The field chosen for the development of the conspiracy was the States of Florida and Louisiana. The persons to act with the original conspirators were the Governors and members of the Returning Boards of those States. The field was well chosen, and the State officers selected were suitable persons for the work to be done. For more than ten years those States had been subjected to Governments not of their choice. Taxation and maladministration had robbed them of their substance and well-nigh destroyed their spirit and hope. The Army of the United States had been freely used to maintain those Governments in their acts of corruption and usurpation. It was believed that its services would aid in the designed conspiracy. The names of the officers depended upon are Marcellus L. Stearns, Samuel B. McLin, and Clayton A. Cowgill, of Florida; and William Pitt Kellogg, J. Madison Wells, Thomas B. Anderson, E. Casanave, and J. B. Kenner, of Louisiana. These men were not strangers to the American people. They had before usurped authority. The Returning Boards of those States had made themselves byword in the land. Governors were known to be pretenders. If there were two names dishonored in general estimation they were the names of William Pitt Kellogg and J. Madison Wells. To such men was the work of consummating the conspiracy confided.

DEMOCRATIC CRIMES IMPUTED TO REPUBLICANS.

They entered upon their task with alacrity, advised and encouraged by leading "visiting" Republican statesmen of the North. They took each step with deliberation and apparent regard for law. Before the election in Louisiana William Pitt Kellogg and his subordinates assumed exclusive control of the execution of the Registry law. They refused registration to thousands entitled to it, and added thousands to the lists who had no right to vote. On the day of election the polls were managed by officials appointed by the Governor. They were in nearly every instance members of the Republican Party. United States Marshals swarmed at every precinct, when thought necessary, under pretense of preserving the peace, but in fact to intimidate voters. Ballot-boxes were stuffed in the interest of the Republican candidates. Poll-books were falsified in some instances and then returned to the Canvassing Board, while in other cases returns giving Democratic majorities were withheld from the canvassers altogether. After the returns had been delivered to the board they remained in its exclusive possession, and while there they were opened with the consent and the original papers abstracted and false ones substituted in their stead. When the returns were opened, the board, with an appearance of fairness, permitted persons representing both parties to be present, but when the decision was made as to what should be counted, secret sessions were held, from which every Democrat was excluded, although the law constituting the board required that it should be composed of representatives of both political parties. In counting the votes it exercised powers not conferred by the statutes, and in the most flagrant disregard of truth and justice. The members of the board changed poll-books, so that Republican officers appeared to be chosen where their opponents had, in fact, been elected. They forged the names of officers to the certificates of election. They threw out votes of precincts upon affidavits which they knew had been fraudulently obtained; indeed, they themselves ordered false affidavits to be made, hundreds of miles from the places at which they purported to have been taken, in order that a decision might appear justified which they had in advance determined to make. They arbitrarily threw out votes upon which were delegated. It was conceded that the Constitution was supreme. The power to choose Electors would not have existed except for the Constitution. It was therefore a delegated power. The Legislature of the State chooses Electors by virtue of the constitutional provision. It is a duty to be performed by the State while in the Union. It cannot perform it before admission nor after the Union is disputed. Can it be possible that there is no power in the Union to determine how the duty has been performed, and whether in compliance with the constitutional provision? To assert this doctrine is to declare the absolute independence of the States, to deny the supremacy of the Constitution, and to leave the United States powerless against the fraud or violence of the included States, which may force a President upon the people. The power to review the action of the Electoral Colleges seems necessarily to be divined from the nature of a confederated Government. If one party to the compact possesses a power as to its subject matter superior to the power created by the agreement the compact inevitably falls, for it is impossible for a confederacy to exist unless the jurisdiction of its individual members as to powers committed to the consideration is subordinate to the larger jurisdiction of the latter. If, for example, as in this case one State can receive its functions as to electing a President in violation of the Constitution, without any power in the Union to reverse its action, then a Constitution was unnecessary for the delegation of powers, and the nation may be governed in violation of the very instrument which created it.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY IGNORED.

But whatever the power of Congress as to the authority over the vote of Electors, it is certain that it is not bound to treat as valid a fraudulent certificate. It matters not how absolute the sovereignty under which a fraud is perpetrated, it cannot receive protection, nor be granted recognition. If there be a tribunal to which its certificates are submitted, it is bound to treat them as worthless. The certificates were charged to be fraudulent. The Commission, if it counted them, gave them validity. Is was its duty to hear the facts to prevent the success of fraud—even though the certificates came from a sovereignty a hundredfold greater, than Louisiana or Florida, by these methods, under the forms prescribed by the law constituting the Electoral Commission. Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon the disfranchisement of twenty votes. The false certificates of returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a Commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a President fraudulently elected. His inauguration will be peaceful, and in that hour the most infamous conspiracy of all history will receive its crown. In the exciting days just past the forbearance of the people have maintained the peace. Let it not, however, from this be understood that the fraud to be consummated March 4 will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. Let agitation be unceasing, that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the outrage. Let want of confidence be voted at every election in Mr. Hayes and his Administration. Both must be controlled by the conspirators who have elected the one and will organize the other, and whatever of good may come from either will be always darkened by the stain upon their title. Let the Democratic Party at once organize for the new contest to secure overwhelming victories, that conspirators may never again attempt the experiment which now humiliates the country and has installed in its highest office a usurper.

FRANK H. HURD, of Ohio.
RANDALL L. GIBSON, of Louisiana.
JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, of Massachusetts.
OCHO E. SINGLETON, of Mississippi.
WILLIAM F. LYNDE, of Wisconsin.

A DIRE EFFECTS OF DEFEATING DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

A Republic deserves to lose its liberties if it tolerates such outrages for an hour. By this disregard of law, disobedience of courts, and contempt of the rights of the voters, by their frauds and corruptions and usurpations, by their briberies and perjuries and forgeries, did the conspirators obtain the certificates of election for the Republican candidates in the Southern States named. From the day that the certificates were issued to the Hayes Electors in Louisiana and Florida the country has been filled with an unprecedented excitement. The people have done little else than engage in discussion as to the fraudulent conduct of the Returning Boards. In this condition of affairs business has been generally suspended, failures have been frequent, and pros tration has seized upon nearly every interest in the land.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

When this excitement was at its height Congress assembled. One of its duties was to count the Electoral vote of the States, including Florida and Louisiana. With the view of facilitating the count and providing for the peaceful performance of its duty by Congress a bill was passed creating the Electoral Commission. By that law the Commission was to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every State. In this labor it was to exercise as to the hearing of evidence and examination of papers such power as Congress, or either house of Congress, possessed. In the belief that evidence would be heard and that a settlement of the disputed question of facts would be fairly reached, the Congress and the people accepted the Commission. How that confidence has been disappointed; how a decision has been made based upon a refusal to consider the important question of the dispute, is well known to the country. When the certificates from Florida and Louisiana were opened and submitted to the two houses, objections were filed to those presented by the Hayes Electors.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSION IMPUGNED.

Among other grounds of objection it was urged that these certificates has been fraudulently and corruptly issued by the Returning Boards and Executives of these States, and as a result of a conspiracy between them and the Electors claiming to have been chosen; that such certificates had been issued in violation of the laws of the respective States, and that some of the Electors named therein were ineligible by the express provision of the Constitution of the United States. When these objections were made before the Commission, proof was offered to the Commission to sustain them. The Commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, refused to receive the testimony offered, except as to the ineligibility of a single member in Florida. It was voted in the case of Louisiana that the Commission would not have evidence to show that the Returning Board was an unconstitutional body; that it was not organized as the law required at the time the vote was canvassed; that it had no jurisdiction to canvass the Electoral vote; that the charges of riot, intimidation, and violence were false, and that the Returning Board knew that fact; that the certificates were corruptly and fraudulently issued, and as a result of a conspiracy, and that the vote of the State has never been compiled or canvassed. The same rulings substantially were made in the case of Florida. The Commission also refused to hear proof that at the time of the election in South Carolina anarchy prevailed, destroying the republican form of government in that State, and that troops were retained there in violation of the Constitution to interfere with the free choice by election, so that the lawful vote of that State could not be known. Against these decisions no protest must earnestly, in the name of free and Republican government. In the first place, they struck a fatal blow at the constitutional power of the two houses to count the Electoral vote.

This power has been exercised by both houses without dispute from the foundation of the Government. That evidence should be received in cases of contested returns seems clear. The principle has been maintained by the ablest statesmen the country has produced. It was the practice confined to the principle in secret session; notably in the case of Louisiana itself in 1869 and 1873. Such, evidently, was the view of both houses at the present session; the investigating committees were sent to Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana to take testimony, and report as to the elections in those States. It is difficult to see upon what principle this view can be based. The duty of Congress is to count the vote. This makes the enactment of the vote to be counted. This again makes the determination of what is the true vote, and the distinguishing of the false from the true. This requires evidence, for when the false and the fraudulent have been approached to themselves the forms of law expressing the fact cannot be made unless evidence be admitted; for fraud possesses the recount how can the success of falsehood be prevented it either jury be denied. The action of the Commission disables Congress from performing certain constitutional duty. In the second place, this decision nullifies an article of the Constitution. Section 1, article 44, is provided, "But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector." If the State choose Electors who are ineligible, how can this provision be made effectual? The State, by its action, has refused to repeal it. Justly it can then only be enforced by the power authorized to pass upon the vote which the State has returned. Congress then in counting the vote must determine who are and who are not eligible Electors—facts which can only be ascertained by evidence *dehors*. Any other doctrine abrogates the present constitution, and in effect substitutes the following: "Senators, Representatives, and all persons holding offices of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed Electors." In the third place, the doctrine ignores all the precedents and rules of morals in excluding the evidence of fraud submitted. Nothing can stand which is tarnished by fraud. It vitiates everything. It annuls every deed, cancels every obligation, annuls every contract, and reverses every judgment. Every tribunal, however organized is bound to regard every fraudulent transaction as a nullity, however it may come before it, whether directly, in an independent proceeding, or collaterally. The decision of the highest tribunal, it procured through fraud, should be treated as of no effect by the humblest court in the land.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

It remained for this decision to declare that there were certain tribunals which could perpetrate fraud with impunity, and that there was one court which could not lay its hands up in fraud even brought before it for review. Those exceptional tribunals were the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana. That exceptional court is the Electoral Commission. Fraud has found an intrenchment from which it cannot be driven. In a contest making the choice of the highest officer of the greatest of the republics, a doctrine more corrupting in its consequences, more destructive of the purity of elections, and more threatening to the perpetuity of free government could not easily be found. It is sought to justify this decision by an appeal to State sovereignty. The argument is, that as the States choose their Electors in their sovereign capacity, their decision cannot be reversed by any other authority. This proposition pushes to its furtherest limit the doctrine of State rights. The theory of the most advanced advocates of that school was only that the States were sovereign as the reserved powers over them which were delegated. It was conceded that the Constitution was supreme. The power to choose Electors would not have existed except for the Constitution. It was therefore a delegated power. The Legislature of the State chooses Electors by virtue of the constitutional provision. It is a duty to be performed by the State while in the Union. It cannot perform it before admission nor after the Union is disputed. Can it be possible that there is no power in the Union to determine how the duty has been performed, and whether in compliance with the constitutional provision? To assert this doctrine is to declare the absolute independence of the States, to deny the supremacy of the Constitution, and to leave the United States powerless against the fraud or violence of the included States, which may force a President upon the people. The power to review the action of the Electoral Colleges seems necessarily to be divined from the nature of a confederated Government. If one party to the compact possesses a power as to its subject matter superior to the power created by the agreement the compact inevitably falls, for it is impossible for a confederacy to exist unless the jurisdiction of its individual members as to powers committed to the consideration is subordinate to the larger jurisdiction of the latter. If, for example, as in this case one State can receive its functions as to electing a President in violation of the Constitution, without any power in the Union to reverse its action, then a Constitution was unnecessary for the delegation of powers, and the nation may be governed in violation of the very instrument which created it.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY IGNORED.

But whatever the power of Congress as to the authority over the vote of Electors, it is certain that it is not bound to treat as valid a fraudulent certificate. It matters not how absolute the sovereignty under which a fraud is perpetrated, it cannot receive protection, nor be granted recognition. If there be a tribunal to which its certificates are submitted, it is bound to treat them as worthless. The certificates were charged to be fraudulent. The Commission, if it counted them, gave them validity. Is was its duty to hear the facts to prevent the success of fraud—even though the certificates came from a sovereignty a hundredfold greater, than Louisiana or Florida, by these methods, under the forms prescribed by the law constituting the Electoral Commission. Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon the disfranchisement of twenty votes. The false certificates of returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a Commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a President fraudulently elected. His inauguration will be peaceful, and in that hour the most infamous conspiracy of all history will receive its crown. In the exciting days just past the forbearance of the people have maintained the peace. Let it not, however, from this be understood that the fraud to be consummated March 4 will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. Let agitation be unceasing, that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the outrage. Let want of confidence be voted at every election in Mr. Hayes and his Administration. Both must be controlled by the conspirators who have elected the one and will organize the other, and whatever of good may come from either will be always darkened by the stain upon their title. Let the Democratic Party at once organize for the new contest to secure overwhelming victories, that conspirators may never again attempt the experiment which now humiliates the country and has installed in its highest office a usurper.

FRANK H. HURD, of Ohio.
RANDALL L. GIBSON, of Louisiana.
JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, of Massachusetts.
OCHO E. SINGLETON, of Mississippi.
WILLIAM F. LYNDE, of Wisconsin.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

GRAVES AND CILLEY.

THE FORMER'S ACCOUNT OF THE DUEL IN WHICH THE LATTER FELL.

Correspondence of the Mansfield (Ohio) Herald.

While we are in Kentucky and among Kentuckians I cannot get my own consent to pass in silence the name of another of its prominent citizens, although perhaps not among the famous, still among the most notorious of his time. I refer to William Jordan Graves, who killed Cilley, of Maine, in a duel. I have his account of the duel from his own lips, not as he told it to me, for he never lisped a syllable of the matter in my presence, but from a most intimate friend of his, as he was a friend of mine, and I think I can remember it just as he told it to me:

Hon. William Jordan Graves, while making a visit in the City of New-York, perhaps during his first Congressional term, was most hospitably received and entertained by James Watson Webb, at that time the editor of, perhaps, the most important political newspaper on the American Continent, the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*. Of course, a man of the warm, sensitive nature of Mr. Graves felt these distinguished attentions, by so distinguished and powerful a man as Mr. Webb, as a very great compliment. Not long after, in the course of events Mr. Webb came to Washington, remaining during the Winter, and sending his leading editorials to New-York City for his paper, they being thus prepared in Washington. The high standing of the *Enquirer*, and the ability of the editor, together with the fact that he wrote from about Congress and national affairs under the very dome of the Capitol, made them greatly sought after by Congressmen, all the politicians, and men of place, influence, and power in Washington. Mr. Webb, who had been a man of mark for years, became one of the most marked of all men during his sojourn in the capital. He wielded not only a powerful, but at the same time a caustic and bitter pen, and, of course many a prominent man winced under his fearful attacks. No man but what greatly feared them. Mr. Cilley, of Maine, was one of those that Mr. Webb attacked, and he was determined that he would not endure it. So he fought back from his place on the floor of the House. Most assuredly, during all this time, Mr. Graves was trying to repay Mr. Webb's most distinguished attentions to him in New-York by still greater, if possible, and more flattering attentions to the editor during his stay in Washington. So that the friendship of the two men was cemented more and more warmly and strongly.

At length when Mr. Cilley, in the House, attacked Mr. Webb in the most marked personal manner, holding up to the ridicule and scorn of manly men some of the most private and sacred matters that Mr. Webb deemed altogether so private and sacred that he believed no man with any particle of regard for himself could allow to be uttered, and still to let them go unpunished, he was very angry, and sought Mr. Graves, as his nearest and best friend, to carry a message to Mr. Cilley requesting a retraction of his utterances. There was much correspondence, Mr. Webb insisting on the retraction, and Mr. Cilley insisting that no man had a right to call him to an account for words spoken on the floor of the House, that the Constitution had made that express provision for just such a case in that, Mr. Webb replied that, while this was true, evidently the constitutional provision was intended to protect the freedom of debate as between the members, and could not by any possibility apply to any person not a member, for such a one had no possible opportunity of defending himself, seeing he had no rights on the floor of the House to answer the attack. But no matter about the technical points of the dispute. The dispute ended by a peremptory challenge from Mr. Webb to Mr. Cilley to mortal combat. This challenge was carried by Mr. Graves. Mr. Cilley would not receive the challenge, on the plea that Mr. Webb had placed himself in a position beneath his notice, and outside of the recognition of gentlemen. This reply Mr. Graves utterly refused to carry to Mr. Webb. Mr. Cilley could give no other. Mr. Graves then put the inquiry whether Mr. Cilley considered him (Graves) no gentleman because he had as a warm personal friend selected Mr. Webb. Mr. Cilley's reply was that he most undoubtedly considered Mr. Graves as among the first of gentlemen. Then, as Mr. Graves interpreted the position of things—seeing that it was impossible for him to carry to Mr. Webb the indignity that Mr. Cilley had heaped upon him—he had no resource but to challenge Mr. Cilley for himself.

Mr. Cilley felt bound to accept this challenge, so everything was arranged for the hostile meeting, the combat to take place in the early gray of the morning of the next day, or certainly of the day after. This Mr. Graves considered as a very great, almost fatal, concession to him, for the duel that was to be fought with rifles, and Mr. Graves had no rifle. It was understood that Mr. Cilley had brought his rifle with him. There was a story that found currency, to the effect that Mr. Cilley, in packing his effects before starting to take his seat in Congress, was very particular in seeing that his trusty rifle should be securely stowed away. As the story ran, he had practiced with it for days, and on finding that he could plant a ball in the "bull's-eye" every time, he exclaimed, "That will do! I will show the haughty Southerners that there is as good chivalry as theirs north of Mason and Dixon's line."

Mr. Graves had heard all these things, and now how was he to secure a weapon fit to meet the well-tested one of his antagonist? He confessed that on this point he felt great anxiety, not to say an approach of trepidation. His seconds and himself ransacked all Washington for a rifle, but there was nothing to be found at all suitable. The day before the fatal morning was almost spent, and no rifle to be found. At length, on going to Alexandria to a gunsmith's, an old, dilapidated weapon was discovered. It was out of order and out of use. Especially the touch-hole had been blown out until it was large enough for a mouze. But this was the best that could be done. So the gunsmith agreed to have it in as good order as possible that night. With this assurance Mr. Graves went to his home, and to avoid suspicion went to bed, and if possible to snatch a little sleep before the early hours of the morning. Early in the mornings, fleeting and unsatisfactory sleep came to him; passing noise, when he was ready to go out on his deadly errand, as he saw his wife and daughter lying in undisturbed sleep he leaned over and kissed them both, and taking the last look and mentally bidding them good-bye, with the thought that in all human probability he might never behold them again, for the remembrance of his antagonist's deadly rifle came to his mind, as likewise the fact that he had not tried his own. Thus he went forth. All parties were on the ground before it was fairly light. Henry A. Wise was one of Mr. Graves' seconds. Mr. Webb was all this time totally unconscious of all that was transpiring, as most undoubtedly he would not have allowed Mr. Graves to fight a duel for him. All things were duly arranged and the principals placed in position, according to the most punctilious laws of "the code." The first fire was without effect.

On consultation among principals and seconds it was found that all that was necessary to be done was for Mr. Cilley to acknowledge that Mr. Webb was a gentleman and the peer of Mr. Cilley, and everything would be entirely satisfactory. This Mr. Cilley refused positively to do. There was no alternative save to fire another round. This time, when Mr. Wise approached Mr. Graves to put the loaded rifle in his hands, he said, "You fire too low! too low!" This time as Mr. Graves was taking his position and aim, he noticed that the muzzle of Cilley's rifle was far from steady, and for the first time he began to think that perhaps he would not come off second best. The second shot was without effect. As Mr. Wise approached Graves he said again, whispering between his teeth, "I tell you (with an oath) you fire too low! *too low!*" The excitement on the ground was tremendous, and all that Mr. Cilley had to do was to withdraw the offensive note against Mr. Webb. This Cilley would not do. So there must be a third exchange of shots. This time, "I saw," in the words of Graves, "that the muzzle of Cilley's rifle was still more decidedly shaky, and it much more at my side." And now the aim of both parties was more deliberate than heretofore, except that Mr. Cilley's rifle would not be entirely steady at the muzzle—"One, two, three, fire!" Mr. Cilley fell stone dead, pierced through the very centre of his forehead. "I would have given," said Graves, "all the world, had I owned it, to have called him back to life. I felt that I would have given my own life if it could only have brought his back."

Toward the close of his Congressional term (he having been re-elected) it became evident that he was moving on the Governorship. It was at this period that my acquaintance with him began. It was his custom, when absorbed in any great ambitious enterprise, that just as soon as he had accomplished the work to be done at a given place he would take his seat in his light buggy and start for his next scene of labor and conquest. No matter what time of night or what the weather, he was away. It was while th

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, March 3, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	30	Lead, pigs	750
Beans, bbls	223	Molasses, (N.O.) hhds	350
Cotton, bales	258	Oil-cake, pkls	557
Copper, bbls	36	Oil-cake, pkls	90
Dried Fruit, pkls	24	Beef, pkls	14
Eggs, bbls	1,314	Gun-stocks, pcs	1,814
Bonn, bbls	2,975	Hides, pcs	1,200
Wheat, bushels	1,200	Lard, pkls	796
Corn, bushels	48,773	Lard, kegs	2
Oats, bushels	29,838	Gearing, pkls	13
Rye, bushels	1,764	Leather, pkls	2,986
Malt, bushels	9,298	Oheese, pkls	1,070
Barley, bushels	3,600	Tallow, pkls	50
Peas, bushels	700	Dressed Hogs, No	454
Flour, bbls	7,755	Pork, bbls	100
Corn-meal, bbls	425	Tobacco, hhds	97
Hops, bales	309	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	230
Hides, bales	178	Whisky, bbls	210
Leather, sides	9,069		

COFFEE—Rio firm, with sales of 2,675 bags by the La Plata, and 1,703 bags by C. H. Armstrong, on private terms; invoices quoted at from 17c. @20¾c. gold. Other kinds quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence.

COTTON—Has been quoted off 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on a very limited movement....Ordinary quoted to-day at 10¾c. @10⁷⁄₁₆c.; Low Middling, 11 15-16c. @12 1-16c.; Middling, 12 7-16c. @12 9-16c. Sales reported, on Saturday, 1,000 bales, for prompt delivery, of 102 bales (of which 43 bales were on last evening); including 141 bales to spinners and 21 bales to speculators.....And, for forward delivery, the dealings have been less extensive, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,200 bales, of which 14,200 bales were on last evening, and 37,000 bales to-day, with 6,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, closing at 12.43c. @12.45c.; April, 12.60c.; May, 12.79c. @12.80c.; June, 12.94c.; July, 13.04c. @13.05c.; August, 13.09c. @13.10c.; September, 12.84c. @12.86c.; October, 12.54c. @12.56c.; November, 12.40c. @12.42c.; December, 12.40c. @12.42c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 32 ⁷ decimal points ₱ lb., closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 456 bales, and at the shipping ports 4,153 bales, against 8,793 bales same day last week. The week's exports thence have been 4,961 bales, including 3,965 bales to Liverpool, 200 bales to London, 50 bales to Bremen, and 746 bales to Havre, all from Galveston, Texas, since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,196,581 bales, of which 1,482,190 bales were sent to the British ports, and 714,391 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⁷⁄₁₆	10⁷⁄₁₆
Strict Ordinary	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼
Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Strict Good Ord	11¾	11¾	11⁷⁄₁₆	11⁷⁄₁₆
Low Middling	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Middling	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Good Middling	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Good Mid	12 15-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Middling Fair	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Fair	14 1-16	14 1-16	14 3-16	14 3-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¾	Low Middling	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord	11	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour was generally very quiet to-day, the inquiry for Home trade having been limited, and for export comparatively light, though for the West Indies some round lots of City Mill Extras were purchased; prices in all instances showing weakness, and some transactions forced sales.....Rye flour and meal have been reported since our last of 7,000 bbls. of all grades, including unsound flour of all classes at $3 @$3 25; Sour Flour at $4 25@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 75; fair to choice Superfine State at $5 75@$6 25; fair to choice Superfine Western, $5 40@$6 80; about fair to very good extra State, $5 75@$6, (with very inferior, in odd lots, reported at lower figures, down to $5 at from dock); very good to very choice do. sold $6 26@$6 75; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West trade, on the basis of $6 55@$6 75 for good to choice; do. for South America, at $7 50@$8 for good to strictly choice; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra state,) quoted wholly nominal common to very good shipping extra Western, $5 70@$6 25; and other grades at proportionately modified prices.....included in the sales have been 3,200 bbls. supplies, Extra, regular Western, and 1,000 bbls. regular City Mill brands; 9.00 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight extras; (of which 300 bbls. strictly choice, at $6 370 bbls. do. patent do; 350 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras from Minnesota, at $6 75@$7 50;) 225 bbls. Superfine, and 310 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Of southern Flour, 650 bbls. sold at a made easier rates; quotations mainly within the range of $7 25@$8 for fair to good extra, and $8 25@$9 for choice; fairly fair to very choice Superfine state, at $4 50@$5, the latter an extreme; market weak.....Of Corn-meal, 575 bbls., including 200 grandywine at $3 25, showing a tendency to lower figures; Brandywine, $4 @$4 10. Market heavy; supplies liberal.....And of Corn-meal in bags, 1,750 bags, mostly on the basis of $1 02@ $1 10, chiefly at $1 09 for coarse City, and 95c. for Baltimore, from dock.

GRAIN—In the wheat line the feature of interest was the increased demand for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring in store, of which grade about 52,000 bushels were reported sold at $1 41, closing firmly at $1 41, showing an advance of 1c. ₱ bushel. Included in the reported aggregate were 12,000 bushels for export at $1 40, and 40,000 bush is at $1 41, said to have been taken on speculation on orders from the West. Market closed quiet and unchanged at inside figures, but very quiet; odd lots went at $1 42 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, and $1 43 for ungraded Spring.....New Corn was offered freely at the reduced rates of a week ago, ₱ bushel, leading to more liberal dealings, mainly for home trade accounts, though in part for shipment..... Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 at 50¾c. @50⅝c.; New-York Steamer Mixed at 50¾c. @50⅞c., nearly all at 50⅞c.; New-York Steamer White, at 50⅞c.; do. Yellow, 51c.; 6,000 bushels new crop Mixed Western, in store, at 50c. @50⅞c.; do. Western White, odd dock lots, at 50⅞c. @50⅝c.; Southern Yellow, 1,900 bushels from dock, at 50⅞c. @50⅝c.; ungraded Mixed Western, our crop, (usual) at 50c. @50⅝c., in store and afloat....No. 2 Chicago, in store, nominally at 50⅝c., but some holders asking up to 50c., (with no further sales reported).....And for forward delivery here, new steamer Mixed Western, March option, offered at 50¾c. with no bids.....Of Rye, no further sales reported; prime State wanted at 90c., head higher; Western, in car lots, quoted at 81c. @84½c. Barley quiet.....Barley quite heavy; 13,000 bushels malting grades sold, including 6,000 bushels, very good, (3,000 bushels,) at 93c., but mainly prime on private terms.....Canada Peas and Barley Malt inactive; quoted as before; 2,100 bushels new crop No. 1 Western sold at $1 10, duty paid; grain and new crop Canada last sold at $1 15, cash.....Oats—Prime quality attracted considerable attention at mill prices, but were offered very sparingly; other qualities plenty and without change on a limited inquiry and demand.....Sales reported of 20,000 bushels, including White Western at 43c. @50c. for inferior to about choice; Mixed Western, car lots, at 41c. @45c., as to quality; White State, nominal at 50c., within the range of 52c. @55c.; very light do., 1,500 bushels, at 49c., from Pennsylvania Conestoga truck; Mixed State at 51c. @55½c. for common to prime, chiefly at 51¾c. @ 52c. from dock; No. 2 White, 7,000 bushels, at 52c.; New-York No. 2 White, 1,500 bushels at 47½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 12,000 bushels, at 43¾c. @ 44½c. mainly at 44c.; New-York No. 2, 1,500 bushels, 44½c.; New-York No. 3, 1,000 bushels, at 43½c.....Feed wanted in request at steady rates.....We quote 45c. to 50 lb. unsafe at 32c.; 80 to 85 lb. at 37c.@38c.; 90 lb. at 39c.@40c.; 95 lb. at 41c.@42c.; 100 lb. at 42c.@43c.; Rye Feed at 21c.@22c.; sharps at 23c.@25c.; Hay, Straw, and Corn-meal as last quoted.....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 4,401 bbls. of Flour, 55,108 bushels Wheat, 383,029 bushels Corn, 43,957 bushels Rye, 5,703 bushels Peas.

HIDES—have shown rather more firmness, having been more sought after.....The week's receipts have been 60,254 hides.....Sales, 38,915 Hides and Skins, the same including, according to skesers, Pickard & Andrews, 3,570 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20,750 Dry Salted, 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,245 Dry Buenos Ayres seconds, 21c., at 17c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 2,270 Dry Coucordia, 21c., at 19c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 2,240 Dry Montevideo seconds, 21¼ lb., at 15½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 3,265 Dry Cordientes, 22 lb. at 19c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Santa Fe, 24 lb., at 19½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 5,595 mostly California, 23 to 25½ lb., at 20c., gold, cash to 30 days; usual selection; 535 Dry Ormoco, 21 to 22 lb. at 19½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,660 Dry Central American, 19 to 22 lb., at 17c.@ 18c., gold, 60 days, selected; 575 Dry Payta, 24 to 26 lb., 1,120 Dry Rio Hacha and Port au Platte, 17 to 20 lb., both private terms; 3,855 Dry Mexican, 19 to 24 lb., at 16c.@17c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,300 Dry Texas, &c., 21 to 25½ lb., part at 17c., currency, 4 months, selected; 1,064 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb.; 500 Dry-salted Honduras, 20 lb.; 1,420 Dry-salted Texas, &c., 30 to 34 lb.; 550 Wet-salted California, 55 lb., and 300 Country Slaughter, 50 lb., private terms. And to-day, 3,875 Buenos Ayres at 21c., gold, and 2,245 do., seconds, at 19c., gold, 4 months; 1,000 do. at 21c., gold, at 4 months credit; and 500 Dry Texas on private terms.....Stock in first hands to-day, 114,400 Hides, against 121,800 Hides and 713 Calfs same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been moderately inquired for in a jobbing way, at from 45c. @55c. for about good to fancy. Sales, 225 bbls.....Other kinds nominal and inactive; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 50 test, quoted firm at 39c. @40c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been less active, on the basis of $1 90@$2 for common to good strained, ₱ 280 lbs., with sales reported of 450 bbls. good strained at $2, and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $2 50.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine in demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at the close pinched from an inside quotation, with more demand noted; 190 bbls. sold at this rate.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive, with Western, in bags, quoted at $34, currency; City nominal.....Exports for the week, 9,969 pkls.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; quoted at 10c. in bulk, and 12½c. @12¾c. in shipping order.....Refined has been had more firmly and has been more sought after here and at the outports for shipment; quoted here at 20c. @20½c. from store, with 18½c. asked, in cases, quoted at 20c.....City Saphina quoted at 12c.....at Philadelphia and Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 14¼c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active for early delivery, opening weaker, but closing more firmly..... Sales reported of 200 bbls. inspected at $15 75, and 325 bbls., uninspected, of a favorite brand at $16.....Other kinds quiet; Extra Prime quoted at $12 25@ $12 50; Prime Mess at $14 50@$14 75.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess less freely dealt in; quoted for March, at the close, at $15 30; April, $15 42, and May, $15 60.....Beef quiet; 1,000 bbls., May options, at $10 45@$10 50.....Dressed Hogs were in moderate demand, with Western quoted mainly at 6¾c.@6¾c.; inferior selling at 6c. @6⅞c.; Cut-meats were somewhat brisker at about previous quotations..... Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 5c.@5¾c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our last former range.....Also 75 bxs. Rib Bellies at 8¾c.@8¾c., and 150 bxs. Clear Bellies at 8¾c.@9c. And for Chicago delivery, Dry-salted Shoulders quoted at 5¾c., without further sales.....Bacon firm, quiet as to inquiry; fair demand for Long Clear quoted at 8¾c.....Western do., 8¾c. Chicago sales reported of 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 7⅞c.....Western Steam Lard has been moderately active for early delivery, but variable as to prices, under the advices from the West, closing more steady.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported at 813 tcs. prime, mainly at $10 12½@$10 15, but including 200 tcs. for export on private terms.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been fairly active, opening lower, but closing somewhat stronger.....Western Steam, for March, quoted at the close at $10 12½; April, $10 20; May, $10 35, and June at $10 45..... Sales have been reported of Western steam to the extent of 750 tcs. March, at $10 07½; 4,000 tcs. April, at $10 15@$10 20; 2,900 tcs. May, at $10 30@ $10 35; 3,250 tcs. June, at $10 40@$10 45.....And for Chicago delivery, 2,000 tcs. reported purchased at Chicago for export, at about $9 50.....City Steam and Kettle, by brokers, quoted at the close at $10. Sales, 180 tcs.....No. 1 quoted at $9 50@$9 62½..... Refined Lard in fair request; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $10 37½, and the West Indies at $10 12½.....Sales, 200 tcs. for West Indies at $10 12½; 100 tcs. for Cuba, at $10; 100 tcs. for do., at $10; and, removed, a considerable amount for the Continent, on private terms, but without confirmation.....Of Beef, 50 tcs. City Extra India, taken privately.....Tallow, showing a decline.....Beef Hams dull at former figures.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs moderately sought after within the previous range.....Tallow has been in fair demand for former prices..... Sales equal to 95,000 lbs. for city to strictly choice Country and City at 7¾c. @7¾c., chiefly at 7¾c. @7 13-16c. and 7⅝ bids. Western to arrive, on private terms..... Rosin quiet; choice City held at $4 07½; choice Western, $4 05; No. 2 do., $4 00; prime do., $3 90.....This week's exports to Europe have been 1,021 pkls. Pork, 1,383 tcs. Beef, 12,916 lbs. Bacon, 3,900 pkls. Lard, 6,294 lbs. Cheese, 8,187 pkls. Butter; also, 1,139 pkls. Tallow.

SEEDS—Deer has been quiet at former rates.....The week's receipts have been 168 bales; sales, 15,000 lb. Linseed and 900 lb. Central American on private terms.....Goat has been in fair demand at mill rates.....Receipts, 595 bales; sales, 100 bales Mexican, 44 bales Payta, 50 bales Curacoa, and 11 bales Lambayuna on private terms.....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 45c. @50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c. @52½c.; Payta, 49c. @51c.; Curacoa, 55c. @57½c.; Cape, 35c.; Madras, 55c. @57½c.; Patna, 40c. @42½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet at previous prices. Sales, 350 hhds. Refining Cuba at 9¼c.; 50 hhds. Centrifugal at 10⅜c.; 350 hhds. Porto Rico at 9¼c.....Refined steady and in fair request.

TEAS—steady; sales, 1,500 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Very quiet at $1 11 : sales 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Throughout the market, to-day, the report was of a very limited inquiry for accommodation, without, however, any essential changes as to rates. The grain movement was checked here by the revival of opposition and combination in spring by the somewhat firmer views of holders of old crop Corn, in store..... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. refined sugar at 1s. 10½d.; 100,000 bushels Corn at 57s. 6d.; Pavia, by steam, 250 bbls. Apples at 3s.; 600 bbls. Pork, Butter at 30s.; 600 bxs. Bacon, mostly at through freight, on the basis of 25s. ₱ ton; 450 bales Domestics on private terms; and, of recent shipment, 1,000 cases Canned Goods at market rates. And, by steam from Philadelphia, (in addition to the engagements already reported by us,) 150 tons Provisions at 40s. ₱ ton; 50 tons Tobacco, by way of Glasgow, at 50s.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ 60 lb.; 350 bxs. Bacon and 750 bbls. Apples (part reported as of through freight) on private terms; 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton; and, via Glasgow, 2,400 Staves on private terms.....For Cork and orders, a Swedish bark, 590 tons, with equal to about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d.; (with option of 4,000 quarters more at 5s. 10½d.;) a Norwegian bark, with about 4,200 quarters do. from do., reported at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter, (which was the closing quotation).....For Havre, an American bark, 518 tons, hence, with grain understood to be on engagements previously mentioned by us; 150 hhds. Tallow, reported at 25s. 6d. per ton.....For Bremen, the regular steamer took out 14,000 bushels Corn, and 400 bbls. Tallow, &c., reported as engaged some time since, on the basis of 1 30 reich-marks; 1,000 pks. Provisions, part at 2 do.; 700 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 12 do. for cases; and sundry lots of other freight, on the basis of 90@100 do. ₱ ton measurement.....For Hamburg, by steam, small lots of Provisions at 1.7 reich-marks; and of Measurement Goods at 90@100 do.....For Bombay, an American bark, 1,064 tons, with ice. From Boston, reported on private terms.....For Gloucester and Malaga, an American bark, 493 tons, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum, reported (as of recent contract) at 30c. ₱ case.....For Gu daloup, an American schooner, 222 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,200.....For Demerara, an American bark, 184 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,200.....For Martinique, a schooner, with Lumber from a Georgia port, at $8 50.....For Havana, a bark and brig, with Coal and other cargo, from Philadelphia, on the basis of $1 25@$1 50 for Coal, ₱ ton.....For St. Jago, an American brig, 345 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $2 12½ ₱ ton.....For Matanzas, an American brig, 453 tons, hence, with empty Hogsheads, on private terms; an American schooner, 294 tons, with Cooperage Stock, from Philadelphia, on the basis of $7 for Hogs and 25c. for Shooks; and an American brig, with empty Hogsheads, from do., at $1 20.....For Cuba and back, hence, for distance, a moderate inquiry was reported for tonnage, within the range of 30@35 reich-marks for Sugar from the south side, and $4 87½@$5 25 from the north side.....For carcadas, a British brig, 218 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 50c. ₱ bbl.....For Porto Rico and back, north of Hatteras, an American brig, reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar.....For St. John N. B., a schooner, 172 tons, with Coal, reported at $1 25 ₱ ton; and another, hence, with general cargo, at 20c. @20c. ₱ bbl.....For the ice trade, coastwise, vessels were more sought after, to load chiefly at Boston, within the range of 75c. @$1 50 ₱ ton, as to port of destination—$1 50 to ports south of Hatteras..... For Boston, several schooners, hence, with Coal, reported within the range of $1 20@$1 25; a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 50; and two schooners, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $6 50@$7 75.....For Newburyport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Darien, at $7 50.....For Fall River, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7 50.....For Salem, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $8 50.....For Amboy, a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, at $6 75.....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with shard Wood, from Canaan's, reported as engaged; and two schooners, Lumber, from ports in Georgia, at $5 50@$6.....For New-York, five schooners, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $8@$9; and a schooner with do., from Fernandina, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Flour firm and unchanged; Wheat irregularly lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 44 @$1 45, cash, closing at $1 42⅜ bid; no. 2 do., $1 40 @$1 45, cash, closing at $1 50¾ bid; $1 40, March; $1 42¾, April. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 36¾c. @37c., cash; 36¾c., April; 37½c., May. Oats higher; No. 2 at 32¼c. @32½c., cash. Rye dull; low f 10 sold; 64c. bid. Barley quiet; No. 3 Spring, 35c.@ 40c. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Pork irregular but lower; $14 37½ bid, cash; $14 50, March; $14 62½ bid, cash, or March, at the close; $15 20@$15 50, May, closing at inside figure. Lard inactive and lower; $10 25 asked; $9 37½ bid, cash; sales at $9 50, March. Bulk-meats dull; nothing done. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs weaker and unchanged; receipts not enough here to operate with. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 26,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 500 head; Cattle, 300 head.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 24, cash; $1 23⅞@$1 24, April; $1 28, May; No. 3 do., $1 12@$1 14; rejected, 93c.@ 94c. Corn dull; 40¼c.@40⅝c. cash; 40¾c., April; 44¼c., May; rejected, 38¼c. Oats easier; 33¼c. cash; 33¾c., April; 36¾c., May. Rye easier at 62c.@63c. Barley firmer at 50c. Pork unsettled, but generally lower; $14 40, cash; $14 50@$14 55, April; $14 85, May. Lard easier; $9 55, cash; $9 70 bid, April; $9 85 May. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Short Ribs, 8c.; Short Clear Sides, 8¼c. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate amount at $6 12½. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 8,500 bbls. Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 103,500 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,700 bbls. Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 885 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 3.—The markets generally rule quiet and unchanged. Flour—Sales 450 bbls. at unchanged prices. Corn—Sales 12 Car loads of new High Mixed, certificate, delivered on cars, at 50c.@ 50¾c.; and 5 car-loads of do., to millers, at 51c@ 51½c., according to conditions of sale. Wheat—sales 5 car-loads White, on track, at $1 54; 1 car-load extra do. at $1 56. Barley—Sales 6,000 Western ungraded, on private terms; 1 car-load fourrowed state at 90c. Seed—Sales 125 bags Timothy at $2. Highwines—Sales by make quotable at $1 07@ $1 09. Other articles are quiet and nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; wheat, 10,400 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 9,800 bushels; barley, 2,800 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,240 bbls; Wheat, 10,400 bushels, Corn, 18,800 bushels; Oats, 9.8.0 bushels; barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels.

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 43; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 51; extra do., $1 50; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 47½; March, $1 47; April, $1 50; May, $1 53¾c; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and March, $1 44; May, $1 50. Corn dull; $1 31. Oats steady; High Mixed, 43½c.; May, 47c. No. 2, spot, 43¾c.; March, 43¾c.; April, 45c.; May, 46½c.; Rejected, 42½c. offered: 43c. asked. Oats dull: No. 2, 34½c.; Michigan, 37c.; Rejected, 33c. Clover-seed, May 5th, dressed at $5 65. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Oats. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm, quiet; red, $1 40@$1 50, Corn active at 40c. @42c. Oats dull and heavy, at 36c.@40c. Rye dull at 75c.@76c. Barley dull, unchanged. Pork quiet, held at $15 20@ $15 50. Lard inactive; Steamer, 9¾c.; Kettle, 10c.@11c. Bulk-meats quiet at 5¾c.@6c., 8½c. and 9¼c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon dull at 6¾c., 9¼c., and 9½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Butter dull, droopiug. Live Hogs quiet, but firm; Common, $4 75 @$5 10; Light, $5 20@$5 50; Packing, $5 0.@$5 80; Butchers', $5 35@$5; receipts, 715 head; shipments, 110 head.

BOSTON, March 3.—Wool has been in good demand, and prices have ruled in favor of buyers; fine Wools are in moderate supply. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been 92,000 lb.; medium and X. 41c.@ 43c. XX. 45c.@47c.; XXX and rickiock, 48c.@50c. Michigan active, the sales of X comprising 119,000 lb. at 39c.@40c. New-York, Wisconsin, and Michigan medium and choice, 37c.@40c.; Combing and Delaine unchanged. Philadelphia buyers have taken all that is offering at current prices. Pulled in fair demand; sales, 232,000 lb. Fine, super and X on the range of 40c.@ 46c.; some choice California selling as high as 50c.; California in fair demand; sales, 38,700 lb.; Spring, 23c.@26c.; Fall, 10c.@27c.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Flour dull; Extra, $5 25@ $5 50; Family, $5 75@$6 25; A No. 1, $6 75@7 50; fancy, $7 00@$8 25. Wheat in fair demand at $1 47 for Amber Red, $1 50. Corn dull; White, 42c.; Mixed, 40c. Rye in fair demand at 73c. Oats dull and a shade lower; White, 42c.; Mixed, 38. Pork firm at $15 50@$15 75. Bulk-meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Ribs, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 11½c.@13c. Lard, fair demand; tierce, 11c.@12c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging quiet.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat weak; opened lower; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 40; No. 2 do. fresh, $1 29¼; No. 3 do., $1 18¾. Corn steady; No. 2, old, 41c. Oats firmer; in fair demand; No. 2, 34½c.; White, 35c. Rye in fair demand; No. 1, 65c. Barley firmer; inactive; No. 2 Spring, 64c. Provisions quiet; unchanged. Mess Pork, $14 37. Lard, prime, 9½c. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 75@$6 87½. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,800 bbls. Flour, 4,600 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 4,600 head; moderately active; Cows and fair Steers, $3 25@$4 37½; stockers and feeders, $3 45@$4 25; good to extra shipping, $4 90@$5 45. Hogs—Receipts 5,200 head; shipments 2,500 head; quiet and lower; light, $5 40@$5 55; good to choice heavy shipping and packing, $5 40@$5 90. Sheep weak and lower; sales at $4@$4 75; receipts, 600 head.

OSWEGO, March 3.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 56; No. 2 do., $1 52; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 57; Extra White Michigan, $1 58. Corn steady; Western Mixed, 57c. Barley dull; sales, 5,000 bushels choice No. 2 Canada at 95c.; straight No. 1 held at 99c. Oats—Mixed—Bolted, 32c; Unbolted, 35c. Mill-feed scarce. Rye, 91c. Shipments, 8½; Middlings, $24@ $25. Mail Freights—Wheat to Boston, 45c. to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 30c. Flour Shipments—1,400 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 30c. Strained Rosin firm at $1 60. Crude Turpentine quiet; Hard, $1 65; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 65. Tar quiet, at $1 60.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange on Saturday, March 3, was one by E. A. Lawrence & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. P. Ledwith, Esq. Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.6 by 98.9, on West 30th-st., south side, 292.6 feet east of 9th-av., for $7,000, to E. Richardson. The following legal auctions were adjourned. Sale by Scott & Myers of a house, with lot, on West 57th-st., west of 9th-av., to March 19, and sale by B. P. Fairchild, of six lots, on West 85th-st., east of 9th-av., to March 17. The leasehold premises No. 57 John-st., announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co., was withdrawn.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 3, was $498,363, as against $204,985, the figures for the previous week. The aggregate auction sales for the month of February was $1,539,072.

Duggin & Crossman report at private sale the following improved property: One house, with lot 18 by 89, No. 23 East 56th-st., between Madison and 4 th avs., sold for $32 500 to Peter C. Baker; one house, with lot, 18 by 100, No. 353 Madison-av. between 55th and 56th sts., sold for $36,000 to Mr. Havemeyer, and one house, with lot 32.60, No. 561 Madison-av., between 55th and 56th sts., sold for $35,000 to J. V. Hecker.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day (Mon day) March 5.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Freling H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 66. No. 26 Oliver-st., east side, 49.10 feet north of Madison st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Schaffer, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 21.3 by 57.6, No. 3 Peck Slip, east side, between Pearl and Water sts.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 337 West 41st-st., south side, between 8th and 9.h avs.

By Louis Meier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lundy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.8, on West 85th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 8th-av. Also, one lot, 27.10 by 102.8 by 37.10 by 102.9, on West 85th-st., south side, 329.9 feet west of 8th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 105th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 4th-av.

Tuesday, March 6.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor sale of the estate of Henry A. Kerr, deceased, of the four-story brick store, with lease of lot, 32.10 by 107.1 by 9.3 by 100.6, on Broadway, north-east corner of Astor-place, Sailor Snug Harbor lease, term 21 years from May 1, 1869, with renewals, ground rent, $3,500 taxes, and assessments.

By B. P. Fairchild, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, (front,) and three-story brick building, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 125 Eldridge-st., west side, 100 feet north of Delancey-st., together with engines, boiler, steam-pump, hoisting-machine, &c.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. S. Cottman, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19.10 by 80.6 by 29.10 by 33.9 by 94, Nos. 508 Pearl-st., between Centre and Park sts.

By Gen. Joel Stevenson, jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 60, on 4th-av., west side, 16.8 feet south of 24.o-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George H. Fountain, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front and marble trimmed house, No. 814 Lexington-av., west side, 80.11 feet south of 63d-st. Also similar sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.4 on West 45th-st., south side, 425 feet west of 9th-av. Also similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on the line land belonging to Harlem Railroad Company, north-east corner of twin-lots, and known as lot No. 152, on a map of the village of Morrisania.

By Louis Meaier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 62.11, on West 54 h-st., north-east corner 8.h-av. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 75, on 1st-av., east side, 25.10 feet south of 123 h-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. W. ol, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 100.8, on East 91st-st., south side, 235 feet east of 3d-av.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, A. Alfred Eno, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 125 by 154.9 by 125.7 by 150.9, on East 52d-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.; also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq. Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 2d-av.; also two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 106th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 1st-av.; also four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 107th-st., south side, 250 feet west of 1st-av.; also similar sale, J. P. Edson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.8 by 100.5, on East 105th-st., south side, 283.4 feet west of 2d-av.

Wednesday, March 7.

By Louis Meaier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 19 by 118.6 by 19.4 by 123.11, on Broadway, east side, 82.4 feet north of 21st-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Washington, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.1 by 113.1 by 13.4 by 118.6, on Broadway, east side, 62.3 feet north of 21st-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the block 201.10 by —, bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 98th and 99th sts.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwinlock, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 23 by 100 by 35 by 100, on 42d-st., north-east corner of Orchard-st., Morrisania.

Thursday, March 8.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. Kettell, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 80 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., south-east corner of 4th-av.

By A. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the evil ness of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 41 latitude, excepting in the month of July.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., March 7 | PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21
ALGERIA...WED., March 14 | CHINA.....WED., March 28

Steamers marked "a" do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the same track recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., trying as little as the Banks on the passage to Queenstown as the year round.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 32 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms at, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. CHYDELL, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26 intermediate, $45; cabin, $45 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Isthmus).
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 37 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 28

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Isthmus).
ETNA.....March 15
ANDES.....March 28

Superior first-class passage accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at NOON.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....March 7
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to Charleston one-half per cent. Goods for up-river ports of any description. Passenger steamer sails for Savannah every Monday at noon, calling at Fernandina, Fla., and Brunswick, Ga.

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASKELL, General Agents,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class iron screw steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $70, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 41 Broadway, and at the company's office, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 31st-st., Hoboken.
AMERICA....Sat., March 10 | MOSELLE....Sat., March 24
WESER....Sat., March 17 | ODER....Sat., March 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 and $80
Second cabin.....90 and 80
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia, March 10, 2 P. M. | Bolivia...March 24, 1 P. M.
Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M. | Anchoria...March 31, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia...March 10, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....April 7, noon.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. J.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets, unfavorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms Amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, March 10, P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Spain....March 10, 1 P. M. | Egypt....March 24, 12 M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for Outstanding Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with:
ST. LAURENT...Wednesday, Mch. 7, 11 A. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, WEDNESDAY, March 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
GEO. G. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 10, Pier North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICHERSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers at City Point and Dietator also, with the steamer J. E. SCUTLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broad way.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, March 16
connecting at Central America and South Pacific ports.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steamer CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Honolulu Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAILS, LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 4 North River at 12 M.
NEW-YORK HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Mar. 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA. Proposed Departure Tuesday, March 13.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
Steamers will touch at Tampico March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and at the latter ports.
For freight or passage apply at
OFFICE OF COMPANY, 44 and 45 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, DULLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....March 8 | WESTPHALIA.....March 22
HERMANN.....March 15 | FRISIA.....March 29

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Northern Europe. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
GUSTAV AMSINCK & CO., 61 Broadway.
C. H. MORRAD & SONS, 61 Broadway.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,937 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING writing to do, or would teach young children. Address B. W., Post Office Box No. 972, New-York.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, by the day, week, or month, to do any kind of family work; best references. Call all the week at No. 57 West 18th-st. Ring bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist; with children in a small family; best of references; can be seen at her last place. Apply at No. 49 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and nurse; is a good plain sewer, and willing to do anything that is required; very good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 209 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a neat young girl; would assist with waiting occasionally; four years' City reference. Call at No. 287 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS first class; will assist in taking care of children or do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 200 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—FIRST class; by a young woman; will assist with washing if required; best reference. Call at No. 719 3d-av., corner 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Apply at No. 253 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, for as first-class laundress in a private family. First-class City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 300, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR assist with Washing and Ironing.—In the City; best of references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Chamber-maid, waitress; would do fine washing or plain sewing, or care growing children. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and seamstress; or mind children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference. Call at No. 407 West 25th-st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; two years' reference from last place; no cards answered. Call at No. 407 West 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with laundry work; is capable and obliging. First-class City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMber work and washing; good City references. Call at No. 417 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN WHO CAN suit any one's taste; all new French style dinners served for no less with little trouble; small expense; is economizing, competent, and reliable to take charge. plain cooking neatly done; best of City reference. Address No. 319 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, FOR PRIVATE family; disengaged March 6; present employer can be seen; cooking in all its branches. Address B. Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THOroughly understands her business in all its branches; first-class baker; all kinds soups, meats, made-up dishes, boning, and larding; five years' best City reference. Call for two days at 244 West 47th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; WILL AS-sist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., basement, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands pastry and game; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 63 Madison-av., corner 27th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH WOMAN IN a private family; City or country; good reference. Address for two days D. B., Box No. 276 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD PLAIN Protestant cook in a small family; City or country; excellent City references. Address M., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer in the City; best of reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 149 east 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; very good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 202 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; NO OBjection to short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN WITH EXCELLENT CITY reference, to cook, wash and iron; is a very good plain cook, and an excellent laundress. Call at No. 122 East 4th-st.; inquire in the grocery.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL; WILL assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Address G. C., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook or general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 101 Macdougal-st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; CITY OR country; good bread-baker; first-class reference; no washing. Call at 234 East 54th-st.; ring bell No. 5.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN a private family or hotel; reference from last place. Address E. F., No. 72 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook in boarding-house. Call at No. 130 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 489 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 138 West 45th-st., laundry.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan lady as housekeeper or matron; none but respectable and responsible parties need apply; best of references given. Call or address M., No. 54 West 12th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman to do the house-work of a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 537 7th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman to do general house-work. Apply at No. 130 West 33d-st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to wash, iron, and do general house-work. Call at No. 340 East 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS FOR young lady or growing children; competent to teach them in French, and good seamstress; best reference given. Address M. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PERSON WOMAN; UNderstands hair-dressing and machine sewing. Address E. A., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable, well-educated girl, or will assist with chamber-work; fully competent; good reference. Call at No. 256 West 39th-st.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—NO objection to go South in light chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress. Call Monday and Tuesday for reference at her late employer's, No. 35 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL Nurse, who can give the most satisfactory references, would like to receive into her family one or two infants, to whom the most tender care would be given; an adult invalid could be received. Apply to Mrs. Hannah Sone, No. 782 Fulton-av., corner Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN (from Paris) as a first-class nurse to young children; capable of taking entire charge; can sew; has good references. Address C. S., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly bringing up by the bottle; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 150 East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND CHAMber-maid; fully understands care of children from birth; good plain sewer; nice fine washer; best City reference. Call at No. 373 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; reference. Call for two days at No. 244 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; references given. Call at No. 136 West 18th-st., Room No. 3, front building.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Swedish girl, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 59 East 9th-st., in store, opposite Stewart's.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work at all kinds done in families. Address Pauline, No. 411 West 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; understands care of silver and making up salads; best City reference. Call at No. 442 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—UNDERSTANDS HER BUSINESS thoroughly; understands all kinds of salads; could make herself useful; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 742 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A COMPETENT trustworthy young woman, with unquestionable City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 279 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has many years' City reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; five years' good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman; can make all kinds of salads and dressing; three years and a half reference from her last place. Call at No. 375 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; three years best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILL assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 325 East 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waiter as, or would do chamber-work an sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing and ironing for ladies and gentlemen, or would do family washing by the dozen or month; understands fluting and puffing in superior style; children's clothes done up in the neatest manner; flannels washed the same as new; best references required; would go out by the day. Call or address Mrs. McCORMACK, No. 1,122 1st-av., south-east corner of 62d-st., top floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, ladies' and families' washing by the week or month; facilities first class. Call or address Mary Gord n, No. 128 West 30th-st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; baby strong and healthy; would work as seamstress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 790 11th-av.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN who lost her baby a week ago, 2 months old, wants a baby to wet-nurse. Apply at No. 372 East 10th-st., basement.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED man, (Danish;) is a careful City driver; takes good care of the horses, harness, washing of nice carriages; is also a good gardener; fully and thoroughly understands his business in both branches; is Protestant, single, strictly sober, honest, and industrious; is competent and able to take full charge of a gentleman's place; 18 years in this country; has good reference. Can be seen or address C Schuss, No. 53 Warren-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG and willing Scotchman as coachman and plain gardener, or would take charge of a gentleman's place; is also a good farmer, understanding the care of cattle, sheep, and horses like cattle; the highest references as to character and abilities. Address Scotia, Box No. 224 *Times Office.*

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—FIRST-CLASS; by a single man; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has a lifetime experience in England; has eight years very best City reference; can be highly recommended. Address D. C., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; BY A YOUNG MARried man; English; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; has the highest City reference for sobriety, honesty, and obliging in every respect; no objection to go in the country. Address A. C., Box No. 200 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG GERman; can do plain gardening if required; is safe and careful driver in City or country; willing and obliging; sober and industrious; capable to take care of any gentleman's place; best references. Address Coachman, box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class coachman and groom; age 30, of respectable appearance; understands the business in all its branches, and is strictly temperate; seven years' best reference. Call on last employer, No. 30 West 26th-st., or address S. L., No. 126 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN (HAVING sold his establishment) for his coachman; a good, honest, sober, industrious, and trustworthy man; skilful, handy, willing, and obliging; thoroughly understands his business and performs it; not afraid of work. Address G. V., No. 713 7th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and plain gardener; understands proper care of horses; would be found willing and obliging; best reference from present and former employers. Call or address F. R., No. 1,468 Broadway, at present employer's office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom; careful City driver; is willing and obliging; unemployed in consequence of his employer seeing one; first-class City reference. Call on C. W., at J. B. Brewster's warerooms, No. 145 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; will be highly recommended by his last employer, with whom he has lived for seven years. Call or address J. R., No. 51 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy, single man; thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, harness, carriages; also gardening; unexceptionable City reference. Address for five days J. L., box No. 242 *Times* office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy single man, who thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c; also gardening; unexceptionable City reference. Address for five days J. L., box No. 242 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD opiacy Protestant English coachman, who has been with him about ten years; very best recommendations as to character and ability; first-class groom; four-in-hand and tandem driver, and thoroughly reliable. Address A. B., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. H., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—I WISH TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for my coachman in the City or country; a first-class man, married, no family, whom I can highly recommend; strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 113 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; good plain gardener; willing to make himself useful; good references. Addr ss D. H., Box 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; no family; 25 years of age; first-class City driver and good groom; strictly temperate; can furnish the best of reference for City or country. Call or address, for two days, J. McD., 132 West 49th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; no objections to the country; first-class reference. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 140 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; Protestant; married; is also a good gardener; not afraid of work. Address William, No. 4 West 19th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY a young married man fully competent in both branches; will be found willing and obliging; unsurpassed references, if required. Call or address Alexander, No. 22 East 36th-st.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED man as coachman; his wife as laundress; have good City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 459 7th-av., near 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man, who can give the best City reference for eleven years. Address No. 66 West 43d-st. for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; first-class reference from last employer. Address Oliver, Box No. 203 *Times* office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, with first-class City reference. Address P. R., No. 6 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; best City reference. Address No. 101 Macdougal-st., basement.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in all departments relating to fruit and vegetables, also grapes, roses and hot-houses, fruits and vegetables; can force the same for all seasons of the year; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's country place; has laid out some of the finest in this country; first-class references. Address J. C., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married, Swiss, to take charge of a gentleman's first-class place; understands green-house, graperies; also the growing of all kinds of vegetables; can come well recommended by present and former employers. Address J. Conrad, Gravesend, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit and vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the general management of gentleman's place; has first-class reference from former and last employers. Address J., Box 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS this business in all its branches, including greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, and the management of a gentleman's place; has best City reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE MARRIED MAN as gardener; no children; wife would do housework; willing to milk and drive and be generally useful; low wages; good reference. Address M. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY to assist in the preparation of "Wilson's Business Directory." Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references. ROBERT B HALLOCK, No. 11 University-place. Applications in person not attended to.

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RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS.

THE OFFICE OF PRIESTS.

DISCOURSE BY PROF. FELIX ADLER IN STANDARD HALL—THE PAST AND PRESENT INFLUENCE OF THE PRIESTHOOD—FAME OF THE DELPHIC SHRINE—THE FOUNDATION OF THE CHRISTIAN HIERARCHY—JEWISH RABBIS SIMPLY TEACHERS.

A large audience assembled in Standard Hall yesterday forenoon to listen to Prof. Adler's discourse on "The Office of Priests." The Professor is "liberal" in his allowance of time as well as in his views and consequently the "services" do not begin until the last of the stragglers is seated. Yesterday it was 11:30 before the female portion of the choir started off on Gounod's "Beautiful Night," which was the opening "hymn." Potted shrubs ornamented either side of the reading desk and a vase of cut flowers stood on a little table at the Professor's elbow.

The song ended, Prof. Adler arose and said: The present movement for emancipation which is agitating the souls of men in every clime and country of the world where civilization has a foothold, is not the product of individual minds. It is a rising reaction against the ungenerous methods of the long past, which a fresh generation are arousing themselves to cast off. It is a movement that cannot be quelled. It is idle to attack its leaders. It has no leaders. These are but the white caps on the summit of the waves; the controlling force lies deeper below. Every ancient monument of religion has its claim upon us, and everything that has once attracted the reverence of mankind has been elementarily productive of good. This defines our position to the past. We cheerfully recognize all the good religion has accomplished for mankind. But if it can be shown that some consecrated practice of antiquity was good—that is, adapted to a by-gone age—this of itself is sufficient to prove that it is high time to abolish it now, for a new age demands new applications, new thoughts seek new expression. The priesthood is a weighty topic. I desire to speak in a spirit of fairness of its origin, and I ask equal freedom to comment upon its present influence and claims. There are two aspects in which its character is commonly drawn. One is singularly beautiful and attractive. It is the minister of religion, clothed in the nimbus of the Deity; the pure, saintly man, whose thoughts dwell far away from the turmoil of the multitude; whose mission descends from a superior sphere to sanctify life from the cradle to the grave. The other is repulsive. It is synonymous with knavery. The priest is credited with sufficient intelligence to look with contempt upon the superstitions of the vulgar, yet he consents to profit by them. He is a reckless, wicked, ambitious schemer. There is no worse enemy of liberty than he. Both estimates are true and both are false.

SERVICES OF THE PRIESTHOOD TO MANKIND.

I will indicate a few of the services the priesthood has rendered mankind. In the Phocian range of Greece is a narrow gorge through which tumbles a foaming torrent. All around are trackless hills. The scenery is wild and romantic. It is a sheltered solitude. There, in olden times, in a place on the south side of Parnassus, with high, bare cliffs jutting out about it, stood a far-famed temple. Pilgrims came from the four corners of the earth, by land and sea, to consult its oracular wisdom, and to enrich it with offerings. High marble columns supported its lofty roof. In golden characters was inscribed above its portals: "Know thyself. Measure thyself in all things," which was the summit of ancient wisdom. In its halls were numberless statues of gods and heroes, rich offerings of piety and grand trophies of victory. Deep in its holy of holies stood solitary the figure of the patron god. There, above a cliff in the rocks whence mysterious vapors issued, sat the Pythian prophetess. There she was ministered to by an ancient family of priests. Their influence and their fame spread over many lands. It was to these priests and to the Delphic shrine that we owe the high development of the plastic art. They offered to the sculptor the most exalted subjects and the most lasting rewards. His completed work was honored with a central place in the sanctuary. They encouraged the gymnastic games and thus fostered a healthy realism, but they glorified their work by ascribing the human form as a fitting personation of the noblest ideal of religion. They encouraged commerce. In an age when lawless violence subversened they undertook the building of great roads, and made their violation a sacrilege. Rich treasures were left with them on deposit and they loaned means to carry on enterprises, being careful at all times to collect the interest that was due them. [Smiles.] Under their direction the work of colonization was accomplished. They were patrons of learning when it was unknown elsewhere, and their temple was its sole depository. The alphabet is the invention of the priests. Sacred signs to convey to the mortal ear the communications of the gods were the first letters in use. Astronomy took its rise in their midst. They found it necessary to have something to indicate the recurrence of the annual festivals, so they divided off the year into parts, and thus made the first compilation of the calendar. They invented history to foster a their greatest influence was exercised in forming a common bond of union out of the scattered selfishness of the mob, in uniting the Greeks into a people. Delphi was not only a religious but a political power. How difficult it is to bind together a few unison men at the present day, or to preserve the unity of a people where the will of a sovereign ruler does not coerce them into submission. We have lately had an instance in our own midst. To Delphi all the Greeks turned their regards, and there learned to have a common trust. To Delphi they appealed for a settlement of their animosities. Take the Hebrews, too. Among them it was the central sanctuary of Jerusalem that bound their divided tribes together. This sanctuary had emissaries called Levites, who were sent out to preserve the connection of the country with the capital. So long as the human mind needed the influence of the priesthood it was an undoubtedly good thing.

HOW THE PRIESTHOOD DEGENERATED.

In the present constitution of things, they are deserving of little sympathy. If it be asked how it was that they so easily degenerated and became everywhere the oppressors of mankind and the foes of human liberty, it may be attributed first to the corrupting influence which a long lease of power has upon all minds, and secondly, to the peculiar nature which priests at all times and in all countries consistently arrogated to themselves. God is a King like a human King. They could not employ this simile too strongly to explain their position. Rich offerings were made to Him. Stately ceremonials were enacted in His house. The priests were His courtiers, His attendants, His ministers. All petitions had to pass through them. To them He delegated His authority when absent on His heavenly throne. Hence the pride with which they asserted themselves. Their follies were clothed in a mantle of sanctity. What was folly in others was zeal in them. What was stupidity in others was faith in them. To understand how this has rendered religion hideous, observe the history of the Christian priesthood. Nothing is more certain than that the Author of that religion would have repudiated what was afterward sanctified in His name. In rending the old He did not wish to forge new chains. His mission was to prepare the people for the kingdom as a mood. According to Him, the Church was as little formal as it could be. Its halls of worship were plain and unadorned. Its members cultivated mutual helpfulness. They expected every day and night to witness the dawn of the millennium. But the event proved otherwise. Month followed month and year followed year. They waited long for the Lord. Jesus did not return. Upon the non-fulfilment of His prophecies was founded the Christian hierarchy. It was a close corporation. It became necessary, as He did not appear, to have some one take His place and rule visibly in His stead. Originally, indeed, it was said that the Holy Ghost would perform His functions, but the workings of the Holy Ghost are uncertain at best. It is difficult to distinguish between them and the workings of other ghosts not at all holy. [Laughter.] It became apparent to what a plight Mother Church would be reduced if some interloper was left to depend upon his own impulses for inspiration. A leader was needed to keep the peace and to preserve orthodoxy. A class called Episcopates and Presbyters arose. These undertook the charge of religion. In the earliest times every Bishop was called Pope, (father.) Each had also a right to the title pl Vicar of Christ. There were numerous Popes at first, as each church was independent. Their authority extended rapidly, but when Christianity ascended the throne with Constantine, it was found necessary to reconcile the conflicting power of so many Popes. A new hierarchy was formed modeled after the imperial civil service. It imitated the highest luxuries of the court, and soon indulged in political intrigues until Europe rang with its cabals and dissensions. Constantinople claimed first place, but Rome disputed with her, and after a series of desperate and despicable struggles wrested the coveted prize. The Bishop of Rome became Pope. An enormous power was placed in his hands. Practically, even then, he was infallible. How that power has been used we know. How aspiring to be God he became less than man. How the Church developed into the nursery of the most profligate crimes; how science was strangled and liberty extinguished in blood. The Reformation brought a change, but it was not a permanent one. Luther said "Our leaders are wolves; we are all priests," but that license was subsequently limited. The new ministers undertook to say just how far private conscience might judge, and the power of excommunication was retained. How it was applied can best be seen in the Church of England, and among the Puritans of America and the Dissenters of Scotland.

THE JEWISH PRIESTHOOD.

The Jews are honorable exceptions in this regard. For 1,800 years, since their Temple was destroyed, they have had the good sense never to tolerate a priesthood among them. Their Rabbis have simply been teachers—men distinguished for their superior learning. But the same paths of knowledge were open to all, and they were thus exposed to constant criticism, retaining their influence only on the basis of acknowledged merit. It is only during the past 70 years that a Jewish ministry has been in being. The necessities of the times and the decadence of theological learning which was once the province of every intelligent Jew, leave the Rabbis in a position which they never occupied before. The man of science, be he ever so learned, knows that he can err and is willing to correct his theories, even on fundamental questions. The man of dogma has his proofs ready made; he dares to challenge the scientist on his own ground, and to pronounce with neither modesty nor reluctance on secrets of nature that the other would hesitate to touch. He has a book in which everything is written for him. But science and art are no longer in his keeping. The age of feebleness must be brought back once more. With the new era that has dawned a new evangel has come. Its watchwords are, freedom of aspiration and freedom of religion as of all things. Its motto is, a new redemption, not by creed but by deed.

Loud and long-continued applause greeted the Professor as he sat down. The choir sang "L. Usato Ardir," from "Semiramide." The Professor announced that his next Sunday's discourse would be a continuation of yesterday's subject, with special reference to "the modern priesthood." The congregation then dispersed.

THE NEW CHURCH DOCTRINES.

DR. CHAUNCEY GILES' SECOND LECTURE ON THE FUTURE LIFE OF MAN—THE RELATIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS IN THE SPIRITUAL WORLD CONSIDERED.

Dr. Chauncey Giles delivered a lecture last evening at the Church of the New Jerusalem, in Thirty-fifth-street, between Park and Lexington avenues, on "The Relations of Human Beings to Each Other in the Spiritual World," being the second of a course explanatory of the Swedenborgian theories of the future or spiritual life of man.

The speaker, in opening, reviewed his previous lecture on the same theme, the purpose of which was to state the grounds for belief in the existence of a substantial spiritual world, which was to be the eternal home of every human being. It requires very little knowledge of the works of God, he said, to see that all things are connected and related, one depending upon another. Creation is effected by a chain of causes and effects, which binds all things together. There are infinite varieties, but these varieties are gathered into classes, genera, and species. There is a hint of this law of Divine order in the vegetable kingdom, where plants of a similar character grow in clusters, the products of the same soil and climate, and in the animal kingdom is still more pronounced. Guided by an unerring instinct, which is itself a law of the Divine order, animals of a similar nature gather into societies and go through their round of life together. Passing from the animal kingdom to human beings, this principle of association operates still more fully and variously. The human race is gathered into races, peoples, nations, tribes, communities, churches, and societies of all kinds for all purposes. This law, to which there are no exceptions, carried into effect in the spiritual world, would divide its inhabitants into innumerable societies according to their proclivities, genius, intelligence, tastes, and character. Such a division would be inevitable unless the laws governing human life in the material world were suspended. If the employments and uses we can render to each other are limited to one form in the other life, then that life is inferior to the present existence in means of happiness, and there would be just grounds for man manifesting reluctance to attain it. The perpetual exercise of one class of faculties, however excellent in themselves, would soon result in weariness and endless disgust. But man's nature demands a much more excellent kind of companionship than he can ever obtain in the material world. His desires are never fully realized, and there is a perpetual looking forward to something that is impossible for him to attain. He is of so large a nature, and his faculties are so excellent in form and quality, that no material condition can content him. For this reason men sometimes think that a lack of wisdom was shown by God in organising human society, but such an idea is entirely groundless. These irrepressible longings which the material world can never satisfy, these aspirations for a higher good than this world can give, these yearnings of the soul for more intimate companionship, are positive proofs that man is destined for a more intimate and satisfying communion with his fellow-man—they are the sure prophecy of a future life. This proof is not merely general in its nature. It is specific, not only demonstrating the fact of a social state in the spiritual world, but pointing out particular forms and the means by which it is to be attained. God having given man the power of enjoying the beautiful, and having created the beautiful for him to enjoy, it must of necessity follow that he will, in the spiritual world, be surrounded by beauty and grandeur exactly adapted to the wants of his soul. As man's nature and woman's nature demand the privacy and repose of home in this life, so they will continue to demand them in the life to come, and in heaven the mansions in the Father's house will be exactly adapted to their inhabitants' convenience and comfort, and the gratification of their tastes, and the development of their love for the artistic and the beautiful. The homes will differ in form, in size, in adornment, and in external surroundings, according as those who dwell in them are the embodiments of heavenly love and wisdom.

Having finished his argument that the Lord must thus make ample provisions for every want of man's nature, Dr. Giles, in conclusion, proceeded to demonstrate that all these delights that he had pictured were clearly and distinctly promised in the Bible, quoting in proof many Scriptural passages in which the Lord promises that He will withhold no good from those who love Him, and that whatever they might ask of Him He would grant.

The subject of the next lecture will be the position of the New Church in the religious progress of humanity.

A METHODIST ANNIVERSARY.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—A COMMEMORATIVE SERMON AND HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

The fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Eighty-six h-street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated at the church edifice, in the street named, yesterday, by three services of especial interest and importance, all of which were largely attended. At 10:30 A. M., after the usual service of prayer and praise, Rev. Charles H. Fowler, Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, preached a sermon commemorative of the life and character of Moses. At 3 P. M. an historical meeting was held, at which Rev. Dr. McD. G. Crawford presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Daniel De Vinne, Rev. S. A. Seaman, and other former Pastors. Rev. A. J. Palmer, the present Pastor, conducted the exercises on both occasions. The afternoon meeting drew together an assemblage that taxed the capacity of the building to its utmost, and was specially interesting, from the many interesting historical reminiscences contributed concerning the early struggles of Methodism in the northern part of the City. Rev. Daniel De Vinne, an aged clergyman, who has labored in the ministry fully half a century, and who was connected with the church when it was a mere mission station, recalled the time when he had officiated in the New-York District on a salary of $400 a year, including house rent and moving expenses, and that, too, at a time when flour was $14 a barrel, and other necessaries in proportion. In 1836 he hired a vacant room over a rum-selling grocery on Third-avenue in which to hold service for a congregation of five. His first Sunday-school contained three children, and for nearly a year no presiding elder or other church official came to his help. He once called on John Jacob Astor for funds to help them along. He found the infirm old millionaire wrapped in flannels and leaning on a long staff. The latter talked long and fruitfully about the "hard times" and ended by putting his name down for $25. Presiding Elder Crawford related how he had seen one of the most respectable Presbyterian clergymen in New-York, Rev. Mr. Luddington, pelted through the streets with rotten eggs because he was known to be an Abolitionist. Rev. Samuel A. Seaman, Pastor in 1844, showed how nearly two-thirds of the Methodist churches and two-thirds of the church property to-day lay north of a line beyond which in 1837 there was not a single church. He recalled the days when ex-Mayor Tiemann and Mr. Tackaberry fitted up a single room for religious services in Harlem village. He (the speaker) had then to preach three sermons a day, and make his rounds on foot. Rev. A. N. Stubbs and Rev. A. M. Osson, LL.D., added interesting reminiscences of the succeeding periods, and especially of 1858-59, when the present church was completed at a cost of nearly $10,000. In the evening, Rev. Dr. Osson preached to a large and interested audience. It is stated that the society purpose as soon as practicable to take steps toward the erection of a new structure to cost $50,000.

A SUNDAY MORNING STABBING AFFRAY.

A quarrel occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, in Stanton-street, between Frank J. Reilly, of No. Ridge-street, and John Dailey, during which Reilly was stabbed in the left side and in the back by Dailey and severely wounded. He was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay and taken to his house. Dailey made his escape.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY RACE.

THE COMING STRUGGLE BETWEEN OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE—BOTH CREWS IN ACTIVE TRAINING—THE RACE TO TAKE PLACE MARCH 24.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Feb. 19 gives the following information concerning the Cambridge and Oxford boat crew: "With the exception of the Cambridge crew of 1874—which looked fit to race, and without a flaw in it, a month before the race, but which rather went to pieces in the last week of training—we have not for a dozen years seen a university crew so advanced in uniformity of action at so early a period of their practice as the present crew. Their oars are generally of one height on the feather, and go into the water together, the bodies swing together and work together, and the sliding is most uniform, all the legs shooting at one given time, which of course adds materially to the pace of a boat. A crew composed as this one is would be expected to be advanced in time and swing far more than one collected from all quarters, of equally good material, but not so used to their stroke and to each other. But, on the other hand, for this very reason they have not room for ultimate improvement than a more backward crew. They may cure individual faults, and thus improve. The chief advance of an ordinary crew during the last month of work is uniformity; where that already exists, a corresponding improvement can hardly be looked for. We doubt if Cambridge will be very perceptibly better on the 24th of March than they are now (except that of course they will be better trained.) They will be a good crew anyhow, unless something should make them go to pieces. In material they will be just a trifle weaker than last year, for Fenn is nothing like so strong or stylish as Rhodes was, and Roskyns, though good, is not quite so powerful as Brancker. (The other six rowed the same last year.) However, even though the crew may be a shade weaker than their predecessors, they will be good enough to win if Oxford should be no faster than they were last year. The weak point in Oxford last year was that they seemed to lose all power of rowing in time when they took to a racing pace in the last fortnight. Their material, man for man, was not inferior to that of Cambridge. This year Marriott is rowing stroke. They are a more powerful lot than those of Cambridge, but are not yet anything like so well together. The floods have seriously interefered with coaching; but precisely the same friendly excuse for the men to go perfectly together, and they have much improved in this respect during the last fortnight. They row long, feather clean, and recover well. Of the new men Mulholland and Grenfell are particularly good, and Pelham and Cowles are both well up to the average. The sliding is not so uniform as that of Cambridge, and requires more attention than any other detail of their rowing. The bodies swing well, and there is no reason why, by the time that a few long courses have been rowed, the oars should not be in good time. They are not even now so uneven as they were in the last fortnight of practice of last season's crew. Taken as a whole, a stronger crew we think, were never put together, and, what is more, there is not among the lot any uncouth oar. All that is wanted is setted practice to enable them to work uniformly. In strength they are superior to Cambridge, and they have much more room for improvement. Whatever may be the relative merits of the two crews at this date, the next fortnight will, we believe, see a much greater advance on the part of Oxford than of Cambridge. As to which is to be eventually the better crew it would now be hazardous to offer an opinion. Cambridge are naturally the more advanced crew; but if Oxford can in the new swinging like as well together as their opponents, they ought to win by sheer strength. The race will be about 8 A. M. on March 24. Cambridge will reach Putney about the 5th, and Oxford about the 13th or 15th. Oxford are still rowing in a gig eight, but may be expected to try a light boat this week. Cambridge have been for some days past rowing in their last year's racing boat."

LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN BLAIR.

Hon. Henry W. Blair, who is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Third District of New-Hampshire, has written a letter to a constituent, in which he says:

The election in New-Hampshire is specially important for two reasons:

First—As an indication of the verdict of the most intelligent and conservative State of the Union upon the comprehensive system of frauds and shams and lies and crimes, by means of which the Democratic Party has endeavored to cheat the American people out of their own Executive.

Second—Because the control of the National House of Representatives will largely, if not wholly, depend upon the result in New-Hampshire.

It is unreasonable to suppose that the freemen of the United States, who have for 20 years proffered and sacrificed their lives and fortunes, and all save their sacred honor—in the former at the ballot-box and on the fields of war to defend the principles of the Declaration, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the integrity of the national life—will deliberately recant their convictions, disgrace their own record, and sanction the wicked policies and destructive principles of that party which seems to have existed for the last 30 years only to organize every evil force in the country for its ruin. Such self-stultification by our people is not possible. Yet lethargy and overconfidence may betray us into a fatal snare. * * * It should be remembered that the Democratic Party this year will be reinforced by the unemployed, the discharged, ballot-box stuffers and tricksters, whose services gave the majorities against us in Connecticut, New-Jersey, and New-York last fall. I desire to impress specially upon the minds of all Republicans that there has never been so much danger of our being defrauded as there is this Spring. Let there be the most careful attention to the ballots, the names or candidates, the counting and the declaration of the votes, the record thereof as actually made, and the returns to the Secretary of State. Should there be any error committed or wrong perpetrated, be very careful to call attention to it at once, and preserve all the evidence accurately in writing. Had I not special reasons for reminding you of these things at this time I should not presumes to do it, for I well know the great vigilance of our friends. But for that vigilance I should have no hope of success. I assure you that there are no chances to be thrown away. * * * Unusual, we have all we can possibly do. Do not be deceived by the apparent inaction of the National Democracy. Their loss of the Presidency only makes it the more necessary that they retain this House as a great debating society, and as a mud-scow to accumulate the filth of scandal and defamation to be used in future campaigns for the recovery of their baneful power. They are desperate to accomplish this; you know the silent forces which they use, and the methods to which they resort."

MORE DOG STORIES.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* of last week contained the following:

"Some time in October, while one of Mr. James Andrews' little boys was playing near the mill stream, in North Paris, he lost his footing and fell into the water beyond his depth, and the strong current was carrying him rapidly down the stream, when Mr. Andrews' large Newfoundland dog observing the situation, plunged into the water, swam out into the stream, and caught the little boy and brought him ashore.

In a town in New-Hampshire, a dog for years accompanied the children of the family to school, and he kept up his attendance long after the children had outgrown school-going. The dog was perfectly quiet, giving neither teacher nor children trouble. In the school he averaged about 10 weeks. Last year the term was prolonged two weeks. The dog left at the end of the 10 weeks, and though frequently passing the school-house, he never entered the room after he left; but he always had a puzzled expression on his face as he looked at the children congregated.

A dog in this village seeing his master's horse and wagon come home with no one in charge, put out at a tremendous gait until he found his master. When discovered by passers by, the dog was doing his best in the way of punching and pulling at his master's coat-collar to induce him to sit erect on the ground—a work of some difficulty at the moment—a fact which the dog appeared to realize as well as the passers by.

'Fluss,' when told to jump into the buggy or sleigh, looks to see if the way is clear; if the robe hangs over the side or any other incumbrance appears, he turns to his master, and makes no jump till everything is clear for him. But, stranger still, if the whip is taken from the socket, with indications that a sharp blow is to be given, he seizes the stock in his mouth and holds on, and this he has done repeatedly, growling or barking at times. That's the fact, by jig!"

The Troy *Times* relates the following as having occurred at Glen's Falls: "A lamp exploded on South-street a few nights since, and at the cry of fire the trained dog of the Cunningham Hose Company seized the bell-rope of the engine-house and rang an alarm, which reached the Police. The fire was extinguished with small damage."

TOO BAD A REPUTATION.

Now it is M. Janvier de la Motte who comes in for a share of "Baron Grimm's" attention. Here is a story of which Marshal Canrobert is the hero, the Count, in vulgar phrase, playing second fiddle. The Marshal was returning to Paris by the "parliamentary tram," (in the proper, not local-English sense of the words.) The Marshal was late and made a rush for the carriages, with the result that he jumped into the one reserved for ladies only. The station-master saw the mistake, but felt reluctant to point it out to so great a man. Still, even the hero of a hundred fights could not be allowed to break through regulations. At this moment M. Janvier de la Motte passed by, and was good-natured enough to take upon himself the task of explaining the situation to the Marshal. "Monsieur le Maréchal," he said, with a smile, "I am charged to inform you that you have introduced yourself, in high contempt of laws and ordinances, into a compartment reserved for ladies only." The Marshal rose, and, after profuse apologies, was about to quit the car, but the ladies present entreated him not to leave them. The Marshal assisted, though faintly. The ladies refused to let him go. The Marshal sat down again, exhausting himself in thanks. "And I, mesdames," quoth the Bonapartist Count, "will you not allow me to seem the Marshal company?" Where there is room for one there is room for two. I am M. Janvier de la Motte." "Oh, no, not you," replied one of the ladies; "you have too bad a reputation."

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF OHIO.

PRESIDENT HAYES' RESIGNATION, AND THE INSTALLATION OF GOV. YOUNG.

Telegrams from Columbus, Ohio, 2d inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* give the following account of the transfer of the Executive office of Ohio from Gov. Hayes to Lieut. Gov. Young:

Soon after 11 A. M. to-day Lieut. Gov. Young appeared in the portrait-room of the Capitol, with his wife and a few friends; others came in till the room was full, when Capt. A. E. Lee, former Private Secretary of Gov. Hayes, stepped forward and handed Mr. Young an envelope, with these appropriate remarks:

LIEUT. GOV. YOUNG: Gov. Hayes directs me to deliver to you this, his resignation of the office of Governor of Ohio.

Gov. Young opened the papers and read as follows:

FEB. 28, 1877.

Hon. Thomas L. Young, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Ohio:

DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed herewith a copy of my resignation of the office of Governor of the State of Ohio. Accept my best wishes for your eminent success in the discharge of the duties of the office which will devolve upon you for the remainder of the term. Very respectfully your obedient servant, R. B. HAYES.

FEB. 28, 1877.

I hereby resign the office of Governor of the State of Ohio, my resignation to take effect on the 2d day of March next. R. B. HAYES.

To the Secretary of State of State of Ohio.

FEB. 28, 1877.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day resigned the office of Governor of the State of Ohio, my resignation to take effect on the 2d day of March next. Permit me to avail myself of the occasion to express through you to the people of Ohio my grateful sense of obligation to them for the honor conferred in calling me to the discharge of the duties of the office. I desire also to express my acknowledgment of the uniform good will and courtesy upon the part of all the members of the Assembly which have attended our official intercourse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HAYES.

Gov. Young then spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before taking the oath of office as Governor, I desire simply to say that I fully appreciate the responsibilities that devolve upon me. I shall not make an address now, but will, in a few days, express myself more fully in my inaugural address to the General Assembly. I will close by saying that I shall earnestly endeavor to administer the duties of the office in a manner that shall bring no discredit on my illustrious predecessor.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice Welch, and those present warmly congratulated the Governor on his accession to the new dignity. Gov. Young left for Washington by the 12:40 train on the Pan Handle Road.

The resignation of Gov. Hayes has been handed to the proper officials of the General Assembly, who will take fitting action when they meet next week.

RACING AND CRUISING YACHTS.

At a meeting of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, held at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, Commodore Center made an address on cruising yachts. He said there was a broad distinction in England between cruising and racing yachts. The latter were very narrow and of great depth, carrying an enormous spread of canvas, and were good for racing only. The cruising yacht was designed for comfort. She had greater beam, was rigged lower, and fitted with small sails. Of the internal arrangement of cruising yachts Mr. Center advocated less room for cabin, with rooms for a few guests, rather than the old-fashioned idea of an open cabin with as many berths as possible. He thought more room should be given up to the crew, that they might be kept healthy and clean. He spoke at some length upon the material of which the yacht should be built. After speaking of the relative merits of wood and iron, and a combination of both, he finally expressed a preference for wood. As to rigging, he thought up to 40 tons the sloop rig might be adopted, although for safety the cutter rig was the best. Up to 200 tons the English schooner rig was the best, but above that tonnage the American schooner rig was preferable. Mr. Center concluded with some remarks on the subject of discipline, saying that if the after end of the yacht was kept right there would be no trouble forward.

HEAVY BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.

Some time between 10 o'clock on Saturday night and 9 o'clock yesterday morning the jewelry store of Casper N. Gunther, No. 779 Fulton-street, was entered by burglars through side doors on Oxford-street opening into a room at the rear of the store, in the front part of which, facing the window of the store on Fulton-street, which had the curtain down, was a safe containing watches, lockets, and other jewelry, of the value of $4,345. The entrance to the room was effected by opening an outside iron-grated door by means of false keys, and forcing in an inner door with a jimmy. The safe was forced by cutting off some of the protecting bolt heads of the door, which was pried open with a jimmy, and all the contents of the safe stolen. About $2,000 worth of silver-ware in showcases in the store was unmolested. The burglars escaped with their booty, and the robbery was not discovered until Mr. Gunther entered the store yesterday morning. Two drills and a brace left by the burglars were found on the premises. A light was burning in the store all night, but the safe could not be seen from Fulton-street on account of its position being at the rear of the counter and the curtain of the window down. Detective-Sergeant Campbell was busily engaged last evening working up the case, and expected to secure the burglars soon.

A NEW LIFE-SAVING ROCKET.

A new life-saving rocket is shortly to be exhibited at Sandy Hook by Capt. F. F. Atkinson, formerly of the Fourth King's Royals, British Army. The invention has entirely superseded the old-fashioned stick rocket along the British coast, and during its trial last December by the Sussex Coast Guard of England, Mr. Hooper, the inventor, sent six rockets carrying ordinary coast lines a distance of 350 yards over a vessel 60 feet in length, while the rockets fell within six feet of each other. The line is made fast to a short wire-proof chain, and cannot coil by reason of its being fastened to a short double swivel, which is connected with the rocket. Among those who have promised to witness Capt. Atkinson's experiments are Mayor Ely and the Controller. Hon. Peter Cooper, Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at this port, Commissioner G. Bette, W. R. Travers, Col. C. H. A. Bartlett, Dr. F. Leroy Satterlee, Judge Daly, Gen. Rodenburgh, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Commodore Nicholson, Gen. Abbott, Col. Thomas Jones, Col. J. Cox, Arthur Leary, J. Nelson Tappan, Commodore J. H. Starin, Gen. W. S. Hancock, Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. Fry, Gen. Franklin Townsend, and many others. The day for the experiment has not yet been fixed.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A DOG.

Neil Campbell, formerly a Police officer of Jersey City, was arrested on Saturday night for cruelty to animals. Patrick Haight and his dog were passing Campbell's place when the dog assaulted a cat sitting in the doorway. Campbell seized a butcher-knife and plunged it into the dog's back. The dog ran squealing down the street with the knife in his back, pursued by Haight. The animal endeavored, by rubbing his body against posts, to get the weapon out, but each effort only plunged it the deeper, and made the cut larger. Haight finally overtook the suffering beast, and drew the knife out. He has since found it necessary to kill the dog. He reported the affair to Capt. Dickson, of the First Precinct Police, and Officer Eaton arrested Campbell, who was bailed in $300 to appear before the Grand Jury to answer a charge of cruelty to animals.

A BURGLAR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Henry Green was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of being one of the burglars who entered the premises of Rosenbaum & Freedman on Feb. 22, and stole goods therefrom to the value of $2,000. Patrick Fay and Charles O'Neil were sentenced to three years in Sing Sing Prison Friday, as two of the thieves concerned in the burglary. Green was arrested by Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, as another of the gang, and he was identified by the wife of the convict Fay, and also by John Early and Elizabeth O'Gorman, of No. 221 Elizabeth-street, as one of two men who took a trunk containing the stolen property to Fay's house.

A DISHONEST WAITER COMMITTED.

William Adams, a colored waiter, employed by Mrs. Murphy, of No. 35 East Ninth-street, was arraigned at the Washington-place Police Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $307, and some valuable papers, the property of Mrs. E. J. Creighton, a lady who boarded in the house. It appears that Adams was only temporarily employed, in the place of another colored man, and that Mrs. Creighton inadvertently left her pocket-book on the breakfast table, and returning a few minutes later could not find it. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was held to answer by Justice Flammer in default of $1,000 bail.

AN INSANE NEW-JERSEY LADY.

The lady who was found on Saturday wandering in Broadway in a state of dementia, and who was taken to Bellevue Hospital, proves to be Mrs. Teresa Goodman, of Elizabeth City, N. J., where she resides with Mrs. J. B. Wheeler, at No. 389 Morris-avenue. She is a very respectable lady, 56 years of age, and is subject to sudden attacks of aberration of the mind. She had fully recovered her senses yesterday, but was still suffering from the effects of the attack, which has left her very weak. As there was no way of reaching her home yesterday she remained at the hospital and will return home to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. Meacham will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute this evening on "The Tragedy in the Lava Beds."

A stated meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the hall, Grand and Elm streets, on Wednesday next at 4 P. M.

Hon. Frank Fuller delivered a lecture before the American Temperance Union, at the Cooper Institute, yesterday, on "Alcohol as a Food Substance."

Francisco Peralto, the Mexican rider, will attempt to ride 600 miles in 50 consecutive hours' the start to be made at the Hippodrome on Monday, March 12.

Mr. Joseph A. Besant, an old member of the Century Club, and a prominent Mason, was buried yesterday from the Masonic Temple with the rites of that order.

Mr. Henry C. Murphy, President of the East River Bridge Company, has instructed his subordinates to grant no more bridge passes until further notice.

The monthly statement of the City debt, as represented in stocks and bonds, shows a balance in the treasury of $894,402 87, and in the sinking fund, $374 684 14.

Charles Nicolini, an Italian, 40 years of age, was found yesterday on the roof of his residence No. 159 East Thirtieth-street, insane, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Henry D. Noyes will deliver a free lecture this evening in Dr. Rogers' church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, on the "Uses and Abuses of the Human Eye."

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Aid Society will give an entertainment at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, April 10, for the benefit of the endowment fund.

The funeral of Col. John A. Godfrey, of the New-York Society of California Pioneers, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 147 West Fifty-third-street.

On the night of the 17th inst. Capt. A. H. Bogardus will shoot a match against time for $1,000 at Gilmore's Garden, to break 1,000 glass balls in 2 hours and 40 minutes.

Prof. E. Warren Clark will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, on "Japan and China Contrasted."

Patrolman William H. Bogardus, of the Ninth Precinct, died suddenly last evening at his residence, No. 159 Charlton-street. The deceased had been for some time detailed at the Clarkson-Street Ferry.

Mr. T. O'Connor Sloane will present a paper before the New-York Academy of Sciences, No. 64 Madison-avenue, this evening, entitled "A New and Accurate Method of Determining Sulphur in Illuminating Gas."

An unknown man, while intoxicated, stumbled against an awning post at No. 181 Grand-street, yesterday, and fell into the street, receiving a severe scalp wound. He was cared for at the Chambers-street Hospital.

The anniversary of the dedication of the Chapin Home, Sixty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, will be celebrated this afternoon and evening from 2 to 10 o'clock. The exercises will consist of addresses by prominent clergymen, and music.

Martin Sergensen, a Norwegian sailor, aged 28, while at sea on Feb. 19, on the ship A. S. Benyan, fell from the yard-arm to the dook and fractured a leg. When the vessel arrived yesterday the injured sailor was brought ashore and taken to the New-York Hospital.

A meeting of the New-York Public Health Association will be held at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street on Thursday evening, March 8, when papers will be read by Charles Barnard on "Provident Dispensaries," and by Lewis Leeds on "The Hygienic Physics of Heat."

John G. Kick, aged 75, of No. 514 East Fourteenth-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his wrist with a razor. He was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. His injuries are not of a dangerous character.

George Carroll, 17 years of age, residing at No. 20 Roosevelt-street, was held to answer in $1,000 bail at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing in the right shoulder, with a pocket-knife, on the 1st inst., George Schmitt, of No. 153 Leonard-street.

Rev. P. F. Dealy, S. J., will read a paper to-morrow evening before the New-York Historical Society, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, on "Cardinal Ximénes in America." A memorial notice of the late Prof. Henry B. Smith will also be presented by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock.

M. Palat, the billiard player, will receive a benefit at Chris. O'Connor's billiard rooms, in Union-square, next Tuesday evening. The Dion brothers, Rudolphe, and Garnier have volunteered to participate in games on that occasion. M. Palat contemplates returning to France at an early date.

Rev. Emory J. Haynes, late Pastor of the Seventh-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, was baptised by Rev. Dr. Armitage, at the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, yesterday morning. Rev. Mr. Haynes preached a sermon giving his reasons for becoming a Baptist at the same church last evening.

A meeting of the New-York Neurological Society will be held this evening at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, when Edward C. Mann, late Medical Superintendent of the New-York State Emigrant Insane Asylum, will read a paper on "The Pathology and Morbid Histology of Chronic Insanity."

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon at No. 208 West Thirteenth-street, between Ada Smith, aged 21, a colored woman, and Manuel White, aged 24, a Cuban, who have been living together for some time, Manuel was cut across the forehead with a table knife by Ada and slightly injured. Manuel was attended by Police Surgeon Fetter and Ada was locked up.

BROOKLYN.

Detectives are searching in Jersey City for Carpenter Beebe, who cut the throat of Annie Parker.

The St. Cecilia Vocal Society will give an entertainment to-morrow evening at the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church.

John Brennan, aged 31, residing at Gold and Concord streets, was arrested

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7949. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

PRESIDENT HAYES TAKES HIS SEAT.

A GRAND POPULAR DEMONSTRATION. AN EVENT PROMISING PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO THE COUNTRY—WASHINGTON AGLOW WITH ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RESULT OF A BITTER CONTEST—FAREWELL TO THE OLD AND WELCOME TO THE NEW ADMINISTRATION—THE WHITE HOUSE CHANGES TENANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The inaugural ceremonies were fortunate and successful beyond the most hopeful anticipations. The weather, which yesterday was warm and balmy with the breath of early Spring, had grown colder this morning, and when the procession began to move there were thick clouds overhead and an occasional fine flake of snow in the air, but, fortunately, there was no wind. The contrast with the 4th of March four years ago, which was the coldest day of the Winter, could not but be remarked by all who recalled the day of President Grant's second inauguration. Then the intense cold and the freezing winds, laden with blinding dust, drove from the streets all but the invincible, and the military escort and companies in the procession suffered intensely. The difference in the weather, no doubt, accounts sufficiently for the fact that many more thousands of people thronged and waited in front of the east portico for a sight of the new President than were gathered there four years ago, when somewhat unusual pains were taken to organize imposing inaugural ceremonies. The procession that passed from the White House to the Capitol, escorting the Presidential party, was not so large as it has been on some previous occasions, but there were nearly as many men in the military organizations as have ever marched down the avenue together, except in the days of the war. As a spectacle or grand pageant the inaugural ceremonies are never remarkable. They are simple and republican enough for the most puritanical taste. This is illustrated by the fact that one of the features of the day, which the largest number of people are anxious not to miss, is the appearance of the Diplomatic Corps in their gaudy uniforms and jeweled decorations. Not one piece of gold lace, not a badge, or decoration of any kind, distinguished any civil officer. Such insignia being reserved for the military uniforms, some of which, notably that of Gen. Sherman himself, were richly and elegantly ornamented. And yet in spite of its simplicity, in spite of want of drill and discipline which it is impossible to secure when voluntary organizations are brought together under one direction for the first time, the procession itself was a most interesting spectacle.

The morning had but little advanced when crowds of people lined the avenue, seizing upon the most eligible places from which to witness it. The avenue in front of the Presidential mansion was a point where a vast crowd gathered, and almost completely blocked the way. Of course the colored people insisted on their rights, and they composed fully half the throng. Everybody pressed toward the gates of the White House grounds. Everybody stood on tiptoe, straining their necks to look over the heads of the people in front. They could only see, in the distance, the heads of a small band of mounted Police. Soon there came a cry of "Back! back!" and the throng began to press in every direction, being charged by the Police, who rode down with mock fury, which quickly opened a wide passage down the street, without anybody being hurt. The lines on both sides of the street were thus scarcely formed when the sound of music was heard approaching, and the procession quickly came in sight and began to pass, then near at hand, the one event which the thousands had awaited. The crowds around the gates were again pressed back, the gates opened, and the carriage, drawn by four horses, and containing the President and the ex-President, entered the procession. Everybody pressed forward, crowded, jammed, and scuffled, for the cheering of those who were near enough to recognize the President gave notice to thousands that could not well see even that there was a carriage in the procession, that the President was coming. The progress of the procession was, of course, slow, and as the President passed from point to point the cheering passed along with him. The occasion was well worthy the acclamations of the multitude. In the carriage was one man, who, though educated for the Army, had left it for a private station. Sixteen years ago today that man was obscure and unknown to all save the circle of his personal acquaintances. He modestly enlisted in the Army of the Union when the country was in danger. It was not long till he was heard of at Donelson and McHenry. Then one morning it was flashed over the land that victory had been wrested from a terrible defeat at Shiloh by the obstinate, unconquerable courage of Grant. Then began a career that has scarcely a parallel in history, and today that man, still comparatively young, retires from the first office of the nation, having, by his courage and great abilities, engraved his name as indelibly in the history of the world as the names of Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, and Washington.

I think the crowd remembered something of this wonderful accomplishment and cheered the departing as well as the incoming President. But all eyes were turned most earnestly to seek the face of the new President. Not less remarkable was he than his companion. Like President Grant, President Hayes fought through the civil war, winning distinction, though less fortunate in opportunities to gain renown. He was educated for the law, and not the Army. He went into the war from a sense of duty rather than to satisfy a love of strife or ambition for promotion. From the Army he, too, was called to civil office by his countrymen. While President Grant began the duties of the highest office without political experience, Hayes has been regularly promoted, and enters the Presidency with a far wider experience in those affairs more akin to the great duties now upon him than had been enjoyed by Gen. Grant. He is, moreover, the central figure of a contest in politics, unique and unparalleled in American history. This attracts attention to his every movement and every word spoken. He is to enter upon a vast work, and promises to attempt the solution of great difficulties in a new way. Success in his noble and patriotic ambition will establish his fame as one of the very greatest of Presidents and benefactors of the nation. This is known to all men who mingled in the great ovation. The cheers seemed, and no doubt were, genuine expressions of approval, hope, and support. In the crowd there was no partisan demonstration. While two great Judges, Clifford and Field, refused to be present with the Supreme Court at the inaugural ceremonies, displaying the partisan feeling that has characterized their actions on the Electoral Commission, the people have banished partisanship in welcoming the new Executive, and shame, by their acquiescence in the lawful verdict, the highest administrators of the law. The whole march over the mile and a half between the White House and the Capitol, and in return, was one grand ovation, and it is believed that the throng of people that filled the plaza before the Capitol was the largest that ever witnessed the administration of the oath of office to any President.

FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CAPITOL.

THE GRAND PROCESSION FORMED—ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING TO PRESIDENT HAYES AND GEN. GRANT—THE ORDER OF MARCH BY DIVISIONS—SPLENDID DISPLAY ALONG THE LINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Early this morning the streets of the nation's capital were thronged by representatives of all parts of the country, who came to take part in the ceremonies which were to accompany the induction into office of Rutherford B. Hayes, the new chief magistrate. To welcome these strangers, and to do honor to the occasion, public men and private citizens had vied with each other in decorating the streets and buildings. Pennsylvania avenue, the principal thoroughfare, was one mass of bunting through all its length. It was literally covered with flags; festoons hung across the street from house to house; garlands decorated every building; appropriate mottoes appeared upon all sides, and everywhere it was evident that the people rejoiced at the end of the contest which at one time promised to be so serious. As early as 8 o'clock preparations began to be made for the grand procession of the day. Marshals and their aides galloped through the streets in every direction; uniformed men hurried to places of rendezvous; bands of music were heard in many directions, and were fittingly responded to by loud shouts and cheers from the people who thronged the streets; most of the stores and business places were crowded to suffocation by visitors desiring to see the parade; every available window from which a view of the avenue was obtainable, every balcony, all the porticos, and even the trees, lamp-posts, and every possible resting place were occupied by sight-seers. At the White House, from which the column was to move, an immense crowd of people assembled early in the day, but there was no noise, confusion, or disorder, the arrangements having been made with great care and carried out with commendable energy. There were many persons who desired to enter the Presidential mansion to pay their respects to the outgoing Chief Magistrate and his family, but the attendants informed them that it would be impossible for them to do so to-day. A number of floral offerings were sent to General and Mrs. Grant, however, and many letters bearing words of sympathy and farewell from friends who have learned to know and respect them during the past eight years.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, while the crowd was wondering when the procession would begin to move, a plain, unpretentious close carriage drove quietly up to the main entrance of the White House and four gentlemen stepped from it. The party consisted of President Rutherford B. Hayes, Hon. James A. Garfield, and Commissioners Dennison and Phelps, of the District of Columbia. The new President entered so quietly that but few persons in the crowd were aware of his arrival, and most of those assembled were still waiting for his appearance long after he had passed into the White House. Following Mr. Hayes, and some five minutes after his arrival, came the Vice President, William A. Wheeler, accompanied by Senator McCrary. The whole party united in a private parlor, set apart for the purpose, and when all the preparations for their departure had been made, ex-President Grant's magnificent four-in-hand, harnessed to an open barouche was driven up to the portico and soon afterward was entered by ex-President Grant, President Hayes, and Senator Morrill, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Arrangements. Gen. Grant appeared with a more complacent and well-satisfied expression upon his countenance than he has worn for many months, while Mr. Hayes, as usual, bore a look of quiet good nature, tinged with much apparent firmness and energy. It was evident that he felt the responsibility of his position; but it was also evident that he entered upon his office assuming that responsibility without fear and with the determination to do his full duty to those who have called upon him to preside over them. When the party was seated the carriage drove out of the White House grounds and took the place assigned to it in the procession. Following it came carriages containing the Vice President, Secretary of the Treasury Morrill, and Senator McCreery, the heads of departments, and other distinguished persons. As the party drove out of the gate the crowd recognized the new chief magistrate, who was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. His carriage was surrounded by rejoicing multitudes, and it was only with great difficulty and after some delay that the Police could open a way for its passage. The Presidential party was placed immediately behind the Washington Light Guards and between a battery of light artillery, and in this order drove down the avenue toward the Capitol. As they proceeded Mr. Hayes and Gen. Grant were received with the utmost enthusiasm. People crowded upon the carriage at different points to such an extent as to interfere with its progress. Hats were thrown in the air. Some of the colored people particularly were almost wild with delight, and the general popular enthusiasm was intense.

The Presidential procession was a grand success, and reflects great credit upon those who organized and managed it. The time for preparation was so short that it was impossible for many organizations desiring to do so to be present; still the parade was a large one, and what it lacked in numbers was amply made up by the fine appearance of the military and civic bodies taking part in it. Brevet Major Gen. W. D. Whipple, of the United States Army, was the Chief Marshal, and, bringing to his aid the experience and energy of a veteran Army officer, handled the men in his command with great ease, and with much less confusion than is usual upon such occasions. The lines were formed, and the procession started promptly at 10:45. A battalion of Metropolitan Police, numbering 40, headed the column; then came Gen. Whipple wearing the uniform of a United States officer; following was the staff of the Grand Marshal, the officers wearing uniforms of their ranks, the civilians attired in plain black suits and white silk sashes.

The first division was headed by Gen. W. H. French, accompanied by his staff, all of whom appeared in full dress uniform. This division was composed of a battery of United States light artillery, consisting of four companies, which arrived here from Fort McHenry a few days ago. The flag borne by the battery was the same as that carried by it through many a hard fought contest on the Potomac; it was tattered, torn, and faded, but was greeted with more applause than many of the bright new standards carried by other organizations. Following the battery came portions of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of the United States Heavy Artillery, the men being dismounted and parading as infantry.

The Second Division was commanded by Lieut. Col. Haywood, of the Marine Corps, stationed at Washington, and consisting principally of men attached to that branch of the regular service. They marched exceedingly well, and were greeted all along the line with warm demonstrations of approval. The full Marine Band of 50 pieces was at their head, appearing in a handsome new uniform of red, coal black braid facing across the breast, with white aiguelettes. While under way they played repeatedly a new grand march composed and dedicated to President Hayes by their leader.

The Third Division was made up principally of visiting organizations, the well known Washington Light Infantry leading, the State Fencibles, of Pennsylvania, following, and after them the Weccacoe Legion, of Philadelphia. This corps is composed of members of the old fire company of the same name, which was organized in 1865, many of its members at that time being discharged veterans of the United States service. It is said to be among the best drilled organizations in the country. The Washington Light Guards, of East Washington, was the next organization in line. Following, as has been stated above, came the Presidential party, with Cols. Amos Webster and Fred Grant as aides. After them came carriages containing the Vice President, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Secretary Chandler, Major Dawes, and others. Then came the Washington Artillery and a number of colored military organizations that gave evidence of careful drill and discipline.

The Fourth Division was made up of numerous civic organizations, the National Veteran Union, Grand Army of the Republic, Maryland Republican Association, the Ohio delegation, and the Young Men's Republican Club of the District of Columbia being conspicuous. The well-known Hartranft Club, of Philadelphia, was also in the division, represented by 225 of its picked men, ex-Sheriff William N. Leeds being at the head. Marching beside him was Gov. Hartranft himself. He accompanied his club the whole distance from the White House to the Capitol, and by this action made for himself many new friends. All along the line of march he was greeted with loud shouts of approval.

The Fifth Division was composed of visiting organizations and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia. New-York was represented in the line by 200 men. The Iowa delegation turned out 100 strong. Kansas was well represented, as were several other States.

This completed the procession. When it arrived at the Capitol it filed around to the north side, the divisions being drawn up in front of the platform.

The new President and Gen. Grant were then escorted to the President's room in the Capitol, a salute of 100 guns being fired as they entered.

A LOOK INTO THE SENATE CHAMBER.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER FORMALLY INSTALLED IN HIS OFFICE—THE PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT—NEW SENATORS PRESENTING THEMSELVES—THE QUESTIONED ONES TO BE DISCUSSED TODAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It was arranged that admission should not be had to the Capitol until 11 o'clock. Long before that hour crowds surrounded the building on all sides, many of them having put in an early appearance so as to secure good positions to witness the procession and the inauguration ceremonies, and others in the hope that they would be able to obtain early admission to the galleries of the Senate. In a half hour after the doors were opened the galleries were filled, and before 12 o'clock every available space that commanded a view of the chamber was filled. The diplomatic gallery was occupied by the wives and families of the foreign Ministers, among whom were Lady Thornton, wife of Sir Edward, and two daughters; Mme. Mantilla, wife of the Spanish Minister; Mme. Freyre, wife of the Peruvian Minister; Countess Hoyos, wife of the Austrian Minister; Mme. Shishkin, wife of the Russian Minister; Countess Lewenhaupt, wife of the Swedish Minister, and Miss Fish, daughter of Secretary Fish. Mrs. Fish was absent in New-York, on account of the death of the Secretary's sister. In the gallery to the right of the diplomatic gallery seats were reserved for the family of President Hayes and the friends who accompanied them from Ohio. Mrs. Hayes, with her son and daughter, and Mrs. John Sherman, occupied a front seat and manifested great interest in the preparations. Scattered through this gallery were a number of Army officers, in full uniform. On the floor of the Senate, the seats to the left of the Vice President were set apart for Senators, many of whom were early in attendance. Several bouquets were placed on the desks of Senators by their respective admirers. The two front rows of seats on the right were reserved for the Diplomatic Corps, while the remaining seats and the space in the rear of the seats were set apart for members of the House. Chairs were placed in the immediate rear of the outer circle of seats on the left for the General of the Army and his staff, who were early in attendance, accompanied by Major Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Terry. All these officers wore full dress uniform. In front of the seats set apart for the Diplomatic Corps chairs were placed for the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, while on the opposite side a similar row of chairs was placed for the members of the Cabinet. Immediately in front of the Clerk's desk, and facing the Senators and the galleries, were placed elegantly upholstered chairs for the use of the President, the ex-President, and Senate Committee of Arrangements.

Before 12 o'clock every part of the chamber not reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished guests was occupied, and the scene from the north gallery was one of much brilliancy. A great many distinguished persons were on the floor, but it was a subject of general remark that very few Democratic members of the House were present. Speaker Randall and other prominent leaders were conspicuous by their absence. Before the Senate was called to order, Messrs. Lamar and Morgan, the former Senator-elect from Mississippi, and the latter Senator-elect from Alabama, occupied chairs set apart for Cabinet Ministers, engaged in earnest conversation. Senators-elect Beck, of Kentucky, and Hill, of Georgia, sat together in the body of the hall, while scattered through the Chamber were Kellogg, of Louisiana; Butler, of South Carolina; Coke, of Texas, and others claiming seats from their respective States. Among the New-Yorkers on the floor were Hon. William M. Evarts, ex-Gov. Morgan, Collector Arthur, Stewart L. Woodford, Senator Vedder, Thomas Murphy, and Assemblymen Fish and Stephenson. Gov. Young, President Hayes' successor in the executive office of Ohio, accompanied by a large delegation from that State, consisting of members of the Ohio Legislature and others, also were provided with places on the floor. Gov. Hartranft and Benjamin Harris Brewster, late Attorney General of Pennsylvania, occupied seats on either side of Senator Cameron.

A few minutes before 12 the main doors of the Senate Chamber were opened, and the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Sir Edward Thornton, entered and were conducted by the Sergeant at Arms to the seats assigned them. The Diplomats were attended by their secretaries and attachés. They were all dressed in court costume, and wore the jewels and other insignia of their rank. When the Diplomats had been seated, Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices Swayne, Miller, Davis, Strong, Bradley, and Hunt entered, and were conducted to seats. All these, except Associate Justice Davis, wore the black gowns of their office. At precisely 12 o'clock President Hayes, leaning on the arm of ex-President Grant, attended by Senator Morrill, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and followed by all the members of the Cabinet, entered the Senate Chamber. They were met by Sergeant at Arms French, and as they were conducted to the seats set apart for them the entire assembly arose, the galleries breaking out in applause when the new chief magistrate was recognized. The Presidential party was followed by Col. Grant and another officer of the Army, in full uniform, who halted when half way down the aisle, while the President and ex-President passed directly down the aisle and assumed the seats provided for them.

When all were again seated, Secretary Gorham called the Senate to order, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain. The proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extra session was then read, after which Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution directing Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, to administer the oath of office to Mr. Ferry as a Senator from Michigan, and declaring him the President pro tem. of the Senate. After making suitable acknowlegement, Senator Ferry assumed the chair of the Vice-President, and directed the Secretary to call the names of the newly elected Senators, who were directed to present themselves and take the oath of office. Messrs. Beck, Blaine, and Hoar, were the first called. After these came Justice Davis of Illinois. Davis of West Virginia, and Kirkwood of Iowa. When his name was called Justice Davis left his seat among his late associates of the Supreme Court, and, when qualified as a Senator, seated himself on the opposite side of the chamber, among the Senators. Grover of Oregon was called, but did not respond. Messrs. Coke of Texas Garland, of Arkansas; Harris, of Tennessee; Hill, of Georgia; Johnson, of Virginia, and Ransom, of North Carolina, in one group took the modified oath. Ben Hill appeared particularly happy after he had been qualified as a United States Senator, and, as he was passing back to his seat was warmly congratulated by Col. Grant. When the name of Kellogg, of Louisiana, was called, that gentleman stepped forward to the desk, and, for a moment, as Mr. Kellogg stood out in full view of the assembly, there was a momentary pause, those in the galleries leaning forward in expectation of something unusual occurring. They had not long to wait. Mr. Bogy, who sat in the outer row of seats, arose and objected to the administration of the oath to Kellogg. Then Mr. Anthony presented a resolution providing that in all cases where objection is made to administering the oath to a new Senator, the credentials should lie on the table until to-morrow. A brief discussion followed. Mr. Spencer objected to the administration of the oath to Lamar, of Mississippi, and Morgan, of Alabama, when an agreement was made that all contested and objected cases should lie over until to-morrow, and be then taken up in their order.

The new Senators being all disposed of, the Vice-President-elect was notified that the Senate was organized, and prepared to administer to him the oath of office. In a few minutes the Vice-President entered by the south door, leaning on the arm of Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, and, as he was conducted to the desk, was applauded by the galleries. After taking the oath of office, the Vice-President made a very appropriate speech, speaking in clear and distinct tones that were heard by every one in the Chamber. Upon concluding his address, he was again applauded. Assuming his new duties in a cool, self-possessed, and dignified manner, which showed him to be familiar with them, the Vice-President directed the Sergeant at Arms to announce the programme of ceremonies for the inauguration of the President of the United States. The inauguration procession was then formed according to the programme previously announced, and proceeded by way of the rotunda to the platform erected on the east front of the main building. Previous to this Mrs. Hayes and her friends were conducted from the gallery and given seats on the platform, where the inauguration ceremonies could be plainly observed and distinctly heard.

THE CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION.

A VAST CROWD OF JOYFUL CITIZENS PRESENT—THEY LISTEN WITH DELIGHT TO THE FRANK AND DIGNIFIED ADDRESS OF THE NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE—A NOTABLE CULMINATION OF AN UNPARALLELED POLITICAL CONTEST—PRESIDENT HAYES TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The crowd which assembled in front of the east portico of the Capitol to-day to listen to the inauguration address of President Hayes, was in many respects the most remarkable gathering ever seen in the country. It was remarkable for its great size, fully 30,000 people being present; for the order which it preserved, and for the many diverse elements of which it was made up. It was particularly noticeable, however, for the enthusiastic satisfaction with which the men and women composing it indorsed the election of the new chief magistrate, and rejoiced at his induction into office. For weeks past the country has been warned by certain unscrupulous partisan journals that Mr. Hayes would never be allowed to peaceably take the oath of office, that he was not the choice of the people, and that good men of all parties would certainly unite to keep him out of the White House. One or two of the most violent demagogues have gone so far as to talk about rebellion, and one idiot has been mad enough to threaten assassination. Of course, Mr. Hayes paid no attention to these wild ravings, but there is no doubt that some of his more timid friends were at one time disposed to fear that there might be some attempt to interfere with the peaceful carrying out of the inaugural ceremonies. It was, perhaps, only natural that they should be anxious, for, until the very last moment, such men as David Dudley Field, Springer, of Illinois, O'Brien, of Maryland, and Lane, of Oregon, continued to threaten that they would never submit to what they were pleased to call the rule of a usurper. The timid men referred to are now the happiest people in Washington, and they have every reason to be so, for, as has already been intimated, a more peaceable, orderly, and well satisfied crowd never attended any public ceremony in this country.

Long before the hour fixed for the arrival of the Presidential party, the multitude began to assemble. Men, women, and children of all ages, colors, and conditions of life, went to make up the throng. They took possession of the broad flights of steps leading to the wings of the Capitol. They swarmed upon the porticos, filled the open space before the inauguration stand, and then, as the day advanced overflowed in all directions, until far as the eye could reach, there appeared one densely-packed mass of rejoicing, shouting, cheering human beings. The east front of the Capitol was extensively and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Flags waved in every direction, bunting hung from every corner, twined about every pillar, and the substantial grand stand was covered in all directions with gaily-colored streamers, flags, and mottos, which fittingly testified to the gladness of a nation at the just, lawful, and peaceable end of a bitter and protracted political contest.

With commendable punctuality the head of the procession, escorting the outgoing and incoming chief magistrates, approached the Capitol at the appointed time. Their coming was heralded long before this by hearty shouts of welcome and applause which grew every moment more and more distinct as the party approached, until as they entered the Capitol, such a cry of rejoicing as is seldom heard was uttered, and long continued by the multitude. When the proceedings in the Senate Chamber were concluded as described in another column, the doors leading to the platform were thrown open, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen who accompanied Mrs. Hayes came out upon the stand. Modestly, but with no air of shrinking or timidity, the charming wife of the new chief magistrate took the seat assigned to her, and for a few moments received the congratulations showered upon her with a cordiality and freedom from affectation which won all hearts. Shortly after, the Judges of the Supreme Court appeared in their black robes of office, and following them came the diplomatic corps, in bright uniforms, and glittering decorations. They were accompanied by a large party of ladies, Madam Mantilla, the wife of the Spanish Minister, being conspicuous for her beauty and affability. After the Foreign Ministers, the Supreme Court Judges, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and other distinguished persons had taken seats, the President-elect and Gen. Grant appeared, arm in arm, and preceded by the Clerk of the Supreme Court bearing the Bible upon which the oath of office was to be taken. As the new chief magistrate walked down to the front of the platform, and took his place, he was for the first time recognized by the crowd, and for several minutes he was cheered with a heartiness which left no doubt as to the popular satisfaction which was felt at his appearance. When silence had been restored he at once commenced the delivery of his inaugural address, which was listened to with marked attention, and at many points loudly applauded.

PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURAL.

The following is the full text of President Hayes' address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE REITERATED.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged, as I now am, with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out, in the practical administration of the Government, so far as depends under the Constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the nation. The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles, and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

WELFARE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain; the immeasurable benefits which will surely follow sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution, have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government, which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the laws—the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear.

EFFICIENT LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country and the advance of 4,000,000 of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the General Government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just, and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence, to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my Administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In the important work of restoration of the South it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State Governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally—and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service—a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage, in the several departments of our Government, but a change in the system of appointment itself—a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete—a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both the great political parties of the country in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave a prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

A PRESIDENTIAL TERM OF SIX YEARS.

The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office and forbidding a re-election.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times, and promptly, convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my Administration arise between the United States and any foreign Government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

THE DECISION OF THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary, save in closeness, and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the Electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them men of long-established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and, with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations, enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment, that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a Government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law.

Looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessing not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace, and union, a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

THE EFFECT ON THE AUDIENCE.

At this stage of the proceedings the scene was an exceedingly impressive one. The great crowd of men and women, one black mass of humanity, relieved here and there by the bright uniforms and waving banners of the military, the throng of gayly dressed ladies on the platform, the sombre-robed Justices, the grave Senators, the diplomats, the Generals, and distinguished men from all parts of the Union, combined to make a picture not easily to be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it. In the midst of this crowd of great people, the observed of all observers, stood Rutherford B. Hayes, the man who has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to govern the United States. As he stood thus, his head bare and his plain honest face "beaming with high resolve," he was a man that any country might be proud of. His speech was delivered with great force and clearness. Every tone, every look, every gesture of the man was watched with almost painful interest by the thousands of men and women present—the people who for the next four years he must preside over. It was evident that they were anxious to know what manner of man he was, and though they expected much from him, they were not disappointed; for no one who saw Rutherford B. Hayes to-day, as he stood on the east porch of the Capitol, could doubt that he was in the truest sense "an American," a firm, steadfast, honest man, a man who knows the right and has courage, ability, and energy to execute it. Beside him stood some of the men who will be his principal advisers—William M. Evarts, calm, dignified, collected, and observing as ever; Carl Schurz, keen-witted and watchful; John Sherman, pale and thoughtful, and his brother, the hero of the march to the sea, blithe and rosy as a school-

boy, and ready again to do battle for his country. Under such leadership, who can doubt that the nation will enter upon a new era of prosperity and fraternal good will.

When the address was finished, the oath of office was administered to the new President, and then he re-entered his carriage and amid the pealing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the shouts of the people, he returned to the White House.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN HIS NEW HOME.

GEN. AND MRS. GRANT WELCOME THE NEW FAMILY WITH A SUITABLE LUNCH, AND THEN GO TO THE RESIDENCE OF SECRETARY FISH—A WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION TO OHIO CITIZENS—EXTEMPORIZED ENTERTAINMENT IN THE EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Hayes, on his return from the inauguration ceremonies, was receivee at the door of the White House by Secretaries Robeson and Cameron, and escorted to the Blue Room, where the new President was introduced to the few persons in waiting by Gen. Grant. In a few minutes, Mrs. Hayes and her little daughter Fannie arrived in a carriage, accompanied by Senator Sherman, and were received by Mrs. Gen. Grant and Mrs. Robeson. Mrs. Grant had prepared an elegant lunch for the new occupants of the Presidential mansion, and, after a few moments spent in conversation, the party proceeded to the dining-room, Gen. Grant escorting Mrs. Hayes, and President Hayes taking the arm of Mrs. Grant. The lunching party consisted of President and Mrs. Hayes, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., Secretary and Mrs. Robeson, Secretaries Chandler and Cameron, Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Messrs. Ketchum, Dennison, and Phelps, Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and Col. and Mrs. Casey. After lunch, Gen. Grant and his wife took leave of President Hayes and family, and, entering his carriage, drove to the residence of Secretary Fish, leaving the new President in occupation of the White House, which had been renovated and put in complete order for his reception.

For an hour or two the President was left comparatively at leisure and had an opportunity to read his inaugural in print. The President had agreed last evening to receive the Ohio delegation at the White House this afternoon, and about 5 o'clock was not a little astonished to see a procession, numbering from 1,000 to 2,000 men file into the gateway and march up in line to the door of the Presidential mansion. No one supposed there were half that number of Buckeyes in town, and it is not likely there were, but it afforded an excellent opportunity to see and shake hands with the new President, and plenty of citizens of other States availed themselves of it by sailing under false colors. Gov. Young, with Speaker Grosvernor and the members of the Ohio Legislature no where, headed by the delegation, and were followed by the Columbus Glee Club. After them came the large and promiscuous crowd claiming to be citizens of Ohio, but probably representing half the States in the Union. The President and Mrs. Hayes received them in the Blue Room and shook hands with all who came, Col. Corbin, United States Army, acting as Master of Ceremonies, and introducing the visitors. The reception lasted nearly two hours, and would have lasted till midnight had the President continued the handshaking with his professed constituents from Ohio, who continued to increase in numbers until it became necessary to close the doors.

During the evening the President held interviews with several Senators and prominent men connected with the Government, and at 1 o'clock, accompanied by Gen. Sherman, he attended a reception given by the Columbus Cadets at Willard Hall. This was the closing entertainment of the day, and proved to be an agreeable substitute for the usual inauguration ball. It was an extemporized affair, no previous publicity having been given to it, and was accordingly free from the crush and jam that has heretofore formed the distinguishing feature of inauguration balls. The President remained in the hall an hour or more, and was introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The band which accompanied the cadets to Washington furnished music for the occasion, and the dancing was kept up for some time after the President left the hall.

NIGHT SCENES AT THE CAPITAL.

PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE AS LIGHT AS DAY—GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION—SPEECHES BY LEADING MEN AT VARIOUS HOTELS IN RESPONSE TO SERENADES—WARM EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION FOR THE PRESIDENT BY THE CROWDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—To-night Washington can only be compared to the City of Brotherly Love on a Centennial Fourth of July. The streets are so thronged with people that progress through them is exceedingly difficult. All the public buildings and many private houses are brilliantly illuminated. Bands are playing, rockets flying, and cannon firing. Pennsylvania-avenue, from end to end, is one sea of light; across the street, in many places, arches of Chinese lanterns are hung, and these, together with the illuminated windows and a hundred or more calcium lights that have been placed at intervals along the thoroughfares, make it as light as a Summer morning.

The ceremonies of the day were fittingly closed by a torchlight procession, the like of which has seldom been witnessed here. The demonstration was to some extent a political one, and in this respect, of course, it differed from the non-partisan parade of to-day. It was arranged by the Central Republican Committee of the District, and was very largely participated in by colored men. The line of march was taken up at the City Hall, and from there the column moved through the brilliantly-lighted Pennsylvania avenue to the President's mansion. This was passed in review order, and then the procession proceeded to a number of the principal hotels where prominent Senators and others were serenaded. Coming as it did principally from the colored people of the District, the parade was all the more worthy of notice. It was well arranged and carried out, and considering the short time in which the preparations for it were made, it reflects great credit upon those who originated it.

During the night, and particularly during the passing of the procession, there were many incidents and occurrences which plainly indicate the feeling of the people toward President Hayes, and it can be stated without any exaggeration that this feeling, so indicated, is of the warmest possible character. To illustrate this, one incident may be related. As the torchlight procession was passing the Treasury Department, a drunken Democrat, in response to a cry of three cheers for President Hayes, shouted, "—— President Hayes! Hurrah for Tilden!" The words had hardly left his lips when he was most quietly knocked down by a gentleman who explained to the crowd that he was a Democrat himself, and for that reason thought he had a right to punish the fools of his own party. The crowd laughed at this original proposition, and the profane supporter of the ex-Governor of New-York picked himself up and very properly wandered into obscurity. At a number of the hotels passed by the procession, short congratulatory speeches were made by distinguished gentlemen. They were all filled with expressions of the greatest confidence in the ability of the incoming Administration to so manage the affairs of the Government as to bring back to prosperity, confidence, and harmony all sections of the country. These sentiments were warmly applauded, and may be taken as a good indication of how the President is regarded in the city which for the next four years is to be his home.

TONE OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE IMPRESSION MADE BY IT ON DIFFERENT CLASSES OF POLITICIANS—HOW THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS ARE DISPOSED TO REGARD IT—ITS TREATMENT OF THE PROMINENT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The inaugural address of President Hayes was printed in an extra edition of the Washington papers, which sold on the street very soon after the address was delivered in front of the Capitol. It was eagerly read by thousands of people who were not able to get within hearing of the President's voice. It has, of course, been a chief topic of conversation during the afternoon. It is hardly necessary to particularize as to the expression of views concerning it. Approval and commendation are as nearly universal as could have been hoped for. Very little criticism has been heard which can be considered hostile to the spirit and general motive of the address. It should not be omitted, however, to note that there is a class of Republicans who have very little to say, and another smaller class who are outspoken in disapprobation. This class is typified by Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, who is fully aware that the new Southern policy is death to him politically. He admits that the support of the Administration by the followers of Hampton, which many hope will be secured by the new policy, would make the State Republican and secure peace; but says those who are now Republicans would be driven out of politics. This is the tone of criticism heard from most Southern Republicans. There is another class of very excellent and prudent Republicans who feel with a distinguished Senator, who said confidentially to-night that he was a little afraid. He said the time had come for a change of policy in dealing with the South, and the question was what is wise. There is a disposition with this class to withhold endorsement of the views of President Hayes, with a desire manifested to wait for further developments before forming a judgment, but they acknowledge that they have no different new policy to recommend. The reference to the material development of the South, and the statement that it now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy, mean undoubtedly more than is expressed. The people of the South have been clamoring for internal improvements, and, in union with a dissatisfied section of the West, have attempted to force upon the General Government undertakings of vast magnitude, in most instances designed by the promoters of them to be used in enriching the persons managing the enterprises. Many shrewd men have noted the sudden riches of the constructors of the Pacific Railroads, and they have imagined they could secure like opportunities by disbursing Government money for a tunnel through the Alleghany Mountains and a railroad to the Pacific over the Staked Plains of Texas and the burning deserts of New-Mexico. The plundering schemes that have been arranged are excluded by a reservation to limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy. But there are many national improvements in the South which are needed for the development of the material prosperity of that section that President Hayes no doubt means to encourage, and he intends at the same time that money appropriated for such objects shall be honestly expended, instead of finding its way into the pocket of contractors and politicians, while the works designed are left incomplete or badly constructed. He would probably not approve the expenditure of money to make the trout streams of West Virginia more accessible to the exploring fisherman, but the navigation of the Mississippi and the improvement of the Southern harbors, where necessary, would probably be recommended.

The Southern situation, which first claims the President's attention, occupies about one-half of the Inaugural. The remarks on civil service reform are brief but strong. The allusions to the political contest which has but just ended are regarded as appropriate and well timed. The manly and robust spirit that pervades all the utterances is warmly applauded. Even that class of politicians who always regard every public utterance as insincere and designed to suit some special political purpose, speak of the inaugural as a remarkably shrewd and well timed address, which, as they say, makes for the President an auspicious beginning of his administration.

The President's views on the necessity of Civil Service reform are entirely sincere, though there are numerous politicians who, up to the present time, have regarded the object of that part of his letter of acceptance relating to the subject as nothing more than a bid for the votes of the so-called Liberal Republicans. President Hayes has often reiterated in private his purposes in respect to appointments, and his inaugural utterances will be closely followed in the entire administration. There will be no sweeping change of officeholders, either in the departments at Washington, or elsewhere. Vacancies occurring in the ordinary manner will be filled by the best persons that can be found to fill the places, and when the new administration is fully organized, officers who are discovered to be incapable or unworthy will be promptly removed, no matter what their political influence. But the determination of removals necessary to be made for cause will naturally be a work of time, and will not lead to speedy removals. Office-seekers may save themselves some considerable trouble if they recognize these facts and omit the vain labor of presenting formidable applications and recommendations of influential leaders. The effort of any man to secure the removal of another, without cause, in order to get himself appointed, is likely in every case to prevent absolutely the object of the attempt.

The President's views upon the currency are such as he has frequently stated since the beginning of the soft-money canvass, in opposition to which he was elected Governor of Ohio. He will do everything in his power to hasten the resumption of specie payment, though it is indeed little that the President can do beyond giving that party his hearty approval and support. In this matter there is a labor to be performed by Congress, even if the natural course of business should bring about substantially the result before the meeting of the next session.

SENTIMENT AMONG DEMOCRATS.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS GENERALLY PLEASED WITH THE EXPRESSIONS OF PRESIDENT HAYES' ADDRESS—THE FAR-FAMED FILIBUSTERS SOUR AND DISAPPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The ruffled temper of the irreconcilable portion of the Democracy in Congress was far from being sufficiently quieted to enable them to take interest in the inaugural proceedings to-day. Their disgust at their failure to get control of the Government was not even alleviated by the conservative tone of the Message. Many of them when asked what they thought of it said they preferred to wait until to-morrow before expressing an opinion. Those who did venture an expression in regard to it were unable to pick a flaw in it, and merely asserted that it was glittering generalities. These expressions, however, came exclusively from those Democrats from the North-west who undertook to defeat the declaration of the result of the Electoral Tribunal. Even the few Southerners who took a part with the filibusters are inclined to be very much satisfied with the address, and the great mass of Southern members are delighted with it. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, who was one of the prominent filibusters, says that it sounds like some of Carl Schurz's expressions, and that if it is carried out it will certainly be for the good of the country. Erastus Wells says it is mighty good. Candler, of Georgia, says that it is first-rate, and that with one or two conservative men to hold him level all will be well. Clark, of Missouri, is eminently satisfied; he thinks that the policy indicated will be for the good of the country, but that it will break up the Republican Party. The Louisiana members are all very much pleased, and think that it will result in the restoration of peace and harmony in Louisiana. Some few Southern members are inclined to be dissatisfied that there was not more definite expressions as to the policy to be pursued toward the South, but the universal expression of opinion among them is one of congratulation that it goes so far toward indicating that there will be a change, as they term it, in the policy of the Government toward that section.

There was a very evident lack of Democratic interest in the proceedings of the day, and between nourishing their disgust and preparing for home there were only a few Democratic Congressmen who mingled in the ceremonies. A large number of them left for home to-night, and the others will probably leave to-morrow. They don't seem to take any interest in the new session of Congress which is expected to be called, and which was made necessary by their factious opposition to the proper disposition of the Army Appropriation bill during the closing hours of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The absence of Judges Clifford and Field from the inauguration to-day is much commented upon. Judge Davis, at the close of the inaugural address, audibly criticised it as an able, excellent State paper. Ben Hill listened to it with intense interest, and with evident satisfaction.

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

MEETING OF EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICERS—GEN. KEY SPOKEN OF IN THE HIGHEST TERMS—LEADING DEMOCRATS AND THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The announcement to-day that Mr. Hayes would take into his Cabinet two ex-Confederates as representatives of the South, and that Gen. Joseph Johnston and Gen. Key would be the men selected, has created a buzz of excitement among the Democrats here. An informal caucus of men who served as officers under Gen. Johnston was held this afternoon, at which was considered the propriety of advising with him on the subject. A proposition to call upon him to decline any tender of the kind that might come from Mr. Hayes was almost unanimously frowned down. Another suggestion, that the South would be glad to see that section represented in the Cabinet by one in whom it has so much confidence, met with a great deal of favor. But it was generally resolved that in advance of any positive knowledge on the subject it would be impertinent and improper to communicate with Gen. Johnston on the subject. A retired officer, who had served under Gen. Key, commended him in the highest terms, and said that if President Hayes made him a Cabinet officer it would be a signal triumph for the cause of harmony and reconciliation. A prominent Democratic politician, who is known all over the South, read the inaugural this evening, and said that it and the appointment of an ex-Confederate to a Cabinet office would break up the Democracy as a national party forever. The great majority of the Confederate Democrats in this locality are voluble with applause of the address and the new Southern policy. They say that President Hayes has undertaken to do more for the South than Tilden would ever have dared, and that they are entirely ready to cut loose from the Northern wing of the party. They anticipate the happiest results from the new departure for the South, and numerous dispatches have been sent to friends in Southern cities conveying congratulations upon the aspect of affairs.

REJOICING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

SALUTES, MUSIC, BONFIRES, AND ENTHUSIASM IN OGDENSBURG—A BRILLIANT DEMONSTRATION AT CATSKILL—GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN JOHNSTOWN—GUN-FIRING—PRAYERS IN POUGHKEEPSIE—SALUTES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 5.—There was quite a liberal display of bunting here to-day in honor of the inauguration of President Hayes. The inaugural address is received with great favor, and is hailed as a harbinger of peace and good will to the entire nation. General comment among those who know the new President personally is that he means what he says, and will execute the broad national policy he indicates in it. The General Assembly will reconvene to-morrow, but it is not likely that more than a quorum will be in either house, as most of the members are in Washington or at home.

OGDENSBURG, March 5.—The inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler was celebrated in this city to-day. At sunrise a national salute of 13 guns was fired. At noon the city band assembled under the Republican banner and played all the national airs. At the same time a national salute of 38 guns was fired. In the evening a large meeting assembled at Eagle Hall. There were music by the bands and songs by the Glee Club, and speeches by several gentlemen, including Hon. A. B. James, member of Congress from this district. President Hayes' inaugural address was read by Postmaster Pettibone. Bonfires were kindled in the streets, and all was joy and enthusiasm.

CATSKILL, March 5.—Catskill was thoroughly aroused to-day in celebrating the Republican triumph in the election of Hayes and Wheeler. Salutes were fired and church bells rung, and a torchlight parade filled the streets. Fireworks purchased by the Democratic Committee, intended for a Tilden glorification, were used to-night by the Republicans, who bought them from the Democrats. Private residences were illuminated and draped with flags. In short, one of the grandest demonstrations known in Greene County for many a day was made. The Democrats were despondent and sorrowful.

READING, March 5.—A salute of 185 guns was fired in this city to-day in honor of the inauguration of President Hayes.

JOHNSTOWN, March 5.—The inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler was duly celebrated in this village this evening. Bonfires, fireworks, and music were the principal features. A large concourse of people was in the streets, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

EVANSVILLE, March 5.—One hundred and eighty-five guns were fired on Coal Hill to-day in honor of the inauguration of President Hayes, permission to fire them within city limits having been refused. The United States flag, which was raised on the Court-house according to custom, was lowered by order of the County Commissioners, but was again raised by order of Judge Parrett, of the Circuit Court, who is himself a Democrat.

WATERTOWN, March 5.—The Republicans of Ogdensburg celebrated the auspicious termination of the Presidential campaign to-night. A salute of 38 guns was fired, and processions with music paraded the streets.

Malone is ablaze with fireworks and bonfires. One hundred and eighty-five guns were fired, and the Hayes and Wheeler Guards paraded the streets with music.

SCHENECTADY, March 5.—One hundred and eighty-five guns were fired here to-day in honor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

BINGHAMTON, March 5.—A 100-gun salute in honor of the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler was fired at 12 o'clock.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 5.—There was a Union prayer-meeting here yesterday afternoon for prayer in behalf of the incoming National Administration. There was an immense attendance.

ROCHESTER, March 5.—One hundred and eighty-five guns were fired here to-day in honor of the inauguration of President Hayes.

BOSTON, March 5.—Reports from the principal cities of New-England state that salutes are being fired in honor of the President's inauguration.

JAMESTOWN, March 5.—One hundred and eighty-five guns were fired in honor of the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler to-day. The town is illuminated to-night, and fire-works are burning everywhere, and the citizens rejoicing generally.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The inauguration of President Hayes was celebrated here to-day by the firing of 100 guns.

LITTLE ROCK, March 5.—One hundred guns were fired by the Republicans on the bluff to-day in honor of the inauguration of Hayes.

One hundred and eighty-five guns were fired at Fort Smith on Saturday.

THE FLAG INSULTED IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Yesterday being Inauguration Day, the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the Post Office, *Central Times* office, City Hotel, and many private residences in Plainfield, N. J. The Republicans are jubilant and the Democrats correspondingly despondent. In fact, some of the Democratic members of "Warren Hose Company" gave vent to their grief by insulting the national colors by displaying them from their flag-staff at half mast, Union down, and draped in the habiliments of woe. The flag did not remain long in that position, however, as it was soon discovered by Capt. Smith, a veteran of the late war, who—remembering his experiences—could not see the flag in that condition, and with a few determined men, secured a ladder for the purpose of taking it down, when the foreman of the company—being requested to do so—hauled the flag down in spite of the protests of a few Democrats who had arrived to "defend" it. A similar case on Fifth-street also required attention. The flag-staff of James J. Carman was seen bearing the stars and Stripes, Union down and draped in mourning. Mr. Carman was waited upon by a committee at his work-shop, and being requested to take the flag down or put it up right, refused; whereupon a procession was formed, and headed by a kettle-drum, proceeded in a very orderly manner to the residence of Mr. Carman, and made the same request of his wife, who also refused, saying that she "thought she could do as she pleased on her own property." She was told that she could, but not with the American flag. Then, with the aid of a ladder, the flag was rescued from its position, and restored in safety into the hands of Mrs. Carman.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE CITY.

VARIOUS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS PASS RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRATULATION—MUSIC, SPEECHES, AND A GOOD TIME SPENT GENERALLY.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District assembled last night in force at the rooms of the association, No. 152 Franklin-street. The windows of the building were brilliantly lighted up with colored lanterns, bonfires burned in the street, and frequent cheers rent the air. Soon after 8 o'clock the rooms were filled with joyful Republicans. The apartments occupied by the club were gayly decorated with streamers of red, white, and blue, and tri-colored lanterns, and portraits of the President and Vice-President were hung against the walls. Preparations had been made for firing a salute of 185 guns in honor of the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler, but the plan had to be announced in consequence of the refusal of the authorities to grant permission to fire the guns. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Robinson, President of the club, and resolutions were offered by Mr. P. H. Goodwin, tendering congratulations to their fellow-citizens from the Republicans of the First Assembly District, and asking them to unite in rejoicing at the happy termination of the recent contest. Confidence was expressed in the Electoral Commission, and the Senate and House were commended for their action. The inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes was considered a subject for congratulation by all good citizens, and a glorious victory for the great Republican Party. The resolutions were followed by hearty and prolonged cheers for Hayes and Wheeler. A band of music then played patriotic and other music, and while 75 new members were signing the roll of membership the throng exchanged congratulations upon the satisfactory result of the Presidential contest.

The head-quarters of the Republicans of the Third Assembly District on Grand-street presented an unusually festive appearance last night. Colored lanterns were suspended from the window ledges, and the windows were brilliantly illuminated. A banner inscribed "Third Assembly District Boys in Blue" was hung in front of the building, a huge bonfire burned in Mott-street, and a merry throng inside rent the air with frequent cheers for the successful candidates. A meeting was called to order by Mr. James Fleming, and resolutions were adopted rejoicing in the important and auspicious decision of the Electoral Commission for having unequivocally established the constitutional election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler. The integrity of the President and Vice President were considered abundant assurance that their career as executive officers would justify the reliance which had been reposed in them by the Republicans of the nation. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and their adoption was hailed with cordial cheers. Later in the evening a funny scene was witnessed. Henry Jones, having made a wager with John Masterson that Hayes would be the next President of the United States, Masterson inflicted a promise made by him that if Hayes should be the President he would wheel Jones around the block in which the Third Assembly District head-quarters are located. When the meeting was over in the rooms a procession was formed, Jones took his seat in the wheelbarrow, and surrounded by a body of torch-bearers and followed by an army of hooting and howling boys, who appeared to enjoy the sight immensely, Masterson wheeled his man around the block bounded by Grand, Hester, Mott, and Elizabeth streets.

The Seventh Assembly District Association met last evening in the rooms of the Lincoln Club, at No. 19 University-place, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. William Grasse offered resolutions pledging the hearty support of the association to Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States; calling upon the people to rebuke the insolence, partisanship, and seditious zeal of some of the Democratic members of the last House of Representatives; and congratulating the country upon the fact that it begins its second centenary with a President possessed of virtue, wisdom, patriotism, and every noble quality of heart and mind. These resolutions were unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, and a great deal of enthusiasm was evoked by their remarks.

The John J. O'Brien Association celebrated the Inauguration of President Hayes and Vice President William A. Wheeler by decorating the outer walls of their Club-house, and in the evening illuminating by Chinese lanterns, after which followed a sumptuous repast. A resolution was offered by John J. O'Brien, and adopted unanimously, commending the stand taken by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the Presidential contest, and recommending it to the intelligent people of the country for their perusal. At a late hour the band was still playing, "Hold the Fort for Hayes and Wheeler."

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at Bleecker Building. At the conclusion of the routine business Mr. Nathaniel Appleton offered resolutions congratulating the nation and Republicans throughout the country on the renewed triumph of the principles of the party, as evinced in the election and inauguration of President Hayes and Vice President Wheeler, and that the majority of the Electoral Commission are entitled to the gratitude of the American people for their steadfast adherence to the principles of constitutional law. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and three cheers were given for the new Administration, after which the association adjourned to the rooms of the Ninth Ward Lincoln Union, Abingdon-square and Bank-street, where speeches and music were had until a late hour.

A largely attended mass-meeting of the German Republican Organization of the Twelfth Assembly District was held at Brill's Hall, No. 625 East Fifth-street, last night, the purpose of which was to celebrate the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler. Louis Schraidt, the President, occupied the chair, and speeches were made by Messrs. Francis S. Lambert, Dr. Muhr, and Gen. Mank, eulogizing the Republican Party, and promising a hearty support to the new Administration. A band was in attendance, and in the intervals between the speeches discoursed patriotic airs. At the close of the meeting, three cheers were given for Hayes and Wheeler, and three for Carl Schurz.

A special meeting of the Young Mens' Centennial Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, was held last evening at their rooms, corner Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, when resolutions were adopted congratulating the Republicans of the country generally on the successful termination of the political troubles, and the inauguration of President Hayes and Vice President Wheeler.

DECORATIONS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT EVENT.

An atmosphere of calmness pervaded New-York yesterday, and all classes of people appeared pleased that the period of the final settlement of the Presidential question had been reached and passed without serious difficulty. Although there were few public celebrations over the inauguration of President Hayes and Vice President Wheeler, individual citizens commemorated the event by appropriately decking their places of business, and their residences with flags, and parti-colored bunting. The display of these decorations was good on Broadway, and particularly noticeable in quiet side streets; and even in those sections of the City which are mainly occupied by large tenements, flags floated from windows in every direction. There were only a few houses, however, that were elaborately decorated, and these were not in the very aristocratic neighborhoods, but in a section inhabited by the conservative class of well-to-do citizens. Macdougal-street put on a festive garb early yesterday morning, and wore it gracefully all the day. Almost every house displayed at least one flag. There were three houses near Minetta-street, however, whose holiday dress did credit to the good taste of their occupants. Their fronts were almost hidden by festooned banners and strings of miniature flags. The only other house whose decorations vied with those of the residences mentioned was that in which the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District has rooms. The façade of this building was covered with a banner bearing portraits of President Hayes and Vice President Wheeler, framed with small flags rolled to imitate fluted columns. Other bunting was festooned above, below, and at either side of this banner, and long lines of small flags, and Chinese lanterns were strung from the roof of the building to the trees at the curb. Last evening the rooms of the Lincoln Club were brilliantly illuminated, and the lanterns over the walk being lighted, a gorgeous scene was produced, which brought together a large congregation of spectators. The churlish spirit of the Democratic City Government, which prevented even the national flag from being hoisted over the public buildings, was severely commented upon by citizens of all classes.

COMMISSIONER ERHARDT AS A PARTISAN.

A number of gentlemen, guests of the Ashland House, were celebrating the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler last evening, by the firing of rockets and other pyrotechnics in front of the hotel, and a policeman, by order of Commissioner Erhardt, prevented the display. Several gentlemen from the Union League Club were present, and the high-handed action of the Commissioner caused considerable indignation among those who were celebrating the inauguration in an orderly manner.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Inauguration Day was celebrated in Brooklyn yesterday by a liberal display of bunting on the City Hall, Court-house, newspaper offices, banks, and other places of business, the observance of the day also extending to many private dwellings. The Young Men's Republican Club of the Twenty-first Ward had their head-quarters appropriately decorated, the Thirteenth Ward Lincoln Club, at No. 68 Fourth-street, hung out flags, streamers, &c., in abundance, and almost all the Republican organizations signified their rejoicing over the result in more or less demonstrative ways. In the Board of Aldermen an idiotic resolution declaring Tilden the rightful President was introduced by Alderman Sterling, but was promptly squelched by a vote of 19 to 5, the respectable Democrats generally voting against it. During the day salutes were fired by the Old Guard of the Twenty-first Ward at Fort Greene, and by one or two other organizations. A deep-seated feeling of satisfaction pervaded all classes, and, beyond a few of the more malignant Democrats, the acquiescence of the entire community in the result was hearty and unanimous.

WASHINGTON PETRIFIED.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* prints a letter purporting to come from Washington and dated Feb. 15, in which the writer says: "We visited Washington's tomb to-day at Mount Vernon, Va., some 12 miles from this city, down the Potomac, and we had the unusual privilege of beholding the mortal remains of the immortal Washington. Visitors to the tomb will remember that the west wall of the same has for several years been in a failing condition and in great need of repair. A few days since part of it tumbled into the tomb, completely covering the sarcophagus of Washington and also that of Martha Washington. In order to repair the damage in a competent manner, it was found necessary to remove them a few feet from their resting place. The one containing the remains of Martha Washington was removed first, but attracted no attention. But the unusual weight of the one containing the remains of Washington, aroused the curiosity of the official who was superintending the work of removal, and it was decided to open the sarcophagus in order to ascertain the cause. This was done, and the remains were found to be petrified; in fact, a solid stone resembling a statue, the features perfectly natural, with the exception of eyes and ears, no trace of which can be seen. The body is of a dark leathery color, and may be said to be a soft sand-stone, which would likely break should an attempt be made to remove it from the sarcophagus. Edward Baker, an aged colored man, who has resided upon the farm since he was a boy, and who assisted in removing the remains from the old tomb to the present one, informs us that it is 38 years since their last removal. At that time they had rested in the old tomb 38 years, and were exhumed in a state of preservation beyond all expectation, being a solid compact mass, with the skin drawn tightly to the bones, perfection no doubt having commenced its work. The repairs to the tomb will be completed to-day, and the sarcophagus is not likely to be opened again for a century to come, unless, indeed, in the case of an accident, as in the present instance, and petrifaction will complete its work. And the remains of the immortal Washington will then be as enduring as his memory is dear."

A LONG PASTORATE.

The Boston *Herald* of Sunday, 4th inst., says: "To-day Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol, Pastor of the West Church, preaches a sermon commemorative of his settlement as Associate Pastor. Forty years ago, the venerable Dr. Charles Lowell being then the Pastor of this church, Mr. Bartol was settled as his associate and assistant. The society, then 100 years old, had known but four ministers—Hooper, Mayhew, Howard, and Lowell. Mr. Bartol, who was born in Freeport, Me., in 1813, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832 and finished his theological education at the Harvard Divinity School, in 1835, was settled as Dr. Lowell's colleague when 24 years old. Dr. Lowell, who had then been for 31 years Pastor of the West Church was a most devoted, disinterested, pure-minded man, whose exhausting, self-sacrificing labors had rendered some measure for his relief necessary. He lived until 1860, and died lamented by the whole community. Of his successor, who has now completed 40 years of faithful labor we need say nothing. His published works afford the general public a certain limited view of his style and capacity, but they do not indicate in any adequate degree the great usefulness of the man. The pulpit of the West Church has never been silent in the hour of public peril. It has never failed to speak when words of wisdom and courage and hope were needed. Its occupant is not an old man. Sixty-four years are not many for a man of Dr. Bartol's spirit, and he has long years of usefulness before him ere he reaches the day of his honored predecessor."

LANGUISHING DEMOCRATIC STATE.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Commercial* of the 3d inst. says: "It is a singular fact, which few intelligent journals will venture to deny, that the most languid and inefficient State Governments in the Republic are those which are administered by Democratic Governors and Legislatures. The feeble condition of the common schools in Kentucky and Virginia and the slow growth of their public improvements are signal illustrations of this statement. The great bulk of American manufacturing talent and enterprise, the publication of the leading scientific and literary periodicals and books, and the vast majority of the prosperous academies, colleges, and scientific institutions are all found in the old Republican States. Republicanism appears to be a wholesome diet for States."

AN INDISCREET DEMOCRAT.

THE SECRETS HE REVEALED TO A CHICAGO BUSINESS MAN ABOUT THE ALABAMA BULL-DOZERS.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, March 2.

A member of a widely known Chicago firm which does an extensive business in every Southern State thought it would be the right sort of a thing to visit his large circle of Southern friends, form their acquaintance, so to speak, and increase his sales by a personal presentment of his claims. Now, it is nothing extraordinary for a business man to strike out among his patrons and enjoy the pleasure of country dining tables and feather beds. Most country people think that a man is "struck on" unless he calls around among them, kisses their children, and dandles their babies upon his knees. They do not take much fancy to a business man who wears a claw hammer coat, brown kids, sports a gold-headed cane and eye-glasses, and wears a white cravat. The Chicago man knew this. He had been there before, as the old lady said when the minister was kissing the bride after completing the marriage ceremony. He knew that the pecuniary of the South were all poor—in a fashion—and he accommodated himself to their condition by leaving his fine clothes at Chicago. After traveling through Mississippi, Tennessee, and Florida, our Chicago friend branched off into Alabama. He struck the soil of our State away down among the pines on the Gulf Coast, and proceeded hence to Montgomery, and thence to Huntsville, stopping in all the villages, towns, and cities with which his firm has business relations. He has sold some goods during the past five years in nearly every town in this State. He soon found that it was popular to be a first-class Democrat, and during this trip through the State he made it convenient to abuse Yankees, denounce the Electoral Commission, and accuse Hayes of being bought up. He took a great many orders for goods by pursuing this course. But he had a large diary which he carried concealed in his overcoat pocket, and he made it his business to take down the names of all the prominent Democrats with whom he conversed, writing out the information they gave him as to how they "whipped out the Radicals," and as to how they managed to "scare the —— niggers from the polls," &c. Arriving at Montgomery, our Chicago man still kept up his disguise as a Northern Democratic merchant. On the same train with him, between Montgomery and Nashville, was one of our most noted Democratic leaders on his way to Washington City. The latter had a flask of old Bourbon, and after drinking to the health of each other, shortly after leaving the city, the Democratic leader became wonderfully communicative to the Chicago man. He told the latter all the tricks played by the Democrats of this State in beating down a Republican majority of 15,000 in Alabama, and securing the Government to the Democrats. He told how, in the large negro counties, intimidation and fraud had destroyed Republican majorities; how Democratic managers had stolen Republican votes out of the ballot-boxes, and stuffed them with Democratic votes; how in Montgomery, by a system of challenging, the Democrats had nearly succeeded in capturing the county; how they had passed laws so as to make it impossible for Radicals to make bonds; how, by ostracism and intimidation they have kept Democrats off Radical bonds; how, by frightening the merchants of Montgomery, they had kept them from advertising in the Radical *State Journal*; how they had posted one or two mercantile houses of this city that did advertise in the *Journal*, and how they forced them to withdraw their advertisements; and how they refuse to associate with "Radicals," and thus prevent weakkneed Democrats from joining the Radical Party, &c. As might be expected, our Chicago man was utterly appalled at this recital of Democratic shame. He could not believe some portions of the story, and indicating his disbelief to the Democratic leader, he was told that if he would come back to Montgomery and inquire among the prominent Democrats here he would not only believe what he had already heard, but he would be told a great deal more. But the Chicago man had heard enough; he didn't desire to go any further in that direction.

We have purposely refrained from mentioning any names in this connection, being requested not to do so. Most of our readers will, no doubt, recognize the picture, and as it might cause considerable harm to a worthy business house to mention names, we are glad to withhold them. The prominent Democrat who related the story to the Chicago man will remember the fact, and if it does no other good for him, it may cause him to be more discreet hereafter in letting out Democratic secrets on railroad trains.

PISTOL-SHOOTING IN A HOTEL.

THE TROUBLE WHICH ORIGINATED FROM A JOKE BETWEEN STRANGERS IN A TURKISH BATH IN ST. LOUIS AND WAS ENDED IN THE ROTUNDA OF A LEADING HOTEL.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 3.

The 250 persons promenading or seated about the Southern Hotel rotunda at 8 o'clock last evening were brought suddenly to a sense of their own insecurity by the rapid discharge of three pistol shots in their midst. With the first sharp crack there was an earnest seeking after convenient pillars or sheltered corners by the majority of non-combatants; the second shot produced a general scattering, while at the third a panic ensued. Fortunately, the blood spilled did not flow from vital parts, and the affray out of which the shooting grew terminated in a much less sanguinary manner than could have been expected at the outset.

Trifles resolve themselves into significant facts at times, and it was from the merest trifle that the trouble in the present case grew. The parties to the affray were Mr. W. S. Garesche, a young lawyer of promise, and Mr. John Sherman, a boarder at the Southern Hotel. Mr. Sherman is highly connected, being, it is said, a relative of General and Senator Sherman, while his wife is a niece of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and a connection, by marriage, of Major John E. Simpson, General Manager of the Vandalia Line. The men were not acquainted with each other up to about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the fractious meeting occurred. Both felt a desire to indulge in a Turkish bath, and both went to Parker's establishment on Market-street. Garesche was the first to arrive, and when Sherman put in an appearance all the lounges were occupied, and there was nothing for him to do but to wait. Garesche, who was in the midst of a delightful scraping, remarked jocularly to the newcomer that if he was in a hurry he might "take a trip on the floor," as there was room to "where else." It does not appear that this was said with intent to occasion sharp retort from Sherman, but it had that effect, and but for timely interference the men would have come to blows. When they separated it was with a determination on the part of both to meet again at no distant period.

About 7 o'clock last evening Garesche went to the Southern Hotel, though it is not clear whether for the purpose of settling the trouble amicably or of renewing it. Be this as it may, he met his antagonist of the af

perform what I regard as a duty in attaining now my indivisible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of public indebtedness, the legal-tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments. But the longer the instability of our money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our commercial interests, and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended, until by constitutional amendment, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican Party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all of their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in their official and private rights. What the South most needs is "peace," and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon sectional lines is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of this country, depends upon the attractions it can afford to labor and immigration and to capital. But laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the Constitution and laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed. The parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and national prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the General Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organising an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity, and happiness. Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

R. B. HAYES.

After the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks there was much speculation as to what Mr. Tilden would say in his letter; for it was seen that, as between the hard and soft money factions of his party, there was no easy way for him to steer. The difficulties of framing a document suitable to the emergency were apparently not easily overcome, for it was not until the 5th of August that it was made public. With its publication the issue between the two parties seemed to be fully made up; but later in the campaign Mr. Tilden published another letter on the subject of Southern claims for losses incurred during the war.

The earlier elections in the Fall of the year were favorable to the Republicans. Vermont began the series with a very largely increased Republican majority, and Maine followed soon after with a Republican majority of nearly 15,000. Then came the more important October contests. Colorado opened with 1,200 Republican majority, though the Democracy continued to claim the State until after the later elections in Ohio and Indiana. The contests in these latter States were close and exciting—Ohio being carried by the Republicans, and Indiana, always close and doubtful, giving a Democratic majority. The battle was now considered a nearly even one, and both parties redoubled their exertions in all the doubtful States. This brings us down to the Presidential election itself in November.

Here we shall have to speak of the course of this Journal in regard to the election, since it had a not unimportant bearing on the final result. It was one of those rare periods of great public uncertainty, apprehension, and doubt, when some one prominent man, or public journal, which takes a firm position and stands rooted to it, while all around is swaying and uncertain, becomes a rallying point and a rock of support to every one. THE TIMES had made the widest and most thorough arrangements for getting intelligence from all parts of the country. It had its correspondents in every State in the Union, and in nearly every large town of every State. From these it received the most accurate intelligence which could be obtained up to the hour of sending the dispatch. Each correspondent was instructed to carefully distinguish in his dispatch between results based on actual count of figures, and results based on mere surmises, however good the grounds for these might be. Their dispatches were so framed; and thus it happened that on the morning after election, THE TIMES was the only journal which was enabled to present the actual state of the count up to the hour of going to press, in every State of the Union, with the exception of Florida. Our special dispatch from that State was accidentally delayed in the transmission, and did not arrive till 10 o'clock in the morning. Feeling absolutely sure of the correctness of its information, THE TIMES had no hesitation in stating emphatically that, while the result was in doubt, the chances were in favor of the success of the Republican ticket. While Tilden had 184 votes in the Electoral College, Hayes had 181, with Florida's four votes in doubt. Early on the morning of the 8th, our dispatches from Florida announced that the State had been carried by the Republicans, and THE TIMES was enabled to assure the Republican Party and the country that the battle had been won, the trust renewed, and that Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, was the legally elected President of the United States.

Immediately following the election, the Democrats claimed the States of Oregon, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and every State south of Mason and Dixon's line. Twenty-four hours were sufficient to silence the cry of victory over the three States first named; while THE TIMES' dispatches showed that Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina had gone Republican also. To these three States the Democrats held desperately. The official result could not be announced in these States until the State Canvassing Boards had met and canvassed the vote. The Board of State Canvassers met in South Carolina on the 11th of November; that in Florida on the 27th; that in Louisiana on the 16th of the same month. Numbers of leading men of both parties went from the North, at President Grant's suggestion, to watch the count of the vote in each State. Serious fears of riot and bloodshed were entertained, and troops were concentrated at the points of expected disturbance to maintain the peace. In South Carolina and Florida the Democrats had resort to the courts, to prevent the canvassers from canvassing the vote. Neither attempt was successful. South Carolina was shown to have gone Republican by a majority which was absolutely unquestionable; the same result was shown in Florida, though the majority there was a small one. On Louisiana the main interest of the country centred. The progress of the count was attended with a feverish anxiety, and the result was looked for with an interest second only to that which had been felt on the day of the general election. On the 27th of November the State was declared to have gone Republican, and this added to the Republican column the last State whose vote was necessary to elect Hayes. But an extraordinary piece of villainy was attempted by the Democrats in Oregon. One of the three Presidential Electors was a Postmaster. The Governor of Oregon, in violation of law and morals, granted a certificate of election to a Democratic Elector. The two other Republican Electors refused, to act with him, filled the vacancy, and cast three votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The single Democratic Elector appointed two other Electors, and together they cast two votes for the Republican nominee and one for the Democratic. The double set of returns were forwarded to Washington. Double sets were also sent from Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, in each of which States the Democrats charged fraud against the State Canvassing Boards. This condition of affairs transferred the contest for the Presidency to Congress. A committee consisting of George F. Edmunds, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Roscoe Conkling, A. G. Thurman, T. F. Bayard, and M. W. Ransom, of the Senate, and H. B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, Abram S. Hewitt, William M. Springer, George W. McCrary, George F. Hoar, and George Willard of the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Jan. 18, reported a plan for counting the vote. Senator Morton, who was one of the committee on the part of Senate, declined to sign the reported plan. In both houses there were exhaustive debates on the bill recommended by the joint committee, the Democrats strongly favoring it, while the Republicans were, to a considerable degree, opposed to it. It passed the Senate on Jan. 25 and the House on the 26th, and on Jan. 31 the Electoral Commission was completed. It consisted of Senators Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Thurman, and Bayard; Representatives Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield, and Hoar, and Justices Clifford, Miller, Field, Strong, and Bradley of the Supreme Court. The first meeting of the Commission was held in the Supreme Court room on Feb. 1, and its labors were finished on Friday, March 2, when Hayes and Wheeler were declared elected, having received 185 Electoral votes.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born Oct. 4, 1822, in Delaware, Ohio. His parents, Rutherford Hayes and Sophia Birchard, natives of Windham County, Vt., emigrated to Ohio in 1817. He was graduated from Kenyon College in 1842, with the first honors of his class, and in 1845 was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of his profession in Fremont, Ohio, in partnership with Gen. Ralph P. Buckland. Removing in 1849 to Cincinnati, in 1852 he was married to Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb and Maria Cook, of Chillicothe. He declined the nomination for Judge of the Common Pleas in 1856, was elected City Solicitor in 1858 to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1859 for a full term, running 500 votes ahead of his ticket. He held this office until the Spring of 1861, discharging his duties "so as even to extort the highest praise from his political antagonists." At this time he had acquired an enviable reputation, and was enjoying a large business, having been employed in several notable fugitive slave cases, and also in criminal cases which attracted wide attention. On the 4th of January, 1861, he wrote a letter counseling a firm and resolute course toward the rebellious States, and on May 15, 1861, together with Judge Mathews, he undertook to raise a regiment. Companies enough were soon formed for two regiments, and 10 of these became the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, with R. B. Hayes as Major, W. S. Rosecrans being appointed Colonel because of his military training. During the remainder of the year the regiment served in West Virginia, Major Hayes rendering good service at Carnifex Ferry by harassing the rebel flank and rear and hastening their retreat. Major Hayes was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, and, in command of the regiment, after arduous service in the mountains during the Fall and Winter, on the 1st of May, 1862, dashed upon the rebels in Princeton, driving them from the town, capturing 200 rifles and several prisoners. Attacked on the 10th of May at Giles' Court-house, he fought a superior force all day, gradually falling back five miles, keeping the enemy at bay and inflicting more injury than his troops received. He received a slight wound, but remained on duty. The Twenty-third Regiment having joined the Army of the Potomac, on the 14th of September it was engaged in the battle of Antietam, leading the column and suffering serious loss. Among the wounded was Lieut. Col. Hayes, who had his arm broken, yet after lying upon the field until the first shock was over, he sprang to his feet and assumed his place at the head of his men until overcome with pain, when he was carried to the rear. He was appointed Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but was unwilling to leave his old regiment, and was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-third, and with it returned to West Virginia, where he took command of the Kanawha Division. This division bore a prominent part in the campaigns of 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864. Under Gen. Crook he led his regiment, on May 9, 1864, against the rebel position on Cloyd Mountain, driving the Confederates from their guns, following them and destroying quantities of stores. One of the wildest and roughest sections of the Alleghany range was traversed by Gen. Crook's command, and on June 10 Hayes' brigade marched 23 miles in advance on Lynchburg, skirmishing all the way. An attack on a flanking expedition made by Gen. Crook's forces on the 16th, resulted in a retreat, which was covered with great skill by Col. Hayes. The retreat terminated on July 1 at Meadow Bluff. The regiment took part in several actions with Early's rebel corps during July, and on Aug. 7, Gen. Sheridan took command of the Middle Department. The Kanawha division was selected to act with cavalry in advance on Early's lines, and about a week passed without two or three of these onsets. Col. Hayes distinguished himself by his bravery at the battle of Winchester, and in the subsequent operations south of it, and on the 18th of October, at Cedar Creek, displayed superb coolness and courage in a desperate onslaught by the enemy. His horse was shot dead beneath him, and he was terribly bruised by being thrown from his saddle, but he fought on with the stubborn troops and shared in the victory which Sheridan snatched out of threatened annihilation. For his gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, he was appointed Brigadier General, and was breveted Major General. In the course of his arduous services he had been wounded four times and four horses were shot under him. On Oct. 9, he refused to leave the field to take part in the Fall election, although he had received the nomination for Congress. He was elected over the Democratic candidate by a majority of 2,455, and in 1868 was re-elected, defeating Theodore Cook by 2,556 majority. In Congress he was industrious and faithful to his constituents, taking deep interest in all great questions and winning a conspicuous position by his thorough efficiency and good judgment. The Ohio State Convention of June 19, 1867, nominated him for Governor, when he resigned his seat in Congress and entered upon a campaign against Allen G. Thurman. He was opposed, the latest men of the Democratic Party—Vallandigham, Ranney, S. S. Cox, Voorhees, and Groesbeck—fighting them fairly and boldly on their proposition to pay the bonded debt of the nation in greenbacks, and supported the amendment proposing to strike the word "white" from the State Constitution. He was elected, and in 1869 was again presented and conducted a successful opposition to George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate, being re-elected by a largely increased majority. His administration of the office of Governor of Ohio was praised warmly by men of all parties. In July, 1872, he was nominated to Congress and was elected, his majority largely ahead of his ticket in a Democratic county. He declined the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States in 1873, and returned to his home in Fremont. And here he was found in 1875, when the Republicans again needed a candidate who could overcome a majority of 17,000, which the Democrats had obtained the year before. In the contest with Gov. Allen, Gen. Hayes canvassed the entire State, making speeches two or three times a day for two months. The Republicans elected their entire State ticket and the Legislature, the majority for Gen. Hayes being 5,544. His name began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency early in 1876, about which time he wrote on the subject to a friend expressing the opinion that he was not in a "state of mind about the future." Having been advocated for the nomination by Senator Sherman in a letter to Hon. A. M. Burns, the State Convention, on the 27th of March, expressed the conviction of the Ohio Republicans that Gov. Hayes should lead the party in the national canvass, and instructed their delegates to present his name in the National Convention, and to use their earnest efforts to secure his nomination.

WILLIAM A WHEELER.

William A. Wheeler, the new Vice President, was born in Malone, Franklin County, in this State, June 30, 1819. He received a common school and academic education; afterward entered the University of Vermont, and left that institution in 1842 without graduation. Having studied law and been admitted to the Bar, he began practice in his native county, and met with considerable success. The nomination of District Attorney being offered to him by the Democrats, he accepted and was elected, discharging the duties of the office with ability and impartiality. At the end of his term of office as District Attorney, he was elected by the Whigs to the Assembly, in which body he served one term. For 14 years after his Assembly experience he was cashier of a bank in his native town, winning esteem and confidence by the display of excellent judgment in all his transactions. For 11 years he was President of the Northern New-York Railroad. In 1858 Mr. Wheeler was elected to the State Senate as a Republican, was made temporary President, and by his ability and integrity won a recognition from his party in the nomination to Congress from the Sixteenth District, comprising the Counties of Clinton, Essex and Franklin. He supported all measures in Congress for the suppression of the rebellion, and at the end of his term retired to private life again until 1867, when he was elected, in April, a member of the State Constitutional Convention. His popularity was again recognized by his election to the position of chairman of that convention. In the Fall of the same year he was elected a member of the Forty-first Congress from the Seventeenth District, and since that time has occupied a seat continuously in Congress. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad in both the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and in the latter Congress was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In 1874, he was Chairman of the Congressional Committee which went to New-Orleans to settle the disturbing questions which then prevailed in Louisiana, and was mainly instrumental in securing the adjustment which was afterwards known as the "Wheeler Compromise," and which was accepted by both parties in the Louisiana Legislature, and which restored harmony among all classes of citizens in the disturbed State.

THE TRUST RENEWED.

From the Times of Nov. 9, 1876.

The sober sense of the people has triumphed after all. Twenty-one States have been carried by the Republicans, and their 185 Electoral votes will make Rutherford B. Hayes the next President of the United States. The victory is one of the greatest moment to the country, and will be the occasion of very sincere thankfulness among the majority of the intelligent and law-abiding portion of the American people. But the successful result of Tuesday's struggle should not blind us to the perilous nearness with which the Republican Party has approached defeat. The contest comes so close to a drawn battle as to leave but little room for jubilation. The country has neither accepted the Republican candidates with pronounced enthusiasm nor rejected the Democrats with decision. After making all deductions on the score of intimidation and sectional feeling, after eliminating, in fact, the action of the South from the moral aspect of the contest altogether, we have still to find the cause of a very decided change of sentiment among Northern voters in regard to the degree of trust to be accorded to the promises of the Republican Party. The election of Tuesday did not mark the close of the Republican Party's long epoch of power. But it did place the conditions of that power on a new basis, and it had more than ordinary trust with an emphatic intimation that it must be more faithfully discharged in the future than it has been in the near past.

Had the power heretofore intrusted to the party been wisely used, had its exercise been uniformly delegated to honest and able men, neither the shotgun policy nor the corruption of the Democracy could have reduced the party to the narrow victory of Tuesday. The lesson of the election will be thrown away if it be not accepted, in part at least, as a rebuke to the selfishness and the greed which have been allowed to disgrace the Republican name; and if it be not used as a means of purifying the party from influences which have tarnished its record, and blurred in public memory the impression of its great services and noble aspirations. The party has a career before it greater than even the one which lies behind it. But the camp-followers who have stuck to the Republican Party for the sake of the spoils they could secure must be got rid of. The leaders who have abused the confidence of the party by substituting the pursuit of a selfish ambition for devotion to its principles must be deposed. Purified and strengthened, the party will be prepared to discharge the great and responsible duties which the people have again intrusted to it with a singleness and integrity of purpose which will prove that it has not fallen away from the ideal of its founders.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great agony is over, and Republicans breathe freely once more. It is hard for any one to imagine the intense interest with which both parties here have watched for the last (nearly) four months the progress of political events. What course would have been pursued toward Republicans here—both native and Northern—in the event of Mr. Tilden's inauguration, it is useless now to conjecture; but the feeling among the masses of the Democrats is that the decision of the great National Returning Board must be respected. In fact, it is curious to see how many Whigs of the olden time denying allegiance to the so-called Democratic Party and declaring their personal pleasure at the prospect of Mr. Hayes' inauguration; and there are some who manifest indifference as to the result. Upon the whole, the auguries for building up the Republican Party in this State, gathering to itself the old Whig element—heretofore acting with the Democracy—are substantial. With such men as Hon. Charles S. Mills, Col. Otis H. Russell, Hon. William F. Giddings, Hon. C. P. Ransdell, and others as *nuclei* upon which to form, the best men of the Republican Party feel that soon the days of ostracism, abuse, and prejudice are numbered in Virginia. We have every confidence in the ability and intention of President Hayes to build up a good support for his Administration in the South. His letter of acceptance foreshadows his policy, and if strictly followed will prove a blessing both to the nation and the party.

Of course, the "gathering of the clans" has commenced—*i. e.*, the different factions of the Republican Party—and Virginia is cursed with them—are each laying their pipes to secure the patronage of the Government in the State, but it is to be hoped the President will turn a deaf ear to all wrangling, and select his officials throughout the entire South from among the men of the party, both Northern and native born, who have character and ability, and who can and will command the respect of the people with whom they come in contact.

It is hoped and believed that either Senator West, or Judge Settle, or both will go into Mr. Hayes' Cabinet as recognition of the South. The appointment of such men can but appeal to the approbation of even the bitterest opponents of the Republican Party, and go far toward breaking down that barrier of bad passions and prejudice in the minds of the South from expressing their true convictions at the ballot-box. EX-CONFED.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 26, 1877.

WASHINGTON MATERIALIZED.

A Chicago paper calling itself the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* contains a communication from E. L. Lewis, of Cincinnati, inclosing an extract from a letter from his wife, dated Feb. 19, at Memphis, Tenn., in which she says: "I am very pleasantly situated with Dr. Watson's family, who are all very lovely and harmonious. He lives in style, has a beautiful wife, and other members of the family equally interesting. I found no difficulty at all with Mrs. Miller. She is like a mere child under my influences. Dr. Watson is an elegant Southern gentleman. I have had two séances in Dr. Watson's house with Mrs. Miller. Last evening we held the second séance in the library; about 12 or 15 were present. We improvised a cabinet in one corner of the room, brick walls around, not a window or door near the medium. We sat there about 15 minutes together. I then took my seat outside, near the cabinet. We sang, and Dr. Watson offered up a beautiful prayer, and prayed especially for me; then we sang, Mrs. Watson played the organ, and we sang two or three hymns. And now, can you think it took place? Why, out came Washington with power. In a moment he saw the flags with which we had adorned the cabinet. He took one and waved it repeatedly; then took me by the arm and walked all round the room. Some of the friends present cried; some cheered; some jumped up and exclaimed: 'Glory to God, it is really our Washington!' He came out again and again looking splendidly, and then Martha came out also in beautiful white robes. Dr. Watson is perfectly delighted, and I am so pleased with my success. Oh! who can doubt, after witnessing such manifestations with such test conditions! We are expecting a great time on the approaching 22d. I have met with great kindness and attention, and will simply say, 'Oh! I am so happy, so happy!'"

CEREBRAL LOCALIZATION.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The question as to how far the brain exercises an influence on the motions of animals has been engaging scientific men for years. Dr. Broca was among the first who investigated the subject; he proved that when a man was deprived of the faculty of speech by a stroke of apoplexy, there invariably existed a lesion at the very same spot in the brain, viz., in the anterior region, and on the posterior side of the third frontal circumvolution to the left. Hence the conclusion that this was the seat of the faculty of speech in man, and thus one was led to conceive a special place for every intellectual action. Fritz, Hitzig, Ferrier, Carville, and Duret, the most prominent among those who have treated the question, operate as follows: They take off part of the skull of a dog, then apply electric wires to different parts of the brain thus laid bare, and watch the motions produced. Certain points cause none, so that it is not the whole brain that acts on the muscular system, but only special points. Ferrier operated on monkeys in the presence of the London Royal Society. According as he touched various parts of the cerebrum, the ape would shake his fist at the public, raise or stretch a leg, or cut faces. It was shown that in the monkey the centre of motion of the tongue answered exactly to that to which the faculty of speech pertains in man. From all this it follows that the surgeon may now know precisely the point of the skull at which to apply the trepan. Thus, not long ago, a man was brought into the Hôpital St. Antoine. He had received a blow on the left temple, and, on coming to himself again, could only speak with difficulty, and then he would call a cork an inkstand, a lamp a hat, and so on. Moreover his right arm was half paralysed. The surgeon at once knew what he had to do; he applied the trepan to the proper spot, and his upon a piece of bone that compressed the brain. This splinter was removed, and the patient at once recovered the use of his right arm. A few days later his tongue was freed from all impediment and he left the hospital perfectly cured.

THE PEACHES.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 5th inst., says that the prospect for a large peach crop in Delaware and Maryland the present season is considered as the present time very flattering. The trees and buds are in excellent condition.

A NEW ERA IN PENOLOGY.

THE REFORMS NEEDED AND BEGUN IN OUR STATE PRISON SYSTEM.

ABUSES OF THE PAST—TERRORS OF THE FUTURE—PILSBURY'S RIGID DISCIPLINE—THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY A MODEL—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE ALREADY—NO REST FOR THE WICKED—PERSONAL NOTES.

During several years past every intelligent person in any way permitted to become acquainted with the prison system of the State of New-York has been compelled to recognise the fact that it was a hideous triumph of incompetency and rascality. American prisons are generally bad, but ours were pre-eminently so. Theoretically, a prison should have two objects—punishment and moral reformation—but ours served neither of those ends. They were little if any better than schools for crime, in which too often the most effective lessons of demoralization were afforded by the examples of the very men who from their offices might have been expected to exert precisely an opposite influence. At the same time they have been an enormous expense to the State, instead of, as they might be made under proper management, self-supporting, if not, indeed, a source of revenue. Last year, for instance, their expenses exceeded their income $700,000. The Clinton Prison alone, with an average of but about 600 convict inmates, ran behind to the extent of $230,000. No wonder that they did so. Wastefulness, extravagance, and dishonesty were in their financial management, and so great was the lack of discipline prevailing in them that it became impossible to utilise profitably their labor. Not one-half their force of able-bodied criminals could be supplied with contract work, and for those who were thus employed only two-thirds of even the small wages paid for convict labor could be procured. That this state of affairs was not necessarily existent in prison management was constantly proved by the example of the Albany Penitentiary, which has always been a profit instead of a burden. Nevertheless, even with that model before their eyes, those in charge of our State Prisons have pursued from year to year their recklessly ruinous course, with apparently no effort at reformation, and it might even be said, have grown more and more indifferent and corrupt. The secret of that fact is easily found. Happily, it is only opening its grave to speak of it now, for, thanks to the radical reform inaugurated by the present Legislature, it has been swept away. It was all in the one word, politics.

POLITICAL INFLUENCES IN PRISONS.

State Prison Inspectors were politicians, who gained their offices not by any especial fitness for them, but by their party influence. They used the prisons as engines for the maintenance and promotion of their party power. Political considerations controlled the appointment and discharge of keepers, the purchases of supplies, the giving out of contracts, and everything else about the prisons. Each of the State's penal institutions had an official rejoicing in the double-barreled title of "Agent and Warden," who was nominally supposed to be responsible for the conduct of the prison under his charge, but in point of fact that gentleman was really powerless to make any reforms. He could not even choose his own employes or discharge those who were lazy, cowardly, dishonest, incompetent, or drunken, whatever his positive knowledge of their uselessness might be, for the discharged man would almost certainly obtain his reinstatement through one of the Inspectors, and then, proud of his victory, would defy the authority of his immediate superior officer, which should, to him, have been absolute. Worse even than this, the Inspectors would meddle in matters of detail affecting discipline, reversing the decrees of the Agent and Warden, and occasionally even overturning those made by each other. Of course, to maintain any system of discipline under such circumstances, would be simply impossible. Prisoners are by no means slow to understand and take advantage of such a condition. They made friends with the keepers as those manifestly most powerful, and in the end practically ran the prisons to suit themselves. The Agent and Warden was reduced to a mere figure-head, holding his place by virtue of the amount of political influence he could put at the disposal of the Inspectors or their masters, in State and other party conventions. All prison offices being held at the mercy of the caprice of political necessity, it was naturally the aim of incumbents to "make hay while the sun shone," or in other words, to squeeze out the largest possible profit, by whatever means, while their precarious tenure lasted. Hence, contracts for erection of unnecessary buildings; purchases, at exorbitant rates, of lands not needed; leasing of mine privileges from private parties while leaving unused a better mine belonging to the State; absurd bargains for needlessly great quantities of wood; purchases of material for convicts' clothing at $1 per yard—for many thousand yards—when the same was worth only 60 cents; purchases of contractors' property at more than double its value; and so the list might be almost indefinitely extended, of the higher officials' derelictions from duty. Following example, the keepers and guards took their profits from traffic with the prisoners, procuring for them liquors, special articles of food, daily and weekly papers—granting to them, for pay, privileges entirely subversive of discipline, and not seldom, it is believed, were their receivers for goods stolen from the State or from contractors, and were not always innocent of connivance at escapes. Contractors, paying percentages to Wardens and keepers, paying extra to obtain overwork from the men, suffering constantly and heavily from thefts perpetrated by the convicts, and unable to get remunerative labor from them, deemed it not amiss to make false returns of material obtained, work done, and men employed, so seeking to indemnify themselves. Convicts, half of them with nothing to do but herd together and recount criminalities, compare notes of ingenious frauds and escapes, plan new offenses, encourage each other in insubordination, and discuss the patent rascalities of the officers about them, attained new proficiency in crime, greater indifference to moral influences, deeper contempt for the law and its representatives. Some of them were employed as clerks and weighers, in which capacities they ably assisted contractors' frauds; others were in the offices of the prisons, where they made a profitable business of altering the registers and commitments, for abbreviation of the sentences of their fellow-convicts. (Jack Cantor, who has spent nearly 25 years of his life in Sing Sing as a convict, on different convictions, had such access to the books, and is said to have made quite a fortune in that way.) But the hideous effects of this upas-tree of a system did not end in the prisons. It touched the world outside, not merely by its swelling of the taxes, but in the alarming increase of recommitments, the steady growth of trained and professional crime. The young convict, serving a term for his first offense, was thrown directly into contact with older ones—no attempt at classification being made—and was subjected to the irresistible influences of demoralisation contained in idleness, evil precept, and wicked example. Even old criminals were hardened by life in the prisons, made to feel that they were strong by their association, and that they were not at all exceptions to the supposed dishonest world as they were permitted to see it. So far were our prisons from either punishing or reforming, that they were actually head-quarters for crime, old and cunning burglars and other offenders in them planning there the perpetration of new offenses against society, the execution of which was confided to friends outside, and a share of the profits derived from which entered the prisons and served to bribe unscrupulous officials.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT PILSBURY.

All this is not an overdrawn picture; it is not even a complete one, is only an outline, and might truthfully be made almost immeasurably blacker than it is without passing the strict bounds of truth. It must be admitted that a terror spread by the active work of the Prison Commission late last year did produce here and there spasmodic efforts at partial reformation. Some of the more glaring evils were put a stop to, and to outward appearance a great change for the better was effected between the months of May and November. It was all on the surface, however. Such reform resembles the action of the stupid farmer, who contents himself with simply trimming off the leaves and branches of noxious weeds, is not like that of the thorough agriculturist, who tears up their roots. That radical work was left for the Legislature, and the first great step toward its accomplishment was the abolition of the Prison Inspectors, and the appointment in their stead of Louis D. Pilsbury—the old Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary—as State Superintendent of Prisons. That ended the influence of politics upon those institutions. For once the office sought the man, not the man the office. The nomination was not sought by him, was even refused except upon condition that he should be permitted to retain his control of the Penitentiary which has been his home for 29 years, and in the conduct of which in strict accordance with its present system he feels a just pride. Having accepted it, however, receiving the hearty indorsement of the press, irrespective of political affiliation, and being elected by a really remarkable concurrence of representatives of both parties in the Legislature, he entered vigorously and promptly upon the discharge of the duties of his new office. Upon the 19th ult. he qualified. On the 20th he was at Sing Sing inaugurating his reforms, and his preliminary orders were already on their way to Auburn and Clinton Prisons. There was not a single point connected with those institutions concerning which he was in lack of information. Penology had been the study of his life. The abuses and defects of the State Prisons had been thoroughly fathomed by him in the course of his service on the Prison Commission—with Sinclair Tousey, Gen. Archibald C. Niven, and Hon. C. R. Babcock—last year. Now that practically supreme power was given him, and the iron was white hot to his hand, he struck with energy. Each Agent and Warden was made to understand that he must primarily discharge all unnecessary keepers and guards; that he should have unquestioned authority to discharge any one, for cause whatsoever he pleased, but that he would be held to a strict personal accountability for the acts of his subordinates. A new Warden was installed at Sing Sing, Mr. B. S. W. Clark, of Malone, Franklin County, who had formerly been appointed an Inspector by Governor Dix, and deceased, had served out in that capacity eight months, and in so serving had given such evidence of his energy, determination, honesty, good judgment, and freedom from political influences, that Superintendent Pilsbury deemed himself especially fortunate in securing his services. His first act was to discharge six keepers and two guards, effecting the saving of salaries to the State of $7,000. Then he took some of the preliminary steps towards the adoption of the Pilsbury system of discipline, the perfection of which in so essentially demoralized an institution must necessarily be a work of time and largely effected under the personal supervision of the Superintendent.

MR. PILSBURY'S REPRESSIVE SYSTEM.

A few words just here about Mr. Pilsbury's system. It is not cruel, but is terribly stern and repressive. In point of fact it is one of punishment. Reformation is a secondary consideration, and must be an outgrowth of the experience and mental processes of the convict subjected to it. Mr. Pilsbury inculcates thoroughly the Biblical advice to have a care of one's "walk and conversation." With him the walk must be the "lock-step," and as for the conversation, it must not exist. "Discipline" is his guiding star. Many men of his profession prate about it. Few understand what it really means. He does. A paragraph in the Commissioners' report represents his idea so well that one must believe that it came from his pen. It reads:

"Of more importance than all else in prison management is proper discipline. With this, prisons may be comparatively successful; without it, never, either financially or as reformatories. Discipline should have neither friend nor foe, permit no levity, allow no passions, permit no idleness, require no work beyond ability; duties should be perfectly understood and thoroughly performed; should exact cleanliness of person and places; its rules should be enforced throughout the prison with an impartiality that all would recognize, and as rigidly as should be demanded by the strictest principles of military law; its vigilance should be as sleepless as time."

Mr. Pilsbury is personally a kindly-faced, pleasant gentleman, but so austere and inflexible is his discipline that no nervous or sympathetic man can go through the Penitentiary under his care and ever think of it again without a shudder. His name has become a terror to the criminal classes. Not unfrequently, when prisoners have been asked the formal question "Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be passed upon you?" they have answered, "Nothing, Judge, only, for God's sake, do not send me to the Albany Penitentiary." It is to be hoped that that fear may exercise a salutary effect upon those in the recesses of crime, when they generally come to understand that he is now master in all the prisons of the State. Most assuredly experience of a term under his control will instill a horror of recommitment.

OLD AND NEW TIMES AT SING SING CONTRASTED.

Now, let us see something of the difference between old and new times at Sing Sing, and learn part of the changes yet to be wrought. Formerly, village wagons used to drive up into the prison grounds for direct traffic with convicts, who were permitted to buy liquors, meat, articles of clothing, flash papers, anything and everything, in fact, for which they had a fancy, and, if all the facts were known, it would probably be shown that many a pound of nickel and brass, many costly tools, and thousands of cigars belonging to contractors, found their way to the outside world by those channels, in return for those luxuries. Tools have been made in Sing Sing, sent out and used to commit burglaries in New-York. Now there is no longer possibility of anything of that kind. The wagons are no longer allowed to enter, and convicts are not permitted to have anything not prescribed for them by prison regulations. In the easy old times, convicts used to lounge about idly in sunny, out-door recesses in Winter, and sleep on long, hot summer afternoons through upon the grass in shady places, reading sensational, flash, and police papers and stories, or chatting coolly at their own sweet will. They will do so no more. No such reading matter will be permitted them. All for whom work can be found will be employed, and will be compelled to do honest service. Those for whom there is no labor will either be kept in their cells, or, in their hours of exercise, held inside halls where they may walk, but must not talk, or even by gestures or glances betoken consciousness of the presence of each other. Their normal attitude when not asleep or at work must be with arms folded, lips closed, and eyes cast upon the floor. Violation of any one of these rules will be followed by immediate punishment, proportioned to the offense. Solitary confinement in his own cell will be the lightest punishment. If that proves ineffectual, more severe treatment will be adopted. The State law prohibits whipping, but prescribes the dark cell, infinitely more injurious and frightful punishment, and one which has been known to ruin health, shatter nervous systems, and even to maddem convicts. In that the law is wrong. Corporal punishment, judiciously administered, not at the whim of a passionate and brutal keeper, but under proper authority, would be, in a vast majority of cases, much better. Still, the law will be obeyed. Effects upon convicts are of quite minor importance compared with the maintenance of discipline. In that society—especially in the matter of labor—the law is not deemed whipping. It is wrong, legally, to score a hardened and reckless scoundrel's back with the cat-o'-nine-tails, but quite admissible to soundly welt his bare hide, when he is strained into proper position, with a stout oaken paddle. That punishment, where already in use—and it is at all the prisons—will be continued, and enforced, by new regulations. It will only be administered after the convict sentenced to it has spent at least 24 hours in solitary confinement in his own or the dark cell; then only by the principal keeper and in the presence of the physician of the prison, and will be recorded, with the reason for it and in particular detail, in the Punishment-book. All secret punishments or maltreatment of convicts will be allowed. In respect to this necessity for the preservation of discipline, Superintendent Pilsbury believes that a Warden should be vested with entire and unrestricted power of punishment by the law, but is responsible for the manner in which he exercises that power, so that it might not be characterised by needless cruelty. A man fit for that office, he thinks, would have sufficient judgment to read the characters of men under his charge, to recognise which ones would be best controlled by kindness and reason, for which light and appropriate punishments would be sufficient, and to which the severest penalties should be given to break their wayward dispositions. The knowledge in the criminals' minds that such power was possessed by the Warden would, in his opinion, go very far toward doing away with the necessity for punishing, especially that class associated with a full appreciation of the coldly dispassionate, authoritative mode prescribed for its administration. The correctness of this view seems to be established by the rarity of punishments in the Albany Penitentiary. But this digression has slightly turned us from the line of contrast between the supposed régime at Sing Sing, to more general considerations. To return:

It has been the practice to allow convicts to act as clerks for contractors, keeping their accounts with the State, and to permit them to serve as attendants or waiters upon the guards at the several messy posts sitting with the guards, chatting with them freely, even playing cards with them, and having equal access to their arms. Now all that has been stopped. Convicts have been accustomed to make inlaid work-boxes, checker-boards, bone and horse-hair jewelry, and a variety of other trinkets for sale to visitors, using the State's materials and tools therefor, and applying the proceeds to the purchase of luxuries not befitting their situation. There is no more of that. They have to learn that they are machines belonging to the State; that when their work is required it will have to be given, and at other times they must simply look at the floor and think. Convicts used to pay special privileges of nominal service only in the hospital or for some contractor to avoid sharing the common ordeal of life of their fellows; were accustomed to have cooked for them in the prison kitchens better fare than the others got, and might have their clothes, though of convict cloth, made in fashionable style, so as to take off as much as possible of the shame of the prison garb.

The New York Times

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. W. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Rose Wood.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—TRODDEN DOWN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE FAIRY AND THE COBBLER—Juvenile Opera Troupe.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

CLINTON HALL.—ITALY'S CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—DREAMING IOLANTHE AND OTHER STUDIES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The topic which to-day overshadows all others is the inauguration of President HAYES. It was peaceful, of course, and it has been hailed with greater cordiality and good feeling than the circumstances immediately preceding it could have led us to expect. Even those who did not unreservedly accept it for what it is—a legitimate triumph of the right—helped to swell the chorus of welcome amid which the new President entered upon his duties. Save by a gloomy and vindictive circle of malcontents throughout the country, President HAYES will be fairly and appreciatively judged, and his accession will be regarded as the best possible guarantee for the obliteration of sectional feeling, the purification of the Government, and the elimination of all the disturbing elements of political uncertainty by which enterprise has been paralyzed and the healthy development of business retarded. No man has assumed the responsibilities of power who had a better opportunity of becoming a source of blessing to all ranks of his fellow-citizens, and we think it may be confidently predicted that President HAYES will show himself exceptionally well fitted to fulfill the exacting requirements of the task imposed on him.

The inaugural address certainly affords a fresh guarantee that his policy will be both just and liberal, mindful of great principles, and conscious of the great difficulties which attend their application. There is no reserve and no tricky evasion in his announcement of the rules by which he will be guided in dealing with the South, with civil service reform, and with the currency. His methods of applying these rules will, doubtless, be as honest and straightforward as his manner of stating them. It is significant that the only persons who are displeased with the sentiments of the Inaugural are those who are pledged to disapprove of every act and expression of the President, and the trading element within his own party, to whom his nomination was a defeat and against whom a large portion of his Administration will be a constant struggle. There is a Bourbon element in both parties whose motives and methods are not essentially dissimilar, whatever their professed principles may be. In arraying himself on the side of progress and intelligent compromise, President HAYES secures in advance the hostility of Republicans who think that the party must continue to move in the grooves of the past, as well as of the Democrats who place the cohesion of their own ranks before the good of the country, and who are ready to prefer partisan malignity to enlightened patriotism.

While the composition of the new Cabinet is still in doubt, it is tolerably obvious from the character of the men who have been mentioned as its probable members that the policy announced in the address will be carried out with the aid of advisers who are in thorough sympathy with it. Steadfast Republicanism will be duly represented, as well as independence in politics, and there will probably be one member of the Cabinet who can speak with some authority as the exponent of Southern feeling, and whose presence there will be a pledge of the honesty of purpose with which the new Administration will set itself to the task of leaving no further excuse for animosities of race or political divisions marked by the line of color. It is needless to say that a Cabinet so composed will be a political experiment, requiring delicate management, and that its cohesion will demand a great deal of tact and self-command from its members. But the mere fact of such an attempt being made is calculated to raise the standard of our politics, and will compel the approbation of all right-thinking men.

Nothing could exceed the touching solicitude which the Democratic press shows regarding the harmony of Mr. HAYES' Cabinet. The ready writers for these journals know beforehand, of course, precisely who will be appointed, and, with equal certainty, the consequences which will follow. Mr. SHERMAN is to be selected for the Treasury, and that is to make a great deal of trouble with Mr. BRISTOW'S friends. The ex-Senator, moreover, will quarrel with Mr. SCHURZ, who will not remain long in the Cabinet any way. The War Department is to be given, according to these wiseacres, to both Gen. JO. JOHNSTON and DON CAMERON, and this infelicitous distribution of the office must lead to endless complications. Mr. EVARTS, they say, cannot get on with any of his proposed companions, and between them all Mr. HAYES will wish the vote had been 7 to 8. What makes these gloomy predictions more painful to our Democratic friends is the reflection that there would have been no trouble if Mr. TILDEN had been seated, because he would have selected his Cabinet exclusively from among the newspaper men of his party, and very probably would have given the contract to BATES & LOCKE. All he would have required would have been that the editors should continue, as during the campaign, to say whatever they were told to say, and this they would have done.

The alleged election frauds in San Francisco, about which such an outcry was made at the time by the Democrats, have just been investigated by the local authorities. The report of the committee shows that about three thousand votes were cast by unauthorized persons. It is assumed, though not stated, that these were all fraudulent votes. The investigation was made at the instigation of Congressman PIPER, who was defeated for re-election in the San Francisco District. The majority against him was about equal to the number of alleged illegal votes. Therefore, we presume, he will pretend to have a *prima facie* case of contest to carry to the next House, which will be friendly, because Democratic. PIPER assumes that all of the illegal votes were cast for his opponent. As it happens, however, the fraud, if any were committed, was impossible without the connivance of certain city and county officials, and these are all good Democrats. The Piper theory, we presume, is that Democratic officials were corrupted by somebody; but how he is going to prove that the result of their corruption was a Republican gain is not so clear. The logic of the case is against Democratic theory.

MR. HAYES' INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The brief speech which Mr. HAYES made yesterday at the Capital is likely to meet with approval throughout the country. It was dispassionate, though sincere and earnest in tone, and without a trace of anything like partisanship. Its topics were selected with judgment, and the attention given to them was proportioned with excellent discretion. The statements of the President's views were sensible and candid, and well calculated to win the confidence of his fellow-citizens. There was in the address no attempt at eloquence, and none of that striving after effect which is the bane of most of our public utterances. We are much mistaken if the speech does not strike the great majority of people as a plain and manly statement of the purposes of a modest public officer, who has a deep sense of the greatness of his duties, a reasonable confidence in his own capacity to master them, and resolution to face his work with a cool head and a stout heart.

Mr. HAYES' inaugural address repeats much that was said in his letter of acceptance. He gives chief prominence to the Southern question, which he declares to be "of supreme importance." This question he briefly defines as "the permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights." This is a definition with which no Republican can find fault. The President points out that there has not been "the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results" of the revolution in the affairs of the South from which "unmeasurable benefits," would "sooner or later follow." Especially the people of those States do not enjoy the "inestimable blessing of wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government," which "is the imperative necessity for all their varied interests, public and private." In this connection he reminds us that "only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government." "It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the laws—the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves—accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is." With this conception of the requirements of the South, Mr. HAYES defines his own purposes as follows:

"The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my Administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial cooperation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished."

It is impossible not to admire the spirit of this portion of the President's Message. It is perfectly patriotic; it is free from narrowness and partisan bias; it is enlightened, and it is independent. By what precise methods Mr. HAYES will carry his admirable sentiments into effect, it is too soon to say. It is certain, however, that, whatever they may be, they will be attended with great and complicated difficulties, and that the country will have to judge them with forbearance and to wait patiently for their fruits. Mr. HAYES cannot deal with the Southern question as he defines it by any brilliant stroke. He cannot awaken us some morning this Spring with the cheerful announcement that the problem is settled. No one appreciates this fact more fully than he appears to do, and he guards his expressions with reference to it carefully. The situation is a complex one. It can only be successfully met by the united efforts of two races not now naturally in harmony, between whom are many formidable barriers of prejudice and resentment. Substantially all that he promises is that he will try to induce them to treat each other fairly by according both fair treatment, and by discouraging both from leaning on the National Government, while reserving the exercise of all constitutional power to protect rights which shall be distinctly violated. This process is a delicate and tedious one, and requires not only good will, but tact, sagacity, firmness, and patience. If the President fails, the attempt will not be the less worthy. If he succeeds, even in a measure, he will have earned an honorable and lasting distinction.

Next in importance to the Southern question, judged by the prominence which the President accords it, is the civil service reform. The two are, in fact, very closely connected. The greatest contribution the President could make to the settlement of the Southern question would be the thorough purification of the Federal service in the Southern States. If the National Government is to exercise the power to enforce justice in the South, the first condition to success is that its representatives should be, to the very last man, worthy of respect. Apart from this incidental bearing of the reform, however, it is hopeful to see that the President understands that what is needed is not the correction of abuses here and there, but a change in the *system* of appointments itself. That is the essence of the matter, and the sooner the country understands it the better. We accept the President's definiton of the scope and purpose of civil service reform with gratification. No one could have stated it with more precision or more force. If he carries out his ideas with fidelity and courage, he will find that the whole country will heartily sustain him. What the people desire above all things is that the business of the Government shall be done on business principles and by business methods. Any President who faithfully works to that end, will not lack support.

The reference by the President to the finances is short, but pointed and correct. He concludes his address by a few words of sound sense and in excellent temper concerning the settlement of the Presidential dispute. We commend his simple and candid remarks to the intelligent and well-intending portions of both parties, among whom they will be sure of hearty approval. The address, as a whole, is a good beginning of the President's work, and a pleasing indication of what may be expected from him.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

There can be nothing magical in the effect of the peaceful inauguration of Mr. HAYES, but the event will in all probability be found to be the beginning of the end of that period of depression and distrust which the uncertainties of the Presidential contest have unduly lengthened. In the ordinary course of things, an improvement might have been hoped for months ago. Its early indications were then discernible. A large part of its rottenness had been eliminated from trade. Bankruptcies and settlements had weeded out weak and worthless concerns. Sounder methods of conducting business were generally recognized. The balloon of the credit system had been pricked, and increased caution infused into the various relations of business. Rays of light and hope appeared. The clouds which had for three years hung over the country were breaking, and men spoke cheerily of better times ahead. The election came, and with it doubts and fears. The old misgivings returned. Capital retreated to its strongholds, and commerce once more came to a standstill. The uneasiness thus revealed was not devoid of reason. The political outlook told the possibility of danger. There were threats of resistance to the law. There were declarations of a purpose to obtain control of the Government without regard for means or consequences. It is not surprising that in these circumstances, the improvement noticed last Autumn suddenly ceased, and that not a glimpse of it could be had while the struggle for the Presidency was going on.

The feeling of apprehension, of which this was the immediate consequence, was more than justified during the brief but excited existence of the Electoral Commission. The improvement of business was impossible while the menace of revolution was uttered with the approval of a powertul section of the Democratic Party. The coming historian, looking back at the madness of faction in the interest of a cowardly, commonplace man, may be disposed to set down these fears as exaggerated. We, who know by what mere accident a grave crisis has been averted—who have seen the narrowness of the escape from a contingency involving anarchy among its possible results—understand the reality of the alarm which financial and mercantile circles have experienced. Had the revolutionists succeeded in their designs, for twelve months at least the country would have been on the verge of chaos. The public credit and the public peace might at any moment have been destroyed by an accident. So long as this risk lasted, it would have been folly to look for improvement in the industrial and business world. Every man would have been intent upon watching his own interest, and the restoration of confidence which must be preliminary to any wholesome change would have been out of the question.

Happily, these dangers are over now. The fact, if it stood alone, would imperceptibly exercise a beneficial influence. The faith of the people in the efficacy of the republican system has been strengthened by the ordeal through which it has passed. True, one's boastfulness may well be moderated. The system, admirable as it is, has hitches and drawbacks, and its working may be clogged by obstacles of which the Fathers never dreamed. The real strength of the Republic is in the practical common sense of its people, rather than in the checks and balances of a paper Constitution. The weakness of the latter, as demonstrated by the exigencies of a situation which each recurring Presidential election may produce, brought into full play the moderation and sagacity of the popular judgment. To the theorist the circumstance may not be agreeable. To the statesman and patriot it is of all considerations the most reassuring, for it implies the inherent vitality of a force whose operation may be regulated by events, as distinguished from an authority which might snap under an unexpected pressure. Thus, the primary conditions of the settlement which gives to Mr. HAYES a confirmation of the title he acquired at the polls, are favorable to the revival of financial and business confidence. The trial of the American system is of less moment than the trial of the American people, and the manner in which these have emerged from a strain of no common character may well inspire faith in the future. There can be no lasting danger in the midst of partisan excitement while the great body of the people are on the side of law and order. Opinions as to candidates will differ; party prejudices will vary; but there is absolute safety if the popular sentiment insists upon submission to the verdict of a lawfully constituted tribunal, and will tolerate no violation of order for the attainment of partisan ends. Hence, the accession of Mr. HAYES to the Presidency disposes finally of a series of disturbing forces which have kept distrust alive abroad, and have prevented the growth of financial confidence and business activity at home.

But the grounds of confidence are not confined to negative considerations. What we have escaped should go a long way as an incitement to mercantile activity. What we have actually gained should go still further. The country is rid of certain disturbing forces, and has got in their place potent and wholesome influences, which must work beneficially for the whole country. Sectionalism is near its end. Ever since the close of the war doubt has prevailed as between the North and the South. Neither has profited by the other, as both might have expected. The South has remained poor, and because of this poverty the North has suffered. The thought is not a lofty one, perhaps, if used as a reason for being pleased with the prospect of hearty reconciliation. But hard times make men material, and out of an identity of business interests and prosperity more ennobling relations will by-and-by come. At any rate, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the prospect of improvement at the South, as an effect of the wise and kindly aims of Mr. HAYES' administration, assures to the North a wider field for its industry and enterprise. The judicious cultivation of that field, subject to conditions more favorable than those which prevailed during the days of slavery, implies for the North the acquisition of one great source of prosperity.

The certainty that there will be no halting, no turning back, in regard to the more important aspects of the financial problem, is another source of hope and strength. We are on the high road to specie payment. Very little legislative help is needed to secure its attainment within two years. Without any further legislation—by the natural operation of laws and influences now in full play—the end might be practically reached. The contingency to be apprehended grew out of the reckless demagogism of a portion of the Democratic Party when the currency and the public credit were concerned. That danger is passed. So far as the currency or the credit depends upon the action of the Administration, both are henceforth absolutely safe. Importers and traders can have no doubt as to the ground upon which they tread. They are guaranteed against the disturbing elements which have so long made commerce, in some respects, akin to gambling, and they have before them the certainty — humanly speaking — of the fixedness of values which is essential to confidence. This point gained, we may safely assume that certain branches of industry and commerce will soon begin to feel the benefit resulting from the change. The advantages will not be confined to the classes immediately interested. The faith in the near future which they must acquire will be shared by those who have business intercourse with them; and gradually but surely the country will be familiarized with better times.

A DEMOCRATIC EXPERIMENT.

Although the Presidential election was a year off when the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress began, that Congress was as much a President-making one as any of its predecessors. For the first time in many years, the Democrats had secured control of the House of Representatives. Their jubilation was intense. They fully expected, by their management of Congressional affairs, to secure such enormous political advantages that their success in the national canvass of 1876 would be assured. It is impossible to describe the frantic exultation with which the Democrats organized and took possession of the lower house. The patronage of that branch of Congress was actually in their grasp; the path to still greater victory seemed open before them. The rush for the offices in the gift of the House was unprecedented in the history of the country. When the National Administration passed from the hands of the Democratic Party into those of the Republican Party in 1861, and the vast patronage of the Federal Government was transferred in a single day, the scramble was wild. It was then said that the country had never seen such a frantic siege of the appointing power. But the change of politics in the House brought as many place-hunters to Washington as the great change at the White House brought in 1861. As the places to be disposed of in 1875 were comparatively few, the rush was relatively greater. This showed how largely the Democratic Party had been reinforced by camp-followers.

But if the senseless rush for places which disgraced the opening of Congress was an exhibition of selfishness which ought to have alarmed the party, the struggle for precedence in the House, immediately on the organization, should have been a more emphatic warning. While the Republicans were yet in power in both branches of Congress, they had conducted two investigations with a thoroughness and courage which have never been equaled. There was neither fear nor favor shown in the management of the inquiry into the Credit Mobilier affair, and into the Pacific Mail scandal. These investigations, damaging as they did the reputations of many prominent persons, fired the Democracy with a spirit of emulation. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true that these exposures, necessary though they were, excited a certain morbid appetite for scandal, and demoralized public opinion to the extent that it was generally believed that worse corruptions remained untouched. The bitterer Democratic partisans, overlooking the fact that their own political friends were involved in the two celebrated scandals, loudly proclaimed that these showed that "the entire Government was honeycombed with fraud." Once give them power, and they would astonish the world with revelations of wickedness in high places. Each Democratic Representative expected to gain renown and prominence as an investigator.

In this temper the Democrats organized the House at the beginning of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. Almost by accident the corrupt practices of Secretary BELKNAP came to the knowledge of one or two managers of the House. The theatrical denouncement of that disgraced official furnished the keynote of that Congress. It confounded the minority in the House. From that hour until the adjournment in Midsummer the public business was neglected for the business of investigation. It was in vain that candid men attempted to recall the House to the consideration of measures necessary for the proper administration of public affairs. Such advice was stigmatized as a device to direct attention from long-buried and half-discovered crimes. One committee deliberately set about the work of securing evidence on which to impeach the Secretary of the Navy; another proposed to show that the Secretary of the Treasury had boldly conveyed away canceled currency, and had put it into circulation again; and a third committee kept up such a din about the expenditures made by Supervisor DAVENPORT that the New-York party organ actually published pretended evidence that the President had misappropriated the public funds. And that newspaper, heralding the supposed scandal with the heading of "At Last!" only partially concealed its satisfaction in a long gurgle of well-simulated hysterics. The majority in the House of Representatives had resolved itself into a general smelling committee. It was impossible that no good should come of this searching inquisition. But the outcome, as a whole, was simply a revelation of rancorous political baseness.

In that session of Congress, the Democrats sowed a prolific crop of jealousies and dissensions. The most conspicuous men in the party were intriguing for themselves or for their principals. The contest for the Speakership was another fruitful source of discord; and when the struggle was renewed after the death of Mr. KERR, several implacable animosities were engendered. The mania for investigation took a new direction when the second session began. Under the leadership of a malignant pettifogger, pretended inquiries into the conduct of the Presidential election, some of which were childish and frivolous to the last degree, consumed the time of the House and nauseated the country. The investigations of the first session damaged Democrats as seriously as Republicans. Nothing brought to the surface during the inquest by the second session was comparable in audacious wickedness with the Oregon infamy, which smirched irretrievably the character of the Democratic candidate for President. The Forty-fourth Congress closed as it began, with confusion, turmoil, and vulgar riot. The first session was one of the longest ever known in the Republic. The last session was disfigured by an exhibition of bad manners and evil temper unparalleled in the history of Congress. The appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the Government have barely got through at each session, and at the close of the last one important bill failed of passage. Not a measure to promote the general welfare of the country, not one statesmanlike act, originated in the House of Representatives. At the expense of the efficiency of the public service, the cost of the Government has been nominally lessened. The finances of the country have not been improved; its resources have been untouched by legislation. The record of the Forty-fourth Congress is a poverty-stricken one. Its existence was a continuous and vicious wrangle.

A MONKEYED MULE.

Marysville, Cal., possesses a unique mule. There is a wearisome sameness in the vast majority of mules. The same fondness for pausing at inopportune moments for profound meditation, the same habit of reaching after the infinite with both hind legs, and the same tendency to stand on the head whenever the road is particularly muddy or stony, characterize at least ninety-nine out of every one hundred mules. It is impossible for a moralist to look with approbation upon the average mule—unless, of course, the moralist's creditor is on the mule's back. There is a strange lack of principle in the mule. He never does anything which evinces a love for the human race, or even a joyous or innocent delight in existence. The dog will occasionally lie down and die on his master's grave, and the birds will give free concerts in every available tree; but no one ever knew a mule to do these things. His sole meritorious accomplishment is his alleged ability to walk safely along the gutter of the Western Union Telegraph building, or other frightful precipice, without spilling his rider, but there is good reason to think that the mule's skill in this respect has been enormously exaggerated. It is noticeable that when a traveler is crossing a dangerous mountainous pass he always prefers to walk—"for the sake of exercise"—and commits his wife to the custody of the mule. Of course, his expectations are frequently disappointed, but when a hilarious widower describes the way in which an unfortunate mule stepped off a precipice a thousand feet high without giving his fair rider notice to dismount, the story is always wound up with extravagant praises of the wonderful sure-footedness of that precise mule, who had never before made the slightest misstep.

Bad as the mule may be in the eyes of ordinary men, he is nevertheless reasonably capable of awaking friendship and respect. Like Lord BYRON, whom he strikingly resembles in some important respects, the mule sometimes has an angel in him. At least this must be true of the Marysville mule, for his master shows a love for that peculiar beast which can be explained upon no other hypothesis. This mule belongs to a sheep-breeder, in company with whom and a shepherd dog he has lived for many happy years. He sometimes brains an incautious Piute, and once, when loaned to a party of Eastern tourists who were incapable of appreciating the climate of California, he is said to have done a great deal of good; but he has never lifted an angry leg or flattened a suspicious ear at his owner. That trustful man has been known to pass unscathed within a yard of the mule's hind legs, and in the presence of a dozen witnesses who were longing for the excitement of a premature explosion. Even the dog has slept quietly within reach of either end of the mule without meeting with the least rudeness. It is no wonder that the good sheep-herder loves his faithful beast, and it is certainly to be hoped that he will never have occasion to mourn over misplaced love and confidence.

The manner in which this man shows his affection is novel, though eminently practical. For some years he has made it a rule to place five dollars in the Marysville Savings Bank every week for the benefit of his mule and dog. "No one will understand them when I am gone"—he is accustomed to say—"but at any rate they shall not starve." Full of this aimable purpose he has constantly added to the bank account of his beasts until recently they had—so it is said—no less than $3,400 safely invested to their joint credit. At this point of time the dog suddenly contracted that fatal and frequent canine disease, a charge of buckshot in the region of the heart, and died without having made a will.

Inasmuch as the $3,400 was held by the dog in joint tenancy with the mule, and inasmuch as the dog died intestate, his share of the property reverts by California law, to the surviving tenant. The fortunate mule is thus the sole owner of an independent fortune, and if he were an heiress with red hair he could not have more ardent and disinterested suitors than he now has. Men come to Marysville from towns a hundred miles distant in order to buy that mule. They express the utmost admiration of his beauty and moral worth, and humbly beg to be honored with his hoof, and, of course, the rest of him, including his bank account. The mule's owner, however, turns a deaf ear to the impassioned admirers of his favorite beast, and remarking that he counts upon his mule's society as the only comfort of his declining years, refuses to part with him to any one.

So long as the sheep-herder lives and is able to keep a tender and careful watch upon his mule, all will be well. But suppose the mule outlives his master, and finds himself alone in the world and the possessor of a larger fortune than has ever yet fallen to the lot of any quadruped. Who can venture to predict what that mule will do? Of course, it is possible that he will draw his interest regularly, and live upon it in a modest and unassuming way, renting, for example, a small but sufficient pasture during the Summer, and boarding at a private livery stable during the Winter. It is much more probable, however, that when the mule comes into unrestrained possession of his property his head will be turned, and he will plunge into all sorts of extravagances and excesses. He will wear the handsomest sets of harness that money can buy, and will eat only the most delicate and costly grass. He will give expensive banquets to roystering and dissolute mules, and will contract a fondness for the distillery swill which cheers and inebriates. A few months of this wild dissipation will exhaust his property and health, and he will perish in the gutter or the sausage factory, an object of contempt in the eyes of his former admirers, and the probable subject of a powerful tract, in which his dissolute career will be held up as a warning to mules and men.

THE VOTE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS INTO THE ALLEGED FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to-day made a report to the Board of Investigation, into the alleged frauds at the recent general election in this city. The inquiry involved a thorough canvass of all the votes cast on certificates of registration, numbering 17,370. The result, summarized, is as follows: Not entitled to vote, on account of non-residence, under age, &c., 2,722; names for which there are no affidavits of certificates, 70; double voters, 75; persons voting on canceled names, 379; names on poll lists not appearing on ward registers, 359; total, 3,605. The report claims that the above proportion would hold good had the inquiry been carried into the remainder of the city vote, and argues that there must have been altogether 8,105 fraudulent votes, enough to have carried the Electoral vote of the State had they mostly been for one or the other of the political parties. The report fails to indicate the probable political complexion of the fraudulent votes except by vague implication. It exonerates the County Clerk and Assessor from any connivance in the frauds, but finds that the business of registration was conducted in a loose manner, and recommends a number of reforms in the registration law, holding that the present law, instead of being a check, is an absolute assistance to fraud. The report is signed by the majority of the committee.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

JUDGE STANLEY MATHEWS LIKELY TO SUCCEED SENATOR SHERMAN—JUDGE TAFT TO BE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—It is believed here that Judge Stanley Mathews is the coming man for the United States Senatorship, left vacant by Senator Sherman. Leading Ohio men now in Washington have given the matter much discussion, and the general conclusion is to unite on Stanley Mathews for the Senate, reserving ex-Attorney General Taft for the Gubernatorial nomination next Fall. Mr. Garfield has been prominently mentioned in connection with the place, but it is not deemed wise to take him from the House, where he will be the natural leader of the Republican side. Ex-Gov. Noyes declined being a candidate for the Senatorship. If Mr. Mathews is elected to the unexpired term he will probably be his own successor for the full term one year hence. His election will leave Banning in possession of a seat in the House of Representatives, to which he was returned by Eph Holland's repeaters.

WASHINGTON.

SENATORIAL TITLES QUESTIONED

COMPLICATIONS IN THE CASE OF MR. LAMAR, OF MISSISSIPPI—THE GROUND WHICH AN INQUIRY MAY COVER—THE OTHER SOUTHERN CONTESTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—As usual in the organization of the Senate for several past Congresses, there were some Senators present claiming seats to whom objection is made, and whose claims will have to be considered by the Senate. The objections made to-day were informal in character, and were against the swearing in of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi; Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, and Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana. When Mr. Corbin, of South Carolina, and Mr. Butler, of the same State, present themselves and claim the seat vacated by Senator Robertson they will also be objected to. In the objections in the case of the claimants from South Carolina, and in the case of Kellogg from Louisiana, there will doubtless be extended investigation and discussion in the Senate before action is taken. In the case of Mr. Lamar the course of the Senate is uncertain. Nobody knows better than Mr. Lamar must himself know, that, if there had been a free, fair, and untrammeled election in Mississippi a year ago last Fall, a Republican Legislature would have been elected and a Republican Senator chosen for Congress. That the State Legislature was carried by Democratic intimidation and violence no sensible, well-informed person can deny. It was the first experiment in the use of the new method which was adopted to succeed the method of Kukluxives which had been broken up by the Federal Government. The question of Mr. Lamar's responsibility for the character of the election is quite apart from what actually took place. The objection to receiving him into the Senate, on his credentials, is based upon the method by which his election was insured. But there is a difficulty which the Senate meets at its very threshold. The Constitution gives the power to determine its own membership. It may receive or reject, so far as the constitutional power is limited, whomsoever it will, but proceeding according to the spirit of the Constitution, it first becomes necessary, in considering Mr. Lamar's case, to examine and determine upon the membership of the Mississippi State Legislature. Now, it is certainly a new thing for Congress, in either branch, to undertake to determine who are the individual members of a State Legislature. In the case of South Carolina, for instance, it may determine whether the Chamberlain Legislature was a Legislature at all, or whether the Hampton Legislature was a legal body; but having determined that question under past precedents, it stops its investigation, without undertaking to say who of the members of the lawful Legislature were lawfully elected. Mr. Lamar's case, in its essential spirit, is exactly similar to the Louisiana and Florida cases, presented to the Electoral Commission. The spirit of the Constitution at least would prohibit the Senate from going behind the State Legislature, unless it enters into the broader question as to whether there was any State Government or State Legislature lawfully existing in the State of Mississippi. In equity, no doubt, Mr. Lamar should be rejected, but in law, it is difficult to see what objection can be sustained. How strong the attempt will be to exclude him from the Senate is not fully known, but will doubtless be exhibited to-morrow.

PROGRESS OF CABINET MAKING.

DIFFICULTY IN FINDING A NEW-ENGLANDER—MR. KEY'S POSITION—INDIANA, PROBABLY, TO BE REPRESENTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The nominations for the Cabinet will not be made before Wednesday, possibly not before Thursday. The search for a New-England man for one of the positions remains unsuccessful. No one of the names that have been mentioned in the newspapers is likely to be selected. The position of Secretary of War will be tendered to a prominent Massachusets man to-morrow, but his name is not yet to be disclosed. Ex-Senator Key, of Tennessee, who has been offered the Post Office, has not yet made a reply, but, from a letter which he wrote some time ago, and which is now in Washington, it is confidentially believed he will accept. One other position is yet entirely undetermined. The selection will probably not be made from the State of Pennsylvania, but quite possibly from Indiana.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Although Cabinet probabilities are still being discussed, with considerable differences of opinion, and various combinations are pressing candidates other than those believed to have been settled upon by the President, those best informed on the subject are confident that the President adheres to Mr. Evarts for Secretary of State, Mr. Sherman for the Treasury, Carl Schurz for the Interior Department, Mr. McCrary for Attorney General, and David M. Key, of Tennessee, for Postmaster General. Mr. Key has agreed to accept. If any change be made in the Attorney General nomination, there is a strong reason to anticipate its offer to Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky. The War and Navy Departments Secretaryships are still undecided. New-England will get the Navy, probably, and Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to-night seems more likely to achieve success than Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, who is strongly urged by prominent naval officers. Mr. Forbes, of Massachusetts, however, is still on the list of possible appointees. Indiana, it is still understood will be represented in the person either of Richard Thompson, the old Whig Congressman, or Judge Porter.

President Hayes has requested the present heads of executive departments to attend a Cabinet meeting to-morrow at the usual time. They will all attend, including Secretary Morrill, who is no longer confined to his house.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE AND THE CABINET.

TOPEKA, March 5.—The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the Kansas Legislature to-day, having received the full Republican vote:

Whereas, The growing interests of the States west of the Mississippi are deeply interested in all the business of the Interior Department, and we believe that it would be highly beneficial to the interests of these new and fast developing States that some statesman of the West should be selected by President Hayes for that important position, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That we respectfully recommend to the President the appointment to that position of Robert T. Van Horn, of Missouri, as a gentleman who, for his ability, his long acquaintance, and large experience in public affairs in the West, as well as for his high integrity and business qualifications, is eminently suitable for that position, and that such appointment would give universal satisfaction to the people of Kansas.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day adjourned till Monday next.

The Democrats of the Senate held a meeting to-day, and unanimously elected Senator W. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Senate Democratic caucus.

Benjamin F. Bristow is almost certain to be appointed to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Davis' resignation.

Col. E. A. Burke, who has been here representing the Nicholls Government in Louisiana, had an interview with President Hayes yesterday evening, and left for New-Orleans last night. The nature of his business there has not transpired.

There were several quarrels during the day, growing out of political excitement, but no disturbance of a serious character. Two Democrats, a Western man and a Southerner, entertaining old

ferent views on the subject of the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, had a lively scrimmage in a prominent hotel to-night. They were separated before any mischief was done.

It is reported to-night that President Hayes will issue a call on Wednesday for an extra session of Congress. This is not derived from an official source, however.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, has received the following telegram from Prof. Foerster, Director of the Berlin Observatory: "New planet by Palisor on March 2; right ascension 9 hours and 47 minutes; declination 7 degrees and 1 minute north; eleventh magnitude; positely Camilla."

During the inauguration proceedings to-day, and while persons were absent from their houses, profes ional thieves committed many depredations. In cases where they encountered opposition, they presented pistols and threatened to take life if any alarm were given. In one instance they broke open a gentleman's trunk, and stole all portable valuables, including $12,000 worth of $1,000 income bonds of the Texas-Pacific Railway Company. These, however, are registered, and the company has stopped their transfer to parties other than the original owner. Several robberies are reported to-night in various parts of the city. Detectives arrested quite a number of pickpockets who were at work along the line of the parade this morning. Among other thefts reported is the following: During the day when most persons were away from their homes, two thieves entered the basement of a house in the vicinity of I and Third streets, went through the house, stealing numerous articles of value, among others a gold watch, $50, a pair of valuable bracelets, &c. An old lady who came down stairs was assaulted by one of the men with a pistol, who commanded her to return, which she did, and the robbers continued their work. The family, on returning home, found the thieves in the house, but they escaped, although they were chased for some distance.

There were over 100 arrests made to-day, principally cases of drunk and disorderly persons.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1877.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE BILLS AS PASSED—A COMPARISON WITH THOSE OF LAST YEAR—THE SUMS ESTIMATED AND THE SUMS ALLOWED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Appropriation bills as they passed Congress last session are analyzed and compared with the bills of last year in the statement below. The Army bill is not yet enacted, and the bills below given as the "House and Printing Deficiencies" and "Printing Deficiencies" are not regular appropriation bills, and appear in the list for the first time. For this reason comparisons for the totals cannot be properly made, and the amounts of each bill must be compared separately.

THE PENSION BILL.

	Amount of Bill.
As estimated	$28,553,500 00
As reported to House	28,553,500 00
As passed House	28,553,500 00
As passed Senate	28,553,500 00
As it became law	28,553,500 00
As it became law last year	29,533,500 00

POST-OFFICE BILL.

As estimated	$36,793,432 43
As reported to House	32,983,625 00
As passed House	32,921,618 00
As passed Senate	34,993,590 00
As it became law	33,267,390 00
As it became law last year	34,585,701 00

FORTIFICATION BILL.

As estimated	$950,000 00
As reported to House	250,000 00
As passed House	250,000 00
As passed Senate	350,000 00
As it became law	300,000 00
As it became law last year	315,000 00

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

As estimated	$1,245,997 50
As reported to House	1,137,985 00
As passed House	1,137,655 00
As passed Senate	1,138,097 50
As it became law	1,136,847 50
As it became law last year	1,187,197 50

LEGISLATIVE BILL.

As estimated	$22,854,332 18
As reported to House	14,966,655 50
As passed House	14,533,935 50
As passed Senate	16'311,986 89
As it became law	15,314'967 30
As it became law last year	15,373,960 00

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

As estimated	$318,680 00
As reported to House	265,161 00
As passed House	265,161 00
As passed Senate	299,305 00
As it became law	286 604 00
As it became law last year	290,065 00

INDIAN BILL.

As estimated	$5,342,899 12
As reported to House	4,448 699 12
As passed House	4,439,499 12
As passed Senate	5,154,935 69
As it became law	4,751,499 12
As it became law last year	4,572,762 01

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

As estimated	$3,000,000 00
As reported to House	1,427,197 28
As passed House	1,246,377 58
As passed Senate	3,515,154 49
As it became law	2,318,956 53
As it became law last year	2,906,177 09

THE NAVAL BILL.

As estimated	$19,430,912 69
As reported to House	12,492,953 40
As passed House	12,497,952 40
As passed Senate	17,049,452 40
As it became law	13,549,952 40
As it became law last year	12,742,155 40

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

As estimated	$25,000,000 00
As reported to House	14,948,595 46
As passed House	15,446,807 35
As passed Senate	13,968,947 77
As it became law	17,570,249 33
As it became law last year	16,351,474 58

THE SENATE AND HOUSE DEFICIENCY BILL.

As estimated	$139,254 98
As reported to House	54,279 11
As passed House	54,279 11
As passed Senate	139,254 98
As it became a law	139,254 98

PRINTING DEFICIENCY BILL.

As estimated	$350,000 00
As reported to House	350,000 00
As passed House	350,000 00
As it passed Senate	350,000 00
As it became law	350,000 00

TOTALS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

As estimated	$189,105 114 80
As reported to House	135,663,795 87
As passed by House	132 960,564 06
As passed by Senate	152,793,195 15
As they became laws	118,599,195 65
As they became laws last year	117,859,992 58

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 5—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, rising barometer, possibly preceded by a slight fall, south-west to north-west winds, and cooler, followed by warmer, clear or partly cloudy, weather.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	31°	27°	3:30 P. M.	50° 37°
6 A. M.	30°	27°	6 P. M.	45° 36°
9 A. M.	34°	32°	9 P. M.	41° 34°
12 M.	43°	34°	12 P. M.	40° 32°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 32°5
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 39¼°

THEATRICAL INJUNCTION REFUSED.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Augustin Daly, the New-York manager, applied to-day, before Judge Blodgett, in the United States District Court, for an injunction on James H. McVicker, manager of McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, to enjoin the production of Mr. McVicker's adaptation of the play "Lemons," claimed by Mr. Daly as his exclusive property. Judge Blodgett refused the injunction on the ground that Mr. McVicker had a right to produce an original adaptation of the German play as well as Mr. Daly.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

BOSTON, March 5.—M. M. Butler, Republican, was elected Mayor of Portland, Me., to-day, by 573 majority, a gain of 56 over last year. Edmund Russell, Republican, was elected Mayor of Lewiston, Me., by a majority of 276. Edwin Reed, Republican, was elected Mayor of Bath, Me., by 411 majority. The Republicans elected their Mayor at Rockland, Me., by 171 majority.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—Gov. Williams to-night issued a proclamation calling upon the General Assembly to convene in extra session on Tuesday, March 6. It was agreed that the Appropriation bills should be called up first, and after they are disposed of no other business shall be transacted unless desired by two-thirds of either house.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, March 5.—Messrs. Holcomb & Steward, forwarders, of this city and Montreal, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are about $85,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PROBATION GRANTED TURKEY.

RUSSIA SATISFIED WITH A SOLEMN PROMISE OF REFORM IF GIVEN BY TURKEY IN THE FORM OF AN INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATION—MUTUAL DISARMAMENT LIKELY TO BE ASKED BY THE PORTE IN RETURN.

LONDON, March 5.—The Vienna Correspondent of the *Times* states that the progress made toward carrying out the proposal to give a respite to Turkey consists in Russia's having dropped the idea of getting the powers to agree to coercive measures. Russia will now be satisfied with a solemn promise on the part of the Sultan, embodied in a form which would give it the character of an international obligation, so that the powers would have such a collective right of control as would guarantee the effecting of reforms within the stipulated time. The idea seems to be that the demand for direct control to be exercised by the International Commission should be abandoned in favor of this general right of control which should be accorded to the powers once for all, and which they might use at their discretion at the end of the delay which is accorded to the Turks. To grant this permanent right to the powers would of course be directly contrary to the Treaty of Paris, but the anxiety to escape from war is such that it is not to be expected that any proposal offering a solution will be objected to on that account merely. The recent attitude of the Turks and hints thrown out by them all tend to show their readiness to negotiate. The whole influence of the palace, especially of Mahmoud Damad, is working to strengthen the Sultan's pacific disposition, and prepare him to accept any solution which may terminate the present state of things. The Turks, however, will certainly reject any arrangement which does not include the obligation on both sides to disarm immediately. Turkey recognises that a year's respite uncoupled with this condition would be ruin. Therefore, delicate and dangerous as the question of disarmament is, it must be grappled with, and, unless there is a chance of this being done successfully, every day passed in fruitless negotiations is a loss to Turkey.

BERLIN, March 5.—Gen. Ignatieff had a conference yesterday with M. D'Outril, the Russian Ambassador. He also had a conference with Prince Bismarck, with whom he dined later. It is arranged that Gen. Ignatieff will leave for Paris on Wednesday.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna says it is semi-officially announced there that a Council of Ministers has been held in St. Petersburg to consider the reports of Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to England. It has been decided that the idea of granting the Porte a long time of probation cannot be seriously discussed. Reports from the provinces were laid before the Czar showing that the people have no warlike feeling, but would prefer war to a mere temporary settlement of the Eastern difficulty.

The *Times* dispatch from Berlin says the primary object of Gen. Ignatieff's mission seems to be to induce the powers to cause the Sultan to sign a promise to carry out the reforms within a stated time, or adopt the reform programme of the conference. Should he fail to fulfil his promise the question who is to decide whether the Sultan has really carried out his programme will probably be left undetermined. It is considered probable that an agreement will be effected. The powers are favorably disposed, and the Porte is likely to consent if Russia will demobilize, and if the eventual adoption of the conference programme be not rendered absolutely certain by the wording of the engagement. Should the latter condition be too much accentuated, the Porte, after the Shireef of Mecca's demand for a religious war, may deem a settlement impossible.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

DEMANDS OF MONTENEGRO—A FIRMAN ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH SERVIA—ROUMANIA.

LONDON, March 5.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople gives details of the reported contents of a written statement of the demands which the Montenegrins laid before Safvet Pasha at the first formal conference on Monday. The claims are substantially the same as have been previously reported, viz.: Cession of territory, the port of Spitza, free navigation of Lake Scutari and the Bojana River, and direct diplomatic relations with the Porte; but the two islands in Lake Scutari are not mentioned. Safvet Pasha promised to examine the demands and appoint a day for a second conference to discuss them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—Perteff Effendi will leave here to-morrow for Belgrade, bearing an imperial firman re-establishing relations between Servia and the Porte. The Greek who was elected a member of the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies for Constantinople has resigned.

BUCHAREST, March 5.—M. Sturdza, who accepted the Ministry of Finance on the basis of disarmament and financial reform, has tendered his resignation.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Times'* Belgrade special says the militia system will be abandoned. The regular army will be increased and constitute the whole armed force of Servia. The Servians apparently have turned their thoughts to peaceful affairs, although it is extremely improbable that they will remain strictly neutral in the event of a Russo-Turkish war.

The Emperor William yesterday received Gen. Ignatieff.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says it is becoming more and more clear that the turn of affairs greatly depends on the issue of the negotiations now proceeding between London and St. Petersburg. These negotiations have lately taken a more precise form, so that a decision may be expected in a few days. The powers will only answer the Russian note when their negotiations are ended in one way or the other. It looks as though some hope of a successful issue is entertained, as the idea of answering Russia by a collective note has again come the front. A collective note would only be possible if common ground had been found on which joint action of the powers, which was interrupted by the breaking up of the conference, could be resumed.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Porte has declined M. Klapka's proposition to reinforce the Turkish Army with a number of Hungarian officers and soldiers.

The *Post* announces that Count Schouvaloff has started for Paris to meet Gen. Ignatieff.

REPORTED RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES IN BOSNIA—FOUR ENGAGEMENTS WITH REVERSES TO THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, March 6.—The news from various sides shows that an attempt will be made to revive the disturbances in Bosnia as soon as the weather permits. The Russian and other committees are collecting money sufficient to organize larger bands and are engaging volunteers who were in the Servian Army to go to Bosnia. Hitherto, however, these efforts have not led to much result.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says the recommencement of the insurrection in Bosnia is an undoubted fact. The Turkish military authorities report that four engagements have taken place. The insurgents were worsted, but their losses were small.

THE AUSTRO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

CONCENTRATION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN DALMATIA AND CROATIA ASSERTED AND DENIED.

LONDON, March 5.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Times* says the official newspaper of Serajevo, the Capital of Bosnia, announces that Austria is concentrating troops on the frontiers of Dalmatia and Croatia. The Bosnians expect an invasion shortly, which they are determined to resist. All males between 16 and 70 years of age have been called out to serve under the holy banner. Fifteen thousand breech-loading rifles have been distributed. It is intended to arm the whole Mohammedan population. The commander of the Turkish forces in Bosnia has started to concentrate 15 battalions on the Dalmatian frontier near Vergovats. Other detachments have been sent to Turkish Croatia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram to that journal referring to the rumors at Constantinople and in the provinces of Austrian concentration on the frontiers of Dalmatia and Croatia, says: "I know that not one man has been sent to Dalmatia beyond the regular reliefs of garrisons. If any movement has been noticed, it is doubtless owing to local transfers. The exigencies of the service may have required the sending of more troops to one place or another, but hitherto, despite the disturbances for well nigh two years along the whole southern frontier of Austria, not one penny has been spent in military preparations and concentrations."

THE FRENCH PRESS LAW REVISION.

THE CLAUSE FORBIDDING ABUSE OF FOREIGN SOVEREIGNS — PROSECUTION OF DE CASSAGNAC.

LONDON, March 5.—Reuter's dispatch from Paris says that in a Cabinet council held to consider the amendment of the Press law President MacMahon said he must insist on the retention of the clause relative to defamation of foreign sovereigns.

The committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to consider and report on the request of the Government for authorization to prosecute M. de Cassagnac, have decided in favor of granting the request. They previously examined M. de Cassagnac, who declared he never had any intention of insulting the Chamber as a body.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—The United States steamer Vandalia will sail on Tuesday next for Nice.

LONDON, March 5.—The Oxford and Cambridge boat crews began practice on the Thames to-day for the approaching inter-university race.

Josiah Henson, the original of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom," was received by the Queen and royal family at Windsor Castle to-day.

The Marquis de Compiegne, a distinguished African traveler, has been killed in a duel at Cairo. The circumstances are unknown.

Special dispatches from Paris say that Marshal Canrobert and M. Rouher are seriously ill.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Bellerophon, flag-ship of the British West India Squadron, Admiral Wellesley commanding, arrived here to-day from Kingston, Jamaica.

LONDON, March 6.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a telegram received in Paris confirms the report that the Japanese troops have captured four steamers from the insurgents of Satsuma at Kumamoto, and adds that the other provinces are quiet.

STRANGE RESTITUTION OF MONEY.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK RESTORES $20,000, WITH INTEREST—THE MONEY STOLEN TWELVE YEARS AGO—A FORTUNE OF $2,000,000 GAINED IN PERU SILVER MINES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OIL CITY, Sunday, March 4, 1877.

William Harper, of Forest County, has just returned from California with $36,000, being the principal and interest of a sum that was stolen from himself and two others 12 years ago. The hardware firm of J. & W. Harper & Co., of Philadelphia, in 1865, desiring to speculate in oil lands, employed a man named Edgar C. Martin, of Baltimore, to go into the oil region and select suitable property for them. Martin came to them highly recommended as an expert and as to character and reliability. He selected some land near Pithole, and was intrusted with $20,000 by his employers to make a payment on the proposed purchase. Hearing nothing from their agent for some time, and receiving no response to their letter, one of the firm went to Pithole. There he learned that Martin had not invested their money in land for them, but had gone away from the place in company with a chambermaid employed in the hotel where he boarded. She had been a danseuse in a variety troupe that disbanded there, and was the wife of the bar-keeper of the hotel. Martin left a wife and six children in Maryland. Two of the firm who had lost the $20,000 subsequently died, and in 1873 the survivor, William Harper, failed in business, and removed to Forest County, where he has since lived in reduced circumstances.

About the 1st of February last, friends of Harper in Philadelphia forwarded him a letter, addressed to the old firm, and post-marked San Francisco. This letter was from the absconding agent, E. C. Martin. He was in San Francisco, and wrote that he desired to refund the money he had taken, and would do so if he was given immunity from prosecution. Mr. Harper started for California as soon as possible, and met Martin. He had elegant apartments at an aristocratic boarding-house. His mistress, Mrs. Warren, was still with him, and met Mr. Harper resplendant in jewels. Martin said that he had sailed at once for Peru when he absconded, and had engaged in opening silver mines in that country for a share of their product. He claimed to be worth $2,000,000. He was in California in business, and intended to return to Peru. He paid over to Mr. Harper the amount stated above. He said he had provided for the family he left in Baltimore, and they had gone to England, where his wife's parents live. A child 10 years old is the result of his *liaison* with Mrs. Warren. Martin is 52 years of age, and his mistress is now 27. She is said to be remarkably handsome.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"The Rivals" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre to-night.

Mr. Samuel Colville is arranging for the return of the Thompson troupe in August next. An American tour of 30 weeks is intended.

The sale of season tickets for the Wagner Festival began yesterday morning, and was exceedingly large. Seats for single representations of the series will be sold on and after to-morrow.

Mr. J. Harton, a young baritone singer who has just returned from a sojourn in Milan, is arranging a concert to be given for a charitable purpose, at Dr. Armitage's Church, Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins entered upon an engagement at the New Broadway Theatre yesterday evening. They acted in "Trodden Down," a drama illustrative of scenes in Ireland. "Trodden Down" was made known in this City some years ago, and its representation last night elicited much applause.

A company of clever children performed an English version of Ricci's "Crispino" at the Olympic Theatre last evening. Miss Ida De Cort, who sang *Annetta*, and Miss Ida Rose, who personated *Crispino*, acted with remarkable intelligence and vivacity; from a lyric standpoint, of course, the representation was scarcely satisfactory.

The celebrated "eccentric dancer" known as Mlle. Sara has been engaged by Mr. C. A. Chizsola and will join the Soldene Opera Bouffe Troupe at once. The performances of this peculiar artist caused a lively sensation in London, a year or so ago. Mlle. Sara will make her début in this country at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, on April 9.

The Oates English Comic Opera Company concluded a very prosperous tour of 25 weeks, under the management of Mr. Samuel Colville, in Cincinnati, on Saturday evening last. On the 12th inst., a Spring season will be commenced at the Lyceum Theatre, in this City, after which Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Toledo, Detroit, Toronto, Buffalo, Albany, the New-England cities, and Boston, will be visited in turn. Since the company appeared here last, it is understood to have gained a valuable accession in the person of Mlle. Eme Raseau, well-known some years ago in musical circles as Miss Emmeline Reed.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

PROVIDENCE, March 5.—Frederick Greene, aged 17, and Charles Greene, aged 13, sons of J. C. Greene, of Hopkinton, were drowned in Wood River, Saturday, while sailing.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY ILL-HEALTH.

ST. ALBANS, March 5.—Asa Guilford, a well-known citizen, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. The cause of the act was ill-health and business embarrassments.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

A PIRATE CRAFT ON THE ATLANTIC—THE LOST STEAMERS GEORGE CROMWELL AND WASHINGTON—TWO MEN PICKED UP AT SEA.

HALIFAX, March 5.—The brigantine Albion, which arrived at this port yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports that on Feb. 5, when 30 miles north of Gun Key, of the Bahaman Islands, a low rakish-looking schooner, about 60 tons, passed her. Shortly after the Albion came up with a Spanish brig from Cienfuegos, for Spain. The Spanish Captain reported that the strange craft had signalled him, and when he hove to a boat's crew went on board his vessel and took possession of whatever they wanted. When last seen by the Albion the piratical craft was making for another Spanish vessel.

The Captain of the steamer Newfoundland, which arrived here yesterday, brought the life buoy of the steamer George Cromwell, which was picked up in Placentia Bay. Some flour and pork drifted ashore at the same place. No further trace of the vessel and crew has been discovered. The wreck of the Washington is covered with 15 feet of water at Cape Race. Twenty-two bodies have been recovered and buried. It seems probable that on striking the rock the boiler exploded, as the bodies picked up are disfigured, mutilated, and denude of clothing, with no appearance of hair on the heads, brains gone, and scalps much torn.

BOSTON, March 5.—Mr. Murphy and A. B. Cornell, two of the crew of the fishing schooner P. S. Corliss, of Provincetown, were driven to sea in a dory on Thursday night and supposed to be lost. They were picked up yesterday by a pilot-boat 55 miles out to sea.

OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

PROVIDENCE, March 5.—The schooner Sophia, of Portland, from Newcastle, for Salem, with corn, went ashore on the west side of Block Island, bilged, and is full of water.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—The British steamer Nankin, Capt. Bruce, from Baltimore, Feb. 8, has arrived with her cargo damaged and bulwarks and boat lost.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—The schooner Philadelphia, hence, for Philadelphia, sunk at sea last Friday night, off Cape Romain, with a cargo of old cannon and railroad iron. The crew were saved, and have arrived here.

KEY WEST, March 5.—The bark Frank Marion, Eldridge, master, in ballast from St. Thomas to New-Orleans, struck a reef last night, and took assistance from wreckers.

LONDON, March 5.—The American ship John A. Kimball, Capt. Humphries, before reported ashore at Terschelling, is a total wreck.

SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL IN FLAMES—THE LANDLADY AND HER FIVE DAUGHTERS BURNED—A NEW-YORKER CONSUMED.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—A dispatch from Karns City, Butler County, Penn., says a fire broke out early this morning in the office of the Bateman House there, caused by a lighted cigar or match being thrown under the counter among the waste paper. It was discovered by Mr. Bateman before it had made much headway. He ran for water, and on returning found the whole room in flames, cutting off all escape by the stairway from the rooms above. Mr. Bateman rushed through the flames and succeeded in bringing out his son, but they were both badly burned, the son dying afterward. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in less than half an hour the building was consumed. The bodies of Mrs. Bateman and her daughters, Minnie, Lou, Belle, and Winnie, were burned beyond recognition. The body of N. Brown, of Sprogle & Co., of New-York, was almost consumed. Thirty guests were in the hotel at the time of the fire, six of whom were injured by jumping from the windows. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $9,000.

LARGE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

A FIVE-STORY IRON BUILDING BURNED—TWO WHOLESALE HOUSES IN RUINS—LOSS OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS—THE INSURANCE.

At 11:15 o'clock Sunday night a fire was discovered in the large five-story iron building on the south-west corner of Seventh-street and Washington-avenue, St. Louis, owned by Gen. B. Allen, and occupied by H. T. Simon & Gregory, wholesale dry goods, and Claflin, Allen & Co., wholesale boots and shoes. In 15 minutes from the time the alarm was sounded the flames burst out from cellar to roof along the Seventh-street side of the building, and a minute or two later nearly all the front of Simon & Gregory's store fell with a fearful crash. The entire building is a mass of ruins, all the walls, excepting a part of the rear one on the alley, having fallen. The loss on the building and stock can scarcely be less than total. Simon & Gregory's stock was estimated to be worth $200,000; Claflin, Allen & Co.'s loss will be equally heavy. The adjoining building on Washington-avenue, occupied by M. Bergen, furniture and mattress manufacturer, and the Home Sewing-machine Company, was flooded with water and the loss will be considerable. Several stores on the opposite side of the street lost most of their plate-glass fronts, and one was somewhat damaged by water. The building, which is worth nothing except for old iron, cost $120,000 a year ago.

The insurances on the stock of Simon & Godfrey, are as follows: North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Continental, New-York, $5,000; German-American, New-York, $10,000; Royal, Liverpool, $5,000; Phenix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Queen, Liverpool, $10 000; Marine, St. Louis, $5,000; Hanover, New-York, $10,000; Germania, New-York, $10,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $5,000; Lamar, New-York, $5,000; Sonwmut, Boston, $10,000; Stannard, New-York, $5,000; National, Hartford, $10,000; Orient, Hartford, $5,000; London Assurance, $10,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $5,000; American Central, St. Louis, $5,000; Commercial Union, $10,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $10,000; Hartford, $10,000; Imperial and Northern, $10,000; Niagara, $5,000; Fire Association, $10,000; Meriden, of Connecticut, $5,000; American, of Philadelphia, $5,000. Total, $-05,000.

Claflin, Allen & Co.'s total insurance is as follows: Amazon, of Cincinnati, $10,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $10,000; Boylston Mutual, of Boston, $15,000; Buffalo, $5,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $15,000; Union, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Peoples', of Trenton, N. J., $5,000; Merchants', of Newark, N. J., $10,000; Farragut, of New York, $5,000; Underwriters', Boston, $5,000; Westchester, New-York, $5,000; Citizens', St. Louis, $5,000; North-western National, Milwaukee, $10,000; Atlantic, New-York, $5,000; Commonwealth, Boston, $5,000; Lord-Lord, Boston, $5,000; Fireman's, New-Jersey, $5,000; Girard, Philadelphia, $5,000; Firefield, Hartford, $5,000; Germania, New-Jersey, $5,000; Underwriters', Monile, $5,000; Citizens', New-York, $5,000. There are more, but the names of the companies cannot be now given. The insurances on the building were $10,000 each in the Underwriters', of Boston, Mound City, Niagara, Royal, and Home Mutual, and $5,000 each in the Detroit and Star, making a total on the building of $60,000. The total loss by the fire is upward of $500,000, being the heaviest loss by fire that has occurred in that city for many years. The dead body of a man named William Brown, an inmate of the Orleans House, one of the buildings burned, was taken from the ruins yesterday afternoon. The body was burned to a crisp.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—A Victoria dispatch says at a meeting held in that city Saturday night the following resolution was passed unanimously: That, in deference to the hope and belief expressed by Lord Carnavon that actual railway construction will be commenced by the Dominion Government in British Columbia after the lapse of a single Summer, it is hereby resolved that a petition be presented to the Provincial Legislature, praying that it may be pleased to take such action this session as will make clear to the Dominion Government that, unless the actual construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway be commenced on or before the 1st of August, 1878, according to the Carnavon settlement, this province will ask permission from the British Government to dissolve the connection with the Dominion of Canada. The meeting was the largest and most influential ever held in Victoria. On the last division the Government had a majority of five in the House.

A Victoria dispatch, referring to the action of the Assembly of British Columbia, regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway, says the question of compensation offered by the Dominion Government has not yet come up. The Government of British Columbia have accepted nothing except the assurance that work on the railway will commence in the Spring.

CRIME ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—James Kellogg, book-keeper for Carolan, Corry & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, was arrested here to-day for forging checks on the firm to the amount of $11,640. Kellogg states that he was induced to commit the forgeries by A. Blacklock, President of the Gulf of California Oyster Canning Company, on representation that they were only required to make a show of funds in making an advantageous purchase of the stock of the company. Blacklock converted the checks for his own use and absconded. The canning company say he is a defaulter to the company to the amount of $90,000. Kellogg is an old resident, and has held many positions of trust in banking and other firms, and heretofore borne a good character.

THE COLORED MEN OF LOUISIANA.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES IN THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—The colored members of the Republican Legislature, headed by Lieut.-Gov. Antoine, prepared and signed to-day a long address to the people of the United States urging the necessity of the immediate recognition of the State Government. They say: "We assume there is no question among Republicans of the United States that President Hayes was rightfully as well as lawfully accorded the Electoral vote of Louisiana. We who know what crimes have been committed upon the people of our race affirm it to have been a most righteous decision." They argue therefrom that Gov. Packard's title is removed beyond all question, at least from a Republican source. They state their belief that there was no equal number of voters in the United States who better understood what they were doing than did the seventy odd thousand colored men who voted for Mr. Packard, or who had more at stake than they in the election of the Governor of their choice. He had been chosen because he had been tried and proved faithful among faithless, because against his record for integrity calumny had never breathed a charge, and because by executive ability and personal courage he was regarded as eminently fitted for the position. They assert in no boastful spirit that to the colored voters the Republican Party is indebted for the election of its candidate for President. Not a few of our race have sealed with their blood their devotion to Republican principles. The faults of the Republican State Governments in the South have been grossly exaggerated by political enemies. The administration of Gov. Kellogg had reduced the debt and taxation, and in this State at least, under the educational advantages afforded by a Republican Government, there were few colored children who could not read and write. They add that the colored people have always stood ready, and stand ready now, to take up arms in defense of their chosen State Government if that course would meet the sanction of a majority of the people of the United States; but any organization of a colored militia has always been heralded as the inauguration of a war of races, and this reluctance on their part to further aggravate the difficulties of the Southern question has been made use of by their enemies as a proof of the inability of Southern Republican Governments to maintain themselves. In conclusion they enter their most solemn protest against the proposition of certain heall-hearted and trimming Republicans to trade off the State of Louisiana and the rights of the colored people to the Democratic Party for any consideration whatever, and indignantly deny that any man of their race has been authorized by them or by any considerable number of colored people of this State to enter into any such nefarious negotiation. The address is signed by every colored Senator and member of the House.

STRENGTH AND MUSCULAR SKILL.

GREAT WRESTLING MATCH BETWEEN MCLAUGHLIN AND BAUER—UNSATISFACTORY TERMINATION TO A FINE DISPLAY OF SKILL.

UTICA, March 5.—In the wrestling match between Col. McLaughlin, of Detroit, and M. Bauer, of New-York, for $500 a side of three falls, one collar and elbow, one Graeco-Roman, and one to be decided by toss, not to be either of the other, McLaughlin won the collar and elbow fall in 12 minutes by changing from a grape-vine to an over-lock hold, the last bout occupying five minutes. Bauer won the Graeco-Roman fall in 24 minutes, the contest being one of the finest ever witnessed. Bauer exhibited wonderful strength and skill. The toss was won by Bauer, who chose the "catch-as-catch-can" style. McLaughlin demanded that Bauer should wear a shirt, as all holds except the Graeco-Roman should require the shirt to be worn. Bauer objected, claiming he had won the toss and had a right to be naked above the waist. After three-quarters of an hour's debate the Referee, Capt. Norman W. Hamer, of New-York, decided that the shirt must be worn, and Bauer still objecting, the match was awarded to McLaughlin. Over 1,600 persons witnessed the match.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

LITTLE ROCK, March 2.—The Mississippi Valley Immigration Convention met in Little Rock, Ark., on the 1st inst., there being 17 States represented. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, President; H. J. Shirk, of Indiana; Charles Anderson, of Kentucky; J. H. Kennard, of Louisiana; J. W. Williamson, of Tennessee, and A. A. Avery, of Wisconsin, Vice Presidents; S. C. Toof, of Tennessee, Secretary; J. M. Pomeroy, of Arkansas; W. J. Walthall, of Alabama, and Milton Sayler, of Ohio, Assistant Secretaries. The convention adopted a resolution to meet at St. Louis on the first Tuesday in October next. A resolution was adopted urging upon the several States represented in the convention the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration. J. N. Smithee, of Arkansas, E. O. Stanard, of Missouri, and N. L. Prentiss, of Kansas, were appointed a committee to prepare an address urging upon the several States of the Mississippi Valley the importance of being represented in the St. Louis convention in October.

CRIMINAL CASES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 5.—The trial of Capt. Henry Gardner, before the United States Court, who was charged with casting away his ship, the Herald, was concluded to-day. Verdict, "not guilty."

Charles B. Foster, who was sentenced to State Prison on Dec. 20, 1873, for 10 years, and afterward, on Jan. 1, 1877, for six years and nine months for forgery, was to-day discharged by order of the Supreme Court, on exceptions filed by his counsel.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, March 5.—The Newfoundland Legislature was opened Thursday. Mr. Winter, member for Burin, was chosen Speaker. The Governor, in a speech, said the industrial operations of the island last year were attended with remunerative results. The general revenues of the year exceeded the estimates.

ELECTION IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, March 5.—The Democrats carried the municipal election by nearly 3,000 majority, and elected 11 or 12 Aldermen. Many negroes voted the Democratic ticket, and in one ward, where the colored population predominated, leading negro politicians were badly beaten by white Democrats.

RAILROAD CAPITALISTS IN THE SOUTH.

GALVESTON, March 5.—A party of Northern capitalists interested in Texas railroads, among whom were W. E. Dodge, of New-York, Gov. Blair, and W. W. Phelps, of New-Jersey, and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, this evening left here for the interior on a tour of inspection and observation.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

BOSTON, March 5.—By the municipal election at Ellsworth, Me., the Democrats elected a Mayor by 46 majority, and carried three out of five wards. At Saco, Me., the Republicans elected a Mayor by 59 majority, and carried six out of seven wards.

SWEPT OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

BUFFALO, March 5.—A special from Niagara Falls to the *Courier* states that a young stranger with red hair walked deliberately into the rapids to-day, and was swept over the falls. Nothing is known as to his identity.

KNIGHTHOOD DECLINED.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5.—It is understood that an offer of Knighthood was made to Hon. George Brown and Hon. Mr. McKenzie, and declined by both. The papers in this connection will shortly be laid before the House.

TWO BURGLARS CAPTURED.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Frank McDermott and John W. Berry, alias Sheppard, two noted thieves, were captured here to-day, with what is said to be the most complete set of burglars' tools ever seen in this country.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, March 5.—The body of a man named N. Nazee was found on the railroad track near St. Hyacinthe station to-day. The head was severed from the body. The deceased held a ticket from Liverpool to Portland.

A WHOLE FAMILY BURNED.

The Indianapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* of the 28th says: "The dwelling house of Mr. J. Connelly, of the town of Hazelton, Mich., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Five of his children, some of them adults, perished in the flames. His wife is burned so severely that her life is despaired of, and Mr. Connelly himself is badly burn. The house in which

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THROUGH PERSIA BY CARAVAN.

THROUGH PERSIA BY CARAVAN. By ARTHUR ARNOLD. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Though the title of Mr. Arnold's book gives the impression that the author has confined himself to the description of a simple journey through the dominions of the Shah, it requires little more than a glance at the volume to see that it includes a much more extended range of travel. Having begun his journey through Eastern Europe at Warsaw, a town almost on the western frontier of Russia, Mr. Arnold, accompanied by his wife, first visits St. Petersburg, and thence proceeds in a south-westerly direction to the head of the Caspian Sea, thus traversing a distance more than equal to the entire breadth of that country. From Astrakhan, a city of some commercial importance, situated at the mouth of the Volga, the travelers sailed the entire length of the Caspian, landing at Enzelli on the northern coast of Persia. The route from this point to the Persian Gulf, which forms the southern boundary of the Empire, is more than a thousand miles in length. The travelers had naturally chosen the summer as a suitable time to visit the Russian capital, and this arrangement brought them to Persia in the Fall of the year. They left the Caspian Sea in October, and arrived at the Gulf in February. Still pursuing their way toward the east, they reached Bombay in March. Their stay in India, however, was not protracted, for the month of April found them in Alexandria.

Having thus, within a period of less than a year, made a short survey of certain portions of four of the most interesting countries of the Old World, Mr. Arnold describes his experiences in the somewhat disconnected and incidental manner usual with travelers, whose notes must be made while on the wing, and who find the variety of subjects pressing upon their attention out of all proportion to the space that can be allowed for description. Beginning with Warsaw, the capital of a country whose wrongs and oppression have won the sympathy of every nation, save the one to which she owes her afflictions, the author devotes a single chapter to the condition of the city and its inhabitants, who, he tells us, live as "in a fortress, under special license from the Police and Governor General." In the streets it is noticeable that, not only for convenience, but "by order," every shop-keeper must describe in Russia whatever name and business he may choose to set up. Everywhere the traveler is reminded that Warsaw is Russian, not Polish, that Russian soldiers form the garrison, that Russian is the official language, and that the Russo-Greek Church imparts the religion of this essentially Roman Catholic Poland.

The few preliminary statements made in regard to the Russian as he appears in Poland, quite prepare us for the author's unfavorable estimate of him when seen upon his native heath. His food of oily fish, or the most greasy preparation of meat, the demand of a cold climate, is not so cleanly as the rice saturated with meat gravy and the fruit of the Oriental. At six months after date the clothes of the Russian are not so tolerable as those of the Oriental of the South. The climate being so much colder, the Russian sleeps in a less pure atmosphere, and indeed the air of Russian bedrooms, even of the higher class, is, in winter, often disgusting. Neither will Mr. Arnold admit the much-vaunted beauty of the Russian ladies. Those of the higher classes are reared in hot-houses, and have the characteristics of fruit so produced. They have less vitality than women of other countries, and their beauty fades more quickly. Indeed, the author seems to have found little to admire throughout the Russian dominions. The famous Winter Palace he denounces as a "wilderness of stucco;" the very capital itself is imposing as a city only through its size, while the scenery of the whole country is divided between vast plains of white and gray sand and dismal forests inhabited by the wolf and the bear.

The passage of the travelers from Astrakhan to Persia was not calculated to indemnify them for annoyance suffered in Russia. The cabins of the ship are described as combining the odors of a dram shop and an unventilated Spanish prison, while the decks were so incumbered with baggage that little more than standing room was obtainable. Arrived at Enzelli there was still a lagoon to be crossed in order to reach Peri-bazaar, the point at which the land journey would commence. This was accomplished in a small boat, and at the latter place a curious vehicle was found waiting to convey the party to Resht. At Resht Mr. and Mrs. Arnold learned that they had made the last stage of their journey in the only carriage afforded by a whole province, and that henceforth they must depend upon a more primitive mode of conveyance. In Persia there are two modes of traveling, the one "chapar" and the other by "caravan." In traveling "chapar," or as the Anglo-Persians say, in "chaparing," saddle horses are taken from one post-house or station, and galloped 12, 20, or sometimes 25 miles to the next station. Those who travel with any amount of baggage cannot travel "chapar," but must form a caravan, and march from station to station at the rate of about three miles an hour, which is as fast as mules can walk. There is one means of escape, however, from the weariness of the saddle, and that is the "takht-i-rawan," a cross between a carriage body and a sedan chair, with shafts protruding before and behind in which mules are harnessed. Of this contrivance the party were glad to avail themselves.

The description of the journey through Persia is by far the most interesting portion of Mr. Arnold's book, and to this fact, perceptible to the author as well as others, it probably owes its title. Traveling in patriarchal fashion, with all the arrangements necessary for a journey through a land where the requirements of a European are not even understood, much less provided for, we get an amusing account of the annoyances and difficulties of Eastern journeying, mingled with glowing descriptions of those relics of ancient splendor which laid the foundation of the wonderful stories told in the *Arabian Nights*. The pearl-embroidered carpet, and the priceless globe in the hall of the Shah's palace, where seas and continents are mapped out with lines of precious stones, might easily have figured in that remarkable volume. So also might the royal jewels, which were graciously displayed for the entertainment of the visitors.

But opposed to these occasional glimpses of tawdry magnificence is the general expression of decadence and increasing dilapidation that lurks throughout the Empire. According to Mr. Arnold—

> "One looks in vain for the signs of a great city on approaching the capital of Persia. The plain is stony, nearly level, and utterly wearisome. There are strings of camels and droves of asses entering and leaving the city; much of the daily food, all the firewood, and all the foreign articles consumed in Tehran, must be so conveyed. A wheeled carriage for such service is never seen. No fine building presents a remarkable outline. At one or two points, the sun's rays gleam upon the vitrified tiles of the dome of a mosque or shrine; but these are miserable in elevation. Nobody knows how many people there are in Tehran; some say 56,000; some say 60,000; but in other countries and climates, a town with 20,000 inhabitants makes far more show. Were it not for the plane trees, one might overlook Tehran as one would a sleeping crocodile on the banks of the Nile. The city is of the color and of the material of the plain. It is a city of mud in an ocean of plane trees. The flat roofs continue the level of the plain."

From one end of Persia to the other dilapidation and decay are characteristic of all public edifices, mosques, palaces, and bridges, all share in the common advance toward ruin. Commerce and manufactures are on the decline and even the population itself appears to be decreasing. The trade reports for the Persian Gulf and Muscat show a marked falling off as regards the coast trade during a single year (1874-5.) At the port of Bushire, the decrease both in imports and exports amounted to an aggregate of over 18 lakhs of rupees. The decrease would have been still greater but for the removal of the prohibition on the export of grain and the increased exportation of opium. It has been suggested that much of the misery at present existing in Persia may be traced to the influence of this pernicious drug. One writer claims that the terrible famine of 1870-1 was due in no small degree to the withdrawal of land from the production of cereals, owing to the temptation which the greater profits of opium held out to the cultivators. A few years ago nearly all the suitable ground in Yzed, Ispahan, and elsewhere was utilized for the cultivation of opium, to the exclusion of grain and all other produce. It was then supposed by many that the production of opium would be indefinitely extended throughout the country; but the costly experience gained through famine has made the Persians more prudent, and of late increased attention has been given to the cultivation of articles necessary to support life.

Persia is a land of the past. Its ancient glories have faded, and so far its tendency has been downward. Whether it has yet compassed the depth of degradation and ruin to which it must sink before the work of regeneration shall begin, is a question difficult to settle. Political corruption, superstition, and moral blindness, seem to have done their worst for this indolent and debased people. Mr. Arnold seems to despair of any good being wrought under existing conditions. The establishment of railways would, he thinks, be futile among a race to whom time is of no value. Telegraphic communication has been opened through Persia by English enterprise but the failure of the Goverment to make use of the means of advancing its interests in distant provinces shows the negligence and indifference with which public affairs are administered. In his opinion, only through foreign occupation can the elevation and enlightenment of Persia be accomplished; and, being an Englishman, he naturally looks to his own country to undertake in this part of the world the work so successfully under way in the neighboring peninsula of India. In allusion to the telegraph he says:

> "I have often thought, when following these wires across salt deserts, where there was no sign of life, and in the mountains, where the iron cords were sometimes strained almost to breaking by the weight of frozen snow, that under the rule of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Government of an Empire, compared with which that of Persia is insignificant, was passing there; and thus I have been led to reflect what a blessing it might prove to that most miserable land, if conquest were to secure peace and order, and give to Persia, with those most precious gifts, the scientific discoveries of Europe."

In his account of Bombay and Alexandria, Mr. Arnold tells us little that is new. His visits to those cities were too hurried to admit of more than a superficial glance at the principal objects of interest. The value of his work lies in the part devoted to Persia, and as a description of that country it must commend itself to the attention of the reader.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is at work on a story which is to take up the woman question.

—Thomas G. Appleton is working his notes of Syrian travel over into *Syrian Sunshine* for Roberts Brothers' "Town and Country Series."

—*Hamlet*, the third volume of Horace Howard Furness' Variorum edition of Shakespeare, will soon be published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—Cardinal Manning proposes to contribute to the *Nineteenth Century* a series of papers from original sources, to be called "The True History of the Vatican Council."

—Dr. Thomas Foster, who has prepared an elaborate memoir on the Winnebago tribe, will soon publish the first volume of his *Report on All the Indian Tribes of the United States*.

—The *Independent* last week printed the first part of Mr. Swinburne's "The Sailing of the Swallow" simultaneously with its appearance in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, in London.

—Harper & Brothers will publish early next week *Through Persia by Caravan*, by Arthur Arnold, a work which borders close upon Eugene Schuyler's *Turkistan*, and is written by a first-class man.

—A useful little book, *The Bible and the Sunday-school*, prepared by Rev. W. F. Crafts, has just been published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. It is made up of outlines and hints of work, and many prominent Evangelical ministers have had a hand in it.

—Thomas Nelson & Sons have just ready *The Turkish Empire, the Sultans, the Territory, and the People*, by Rev. Thomas Milner, M. A., F. R. G. S. The work has been revised and brought down to the Servian war and the accession of the present Sultan.

—Mrs. Celia Thaxter is writing a novel the incidents of which are to be taken from her own romantic life at the Isles of Shoals, where her father was the light-keeper for many years, and where she married one of the first men who came to the island for shooting and fishing.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press *Outlines of Etymology*, by S. S. Haldeman, author of *Analytical Orthography*; *Wards*, from the German, of George Ebers, author of *The Daughter of an Egyptian King*; and *Olivia Raleigh*, by W. W. Follett Synge, with an introduction by Mrs. A. L. Wistar, being the third volume of "The Star Series."

—A writer in the Boston *Herald* thus describes the personal appearance of the author of *Daniel Deronda*: "Very far from handsome, she has an intellectual and striking face, too long and angular for symmetry; soft, abundant hair, streaked with gray; a low, sweet voice; a remarkably quiet, somewhat pensive, and decidedly winning manner. Some persons do not like her at first, though all her friends, despite her unquestioned plainness, regard her as a charming woman."

—The *Catholic World* for March contains three articles which have general interest. One is "The Russian Chancellor," in which the writer ascribes the present attitude and policy of Russia chiefly to Prince Gortschakoff, and outlines the probable relations between Russia and Rome in the future. The next is a scorching article on "The Similarities between Science and Religion," in review of Rev. James T. Bixby's Lowell lectures on this subject. The third is a critical analysis of Aubrey De Vere's "Mary Tudor," a noble and strangely neglected drama.

—The writers are few who can communicate the facts of natural history to the public in a popular manner. Prof. Sanborn Tenney belongs to this class, and his article on "Scavengers" in the *American Naturalist* for March contains many curious facts about mosquitoes, flies, alligators, hyenas, vultures, and other unattractive and seemingly undesirable members of the insect, bird, and animal creation, which have no apparent use except to pick up leavings, each one after its kind. In the same number Dr. Charles C. Abbott has an interesting paper on the "Traces of a Voice in Fishes."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) March 5, under a foreclosure decree by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. t Olin, Esq., Referee, Bernard Smyth sold the four-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 327 West 41st-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs., for $10,000 to Joseph H. Bennett, plaintiff in the legal action. Louis Mesier, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 102.2 on West 86th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 8th-av; also one lot, 37.10 by 102.2 on West 85th-st., south side, 222.6 feet west of 8th av., for $15,000, S. C. Thompson, plaintiff. Under a similar court order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick houses, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 105th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 4th-av., for $4,000, to N. B. Kalrack, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by H. Ludlow & Co. of the house, with lot, No. 20 Oliver-st., north of Madison-st., to March 9; and sale by R. V. Harnett of the building, with lot, No. 3 Peck slip, near Pearl-st., to March 19.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor sale of the estate of Henry A. Kerr, deceased, of the four-story brick store, with lease of lot, 32.10 by 107.1 by 9.3 by 100.6, on Broadway, north-east corner of Astor-place, Sailor Snug Harbor lease, term 21 years from May 1, 1869, with renewals, ground rent, $3,500 taxes, and assessments.

By B. P. Fairchild, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, (front,) and three-story brick building, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 125 Eldridge-st., west side, 100 feet north of Delancey-st., together with engine, boiler, steam-pump, hoisting-machine, &c.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. S. Cottman, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19.10 by 80.6 by 29.10 by 22.9 by 94, Nos. 509 Pearl-st., between Centre and Park sts.

By V. K. Stevenson, jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. C. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 60, on 4th-av., west side, 16.8 feet south of 24th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George H. Fountain, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement yellow-stone-front house, with lot 19.6 by 80, No. 814 Lexington-av., west side, 20.11 feet south of 63d-st. Also, similar sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on West 45th-st., south side, 425 feet west of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 108, on the line of lands belonging to Harlem Railroad Company, north-east corner Irving-place, known as lot No. 150, on same; 75 feet south of Morrisania.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 62.11, on West 54th-st., north-east corner 8th-av. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 75, on 1st-av., east side, 25.10 feet south of 125th-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Wood, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 100.8, on East 91st-st., south side, 235 feet east of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 125 by 154.9 by 126.7 by 130.9, on East 52d-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av; also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 2d-av.; also two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 4th-av.; also 10 lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 106th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.; also four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 107th-st., south side, 250 feet west of 1st-av.; also similar sale, J. P. Fallon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.9, on East 105th-st., south side, 283.4 feet west of 2d-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1877.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, with lot No. 327 West 41st-st., n. s., between 8th and 9th-avs., lot 25x98.9 ..... $10,000

By Louis Mesier.

2 lots, West 84th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x102.2, also one lot, West 85th-st., s. s., 222.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 37.10x102.2.815,000

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 105th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 16.8x100.11 ..... $4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 3.

Madison-av., e. s., 62.1 ft. s. of 84th-st., 20.1½x78.7½; James A. Alexander and wife to Mary E. Schoonmaker $30,000

128th-st., s. s., 34'-9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11; Christopher Becker and wife to S. Smack... 5,500

Avenue A, w. s., 80.1 ft. n. of 119th-st., 20x75; Susan A. Moores to William H. Jenkins..... 12,000

Grove-av., 23d Ward, David H. Sherman and wife to Patrick McIntyre ..... nom.

85th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.2; Edward Vorn Hofe to Augusta Hofe..... nom.

85th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.2; William Varn Hofe to Edward Hofe..... nom.

62d-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; Barbara Gubloff and husband to Elbe Pauck..... 8,500

153d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Joseph Bruggerman to Barbara Gebe 650

Avenue D, w. s., 50 ft. s. of 5th-st., 22.180; Sigmund Hall and wife to Joseph Straus..... 14,000

27th-st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Joseph Straus and wife to Sigmund Hall..... 12,405

Bank-st., n. s., 229 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 21.6x85.4; Horatio Gomes, Executor, to John McLauchlan ..... nom.

65th-st., n. s., 187 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19x100.5; F. J. Joachimsen, Referee, to S. Steinhard..... 21,000

58th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; R. M. Henry, Referee, to John Weber 10,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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is authorized by SPECIAL CHARTER to RECEIVE trust funds, and management of ESTATES, committed to them by any COURT, CORPORATION, or INDIVIDUAL. Also, to RECEIVE MONEY on DEPOSIT and ALLOW 3 PER CENT INTEREST THEREON. DEPOSITORS paid UPON check WITHOUT NOTICE.
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$500 WILL BUY

Lot 39x54x105 feet, corner 9th-av. and Chester-road, opposite John Anderson's property, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Apply to WM. H. FERRIS, 4th-av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—The fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20 by 60 by 100.5, No. 54 East 49th-st., opposite Columbia College; rent, $200 per month; early possession. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or G. W. CARRINGTON, No. 173 5th-av.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE SMALL FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwellings, superbly finished, with mantels, elegant mirrors, &c.; Madison-av., near 78th-st., for sale low. Apply at 1,004 Madison-av., or to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st., or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 84TH-ST., a full-size, four-story, brown-stone house, 25x65 feet; lot 95; price $40,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, CLOSE TO 5TH-av., an elegant 37½-foot house, with stable adjoining; price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED house and lot, No. 30 East 73th-st.; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT HOUSE and lot, No. 56 West 34th-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED house and lot No. 23 East 74th-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN & PAGE, No. 43 East 23d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE, OR TO RENT from April 1, elegant residence, occupied for the last five years by the late Henry N. Squire. House has every modern improvement to be found in city houses. Well built and filled in with brick. Carriage-house and other buildings; about three acres of land; large frontage on the leading avenue; healthy locality; grounds beautifully laid out; rear borders on water, with islands connected by fancy bridges; 10 minutes' walk from depot; near all churches, schools, and Post Office; good sidewalks, gas, and water; a place suitable for a gentleman's residence all the year round; must be seen to be appreciated. Call or address HENRY SMITH, No. 492 Grand-st., New-York, where plans can be seen, or Box No. 508 Stamford Post Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at West Farms to rent, furnished, from May 1; the house is large, and contains all modern improvements, large stables, and other outbuildings; the grounds contain (8½) eight and one-half acres in lawn and garden, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; a fine cow and poultry can remain on the place; this would make a very desirable Summer or Winter residence, being on the line of the southern Boulevard and easy of access to the City; horse-cars from Harlem bridge pass the gate every 20 minutes. For further information apply to THOMAS MINFORD, owner, No. 101 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE IN BRIDGEport, Conn., trains to and from New-York nearly every hour; a nice house and lot on Stratford-av., within five minutes' walk of depot, close to sea-shore, with excellent boating, bathing, and fishing facilities; plenty of room for garden or lawn, just the place for a healthful and pleasant Summer residence; will be sold at a very low price to close an estate. For terms, address N. F. PECK, Administrator, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL convenient farm, or Brooklyn property, two cottages; also two cottages to let, seven rooms each, half an hour from the City; easy of access; one house, nine rooms; carriage-house and stable, one hour from the City, two minutes from depot.
Apply at J. B. GAGER'S Office, No. 116 Wall-st.,
Where the owner will be daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH—COUNTRY seat; seven acres, fine old shade trees, beautiful sloping lawn, watered by living stream; 30 acres adjoining if desired. Apply to C. P. PERSHING, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTKE R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cross sts.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE FARM, STATEN ISLAND, 38 acres; beautiful location; fishing, boating, and bathing; $6,500; easy terms.
JOURNEAY, No. 49 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A SMALL SIZED DRAGware fruit farm. Address C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, a small country place, three or four acres, (West Chester County preferred,) with a good house unincumbered, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, for which a well assorted stock of ready made clothing will be given. Address, giving particulars, HANSON Station D, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BROADWAY and ASTOR-PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Walter Carter, Executor of Henry A. Kerr, deceased, the four-story brick building (with store,) and lease of lot, situate on the north-east corner of Broadway and Astor-place. Lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, 21 years from May 1, 1869. Ground rent, $3,500, taxes and assessments; covenants for renewal; lot 32.10 on Broadway, and 107.1 on Astor-place. Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in America; grand views; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, high-stoop houses, 22x56 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra-wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in battery, specs, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE DOUBLE HOUSES IN Twenty-third Ward of New-York, with outbuildings and large grounds. One and ½ cut Washington, with two acres ground; one at Peterson, N. J., with 16 acres ground; outbuildings, quantity of fruit; three at Bath, Long Island, fronting Gravesend Bay; large plots suitable for lumber yards; one at Gowanus Bay; one fronting Mott Haven Canal and Harlem Railroad, and one at Hunter's Point, fronting canal. Inquire of A. H. EDINGER, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR RENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE three-story and basement brick dwelling-house No. 73 Lawrence-st., fronting East Clinton-st., one block from Market-st., and within five minutes' walk of both the depots of the Pennsylvania and Newark and New-York Railroads, and three minutes' walk of the Centre Market; has 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and will be put in thorough repair to a good tenant. Inquire of FREDERICK G. AGENS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED,

A number of brick and brown-stone houses in good neighborhoods at $1,000; a four-story brown-stone house in West 14th-st., near 7th-av., $2,000; and others.
S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100 feet on West 58th-st., near 5th-av.
ALSO, a fine house, corner 5th-av. and 33d-st.
ALSO, an elegant full-size house, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.
Particulars and permits from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT A NOMINAL PRICE, a house containing seventeen rooms; hot and cold water, gas, bath, hard wood stairs, floors, &c., and every convenience, with seven acres of land laid out in lawn and garden, with plenty of fruit; located on high ground near the Sound, three miles from Central Park, and perfectly healthy. Apply to
T. B. MACY, No. 757 6th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Very desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in perfect order; 20x50; lot 100; for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. on very favorable terms.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st.
or
No. 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $600 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NO. 126 TO 130 EAST 24TH-ST.—To let from May 1 the largest, most commodious, and conveniently arranged suites in the City, furnished or unfurnished; every room light, steam, janitor, elevator, and livery-stable telegraph, &c.; best references required.

AT TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON—HOUSES TO Arent, furnished and unfurnished; also beautiful villas and cottages, with ample grounds, shade-trees, &c., for the season, at moderate prices. Apply in person or by letter to PURDY & BROWER, Real Estate Agents, No. 100 Main-st., Tarrytown.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET—LOWER PART OF three-story high-stoop houses, No. 109 Bank-st. and No. 774 Greenwich-st.; also two desirable floors at No. 686 Washington-st.; good yards and rear. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—UNTIL OCT. 1, NEXT, on 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, very low rent; possession immediately. Apply to C. W. BEYER, No. 33 Pine-st., rear basement.

TO LET, AT WOODLAWN—HARLEM RAILroad, a large house, well furnished, with lawn, garden, and stables; by the season or year; fruit and shade. S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison-av., or No. 34 Burling slip.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone house No. 186 Rodney-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements; rent $850. Apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 184½ Rodney-st., Brooklyn, or No. 90 Ann-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 10 east 30th-st.; has been just entirely painted and put in complete order. Apply to A. C. ZABRISKIE, No. 38 John st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale of a first-class boarding-house now doing a good business; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to or address No. 52 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

APARTMENT.—TENTERDEN, NO. 265 WEST 25th-st.; spacious garden, all modern conveniences; compact, elegant; janitor; moderate rents; parquet floors; stained glass; fine location; ventilation, light.

A NO. 620 5TH-AV.—SUPERB NEWLY FRESCOED and plumbed dwelling, 25x70x100, to let, unfurnished, low, inquire on premises or V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st. or 33 East 17th-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 36TH-st., near 5th-av., $2,500; 17th-st., near Irving-place, $2,500; furnished and unfurnished flats. Apply to A. DAILEY, No. 665 6th-av.

TO RENT, AT LENOX, MASS., THE PLACE of the late R. Sands Tucker, with carriage-house, &c.; farm if desired. Apply to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st., or to F. POST, Lenox, Mass.

TO LET FOR $1,500.—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 8 East 86th-st., within a few feet of 5th-av. and Central Park. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,174.

NO. 16 EAST 47TH-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY and freshly furnished well arranged four-story 20-foot house; low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

TO RENT.—FIVE NEW, THREE-STORY HIGH stoop brown-stone houses, 18x50 feet; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av. or D. H. KNAPP, owner.

A NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT—DELIGHTfully located residences; furnished and unfurnished; adapted to merchants, with stables, gardens, &c.; magnificent views; low rents. HINE & GRAY, 507 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 18 WEST WASHINGTON-place, with all the modern improvements; to rent, from May 1. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 18 WEST WASHINGTON-place; rent $1,400. Apply to
T. ROBINSON WARREN, No. 106 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 207 BROADWAY, south-west corner Fulton-st.; front and rear offices, first floor, now occupied by the Travelers Insurance Company; or the entire building; one of the best locations in the City for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Inquire at No. 180 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS MODERN LOFTS (62 x 100) of the new building south-west corner Broadway and Houston-st.; steam hoist, elevator, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. S. LEY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY BLOCK, NO. 14 Vesey-st., 150 feet from Broadway, 25x100 feet; in excellent order; also some desirable offices. Apply to T. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

LOFTS TO LET—NOS. 111 AND 113 EAST 13TH st., one block east of Broadway, to let with power; nine lofts in rear with power. Inquire of
F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

LOFTS TO LET—BEEKMAN ST., NO. 28; POSsession can be had immediately. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN AN excellent location for business, No. 195 Duane st., near Greenwich. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 2 New Chambers st., now occupied as a restaurant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 184 4th av.

STEAM POWER AND FIRST, FOURTH, and fifth floors and cellar, 50x80 feet, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire in the corner.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE CITY; 25 cents per quart to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, in boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 13 Stile House.

FURNITURE.

AN ELEGANT HAND-MADE DRESSING-CASE AND BEDSTEAD, cost $300, will sell for about half, owing to owner going to Europe. No. 95 5th-av., in stores.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz: Nos. 66, 449, 694, 976, 1,705, 2,736, 3,397, 3,883, 888, 925, 945, 959, 960, 1,100, 1,312, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

BUFFALO CITY

7 PER CENT. PARK BONDS,

DUE IN 1915.

Interest payable at Gallatin National Bank, New-York,

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., N

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. J. C. 1st m. 103⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.118
1000 Del. & Hud.....49⅞
100 do.....b30 49⅝
150 do.....49⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.....93
5 do.....94
200 do.....94⅛
100 do.....b3. 94⅛
2000 West. Un.....63⅝
200 do.....63½
200 do.....63⅝
100 do.....63⅝
1000 do.....63½
500 do.....63⅝
1200 do.....63¾
1200 do.....63⅝
200 do.....63½
100 do.....63⅝
100 do.....63¾
100 do.....b60. 63⅞
100 do.....63⅝
1000 do.....64⅛
500 do.....b3. 64
100 do.....b60. 64
100 Pac. Mail.....24
100 do.....b3. 23⅞
100 do.....23⅞
200 do.....23⅞
200 do.....23⅞
300 do.....23⅞
300 do.....23⅞
300 do.....23⅞
200 do.....23⅞
200 do.....23⅞
500 do.....23⅞
5 New Jersey.....136

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, 81, R.....111⅝
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....112
3,000 U. S. 5-20 Ry. Cp. '65 N.....108⅝
7,500 do.....112
1000 Mich. Cen.....b. 94⅛
400 do.....b3. 94
200 do.....94⅛
200 do.....94⅛
200 do.....94⅛
200 do.....b3. 94⅞
1000 Ill. Cen.....b. 95
100 Mich. Ce.....b.c.c. 41⅝
100 do.....41⅝
200 do.....41⅝
200 do.....41⅝
100 do.....41⅝
1000 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 49⅛
100 do.....49⅛
400 do.....b.c. 47
300 do.....49⅛
500 do.....49⅛
1300 do.....s3. 49
100 do.....49⅛
300 do.....49⅛
100 Mariposa.....b.c. 6¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel. b.c. 20½
10 Wells-Fargo.....83
10 U. S. Ex.....50
7 Adams Ex. b.c.s3. 103⅞
10 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 94⅜
300 do.....94⅛
100 do.....94⅛
100 do.....s30. 94⅜
100 do.....94⅛
100 do.....49
100 do.....49⅛
100 do.....49⅛
100 do.....49⅛
100 do.....49⅛
100 do.....49⅛
100 Mich. Cen. b.c. 41⅞
100 Un. Pac.....b.c. 71⅜
200 do.....s3. 71⅝
100 do.....71⅝
100 do.....71⅝
100 do.....s3. 101¼
300 do.....b.c. 71⅜
100 do.....71⅜
100 do.....71⅜
100 do.....71⅜
100 do.....71⅜
100 do.....71⅜
100 do.....42
200 C. & P. Of.....89
50 do.....b.c. 89
700 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 49⅜
600 do.....49⅜
100 do.....s3. 49⅝
100 do.....s60. 49⅝
2200 do.....49⅝
100 do.....s3. 49⅝
100 do.....49⅜
100 do.....49⅜
100 do.....49⅜

DOM PEDRO IN POMPEII.

AN EXCAVATION IN THE PRESENCE OF THE EMPEROR.

THE TRIP FROM NAPLES TO POMPEII—HOW THE CITY WAS BURIED—THE HOUSE TO WHICH HIS MAJESTY WAS CONDUCTED—BRONZE VASES, GLASS-WARE, TERRA COTTA, AND A MARBLE STATUE BROUGHT TO LIGHT—THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION.

Rev. Mr. Fletcher writes to the *American Register*, from Naples, Feb. 13, as follows: "I referred in my last letter to the excavation made at Pompeii on the 3d for the Emperor of Brazil. The Emperor, who is always up with the lark, found it no difficulty to have his early coffee (an invariable Brasilian habit) at 7 in the morning, and, at 7:30 to be on route for the railway station, where he was to take the usual train for Salerno and Eboli, which passes Pompeii. I arrived at the Central Station at Naples before the imperial party, and thus had a pleasant conversation with Fiorelli, (the head man and moving spirit of all the unearthing of antiquities in Italy,) who had come down from Rome on purpose to conduct the Emperor and a few invited guests through the "City of the Dead," and to superintend an excavation made specially for Dom Pedro II. When the Emperor and the whole of the suite arrived, the train was quickly in motion, and we soon whirled over the 24 kilometres to Pompeii, passing through Portici, with its reminiscences of Massaniello, Torre del Greco, with its proximity to Herculaneum, and Torre del Annonciata, with its flat-roofed houses, yellow with maccaroni and *pâte de Naples*. At the entrance of Pompeii there is the little Hotel Diomede, where Mr. Mosticos and suite partook of a capital breakfast. The breakfast being finished, the imperial party, headed by Fiorelli, took up the line of march, being saluted by the soldierly guides, who were drawn up in military way, before the turnstile. Then usual lions of Pompeii, such as the museum, with its wonderful amphoræ, marbles, bronzes, and still more wonderful skeletons; the Basilica, the Forum, Temple of Mercury, the baths, the street of the tombs, and the house of Diomed were first visited. Before entering the city, I heard the Emperor ask after the house that was opened for Gen. Sherman and Fred. Grant a few years ago. Fiorelli is not in the habit of receiving houses by the persons before whom the excavations take place. He knows them by the *regio* (section,) the *isola* (the block,) and the number; and, seeing him puzzled by the Emperor's question when we arrived at that place, I had the pleasure of pointing out the house; for our Consul, Mr. Duncan, who was present at the excavation some years ago, presented me a photograph which was taken at the time, in which can be seen the forms of the old warhorse and of young Fred, which latter was made too much of in that European trip. About 1 P. M., Fiorelli led us through some newly excavated back streets, where the pavement had recently been removed on purpose to show the manner the ancients had of conducting the fresh water for the city. Of course these openings had been walled up anew, so that we could look down into them as into an open cellar, and there we could see the large lead pipes, seven in number, six feet and more below the surface of the street, all neatly arranged, and just as they were left in the year 79 of the Christian era. I do not know how it is with others, but I am always brought more closely in contact with the ancients by these matters of domestic utility than by their paintings and sculpture. The Homeric mythology forms the staple of Roman, Grecian, and, of course, Pompeiian art. But all that is far away from modern thought and association. We are neither the descendants of Greeks nor of Trojans. Jupiter, Mercury, Minerva, and Venus (the last was the patron "saint" of Pompeii) have no significance for me. But to see how the people were supplied with water, to look upon their domestic utensils, to peep into their bakeries, where, as in modern Italy, they grind their wheat; to handle the very loaves of bread, charred by fire and by time, and to read the scribblings on the walls—all this brings me into intimate contact with the ancient Pompeiian, and makes me feel that he was my fellow-creature, with the same wants and the same manners of life as myself.

The day was raw for Southern Italy. A cold wind blew from the north; Vesuvius was belching forth unusual volumes of smoke, and the distant Appennines were tipped with snow. But Fiorelli succeeded in having chairs placed for the Empress and the other ladies of the party under the shelter of a friendly wall in the house where they were to witness the excavation. In one of my former letters I described the manner in which these excavations are conducted in the presence of those whom Fiorelli wishes to honor. No lava ever rolled over the City of Pompeii. It was destroyed by two distinct showers of pumice-stones and ashes, both falling at least within the space of 60 hours. The pumice-stone drove out most of the people, and piled itself up to the height of from five to eight feet, (according to the nearness or remoteness from Vesuvius.) These pumice-stones were hot, and the people at Stabiæ, a mile or more from Pompeii, as Pliny the Younger describes, protected themselves by wet pillows and napkins on their heads. There were black lava-stones from two ounces in weight to fifty (in instances) 50 pounds, which were shot out of the mountain incandescent, and, in many cases, these added to the horror of the destruction by setting fire to some of the houses. Most of the people escaped, but invalids, unprotected women, old people, thieves who came for plunder, and prisoners in stocks and jails, remained after the storm of pumice-stones. These statements (as I quoted in my letter, Dec. 6, 1875) were so fine that they serve to-day for cleaning silver, and were shot out of the mountain with immense quantities of steam, and were driven by the fierce north wind (which Pliny says was prevailing) over devoted Pompeii, where the steam, condensing in the midst of these fine, powdery, volcanic ashes, they came down on the city like a mud rain, and ran in torrents over pumice-stone, into houses and streets, literally sealing up the people and every other living thing that had not escaped. In time the deposit of ashes formed a vegetable mould over Pompeii. Its houses were beneath modern vineyards, its dead (about 1,800, for nearly all escaped) lay buried under fields of wheat, lentils, and cotton, until, a little more than 100 years ago, the work of a common peasant at his daily labor revealed the City of Pompeii. They excavate as a rule now under a system of tunnels and underground work, but by beginning at the surface of the street, and the tops of the houses, and by carefully supplying wooden beams to every place where they have decayed by their long interment. Common workmen, thus dig through 15 feet or more of material, and then leave about three feet of pumice-stone to be removed, whenever it suits the Directors, under the supervision of skilled persons in excavations. It is in this under layer of pumice-stone that all the articles of upper stories (which no longer exist) have fallen, and there, too, the lower floor was left on lower floor.

It was, then, in such a house, just east, though separated by one street, of the famous House of the Faun, that the Emperor was conducted. Twenty or more men, with large hoes, were set to work to uncover whatever remained on the floor of two rooms, often climbing upwards and downwards, as the unroofing of a floor, for we must remember that almost immediately after the destruction the inhabitants exploited the covered city, and that is the reason the usual "finds" at Pompeii are so meagre in comparison with those of Herculaneum. When the Prince of Denmark, the heir to the throne, was here last year he had the opportunity of seeing a single table-leg of marble. The Emperor of Brazil was far more fortunate. When this house was opened from the surface, a few weeks ago, they found in the superior story several gold rings, a solid gold bracelet, and many silver coins, and there was an expectation that the "find" would be found on the lower floor. The result justified this hope on the part of the superintendents. For the find was exceedingly rich. There were some 10 bronze vases and vessels, from simple ones the size of half a bushel to little ones holding a gill. Some had exquisitely carved handles, and one (a *patera*) was in perfect preservation, and, when cleaned, will seemed as if it had just come from the hands of a first-class artist. I can say nothing of glassware, of iron implements—all corroded by the tooth of time—of terra cotta vessels, and of two broken amphoræ, one filled with beans and the other with lentils, black with age, but otherwise fresh in appearance, size and contour. A beautiful and perfectly preserved white parian marble statue of Paris—some two and a half feet high—was one of the objects brought to the gaze of the nineteenth century. All this exceedingly interested the imperial party, and I observed with curiosity the intense and serious interest depicted on the countenance of the Emperor as each new object came to light. The whole party returned delighted with the day's work, and well they might be, for it was the best find since Nov. 24, 1875.

On Monday evening the Emperor gave a private reception at the Hotel Washington, when many of the elite of Bourbon nobility and commerce were to the opportunity of paying their respects to the sister of their former King. Among the Americans presented was our most worthy Consul, R. O. Duncan, Esq., (with whom I heard the Emperor conversing about Mr. George W. Childs and Mr. Drexel, whom the Emperor considers as his warm friends.) Also Mr. and Mrs. Delano, of New-York, were introduced. The Emperor seemed to know all about the latter, as the daughter of the late William B. Astor, and as the grand-niece of the famous Chancellor Livingston.

SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The official denial of the rumor that the ex-Queen of Hanover and her children have joined the Church of Rome was hardly needed, perhaps. But had the rumor been true, the Crown Prince Ernest and the Princesses his sisters would, of course, have forfeited their rights of eventual succession to the Crown of England under the Act of Settlement; but as his Royal Highness is but thirty-fifth in the line of succession, this consideration would hardly have been a practical one. As the royal family of Great Britain stands at the present moment, the first 34 Princes and Princesses in the succession to the Throne are British subjects. In the happily more than remote contingency of the failure of these heirs—namely, of the Prince of Wales and his children, of the Duke of Edinburgh and his children, of the Duke of Connaught, and of Prince Leopold, the next heir would be the Princess Imperial of Germany; Prince William of Prussia, her Highness' eldest son, recently invested with the Order of the Garter, being thus thirteenth in the succession. After the Prince would come his six brothers and sisters. Failing these, the Princess Louis of Hesse inherits the claim, being twentieth in the line of the succession. Her Royal Highness is the mother of six children. Consequently her next sister, the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, is twenty-seventh in the order of succession. Next come the Princess Christian's four children; next the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; and last of her present Majesty's issue, the Princess Beatrice, (thirty-third.) Following these come King George of Hanover, (thirty-fourth,) the Crown Prince Ernest, and the Princesses Frederica and Mary. The Duke of Cambridge is thirty eighth in the order of succession.

MESMERISM AND SOMNAMBULISM.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MESMERIC AND ORDINARY SLEEP—PECULIAR EXPERIMENTS WITH A PATIENT.

From the London Times.

At a meeting of the Psychological Society, at their rooms in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, on Thursday night, a paper read by Mr. Coffin on electro-biology gave rise to a discussion, in the course of which Mr. Serjeant Cox, the President, said he had tried mesmeric experiments very often at one period of his life, and he was quite satisfied of their genuineness. The mesmeric sleep, he was convinced, was a self-induced condition; all that the operator did being to fix the mind of the patient on some one idea. There was a marked difference between the mesmeric and ordinary sleep; in the former a person did not lose the control over his limbs—he acted in a dream; whereas in ordinary sleep he was bereft of the power, and did not dream, or, if he thought he was acting. In mesmerism there were several stages. The first was a stage of mere sleep, and if left in that stage patients would remain in that stage for a very long time indeed. He had known them to remain asleep for 14 or 15 hours. The difference between mesmeric and ordinary sleep could be noticed by lifting the hands. When in the former sleep they could be seen pointed upward and in a state of nervous quiver. And, again, the hand or arm or leg of the sleeper could be raised, and by making a pass over it it would remain fixed in a perfectly cataleptic condition. In this state if the patients were left in that condition no more phenomena occurred. They remained in a passive cataleptic condition, that gradually merged into a condition of ordinary sleep, from which they awoke in more or less time, much refreshed. He had once put a young man into a mesmeric sleep, from which he was unable to wake him, and he became much alarmed in consequence. He was, however, back at night, and the sleeper was carried up to bed, and when he went the next morning—of course, in a state of great anxiety—he found the young man, who had woke up during the night, considerably benefited by the sleep he had had. Some patients were awakened in a very few minutes. In the next stage of the mesmeric condition the whole body could be thrown into a cataleptic state at the will of the operator, and that will must be manifested by action; mere bidding would not do. It was necessary to make some motion indicative of the act the operator desired the patient to perform. To stiffen the arm, for instance, it was only necessary to take the arm and make one pass, and so with every member of the body. The body could be so stiffened that the edge of the foot could be placed on a chair and the top of the head on another chair, and it would not fall to the ground, a condition which was perfectly impossible in a normal state. He had known a boy to remain in that position half an hour, and three people could stand on it, while the patient was utterly unconscious of what was being done. This was what he would call the bodily stage of somnambulism. The next stage was the mental one. It was nothing more than somnambulism artificially produced. He had no doubt if an ordinary somnambulist were operated upon while asleep the same phenomena could be elicited. Persons in a state of somnambulism had been known to walk on a very narrow ledge at the top of a house, where even one with his senses about him could walk with perfect safety, and it was obvious, therefore, that some sense must guide them in doing so. It was certain that was the result of some supersensuous perception. He had always found that when the patient had been brought to a stage of mental insensibility it was necessary for experiments partially to awaken him—to rouse the mind gently and judiciously, just sufficient to bring him to consciousness—a limited consciousness, but still a consciousness. The patient could then be made to do almost anything, although the eyes were in that upturned position at which vision was physically impossible, because the moment the eyes were turned quite out of the line of vision. In that state the mind was more active than it was in a more awakened condition; it was in a highly exalted condition—that is to say, that every faculty which could be called into exercise was then multiplied in the most commonplace patients ten-fold, though he had seen it multiplied, he would almost say, a thousand-fold in power. The most astonishing things were done, but not all the faculties were so multiplied at once. The difference, therefore, between the normal and the mesmeric sleeper was, that one dreamed and realized in his own mind that he was going through a certain course of action which he really was not, while the other positively did act his dreams.

Ordinary dreams came we knew not how—they were suggested by the spontaneous actions of our own minds; while mesmeric sleepers never acted anything unless it was suggested to them by another mind. It was not necessary, however, to suggest the whole action; it was enough to give the patient a perception that set the mind in action, and that being done, the mind acted upon that perception precisely as it did when we were dreaming ourselves, and constructed upon that perception a perfect dream, which was really acted. If, for example, it were suggested to the mesmeric sleeper that he was a preacher, he would, perhaps, although but an illiterate boy, stand up and preach an eloquent sermon, provided he had ever heard one. If it were suggested he was a singer, he would sing. The curious part of it was that if he were told to sing a comic song, he would sing one, and if stopped in the middle of it, and a hymn were suggested to him, he would leave off the song in an instant and sing a hymn; and if some time were allowed to elapse before he was operated upon again, and a comic song was suggested to him a second time, he would commence the song at the very note at which he previously broke off and so with the hymn. During all that action of the mind the patient had no memory whatever of what occurred during his sleep—not the faintest. Another remarkable fact was that if a long interval—he had known it as much as 12 months—were allowed to elapse after a mesmeric operation before a patient was mesmerized a second time, he would remember everything that occurred in his somnambulous condition before. Mr. Serjeant Cox said he preferred the term somnambulism to mesmerism, for mesmeric, nothing. It was a physiological, and not a physical condition at all. The condition was simply that of will paralysis, leaving the mind without its volitionary power. The brain was thrown into a semi-paralyzed condition, in which it had not the power of exercising control over the body, and the brain was set in motion by the will or by some influence which another person might have, and in that condition the patient fell into a curious state of sleep. After a good deal of study, the speaker said, he came to the conclusion that the cause of such excessive exaltation of the mental faculties was that the whole of the nerve force of the brain was directed through particular organs, concentrated in particular faculties. In our waking state the whole nervous force of the brain, or whatever might be the force that moved the mind, was distributed about all our faculties; in a state of somnambulism only a few faculties were excited, and it seemed as if the whole of the nerve force was exalted through them, and therefore magnified by that concentration in the manner he had described. Prof. Plumptre asked by what process Mr. Cox aroused somnambulistic patients to partial consciousness for the purpose of experimenting. Mr. Serjeant Cox said he always did it by talking to them. The organ of hearing seemed to be the only faculty that was awake. It was very extraordinary that they always heard the operator's voice, although they would not hear any other sound in the room—not even the sound of a pistol being fired off; indeed, the lower he spoke to them, the better they seemed to hear it. Mr. Owen said, according to his theory it was the will that acted on the patients. Mr. Serjeant Cox said it was difficult to say whether they heard the operator's voice or were moved by his will. Of course he could not use the bodily words without having mental ideas of their meaning. The physiological aspects of the question were remarkable, and it was difficult to say when the operator touched the patients' heads whether it was his will or not that influenced them. He was inclined to think it was the touch and not the will. He once tried to touch the organ of benevolence on a patient, who moved his head on one side accidentally and caused him to touch that of combativeness instead, whereupon he immediately became pugnacious, thus throwing some doubt on the will theory. Mr. Serjeant Cox concluded by observing that if people who were skeptical on the subject would only inquire for themselves they would enlarge their views on what must be admitted to be a most interesting and important subject.

WELLINGTON AT WALMER CASTLE.

From the London World.

Over Walmer yet hangs the shadow of the Great Captain, who loved the castle dearly as a dwelling place, and during his last illness went thither because he believed that "nobody could die there." Marks of his handiwork are yet to be found, conveying a distinct idea that utility should never be sacrificed to architectural beauty. A few of the rooms still blaze with yellow, the Duke's favorite color, and one perhaps hardly appreciated as is true value in this country. Yellow curtains yet adorn the room in which he yielded up his steadfast soul. It is an odd room, large and convenient, but full of angles. On the side opposite to that formerly occupied by the little movable camp bedstead on which the Duke of Wellington slept—for he abhorred the traditional four-poster—still hangs the portrait of his godson, the Duke of Connaught, on whose birth the warrior received an odd rebuff from the nurse. He asked, simply enough, "Is it a boy or girl?" and received the crushing reply, "It is a Prince, your Grace." There hangs the picture of the baby Prince in cap and frill, bib and tucker, over the fire-place in his god-father's favorite room. On turning out in the morning the Duke, attired in the Cinque Port uniform of blue, with red collar and facing, would pace up and down the ramparts, inhaling the fresh sea breeze, and often reading his letters at the same time. He took his post of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports quite as seriously as the defenses of Walmer Castle, going over frequently to inspect the harbor works at Dover, and holding in regular course the Courts of Loadmanage "for the government of pilots"

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, reserved his decision on the question of granting an extra allowance to the City in the suit of Owen W. Brennan, in which judgment was given recently for the municipality.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed Rufus F. Andrews as Referee in the suit of Josephine McNeill against James McNeill. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery. The parties were married in Jersey City, in August, 1871.

The March term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday in Part I. by Judge Sutherland. His Honor selected Robert S. Hone, President of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway, to act as foreman of the Grand Jury, and called the attention of that body to the various violations of law as required by statute.

A large crowd of idlers collected in Chambers and Centre streets yesterday morning in expectation of seeing Joseph Coburn brought to court. Their curiosity was not gratified, however, the prisoner's sentence being deferred until to-day or to-morrow, in order to give Mr. Brooke, counsel for the prisoner, an opportunity to prepare a bill of exceptions.

The divorce suit of Mary L. Jamison against David F. Jamison, and the libel suit of Hugh McKay against the same defendant, were argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, on appeals by the defendant from the order of the court below denying motions to vacate the orders of arrest against him, or to reduce the bail. The decision was reserved.

Another accident occurred in the new Court-house yesterday. It seems that one of the iron bars, which were being lowered, fell through an opening in the floor of the rotunda and smashed the toe of a man who was walking in the basement. As far as could be ascertained, the accident was caused by carelessness on the part of the workmen engaged in the remodeling of the interior of the building.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, was argued the appeal by Francis D. Moulton, from the order awarding Henry Ward Beecher's counsel $250 as an extra allowance on the discontinuance by the appellant of his $50,000 suit for malicious prosecution. Decision was reserved. Gen. Roger A. Pryor appeared for Mr. Moulton, and Thomas G. Shearman for Mr. Beecher.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon convicted a Green-street negro named Robert Jackson of breaking into the store of Solomon Harris, No. 36½ Baxter-street, and stealing therefrom clothing and shoes valued at $26, which were found in his possession. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to three years and six months in State Prison.

The hearing on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Joseph R. Albertson, was adjourned yesterday until to-day, when it will probably come up before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Albertson is seeking by means of the writ to obtain the custody of his son, James Hills Albertson, who is 8 years old, and who, as alleged is unwarrantably detained by Seabrook Purdy, to whom the boy was given by Mrs. Albertson. The latter it is claimed has deserted her husband.

The suit of George W. Busteed against Richard G. Busteed was on trial before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff is the father of the defendant, and charges the latter with obtaining from him some real estate, under the pretense that it was to protect the property. The defendant, however, claims the property was given to him in payment for legal services.

Chief Justice Curtis and Justices Sedgwick and Speir, sitting in the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday, directed a minute to be entered in regard to the death of William P. Lee, a member of the bar for 30 years, who died on Sunday. In the minute the court expresses its desire "to express its appreciation of the honorable, just, and estimable qualities that marked his professional career and also of his amiable and generous disposition that endeared him to his friends."

Harry Lewis, aged 24, of No. 361 West Forticth-street, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington-place Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen a pair of eye-glasses, valued at $3, from the pocket of Mrs. Catharine Canning, of No. 154 Waverley-place, while she was walking along Sixth-avenue. Lewis was arrested by Patrolman McGinn, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The trial of the case of Thomas Hickey against the Mayor, &c., was begun before Judge Westbrook and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. It seems that the plaintiff's wife Hannah, while walking along East Seventeenth-street on Sept. 22, 1873, fell into a drain which ran across the walk. She was severely wounded. She brought a suit and recovered $1,200 damages for the injuries she had received. Her husband then brought the present action in his own behalf to recover $5,000 damages for loss of the services of his wife during the time that she was disabled by her injuries. The case is still on.

William Eagan, of No. 164 Hamilton-street, was arrested by Patrolman Crittenden, of the Seventh Precinct, yesterday, and arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with having brutally beaten his wife's sister, named Michael Nevins, aged 11 years. The complaint was made by Superintendent Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the lad stated that his stepfather beat and kicked him for bringing in liquor for his mother, and subjected him to like treatment when he refused to do so. Eagan was held for trial in $500 bail.

On the night of the 23d February Daniel Kenney, an inmate of the lodging-house No. 213 East Thirty-eighth-street, entered the room of John Speir, by means of false keys, and stole some clothing. The case was worked up by Officer John Crean, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who captured the thief and found the stolen property in his possession. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Kenney was tried for burglary, but, owing to the small value of the property stolen, the jury found a verdict of petit larceny. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to six months in the Penitentiary.

The Superior Court, General Term, rendered a decision yesterday on the appeal in the case of Joseph G. Mills, against Jay Gould. The action was one of the "Black Friday" suits, and was brought to recover for losses sustained by a forced sale of gold. The plaintiff claims he was authorized to purchase $1,000,000 gold at 160. The gold was purchased under the rules of the Gold Exchange, though not at the Exchange. Twenty per cent margin was afterward called for, but not being furnished the gold was sold out under the rule. The defendant put in a demurrer which was sustained. This judgment was reversed by the General Term yesterday, with leave to the defendant to answer.

THE BOYD WHISKY TRIAL.

In the case in which Francis O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill are charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of tax on whisky further evidence was given yesterday relative to the identification of documents connected with the consignment of the whisky to the defendants by Golsen & Eastman, of Chicago. Zenas H. Sayre, a city gauger, employed by defendants, was called by Assistant District Attorney Sherman to show, among other things, that he made out two sets of returns of the whisky gauged by him, one being a true return of the amount gauged, for the use of defendants in making their sales, and the other, which gave a less quantity than the barrels actually contained, to be used by defendants to send to Golsen & Eastman, the consignors, in order to cheat them. Mr. Sherman, in offering such testimony, said that he did it to show that defendants were defrauding Golsen, with whom they had conspired, and that they believed that they could do it with impunity, as Golsen would not dare to take any legal steps against them, for, if he did, they could threaten to divulge the fact of his having removed untaxed whisky from Mercerean's distillery. The view the evidence would tend to show the conspiracy charged. Gen. Burnett said that it appeared that Mr. Sherman wanted to adopt the novel plan of proving a conspiracy between defendants and Golsen by showing that they cheated each other. Gen. Tracy said that it was outside the rule to show in a case of a charged conspiracy between a consignor and a consignee that one had cheated the other relative to an extraneous matter. Proof in the present case that the defendants had cheated Golsen would be unfair, as it would excite prejudice against them relative to a matter not connected directly with the conspiracy charged. The charge that it was now endeavored to prove was more serious than the original one of conspiracy. Such a charge should not be investigated in this case, when, in reference to it, the mouths of defendants were closed as against the Government. If the charge were made by Golsen in a regular proceeding against defendants, they could defend themselves. Judge Blatchford sustained the objections of the counsel for defense. The case will be resumed this morning.

A RAILWAY PASSENGER'S RIGHTS.

The General Term of the Superior Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of John Dunphy against the Erie Railway Company, in which the plaintiff at Trial Term recovered judgment for damages against the company on account of his ejectment from the latter's cars in January, 1874. The plaintiff, it seems, while traveling on the Susquehanna Division of the railroad, "stopped over" at Binghamton without getting a "stop-over" ticket. When he boarded the train again he attempted to use his ticket, which had been punched for the division. He refused to pay his fare again, and was ejected. At the trial, the Judge who tried the case charged the jury that the plaintiff had the right to continue his journey on the ticket he had unless the jury should find as a fact that he had notice of the regulations. Judge Sedgwick, who writes the opinion of the General Term, says that, even admitting there was an understanding that the plaintiff had the right to stop over, he was bound to inform himself as to the terms on which the right was to be allowed. Those terms were posted in the cars and in the company's ticket offices. The judgment in the plaintiff's favor is reversed, and a new trial is ordered.

THE ADVENTURES OF A GOLD CHAIN.

A rather peculiar story was untolded before Judge Donohue and a jury, in Supreme Court, Part II., yesterday, in the trial of the suit of William O. Fallenbee against William Silverstone and another. The plaintiff, who is a jeweler, brought the action to recover possession of a very "loud" and heavy gold chain, which had gone out of his possession under unusual circumstances. According to his story, he bought the chain on Oct. 21, 1874, from John Fallod, at a private sale in Chambers street. After making the purchase, he started for his home, up-town. He made a stoppage on the way, however, to take a drink. At the bar of the saloon he met a man named Brady, to whom, in a burst of confidence, he showed the chain and explained its peculiar fascinations. Next day Fallenbee received a visit from Brady, who coolly demanded the chain, saying that it was his, and that he had pawned the same with Silverstone, at Montreal, Canada, some time previously. Fallenbee refused to give up the chain, and so Brady caused him to be taken before a Police Magistrate. Here Fallenbee showed how he had purchased the chain, and Fallon also showed of whom he had purchased it. Fallenbee was discharged from custody, but the chain, instead of being returned to him, was handed over to the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters. Then Fallenbee turned around and sued the Property Clerk to recover the possession of the coveted article of jewelry. On motion, however, Silverstone, the Montreal pawnbroker, and Brady were substituted as defendants in the place of the Property Clerk. The defendants attempted to show at the trial yesterday that the chain had been pawned with Silverstone at Montreal, and that Silverstone's place had been shortly afterward entered by burglars, who stole many articles, including the chain. The jury, however, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding the possession of the chain to him.

VERDICT AGAINST THE ELEVATED ROAD.

A noteworthy decision was given by the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday on the appeal taken by the defendants in the suit of Leslie M. Weston against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. It seems the plaintiff, on a Winter's day, some time ago, slipped on the ice on one of the company's platforms or stations, and fell to the ground. He received serious injuries, and brought suit to recover damages. The company insisted that they had not been negligent. In spite of the defense, a jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict for $9,142 30. From this the company appealed, but the General Term yesterday affirmed the decision in the plaintiff's favor. Chief Justice Curtis, who writes the opinion of the court, holds that though a passenger is bound to take extra care in Winter to guard against such accidents, still the company is bound to be on the alert to see whether there is ice on its platforms, and either to remove the ice or to make it safe by sprinkling sand or ashes upon it. The Chief Justice however, unintentionally perpetrates quite a "bull" in declaring that "it is no error to assert that a more watchful scrutiny should be exacted and bestowed in Winter than in Summer, in protecting steps, landings, and platforms from dangerous accumulations of snow and ice."

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Obrason vs. De Mier.—See Memorandum.

By Judge Robinson.

Schepmoes vs. Goldsmith.—Application denied. See opinion.

By Judge Larremore.

Wallach vs. Merra.—Judgment for plaintiff; allowance of $25 to guardian ad litem, and statutory allowance to plaintiff.

Leonard vs. Cochran.—Complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Stewart vs. Dunlin.—Guardian appointed.

Heinkers vs. Goldtsch.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to amend on payment of costs.

Foote vs. Schmeder.—Twenty days further time granted.

Prime vs. Kochler.—Case ordered on short calendar for Friday, March 23, 1877.

Orsft vs. Flanagan.—Application granted.

Johnson vs. Bissell, Speri vs. Noble.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Matter of Tillman.—Application granted.

Gath vs. Schafer, Gath vs. Schafer.—Orders discharging prisoners granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Weston vs. Conant; Gerdeman vs. Schwarting; Tucker vs. Sheridan.

Price vs. Sullivan.—Complaint dismissed.

Darby vs. Underwood.—Motion granted unless within 10 days the plaintiff files notes of issue and put case upon the calendar. Plaintiff swears that the defendant told him not to put case on for motion for costs.

Sabin vs. Henriques.—The residence of the witness need not appear in the affidavit in order to give jurisdiction. The examination must proceed.

In re Jenkins.—Objections overruled. The case is 2d Daly, p. 28, is not applicable.

Smaw vs. Simpson.—The service of the summons by the plaintiff was irregular, but the irregularity must be taken advantage of by motion before judgment. (2 Abb., 344 & 4 E. D. S. 428; 18 How., 347; 10 Abb., 260.) Motion to set aside for irregularity denied, but default opened on payment within three days of $12 costs, answer to be served at same time.

Isaacs vs. Goodwin.—Arrest vacated.

Merchant vs. Van Saun.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Motions Granted.—O'Brien vs. Ackerman; Mulken vs. Kaufman; Herser vs. Carey; Cuff vs. Walton; Strymeyer vs. Noah; Pierce vs. Porter; Lee vs. Gordon; Schmitt vs. Boehlert.

Swift vs. Crossman.—Motion granted.

Westerfield vs. Meiers.—Complaint dismissed.

Poffers vs. Busted.—Receiver discharged.

Pratt vs. Seifert.—Defendant discharged.

Semmes vs. Williams.—See indorsement on papers.

Dismissed.—Glass vs. Hoyt; Schaffer vs. Meyer. Complaints dismissed unless within 10 days plaintiff puts case on calendar and pays $10 costs.

Dolan vs. Kuhne.—Motion granted, without costs, and persons' discharged.

Defaults.—Warren vs. Wood; Anderson vs. Washburn, Sauine vs. Henriques.

Solomon vs. Klein.—Default opened: on terms.

Congdon vs. Allen.—Prisoner discharged under 14-day act proceedings.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
18—Bachman vs. Greatsinger.
36—Duden vs. Waltefelder.
37—Nichols vs. Burt.
60—Commercial Bk. of N. Y. vs. Newman.
105—Terry vs. Terry.
106—Same vs. Same.
107—Madge vs. Puig.
109—Betts vs. Betts.
137—Matter of Whittlesey.
145—Whitson vs. Same.
160—Fuller vs. Robinson.
166—Campbell vs. Hegeman.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, J. J.

Nos.
4½—Chase vs. Sperling.
24—Warren vs. Whiting et al.
27—In the matter, &c., of Reynolds.
40—Hodges vs. Porter.
49—Herman vs. Lyons.
58—People ex rel. Smith vs. Board of Police.
59—People ex rel. Rayner vs. Board of Police.
60—The People ex rel. Leavey versus The Board of Police.
64—Demarest vs. The Mayor, &c.
79—Barrelcolotte versus The People.
83½—Lasseber vs. Kalbfleisch.
97—Western R. R. Co. vs. Bayne et al.
99—Marshall vs. Macy.
100—Same vs. same.
102—Riggs vs. Purssell, &c.
141—Steinbrecher vs. Beyert et al.
148—Hatch vs. Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co.
114—Kinney vs. Cohen.
115—Kinney vs. Bacon et al.
67—Herriot vs. Herriot.
26—Bird vs. The U. S. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
74—Andrews et al vs. Ryan.
87—Alden vs. Dicesy.
384—Whiting, &c., vs. Gear.
110—Auffarth vs. Schmaedeke.
151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory, &c.
35—Burrows et al. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.
82—Snare vs. Hardwicke.
57—Waterbury vs. Fenton et al.
62—Blumenfeldt et al. vs. Bissinger.
86—Semple et al. vs. Weiller et al.
95—Weiller vs. Kings County Manuf'g Co.
65—Am. Female G'd'n Society vs. The Mayor, &c.
46—Ford vs. Conner, &c.
150—Josephthal et al. vs. Steffen et al.
103—Locke vs. Locke et al.
30—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
205—Heelas et al. vs. Slevin et al.
149—Buel, &c., vs. Paine et al.
117—Jones vs. Kilpatrick.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
8—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Same et al.
18—Curran vs. McIntyre.
Demurrer.
56—Betts vs. Gardiner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
201—Rodman vs. King.
1—Lataurette vs. Clark
1519—Brown vs. Decker, &c.
902½—Hamlin vs. Powers.
2303—Ladlin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Galiandet.
2849—Frame vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.
2871—Archer vs. O'Brien.
2843—Kinney vs. Bacon.
2993—springer et al. vs. Herman.
3007—Hughes vs. Rubens.
3 ½—Same vs. Same.
1637—Solomith vs. Daly.
1583—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1436—Pfrenll vs. The Mayor, &c.
1437—Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.
2769—Vos vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2913—Aden et al. vs. Achesson et al.
3679—Bugatzski vs. Bogatzski.
3785—Ourig vs. Brodie.
3105—French vs. Gearty et al.
3127—Lesar vs. Kruger.
970—Sutter, vs. Seymour.
3153—Sutter, &c. vs. Physic.
1155—Sutter, &c. vs. Freudenfels.
3157—Sutter, &c., versus

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1096—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
3444—Lithauer vs. Conner.
1664—Tunison vs. Crump.
1393—D. S. Spring-bed Co. vs. Conner.
1880—Conner vs. Woodruff.
1740—Berge vs. Medlif.
1062—Castance vs. Burr.
1694—Westchester Fire Ins. Co. vs. Gally.
1934—Keys et al. versus Benfield.
1926—Conner vs. Ogden et al.
1510—Olmstead vs. Nash
826½—Whittaker vs. Fettretch.
1742—Grader Cotton Gin Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Mfg. Co.
1844—Dunkin vs. Allerton et al.
2552—Lewis vs. Chicago and China Tea Co.
1928—McIntyre vs. Carfill.
2404—Gruscom vs. Nelson, Jr.
3582—Ring, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1512—Moody vs. Libby.
748—Smith vs. Hodges.
800—Bailey vs. Dodge.
2786—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.
1944—Murtagh vs. Conner, &c.
1946—Farrell vs. Conner, &c.
1954—Cox et al. vs. Losse.
1958—Nat. Photo. Chem. Co. vs. Schoonmaker
1960—Chapin vs. Norvell & N. B. Hoa. Co.
1879—Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1913—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Howland.
315½—Novelty Iron Works vs. Marsh.
1438—Boyt et al. vs. Nicholson.
3393—Brown, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
413—McComb vs. The Excelsior Mf'g. Co.
419—McComb vs. Jones.
2361—Mensel vs. Mallory et al.
1195½—Toher vs. Mott.
193—Lorillard F. Ins.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining writing to do, or would teach young children. Address B. W., Post Office Box No. 672, New-York.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN for the day, week, or month, to do any kind of family work; best references. Call all the week at No. 57 West 13th-st. Ring bell.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out to do work of any kind; best City reference. Call at No. 566 7th-av., in the store.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A WIDOW WOMAN WISHES employment to go out by the day. Call at 853 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with children in a small family; best of references; can be seen at her last place. Apply at No. 49 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and nurse; is a good plain sewer, and willing to do anything that is required; very good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 202 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; no objections to a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 443 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid, and to assist with the washing; best City references from last place. Call at No. 692 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 602 3d-av., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; would do fine washing and ironing; understands fluting; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 490 6th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 138 West 24th-st., minister's house.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable, competent young woman; would assist in caring children; City or country; City references. Apply at No. 135 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 988 8th-av., entrance on 58th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st., one flight stairs, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as experienced chamber-maid and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 245 West 47th-st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 632 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or to take care of children; good operator; good City reference. Call at 763 6 h-av. Ring bell 3.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY an neat young girl; would assist with waiting occasionally; four years' City reference. Call at No. 387 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS first class; will assist in taking care of children or do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 900 East 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—FIRST-Class; by a young woman; will assist with washing if required; best reference. Call at No. 719 3d-av., corner 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR assist with Washing and Ironing.—In the City; best of references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED chamber-maid, waitress; would do fine washing or plain sewing, or care for children. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young Protestant woman as chamber-maid and laundress. Call at No. 336 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best reference. Call at No. 325 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; would assist in waiting; best City references. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 120 39th-st., in tailor store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN WHO CAN cult any one's taste; all new French style dinners served for parties with little trouble; small expense; is economizing, competent, and reliable to take charge; plain cooking nearby done; best of City reference. Address No. 318 East 58th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN IN City private family; is first class; understands all kinds family cooking; six years' City reference. Address H., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is tidy, and obliging, and has best City reference. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 42 West 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; excellent plain cook; understands her business; would do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; FIRST-CLASS plain cook and baker; wages, no object; in the City. Address Cook, reference, box 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a private family; no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 202 East 41st-st., ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A SOUTHERN WOMAN: IS THOROughly first class in every respect; best references. None but first-class families need address M. M., Box 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in private family; good washer and ironer; City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person; City reference from last employer; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 3.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters; one as excellent cook; willing to assist with the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at 513 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy woman in a private family; two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking, baking, and desserts; satisfactory references; City or country. Call at No. 220 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; bread and biscuit; all kinds of plain family cooking; City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 577 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French cook in a first-class boarding-house or clubhouse; best of reference given. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; City or country; country preferred; best of reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands meats, game, and soups; good baker; make butter if required; City and Country references. Call, for two days, in store No. 558 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands cooking; will do washing and ironing in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Address G., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook or general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 101 Macdougal-st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; CITY OR country; good bread-baker; first-class reference; no washing. Call at 234 East 54th-st.; ring bell No. 5.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; NO OBJECTION TO a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 33d-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A FIRSTclass family; thoroughly understands her business; superior City references. Call at No. 204 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 315 East 60th-st., top floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young English girl, or will do house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 257 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; WILL assist with washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 776 9th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good City references. Call at No. 674 3d-av., third floor, back room.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman; City references. Apply at No. 153 West 15th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—Best of City references. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., two doors west.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Inquire at No. 224 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMEN IN A PRIVATE family to cook, wash, and iron; good reference from City and country. Call as No. 640 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, IRON, OR DO general house-work; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, Protestant, to go out by the day or week; can cut, fit, and trim in the latest styles; operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and do all kinds of family sewing; best of reference. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 254 West 37th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MAKER OVER OF DRESSES; good trimmer, fitter, and button-holes; charge moderate; good operator. Address K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan lady as housekeeper or matron; none but respectable and responsible parties need apply; best of references given. Call or address M., No. 54 West 12th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a small family to do general house-work; understands plain cooking, washing, and ironing; City reference if required. Address O. H., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do light house-work. Call at No. 315 West 35th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISTERS TO DO THE work of a family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 219 West 58th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 304 East 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 1,096 3d-av., store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT MAID with a family going to Europe; speaks four languages; can be well recommended by present employers. Address for one week G. D. K., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, to a lady or young ladies; speaks several languages; is a good seamstress; best reference. Call at No. 962 8th-av., in bakery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable, well-educated girl, or will assist with chamber-work; fully competent; good City reference. Call at No. 256 West 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as maid for young ladies; is used to travelling; City reference. Apply at No. 273 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; understands all kinds of work, white or dressed; hair to any style; best of City references. Call at No. 614 3d-av., near 40th-st.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—NO objection to assist in light chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; BY A YOUNG woman; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 1,406 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A good laundress, or as chamber-maid and sewing; has the best City reference; five years in last place. Call at No. 232 East 29th-st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; French fluting, pleating, and all kinds of finery; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 343 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress. Call Monday and Tuesday for reference at her late employer's, No. 35 West 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; country preferred; best of City reference given. Call at 117 West 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS laundress; would assist with chamber-work. Apply at No. 155 East 30th-st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL nurse, who can give the most satisfactory references, would like to receive into her family one or two infants, to whom the most tender care would be given; an adult invalid could be received. Apply to Mrs. Hannah Bone, No. 782 Fulton-av., corner Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as children's nurse or to wait on an invalid lady; thoroughly competent in either capacity; best of City references. Call for Anne, to-day, at No. 214 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 48 East 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chamber-maid and assist with growing children; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 245 West 33d-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTestant woman; can take care of children. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in candy store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring up on a bottle; is careful and reliable; long City references. Call at No. 228 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as infant nurse; seamstress; all kinds of sewing by hand; country preferred; excellent City references. Call at No. 121 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN for grown children; would assist with chamber-work and do plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 619 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND CHAMber-maid; fully understands care of children from birth; good plain sewer; nice fine washer; best City reference. Call at No. 876 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; reference. Call for two days at No. 244 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAN take the entire charge of an infant; best City reference. Call at No. 49 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; first-class references. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE of children; can do sewing; best reference. Call at No. 525 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; four years' City reference. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress and good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would do light housework, or assist with half-grown children; reference. Address M. L., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress; will assist with chamber-work or children; first-class reference; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A French dress-maker in a private family as seamstress and dress-maker; best references. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st., top floor front.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS A first-class seamstress; will assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 224 West 18th-st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work of all kinds done in families. Address Pawlin, No. 411 West 34th-st.

UP-STAIRS GIRL.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as up-stairs girl, or to take care of children; City references. Call No. 490 3d-av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; five years' best City reference from last place. Address W., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress; understands her business thoroughly; two years' City references from her last employer. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress; understands her work perfectly; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 208 East 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands dusting all kinds of salads, care of silver; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 East 46th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as thorough waitress; gets up all kinds of salads; care of silver; equal to a man; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 229 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN gentlemen's or family washing by the month; good reference. Call for Miss Fitzpatrick, No. 254 West 33d-st., in store.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; will go by day and take home work; terms reasonable; best reference. Call at No. 340 East 37th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing and ironing, or would go out by the day; good reference. Apply at No. 514 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—AT RESPECTABLE WOMAN; LAdies and gentlemens' washing, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 246 East 55th-st.

MALES.

A GOOD POSITION WANTED.—MONEY TO loan cheaper; also security, references, &c. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 120 Times Office.

BUTLER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISHMAN; unexceptionable references from former and present employer. Address Butler, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COOK IN hotel or restaurant; understands all branches of cooking; City or country, or in California if needed. Address for five days A. W., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, IN a private family or hotel; reference from last place. Address H. F., No. 72 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, single, at home; can be highly recommended; has been in our family for a long time; is a first-class driver and excellent groom; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; strictly temperate in every respect. Call on or address D. C., No. 48 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND PLAIN GARdener.—By a single young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk, and is capable of doing all kinds of work on a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; handy with carpenter's tools; can paint, and willing to make himself useful; not afraid of work; good references. Address D. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant German; fully understands the care of horses, carriages, and driving; strictly sober; can milk, attend furnace, and willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 253 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man with horses, and good careful driver; strictly sober; not afraid of work; willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; thoroughly experienced in both branches; thorough man with horses, and good careful driver; strictly sober; not afraid of work; willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his duty in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; highest references as to competency; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address G. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; City or country; can milk and do vegetable gardening; will be found competent in all respects and generally useful; five years' reference. Address C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; understands the business thoroughly; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place in the country; good reference. Address Coachman, No. 6 Peace-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy single man; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; safe and experienced driver; good milker; willing to be generally useful; first-class reference. Address T. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman and gardener; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good plain gardener, and capable of doing all kinds of work on a gentleman's place; good references. Address T. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN; IS a first-class groom, and careful City driver; can milk and do generally useful; is trustworthy and obliging; has good City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; Protestant; thoroughly understands the business, and gardening, if necessary; can milk; first-class references. Address for three days H. J., Box No. 222 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN (AGED 28) as first-class coachman and good gardener or farmer; understands all the duties on a gentleman's place and the care of all kinds of stock; best references. Address Coachman, Box No. 209 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a single young scotchman; strictly temperate and obliging; no objections to the country. Address for two days, C. F. C., No. 34 Liberty-st., Room No. 4.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND GENerally Useful Man.—By a single sober and steady young man; three years' reference from last place. Address for two days, Post Office Box No. 558, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN, &c.—MAN AND WIFE; MAN AS coachman and groom; wife as chamber-maid or laundress; both capable and trustworthy; will be found willing and obliging; best City references; country preferred. Address James, No. 235 Bast 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS A perfect knowledge of his station; also thoroughly understands the care and treatment of road and saddle horses. Call or address J. L., private stable, No. 4 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who can give the best of City reference for 16 years. Address W. B., Box No. 261 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED man as coachman; his wife as laundress; have good City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 409 7th-av., first door.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man, who can give the best City reference for eleven years. Address No. 86 West 43d-st. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; he is an excellent man. Call for J. M., at Brewster's warerooms, 21st-st. and 5th-av., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and plain gardener; has good reference. Call on or address J. Hennessy, No. 503 West 43d-st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address W. J., No. 130 West 28th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; first-class reference from last employer. Address Oliver, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a single man; can milk, do plain gardening, &c.; best reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED Man as coachman; is willing and obliging; understands the care of harness and horses; good, careful driver. Address J. M., No. 306 7th-av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, with first-class City reference. Address P. B., No. 8 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man 10 years' City reference from late employers. Call or address D. C., No. 104 West 27th-st.

FIREMAN.—BY A MAN AS FIREMAN ON A steamboat; can take charge of an engine; first-class reference from the last place. Call at No. 244 West 25th-st.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; NO INCUMBANCE; long experience in England and this country; thoroughly competent in the management of greenhouses, grapes, pines, fruits, vegetables, improvements, &c.; Those requiring a first-class industrious gardener, with good reference, address M., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MIDDLEaged man; single; practical gardener and farmer; thoroughly understands his business, care of horses and cows, and their proper treatment; can milk if required; trustworthy, as references will show. Address J. G., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THOROughly understands the cultivation of greenhouse plants, fruits, flowers, and grapes, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and the management of pleasure grounds, or any improvements; highest references. Address E. C., Box No. 278. TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business in all its branches; the proper treatment of grapes; best and cold graperies, and the full management on a gentleman's place; best City references. Address Gardener, box No. 237. *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL German gardener; married; a rough place where improvements are wanted preferred; landscape gardening a specialty; no objection to give trial; best City reference. Address H., care of Stephens Bros., No. 187 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER, WHO IS COMpetent in the management of a gentleman's place, green house, hot and cold graperies; is a gardener in all the branches; reference as to statement. Address R. R., at R. K. Bliss & Sons', No. 34 Barclay-st.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; THOROUGHLY UNderstands all the branches, including greenhouse, graperies, and vegetables; no objection to take charge of a small farm. Address J. C., care of Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE MARRIED MAN as gardener; no children; wife would do housework; willing to milk and drive; would be generally useful; low wages; good reference. Address M. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; understands stone fruits in pots, such as peaches, grapes, &c.; also green-houses, graperies, roses, vegetables, &c. Address H. B., care of Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, NO INCUMBRANCE; has a practical knowledge of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, vegetables, &c.; reference, W. C. Wilson. Address J. A. C., care of W. C. Wilson, No. 45 West 14th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER in all the various branches appertaining to gardening, both as rehards theory and practice; the best references and American testimonials. Address E. W. A., care Seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, COMPETENT MAN; understands, greenhouses, graperies, fruit-trees, vegetables, and flowers; has best of City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (SCOTCH) who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches. Address C., care of James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener, single; competent in all branches; 20 years' experience in this country. Address No. 136 Bleecker-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands vegetables, flowers, care of horses, and milking; willing and obliging. Call or address J. Smith, No. 165 East 82d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands hot and cold graperies; also vegetables of all kinds; best reference given. Address John Coadey, at Bridgeman's plant store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL English Gardener; first-class reference, as to character and ability. Address W. Plumb, gardener, care of Ed. Weston, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCHMAN; married, two children. Apply at James Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., for 5 ds.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GROOM—COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS PLAIN gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 202 East 28th-st.

HOSTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of horses and harness. Address J. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

PORTER, JANITOR, OR MESSENGER.—By a competent colored man. Address W. H. A., Box No. 260 Times Office.

UPHOLSTERER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERstanding decorations, has worked in first-class houses in Paris and in Mr. Haworth's, New-York; day or job work; decorations and fancy work a specialty; charges moderate. Address V. B., No. 97 West Houston-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age; willing to do any kind of work; can be highly recommended. Call or address J. B., No. 127 East 50th-st., fourth floor.

WATCHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant married man as first-class watchman and porter; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class testimonials. Address Robert, Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT, JUST disengaged, in a private family; first-class City references from his last employers in regard to honesty, sobriety, and capability; no objection to the country. Address for two days J. R., fruit store, No. 1,290 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A married man; thoroughly experienced in both branches; thorough man with horses, and good careful driver; strictly sober; not afraid of work; willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A RESpectable man who perfectly understands his business; can give the best City references. Addres R. T., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; City or country; references from the best families in this City. Address J. A. B., No. 82 Wooster-st.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT man; City or country; can refer to five first-class families in City; is reliable in all respects. Address C., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRSTclass waiter; speaks several languages; wife as first-class lady's maid; good seamstress; works on sewing-machine; hair-dresser; best City reference. Address Hubert, No. 145 West 26th-st.

WAITER.—IN A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY BY A steady, respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; is most willing and obliging; good City reference; wages no object to a quiet place. Call or address C. A., 207 West 15th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and refers to his last employer, where he lived for a number of years. Address Waiter, 441 4th-av., in grocery store.

WAITER.—BY AN ACTIVE AND CAPABLE MAN; Protestant; good City references. Address W. K., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter. Address G. N. P., No. 304 West 21st-st., in the rear.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; first-class reference. Address E. J., No. 153 West 18th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN PRIVATE family; good City reference; City or country or traveling. Call at No. 224 West 36th-st., first floor up.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITER in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 25th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE QUITTANT LA FAMILLE à cause de départ, désire une place de femme de chambre; meilleure recommandation de la Ville. S'adresser pour deux jours, No. 237 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdren, and of middle age, to go in the country; man as coachman, gardener, and waiter, wife as cook and laundress; none but those with City reference need apply. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. at No. 18 East 49th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN AS SHORT-HAND writer in a merchant's office; must be a good long hand writer; unexceptionable references as to character and associations required; salary, $500. Reply to Box No. 1,140, New-York Post Office, giving name, age, address, and references.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY to assist in the preparation of "Wilson's Business Directory." Address, in writing of the applicant, starting references, ROBERT COCK, No. 11 University-place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—SALESMEN; TWO IN NEW-YORK City, and three for New-York and Pennsylvania; business permanent, and no peddling; salary liberal; hotel and traveling expenses paid. Address MONITOR LAMP COMPANY, No. 264 Main st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, NO. 61 Lexington-av., want Americans under 25, one as Cashier and Superintendent; medical graduate preferred.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GIRL, 16 OR 18 YEARS of age, as nurse. Apply at Room No. 191 st. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, bet. 32d and 2 P. M. to-day and tomorrow; references desired.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant woman to cook, wash, and iron; wages, $12. Address B. W. D., Office No. 3, No. 46 Pine-st., stating reference.

WANTED.—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE AS chamber-maid and waitress, and one as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 113 West 21st st., between 9 and 12. City reference required.

WANTED—WAITRESS—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a thoroughly experienced Protestant waitress, not over 35. Apply before 10 o'clock, with late City reference, at No. 102 Madison-av.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT GERMAN COOK, with good City references. Apply at No. 7 West 22d-st., Tuesday, from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FIRST rate washer, ironer, and plain cook, with City references; wages $16. Address No. 153 West 47th-st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, March 20, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year—say two thousand five hundred (2,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of oak, and six hundred and fifty (650) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, Lehigh Egg, Stove, and Nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named in appendix,) and state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand five hundred (8,500) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

ALBANY.

EVENING SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER—HOW SURROGATE CALVIN LOST A SMALL FORTUNE—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—A very amusing incident occurred in the proceedings of the House this evening, though Surrogate Calvin will not possibly see it in that light. Some time ago Mr. Piper, of Niagara, introduced a bill fixing the salaries of Surrogate and County Judge in his county. As the bill came from the Ways and Means Committee, to which it had been referred, it was made to apply to a number of other counties also. In fact, the bill had had an entirely new face put upon it. In Committee of the Whole this evening it came up for consideration, and the Clerk had barely read the first section when an active commotion was observed among the trio who sit up under the clock, being Messrs. Purdy, Spinola, and Mitchell. They had evidently found something in the bill. "Mr. Speaker," said Spinola, with great unction, "here is a woodchuck, Sir. We will smoke him out." Then Mr. Purdy drew attention to the last three lines of the second section of the bill, which provided that the Surrogate of the County of New-York should receive the same salary as the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. This was a very neat trick to increase Mr. Calvin's salary from $12,000, which it now is, to $15,000. There was lively skirmishing in the House when the trio, one after the other, made this fact apparent. Some denied that there was any increase, but, luckily, the *City Record* of Jan. 31 was at hand, showing the salary of every City officer and employe. There was no getting away from this. The question was, how did this little "woodchuck" come into the bill? Spinola looked hard toward the place where Mr. Cozans sat, but that member of the Ways and Means Committee sat silent, and the General was magnanimous, and spared him. The bill was finally sent back to the committee for amendment. After it was all over, and the House adjourned, a certain Democratic Senator being informed of the affair, gave a long whistle, and exclaimed, "So that was what the old rat has been prowling about here for, was it?"

The joint meeting of the House and Senate Committees on Cities will be held to-morrow to consider the New-York bills. A caucus of the Republicans of the House will follow at no distant day. The Senate is getting impatient at the slow progress made by the House. A Republican majority is not found, as we see every day here, in ordering the previous question, but it seems about time that such a check should be put on pretty frequently, if much business is to be done. The Senate Canal Committee promises to report the Public bill to-morrow or Wednesday, but Senator Cole has made these promises before, and they have not, unfortunately, been kept. There is a lively interest awakening about the delay of the committee to take action on this important measure.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

In the House a communication was received from the Governor, transmitting a letter from the Commissioners of Emigration against the bill authorizing the filling in of the channel known as Little Hell Gate, between Ward's and Randall's Islands, on the ground that it would cause sickness and death of patients on those islands. On motion of Mr. Alvord the communication and letter were ordered printed. The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Post, relative to the Superintendent of State Prisons, and to secure a more economical management of State Prisons; by Mr. Alvord, amending the charter of Syracuse so far as the same relates to the Fire Department; by Mr. J. G. Graham, authorizing the City of Newburg to borrow money and issue bonds therefor. Also authorizing the Franklin and Newburg Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Hudson River. Mr. Post's State Prison bill authorizes the the Superintendent to have an office in Albany; that he shall have exclusive power to appoint and remove officials, fix their salaries, provided they shall not exceed what is now allowed by law, and do all other things with a view to reducing expenses and securing good management.

Mr. O'Hare gave notice that he would call up his resolution on life insurance at the next session of the House when resolutions were the order of business. Mr. Spinola called up his resolution requesting Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of the bill extending the time for soldiers to apply for bounty. Adopted. Mr. Tighe offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to inquire what amounts of money have been paid to the Pilot Commissioners. Laid over.

In the Senate Mr. Wagstaff introduced a bill amending the act to provide for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies. It makes it the duty of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, whenever he has good reason to suspect the correctness of any annual report, or the affairs of any company to be in an unsound condition, to cause an examination, and make it the duty of all officers of insurance companies to facilitate such examination. It gives the Superintendent, or person examining, authority to examine the officers under oath. If it shall appear that the assets are insufficient to reinsure outstanding risks, he shall communicate to the Attorney General, who shall then apply to the Supreme Court for an order requiring the company to show cause why the business of the company shall not be closed. It also makes it the duty of the Superintendent, if it appears that any company or officer, or Director of company has violated the charter or rights of the shareholders, to report to the Attorney General for the purpose of taking such action as shall be proper.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the complaint against Capt. Henry Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, was brought up for consideration. The Captain was charged with having borrowed money from certain members of his command, in violation of the rules of the department. He virtually admitted the charges. Commissioner Erhardt moved that the Captain be dismissed the force, but this motion was lost, Mr. Erhardt alone voting in the affirmative. Commissioner Wheeler then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the offense with which Capt. Henry Hedden is charged and found guilty is so subversive of all discipline in a command when committed by the commanding officer thereof as to merit the severest punishment, but that as in this case circumstances show that the rule relating to it has not for a long time been enforced with strictness, the Board of Police taking into consideration much valuable service in the department performed in years past by Capt. Henry Hedden, it is adjudged that he be subjected to a fine of 30 days' pay.

This resolution was adopted, Commissioner Erhardt alone voting in the negative. Capt. Hedden was then transferred from the Thirty-third Precinct to the Street-cleaning Bureau, and Capt. Thomas Killaleo was placed in command of the Thirty-third Precinct.

Peter Thomson, stenographer to the board, and Samuel McCamman, clerk in the Detective Office, were removed. The resignation of Patrolman William Gass, Twenty-ninth Precinct, was accepted.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING THE CITY.

The Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works, met yesterday and opened the following proposals for lighting the City lamps with gas for the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1877: New-York Gas Company, district south of Grand-street, $12 40 per lamp; Manhattan Gas Company, district between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets, $12 40 per lamp; Metropolitan Gas Company, district between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, $21 per lamp; New-York Mutual Gas Company, district situated on various streets south of Sixty-fifth street, $22 25; Harlem Gas Company, district north of Seventy-ninth street, $24 75; New-York and New-Jersey Globe Gas Company, for 2,000 lamps in any portion of the City that may be assigned to it by the Gas Commission, $30 per lamp, the illuminating material to be manufactured from naphtha. The bids represent a reduction from the prices named in the proposals for this year which were rejected by the Gas Commission in December last, of $144 512. Should an award be made to the Globe Gas Company of 2,000 lamps as their terms, the net saving over the prices paid last year will be $25,570. The contract will probably be awarded next Tuesday. All the companies will be compelled to repair and reglass the lamps when necessary, and to paint the lamp-posts once a year.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Ely has signed the municipal resolutions providing for renumbering a portion of Broadway.

The heads of departments are to make their monthly visit to Mayor Ely to-morrow and confer with him on City affairs. These conferences are provided for by the resolution of Alderman Purroy, which was adopted by the Common Council some time since.

Messrs. José Iglesias Calderon, son of Chief Justice Iglesias, Joaquin M. Alcalde, Carlos Alvares Ene, Francisco G. Prieto, and others, visited the Governor's Room yesterday, and enrolled their names on the visitors' book, which is kept on the ancient desk that was used at one time by Washington.

The Aldermanic Committee on Public Works will meet to-day. It is understood that Mr. Tweed's absence of nearly a week against Commissioner Campbell will be called up again for discussion. Mr. Campbell is still determined not to yield to the demand of the Tammany City Fathers for patronage in his department. This is assigned as the cause for protracting the investigation.

CHAPIN HOME ANNIVERSARY.

The fourth anniversary of the dedication of the Chapin Home was celebrated yesterday at the rooms of the institution in Sixty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. The exercises were continued throughout the afternoon and evening, the Home being crowded during their progress by the lady and gentlemen patrons of the institution. The exercises were conducted under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Pullman, and consisted of addresses and singing. During the afternoon addresses were delivered by Dr. Pullman, Dr. Armitage, Dr. Nye, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Getchell. The evening programme was opened with the singing of "The Red, White, and Blue," which was followed by an eloquent address by Dr. William Alger, Jr. Other addresses were subsequently delivered by Rev. Drs. J. Smith Dodge, Jr., W. A. Sabine, and finally by Rev. Dr. Chapin. These were interspersed by songs by Miss Nettie Van Buren, Mr. Baccheus, and Mr. Strickland. The remainder of the evening was devoted to social intercourse. The Home has been engaged since its organization, in 1872, in affording shelter to aged and infirm persons, and has succeeded in accomplishing this very laudable work in a way that has earned hearty commendation, and won for the institution a large number of liberal patrons. The Home is capable of accommodating a larger number of inmates than at present occupy it, but it requires funds to extend the field of its operations. Could the institution succeed in securing 1,000 subscribers at $10 each it would be able to accomplish this work successfully.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The Committee of the State Board of Charities engaged in the investigation of the affairs of St. John's Guild met again yesterday morning. None of the officers of the Guild were present, but Mr. John D. Townsend, their counsel, appeared for them. He read the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Trustees of the Guild on Saturday evening last, appointing an investigating committee of five, and the resolution directing that the officers of the institution should appear before the committee of the State Board, provided that they should be accompanied by their counsel, with the right to produce and cross-examine witnesses. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the Chairman of the committee, said that it had been decided by the committee not to permit counsel to be present. He would allow Mr. Wiswall to be present during the examination of witnesses and to suggest questions to be put to them, and also to have witnesses summoned. Mr. Roosevelt also said that the board would not appoint one of its members to serve on the Investigating Committee, but would proceed with its own investigation as originally intended. Attorney General Fairchild was present at the meeting of the committee and approved their action. The investigation will be continued on Monday next, at 9:30 A. M.

THE GRAND SACHEMS ON THE SITUATION.

The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, held a meeting last evening for the ostensible purpose of electing a number of new members. There was a large attendance, conspicuous among whom were the Surrogate, the Sheriff, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and Hon. Augustus Schell. The Controller did not arrive until just before adjournment, and the would-be President, though a member, was absent. Gloomy looks were visible on all sides. A motion was made and carried to empower the Sachems to issue an address to the people of the United States. This reference to the situation proved too much for the already sorrow-burdened crowd. Without the slightest consideration for the business on hand, the meeting incontinently adjourned. The proposed address will contain no extracts from the *Express* of a date prior to the St. Louis Convention.

RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

There was a large meeting of bondholders of the bankrupt New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern and the Mississippi Central Railroads in the office of the Illinois Central Railway Company, No. 39 Nassau-street, yesterday forenoon, to listen to the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a plan of reorganization. The committee recommended the purchase of the two roads and their operation under a new corporation, and proposed the issue of a first mortgage to retire existing liens upon the roads in good order, and a second mortgage to provide for the payment of outstanding consolidated bonds, stock to be given for the overdue coupons. The report was approved, and the committee continued with power. The consolidated line is to be called the Illinois, St. Louis and New-Orleans Railroad.

DEMOCRATIC IMPUDENCE REBUKED.

The keeper of the Brooklyn City Hall—a Democratic Ward politician of the "Boss" McLaughlin stripe—refused to hoist the flags on that edifice yesterday in honor of Inauguration Day, and only succumbed to the following written order from the Mayor:

Mr. Patrick Tormey, Keeper of the City Hall:

Will you please to display the flags of the city in honor of the peaceable solution of the Presidential canvass, and the inauguration of President-elect Hayes?

F. A. SCHROEDER, Mayor.

Tormey complied with this request by sending two boys to do the work. The national colors, with the banners of the city and State, were soon floating from their respective flagstaffs, much to the satisfaction of the well-dressed throngs who filled the streets and congratulated each other on the event of the day.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Andrew Simpson assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Stewart J. McIver, yesterday.

Sigmund Goge and Charles M. Weyant, composing the firm of Sigmund Goge & Co., furs, of No. 603 Broadway, assigned their property to Simon Pinner.

Ferdinand Reiss and William Reiss, composing the firm of Ferdinand Reiss & Co., trimmings, of No. 464 Broome-street, made an assignment to Moritz Meyer.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

From the London News.

The Postmaster General, we are glad to hear, has under consideration the present very unsatisfactory arrangements which exist respecting the conveyance of the mails between Great Britain and the United States. Strong representations have been made to him this week by members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce as to the serious loss which merchants sustain owing to their letters not being carried by the swiftest steamers plying on the Atlantic. Mr. Page, of the General Post Office, is now in Liverpool making inquiries into this subject.

From the Liverpool Post.

Mr. Page, from the General Post Office, London, accompanied by the Liverpool Postmaster, Mr. Rich, had an interview in the forenoon of yesterday with the President of the Chamber of Commerce and several members of the Council of the Chamber, in reference to the memorial of the chamber on the recent changes in the transmission of the mails to New-York, when a strong desire was expressed on the part of Mr. Page to make such further arrangements as will satisfy Liverpool in the matter of the dispatch of the mails by the quickest conveyances, if terms can be agreed upon with the owners of the fast-sailing ships.

WELDEN RETURNS TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 5th inst., says: "William Henry Welden, who shot Gov. Packard in New-Orleans on Feb. 15, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 by Recorder Stals, of that city on Thursday last, and arrived in Philadelphia in company with his father, Rev. C. F. Welden, yesterday morning. Mr. Welden left here for New-Orleans on Feb. 19 to intercede for his son. He reached there on the Friday following, and through Gen. Bussy was presented to and accorded an interview with Gov. Packard. The latter was very cordial and sympathetic, and heard Mr. Welden attentively. At first he believed the assault upon him was premeditated, and grew out of a conspiracy to murder him, for the day before he had been warned by mail that such an attempt was to be made upon his life within 24 hours. But Judge Kelley telegraphed from Washington that he knew Welden and his people well, and that the young man, whatever else his motives might have been, was incapable of entering into a conspiracy to murder. This telegram, together with Welden's previous good character, led Gov. Packard to believe that his assailant was under the influence of liquor when the assault was made, and not morally responsible for his actions. With this view he was disposed to be lenient with Welden, and offered no resistance to his release on bail. Indeed, it was intimated to the young man's father that neither the Governor nor any one of the witnesses to the shooting would appear against him before the Grand Jury. As for the Nichols Government, they said they had no official knowledge of the crime charged against Welden, and did not propose to interfere with him. It has been ascertained that Welden left the employ of Pepper & Co., of Mobile, just a week before the shooting, and that he had been in New-Orleans but about 20 hours when it occurred. He thinks he would have been shot dead by Gov. Packard's attendants after the assault had it not been for that gentleman's interference in his behalf. After the shooting he was attended by Gov. Packard's own physician, and his treatment, he says, was kind and humane during his confinement in prison."

CHILLING.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* describes his rebuff. He was just from the West, and very talkative until he turned to a cold-looking man on the train and said:

"I left heaps of snow out on the plains."

"I am very glad of it," solemnly replied the cold man, "for we've had enough snow here this Winter."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL AND THE NATIONAL CAPITOL COMPANIES—LOOKING TO THE PROTECTION OF THE ASSETS.

A suit, having for its main object the protection of the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, which were some time ago transferred to the National Capital, has been commenced in the Supreme Court by William Geass, a judgment creditor. The suit is brought against the New-Jersey Mutual, the National Capitol, Attorney General Vanatta, of New-Jersey; Joel Parker, as Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual; Jeremiah H. Stedwell, Benjamin Noyes, and others, and the complaint, after setting forth the organization of the first-named company, alleges that the plaintiff with his wife, Katarina, held a joint life policy in the company, by which the latter agreed, on the death or either, to pay the survivor $1,000. Mrs. Geass died on Oct. 11, and the plaintiff in this action subsequently brought suit for the recovery of $1,000 with interest on the policy, which resulted in a verdict in his favor. The complaint goes on to show that under the laws of the State of New-Jersey ex-Gov. Josl Parker was appointed Receiver of the company, it having been shown to the satisfaction of the court that the institution was insolvent, as there was a deficiency of $421,500. It is also charged that in order to defeat these proceedings the transfer of the assets was made; that the defendant, J. H. Stedwell, is now a fugitive from justice, fearing proceedings for his criminal conduct in connection with the New-Jersey Company; that the National Capitol Company's assets, if it be charged with all its outstanding risks, are not sufficient to pay its liabilities, and that it had no adequate responsibility to reinsure the New-Jersey Company. The plaintiff prays that the defendant, the National Capitol Company, and its officers be compelled to make a discovery of the arrangement under which the transfer was made; that the said transfer be declared illegal and void, and that the Capitol Company be compelled to retransfer all such assets to the defendant, Joel Parker, as Receiver. Attached to the complaint are affidavits of D. P. Fackler, the actuary who examined the company; Stephen English, relating to the pecuniary condition of Benjamin Noyes, and Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, certifying to the correctness of the legal proceedings commenced in New-Jersey.

On the same day Cary Cherry, plaintiffs' counsel Messrs. John E. Parsons and Charles E. Crowell, Justice Brady holding Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an injunction to the defendants enjoining them from transferring the assets above named, and from making any disposition of them except to bring them into the State. The defendants are also required to show cause on March 12 why the injunction should not be made perpetual, and why Joel Parker should not be appointed Receiver of the assets as auxiliary or ancillary to his appointment by the Chancellor of New-Jersey.

The sale of the effects of the New-Jersey Mutual, attached in this City, under the judgment recovered by Geass, which was to have taken place yesterday at No. 160 Broadway, was adjourned until Saurday next.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

Mr. Abram V. De Witt, the Referee appointed by Judge Osborn, in the Supreme Court, Albany, to take proofs touching the application of the Attorney General for the dissolution of the Continental Life Insurance Company and the appointment of a Receiver, resumed his hearing yesterday at the office of Mr. John L. Hill, No. 20 Nassau-street. Mr. Seth C. Chandler, the former Actuary of the company, was placed on the stand, and testified that he had made an estimate of the company's outstanding liabilities, which were about $5,300,000, as calculated on the American Experience Table of Mortality, with 4½ per cent. interest. This calculation made on a basis of 6 per cent., the witness stated, would reduce this to nearly $2,000,000, and if the expenses of running the institution and procuring new business were cut off, it could perform all of its contracts as they matured. Mr. William R. Grace, the Receiver, was next examined, and said that the expenses of running the Receivership and paying off the claims against the company as they should mature would be about $50,000 per annum. The Attorney General having no testimony to offer, the reference was then concluded, and Mr. De Witt will make his report to the court at an early day. It is understood that, should the Attorney General's suit prove successful, the name of Mr. Grace will be put forward for the office of Receiver.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS JUST PUBLISHED—A SATISFACTORY EXHIBIT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

The thirtieth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the year 1876, has just been published. The total earnings and expenses of the main line from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, including branch and leased lines, and from Philadelphia to New-York, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the Belvidere, Delaware Railroad, and the Flemington branch, and of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, were as follows:

Gross earnings	$36,891,061 99
Working expenses	22,081,229 34
Net earnings	$14,809,831 65
From this are deducted interest and rentals, leaving as the net earnings for the year 1876	$12,834,388 78
Net earnings for 1875	11,423,198 22
Increase as compared with 1875	$1,411,189 56
Gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburg	$61,561,211 29
Gross expenses including rentals, interest, dividends, &c.	39,495,736 89
Net earnings	$22,065,474 40

It is stated in the report that the net earnings of the company during the past year were sufficient to provide all the rentals, interest, dividends, and other amounts due the lines operated by the company, the expenses of maintaining the various organizations; the sum of $460,000 to the State of Pennsylvania on account of the purchase and the interest thereon of the main line of Public Works, and a dividend to the shareholders, clear of State taxes, of 8 per cent. on the capital stock, leaving a net balance of $1,433,703 46. To this amount should be added the sum of $77,231 03, as the profit realized on sundry items of open account in 1876, making the total amount carried to the credit of profit and loss for the year, $1,510,984 49, and as the Board of Directors have caused the balance to the credit of Contingent Fund, $2,000,000, to be merged into profit and loss—the balance to the credit of which at the last report was $10,077,839 14—the whole amount to the credit of the latter account, at the close of the year would be $11,588,823 63. Against this amount, however, the board, upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee after examinations of the bonds, stocks, and other assets of the company, have directed sundry charges to be made, including amounts charged off to reduce the insurance fund to a nominal sum; the depreciation of the value of materials on hand; one-half of the subscription of $250,000 to the Centennial stock; the discount on the Navy-yard bonds alluded to in the last report, and sundry open accounts carried into suspense account, including some of the stocks and bonds owned by the company deemed of doubtful value, amounting in all to $3,534,630 60, which, deducted from the above balance of $13,588,823 63, leaves as the balance to the credit of profit and loss Dec. 31, 1876, $10,054,197 03. In addition to the foregoing reserve the company has, as an excess of actual property as stated in the last annual report, being the difference between the cost of construction and equipment as charged in the general account and the actual cash expenditure for these purposes, amounting to over $27,000,000, to which may be added the largely increased value of the company's real estate over its cost, estimated at several millions of dollars more. A system has been adopted by which the company will become its own insurer against losses by fire, and has set apart securities for this purpose which earn $37,412 a year, which, it is believed, will cover all losses by fire that may occur. On the lines west of Pittsburg there was a net loss of $35,854. During the Centennial season, between the 10th of May and the 10th of November, 20,231 passenger trains, with 127,296 cars, and 2,343,499 passengers, arrived at the West Philadelphia station, Thirty-second and Market streets, and during the same period 22,372 trains, with 141,284 cars, and 2,612,813 passengers, arrived at the Centennial Station, making a total of 42,603 trains, with 268,580 cars, and 4,955,712 passengers. This large movement was accomplished without the slightest injury to any passenger.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist Preachers was held yesterday in the Methodist Book Concern building, Broadway and Eleventh-street, J. S. Willis occupying the chair. After the usual devotional exercises Dr. Kittell delivered a sermon on "The Doctrine of Entire Sanctification." At the conclusion of the discourse Dr. Crawford, Presiding Elder of the New-York District of the New-York Conference, offered for adoption the following:

Resolved, That a committee of nine preachers—three from the New-York Conference, three from the New-York East Conference, and three from the Newark Conference, be appointed to prepare and report a plan for a New-York preachers' meeting, to be composed of traveling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church residing in this City and vicinity.

In explaining why he offered the resolution, Dr. Crawford stated that of late the system of conducting the meetings had been unsatisfactory in many respects, and had interfered with their efficiency. He thought that the meetings, henceforth, should be composed exclusively of members, and held privately. After considerable discussion Dr. Crawford's resolution was adopted, as was also an amendment authorizing the committee, when they were ready to report, to call together the traveling preachers from New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, and vicinity to consider their report. The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen as members of the committee: Drs. Crawford, Harrower, and Selleck, of the Newark Conference; Drs. Bryan, Faulks, and Parsons, of the New-York Conference, and Drs. Soudder, Adams, and Dickinson, of the New-York East Conference. After some further miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

MURDERED BY A YOUNG RUFFIAN.

A MAN ASSAULTED AND FATALLY STABBED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO RECLAIM A WAYWARD BROTHER—THE CULPRIT IN CUSTODY.

On Saturday evening last Frank J. Reilley, a laborer, residing at No. 6 Ridge-street, called at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house and informed Sergt. Mead that he had been assaulted and beaten by John Dailey, the leader of a gang of young roughs, who have their head-quarters at the corner of Stanton and Lewis streets. Reilley said that his young brother was in the habit of consorting with the gang led by Dailey, who had succeeded in estranging him from his home and keeping him on the streets until unseasonable hours. On Saturday evening he went in search of his brother, and was set upon by Dailey and his gang, and severely beaten. His face was bruised and swollen and one of his eyes was blackened and nearly closed. Reilley, notwithstanding his illtreatment at the hands of these ruffians, refused to make a complaint at the station-house against any of them, and therefore no action was taken by the Police. At about 1:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, Reilley returned to the station-house and reported that he had been again assaulted by Dailey and his gang, and had been stabbed in several places with a pocket-knife. He was attended at the station-house by Police Surgeon Maclay, and after having his wounds dressed he walked home. Capt. Cherry of the Eleventh Precinct, obtained a description of the assailant, and sent out a general alarm requesting his arrest. Yesterday morning Capt. Cherry received information that the wounds received by Reitley were of a much more serious nature than at first supposed, and it was feared that they might result fatally. The Captain sent a message to Reilley's residence, and found the wounded man in a semi-comatose condition and unable to speak. It was found that the patient had received five wounds, one in the shoulder, the blade of the knife penetrating to the cavity of the chest, two in the left side, one in the head (a scalp wound,) and the fifth in the small of the back, injuring the spine. After leaving the house of the wounded man, Capt. Cherry, accompanied by Detective O'Connor, started in search of Dailey, and found him standing at the corner of Gerard and Houston streets. He was arrested and taken to the station-house. He says that he lives at No. 261 Delancey-street, and, although he admits that he had a fight with Reilley, refuses to make any positive manner that he used a knife in the encounter. Dailey does not bear a very good reputation, and the Police say that he was recently released from the Penitentiary, where he had served a term of imprisonment for larceny. He was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, and remanded to await the result of Reilly's injuries.

Reilly died at 9 o'clock last night, and Coroner Ellinger has been notified to assume charge of the case.

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

AN INOFFENSIVE WOMAN BEATEN AND KICKED TO DEATH—ARREST AND COMMITMENT OF THE MURDERER.

Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, was informed yesterday at noon that a woman was lying in a dying condition in her apartments in the tenement house, No. 38 Rose-street, from injuries received at the hands of her husband. The Captain, accompanied by Detective Carr, proceeded to the house indicated, and found that the woman referred to was Bridget Cusick, a native of Ireland, who with her husband Thomas Cusick, a dissolute printer, and a little daughter aged 3 years, occupied apartments on the third floor of the house. Mrs. Cusick was found lying insensible in bed surrounded by a number of the female neighbors. From them the Captain learned that Cusick was very intemperate, while his wife was said to be a frugal, industrious woman. Cusick had been out of work for several weeks, and during that time has been drinking to excess. On last Saturday night he came home drunk and went to bed. When he got up on Sunday, scarcely recovered from his debauch, he accused his wife of having stolen $11 from him while he slept. She denied the accusation, and a quarrel ensued, during which Cusick made a brutal assault upon her, knocking her down and kicking her savagely about the head and body. An ambulance was summoned and the woman was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where she died at 9:30 o'clock last night. An examination by the House Surgeon showed that she had received three compound fractures of the frontal bone, and a compound comminuted fracture of the right side of the skull, extending from the top of the head to the right ear. The brutal husband was arrested, and is locked up at the Oak-Street Police Station. He admitted that he had beaten and kicked his wife, but said that he did not think he had hurt her much. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, and remanded. The little daughter of the unfortunate couple was sent to the Catholic Protestory by the magistrate.

COMMITTED FOR INFANTICIDE.

Coroner Ellinger held an investigation yesterday in the case of Henrietta Robson, the young woman who is charged with having killed her male child immediately after its birth on the 21st ult., at No. 550 West Fifty-first-street, where she was living with her brother. Patrolman Bernard Lamb, of the Twenty-second Precinct, testified that he found the dead body of the child in the lot in the rear of No. 550 West Fifty-first street, and the neighbors informed him that Henrietta Robson had thrown the child out of the window, and he thereupon arrested her. She denied all knowledge of the child. Police Surgeon Waterman testified that he examined Miss Robson at the station-house immediately after her arrest, and found that she had given birth to a child within the previous 24 hours. Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt testified that he had made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the child, and found that the child had been born alive and had lived some time after its birth, and that death was due to fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain from being thrown out of the window. The jury rendered a verdict that the "child came to his death by fracture of the skull, exposure, and neglect at the hands of its supposed mother, Henrietta Robson." In her formal examination the accused said she was 26 years of age, and that she was of this City, but by the advice of counsel she declined to make any statement in relation to the charge made against her. Coroner Ellinger committed her to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SERIOUS RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.

Andrew Rabbitt is lying in St. Francis' Hospital, in Jersey City, at the point of death from injuries received in a fight with John Moran about a month ago. Moran kept a liquor store at the corner of Morgan and Provost streets, and Rabbitt went there to collect a bill. He and Moran became involved in a warm dispute, and finally the latter attacked Rabbitt with a club, fracturing his arm above the elbow. Moran was taken to the hospital, and in a few days gangrene set in. It finally became necessary to amputate the arm, and the operation was performed Sunday. The patient is now very low—so low, in fact, that his recovery is considered almost impossible. Yesterday Justice Rankin, accompanied by Police Capt. Dickson, went to the hospital to take his ante-mortem statement, but he declined to make any, remarking that he believed that he was in any danger of death. Justice Rankin issued a warrant, and Moran was arrested yesterday afternoon. He is held to await the result of Rabbitt's injuries.

CHASTISING A LAWYER.

Some of the tactics employed by the Molly Maguires to put obnoxious persons out of the way were employed Sunday night in the case of a young lawyer residing at Bayonne, N. J. On Saturday night the lawyer, whose name is Thomas Clemens, appeared as counsel for Mrs. Dwyer, who was prosecuting John Baker for seduction. The case was allowed to go by default, but Baker was immediately rearrested on a charge of bastardy. While he was being taken to the station-house he broke away from Constable Schaffer and made his escape. On Sunday night, while Counsellor Clemens was sitting in his office, four strange men entered and began abusing him for prosecuting Clark. They finished up their abuse by beating him in a brutal manner, and left with a threat that if he was not out of the city in 24 hours his life would pay the forfeit. The Police were informed of the outrage and are searching for the man, who are supposed to be employed in the coal docks.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

It was reported yesterday morning that an injunction was to be served on Mr. Harry Watkins, who was to produce the play of "Trodden Down" in the evening at the Broadway Theatre, and that his possession of the house for rehearsal was to be disputed by Mr. Hinds, the manager of the company that last week performed "Inshavogue" at the same house. At noon, however, Mr. Watkins was in full possession of the house, Mr. Hinds and his recent company were nowhere to be seen, and it was expected that the performance would proceed in the evening without interruption. The dispute between the two managers arose on a question of the right to perform the play announced by Mr. Watkins, to which he claims an exclusive right, in consequence of original acts, which he alleges were appropriated by the company last night occupying the Broadway Theatre.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. Meacham lectured last night at the Cooper Union. Subject—"Tragedy of the Lava Beds."

Capt. Brackett's force seized 550 smuggled cigars on the City of Mexico, and 400 on the Columbus, yesterday.

Thomas Murphy, aged 4 years, was fatally burned yesterday at the residence of his parents in Arthur-street, near Pelham-avenue, Fordham.

The quarterly payment of pensions began yesterday. About 1,900 pensioners were made happy, to the aggregate extent of about $30,000.

Dr. Henry D. Noyes lectured last night on the "Uses and Abuses of the Human Eye," in Dr. Rogers' church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

William Farrell, aged 40, of No. 37 Cannon-street, fell from a truck he was driving, at the corner of Madison and Scammell streets, last evening, and was seriously injured.

T. O'Connor Sloane read a paper last night before the New-York Academy of Sciences, subject—"A New and Accurate Method of Determining Sulphur in Illuminating Gas."

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the oil works of Lombard & Ayres, foot of Sixty-third-street, North River, caused by the explosion of a tank. Damage, $2,500; insured.

William Jaeger aged 10 years, of No. 620 East Fourteenth-street, while playing with an oyster knife on Sunday, accidentally stabbed himself in the abdomen, and received a fatal wound.

Louis F. Payn, the new United States Marshal for this district, is confined to his residence in Chatham, by illness, and the office yesterday was in the charge of the Chief Deputy, John E. Kennedy.

Edward C. Mann, late Medical Superintendent of the New-York State Emigrant Insane Asylum, read a paper last night on "The Pathology and Morbid Histology of Chronic Insanity," before the New-York Neurological Society, at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street.

An entertainment for the benefit of one of the sufferers by the Brooklyn fire will take place at Steinway Hall next Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Hebrew Lodge, No. 5. I. O. B. B. Mr. J. De Cordova will lecture on "Our First Baby." Mrs. Jason Rees, soprano; Messrs. Charles Fritsch, tenor; J. Sobst, baritone, and J. Lowenstein, violinist, have also volunteered their services.

The conference composed of the Committees of the Cheap Transportation, Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, &c., met at the rooms of the Cheap Transportation Association yesterday afternoon, to consider the best plan to secure the adoption of the "Belgian system of cable towing" on the Erie Canal. The conference was unanimous as to the superiority of the cable system over all others presented, and indorsed it thoroughly in their report.

BROOKLYN.

Two seperate processions will take place on St. Patrick's day; one by the St. Patrick's Alliance and the other by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Mrs. Henry Lemertz, of No. 191 Sands-street, who claimed to have been robbed of jewelry and clothing valued at $45 on the 1st inst., has confessed that the story was a false one, invented by her to conceal the loss of $10 from her husband.

Another ballot for President in the Board of Aldermen yesterday resulted in a continuance of the dead-lock, Alderman Donovan voting for himself. The offer of the gas companies to supply the city with gas during the coming year at $2 25 per 1,000 feet was accepted.

Complaints continue to be made concerning the prevalence of the epizootic on the street railroads. Fifty per cent. of the animals attacked are said to have already died, but the President of the Brooklyn Street Railroad Company says that it has not yet assumed so serious an aspect as to interfere with travel.

John Farrell, aged 28 years, of No. 50 Bridge-street, was arrested yesterday for entering the residence of G. Penny, No. 136 Lawrence-street, and attempting to steal a clock from the parlor mantel. In being detected by Mrs. Penny, he acted as a bee, but, hearing persons approaching, he flung his plunder on the floor, and escaped through the front door. He was subsequently arrested, and locked up to await examination.

At a meeting of German working men held at No. 200 Court-street, last evening, resolutions were adopted denouncing both political parties, and advocating the formation of a new social Democratic government, to be administered by working men. The speaker held that the only way to relieve the present pressure upon industry was by an equitable division of the products of labor in such a manner as to reward each individual according to his merits.

Eliza Jane Beckmann, of No. 102 Second-street, was held by Justice Elliott yesterday on the complaint of William J. Hanna, who charged her with having committed bigamy by marrying him 10 years ago in Oakland, Baltimore County, Md. A charge of persecution was preferred against the complainant by George Beckman, the woman's present husband. It is claimed by Mrs. Beckman's friends that she is only 20 years of age, and that she, therefore, could not have married Hanna in 1867, as is asserted, both parties were held to await the arrival of papers from Maryland.

NEW-JERSEY.

The receipts of taxes and assessments in Jersey City last week amounted to $4,657 33.

E. C. Moore, an ex-State Senator from Sussex County, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in his store at Newton, it is supposed from heart disease.

S. S. Clayton, a merchant of Newark, who has recently been reduced from affluence to poverty, attempted to commit suicide Saturday night by hanging himself. He was cut down and committed to jail.

Michael Desmond was arrested in Newark yesterday for furnishing a file, cold chisel, and a knife to Patrick Desmond, a prisoner confined in the Penitentiary for bulgary. The latter escaped with the aid of the tools.

Rev. James R. Sharp, assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, was ordained to the priesthood Sunday morning, Feb. 25, by Right Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D. D., the Rector of the parish, Rev. J. E. Johnson, preached the sermon.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Hansen, the "Confidence Queen," who is accused of swindling several prominent residents of Jersey City out of large sums of money, was again postponed yesterday, owing to the inability of Cardinal McCloskey to attend as a witness.

Carpenter Beebe, who is accused by Miss Annie Parker, of Williamsburg, with having attempted to murder her, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday. The Jersey City Police communicated with the Brooklyn auth

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET.

A LIST OF THOSE SELECTED—MESSRS. EVARTS, SHERMAN, DEVENS, SCHURZ, THOMPSON, M'CRARY, AND KEY THE CHOSEN ONES—BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE GENTLEMEN LEAST KNOWN—WILL THE SENATE OFFER OPPOSITION TO THEIR CONFIRMATION?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Cabinet is understood to be fully made up, and the nominations will be made at 12 o'clock to-morrow, unless some necessity now unlooked for should arise to cause a further postponement. The following is the list, from good authority, which is believed to be correct:

Secretary of State—William M. Evarts, of New-York.

Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman, of Ohio.

Attorney-General—George W. McCrary, of Iowa.

Secretary of the Navy—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.

Postmaster-General—D. M. Key, of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Interior—Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana.

Secretary of War—Gen. Charles E. Devens, of Massachusetts.

Gen. Charles E. Devens, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, is one of the most popular appointments that could have been made from New-England. He was a distinguished soldier, he has won high approbation as a jurist, and he is a courteous and cultivated gentleman. It was he who was referred to in the dispatch of last night, when it was not permitted to mention his name. It is not yet asserted on authority that he will accept the portfolio of the War Department.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, is an old Republican, and is now 66 years of age. He is well known to all who had a part in the anti-slavery political contests which led to the formation of the Republican Party. He is an eloquent speaker, and it was he who made the speech in the Cincinnati Convention presenting the name of Senator Morton as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. He is a man of high social standing and unblemished private character. It is probable he will be Secretary of the Interior, in which case Carl Schurz would doubtless take the Navy Department.

Ex-Senator D. M. Key arrived here this evening about 8 o'clock, by the southern train, and drove directly to the Ebbitt House. He was was at once called upon by a number of Tennessee Republicans, who congratulated him upon his good fortune in being selected as the representative of the South in the new Cabinet. Mr. Key talked very little to them or to any one about what he would do, as he had not yet seen the President. He said he was gratified to find that the Republicans of Tennessee who were here took kindly to his appointment, as they did at home. He said that all along the route he was called upon and congratulated by both Democrats and Republicans, and that he was somewhat surprised at the general good feeling that prevailed among them in regard to his appointment. He seemed to be very much pleased that he had been selected, and gave them to understand that he should accept the place. He said that he was very much surprised when he received the dispatch tendering him the position, and did not leave for Washington until he had received the second telegram urging his immediate presence. At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Key called upon the President, and had a conference with him upon the subject of his selection. To a delegation of Tennessee Republicans, who called to see him, who stated that they should prefer a Republican, President Hayes said that the selection of Key was irrevocable. The delegation replied that if it was the policy of the Administration to select a Democrat, Key was a man of good abilities and high personal character. Mr. Key seemed to take his selection more as a compliment to his section of the country than to himself, and indicated that his conduct of the affairs confided to him would be tempered with an ambition to satisfy the country of the wisdom of President Hayes' policy in going out of his own party for one of his advisers. He expressed himself as feeling deeply the responsibility which rested upon him in the peculiar relations he assumed in accepting a position in the Cabinet. The Democrats here, from his own State even, were inclined to give Mr. Key the cold shoulder, and his congratulations from them were neither numerous nor cordial. Mr. Key has always been a Democrat, and that is one of the objections urged against him by Republicans, most of whom thought that a representative of the old Whig element of the South should be chosen in order to conciliate that faction of the Democracy, as there are evident signs of discontent among them in regard to the disposition of offices and general party management.

The members of the Cabinet who have been selected are well known to be fully in accord with the views of President Hayes, as stated in his letter of acceptance and in his inaugural address. In the selection of his Cabinet Mr. Hayes has advised freely with a few intimate friends, particularly with Vice-President Wheeler, whose knowledge of and acquaintance with public men have been of the greatest value in aiding the President in forming his conclusions. There will be some personal disappointments, and of one or two appointments there may be some criticism in the Senate. There are several Republican Senators who would be glad to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Schurz. Some even have predicted that Mr. Key would be rejected. The Democrats are stated in one report to intend to abstain from voting, and thus leave the Republicans to an unrestricted internal war. Probably these rumors will all prove unfounded unless Mr. Blaine is really desperate.

The determination of President Hayes to form a Cabinet to suit himself, rather than to please a host of aspiring statesmen, is not pleasing to Mr. Blaine. He gave strong expression to his disappointment in the Senate to-day. The speech made by Mr. Blaine was evidently prepared with careful purpose, and great pains were taken to give it wide circulation, verbatim copies having been freely furnished to the newspapers. The purpose is believed to be to scare President Hayes into appointing Mr. Frye to the Cabinet. Mr. Hale has been truly stated to have been offered the Navy Department and to have declined. The department was offered him by President Hayes without solicitation, and with a view, no doubt, to please Mr. Blaine by the appointment of a friend. The offer was declined after some apparent hesitation, and the President was asked to appoint Mr. Frye instead. This was in accordance with an agreement in the Maine delegation, it being supposed that an indication of a willingness to appoint a member of the Cabinet from Maine was as good as an assurance that Mr. Blaine might name anybody he pleased. There are said to have been some occurrences which made this scheme take the form of an attempt to place Blaine in charge of the President's Administration, and it could not very well have been received with patience. Mr. Frye, it is needless to say, was absolutely rejected, and Blaine was mad. There were some threats quietly made that President Hayes could not afford to offend Blaine, and the absolute assurance that Blaine cannot be accommodated by the appointment of Frye is followed by his ingenious threat of open revolt. The facts stated above, with some additional ones that are omitted, and many rumors that were not true, have been talked of privately for some days. It would seem from what has already happened that the frequent boasts that Blaine would run the Hayes Administration were somewhat premature.

BLAINE AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE IN THE SENATE—THE QUESTION OF MR. KELLOGG'S ADMISSION INVOLVED—A BID FOR THE LEADERSHIP—PROSPECTIVE SENATORIAL OPPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The debate inaugurated in the Senate to-day on the admission of Mr. Kellogg indicates that Louisiana politics will again be discussed at wearisome length by the Senate. After a short discussion on the admission of Mr. Lamar, the case of Kellogg was introduced by Mr. Blaine, who has made a bold stroke for the leadership of the Senate. As Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections the introduction of this matter of contested elections properly belonged to Mr. Morton, who had arranged the order in which the several cases objected to should be disposed of. Mr. Blaine, however, had prepared himself for this occasion, and induced Mr. Morton to allow him to speak first on the admission of Mr. Lamar. Mr. Morton had intended to have the objected cases taken up in their order, which would have brought the Kellogg case up first, and thus excluded Mr. Lamar from voting upon the admission of Kellogg. Not knowing Mr. Blaine's purpose, Mr. Morton consented that he should speak first. Blaine advocated the admission of Lamar, and was followed by Dawes and other Republicans in the same line, thus committing the party members to the admission of Lamar and giving the Democrats the advantage of Lamar's vote in deciding other contests. When the Lamar case was disposed of, Blaine offered a resolution directing the Vice-President to administer the oath to Kellogg, and proceeded to deliver his carefully prepared speech, in which he contended that if Packard is not the legal Governor of Louisiana Hayes has no title to the Presidential office. This part of his argument was evidently made for that class of politicians who are expressing dissatisfaction with the utterances of President Hayes with reference to Southern affairs. Referring to the reports that some arrangements had been made by which Packard was not to be recognized, he denied that President Hayes had made any such arrangement, and would feel humiliated if his denial shall not be vindicated. The honor and faith of the Republican Party are indissolubly united in maintaining the rightfulness of the Legislature of Louisiana which elected Kellogg to the Senate, and to discredit Packard as Governor is to discredit Hayes as President. But he did not care what might be the policy of the Administration in reference to this question. The business of Senators is not to inquire about the policy of the Administration, but to act without regard to that policy.

This part of Mr. Blaine's speech is regarded as having been studiously prepared for the purpose of exciting alarm in the mind of the President by threatening him with Senatorial opposition if he shall pursue any policy of public administration in opposition to the views entertained by certain Republican Senators. The concluding portion of Mr. Blaine's speech was particularly significant in this connection. In his most forcible manner he said: "I hope Republican Senators will say that there shall be no authority in this land large enough, or adventuresome enough, to compromise the honor of the Administration, or the good name of the Republican Party that called that Administration into existence." Mr. Bayard was awarded the floor upon the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech, and will address the Senate to-morrow, it is understood, against the admission of Kellogg. It is quite likely the debate will run for several days.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

PRESIDENT HAYES BUSILY ENGAGED—OFFICE-SEEKING POLITICIANS—THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA—A CONFERENCE WITH POSTMASTER GENERAL TYNER.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—This has been a busy day at the Executive Mansion owing to the large number of persons, both in delegations and individually, who have called on the President. Not a few persons, some of them members of the late Congress, were in attendance, accompanied by influential friends desirous of seeing the President in relation to appointments for themselves under his Administration; but he had no time to deliberately consider their applications. There is no doubt that he will proceed cautiously, and not act in that matter without consultation with friends. The members of the Cabinet who met with the President to-day remained at the Executive Mansion for two hours. The session was altogether devoted to the presentation of the affairs of their respective departments, and a thorough explanation by different members of the condition of public matters entrusted to their consideration in the ordinary routine. Secretary Morrill, representing the Treasury Department, briefly presented the favorable condition of the national finances, and spoke of the increasing disposition abroad for investments in our securities.

The other principal subject of national interest alluded to at the session to-day, was the political condition of Louisiana; the situation there seeming to be regarded as a central point upon which Southern affiars may turn. Attorney-General Taft very fully expressed his views regarding the subject, it being one, as it appeared, that has called for much deliberation from the Department of Justice. Judge Taft declines to state precisely what position he assumed in presenting this case to the President, but there is reason to believe that he was not disposed to suggest any course which, if determined upon, would be disastrous to the hopes of the Packard government. As far as can be learned it is judged that further consideration was thought to be necessary, and that the official reports on file in the Department of Justice in relation to the State would be respectively referred to the consideration of the new Attorney General when he shall be appointed.

There was a long conference between President Hayes and the Postmaster General upon the subject of pending appointments and applications that have received recent consideration. Postmaster General Tyner remained in consultation with the President for some time after the other members had retired. Generally the business was routine, and only for the purpose of giving the President a thorough insight into the condition of public affairs. President Hayes was not backward in stating his appreciation of the arduous duties that lay before him, and thanked the members of the Cabinet for the information afforded him, of which he made note for his guidance. At the adjournment the members of the Cabinet bade the President an official farewell, as it was regarded as almost absolutely certain that the next regular day of meeting would witness an entirely new assemblage of this character in the council chamber at the Executive Mansion.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

PRESENTATION OF VISITING MILITARY COMPANIES TO THE PRESIDENT — FRED DOUGLASS AND HIS FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—This morning the Philadelphia State Fencibles marched from their quarters, the Imperial Hotel, to the White House, headed by the Ringgold Band, of Reading, Penn. They were ushered into the East Room, where President Hayes soon appeared, accompanied by W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Advancing to the middle of the room, Mr. Kelley said:

PRESIDENT HAYES: I esteem it a great privilege to be able to present to you Capt. John W. Ryan and the State Fencibles of Pennsylvania—a company in whose ranks to-day there is but one man who was born when I entered its ranks 46 years ago, and to which I am still attached by ties of association and friendship. These are young men, but fire-tried and battle-scarred. They are here to honor you as a man and officer. As officers and men our city and State are proud of them; none the less proud because one of their officers served for three years in the Confederate Army, but would now lay down his life for his country as willingly as would his comrades who fought on our side.

President Hayes responded as follows:

"I am very grateful to you and your comrades for this visit. I feel it an honor, and would be glad to take every man by the hand."

Mr. Kelley then presented Capt. Ryan, who introduced every member of the company as they filed around the room. He also shook hands with the members of the Reading Band, remarking, pleasantly, "All from old Berks?" There were many honorary members of the Fencibles present, and many others who desired to shake him by the hand, but the President said the whole day had been parceled out for him with other appointments, with which he did not expect to get through before midnight, and he hoped his other friends would excuse him. The visitors then withdrew, the band playing "Killarney" in good style.

At 10:45 o'clock this morning the Hartranft Club, of Philadelphia, headed by McClurg's Band, marched into the East Room of the Executive Mansion and took station around the room. Shortly afterward the President, accompanied by Representatives Freeman and O'Neil, entered the room, and was received with a salute by the band and club. Stepping into the centre of the room, Col. O'Neil introduced the club as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to introduce to you the Hartranft Club, of Philadelphia, an organization which went to Cincinnati to abide by the decision of the Convention, and then went to Columbus to congratulate you on your nomination as the standard-bearer of the great Republican Party, and to pledge you the support of its organization, and through it the Republicans of Philadelphia and of the great State of Pennsylvania.

The President replied: "Mr. O'Neil, I am glad to meet you and the Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, and I suppose about the best way to testify my pleasure is to shake hands with the members of the club." The band then struck up a march and the club, 140 in number, filed past the President, and were severally introduced by the marshal of the club, each member shaking hands with the President. After the reception of the Hartranft Club, ex-Representative Van Horn, of Missouri, came forward and introduced a few friends, Frederick Douglass, who was present, also paid his respects to the President and introduced three or four friends.

SENATORIAL CAUCUSES.

REPUBLICAN CONSULTATION OVER THE SENATE COMMITTEES—MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS—THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Republican members of the Senate had a caucus this morning to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the election of standing committees. Senators Morton, Sargent, Morrill, Allison, and Dorsey were appointed a committee to revise the lists so far as the Republican membership is concerned, and report to a future meeting of the caucus. There was also this morning some desultory interchange of views on the part of some of the Senators present at the caucus in regard to the proper course to be pursued concerning the Mississippi and Louisiana contests for seats in the Senate, but no action was taken, nor was there any general indication of the sense of the caucus on these subjects.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon, after the adjournment of the Senate, over which Senator Wallace presided, and a general discussion upon the political situation and the policy to be pursued by the Democratic Party took place. Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Kernan, Ransom, and Gordon expressed their views. No resolutions were introduced and no action taken, but the caucus adjourned to meet again at 10:30 to-morrow morning. The Kellogg case now before the Senate was alluded to, but it was only discussed in a general way in connection with other matters.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the notices of the dinner given at the White House on Saturday, March 3, by Gen. and Mrs. Grant to Gov. and Mrs. Hayes, all the papers include in the list of guests the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish. The evening before the dinner Mr. Fish received the news of his sister's illness, and neither he nor Mrs. Fish were at the dinner, but were awaiting the sad intelligence which reached them on Saturday evening of the death of Mrs. Neilson.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

It is officially announced from the Executive Mansion that for the present no visitors will be received on Cabinet days except members of the Senate and House of Representatives and those who call only to pay their respects, and these between 10 A. M. and 12 M. On other days Senators and members will be received from 10 to 12 o'clock, and general visitors on business by card, from 12 to 2 P. M. Visitors who call to pay their respects will materially facilitate their entry by writing on their cards the word "respects."

During the morning the President received a letter from Associate Justice Davis, resigning his position as a member of the Supreme Court.

William K. Rodgers, the Private Secretary of President Hayes, formally took possession of his office this morning. The President and himself were associates in the law business in Ohio, and the request that he should act as Private Secretary was made by President Hayes before he left Ohio for Washington.

The Texas Pacific income bonds, which were stolen by burglars in this city yesterday, are 15 in all, and numbered from 3,615 to 3,629 inclusive. The bonds are for $1,000 each, and are registered at the company's office in Philadelphia.

The following is a list of all the nominations which, at the adjournment of the last session of Congress, remained unconfirmed, and which, consequently, expired on that date: Postmasters—John B. Askew, at Baltimore, Md.; Jones Franklin, at Haverhill, Mass.; Thomas Reed, at Lock Haven, Penn.; E. S. Rogers at Red Oak, La.; John Tyler, Jr., at Jacksonville, Fla. Receivers of Public Moneys—Solomon Cooper, at Humboldt, Cal.; Christopher H. Smith, at New Ulen, Minn.; F. P. Sterling at Helena, Mont. Indian Agents—C. H. Loaring, at Santee Agency, Neb.; W. H. Dahlelson at Fort Hill Agency, Idaho. United States Marshals—S. S. Garret, for the Western District of Tennessee; Charles H. Peabody, for the Territory of Wyoming. Miscellaneous—Elias Griswold, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico; William Stone, to be United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina; John B. Clark, to be Surveyor General of Dakota; Vincent Boring, to be Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.; A. E. Michelsey, to be Civil Engineer in the Navy; Kenniston Raynor, to be Commissioner to Publish the Revised Statutes.

A GREAT BOND-STREET FIRE

THREE COSTLY BUILDINGS BURNED.

THE BLOCK ON BOND-STREET OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICAN WATCH AND GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANIES TOTALLY DESTROYED — LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $1,500,000—ADJOINING BUILDINGS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED—SCENES OF GREAT EXCITEMENT—CASUALTIES AND INCIDENTS.

The most destructive fire that has occurred occurred in this City since the one in Broadway over a year ago, began about 8 o'clock last evening in the basement of the large building Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Bond-street, owned by Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, agents of the American Watch Company, and occupied by the owners, the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Carter, Howkins & Sloan, jewelers, and Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor, dealers in fancy goods. Up to an early hour this morning the flames had not been wholly subdued. The entire structure was destroyed. This building, with Nos. 7 and 9 Bond street, form one solid block of six-story buildings, with elaborately constructed iron fronts, having a frontage of 125 feet and a depth of 101 feet. The engine-room, where the fire started, is situated in the basement of No. 5, a few feet from the sidewalk. The flames communicated to quantities of boxes and other inflammable material stored in the basement, and, extending to an elevator, rapidly spread through the entire three buildings.

An alarm was struck at 7:53 o'clock, as soon as the fire was discovered, which summoned to the scene Engines Nos. 33, 20, 13, and 25, and Hook and Ladder Trucks Nos. 3 and 9. These were placed in positions best calculated to bring the fire under control, but it very soon became evident that the flames were gaining such rapid headway that reinforcements would be needed. Chief Shay therefore struck a second alarm at 8:17 o'clock, which brought Engines Nos. 30, 24, 18, and 5, and Hook and Ladder trucks Nos. 5 and 8. But even with these additions the fire continued with such unabating fierceness that a quarter of an hour later a third alarm was sent out, and immediately responded to by Engines Nos. 31, 14, and 17 and Truck No. 11. Under the combined efforts of this large force the fire still defied all attempts of the firemen to subdue it, and special calls were sent out summoning Engines Nos. 11 and 28, to aid the force already at work. With this reinforcement the firemen for some time continued their efforts to put out the fire, but though they prevented it from gaining further headway, it still abated but little of its fury. Special calls were, therefore, sent out in rapid succession at 11:34, 11:45, 11:46, 11:50, 11:51, and 11:52 o'clock, summoning to the spot, Engines 7, 12, 16, 3 and 1.

The engines summoned by the first alarm failed to get to work with the usual promptness owing to the scarcity of fire hydrants in Bond-street. When, however, several powerful streams were poured into the building, the flames in the region of the elevator were apparently stifled, and in a few moments after the arrival of reinforcements the fire appeared to be confined to the sub-cellar. This belief was soon dispelled by the flames issuing from upper story windows.

The reserves of the Fifteenth Eighth, Seventeenth, and Fourteenth Precincts were summoned, and, under command of Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, preserved order among the large concourse of persons who collected in the vecinity. Fire Commissioners Perley and King and Inspector Dilks and his aids made their appearance after the sounding of the second alarm, and, under their guidance, every possible means was adopted to prevent a disastrous spread of the fire. At 9 o'clock 10 lines of hose were throwing a large volume of water into the burning buildings, but apparently with little effect, for hardly did the fire seem to be under control in one spot before it broke out fiercely in another. These sudden and unexpected outbreaks in various parts of the buildings disheartened the firemen, who vainly tried all the tactics of their craft to subdue the flames.

SECOND OUTBREAK OF THE FIRE.

At 11 o'clock a great volume of flame burst through the roof, and then all hope of saving the building was abandoned. Efforts were made to save some of the property on the lower floors, and about $75,000 worth of costly plate was taken out of the safes of the Gorham Manufacturing Company on the first floor, and immediately removed to the Grand Central Hotel, an escort of Police accompanying the members of the insurance patrol who transferred the plate. A large amount of valuable property was also saved from the second and third floors, but as access to the higher stories was attended with great risk, no effort was made in that direction. A few minutes later the three buildings were entirely enveloped in flames, and the walls began to totter and fall. Seeing that the structure was doomed, the firemen directed their attention to the surrounding buildings on Broadway, Bond, and Bleecker streets, the roofs of which caught fire several times from the large sparks which were flying in every direction. From the roof of the Bleecker-Street Savings Bank, which is situated directly in the rear of Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Bond-street, several streams were played on the St. Charles Hotel, on Broadway, and the adjoining buildings, but, notwithstanding this precaution, the rears of several buildings on Broadway caught fire and were badly damaged.

FALL OF THE IRON FRONT.

At 12:20 o'clock a great cry went up from the multitude in Bond-street and Broadway, and there was a general stampede for places of safety. The fourth, fifth, and sixth stories of the handsome iron front fell into the street with a tremendous crash, but fortunately nobody, so far as could be learned was injured. Immediately after the fall a tremendous volume of sparks ascended from the blasing ruins high into the air, and the wind, which was blowing from the south east, carried the blasing particles far up toward Union-square. At this time the interior of the building was one seething mass of flames, the glare of which exposed the skeletons of what had once been the partitions between the various rooms. The flames had also communicated to the rear of the buildings on Broadway, and the proprietors of the several stores, with the assistance of the Police, were busily engaged in removing their goods to the opposite side of Broadway. The carriage warehouse of John C. Ham & Co., Nos. 652 and 654 Broadway, was badly damaged, but most of the carriages had been conveyed to the opposite sidewalk and thus escaped serious damage. The building adjoining, No. 656, occupied by Bangs, Merwin & Co., auctioneers, was also considerably damaged. Among the valuables stored in this building was the costly library of E. J. Asay, of Chicago, which was saved from the great Chicago fire of 1871. It consisted of some 1,500 volumes, chiefly Americana, and was valued at a low estimate at $10,000. The books were undoubtedly damaged considerably, though to what extent could not be ascertained. The building occupied by the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, on the corner of Broadway and Bond-street, was also seriously injured in the rear, and the damage done to the stock of sewing machines, silks, &c., will doubtless prove to be serious. Adjoining the Gorham Company's building is a large marble structure, occupied by John A. Riley & Co., manufacturing jewelers; Adams, Stark & Co., silversmiths; and Taylor & Brothers, watches and diamonds. By strenuous efforts the firemen succeeded in saving this structure, though the stocks of the several firms were considerably injured by water. On the opposite side of Bond-street is a block of residences, the occupants of which took every precaution to prevent the blasing embers from the Gorham building from setting fire to their homes. Men were also employed on the roof of the fine brick structure of Brooks Brothers & Co., on the opposite corner of Broadway, in covering the upper portions of the building with tarpaulins, thus preventing its destruction.

From 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock the flames rolled up with unabated fury, and it seemed as though a large section of that portion of the City would be destroyed. The flying sparks were carried by the wind far up Broadway, and incipient conflagrations were constantly breaking out in all directions, causing great excitement among the multitudes in the streets. From Bond street as far up as the Mercantile Library "confusion worse confounded" reigned supreme. At one moment a shout would be heard far up the street, and the anxious gasers turning would see the roof of some building on fire, and a pell-mell rush would be made in its direction. Among these secondary fires, which really occasioned very little damage, but were notable on account of their origin was one on the roof of the building No. 707 Broadway, the upper stories of which are occupied by Mora, the photographer.

This was followed by several other small fires further up Broadway, but all were extinguished without the aid of the firemen. In the cross streets also some damage was done by the sparks, and at one time the store of F. B. Nicoll & Co., dealers in gas fixtures, No. 4 Great Jones-street, was in imminent danger of destruction, the awning over the front doors taking fire and blazing up with portentous rapidity.

SCENES ABOUT THE FIRE.

The scene in Broadway and the cross streets in the neighborhood was one that baffled description. The Police, by their utmost endeavors, could not prevent the excited populace from encroaching on the prescribed limits, and the consequence was that many well dressed people got drenched for their pains, and presented a decidedly sorry appearance. The windows of the Grand Central Hotel were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and gathered about the portico was an immense throng of men. People of all classes of society rushed excitedly hither and thither, stumbling over lines of hose and greatly impeding the work of the firemen. Carriages also rushed along up Broadway, running through the masses of people in a reckless way that was dangerous both to life and limb. In Bond-street, on either side of the doomed structures were dense crowds of men, women, and children, some of them only partially dressed, and evidently residents in the immediate vicinity, who had been frightened out of their beds by the confusion and noise occasioned by the fire. At one time the residences directly opposite the blazing buildings seemed to be in imminent danger, and the firemen directed a stream into the second-story windows, notwithstanding the fact that several ladies and gentlemen were inside. The confusion subsided when the flames were gotten under control, but until a late hour large crowds of people remained staring at the ruins of the destroyed buildings.

FIREMEN INJURED.

During the progress of the conflagration several firemen were slightly injured. James Fagan, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, received a slight wound on the head by the falling of a large pane of glass; James Gibney, an axeman, was cut on the right hand, and Mr. E. L. Sheldon, a brother of Fire-Marshal Sheldon, received a slight injury on the head. Thomas Hicks, of Engine No. 25, had one of his fingers cut off by the falling of fragments of glass.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS AND LOSSES.

The flue row of iron buildings comprised five edifices—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Bond-street. They covered the ground from an alley-way about 75 feet east of Broadway to a point 125 feet further east. The buildings were immense structures, towering high above those in the immediate neighborhood. Two of them—Nos. 7 and 9—now remain, blackened with smoke and with scarred tops. The three buildings destroyed were each 25 feet in width, 110 feet in depth, and 113 feet from the base to the summit of the French roofs. The three buildings which were destroyed were the same in appearance and size as the two which remain standing. Their fronts were of iron, Great columns flanked immense windows, in which were large panes of plate glass, and supported heavy pediments from the first to the fifth story. The sixth story of each building was formed by a mansard roof about 15 feet in height. An idea of massiveness and strength was conveyed by the appearance of the buildings. Inside they were well lighted and finely fitted up. One mistake appears to have been made in their construction, however, if the statement of Mr. Fuller, the owner of the building No. 9 Bond-street, is correct: A great deal of pitch-pine was used in the woodwork. To this may be ascribed the rapid communication of the flames from the cellars to the roofs, through the centre of the buildings. The edifices were built in 1872, by Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, Dr. Detmold, and W. J. A. Fuller. Robbins & Appleton, who are the agents of the American Watch Company, have continued to own Nos. 1, 3, and 5, which have been destroyed. Nos. 7 and 9 are still the property of Dr. Detmold and Mr. Fuller. The buildings cost $100,000 each. The first two floors of No. 1 Bond-street were occupied by the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company and Carter, Howkins & Sloane, jewelers; Robbins & Appleton, and Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson, jewelers, occupied the first two floors of No. 5 Bond-street, and Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor, fancy goods dealers, with Mulford, Hale & Cattell, jewelers, were the tenants of the same floors in No. 5 Bond-street. The other floors of the buildings were rented by a great number of working jewelers or dealers in silverware. In all there must have been property in precious metals to the amount, at least, of half a million of dollars at the time the fire began. Not more than one-third of this property was taken from the burning buildings. The Gorham Manufacturing Company and Messrs. Robbins & Appleton were more fortunate than the other occupants of the structures. The firemen carried to a safe place a great quantity of silverware belonging to the manufacturing company, and Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, at the risk of his life, brought out of the store of Robbins & Appleton several boxes filled with gold and silver watch cases. The property of most of the other firms occupying the destroyed edifices was kept on strong safes, which there was no time to open and relieve of their contents. Consequently the total losses of those firms cannot be discovered until the safes are taken from the ruins and examined. The losses of Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor, could not be estimated last night, but it is said they are fully covered by insurance. The names of the companies having risks upon the property in the destroyed building could not be ascertained. Mr. Appleton, of Robbins & Appleton, said every company in the United States has an interest in the fire. Some of the local fire corporations are particularly interested in the fire. Their representatives present at the fire last night condemned the conduct of the firemen, and declared, bitterly, that the fire should have been confined to the lowermost floors of the now destroyed structures.

Beside those mentioned, the following were occupants of the burned buildings: Thomas S. Brown, (jeweler,) Jesse S. Cheney, (watches,) Dominick & Haff, (silver-ware dealers,) Jacot, Girard & Co. (watch-dealers,) Pearce, Kearsh & Co., (jewelers.) The losses of these persons are limited only by the value of their stocks, for none of their property was rescued. It may fairly be estimated that the entire loss occasioned by the fire will foot up $1,500,000. The loss upon the building destroyed must alone be $500,000. St. Charles Hotel, on Broadway, looks back upon the alleyway which runs alongside the burned edifices. At the beginning of the fire there were 70 guests and 35 servants in the hotel. They all became panic-stricken and deserted the building. The furniture of the hotel was slightly damaged by smoke and water. Nos. 650, 652, 654, 656, and 658 Broadway were all somewhat damaged by water. At one time it was thought that No. 658 Broadway, Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, would certainly be destroyed, and the firemen had great difficulty in saving it.

OTHER FIRES.

A dispatch from Karns City, Penn., gives the following additional particulars of the fire at the Bateman House, Monday. Up to 9 o'clock yesterday morning five bodies had been taken from the ruins. The remains of N. Brown, Jr., of No. 236 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, have been identified by a key-check. Charlie Bateman, aged 12 years, who was rescued from the flames by his father, died of his injuries. Mr. Bateman, the father, and only surviving member of the family, lies in a very critical condition.

Leonard's Opera-house, at Fostoria, Ohio, was totally and Robbins' Block partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on the Opera-house is estimated at $10,000; insurance, $5,000—$4,000 in the Home, of New-York, and $1,000 in the Millville, of New-Jersey. The loss on the block will reach $5,000; insurance, $1,500 in the Home, of New-York, and $1,500 in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn.

The southern portion of the square, in Jacksonville, Ill., known as Stacy's Corner, was burned yesterday morning, together with the contents of the stores, embracing boots and shoes, millinery, tobacco, and other kinds of merchandise. The loss is $16,000 and the insurance about $10,000.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the second floor of the building No. 69 Ludlow-street, occupied as a synagogue by the congregation "Beth Hamedrash Hagodol," caused by an over heated stove-pipe. The flames were quickly extinguished. Damage, $50.

The steam saw-mill, sash and door factory of George Smith & Co., at Tilsonbury, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

The drug and grist mill of J. D. Edgerly, in Lee, N. H., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $12,000; insured for $6,000.

The dwelling-house of Richard Welch at Haverhill, Mass, was burned yesterday. The loss is $8,000.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A LAW AGAINST RAILROAD STRIKERS—JERSEY CITY CHARTER MATTERS—PURE WATER FOR CITIES—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STATE PRISON AND NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM—BILLS INTRODUCED, PASSED, AND LOST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 6, 1877.

The near approach of the day for the final adjournment has not entirely discouraged the members of both houses from the introduction of bills, and several new proposed acts found their way to the desks of the clerks. Mr. Magie introduced into the Senate the bill so much discussed while the execution of Oschwald and Eran was pending, making the writ of error a writ of right in capital cases. Senator Abbett introduced a bill providing that no deduction on account of personal indebtedness shall be made from real estate; nor, except when backed by the oath of the person claiming it, shall any deduction be made from the personal estate. Senator Sewell presented a bill providing that if any locomotive engineer or other railway employe engaged in a strike, or with a view to incite others to such strike, or in furtherance of any strike, shall abandon any locomotive engine attached to a train except at the destination thereof, or shall refuse or neglect to continue to discharge his duties, or to proceed with his train, or if any engineer as above shall refuse to move cars of another road on which there was a strike, or interfere with any railroad employe in the discharge of his duties, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable with $500 fine or six months' imprisonment.

Among the bills introduced into the House was one by Mr. Harris designed to secure a better supply of pure water for the several cities of the State. The bill contemplates the co-operation of several cities to the one end, and provides that when two or more ask it the Chancellor shall appoint Commissioners to make preliminary surveys for the purpose of finding a desirable source of supply.

The Senate to-day passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for the addition of a wing to the State Prison. The House, after some discussion, passed the bill appropriating $150,000 additional to the Morristown Lunatic Asylum. Both bills are now ready for the signature of the Governor. Mr. Egan this morning called up in the House the bill authorizing the Chancellor to order the immediate payment of arrearages due the Central Railway employes. The bill was passed without a dissenting vote. Up to 6 o'clock this evening, Gov. Bedle had not approved the bill passed by both houses last week abolishing legislative commissions in Jersey City, and providing for the filling of each commission by the election of one Commissioner in each district. He will not veto it, and it is quite as unlikely that he will approve it. To-day is the last day for action on his part, and it will probably be allowed to become law by default. The Senate has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for any one to practice medicine who is not a graduate of a medical college. The House to-day defeated Mr. Brigham's law in the interest of honest elections, erecting every 400 votes into an election precinct, providing for the publication of the registry lists, and fixing the first day of registry five weeks before the election. The bill creating the State Board of Health has passed the Senate with an amendment providing that the provisions shall not apply to cities and towns having local Boards of Health. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and the bill was lost.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 7—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, threatening weather, and possibly rain or snow, with stationary or higher temperature.*

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN VERMONT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, March 6.—The Republicans of this city celebrated President Hayes' inauguration to-day by carrying the municipal election by a largely increased majority over last year. J. D. Hatch, Republican, was re-elected Mayor by 219 majority, a gain of 161. The Republicans carry four out of five of the wards, and in the Fourth Ward elect Joseph H. Chauvin, President of the French Republican Club, as Alderman, which makes the board stand seven Republicans to three Democrats.

MEXICAN VISITORS TO THE TIMES.

Mr. José Iglesias Calderon, Mr. Joaquin M. Alcalde, Mr. Francisco G. Prieto, and Mr. Carlos A. Enl, of Mexico, visited THE TIMES office last night to see the process of getting a great newspaper to press. They examined the workings of each department with great interest, and were particularly pleased with the process of molding the stereotype plates from paper sheets, and the marvelous rapidity and accuracy of the four Walter presses on which THE TIMES is printed.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

POTTSVILLE, March 6.—An explosion occurred this afternoon in the Laflin & Rand Powder Company's mill at Creasons. The building was badly shattered and a large quantity of powder destroyed. It is not yet known whether any person was in the building at the time of the explosion. The loss cannot be estimated at present.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

TORONTO, March 6.—John and Charles Deadman were drowned to-day by the upsetting of a canoe, near Delaware, Middlesex County.

INAUGURAL SALUTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Dispatches from various points in the interior report the celebration of the inauguration of President Hayes by the firing of salutes, mass meetings, &c.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON MR. COWDIN'S STREET CLEANING BILL—A POLICE GRADING BILL INTRODUCED—MR. COZANS' QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—SENATOR MORRISSEY'S NEW BILL REORGANIZING THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY,

and perfect acquaintance with the whole range of his art made a very favorable impression on those who heard him. A feature of the meeting was the waiting at the doors of the committee-room of an anxious crowd of the workmen recently discharged from the stone-cutting department. When the resolution was in the House some time ago to stop cutting stone for the exterior of the new building it was stated, in answer to a question then asked, that no workmen would have to be discharged if the resolution was passed. On this assurance it passed, and over 100 men were discharged immediately. It was impossible to employ them on any other work than what they had been doing. The Sub-committee of the Joint Committee on Cities did not meet this afternoon, a pressure of other business preventing. The full committee meets Thursday.

At this evening's session of the House the bill providing for a pension fund for the Fire Department was debated at some length in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. The only other bills acted upon were local measures.

CAUCUS OF SENATORS.

THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE UPPER HOUSE IN SECRET MEETING—A PROPOSITION TO AMEND ONE OF THE RULES—THE GOVERNOR'S PATRONAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—A caucus of Republican Senators was held this evening, but the proceedings were kept secret. Nothing positive is known, but it is rumored that the principal subject of discussion was the proposition to amend the forty-seventh rule, which relates to confirmations of appointments. Amendments to this rule were offered in the Senate on Friday, by Judge Robertson, and on a point of order were laid over till Monday. Senator Harris opposed the adoption of the amendments when offered. The rumor to-night is that he withdrew all opposition to their adoption, and that it was agreed to adopt the rule as amended to-morrow. It is further said that hereafter there will be no disagreement among the Republican majority in the Senate as to the course to be pursued on all appointments sent in by the Governor. It is denied in the local papers here that the Governor is a party to any bargain for parceling out the State offices. There is, happily, much reason to believe that the denial is correct. Whatever ideas the Governor may have once had in this regard, or howsoever he had permitted himself to be persuaded by one or two men, it seems certain now that he has had enough of the business and has washed his hands of the whole matter. There will be no more bargaining or attempts at it.

A BILL WHICH NEEDS WATCHING.

THE BRINGING OF ACTIONS AGAINST NEW-YORK CITY—MR. CARPENTER'S BILL IN THE INTEREST OF THOSE SEEKING TO MAKE RAIDS ON THE TREASURY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was called the other day to a statement in a dispatch from Albany to the effect that Mr. Carpenter's bill "authorizing the bringing of actions against the City of New-York in any court of the State" has passed the Senate. The communication also contained the further comment, which may induce the bill to be regarded with favor: "Under a law passed during Tweed's reign, no action can be brought against the City except in the Supreme Court of that City."

This bill is one which merits the watchful attention of every tax-payer. Whether introduced for that purpose or not, certain it is that it is directly and powerfully in the interest of all those who may seek to make a raid on the City Treasury. Let me illustrate:

Nearly all actions against the City may be roughly divided into two great classes. 1. Disputed questions as to the amount and character of work done under contract. 2. Claims for damage to person or property by reason of the City's negligence.

First—The first class comprises many actions and deals with large sums of money. The plaintiff's witnesses are usually himself, his foremen, his workmen, and his personal friends; they muster in a solid phalanx, and outnumber three or four to one the City's witnesses, who are limited to some two or three engineers and surveyors, and a few accidental observers of the work. Upon the trial the difference in quality between these two classes of witnesses is plainly apparent, and in most cases where the claim is fishy the straightforward story of the experienced official receives more ready credence than the tangled "yarn" of the cloud of witnesses who are directly interested in the triumph of the plaintiff, for generally their own back pay is dependent upon his success. But this difference in quality is not apparent before the trial, and where the action is commenced in a country county and a motion made to change the venue, the rule of quantity (the witnesses being material, as of course they are,) would govern the court, and the City's request be denied. These remarks of course do not apply to honest disputes upon contracts, but these claims are in the minority, if not in number, at least in amounts involved. Take the "fishy" claims, however. What more easy than for the plaintiff and some eight or ten of his witnesses to emigrate to Erie or Orleans County, and there commence his action. How can the City defend it? Its witnesses are usually in official positions; it is impossible to drag them off day after day to a remote corner of the State, or it can only be done at great cost and loss to the City in other ways. These cases usually take three or four days to try, and in the very course of the trial itself the practicability of introducing new and valuable witnesses presents itself. How can this fact be availed of if these witnesses are 400 miles away. So, too, records, documents, &c., must all be transported at risk of loss to a distant county, where a complicated question as to the quality of filling, the manner of paving, the cost or prospective profit in building a sewer, might be tried before a jury who never saw a paved street.

If it be suggested that under the present system juries are interested in the decision, and therefore biased, I would refer you to your own court reporters. If, as stated in the dispatch, the present restriction was introduced by the "Ring," it has become a striking illustration of the "Engineer hoist with his own petard." Wherever a New-York jury has a claim taking its origin in the period from 1866 to 1871, where, in a dim phantasmagoric sort of way, the old familiar shapes of Tweed, and Sweeny, and Genet, *et id omne genus*, keep looming through the plaintiff's case, and "will not down"—then a taxpaying jury looks with a gloomy eye on the claimants, and gives him Jedburgh justice—and very, very rarely does it err in so doing. Where, however, the claim is not tainted with this old corruption, the decisions of New-York juries are as fair as those of any in the land; the natural bias of the taxpayer is neutralized by the sympathy felt for an individual battling against a wealthy corporation.

Second—Let us now look at the accident cases. Many of these are bona fide claims, but this class would not seek a foreign tribunal. It is the purely speculative actions that are a constant source of danger to the City's money-box. The plaintiff in such a suit usually waits four or five years before he begins his action; by that time all recollection of the occurrence has generally faded out of the minds of all who are not directly interested in the accident or its consequences. The City usually goes into the defense blindfolded. Frequently the most careful preparation affords no clue to the grounds of plaintiff's claim, but as the trial progresses one point or another presents itself which can be turned to advantage. Whether a lamp-post stood in one place or another; whether a street was lighted, or paved, or flagged, or not; whether it was or was not under a contractor's charge; whether the plaintiff took proper precautions; these are matters which can be established by proof, which is attainable in four or five hours, but would have to be abandoned if the trial were had in the Champlain Circuit. Can it be doubted that all those who bring speculative suits of this nature would lay their venue as far from this City as possible.

To pass a bill such as this would open the door to the successful perpetration of the most glaring frauds. More than this, it would enormously increase the annual budget for legal expenses. Whether suits were defended in the sixty odd counties of the State by salaried lawyers sent there from the Law Department, or by special local counsel retained for the purpose, the expense of conducting the defense with any degree of thoroughness would be enormous, and the defense itself—despite the best efforts of the City's lawyers—generally bootless.

What argument may be used in favor of the bill I know not; but when it is remembered that of over 3,000 litigants against the corporation, barely 50 are non-residents, it seems as if there was a very large and very dusky African in the wood-pile.

X. Y. Z.

THE STATE POOR LAWS.

ALBANY, March 6.—The committee appointed at the State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor, held at Saratoga last June, is called by Thomas P. Norris, the Chairman, to meet here to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, in the rooms of the State Board of Charities, for consultation on the question of codifying and revising the Poor laws of the State. A large number of influential gentlemen from all parts of the State will be present. Dr. Norris will read a carefully-prepared paper on the necessity for a revision and the incongruity of the laws on the subject as it now stands.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

NOTES UPON LITERARY PEOPLE.

INTERVIEWING IN ENGLAND — HOW THE VETERAN ACTOR, MATTHEWS, WAS WRITTEN UP—AUTHORS AT WORK—SWINDLING THE PUBLIC WITH PAINTED SPARROWS—A COUNTESS FOUR TIMES MARRIED—A DISGRACEFUL BALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877.

Interviewing, as it is understood in America, is an art which can only be practiced in this country with great difficulty and with questionable success. Tell a man you are going to take a note of what he says, and that you mean to print it, and he will not continue the conversation; do all this and keep him in the dark until your article appears, and you have committed a social breach beyond all cure. Mr. Edmund Yates was expelled from the Garrick Club for reporting in a newspaper a conversation in which Mr. Thackeray, during a merry chat round the smoke-room fire, said something not very complimentary about Mr. Carlyle. The new editor of a popular satirical paper is to be hauled before the committee of "The Rag," a West End club, for burlesquing a certain group of the members who dine at a particular corner of the saloon, and call it "The Stable." Mr. Yates, undaunted by his Garrick experience, has introduced into the *World* an extension of the interviewing system of America. He has copied an idea from London *Society* of three years ago, and started a series of papers describing "Celebrities at Home." The work is done with difficulty and at the cost of a good deal of self-respect, but the papers are nicely written and are very amusing. Mr. Yates has lost one of his best colleagues, who protested against the practice of getting into people's houses and describing the inner life of men and women of position, but the "At Homes" continue to flourish nevertheless. This is how Yates had Charles Matthews the other week. He gave one of his staff, a gentleman of good address, an introduction to Mr. Matthews and asked the actor to be good enough to receive his friend. The veteran did receive him, in spite of the gout, and the stranger encouraged him to talk. Matthews chatted about everything and everybody, and shortly before the interview closed, Mr. Yates' friend made some notes in a pocket-book and departed. Not until the worthy journalist was in the street did his victim begin to think that something was wrong. The "old bird" had really been caught with "chaff." He wrote to Yates, who frankly explained. Then, "cool as a cucumber," Mr. Matthews insisted upon seeing a proof of this particular "At Home." Mr. Yates humored him to that extent and even consented to omit a long dialogue in which Mr. Matthews' opinions of certain actors and managers had been too faithfully reproduced. But this kind of thing is giving the *World* a touch of the *Peter Spy* class of journalism which flourished for a short time some years ago, and is a degradation of American interviewing, which, as practiced in the United States, is a useful adjunct to judicial inquiries, and is only carried out with the consent of the lady or gentleman interviewed. Some of these "At Homes" are as artificial as they can be. It is easy to see that the shrewd husband and publisher of Miss Braddon was the *World's* guide over "Lichfield House." We are told that Miss Braddon only writes two hours a day, and that the act of composition is done on a stool by the fire, the authoress sitting with her manuscript on her knee and writing on card-board. This is the veriest stuff. Miss Braddon has been in the habit of writing from 10 to 6 every day, and only a couple of years ago her labor was so incessant that it turned her brain, and she had to lay down the pen for many months in the middle of a novel, which was finished by a friend.

It is quite likely that Mr. Maxwell told the confiding At Homer of the *World* this fable; he is just the sort of a man to do it, with his tongue in his cheek, especially as Miss Braddon's friends have always thought that Maxwell worked her too hard. Moreover, he likes to be in the fashion, and there is a strange mania just now on the part of popular authors for saying that they only write two hours a day. Mr. Trollope delights in declaring that he does all his writing before breakfast. Mr. Tom Taylor said at a literary fund dinner, at which Mr. Motley was present, that all his literary work had been done before official hours in a morning. H. J. Byron says he only writes two hours a day, but he takes credit for thinking a good deal. My neighbor, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, literally writes from morning to night. His novel, by the way, is spoken highly of by some of the leading critics. Mrs. Lewes ("George Eliot") is at her desk six or seven hours a day. Mrs. Henry Wood writes every day until dinner time. "How many hours a day do you write?" I asked Farjeon to-day. "All the time," was his reply, and it is very nearly true. But both Farjeon and Gilbert now use the type-writing machine. Farjeon's copy for the printer is all done in this way. Gilbert has not progressed so far, but he writes all his letters with it. I don't know if he has adopted any new method in the construction of his dramas, but none of them have succeeded for some time past. I think it was the late Lord Lytton who said that in two hours daily, great things in literature might be done, and somebody has fished that up and adopted the idea in imagination. Why, even Scott never, on his working days, wrote less than four or five hours, and he always sat down to his desk primed. There was no affectation of leisure about the authors of *Pendennis* and *David Copperfield*, and Balzac would look himself up for weeks together, and write hour after hour at a stretch, and would come forth into the world with his book—haggard, care-worn, and exhausted. It is to be hoped we shall hear no more of this miserable folly of "dashing off" two or three novels a year by working steadily two hours a day.

Returning to Mr. Matthews, one day last week Mr. Ashly Sterry sent him his volume of *Boudoir Ballads*, and received in acknowledgement a poem of startling length. It was entitled "A Gouty Ballad, in Fifty-six Twinges." The young-old gentleman forbids me to send you a copy of the verses. He did not intend them for publication, but his friends insist upon the world having the benefit of his gouty lucubrations; so they are shortly to appear in an English paper. It is not true that he is writing his biography, and he has contradicted the statement that one volume was ready, which is rather rough on a relative of his who, to show his club friends in what intimate relationship he lived with "that illustrious member of my family," told them he had seen the book.

In poor Shirley Brook's *Sooner or Later* you may remember that one of the heroines earned a livelihood by painting common birds' eggs into scarce specimens for a dealer. Some clever venders of examples of natural history have recently done a good business with painted sparrows. They retailed them for canaries, love-birds, and other pretty and musical members of the "feathered tribe." We have one standing piece of badinage against America; it is summed up in the words "wooden nutmegs." But on this side we do not confine our attention to a single operation in imitating nature. Thousands of dozens of champagne have been made in London by a chemical process which does not involve the suspicion of grape-juice. Butter is not manufactured from Thames mud, collected at the outlet of the great sewers, but very extraneous fat has found its way into our butter-dishes. At some of the northern ports lately monopolising butchers have been collecting the worst kind of beef they could lay their hands on, and selling it as "American meat" to disgust buyers and spoil the market except for their high-priced stock. But the trans-Atlantic beef will become popular if the traders persevere. The Devonshire Club is one of our newest and most ambitious political combinations. The other day the members were asked if they would object to try some American beef. They did not object. A fine sirloin graced the board. It was pronounced excellent; whereupon the exultant steward announced that no beef except American had been served in the club for 14 days. The saving on the two meats is from 5 to 10 cents per pound. The Devonshire Club is the new Liberal Club; it is to the Reform what the Junior Carlton is to the Carlton, but in the present degenerate and divided condition of the Liberal Party its success is not so great as its founders anticipated. Nevertheless, its roll of members is increasing, and in addition to its political members it counts some distinguished artists and men of letters.

The season of dinners and drums has commenced. Royalty and fashion have set the example. The Prince of Wales has dined with Mr. Henry Petre, in Berkeley-square. Lady Waldegrave gave her first dinner party this week. It says something for the margin which a free country gives to genius when the son of a Jew *litterateur* rules England, and the daughter of a Jew vocalist leads the world of fashion, and is the centre of Whig assemblies. The Countess of Waldegrave, wife of Lord Carlingford, is the daughter of Mr. Braham, an English tenor, who has visited the United States. Lady Waldegrave was his only daughter, and she was a woman of great beauty, and had a genius for society. She has had four husbands. With one exception each of the three deceased had a title, and each of them left her an estate. She is immensely rich, and has no children. She has adopted the daughter of one of her brothers, and this young lady possesses the family beauty and cleverness. She is destined to make a distinguished figure in society. Lady Waldegrave's principal residence is the Walpole palace, at Strawberry Hill, on the Thames. Recently a novel called *Passion and Fashion*, written by a semi-aristocrat, and published by Chapman & Hall, has obtained fictitious importance by affecting to deal with the leading incidents of her ladyship's life. But the imagination of the writer falls far short of the romance or the sober facts, and the book is only an ordinary story after all. It has achieved a questionable success in Roman Catholic circles because it has been denounced by the Jesuits, who resent a travesty in its pages of a leading priest of their order residing in the west end of town.

It is quite possible that you read in America the report of the dramatic dinner and ball given at Willis' rooms every year, on Ash-Wednesday, in aid of the theatrical and equestrian sick fund. The event is generally signalized by a great speech from the lips of Mrs. Stirling. I have seen extracts from that annual address, punctuated with "laughter" and "cheers," reprinted in leading papers of the United States. Having been present at the performance, it has almost made me blush to think how much the affair might be thought of in the States, (as it is in our provinces,) knowing what a hollow sham the whole business is. One knows nothing of the administration of the fund. The people connected with it are neither representative men nor women. Mrs. Stirling's speech is a kind of stump oration, prepared for her by a writer who understands the value of stage clap-trap, and it is delivered by the lady with theatrical emphasis and trick. She makes all her little points with the art of an old actress, but just as if she were playing it on the stage and not feeling a touch of the fun or pathos of the part. She is a very old lady, and her white hair would be honorable to her if she wore it, but she doesn't. On the contrary, she dons a golden-haired wig, made in the most fashionable manner, and she wears a low dress. Can you imagine anything more "awfully awful!" to quote the latest comic song.

We know the sort of guest the Egyptians introduced to their board. Perhaps Mrs. Stirling is intended to be a warning to the young ladies who attend the dinner and afterward dance at the ball. The latter part of the entertainment has degenerated into an orgie, and is a disgrace to all concerned in it. Two years ago the most prominent figure (and she showed as much of it as she dared, even at a dramatic ball) was Miss Amy Sheridan, who on the death of Ada Menken took up in England the rôle of that lady. Her last appearance on the stage was a few weeks after the ball, when, placed in management at the Opera Comique by a rich city dealer in foreign bonds, she disappeared in the midst of a burlesque run, and retired to Paris, whither she had eloped with an interesting young artist from the Alhambra. I cannot say who was this year's "belle of the ball," but I know that the Argyle dancing saloon was not well attended on Ash Wednesday.

A VIRGINIA GREETING.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Monday concludes an article on "Rutherford B. Hayes and his opportunity" as follows: "Let due allowance then be made for Mr. Hayes, and we think our disappointed party friends will agree with us it will be the part of wisdom to hope for the best, and of justice not to prejudge, but to wait patiently until by his acts the new President may be fairly judged. This at least shall be our course; we have no favors to ask at the hands of Mr. Hayes personal to ourselves, and would accept none that were not common to the people of our section. It is the good of our people we seek, their prosperity and their happiness, and we shall not reject the overture of peace, the olive branch, if extended, because the hand that offers it is not of our household; it is our enemies alone that can give us peace. In saying this we cannot be misunderstood as counseling a base surrender of principle, as courting an alliance with Radicalism, as intimating an intention to cease our warfare against Morton, Blaine, Chandler, Sherman, Garfield, Bradley, and the Republican Party. No, never; while we have strength to wield a pen or wag a tongue it will be to denounce this party of fraud and corruption. The sum of its villainies can never be told. Rotten and putrid, the very mention of its name will turn the stomach of honest men. Until death we shall assail and denounce it. We mean simply to say that we regard Mr. Hayes to be personally an honest man and a gentleman, and, as a politician, far more liberal and generous in his views and feeling than the great body of his supporters, and if he should indeed prove to be really sufficiently great to rise above the prejudices of his party, become a statesman and become a second Clay—a great 'Commoner'—knowing no North, South, East, or West, we will rejoice and accord him all praise. The rare opportunity is now offered him of going down to history the foremost man in the list of Presidents save Washington, universally esteemed by the good in all sections. May he be equal to the occasion."

THE COAL CARRYING COMPANIES.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 5th inst., says: "We are informed that efforts to effect some arrangement among the several great producing and carrying companies from the larger coal regions are still persisted in, and we are informed that during the past week the assenting parties included all but two or three, but, unfortunately, our informant was obliged to confess that the two or three parties not yet in were of controling influence in the purpose to be attained, and are, besides, gentlemen not easily moved in directions adverse to their convictions—parties not much in the way of compromise. The majority of the trade, however, are so largely in favor of doing something to bring production down so nearly within the demand for consumption as to afford paying prices to the producers, that there is reason to hope that self-interest will devise a policy that all may agree to and act upon. The revival of the old combination of the carrying companies finds little, if any, favor. It would have to be materially altered, and in particulars not at all likely to be made to get half the old parties to work under it. As to the pooling policy, there is found the very unsatisfactory fact that those who have favorably located mines and good coal, the character of which is well established in the market, must surrender those advantages and come down to the general average of the contents of the pool."

GREENE COUNTY BONDS.

The Kingston *Freeman* of the 3d inst. says: "Thirty-two thousand dollars' worth of Greene County bonds, $500 each, issued to meet a deficiency made by refunding bank taxes illegally collected, were sold at public auction at the door of the Court-house at Catskill on Wednesday. Parties representing half a million of capital were present to buy, and the bonds were sold rapidly, bringing not lower than 110, and from that to 111. These bonds are payable in 20 years, interest 7 per cent. Judge Osborne bought several thousand dollars' worth of them. The Kingston Savings Bank was represented by several capitalists, but the bonds brought so high a price that they did not invest."

ON FOOT, IN THE SOUTH.

FARMING IN THE BLACK BELT.

SOUTHERN METHODS OF TREATING LAND—MANAGING LABOR AND TEAMS—WHY FARMING IN THE SOUTH IS NOT PROFITABLE—MULES, STEERS, HORSES, AND DONKEYS.

From a Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Feb. 23, 1877.

If the operations of routine may be called a method, the Southerners follow a bad method of farming. The farm is the last place affected by external influences; consequently it is the most permanent and perfect exponent of a nation's life. The plantation was the quintessence of slavery; it is now the quintessence of its effects. The slave, devoid of any pecuniary interest in the estate or its productions, or even in his own efficiency, became an animal of mechanical toil without concern for the improvement of his processes. His object was to keep at work during the allotted time; his success was to escape the lash by doing as he was directed. The overseer who directed him was hired at a large salary. He, also, had no interest in the estate. His pay was an incentive to get the most out of the land and give the least in return, because a crop met an immediate welcome, while a fertilizer met an immediate objection. The final effect of this course of continual and unvaried cropping was not ignored, for some lands were exhausted and turned out every six years. But now land was abundant, and the labor to clear and fence it was at hand; so it paid better for the moment to make new fields than to restore old ones. With regard to methods and utensils, the overseer had similar temptations and even better excuses. In free countries the farmer strives to reduce the number of his hands, but in slave countries he increases them for the profit of sales. To keep them at work was necessary from every point of view. It therefore was scarcely desirable to decrease the labor of farming as the estates increased in size. Consequently, the overseer had no incentive to improve his methods or his tools; the more certainly, because the management that fed and clothed the laborers and yearly produced a crop worth $50,000, without counting the increase of slaves, was not likely to be considered in the need of improvement. The planter, meanwhile, was the owner of the land, the labor, and the crop; but practically he knew nothing about any of them. He did not even pretend to be a farmer. He spent his time in pleasure, his fortune in luxury, and his manhood in idleness. The land, then, was under these unfortunate conditions—its owner knew nothing of farming, and its manager cared nothing for farming. Two results were inevitable—there were soon no good farms and there were never any good farmers. Two circumstances saved them all from failure—the low price of labor and the high price of cotton. When these were comparatively inverted, their practice of farming showed all its defects. The planters became bankrupt, because they did not know how to manage labor, and had not the practical wisdom to see the necessity of making the colony self-supporting. The overseers deserted the plantation, because it could no longer give them a good salary. The negroes were incapable of laboring without close direction, because they no longer felt the old compulsion, did not yet feel the impulse of acquisition, and had not the experience of self-reliance. The cultivated lands were barren, because they had not been maintained. This, to-day, is the condition of agriculture and the agriculturists on the old cotton plantations of this region, and probably of all the similar regions in the South. The exceptions are very rare indeed, and relate chiefly to the land. Rich, inexhaustible bottoms, yearly overflowed by some stream, still produce 20 bushels of corn or half a bale of cotton to the acre.

An intelligent method of farming cannot be expected from such circumstances, and can scarcely be expected to come from such a people. Accordingly, the old planters still pursue their old methods in a feeble way, notwithstanding that new conditions of social, industrial, and commercial life make those methods unprofitable. But few of them now attempt to work their lands. They rent them and offer them for sale. The negroes, and the whites who rent, and the owners generally pursue the same course; so the following details apply to all native classes in this part of the Black Belt. The planter, from both distaste and incompetency, seldom attends to the hands in the field. When at home he watches them to see that they put in their time, but does not aid or encourage them by detailed example and precept. He often leaves them to their own destruction and goes hunting or else pleasuring in town. They all say that the negroes—the men—are industrious and steady, and do as well as they can.

When a new field is to be added to the farm, the hands are set to work in the Winter to clear the forest. The number of men that go to work would be enough to make a Western village. The trees are felled, but the stumps are left to rot out. Instead of employing cattle for the piling of logs and other work that might be quickly and cheaply done by them, 15 or 20 hands will gather about a stick, and finally get it to its place. This single example of the method of working labor is typical of the Southern operations. Mechanical devices are never substituted for labor. When the ground is cleared it is scratched up as well as may be, and planted with corn or cotton. From that day onward corn or cotton, or both together are planted for 6, 10, or 20 years—till the land is worn out. It is then given up to pines, blackberries, and "sedge grass," to be a poor pasture during a few weeks. No manures are saved or used. It is related that now and then a man moves the shed he calls a stable to a new situation to get rid of moving the manure. No rotation of crops is followed. No lying in fallow is allowed. To hurry exhaustion, the land is invariably plowed with a little instrument costing $1 50, and hauled by one mule. It makes a furrow two to three inches deep and five wide. No crops are grown and turned under. Even that primitive and easy method of feeding stock at stacks built on the poorest spots is not known. In fact, there are no stacks, and cattle are turned loose in cane-brakes on the river bottoms. The little hay in the country is brought from Kentucky and Indiana, and is worth about $30 per ton to livery stables. The substitute for it is "fodder," or the leaves of corn. They are pulled from the standing stalks in the field, tied in small bunches, and cured by sticking them between the ear and the stalk till they are hauled and stacked. A man gathers about 300 pounds per day and per acre. The corn is gathered from the standing stalks, which are not cut.

The management of working teams is peculiar, and typical of Southern thrift. Mules at hard work are fed about once a day. Every evening they are turned into a yard, all loose, and given more corn in troughs than they all can eat during the night. The farmers admit that the animals sometimes try to kick one another, and that they sometimes die from colic and over-feeding. But this is the method, and the mules are barely living examples of its success. The average mule seems a collection of the individual and general poverty; and, considering the weight of his years, ears, and bones, and the condition of the roads, he commands my sympathy. I have watched his patient, reflective disposition; I have heard his melancholy midnight monologue. His hide is for bearing, his heels are for giving, and his fore feet slow in anger; truly, the mule is remarkable. And his individual traits are not less peculiar when contrasted with his associate teamsters. I have seen here more variety in teams and wagons than Barnum's Hippodrome could show. I name only a few of the species of teams without giving the names of the families, for I think the mules would resent any personalities; First, the mule proper, consisting of one, two, three, four, six or eight individuals. Second, the mule and steer, consisting of one mule and one steer harnessed together, either abreast or tandem. Third, the mule and steers, consisting of one steer and mule at the tongue, and one steer as leader. Fourth, the mules and steer, consisting of two mules and one steer, combined in variable proportions from a calf to an ox, and from a little jenny to an 18-hands Kentucky mule. There are other species formed on the basis of a donkey, a mule, and a horse; a donkey, a steer, and a horse; a donkey, a mule, and a steer. These are in the pure steer team; also the pure calf team, and the pure horse team. The wagons range from a stone boat to an ox-cart. Most of them are painted with white cotton cloth on the wooden bows or frames. A perspective bird's-eye view of the interior generally shows an assortment of bundles, pigs, chickens, heads, arms, half legs and whole ones—I mean whole garden plots of feet.

C. H. F.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LIFE INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As policy-holders in life insurance companies we view with alarm the introduction of a bill into the State Senate yesterday by Mr. Wagstaff, which provides, in effect, that no suits against life insurance companies by stockholders or policy-holders shall be instituted, except through the Attorney-General of the State, and directs that all such suits now pending shall be changed to the control of the Attorney-General, "all such actions to be under his exclusive control." To take from stockholders and policy-holders the means of obtaining justice through their own attorneys with the assistance of the courts, and place the whole power of representing their interests in the hands of one man, is a stretch toward centralization which is almost without parallel. There are now in the control of a few persons—officers of insurance companies—over $600,000,000 of trust funds, belonging to over 750,000 policy-holders. These enormous interests it is proposed by this bill to confide to the arbitrary control of one individual. It seems to us that in all the reckless insurance legislation of the past few years no idea so monstrous has ever before been conceived. Suppose the official thus elevated to supreme jurisdiction over all this property and the rights of all these people, and the contingent interests of millions of helpless women and children, should be a corrupt man, where would such power as this end? Is it safe to put temptation so extraordinary before any one man, be he never so well intentioned? It is evident that if an official clothed with these powers should be capable of entering into a corrupt combination with those insurance company officers who are now accused or suspected of having stolen the funds of policy-holders, the latter would be absolutely powerless to enforce their rights, recover their property, and bring their wrongers to justice. The insurance banditti, desperate by the fear of exposure, and terrified by the prospect of the State Prison, could well afford to spend millions of dollars in bribing an official vested with the exclusive control of deciding their fate. No doubt they will use all the devices of bribery in their extremity, but would their efforts not be vastly less probable of success if there were a thousand lawyers, Judges, and policy-holders to overcome than one man? The despotic power conferred upon the Attorney-General by this bill strikes at the fundamental rights of the people. Its restriction of personal and private remedies under the statute by individuals, would be a gross violation of the spirit of the Constitution. Such a state of things would do more to sap all public confidence in the institution of life insurance than any thing else that could happen.

We trust, Mr. Editor, that the press—the recognised advocate and defender of the rights and liberties of the people—will come promptly to the aid of life insurance policy-holders in their efforts to defeat this iniquitous bill. We ask your immediate and energetic assistance in our behalf.

We, whose signatures are attached, ask permission of this medium to invite all other policy-holders in life insurance companies to join us in the proceedings to defeat the bill, and to send their names to Messrs. Grant & Lydecker, No. 20 Nassau-street, as signers to a protest to be sent to our representatives in the State Legislature.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Attorney, No. 76 Wall-street, No. 131 Fifth-avenue.

CHARLES KOLOWRAT, Insurance Agent, No. 397 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

J. S. CHEW, No. 70 Wall-street.

EDWARD R. ANTHONY, No. 70 Wall-street.

AMOS G. HULL, Counselor at Law, No. 21 Park-place.

HENRY REDMOND, Fishkill.

D. E. DAVENPORT, Contractor, Chicago, Ill.

A. NEWMAN LOCKWOOD, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street.

BRAINERD KELLOGG, Professor in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

J. H. HOBART BURGE, M. D., No. 64 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. BELKNAP, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE BATTLE OF THE STYLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned have recently appeared before the joint Committees of Ways and Means and Finance of the State Legislature, at their request, to testify as experts as to the propriety of the changes made in the plans of the architect for the State Capitol building by "the Advisory Board," subject to which plans some work has been already executed. The assertion has been made in the daily papers that the undersigned are representatives of the Renaissance school of architects, and that, therefore, their testimony is of no value in this case, as the upper stories and porches, as arranged by "the Advisory Board," are of Gothic design, and that their opposition to the design is a natural result of the "notorious" war of styles. Were it true that the undersigned were exclusively devoted to the practice of Renaissance architecture, their opinion should, for that very reason, be entitled to very great weight, as the building practically is more than half completed in Renaissance architecture of the most distinctly marked character. But in reality they mainly belong to a more liberal school, and have severally studied and practiced in both styles, while one of the subscribers has never designed except in the most pure Gothic. It has been stated that some of the subscribers have never examined the amended plans of "the Advisory Board," and that consequently, being ignorant of the designs, their criticism is valueless. Those of the subscribers who had no opportunity to examine the amended plans are familiar with the published plans of "the Advisory Board," and have seen the work already executed under its direction and in conformity with its final detailed drawings. The latter alone is sufficient to show in the most emphatic and conclusive manner that no amendment of the published drawings of "the Advisory Board," while the system of design which they have adopted is retained, can reduce to harmony elements so discordant as pure horizontal or Italian Renaissance surmounted by Romanesque forms, treated with late Gothic and Moresque details.

The undersigned maintain that were they appointed as judges to select a design for a Capitol building, they would, without hesitation, choose that design which combined most perfectly the best solution of the practical problem of convenience and constructive merit with artistic excellence, without regard to the style in which it was studied, but they certainly would consider it a disqualifying defect in any design were one style used for the lower half of the building and a radically different one for the remainder. The fact that "the Advisory Board" have supplemented an Italian Renaissance design already completed for more than one-half of the height of its walls by a design essentially Gothic, is practically either an assertion on their part that it is impossible to achieve a satisfactory result by completing the building in the style in which it was commenced, or an admission that they were incompetent to undertake to do so. The magnificent examples of Italy and Europe generally are a sufficient answer to the first position. If the second is accepted, it was the clear professional duty of the two architects on the board to resign their positions.

The examination of the work already executed from the amended designs has served to confirm the undersigned in their opinions formed at the time at which their attention was first directed to the published design of "the Advisory Board," that if carried into execution it would be totally wanting in unity, and consequently an architectural failure.

As size, beauty of material and workmanship, form the first elements of grandeur, the structure, with its great mass and incongruous magnificence, would vitiate instead of educating the taste of the people; and should the public improve in artistic appreciation, it would be received at its just value as a lasting monument to the narrow mindedness and blind devotion to a favorite style, which has led the authors of the amended design to ignore all considerations of æsthetical propriety in the plans which they have prepared; and, if allowed to be erected without formal protest, it would be a perpetual reflection upon the architectural skill of the generation in whose time it was erected.

GEORGE B. POST.
R. M. HUNT.
Y. LE BRUN.
HENRY DUDLEY.
D. LIBEAU.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 6, 1877.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION.....March 6.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The committee to inform the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make reported that the President would send an executive communication to-morrow.

The question of swearing in Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, and admitting him to a seat, was taken up, and led to a protracted discussion, at the close of which a vote was taken resulting in 57 for and 1 against admitting him, and he was accordingly sworn. A resolution to admit Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana to his seat, and an amendment referring his credentials to the Committee on Elections, when appointed, were offered and discussed until 3:15 P. M., without action, the Senate adjourning at that hour.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at noon by Vice-President Wheeler, and after prayer by the Chaplain the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved. There was a full attendance of Senators, and all the new Senators sworn in yesterday, including Judge Davis, of Illinois, occupied their seats. The galleries were very much crowded, in anticipation of a lively debate upon the contested cases in which the credentials were yesterday laid on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he understood that the eighth rule, in regard to morning hour business, did not apply to the special session of the Senate. He therefore awaited the order of the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT TO COMMUNICATE TO-MORROW.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the committee appointed yesterday to wait upon the President and notify him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, reported that they had discharged that duty, and the President replied he will communicate with the Senate executively to-morrow.

THE QUESTION OF SEATING MR. LAMAR.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution that the credentials of L. Q. C. Lamar, Senator-elect from the State of Mississippi, be taken from the table, and that he be sworn.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, moved that the Senate adjourn. Rejected by a rising vote of yeas 15, nays 36.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, said he was glad that the Senate would not adjourn upon a motion to swear in a Senator whose credentials were entirely regular and against whom there was no contest. If there was any question as to the Legislature which elected him, it was a matter for subsequent inquiry by the Senate. His credentials now were proper, and Mr. Lamar had the same right to be sworn in that he [Mr. Blaine] or any other Senator had yesterday.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, called for the reading of the report of the special committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Boutwell was the Chairman, and which made the investigation last year in regard to the election in Mississippi in 1875.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order that this report had nothing to do with the case of Mr. Lamar, and therefore should not be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT had rule 15 read, which provides that on any Senator calling for the reading of a paper and objection being made, the question shall be submitted to the Senate and decided without debate. On the question being submitted to the Senate, it was decided without a division that the report should not be read.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he could not see any good reason why there should be any delay in swearing in the Senator from Mississippi. He came here with the proper certificate. There was no claim that any other Legislature than that which elected Mr. Lamar existed in Mississippi.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] laid down a doctrine in regard to a prima facie case now, but he [Mr. Morton] begged leave to remind the Senate that a case ago the Senator stood on the other side in the case of Mr. Pinchback. According to the doctrine of the Senator, there could be no investigation as to the Legislature which elected Mr. Lamar, but there could be as to the one which elected Mr. Pinchback. He [Mr. Morton] had not changed his mind, but held to the same doctrine now that he held to in the Pinchback case. There had been a sudden revolution on the part of the Democracy. He believed the Senators objected to should be called in the regular order in which they are named. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Kellogg] was here with a legal certificate, but objection was made to swearing him in yesterday, and the very ground upon which he was stopped from taking his seat yesterday the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Spencer] had the right to interpose an objection in the case of Mr. Lamar. It seemed to him [Mr. Morton] that this was an attempt to have one doctrine in one case and another doctrine in another case.

Mr. THURMAN said in the Goldthwait case, in the Pinchback case, and again now, that where a man had been elected by that body which was confessedly the Legislature of the State, and brought with him the credentials prescribed by law, there was not in the whole history of the country a preced

LAW REPORTS.

A FRAUDULENT DEED SET ASIDE.

HOW A FATHER DEFRAUDED HIS UNMARRIED DAUGHTER—AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Anna H. Wardrop, against Benoni H. Howell and others. In this case it appears that the plaintiff is the daughter of the defendant, Howell, and she brought the action to set aside a deed executed by her before her marriage, by which she conveyed certain real estate in this City to Mrs. Wilhelmina F. Conner. She also seeks to set aside a deed of the property from Mrs. Conner to William S. Yard, and a deed from the latter to the defendant Howell. The question at issue was as to the validity of the first-mentioned deed. It seems that all three deeds were without consideration. The property conveyed by the deeds was originally owned by the plaintiff's mother, who was Howell's first wife. The latter conveyed it, in her life time to the plaintiff, who conveyed it, without consideration, as has been stated, to Mrs. Conner. The plaintiff's mother died in March, 1865. Howell claimed that the plaintiff held the property in trust for him. A lease of the premises from the plaintiff to the defendant is, however, on record, by which she demised to him the property at the rent of $400 per year. The plaintiff claimed that the preparation and execution of the deed to Mrs. Conner was a fraudulent contrivance on the part of her own father, with the aid and assistance of the notary who took her acknowledgment. She said that before the lease expired her father suggested to her that in the event of her dying survive, leaving her property would go to her brothers, and that he would thereby be left without a house, and he asked her to give him a life lease or a life interest in the property. She consented, and he said he would prepare a paper to that effect to be executed by her. Soon afterward he brought the notary to the house and gave her the paper to be signed, and she signed it and acknowledged the execution before the notary, and it was taken by her father. On the trial the plaintiff testified that the deed was neither read by nor to her; that she did not know it was a deed, and that she executed the instrument, thinking it was the one her father had promised to have prepared, giving him a life interest only in the property. The notary, however, swore that she knew what the paper was, and that she knew the grantee to be Mrs. Conner. Judge Speir, in his opinion in commenting on the facts, says: "There are some admitted facts in relation to the execution of this deed, which throw suspicion on the defendants' case. An inspection of one of the stamps on the deed shows that the word 'party,' which refers to the grantee, was not written in the deed until after the stamp was put on the deed. The stamp is loosened from the mucilage so that the ink of one letter appears to have been left under the stamp—the stamp being raised in order to have the word 'party' appear to have been written before the stamp was impressed on the paper. This indication, taken with another fact, becomes very significant. The plaintiff's father married the grantee, Mrs. Conner—his second wife—Feb. 26, 1868. On Nov. 20, 1867, while the deed was executed, the evidence on the part of the plaintiff is clear that she was not acquainted with Mrs. Conner. * * * The fact has much force in this connection, not only against the credibility of the notary's and her father's statement, but presents the extraordinary circumstance of an unmarried female conveying away an estate to a woman with whom she had no acquaintance." From this and other facts showing suspicious conduct on the part of Howell and the notary, Judge Speir comes to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment, with costs as against Howell.

THE BOYD WHISKY TRIAL.

The whisky conspiracy case was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Blatchford. Assistant District Attorney Sherman wanted to introduce evidence to show that a lot of whisky marked "C," consigned to F. O. Boyd & Co., the defendants, by Golsen & Eastman, from Chicago, had not been entered on defendants' books. Mr. Sherman contending that this was "crooked" whisky, and that the omission to enter it on defendant's books was a violation of law and was for the purpose of concealing the fact that they had received it. Gen. Burnett and Gen. Tracy, counsel for defendants, opposed the admission of the evidence, mainly on the ground that there was no proof to show that the whisky in question was not in transit at the time when it was alleged it ought to have been entered in defendants' books, and that it had not been sold by Golsen & Eastman previous to its shipment to parties other than defendants, who were to obtain it from the railroad depot on orders given to them by defendants, asking, as they were agents of Golsen & Eastman, to transfer the whisky while in transit. To say that the defendants were compelled to enter this whisky on their books would be to hold that goods at a railway depot were in the defendants' store. The defendants could not be bound to enter goods as having been received when they were not in their physical custody at their store or place of business. If the law was defective in this respect it was the fault of Congress, and the omission of proper legislative provisions could not be supplied by the court, which must administer the law as it found it.

Judge Blatchford said that he would admit the evidence offered.

This question was the material one yesterday, and Mr. Sherman said at the adjournment of the court the ruling given would enable him to get to the heart of the case.

REMEMBERING OLD FRIENDS.

Robert Dillon, a bachelor, residing at No. 5 Cottage-place, died in his 76th year, leaving an estate of the estimated value of about $75,000, and no next of kin. To Mr. William O. E. Bourne, of the *Shipping List*, he bequeathed $10,000, and left the rest of his property to Mr. David Decker. The will was contested by Mr. Algernen S. Sullivan, the Public Administrator, who had heard that the will had been made by the testator, a short time previous to his death, while confined to his bed and incapacitated by paralysis, and that a former will had been drawn for him by Gen. William H. Anthon. Testimony was given yesterday in the Surrogate's Court that the contested will was drawn for the testator, about two years ago, at his own request, by Mr. R. W. Townsend, who had been his lawyer 40 years; that the testator was quite well when he made the will, with the exception of a slight palsy of one of his hands; that no other will had ever been mentioned by him; that Messrs. Bourne and Decker had been his intimate friends nearly half a century, and that he and Mr. Bourne had "angled together every season for thirty years," both gentlemen being "passionately fond of that sport." Mr. Anthony R. Dyett, who appeared on behalf of the will, said that he thought that the attempt to break the will was "a mere fishing excursion for evidence, and a scaly thing to do unless the public Administrator had been misinformed." Counsel for the Administrator said he was satisfied that the contest had been made under a misapprehension, and would so inform the Administrator, who would doubtless withdraw his opposition. This view was indorsed by Surrogate Calvin.

A SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Allen McLean Hamilton, a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, brought suit in the Supreme Court against Amos F. Eno, and the case was brought to trial before Judge Donohue and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff says he is a physician, and on Oct. 19, 1874, was an Assistant Sanitary Inspector. As such Inspector he made a report commending the pavements of the Grahamite Pavement Company. On Feb. 11, 1875, the defendant published a letter in the *Tribune*, signed "Avenue," in which it was alleged among other things that the plaintiff had gone outside of his department to make a report in favor of a particular kind of pavement, and that the stock of the company appeared to have been "placed where it would do most good." More than one public officer, the writer intimated, had returned such stock when it appeared that he might have to pass, as a public officer, on the value of the pavement, and other officers could not "feel aggrieved if their action is looked on with suspicion." The plaintiff claims $10,000 for the alleged libel. The defense Mr. Eno claims that all that he wrote was true. He denies charging the plaintiff with receiving money or other consideration for making the report. He asserts, however, that the statements were true and such as "any tax-payer might write and publish in reference to a matter affecting the public welfare and convenience and the future burdens of the City," and was therefore a privileged communication. At the time when the plaintiff's report was made the Grahamite Company's pavement had been laid in one or two places in the City, and an effort was being made to extend its use and thus burden the City. The case is still on.

THE WINCHELL DIVORCE SUIT.

The case of Rensselaer B. Winchell against Eliza Winchell was brought before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery with her former attorney, and the case was argued yesterday on a motion for alimony and counsel fee for the defendant. The parties were married about 15 years ago, and have one child, a daughter, 13 years old. A suit for divorce was begun in 1869 by the former attorney for Mr. Winchell. After many delays of all kinds, the suit was finally discontinued last Fall. The present action was then begun. On the motion for alimony yesterday Ira Shafer, who appeared for the defendant, presented affidavits which set forth that the defendant has no means of support, and that the plaintiff has property to the amount of $20,000 or $40,000. Under the circumstances Mr. Shafer thought it would be proper for the court to award the defendant $1,000 as a counsel fee and a certain sum as alimony. In opposition, B. Doran Killen, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that the parties were poor, and that the plaintiff made a living by peddling tea. The defendant is not bed-ridden, but is in good health and able to make her own living. She had been spending money to start a theatrical enterprise in the Bowery, and had also been advancing money to jewelers. Judge Freedman took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a motion giving an extra allowance of $193 35 to the defendants in the suit of Owen W. Brennan against the Mayor, &c.

By an error yesterday Chief Justice Curtis' name was put instead of Judge Sanford's as that of the writer of the opinion of the Superior Court, General Term, in the suit of Weston against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

John Cummings, a driver on the Avenue C cars, was charged at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with entering the private office of the President of the road, Mr. John C. Orner, and stealing therefrom an overcoat. Justice Flammer held the accused in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ordered a reference in the divorce suit brought by Alvine Farmer against William Farmer. The parties were married in Hamburg, Germany, in June, 1873. The defendant, who is now in California, is accused of frequenting houses of ill-fame.

Chief Justice Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday pronounced sentence on Charles Ralston, alias Sheridan, alias Stewart, one of the "Spence" Petrus gang of forgers, who was convicted of forgery in the third degree in November last. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

A confession of judgment for $2,058 32 by Marvin Sackett in favor of Samuel J. Tilden was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. It appears that on Feb. 28, 1877, Tilden loaned Sackett $2,000, the latter giving two $1,000 promissory notes. The notes were made payable, with interest, on June 1 and Sept. 1 respectively.

Some rather astonishing charges of cruelty are made against the defendant in the limited divorce suit of Ellen Hanraban against George Hanraban, in which Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference. The parties were married in 1872. The plaintiff charges that the defendant choked her and struck her with his fists while she was pregnant, causing a miscarriage. She had four children afterward, all of whom died shortly after birth in consequence of her husband's cruelty.

John Martin, aged 18, was arrested on Monday night by Detective Dorsey, of the Central Office, charged with having, on Feb. 21, stolen a gold watch from Edward Moulton while he was standing at the corner of Broadway and Readestreet. Martin has been arrested three times previously by Detective Dorsey, and he is said to be a "pal" of Joe Berta, alias "Big Red," who is now serving a term in the Penitentiary. Martin was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail by Justice Otterbourg.

A young woman named Catherine Kelly was suffering from delirium tremens when arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday. The horror of her condition was the most effective temperance lecture the drunkards in court could have received. Her eyes rolled wildly, and appeared twice their natural size; she grasped at imaginary objects, and would suddenly start backward with a look of horror to escape some monster that flitted before her distorted vision. The Justice sent her to the Island for one month.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order advancing on the calendar of the court the case of James W. Bouton against Samuel J. Tilden. The suit is brought to recover the value of goods sold to the defendant. The plaintiff's counsel, in moving to advance the cause, set forth in an affidavit that the defendant's answer is a general denial, and he believes this answer was put in for purposes of delay, since Tilden has, both before and during the pendency of this action, promised to settle with the plaintiff.

A strike for higher wages took place on Monday last in the horse-shoeing establishment attached to the Belt Railroad. John Ryan, one of the strikers, procured work the same day in the Second-avenue Stables, and his object is now believed to have been the inciting of another strike there. He failed, however, and his arrest followed on a charge of disorderly conduct, in having gone to Mr. Getsel's, (the foreman's,) house for the purpose of assaulting him with a hammer taken by him from the shop for the purpose. He was committed to prison at the Fifty-seventh-street Court for two days.

The case of John Brown against Jane Brown was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. The parties were married in 1851, and have three children now living. The defendant in her answer denies the charges of adultery, and that she has abandoned her husband, and that she has been supporting herself and children by doing washing and ironing. She says her husband has brought the suit to enable him to marry again. Judge Lawrence ordered a reference.

Mr. Trenor W. Park, the principal defendant in the Emma Mine case, was cross-examined yesterday by Mr. Stoughton. Mr. Park having testified that he had no idea in 1872 of any litigation ensuing of a character adverse to the owners of the mine, Mr. Stoughton read a letter written by Park in that year reciting that he had consulted with Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, and that he [Park] was satisfied that in the event of any litigation he and his associates would be all right, as they could get the parties opposed to them enjoined. Mr. Park, in explanation of his testimony, said that it was true that he knew of no prospect of any litigation at the time mentioned, and simply intended to express the opinion that should it take place the parties initiating it could be enjoined. Mr. Park's cross-examination is to be resumed today.

HE WANTS HIS $12,000 BACK AGAIN.

The question as to the rights of gamblers seems to be involved in the case of Wallace against Briggs, which was brought before Judge Larremore in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on a motion to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant. In this case the plaintiff, who is from Tennessee, claims that about two and a half years ago he was decoyed into a faro bank kept by the defendant in this City, and that he lost $12,000 at play. He brings the suit for damages, claiming that he did not really lose the money at gambling, but that he was cheated out of it. The plaintiff's counsel applied to Judge Robinson on Monday, and obtained the order of arrest against Briggs. Judge Robinson, however, at once granted an order returnable yesterday, directing the plaintiff to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated. A. R. H. H. Dawson, who appeared for the plaintiff, insisted that the case was a proper one for an order of arrest, since the money had been obtained by fraud, and Mr. Oakey Hall, who represented the defendant, argued, however, that there had been no fraud, and that the defendant could not be held in arrest because he had won money at play. The plaintiff could not sue under the Gambling act, because the time within which to bring a suit for money lost at play had since expired. He might sue for money had and received, but as both plaintiff and defendant were equally guilty, the law would afford no remedy. Judge Larremore took the papers, reserving his decision.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

The suit of Lucy Hooley and her children against Abraham Gieve and Samuel C. Cutts, individually and as Trustees under the will of the late Abraham Hooley, was before Judge Larremore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiffs for the appointment of a Receiver of the assets of the firm of Abraham Gieve & Co., of which the defendants are the members. The late Abraham Hooley, who was the husband of Lucy Hooley, was a member of the firm of Abraham Hooley & Co., to which the firm of Abraham Gieve & Co. succeeded on Jan. 1, 1877. The plaintiffs claim the defendants have in their possession a large amount of money belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Hooley, and that the defendants' firm is insolvent. In answer yesterday the defendants denied the insolvency, and set forth that what they did they did with the assent of the plaintiff, Lucy Hooley. They say that up to Jan. 1, 1877, Mrs. Hooley received from the firm $70 per week, and that she is now receiving $50 per week. They deny that the plaintiffs have so much interest in the firm as is claimed. Argument in the matter will be had to-day.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW BOULEVARD.

Benjamin Van Raden obtained a peremptory mandamus against the Board of Assessors recently to compel them to assess the damages he had sustained by the opening of the new Boulevard. By this opening his property, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth streets, and which formerly fronted on the Bloomingdale-road, was cut off from access to a thoroughfare. The matter was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The Board of Assessors put in a return to the writ of mandamus, alleging that they had not until quite recently been able to determine what property had been benefited by the Boulevard. Besides this, another man laid claim to the same property as Van Raden. Judge Lawrence said this was no answer to a writ of peremptory mandamus. He said he would give the board five days within which to make a proper return. In case they did not do so a motion to punish them for contempt might be made.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Leggett vs. Seaman; Seaman's Bank of Savings vs. Woodworth; Ungrich vs. Mears; Atkinson vs. Weaver; Sanford vs. Hanley; Universal Life Insurance Company vs. Foster; Knapsel vs. Hanlon; Hanlon vs. Sanford; Same vs. Mechanics' Banking Association; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—TRODDEN DOWN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

CLINTON HALL.—ITALY'S CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—DREAMING IOLANTHE AND OTHER STUDIES.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT—Mrs. Louise Oliver, Mr. J. Eilers, and Mozart Club.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EVANS COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Cabinet of Mr. HAYES, as announced in our Washington dispatches, will include the names of Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of New-York; Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio; Gen. CHARLES E. DEVENS, of Massachusetts; Mr. CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri; Mr. GEORGE W. MCCRARY, of Iowa; Mr. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, and Mr. D. M. KEY, of Tennessee. This is a strong combination, and indicates both political sagacity and personal independence on the part of the President. Mr. EVARTS is the first lawyer of the United States, a man of broad culture, of distinction at home and abroad, of conspicuous purity, and closely identified with the most creditable chapter of American diplomacy. Mr. SHERMAN has great experience in financial affairs, and has long been an advocate of the method by which only we can now hope to reach specie payments within the time appointed by law. He has not heretofore been as stable or as sound in his convictions as we could desire, and he still inclines toward the fallacy of a silver legal tender; but he is a practical man, desirous of following the best public sentiment, and an experienced and successful politician. In the Cabinet of a President so firm in a right policy as Mr. HAYES is, Mr. SHERMAN should be an efficient and able adviser. Gen. DEVENS is a soldier and jurist as well, and with an honorable record in both careers. He commands the confidence of the best Republicans in Massachusetts. Mr. SCHURZ, though exposed to much animosity, earned in a long and aggressive career, is a man of national fame, of sincere patriotism, a radical reformer, a profound student of politics, of great intellectual force, and one whose appointment, with that of Mr. EVARTS, is the strongest possible guarantee that the President means to redeem all his pledges in regard to good government.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, is a lawyer of recognized standing, and has long been a leader in the House of Representatives. He is a gentleman generally respected and confided in in the North-west, and has a wide experience in public affairs. Mr. THOMPSON, of Indiana, is known chiefly, we should say, as a warm personal and political friend of Senator MORTON, and as an active and earnest leader of the Anti-Slavery and Republican Party in his State and section.

Mr. KEY is a Democrat, in prominent standing, from a Southern State, and his selection is an earnest of the President's good faith in his dealings with the Southern question. He is a man of ability and of high personal character, and his course in the Senate was marked by fairness, candor, and dignity. He may certainly be regarded as a representative of that section of the Southern Democracy from which a just and conservative policy on Mr. HAYES' part may be expected to receive effective support.

The Cabinet, as above defined, ought to unite all good Republicans in the maintenance of Mr. HAYES' perfect sincerity and earnestness. It is plain that the President has distinct and practical ends in view, that he understands what difficulties lie in his way, that he also understands how these may be overcome, and that he means to leave no stone unturned to carry out the purposes which he has so emphatically announced. We regard his Cabinet selections as in the highest degree auspicious. If the country really wishes thorough reform, it is likely now to have an opportunity of securing it, for Mr. HAYES and his advisers will surely work for it, and will need only the support of the people in order to attain it. What we all owe to the President now is candid good will. He has given us the strongest possible proof that he means to do his best. It is the duty of all good citizens to take him at his best. The path he has marked out will not be an easy one. He will be openly and covertly opposed. But he has a right to ask that he shall be judged by the fruits of his efforts, and it is the part of all Republicans, at least, to wait for these, and meanwhile to give him the confidence which his first steps so clearly deserve.

The Senate, in special session, had a lively meeting yesterday, in which the debate was entirely political, and which was particularly interesting from the manner in which Senator BLAINE, of Maine, came to the front. That gentleman first presented himself as the advocate of the admission of Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, and had the ill-luck, in doing so, to run counter to Senator MORTON, who, without, being opposed to the swearing in of LAMAR, was improving the occasion to read a lesson in consistency to the Democratic Senators, who, he declared, ought, on the grounds on which they resisted the admission of PINCHBACK, to resist that of LAMAR also. In this Mr. MORTON was undoubtedly correct, for the only essential difference in the cases is that in Louisiana it is the Democratic ox which is gored by the Republican bull. In discussing this point Mr. BLAINE was unfortunate enough to make an allusion to "records in the Senate," which Mr. MORTON resented, and reminded his "friend" from Maine that he would probably have enough to do to take care of his own record, without troubling himself with that of the Senator from Indiana.

This brusque retort from the prominent champion of the Republican Government in Louisiana may have some interest in connection with Mr. BLAINE'S subsequent action regarding that State. In offering a resolution for the admission of Mr. KELLOGG as Senator, Mr. BLAINE took the opportunity to denounce, in an emphatic and even passionate manner, the proposition that it was the intention of the "Administration to recognize the Nicholls Government in Louisiana." He declared that the Packard Government depended on the same authority as the Republican Electoral vote; that the right of PACKARD to be Governor was the same as the right of Mr. HAYES to the Electoral vote of the State; that the Electoral Commission had decided that the Returning Board was a competent constitutional body in respect of the Electoral vote, and therefore it must be so in respect of the vote for Governor and the Legislature. And he declared that he would be disappointed, wounded, and humiliated if the President should take an opposite view. This announcement of the effect upon Mr. BLAINE'S feelings of any action which the President may see fit to take, will strike the country as hardly so important as it seems to the Senator from Maine. It appears, however, that Mr. BLAINE thought it of sufficient consequence to take great pains to distribute his speech to all the reporters, and that a considerable crowd was gathered in the galleries to applaud it. The incident was of a kind which Mr. HAYES must expect, and which, no doubt, he will be able to rate at its proper worth.

A bill lies on the table of the State Assembly which ought to be taken up and acted on, because it is demanded by considerations of public morals and public decency. It is a bill to prohibit pool-selling, a practice by which a great many foolish persons are every year relieved of a large amount of money. Even if fairly conducted, the pool-sellers' business is a form of gambling, which is recognized in law as a forbidden occupation, and in addition to this reason for its abolition is the fact that it is notoriously used by swindlers to cheat the public, as was largely done by MORRISSEY and others in the pools on the Presidential election. We have small sympathy for people who are simple enough and greedy enough to put themselves in the hands of professional gamblers, but the toleration of pool-selling in public is a scandal and a nuisance, and tends to the demoralization of society. The leading pool gamblers in this City boast that at a cost of $5,000 they have put the bill referred to at rest. That is an imputation which ought to receive no countenance in the Assembly. Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED may perhaps see his way clear to acting in the matter.

Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, late Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has furnished to the press a full copy of his letter of resignation. From this voluminous document it appears that Mr. HEWITT'S grief is personal, rather than a party one. It is well-known that Mr. WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, recently referred to Mr. HEWITT as "a bobolink." That the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee should be called a bobolink—an inconsequent and chattering bird—by one of his own party, was an indignity. But the gifted WATTERSON, says the late Chairman, "widely circulated an absurd statement," to the effect that HEWITT had said that he would "prefer the inauguration of HAYES to the shedding of a single drop of blood." Mr. HEWITT declares that this is not only absurd but false, and injury is added to indignity by the signature of the offending journalist's initials to the unveracious statement. What Mr. HEWITT did say was that he preferred "four years of HAYES' administration to four years of civil war," which, as even the erratic WATTERSON must see, is a horse of another color. Furthermore, Mr. HEWITT affirms that he is not a bondholder, and that he uses his money for the benefit of the laboring classes, which is certainly very good of him. Having now disposed of WATTERSON, let us hope that Mr. HEWITT will train his gun on the Chicago *Times*, which has denounced the late Chairman of the Democratic National Committee as "a stale oyster." This is evidently a Democratic funeral, and further interference by outsiders would be unseemly.

The ruffian COBURN was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for the full term allowed as the penalty of his crime. The only remark which the public generally is likely to make on this event is that it is fortunate for the City, but that it ought to have taken place a great while ago. COBURN belongs to a class of reckless rowdies who have relied on the terror with which their violence inspires ordinary citizens, and on the political influence which affects city officials, to keep them out of jail. The mistake of COBURN was in assaulting a Police officer. Whatever the guardians of the Police may do in other cases, self-preservation is the first law of their nature, and the assault, which was repaid in kind at the time, has now led to the sentence referred to—ten years. The case will, however, go to the upper courts, COBURN having money enough to delay justice for a time.

THE PRESIDENT'S TASK.

"Shall we have the old dispensation or the new?" is an inquiry that must present itself to the minds of most men when reading stories and conjectures which come from Washington in regard to the advisers and the policy of President HAYES. Accept these representations literally, and there is no escape from the conclusion that changes in the *personnel* of the Executive have little or no bearing upon the purposes and conduct of the Administration. For years past we have been accustomed to the spectacle of Senatorial or other interference when influential or profitable positions were to be filled. If a vacancy occurred, certain Senators arrogated the right of saying who should occupy it, and their selection was regulated not by considerations of personal fitness or public interest, but by some ulterior object of their own, in respect either to the reward of services rendered to themselves, or to the probable exigencies of their own future. Thus, the only proper method of dispensing patronage was destroyed. The President, who alone is responsible for the character and efficiency of his appointees, virtually surrendered his right of selection to Senators, who have no responsibility in the case, and whose misuse of the power conceded to them brings discredit upon the President rather than upon themselves. This attempt to evade the duties of a great trust, on one hand, this impudent exercise of a power not meant to be delegated, on the other, make up the substance of the inexcusable system against which the Republican Party revolted at Cincinnati. The candidates thrown overboard there were not so objectionable personally as because they were identified with the growth of a system in itself demoralizing and in its results disastrous to the public service. A nomination made upon that basis would have failed, and would have deservedly failed, because directly at variance with the sentiment that had sprung up throughout the country in opposition to the corrupt and corrupting influences which were fast destroying the integrity of the Government.

Clear as the lesson has seemed to be, there are Senators and "machine" politicians who doggedly resist its consequences. The rush of noisy partisans to Washington, with the view of participating in the distribution of spoils, is a degrading but not an unexpected incident of a change in the Presidency. The managers of the "machine" everywhere are not thin-skinned, sensitive, or scrupulous persons. They imagine that by some mysterious decree of Providence they are privileged to live and fatten at the public expense in consideration of a large amount of dirty work in behalf of some man whom they have learned to consider great; and at certain seasons they go to Washington with the absurd idea that they are entitled to be heeded by the President or the heads of departments in relation to the dispensation of patronage. The delusion is not a harmless one, but it will be rudely dissipated whenever the work of civil service reform really begins.

With Senators the situation is different. Opinionated they may be; obtuse they are not. They comprehend the drift of things. They have not dared to resist it openly, and therefore they try to turn it aside by a quiet reassertion of a privilege which no President who understood his duties would for a moment have conceded to them. Failing in their efforts to usurp some of the most important functions of the President, they retreat disgusted. They complain that they have not been "consulted." They protest that the President is "too magnanimous." They think that they ought to have been listened to "more deferentially." Generally, in short, these Senatorial magnates are dissatisfied and disappointed because Mr. HAYES has not intrusted to them the performance of a task which, of all others, belongs exclusively to himself.

The condition in which Mr. HAYES emerges from this, his earliest and perhaps severest trial, will go far toward determining the popular impression of his character. A man in his position, with no mind of his own, would quietly succumb to the pressure brought to bear upon him. The effect would at once be apparent. We should have the machinery of government intrusted to the old set of hack politicians, and the machine would be run in the crooked grooves which have been conspicuous for years past. The Federal offices in the South would be given to adventurers and cousins, and the whole civil service would be a by word and a mockery in connection with reform. Mr. HAYES owes his election to the belief that he is made of sterner stuff than the ordinary pliant politician, and that in the performance of well-defined duties he will not suffer himself to be influenced by the entreaties or threats of Senators or deputations. His letter of acceptance confirmed this supposition. It was a bold declaration of purposes which commended themselves to the people, but were distasteful to the trading partisans. His inaugural address is another step in the same direction. It is an avowal of unchanged purposes, with an evident consciousness of the responsibility they involve, and the quiet courage of a man who is not afraid of the risks and annoyances connected with them.

To say that President HAYES must take his stand now or not at all, might seem an exaggeration of what, in a certain sense, is absolutely true. There can be no doubt, however, as to the effect which his action with reference to his Cabinet, and the Senators and busybodies who fancy they should be "consulted" about it, will produce upon the public mind. He has traced definitely the outlines of the policy he should pursue on the three topics now prominently before the country. Civil service reform is one of them. If it is to be a reality, now is the time to demonstrate the fact. There can be no reform which does not begin with a rejection of Senatorial dictation in the choice of men to be employed in the public service. So it is with the Southern question. There can be no readjustment of it on a just and generous foundation, if the resentments and sinister scheming of the past are to be listened to. The President, who discerns his duty on both questions, has a right to the free exercise of his judgment in the selection of Cabinet officers, on whom he must necessarily rely for the carrying out of essential provisions of his policy. The task Mr. HAYES has undertaken is as wise as it is noble. It entitles him to all the help, all the forbearance, he may require. And he may rest assured that the country will sustain him, without pausing to consider whether certain Senators are sulky and dissatisfied.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

In May, 1875, a Commission was appointed by Gov. TILDEN to devise a permanent and uniform plan for the government of the cities of the State. The motives of Mr. TILDEN in proposing to delegate the whole question of municipal reform to a body whose deliberations were certain to be protracted and whose conclusions might very probably be conflicting, were not above suspicion. Certain bills were being pressed, with some chance of success, which would have crippled the Tammany organization and have destroyed, along with its power for evil, its influence as a force in national politics. The Governor was not, at that time, prepared to brave the opposition to Tammany Hall, nor did he feel quite easy under the prospect of being obliged to veto measures which were obviously in the public interest, so he bethought himself of the temporizing device of a Commission, and so far as the tardy action of that body is concerned, Mr. TILDEN'S political finesse has been amply justified.

The Commission, however, was a very able one, and long as its report has been delayed, there can be no question about the value of the contribution which it has made toward a solution of the problem of city government. We give the report in full, and we bespeak for it a careful reading from all who are interested in securing able and honest administration for the municipalities of the State. The results of the existing system are set forth in the report with sufficient amplitude of detail, and are already tolerably familiar to all who have devoted the slightest attention to the subject. Enormous and constantly increasing debt, associated with an equally reckless profusion of annual expenditure and a corresponding growth of the burden of taxation; incompetence fostered by extravagance, and political corruption nourished by, and in its turn nourishing, both; the powers of State legislation used in the interests of the public plunderer, and the hopeless demoralization of all the agents and instrumentalities of local government from their dependence upon the votes of an ignorant and penniless rabble, easily moved by the most corrupt and dangerous of demagogues—these are among the most familiar facts of our recent municipal history in New-York and elsewhere, and it is to the question of making a radical change in the system of which these are the outgrowth that the Commission has addressed itself.

In doing so, it has wisely gone to the root of the matter. Rightly considered, the burdens of taxation fall upon every citizen. Every man who can pay for a ten-cent loaf participates in the burdens upon real estate which make rents high, living dear, and compel an increase of retail profits. But at the present stage of human intelligence, the ordinary voter must have a perceptible stake in the welfare of a city—a certain obvious share of his income must be diverted into its Treasury—before he can be made to feel that he, individually, is being robbed when its resources are squandered by fraud or incompetence. The problem before the Commission was to find out: 1. How the financial concerns of a municipality could be placed under the control of those who pay the taxes, and 2. How the constituency who pay taxes should be defined. To meet the first requirement they propose the creation of a Board of Finance charged with the control of local taxation, expenditure, and debt; and their provision for the second is that the members of this board should, in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, be voted for only by those who pay taxes on $500 worth of property, or who pay an annual rental of at least $250.

These are the most essential features of the new plan of city government, and they are the features which will be most virulently assailed. We shall hear a great deal about the "sacred right" of voting from persons who forget that the mere fact of any restrictions whatever being placed on the exercise of the electoral franchise is destructive of the "inborn right" theory. The State proclaims the power of voting to be simply a privilege when it confines its exercise to persons of one sex and of a given age, and attaches to it certain conditions of residence, immunity from crime, and so forth. For the attainment of a certain necessary end, there is nothing to prevent the people from still further restricting the number of male citizens who shall be allowed to choose certain local officers. The entire question is one of administrative expediency, and the plan of the Commission is no more an invasion of any popular rights than would have been the proposal to invest the Mayor and Board of Aldermen or the Legislature with the appointment of this reconstructed Board of Apportionment. In fact, it is a restoration to a large portion of this and other communities of rights of which they have been, heretofore, unjustly deprived.

The checks upon legislative interferences with local concerns, the investment of the Mayor with an unrestricted power of appointing, and a qualified power of removing, all executive officers except the Controller and Corporation Counsel, the dissociation of municipal from national politics by the device of Spring elections, and the creation of new checks upon borrowing money, which are the other recommendations of the Commission, will meet with pretty general acceptance. The entire plan is embodied in a constitutional amendment, on which favorable action may be fairly be expected from the present Legislature, and which has only to be indorsed by the Senate and Assembly to be chosen this Fall to be submitted to the people in 1878. There is nothing in the proposal which can be used as an argument to obstruct the course of reform measures affecting this City now before the Legislature. A hint may be taken from its disposition of the power of appointment in providing for the single heads of our reorganized departments. The Aldermanic confirmation plan has worked badly, the effect of the direct responsibility of the Mayor will have a good chance to be properly tested before the people are asked to make it a part of the fundamental law of the State.

THE LUXURY OF WOE.

A certain landlady, who had lost by death one of the most profitable inmates of her mansion, was the noisiest of the mourners at a funeral. To her approached the officiating clergyman, drawn by the passionate demonstration of her woe. She listened to his consoling and improving advice for a moment, then, raising her tear-stained face from her handkerchief, she impatiently cried: "Oh, go along wid yez; me heart is broke." In like manner, the Democratic editor who, for eight, ten, or twelve years, has had his eye fixed on the Custom-house, Post Office, or other place of rest for the weary, mourns over the political death of TILDEN. No grief so heartfelt as his; no woe so noisy, and no sorrow so passionate. He puts his flag at half-mast, possibly upside down, and he drapes his columns in mourning. He will hearken to no consolation. His heart is broke.

It would be a refinement of cruelty to deny to the Democratic mourner the luxury of woe. As a patriot, he has been desirous of serving his country in any of the departments of the Government. If he is a man of detail, he has selected the particular place in which he has thought his talents could be best exercised for the good of the Republic. He may have decided that he would shine as Collector of the Port of New-York; or he may have seen that, as Gauger in an internal revenue district, or Postmaster in a thriving city, he could uphold the dignity of a National Administration and defend the palladium of our liberties. He has seen, at last, Custom-house, Revenue Service, and Post Office ruthlessly snatched from his expectant grasp. The death of his candidate's hopes has been death to his own personal and political prospects. Is it any wonder that he takes a gloomy view of things? Is it a matter for astonishment that he regards with aversion and suspicion the man who takes the place which he had expected to occupy? There have been office-holders, or office seekers, who, for generation after generation, have considered their successors in office, or their successful competitors, as enemies to the Republic and conspicuous objects for aspersion, ridicule, and suspicion. It is impossible for such men to regard their prosperous fellows with any degree of allowance. It is not surprising, therefore, that a man who laments the elusive nature of office should think that the country has "gone to the demnition bow-wows." It does not seem possible to him that the earth can go right on revolving on its axis the stars move in their appointed courses, and the mutations of nature succeed in due order. The times are somehow out of joint. Constitutional liberty has been wounded in the house of its friends. A gigantic wrong has been perpetrated somewhere. The heavens should be hung with black. He and his are out of office. Well may he weep and howl, for his grief is great.

Physicians say that the groans and shrieks of men in pain are healthful. In this way the sufferer relieves his nervous system. The patient who bears his agony in silence is lost. If that portion of the Democratic Party which is usually violent and hysterical were now externally calm, we should have cause for alarm. It would betoken an inward disorder which, when it burst forth, would be dangerous. It is a cheerful symptom, therefore, that these sufferers yell and howl. They declare that they will never, never call the President anything but "Mr." HAYES; they will never acknowledge that he is President *de facto*; they will call him "Returning Board" HAYES, or "His Fraudulency," or "Mr. SHERMAN'S President," or "JOE BRADLEY'S President." This is the very luxury of woe. It is the outward evidence of great inward pain. It is childish, just as all tears and crying are childish. "I can't lick you," says the juvenile pugilist, "but I can make mouths at your sister." And who, pray, shall deny the baffled fighter the poor privilege of "making mouths," or sitting in a corner and blubbering with rage and pain? Let the defeated man, if he finds his comfort therein, throw stones at his more prosperous neighbor's house, and "make faces" at him as he passes by. It is a small affair. If it amuses Mayor ELY to refuse the flags on the City Hall on inauguration day, let him find his consolation thus. It harms nobody, and may do him a world of good. Let us be charitable. The spanked boy must needs roar for a space.

But, after all, it is the duty of every cheerful philosopher to give such consolation as he can to the moaning and vanquished. Things have not gone to everlasting smash, though these have neither Custom-houses nor Post offices. It is too true that the country will be obliged to worry along for four years or more without their valuable assistance in public places. We are aware that this is a calamity. But it is not irretrievable. There are other patriots equally able and equally willing. When the little Island of Alta Vela blew up in a volcanic earthquake, each individual of the eighty-three persons who then perished undoubtedly believed that the end of all things had come. No logic could convince him to the contrary as he saw his fraction of the world flying into fragments. If he had had time, he would have half-masted his flag and hung out signals of distress. But the rest of the universe was going right on, severely indifferent and ignorant of his fate. The Democrat who sees his party wrecked cannot be convinced that the country is not involved in common ruin. Let him cry. It will do him good. Let him call hard names and "make faces" at somebody. It will keep him out of mischief. He really believes that he has fallen upon evil times. If it mitigates his grief to abuse somebody, it would be cruel to cross him in his purpose.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CITY.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools in this City is, in many respects, encouraging reading. To find that more than a quarter of a million (252,155) children have been brought more or less under the influence of public instruction during the year, and that 122,568 children have been in daily attendance in our schools, are facts full of interest and of hope. The instruction may not always be as well chosen as might be desired; still, to the immense majority of pupils, the teaching is far better than they could secure elsewhere, and fits them, to a certain extent, for bearing a part in a free community. No one can ever estimate how much the schools of such a city as New-York, preserve it from riots and revolution. We have made, indeed, certain great mistakes in our plan of education in this City. We have provided better means for higher education than for popular and primary. We have an admirable Free College for boys, and a Teachers' Training College for girls; but we have not enough primary schools in the poor and crowded wards. We believe that if a community be not overburdened with taxes, it is for its advantage to provide even a higher education gratuitously for its less fortunate classes. The Normal College in this City returns its cost well in training a class of excellent teachers for our own and other schools; and it provides a useful means of livelihood for those who are over-weighted in the struggle of life. But the first duty of the community is evidently toward those who can get no other education at all. When we must choose between half a dozen schools for the children of rag-pickers and poor laborers in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards and the Normal College, we are obviously bound to prefer the former.

We are surprised, however, that our Board of Education makes no effort to secure to the City—what fairly belongs to it—a larger share in the school fund. What justice is there in this City's paying out each year several hundred thousand dollars to support schools in Clinton or Essex or Franklin County, while we have not means enough to open schools for our own poor children. It is true, this fund supports in part the corporate or industrial schools, but a larger share in this tax ought certainly to fall to this City. Mr. KIDDLE'S report shows a steady progress in the modes of instruction and the efficiency of our schools. To the Assistant Superintendents large credit is due for this improvement. Some of them labor incessantly to introduce more original and inventive methods, and to prevent the great danger in our system of a too mechanical and routine-like mode of teaching. The object system is still used to a limited degree with advantage, and the phonetic method of learning to read in younger classes, especially among the foreign children. Where numbers are so much massed, the great difficulty is in giving individual instruction, and awakening the faculties of each pupil.

The remarks of Mr. KIDDLE on compulsory attendance, and the report of the Superintendent of Truancy, confirm what has been said in these columns as to the defects of the law. As the report says, there is no very great advantage under it over the old action of the truant agents employed by the Police, whose expense did not fall upon the Board of Education. But these defects can easily be remedied, and without requiring the large force which this report seems to expect. Let the law be but distinct and imperative in requiring factory children to attend school so many days in the year, and children in street trades to frequent night schools so many sessions, and it would soon be executed without a large body of agents being required. The penalty in case of the factory children must fall upon the employers, of course. One agent could supervise all the factories of this City. With the street children the penalty must fall upon themselves, but the Police would largely inflict this, and the fear of it would soon force them into the night schools, as it has done in other countries.

The other objections of Mr. KIDDLE, that the unruly and vagrant children cannot be kept in school, and that when there they corrupt the good and industrious children, are easily met. The very *raison d' être* for the industrial schools is that they should take in and attempt to reform this class of bad children. If, however, the truants and vagrants will not remain even in these schools, then the law must come in, and the authorities must lay their hands on them. It is a defect in the compulsory law that it authorizes the foundation of no Truant Asylum for this class, and this country, as well as other countries, really does not know what to do with them. This defect, however, can also be remedied, if the friends of universal education in the Legislature will take hold of the matter. A committee in the House, under Mr. E. CARROLL SMITH, have the law under consideration, and are seeking to improve it. This State should not go back in this great reform, but keep side by side with the most enlightened countries in providing and enforcing education for all.

WASHINGTON'S GHOSTS.

It is a curious fact that of all shy and cunning spirits, GEORGE WASHINGTON—professionally known as the Father of his Country—is the shyest and most cunning. There are very few kinds of spirits that cannot be caught by a skillful materializing medium. There is FRANKLIN, for instance. Almost any medium can capture FRANKLIN at any time, and exhibit him with real cane and pig-tail. So, too, the late DANIEL WEBSTER can be caught as easily as a yellow perch. There are several materializing mediums who exhibit DANIEL WEBSTER nearly every evening during the season, and those who have seen him agree in saying that he is uniformly as tall as when in life and very nearly as tedious. As for noted Federal or Confederate spirits, they are offered by all enterprising mediums in quantities to suit customers. Stonewall JACKSON and Gen. THOMAS usually arrive within ten minutes after the medium has entered the cabinet and arranged the ghostly fishing tackle. Why, when spirits like these can be caught without any trouble, GEORGE WASHINGTON should be so extraordinarily shy, is a mystery which no spiritualist has yet solved.

It is not meant to be asserted that no medium has ever succeeded in capturing the ghost of WASHINGTON. On three separate occasions WASHINGTON has been materialized to a greater or less extent, but until recently, in no instance have the spectators been thoroughly satisfied. The Maine medium who, two years since, produced WASHINGTON'S ghost, committed the oversight of allowing him to wear patent-leather boots and a Piccadilly collar. This displeased pedantic Spiritualists, who ignored the possibility that fashions change in the Spiritual world, and who asserted that the patent-leather boots and Piccadilly collar were impudent anachronisms. Then there was the Boston medium, who exhibited an undersized WASHINGTON, not over four feet eight inches in height, and was hissed because WASHINGTON'S back hair accidentally came down, accompanied by a shower of hair-pins. In justice to the medium, who was a woman, it should be remarked that inasmuch as it is inconceivable that the spirits of barbers should be admitted to babble of "tonic" in the Summerland, there is nothing improbable in the supposition that WASHINGTON has not recently had his hair cut. There is, of course, no question that WASHINGTON was more than four feet eight inches high during his earthly existence, but if the medium preferred to reproduce him in an abridged shape she had an undoubted right to do so. In regard to the third and most noted, materialization of WASHINGTON, the circumstances were certainly of a rather painful nature. The Oshkosh medium who was concerned in that affair brought out a life-sized WASHINGTON, with wig, sword, and Farewell Address in his right hand, all complete, and with a smile even more wooden than that which STUART painted at a time when his attention was momentarily directed from the face of his august sitter to a narrow crack in his palette. It was this WASHINGTON that trod on a bit of orange-peel unkindly thrown on the stage by a blasphemous skeptic. When the stately ghost sat violently down, his sword and his Farewell Address flying in different directions, the spectators were pained, but their suspicions would not have been aroused had not WASHINGTON immediately remarked, "By gosh!" This unguarded expression, together with the fact that the Farewell Address was captured by an irreverent person, and found to be nothing but a certificate of stock in a petroleum company, aroused a great deal of indignation, which, at the next *séance*, took the form of prehistoric eggs and the limp bodies of specially prepared cats, and ultimately led to the abrupt departure of the medium from the town.

In spite of these repeated failures, which show the extreme difficulty of catching WASHINGTON'S ghost and of exhibiting it in a satisfactory shape, two skillful mediums recently united their efforts and produced WASHINGTON to an extent that disarms all criticism. It happened in Memphis, and the two mediums were ladies who deal only in the very best and most expensive spirits. They entered the cabinet together and fished for WASHINGTON until that shy spirit took the bait and was successfully landed. One of them then committed the preparation and exhibition of the ghost to her associate, and withdrew from the cabinet. Presently GEORGE WASHINGTON made his appearance. He was correct, even to the slightest detail of his nose, and his mouth was so beautifully true to life that it might have been modeled after the pattern of the slit in a monitor's turret, through which the gunners watch the enemy and get their eyes full of dust. Although he did not say anything, for fear of getting his mouth out of shape, WASHINGTON beamed upon his audience in the most benignant and touching manner. The spectators were overcome with patriotic emotions and a conviction of the immortality of the soul, and broke into rapturous applause, mingled with pious shouts of "Glory!" and "Hooray!" One lady audibly expressed her longing to touch the good ghost's hand, whereupon he obligingly invited her by signs to mount the stage, where, taking his arm, she walked up and down, filled with gratitude and delight. Not contented with thus exhibiting himself, WASHINGTON presently withdrew into the cabinet, whence he again emerged with Mrs. WASHINGTON, whose manner so plainly hinted her ability to make things lively for her husband in case he should be guilty of any indiscretion, that no lady ventured to emulate the one who had just before taken WASHINGTON'S arm. So great was the enthusiasm created by this joint appearance of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON that the former kindly evinced a desire to add still further to the exhibition, and dived into the cabinet with the manifest intention of bringing out an infant. Fortunately, the medium who was inside of the cabinet knew something of history, and promptly thwarted WASHINGTON'S purpose. Had she not done so, that amiable but unreflecting ghost would probably have brought out a pair of twins and a baby wagon, thereby impugning Mr. BANCROFT'S veracity and giving occasion to unlimited scandal.

The importance of this successful materialization of WASHINGTON is, of course, more or less apparent. Hereafter Spiritualists will doubtless become more and more familiar with that venerable ghost, who will lose his native shyness and become as tame and complaisant as FRANKLIN or any other ghostly Revolutionary father.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, March 6.—The Republicans held an immense ratification meeting here last night—in fact one of the largest ever held in this State. The meeting was addressed by Hons. E. Williams, R. Mallery, A. C. Gibbs, H. W. Scott, J. F. Caplis, P. J. Tierney, and others. The demonstration was characterized by intense enthusiasm

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE INAUGURAL IN ENGLAND.

FAVORABLE IMPRESSIONS ENTERTAINED—COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, March 6.—The inaugural address of President Hayes, which is published in full this morning, has created a very favorable impression here. The *Times* says the greater part of it was of a character that might have been well received by men of all parties. The *Daily News* says: "Of course general principles do not help much to cool angry passions which have been seething for years, but there is a time for the statement of principles as well as of details, and it is but fair to remark that, as far as they go, the principles President Hayes enunciates are excellent." The *Telegraph* says: "Mr. Hayes' comments on the election ordeal, which put such a severe strain on the Constitution, are such as become a President, who, from the moment he takes the oath of office, should belong to all parties. On the whole we do not imagine that even his candid opponents will complain of the tone and temper of the address, which deals with questions of the highest moment primarily to America, and indirectly to all the world. Mr. Hayes speaks with the dignity and frankness becoming the Chief Magistrate of a great people, and points the way to ends which, if they can be accomplished, will redound to the honor and that of his country."

RUSSIA AND TURKISH REFORMS.

THE MISSION OF GEN. IGNATIEFF—RUSSIAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

BERLIN, March 6.—The *National Gazette* publishes what it claims is an authentic communication derived from an intimate friend of Gen. Ignatieff, in the course of which it is said that the prevalent opinion in St. Petersburg is that Turkey, despairing of obtaining an alliance against Russia, will consent to the concessions which are demanded. Russia will, if possible, avoid war; but, if it is unavoidable, will prosecute it with the utmost energy, and hopes the other powers will observe a friendly neutrality.

Gen. Ignatieff dines with Prince Bismarck to-night. He will leave here for Paris at noon to-morrow.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon comments unfavorably on Gen. Ignatieff's mission. It thinks England cannot consent to an arrangement which would simply fix the time for a general "scrimmage" over Turkish territory, unless Europe agreed to give Russia her own way there when the time came.

Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg states that an Imperial order, dated March 3, has been published directing the formation of a corps of grenadiers and eight army corps from the divisions which have been detached from the military districts of St. Petersburg, Wilna, Warsaw, and Moscow.

A St. Petersburg dispatch just received in Paris says the organization of these corps should not be interpreted as a war measure, but merely as an application of the law for the reorganization of the Russian Army.

Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg denies the recent rumors that Russia is endeavoring to conclude a separate arrangement with the Porte by the offer of pecuniary assistance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a telegraphic dispatch to the representatives abroad of the Porte flatly contradicting the rumors in regard to the health and private life of the Sultan.

LONDON, March 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* reports an interview with Gen. Ignatieff's Secretary, in the course of which the latter declared that Russia would neither disarm nor agree to peace unless the Porte grants the reforms which are demanded, and the necessary guarantees. Although the popular excitement has abated since last Summer, the Government and the people take it for granted that something must be done. Russians recognize more and more the advantage Russia derives from the triple alliance. The relations between Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg are on the best footing. The Secretary concludes in terms identical with those used in the Berlin *National Gazette's* report telegraphed last night.

The *Times* dispatch from Vienna says it seems that the formula for an answer to the Russian circular has been found and that it is one on which all the powers can agree, so that their answers will be identical in essence, if not in form. Far from containing anything which might induce Russia to consider the harmony which existed at this conference at an end, and thus inducing her to take an independent course, the answer is to be a warm European recognition of all the efforts and sacrifices made by Russia for the Christians in Turkey. If these efforts have not quite had the desired effect the powers seem to be willing to take their share of the ill-success of the conference. So there is no reason for Russia to consider her dignity more compromised than that of the rest of Europe. It will be pointed out that despite the failure of the conference, efforts have not been fruitless. There is peace with Servia, and it may be hoped with Montenegro also. The Porte has recognized the necessity of the reforms advocated by the powers, and has been roused from its torpor and lethargy.

The lion's share of these successes is to be awarded to Russia in the answer of the powers, so that Russia will be able to point to the recognition of her success by all Europe to obviate domestic pressure. How far this satisfaction, coupled as it will be with the refusal to take any further steps, will go to make Russia withdraw seems very doubtful; but it is hoped that it will serve as a thread for further negotiations with which Gen. Ignatieff's tour is doubtless connected. Russia already knows the tenor of the contemplated answer, although it has not yet been officially communicated, and Gen. Ignatieff's mission may form the first link of these new negotiations on the part of Russia. As the powers will declare, in the most courteous and flattering diplomatic language, that they do not mean to interfere just now in Eastern affairs, it is probable that Russia may wish to have their declaration in a more precise and regular diplomatic form, and that Gen. Ignatieff is charged to obtain such declaration of neutrality.

The *Times*, in a leader, says nothing Ignatieff or any one else can bring from St. Petersburg can place political rights and duties in a new light or change the main relations of the European powers. The design attributed to Russia of inducing the powers to agree to prospective coercion of Turkey, or modification of the existing treaties which would involve nearly the same consequences, is not improbable; and we may argue upon it as authentic. Russia would seek to pledge England to use coercion if Turkey did not reform within a specified time.

Russia would doubtless avoid pledging herself to abide by any decision of the powers as to what might constitute a sufficient reform. Russia would thus be free at any moment she saw the opportunity to summon the powers to redeem their promise of coercion, and in default of their compliance she would act with a most specious appearance of moral right. England ought not to seek to facilitate Russia's retreat by engagements which must be embarrassing and might become dangerous.

TURKEY AND HER PROVINCES.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN TURKS AND ROUMANIANS—DEMANDS OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

RUSTCHUK, March 6.—The Governor of the Vilayet of the Danube telegraphs officially that the Mixed Commission has ascertained that the last affray between the Turks and Roumanians actually occurred on the Island of Pirgos, belonging to Turkey, not on the Roumanian Island of Gouracanji, as was at first claimed. A violation of Ottoman territory by the Roumanian troops is clearly established. The Roumanian members of the commission refused upon various presents to sign the protocol certifying this fact.

BUCHAREST, March 6.—The Mixed Commission's inquiry was without result, as the Turkish members refused to visit the Island of Gouracanji. As to Pirgos, Roumania claims the island as her territory by position and treaty stipulations.

LONDON, March 6.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says it would appear that the Porte objects to some of Montenegro's demands. A Cabinet council to deliberate upon them is to be held to-morrow.

LONDON, March 7.—A Vienna telegram to the *Standard*, from Cettinje, states that Prince Nikita has telegraphed to the Montenegrin delegates at Constantinople that the cession of the fortress of Niksics is a *sine qua non*.

The *News'* special from Pesth reports that, according to an official statement of the Servian War Minister, the Servians lost 8,000 killed and 20,000 wounded during the late war.

A SPEECH BY "HENRY V."

HOPE OF "SAVING" FRANCE NOT RELINQUISHED BY HIM.

PARIS, March 6.—The Legitimist journals publish a speech made by the Count of Chambord at Gorits to a deputation from Marseilles. The Count protested against the assertion that he had relinquished all hope of saving France. He declared he would maintain his right unswervingly, and was resolved to do his duty when the propitious moment arrived for direct personal action. He charged the deputation to make known the firm resolution with which he was inspired by his love for France and by the dangers threatening her.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 6.—It is reported that the German Postmaster General will shortly propose to the Postal Union the introduction of postal cards serving for all countries in the union at the rate of one penny each.

A dispatch from Rome says the long contemplated works for the improvement of the Tiber will be commenced to-day. It is believed the Senate will reject the Clerical Abuses bill.

A Madeira dispatch of March 5 says the American bark Bierstadt, Capt. Harrison, last reported at East London, Dec. 29, for Mauritius, is ashore at the former place, and will probably be a total wreck. The cargo is being saved.

The British brig Ethel, Capt. Jarvis, which arrived at Bristol March 1, from New-York, lost a boat, her nails, and bulwarks on the passage.

OBITUARY.

DR. GURDON BUCK.

The distinguished surgeon, Dr. Gurdon Buck, died at his residence, No. 46 West Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday morning. Dr. Buck was born in this City on May 4, 1807, and was consequently in his 70th year. He was the son of Mr. Gurdon Buck, a prominent New-York merchant in his day, who married Miss Susannah Manwaring, of Connecticut. Both were grandchildren of Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall, of the last named State. Dr. Buck was fitted for college in the Nelson Classical School in this City, and afterward went into a commercial house with the intention of becoming a merchant. He remained in this business only a short time, however, and finally determined to study medicine, and entered the office of the late Dr. Thomas Cook, of this City, for that purpose. He pursued his studies there until 1830, when he graduated as a physician from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. After passing the regular term in the medical side of the New-York Hospital, he went to Europe, and continued his studies in the hospitals of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna for a period of about two years and a half. In 1833 he returned to his native city and began the practice of his profession, and entered upon the long career of usefulness which was only ended by his death. In 1836 he made a second visit to Europe, and in Geneva, Switzerland, married Miss Henrietta E. Wolff, of that city. In 1837, after his return to New-York, he was appointed Visiting Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, and held the position up to the day he died. He was also appointed Visiting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital and the Presbyterian Hospital at the time of the organization of those institutions, and was Consulting Surgeon to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary from 1853 to 1862. He was a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine from its organization, and served as its Vice President for one term; a member of the New-York Pathological Society, serving one term as President, and member of the State and County Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. He was also connected, for varying periods during the last 30 years, with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New-York Dispensary, and the New-York Opthalmic and Aural Institute. Dr. Buck was well known to the profession throughout the country by his frequent contributions to the different medical ournals on the results of his own practical experience in plastic surgery, in which he was remarkably successful. In 1861 he published an article describing his method of treating fractures of the thigh by weight and pulley, and so popularized the method that it became known to the profession as "Buck's Extension." A model of this apparatus was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and a medal was awarded to Dr. Buck by the Judges. At the request of the French authorities the model was left in their hands in order that it might be deposited in the Medical Academy in Paris. He was in 1848 the originator of the treatment of œdema of the larynx by scarification of the glottis and epiglottis, which has been the means of saving many lives. About three months ago a book by Dr. Buck entitled *Contributions to Reparative Surgery* was published by the firm of D. Appleton & Co. This, the only work of his published in book form, contains the results of the labor of his whole life. It was very carefully compiled from cases in his own experience only, relating in detail the results obtained in his practice. All the illustrations in it were engraved on wood in Vienna from photographs and plaster casts, which are now deposited in the museum of the New-York Hospital. Dr. Buck was distinguished for his extreme industry in his profession, and for his honesty, and integrity of purpose, and faithful service in the duties of his position in the hospital. In his private practice he was very successful, but neglected it to his pecuniary disadvantage, preferring to give his time to the patients of the hospital, although there was no salary or emolument of any kind attached to his office. The services he rendered to the other institutions mentioned were also entirely gratuitous. The immediate cause of his death was exhaustion, as he had been unable to take any food for six days before he died. He was taken ill in March last and was confined to his bed up to the time of his death. His attending physicians, Drs. James R. Leaming and Alonzo Clark, are doubtful of the correctness of the diagnosis formed by them of his disease, and have, with the consent of the family, determined to make a post-mortem examination to-day. Dr. Buck leaves a widow and five children—three sons and two daughters. One of these ladies is the wife of Dr. Alfred North, of Waterbury, Conn.; the other is unmarried. Two of the sons, Drs. Albert and Francis Buck, are physicians, and the other, Gurdon S. Buck, is a lawyer, all residing in this City. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3:30 P. M., from the Church of the Covenant, where the ceremonies will be performed. The remains will then be placed in the family vault, in the Marble Cemetery in Second-avenue, near Second-street.

M. JOSEPH AUTRAN.

The death of M. Joseph Autran, just announced from Paris, leaves a vacant chair among the "immortals" of the French Academy, and a blank among the poets of France that cannot easily be filled. M. Autran was born in Marseilles, in 1813, and after a brilliant college career made his first essay in poetry in 1839, on the occasion of the embarkation of Lamartine for the East, in an ode—"Le Départ pour l'Orient"—full of enthusiastic admiration of the subject. Three years later he published a collection of poems of the sea, which he enlarged upon in 1859 and 1858 under the title of *Les Poëmes de la Mer*, in which he exhibited great originality and freshness in the descriptive passages, combined with imitations of the ancient classic. In 1838 M. Autran produced the work which first marked him for distinction in French literature. This also consisted of a collection of poems bearing the title of *Ludibria Ventis*. In 1841 he published a volume of prose, *Italy and Holy Week at Rome*, and the following year a poem in the heroic style called "Milianah." His "Daughter of Eschylus," a five-act tragic poem, was first published in 1848, sharing, according to the decision of the French Academy, the Montyon grand prize with the "Gabrielle" of M. Emile Augier. Later on in his career M. Autran produced various collections of poems, among them "Plowman and Soldiers," in 1854, and "Rural Life," in 1856, in which purity of thought, perfection of style, and a genuine and profound sentiment of nature were the chief characteristics. M. Autran was several times a candidate for election to the French Academy, on more than one occasion receiving half the votes cast. It was not until 1868, however, that he was chosen to the seat made vacant by the death of M. Ponsard. He was received a member in 1869, M. Cuvillier-Fleury replying to his address.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hon. S. H. P. Hall, an ex-State Senator, died at his home in Binghamton on Monday afternoon.

Hon. James Cochran, member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Nova Scotia, died yesterday morning.

Hon. F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, died yesterday afternoon in Columbia. Judge Moses was born in South Carolina. He was elected Chief Justice in 1868.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE INAUGURAL IN THE SOUTH.

TEMPERATE TONE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS JOURNALS—VIEWS OF THE GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA PRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—The following comments on the inaugural address of President Hayes are taken from the newspapers of this city:

The *Picayune* says: "Such are Mr. Hayes' principles. Whether or not his practice will conform to them the future alone can determine. His first practical step will be the formation of his Cabinet. If the popular surmise should prove correct the South has no longer to dread the marplot—official interference."

The *Times* says: "It is a creditable State paper and carries the impression of a broad and intelligent grasp of the subjects commented on. The tone is in every respect commendable. The reader will see, on a perusal of the document, that the patriotism of it at least does not seem to run wild with the tongues. It is further apparent that he is capable of conceiving a statesmanlike policy and expressing it in apt terms, and that the conservative position assumed is marked by a dignity and independence which show that the ideas presented are not taken second-hand. So far as it is an index of policy it is unspeakable, and we have no doubt will satisfy the best elements of society in all sections of the country. Whether the deeds of the new Administration will correspond to these pleasant words of the inaugural remains to be seen."

The *Democrat* says: "The inaugural address of Mr. Hayes is the first statesmanlike utterance that has come from the Republican Party since the close of the war. If he shall have firmness and courage to carry out the broad and catholic views and purposes expressed in that document, he will disarm much opposition to his Administration, greatly reduce the difficulties of his position, and confer a real benefit upon the country."

The *Bee* says: "Without passing suddenly from our extreme incredulity to something resembling confidence, we must say that we have been favorably impressed by the inaugural speech of Mr. Hayes. The newly-made President has been more explicit than the Southern Representatives could have expected under the circumstances. The policy of pacification is clearly defined, and we believe that no doubt can be entertained as regards his sincerity."

AUGUSTA, March 6.—The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinal* says:

"The prominent feature of President Hayes' inaugural is the manner in which the Southern question is handled. The President is willing to treat the Southern whites justly and generously, and to secure to them, as far as in his power lies, the blessing of self-government and the advantages to be derived from the development of the immaterial resources of their section. In return he asks that the South accept in good faith the constitutional amendments embodying the results of the late war, that the colored man shall be educated and protected in all his personal property and political rights. The terms are not hard, and if President Hayes sticks to the spirit of his speech he will receive toward the disappointment which the South felt when the judgment of the Electoral Commission was pronounced. Altogether it is a manly, moderate, and statesmanlike address."

COLUMBIA, March 6.—The Columbia *Register* says:

"The inaugural address of the new President will command the attention of the country, and in its utterances, purpose, and spirit meet a general concurrence and a sympathetic response. In singling out the one subject which is of supreme importance to us of the South, its pacification, development, and restoration to good order, prosperity, and contentment, we find him pledging himself to justice and conciliation, as the indispensable means to effect these salutary and necessary changes."

CHARLESTON, March 6.—The Charleston *Journal of Commerce* says:

"With these preliminary observations we will say that the inaugural address is a well written, fair spoken, and, on the whole, judicious paper. Of course there are opinions and suggestions we cannot indorse, but the general tenor of the sentiments and policy, so far as the South is concerned, are liberal and conservative."

The *News and Courier* says: "The inaugural address of President Hayes is somewhat disappointing. It abounds in sentiments which will receive the hearty approval of the country, and its tone is unexceptionable, yet it is not, as regards the South, the message that was looked for; nor is there anything in its sounding phrases to indicate that it is 12 years since Lee surrendered, and nine years since the political reconstruction of the South was accomplished. The colored people are secure in their rights, as are the whites, except in Carolina and Louisiana. What is needed now is not any exercise of power by the executive department of the General Government, but the arresting of any further interference by that Government with the domestic affairs of the States. President Hayes writes more as a Lord Protector than as chief magistrate of a republic. We recognize the kindliness of his words, and we do not question his motives, but one sharp and clear-cut sentence announcing that the States within the law must manage their own affairs in their own way, and that the General Government would attempt no further supervision in Carolina and Louisiana than is the rule in Ohio or Connecticut would have been more to the South and better for the country than the oracular generalities which, according to the glasses through which we see, mean everything or nothing."

Alluding to the President's plea for national aid to the national development of the South, it says:

"In accepting the old flag the South is quite willing to receive any reasonable or unreasonable appropriation, but no promised assistance of this sort can or will pay the Southern people for the loss of the right of self-government or the loss of self-respect. They are determined to have the Governments of their choice or none. We know that it is the settled purpose of the majority of the white and colored citizens of South Carolina to have the Hampton Government or military rule. The whole Army of the United States cannot make effectual the pretended authority of the loathsome crew whom the people have formally and publicly cast off forever. The address, as a whole, is not positive or decisive. Its utterances are compatible in general with what the South needs, but are irreconcilable with the atrocious policy which has brought two Southern States, at least, to the verge of revolution. We shall only be able to know what President Hayes really means when we see what he actually does. In the meantime it is safe and comfortable to hope for the best."

MEMPHIS, March 6.—The President's inaugural speech and proposed appointment of Mr. Key, is the cause of general delight here. Memphis was never more cheerful, politically, commercially, or otherwise.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A general order from the head-quarters of the Army announces that the Military Academy and the post of West Point shall constitute a separate military department, the commander of which shall report directly to the General in Chief of the Army. The General in Chief, under the War Department, shall have supervision and charge of the Academy. He will watch over its administration and discipline and the instruction of the corps of cadets, and will make reports thereof to the Secretary of War.

By order of the President of the United States, Major Gen. J. M. Schofield is appointed commander of the Military Department of West Point, and as such will make his reports direct to the Adjutant General of the Army in the same manner and to the same extent as division commanders. In matters of instruction and financial administration he will address the Secretary of War through the Adjutant General.

Lieut. Charles S. Allibone is ordered to the Navy-yard at League Island; Lieut. Albert Ross to the iron-clad Passaic; Lieut. Hamilton Perkins to the Navy-yard at Boston; Ensign Albert Reynolds to the Ranger; Lieut. Commander R. D. Evans has been detached from signal duty and ordered to command the Saratoga; Lieut. Walton Goodwin from the Passaic and ordered to the Enterprise.

The following important orders in regard to the movements of naval vessels have been promulgated to-day: The Swatara ordered to San Domingo and thence to Aspinwall; the Adams to Valparaiso, via Rio Janeiro, for duty on the South Pacific Station; the Ranger to Hong Kong, China, for duty on the Asiatic Station; the Alliance to Lisbon, Portugal, for duty on the European Station.

THE SPRING INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

OMAHA, March 6.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Major Sheridan, of his staff, arrived here to-day, and proceeded west on a Union Pacific train to Cheyenne. The Lieutenant General goes to perfect the Spring campaign against the hostile Indians.

DEADWOOD, March 6.—A courier in from the front reports that scouts have discovered another Indian village, containing between 50 and 60 lodges, located about 60 miles north of Deadwood. Capt. Vroom's battalion, consisting of Companies B, C, and D, Third Cavalry, augumented by civilians, will proceed to attack at once.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS LAD.

BOSTON, March 6.—Jimmy Blanchard, who created such a sensation at St. Albans some time ago in the character of Charley Ross, has been arrested at Milford, N. H., for burglary.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.

CONCORD, March 6.—A special dispatch says it is probable that under the new Constitution a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Wadleigh will be chosen by the Legislature next week.

A METEOR.

The Albany *Times* of Monday, 5th inst., says: "Those who were up and out at 5 o'clock this morning witnessed a most beautiful meteor west north-west, at a height of 40 degrees. Its course was apparently south-west, and in a parabolic delineation. Its size to the eye was fully six inches, and a streak of light of equal width was left full 20 feet in its rear, until its disappearance. Its time was nine seconds, and the horizon alone hid further observation. The moon, in all the glory of its last quarter, was quite outdone by this meteoric illumination."

NEW-YORK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ELMIRA, March 6.—At the charter election in this city to-day George E. Pratt, Republican, was elected Recorder by 353 majority. The Democrats elect the balance of the ticket. Four Republican and three Democratic Aldermen, and five Democratic and two Republican Supervisors are elected. This makes the Common Council Republican and the Board of Supervisors Democratic.

UTICA, March 6.—David H. Goffin, Republican, is elected Mayor by a majority of 623 over ex-Mayor Hutchinson, Democrat. Grottay, Democrat, is elected Treasurer by 9,000 majority. The Republicans have a majority in the County Board of Supervisors.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 6.—Special dispatches to the *Eagle* show that Democratic Supervisors are elected at Wappinger's Falls, Fishkill, Pine Plains, Hyde Park, Pleasant Valley, Clinton, and the town of Poughkeepsie. In Rhinebeck, Kip, Republican, is elected. There are 17 towns to hear from yet.

TROY, March 6.—Edward Murphy, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 2,300 majority.

AUBURN, March 6.—A. McCrea, Republican, is elected Mayor by 390 majority; John P. Mosher, Democrat, is elected Treasurer by 548 majority. The Democrats gain one Alderman, and the Republicans one Supervisor.

GENEVA, March 6.—At the charter election held to-day, Edwin Allen (Democrat) was elected Mayor by about 450 majority. The Republicans elected four out of eight Aldermen.

NEWBURG DEPOT, March 6.—At the city election here to-day the Republicans elected three out of four Aldermen. The Common Council will now stand five Republicans to three Democrats; last year it was five Democrats to three Republicans. The Republicans elected two out of four Supervisors, the same as last year, a School Trustee, and Water Commissioner. Their majority in the city is about 200.

ROCHESTER, March 6.—At the charter election in this city to-day the Republicans elect a Police Justice by a large majority. There was also a Republican gain in the Board of Education, and a gain of four Supervisors. The Democrats elected a member of the Executive Board. The Board of Supervisors for Monroe County is Republican.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROAD—ELECTION OF RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway to-day a dispute arose as to who should vote the 25,000 shares of stock which were placed in the hands of Baring Brothers, of London, some three years ago, by Thomas Allen, President, and Henry Marquand, Vice-President of the road, to be held in trust by them as security to English bondholders for defaulted interest. Both parties claimed the right to vote these shares, and, pending the difficulty, Samuel G. Ward, of New-York, agent of Baring Brothers, who is here representing their interest, procured from the Circuit Court an injunction restraining Messrs. Allen and Marquand from voting the shares. Subsequently, and while the meeting was still in progress, Mr. Allen, through his attorney, obtained a modification of the injunction, prohibiting the holding of any meeting at all or the election of any Directors until the further order of the court. This was served on the parties present, who at this time were voting, and the meeting was closed at once. The matter will be heard on its merits by Judge Gottschalk on Thursday or Friday; meanwhile the old Directors held over. It appears, had these shares been voted by the Baring Brothers' interest, it would probably have resulted in ousting Thomas Allen and H. J. Marquand from the management of the road and placing it in the hands of certain New-York parties.

At an election for Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to-day, the following named gentlemen were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: C. K. Garrison, W. K. Garrison, R. Sage, D. R. Mangum, J. P. Kennedy, A. V. Stout, and George C. Forrest, of New-York; Oliver Garrison, D. R. Garrison, D. K. Ferguson, and William Samuel, of St. Louis; A. M. Billings, of Chicago, and Joseph Stevens, of Booneville, Mo.

The stock-holders of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad elected the following named Directors to-day: Joseph A. Jameson and Solon Humphreys, of New-York; B. W. Lewis, James H. Britton, John Jackson, George D. Hall, L. B. Parsons, John A. Scudder, Joseph Bogy, W. Spear, and James F. How, of St. Louis.

The Union Depot Company held a meeting to-day and elected the following named gentlemen Directors: W. H. Clement and J. N. Kinney, of Cincinnati, and R. H. Shoemaker, W. D. Griswold, Samuel Gaty, and William Tansaig, of St. Louis. W. H. Clements was elected President, and R. H. Shoemaker chosen Vice President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Rivals" was acted at Wallack's Theatre, yesterday evening, to the delight of a very numerous audience. The cast brought before the spectators many familiar faces and as many familiar personations. Mr. Wallack's performance of *Captain Absolute* was, indeed, missed from the ensemble, but Mr. Gilbert's matchless portrayal of *Sir Anthony*, Mr. Beckett's *Bob Acres*, Miss Dyas' *Lydia Languish*, and Mme. Ponisi's *Mrs. Malaprop*, were welcomed with the wonted cordiality. Sheridan's comedies, although part of the so-called old répertoire, have a freshness which distinguishes them strongly from their companion works, and play-goers used to the lighter trifles of the period must enjoy them almost as heartily as the admirers of the more substantial literature of the past. The laughter and applause last night, at any rate, were incessant. Mr. Stevenson played *Captain Absolute* with commendable naturalness, and the minor rôles were in competent hands. The piece will be repeated on Thursday evening and on Saturday afternoon.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The sale of seats for single representations during the progress of the Wagner festival commences at 9 o'clock this morning, at the Academy of Music. It should not be forgotten that the first performance of the series begins on Monday evening next.

GENERAL MENTION.

A sextet by Brahms and a new quintet by a local musician, Mr. Arnim Schotte, will be the principal numbers of the programme to be interpreted by the Mozart Club, at Steinway Hall, this evening.

Mr. Thomas' fifth public rehearsal, preparatory to the fifth symphony concert, set down for Saturday evening, occurs at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon. Haydn's symphony in D and Raff's "Im Walde" are the principal elements of the programme for both affairs.

"Lemons" will be acted at the Fifth-avenue Theatre for the fifty-fifth and last time on Friday evening next. At the Saturday matinée, "Pique," with Miss Davenport in her original rôle of *Mabel*, will be performed, and, on Saturday night, Mr. Coghlan is to appear in "Hamlet," on the occasion of his first benefit in this country.

GEN. CORTINA TO BE EXECUTED.

MATAMOROS, March 6.—The military court before which Gen. Cortina was tried have found him guilty of kidnapping, the penalty attached to which in Mexico is death. The finding of the court has been sent to Gen. Canales, Military Commander of Northern Mexico, for his action. It is believed that the finding of the military court will be approved, and that Cortina will be executed in a few days. Quiet prevails on the frontier, and commerce is gradually reviving. Telegraphic communication with the City of Mexico is being speedily restored and the mails re-established.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

Collector Long, of St. Louis, is reported to have received a letter from President Grant, in which he indicates more definitely than has yet been stated what his intentions are upon leaving office. He requests Mr. Long to continue the charge he now has of Gen. Grant's farm and other property in St. Louis, exercising a supervision until the General's return from Europe. Gen. Grant will probably visit the West, briefly, and will then start for Europe. He will be accompanied on the trip only by Mrs. Grant and his son Jesse. What his exact route in Europe will be does not appear yet fully determined upon, but it will involve a good deal of traveling. Collector Long thinks that after his return from Europe Gen. Grant will take up his residence in the West, for which he has expressed a predilection, but does not think that residence will be at Galena. It is more likely to be in St. Louis or Chicago, if in the West at all.

MORRISSEY'S TACTICS IMPROVED ON.

BOSTON, March 6.—Twigg, the proprietor of the pool-rooms on Bowdoin-square, has decamped with $7,000 belonging to parties who held pool-tickets on the result of the Presidential election.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

PROGRESS OF THE LITIGATION.

THE SUIT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER ARGUED BEFORE JUDGE LAWRENCE—THE COMPANY DENIES ITS INSOLVENCY—A HINT AS TO THE DECISION.

The suit whereby Henry R. Anderson seeks to have a Receiver appointed for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was argued at length before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon and evening. The substance of the charges made by Mr. Anderson against the company have already been published in THE TIMES. The court-room was well filled yesterday, and those present seemed to take great interest in the affidavits, bristling with figures, which were presented. E. F. Brown and ex-Judge Joseph S. Bosworth appeared for the plaintiff, and Joseph H. Choate represented the defendant. The proceedings were begun with the reading of the complaint and some affidavits. In the complaint the plaintiff charges that the company's officers have squandered and misappropriated money in buying coal and in leasing the Albany and Susquehanna, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and New-York and Canada Railroads, &c. It is alleged that the company is practically insolvent; that the amount of the floating debt exceeds the amount of the cash assets, and that the funded debt and stock exceed the value of the property by a very large amount. Particular objection is made to the erection by the company of the building in Cortlandt-street, which, it is alleged, does not pay 2 per cent. on the investment. The affidavits of two accountants were appended to the complaint. One of them testified especially with regard to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. When it was leased, said the accountant, its stock had been swelled from $800,000 to $6,000,000 without any adequate increase of the property. The Delaware and Hudson Company had also advanced the money for building the Jefferson Railroad, receiving in return only inadequate security, while the Erie Railway obtained the lease of the Jefferson Road.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company put in a very elaborate answer to the charges. In it they deny that the plaintiff was a stockholder—at any rate a stockholder on the books—at the time he brought the present suit. Eight days after beginning the action he had 50 shares of stock transferred to him on the company's books, and he now holds 100 shares. The company denies, generally and specifically, any squandering of money, either in purchasing or improving of lands, as the plaintiff charges. In regard to the Cortlandt-street building, it alleges that the arrangements for the erection of the edifice were made in 1872. The price at the time was not a large one, neither was the expense of building it either useless or a diversion of the funds. It is not true that the building brings in only 2 per cent. on the capital invested. It pays more than that, even though a large portion of it is at present unoccupied. The trouble in this regard is declared to be owing to the universal depression of real estate. The building will, however, ultimately be profitable. In regard to the Albany and Susquehanna, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads, the company denies the contracts with them were wrongful. The company was authorized to take such leases, and did so in order to increase its business. It has guaranteed the payment of 7 per cent. interest on $3,500,000 of the stock, and on $6,045,000 of the bonds of the Albany and Susquehanna Company, and also the payment of 8 per cent. on $6,854,100 of the capital stock, and of 7 per cent. on $2,000,000 of the bonds of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Company. The aggregate of these amounts is $18,399,100 instead of $23,060,000, as alleged by the plaintiff, and out of this aggregate the Delaware and Hudson Company holds stock and bonds amounting to $2,072,900, thus leaving only $16,326,200 outstanding. It is admitted that the roads have not paid the expenses and the interest on their indebtedness. During the last fiscal year the deficiency on the roads amounted to $2,505 65. The leases, however, are perpetual, and are of great benefit to the Delaware and Hudson Company in the carrying on of its business. In regard to the alleged losses on coal sales on these lines, the company says its profits on such sales in 1873 were $569,478 22; in 1874, $525,225 10; in 1875, $1,060,061. In 1876, $363,000, the decrease in the last year is declared to be due to the general depression in business. With the expected revival of trade the leases will be highly remunerative. The company states it has expended $2,881,011 81 in the improvement of the Albany and Susquehanna Road. For all of this, excepting $336,811 81, it has received bonds and stocks. The last mentioned amount will be paid in bonds. The Delaware and Hudson Company also says it expended $854,388 92 on improving the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road, and received shares of stock in return for expenditure. The company denies it has wrongfully guaranteed $10,000,000 or any other amount of Albany and Susquehanna bonds. It has received $385,000 of the bonds in exchange for old bonds, and $1,395,000 of bonds under the terms of the old agreement. The company still retains $420,000 of such bonds. In regard to the New-York and Canada Railroad, the Delaware and Hudson Company says the road was built under a charter for $8,000,000. This latter amount was raised by the issue of $4,000,000 of bonds and an equal amount of stock. The Delaware and Hudson Company guaranteed the bonds and took the stock. The whole of the money raised was expended in the building and equipment of the road. The net earnings of the New-York and Canada Road have been $139,631 42. This does not quite pay as yet, the last year having been the first one of the working of the road. The lease, however, being a perpetual one, will ultimately be remunerative to the Delaware and Hudson Company. The latter company's entire profits during the past year, deducting taxes on leased lines, amounted to $1,386,140 19. Out of this the company paid all the interest on its bonded debt, amounting to $1,058,120. The Delaware and Hudson Company deny that the price of coal has fallen as much as is asserted. On Aug. 22, 1876, when the combination broke, the price fell from an average of $4 56 per ton to an average of $3 52. It has since fallen to $3 25. The company then denies several of the plaintiff's charges. It denies having invested in non-dividend-paying stocks, and also denies speculating in coal. It denies its alleged inability to pay its floating debt, or that it has ever declared or paid any dividends fraudulently. It denies ever having entered into any "unholy alliance" with other companies to obtain extortionate rates for coal. Affidavits are appended to the answer from Thomas Dickson, the President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, from an accountant, and from others. In one of these affidavits is a search by the County Clerk, from which it appears that the plaintiff in the suit is indebted, on judgments, to Park & Tiford for $300, for cigars; to Derby & Co., tailors, about $320, and also to others, including the Windsor Hotel Company, the aggregate of the amounts of the judgments being about $2,500. All the resident Directors and managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company make affidavit denying that they know of the company's insolvency. They all aver that they believe the company to be solvent.

After the reading of the pleadings and affidavits, ex-Judge Bosworth began the argument. He claimed that, according to the statements, there were during the past year $3,618,000 of expenses, and only $3,062,000 of receipts. This showed a loss of $556,000. He then endeavored to show that the company had not stuck to its legitimate business. In speaking of the guaranteeing of bonds in connection with the New-York and Canada Road, the counsel said that the company, in insisting on its right to do this, might as well claim the right to buy acres of moonshine at the North Pole.

Mr. Choate, in beginning his argument, said the motion for a Receiver of the company reminded one of those corrupt days when that very Benon could be used by corrupt men to wreck a railroad. Here was a company in good repute, with a large amount of property, with its stock at 50, having been established for 43 years, and with $42,000,000 of property, brought here by a man who, perhaps, had some shares in it, but against whom there were bills, apparently of his tailor, for board, and for family groceries—if he had a family—on a request that all its property should be put in the hands of a Receiver. There was not a single suggestion of any possible ground for the court's granting such an order. Counsel further claimed that under the law no Receiver could be appointed under the circumstances. The suit it was claimed was brought merely for stock-jobbing purposes and that there was some secret behind the plaintiff. There is to be a stockholders' meeting in May, when facts, if there are any, can be presented.

In regard to the matter of taking the road out of the hands of the Directors and of putting it into those of a Receiver, Judge Lawrence said: "There is one question about that, which is, whether the owner of 100 shares of stock out of that immense number of shares should be allowed to intervene and ask the court to take the grave step of appointing a Receiver, particularly as the statement is not denied that within 60 days there will be an election, and another Board of Directors may be substituted, if necessary." Decision on the matter was reserved, but will be rendered speedily.

AN ENGINE STRIKES A STREET CAR.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Tuesday evening, 6th inst., says: "At 6:40 A. M., as the outgoing train on the Germantown Branch of the Reading Railroad was passing Broad-street, a collision occurred with car No. 10 of the Germantown Junction of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth-Streets Railway. There is a man detailed by the railroad company to watch at the crossing to see that the road is clear before any team can pass the track. The driver,

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,190 head; total for the week thus far, 3,749 head; for the same time last week, 5,712 head; consigned through, 31 cars. Market dull and nothing doing; lights demand for the Eastern trade; local dealers buying slowly; prices a shade weaker, closing with a continued downward tendency; sales, 40 cars; a number of lots remain unsold; quotable good to choice shippers at $4 95@$5 35; fair to good butchers' at $4 50@$4 90; common to medium lots at $3 75@$4 50; Stockers and Feeders at $3 90@$4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts nothing; total for the week thus far, 2,400 head; for the same time last week, 11,040 head; there was a fair inquiry by shippers; sales, 4 cars Western Sheep, fair to good, at $4 75@$5 25; 1 car Western Lambs, averaging 74 lbs., at $6 40; yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day nothing; total for the week thus far, 3,350 head; for the same time last week, 5,800 head; market bare of stock; only a light inquiry; prices nominally unchanged in the absence of business.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,630 head; quiet but firm; buyers present but not purchasing; sales of Stockers and Feeders at $3 55@$4 20; choice, $5 12½. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 3,300 head; steady and firm; fair to good light, $4 70@$5 05; rough to good packing, $5 35@$5 70; Eastern shipping, $5 85@$6 00; closing firm; nearly all sold. Sheep nominal; receipts, 1,300 head.

EAST LIBERTY, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head, all for this market; supply fair but demand light, and new selling except at retail; market very slow; several car-loads were shipped on for want of buyers; best, $5 75; medium to good, $5@$5 25; common to fair, $4 50@$5. Hogs—Receipts, 825 head; Yorkers, $5 40@$5 65; Philadelphias, $5 25@$5 40. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; sales at $4@$4 75.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,080 head; demand fair and prices 4c. higher; choice, $6 50; extra, $5@$5 25; first quality, $7@$7 75; second quality, $6@$6 75; third quality, $4 75@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,575 head; market quiet and unchanged at last week's quotations, $2 50@$3 00@$3 75; extra, $4@$4 50, or from 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb. Veal Calves, 5c.@7c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Petroleum firmer; Refined, 16c.; bbl; Crude nominal at 13c. Clover-seed in good supply at 14½c.@16c. Timothy, $2@$2 10. Flax-seed, $1 60. Feed more active; stronger. Bran, $13@$13 50. Flour inactive; sales of 300 bbls. at $5 50@$6; Minnesota family, medium and choice, $7@$7 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7@$7 57½; high grades, $7 75@$10. Rye Flour, $4 25@$4 31½. Wheat quiet; no demand except for choice Red and Amber; Red, $1 50@$1 53; Amber, $1 55@$1 57; White, $1 55@$1 65. Rye, 75c.@80. Corn less active; Yellow, 54c.@54½c.; White, 54½c.; sail, 54½c.@55c., free on board. Oats more active; Western White, 41c.@43c.; Pennsylvania do., 43c.; Mixed, 35c.@36c. Whisky, $1 10 for Western. Butter in fair demand; New-York and Bradford County extras, 27c.@28c.; do. do., firsts, 25c.@27c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 21c.@24c.; Rolls—Western extras, 21c.@24c.; do. firsts, 20c.@22c. Cheese firm; demand light; New-York factory, 12c.@16c.; skim, prime, 12c.@12½c.; Western fine, 14½c.@15c.; do. prime, 11c.@12c. Eggs comparatively firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 14c.@15c.; Western do., 14c.@15c.; Southern do., 14c.@15c. Receipts—Flour, 1,660 bbls.; Rye Flour, 80 bbls.; Cornmeal, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 75,800 bushels; Flour, 1,355 bbls.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 21½ cash; $1 21½@$1 21¾ April; $1 27@$1 27¼ May; No. 3 do., $1 12½@$1 13. Rejected, 91c. Corn in fair demand and higher; 39¾c. cash; 40c., April; 43¾c., May; rejected, 35½c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye stronger at 56c. Pork moderately active and higher; $14 25, cash; $14 57½@$14 60, April; $14 80@$14 82½, May. Lard active, firm, and higher; $9 60, cash; $9 70, bid, April; $9 87½, May. Bulk-meats firm and unchanged. Dressed hogs firm at $5 25@$5 40. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 730 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 845 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. At the afternoon call on the board: Wheat in active demand and higher; $1 27½, April; $1 27¾, May. Corn firm and higher; 40¾c.@40⅝c., April 44½c., May. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer; $14 60, April. Lard dull; $9 50, bid, March; $9 65@$9 70, April.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat quiet; little done; medium grades for delivery better; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 43, cash; $1 40 bid, March; No. 3 do., $1 39@$1 40, cash; $1 42½@$1 43, April. Corn inactive but firm; good demand for future delivery; No. 2 Mixed, 36c.; 37c.@37¼c. April; 38c.@38¾c., May. Oats moderately active; No. 2, 34c.@34½c. Rye active at 62c.@62¾c., cash; 60c., bid, March and April. Barley steady; unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Pork active at $15, cash; $15@$15 10 April; $15 25, May. Lard firmer at 9¾c. bid, cash; sales at 9¾c., May. Bulkmeats nominally unchanged; nothing done. Bacon quiet at 8c.@8¼c., or $5 20@$5 35; 8¾c. and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, Clear ribs, and Clear sides. Live Hogs dull; light, $4 85@$5 25; bacon, $5 25@$5 45; butchers', $5 50@$5 65. Cattle dull and unchanged, but prices unchanged. Receipts—2,300 bbls. flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 900 head hogs, 1,100 head Cattle.

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; Extra White Michigan held at $1 55; Amber Michigan spot, held at $1 45; April offered at $1 49½; $1 49 asked; May, $1 51; asked; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 44 bid; $1 44¾ asked; April, $1 46; May, $1 49 bid; $1 50 asked; No. 3 red, $1 40 bid, $1 50 asked; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 54. Corn dull; High mixed, 43½c.; bid; May, 45½c.; No. 2, 43¾c.; May, 46c. No. 1 White, 45½; Rejected, 42½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 34c.; White held at 39½c.; Michigan, 37c.; Rejected, 31c. Clover-seed, $6 30@$6 50 for cash. Receipts—300 bbls. flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Flour dull and a shade lower; family, $6 65@$6 90; wheat-mill, Red $1 40@$1 50. Corn dull at 40c.@42c. Oats dull at 36c.@36½c. Rye dull at 75c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull, held at $15 spot; $14 90 bid. Lard steady, but a fair demand; Steam, 9½c.; kettle, 10c. Bulk-meats dull and nominal; Shoulders held at 5½c.; short Ribs held at 8c.; Short Clear Sides, 9½c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Ribs, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Eggs, 15c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 4,400 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Flour dull; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Family $6@$6 25; A No. 1 $6 75@$7 25; Fancy $7 50@$8 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 45; Amber, $1 50; White, $1 60@$1 65. Corn dull; White, 42c.; mixed, 41c. Rye and Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork nominally unchanged. Bulk-meats steady; shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Ribs, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Ribs, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Sugar-cured hams at 11½c.@12½c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 06. Bagging firm at 11¾c.@12½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled; opened lower; closed firm; No. 1 thirwaukee, $1 49; No. 2 do., fresh, $1 39; March, $1 27¾; April, $1 29. No. 3 do., $1 17½. Corn inactive; No. 2, 40c.; new, 37½c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Rye dull; easier; No. 1, 64½c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 67c.; no. 3 do., nominal. Provisions dull; nominally unchanged. Mess Pork, $14 25. Lard, 9½c. Dressed Hogs firm at $5. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

BOSTON, March 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 57c.@61c. Oats unchanged. Hay in moderate demand; coarse Eastern lands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 29-32d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures firm; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6¾d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 13½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, March 6—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 13¾d. @14d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 9d. 22?s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Clover-seed, 70s.@90s. ₱ cwt. for American Red.

ANTWERP, March 6.—Petroleum, 37f. for fine Pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following attractions were offered at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) March 6.

A. H. Muller & Son, at an Executor's sale of the estate of Henry A. Kerr, deceased, sold a four-story brick store, with lease of lot 39.10 by 107.1 by 9.3 by 100.6, on Broadway, north-east corner Astorplace, for $17,700 to O. B. Potter, Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; term 21 years from May 1, 1869, with renewals; ground rent $3,500 per annum, taxes and assessments.

B. P. Fairchild sold at public auction the four-story brick house (front) and three-story brick house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 125 Eldridge-st., west side, 100 feet north of Delancey-st., together with engine, boiler, steam-pump, hoisting-machine, &c., for $9,575 to Charles Brothers.

Bernard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George H. Fountain, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement yellow-stone front house, with lot 19.6 by 80, No. 814 Lexington-av., west side, 80.11 feet south of 63d-st., for $15,100, to John C. Donnelly. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on West 45th-st., south side, 425 feet west of 9th-av., for $14,500, to F. Seigbardt. Mr. Smyth also, under a similar court order, same Referee, sold a plot of land, 75 by 108, adjoining the land of Harlem Railroad Company, north-east corner Irving-place, known as lot No. 152 on a map of the Village of Morrisania, for $3,400, to John McLaughlin, plaintiff in the legal action.

Louis Mesier, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold three four-story brown-stone front houses and stores, with lot 25 by 62.11, on West 54th-st., north-east corner of 8th-av., for $30,660, to P. F. Fairchild. The same auctioneer, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 75, on 1st-av., east side, 25.10 feet feet south of 125th-st., for $7,500, to Jas. New York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, John S. Wood, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 20 by 100.8, with buildings, on East 91st-st., south side, 235 feet east of 4th-av., for $7,600, to E. R. Holsworth.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following unimproved property: Two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 2d-av., sold for $2,200 to George Chesterman, plaintiff in the legal action; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $3,000 to same buyer; 10 lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 106th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av., sold for $12,000 to same buyer; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 107th-st., south side, 250 feet west of 1st-av., sold for $3,600 to same buyer. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, J. P. Fallon, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story and French roof brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.9, on East 105th-st., south side, 283.4 feet west of 2d-av., for $6,600 to H. H. Moore, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following foreclosure sales were adjourned: Sale by John T. Boyd of the building, with lot, No. 508 Pearl-st., between Centre and Park sts., to March 15, and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a house, with lot, on 4th-av., south of 24th-st., to March 16.

Duggin & Crossman report at private sale the house, with lot 21.6 by 75, No. 20 East 56th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., for $26,000, cash, to C. N. Kent.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Louis Measer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 118.6 by 19.4 by 123.11, on Broadway, east side, 82.4 feet north of 21st-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.1 by 113.1 by 19.4 by 118.6, on Broadway, east side, 163.4 feet north of 21st-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the block 20.10 by —, bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 98th and 99th sts.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwillion, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 23 by 100 by 35 by 100, on Ogden-st., north-east corner of Orchard-st., Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick store, with lease of lot, Broadway, n. e. corner Astor-place, lot 32.10 x107.1x9.3x100.6; Sailor Snug Harbor lease, term 21 years from May 1, 1869, with renewals; ground rent $3,500 per annum, taxes and assessments.....$17,700

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

1 four-story brick building (front) and three-story brick building, (rear,) with lot, No. 125 Eldridge-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Delancey-st., lot 25x100, together with boiler, engine, steam pump, hoisting machine, &c.....$9,575

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story and basement yellow-stone-front house, with lot, No. 814 Lexington-av., w. s., 80.11 ft. n. of 63d-st, lot 19.6x80.....$15,100

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, West 45th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x100.4..... 14,500

1 plot of land, adjoining the land of Harlem Railroad Company, north-east corner Irving-place, known as lot No. 152 on a map of Morrisania, 75x108 3,400

By Louis Measer.

3 four-story brown-stone-front stores and dwellings, with lot, West 54th-st., n. e. corner 8th-av., lot 25x92.11.....$30,660

2 lots, 1st-av., e. s., 25.10 ft. s. of 125th-st., each 20x75..... 7,500

By R. V. Harnett.

2 lots, East 91st-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 20x100.8..... $7,000

By William Kennelly.

2 lots, East 104th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., each 25x100.11..... $2,200

2 lots, East 104th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 25x100.11..... 3,000

10 lots, East 106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., each 25x100.11..... 12,000

4 lots, East 107th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., each 20x100.11..... 3,600

1 two-story French-roof brick house, with lot, East 105th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 16.8x100.9..... 6,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 5.

62d st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x92; Gideon Fountain and wife to William Moore. 12,000

30th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x98.9; Judith Duke to Amelia Duke..... nom.

71st st., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Lexington av., 15x 95.5; Josiah E. Dewey and wife to William J. Baker..... 15,000

Henry st., No. 126, 27.4x99.11; Robert L. Belknap and wife S. Mogren..... 9,100

West-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Dominick-st., 25x100; 23d Ward; Priscilla Ackerman and husband to Charles Van Riper..... 3,900

Mercer-st., n. w. corner Prince-st., 25x75; Cornelia Bell to Rosa Dorman..... nom.

Same property; Rinaldo Dorman and wife to Richard Selle..... nom.

2d-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 117th-st., 25.11x100; James Kehoe and wife to Adaline Slayton..... 5,500

111th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10; William F. Rowland to Sarah R. Dudley..... 14,000

57th-st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9 x100.6; William F. Rowland to Daniel S. Rowland..... 20,000

156th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Cortland-av., 5x 100, 23d ward; A. Van Schaick to P. Vanhommer..... 150

57th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25.8 x25.5; Anna S. Allen to John H. Colgate..... 15,000

50th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90; John H. Colgate to Anna S. Allen..... 15,000

89th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; William Bendeman and wife to George Wiley..... 3,325

Spring-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clark-st., 25x100; George F. Brutzmann and wife to George Siegfried..... 8,500

Spring-st., s. s., No. 242; George Lindgner and wife to Jacob Deucker..... 15,500

Spring-st., s. s., No. 240, same to same..... 8,500

153d-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99.11; Mark Rothschild and wife to Victor H. Rothschild..... nom.

153d-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99.11; Victor H. Rothschild and wife to M. Rothschild..... nom.

61st-st., n. s., 38.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x100.5; Ellen V. Houghwout and husband to Frank B. Williams..... nom.

124th-st., s. s., 340.5 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 15.6x100.11; Mitchell Hart to Hannah B. Finn..... 5,500

Fourteenth, Franklin av., 23d Ward; B. E. McCafferty, Referee, to Mary H. Drake..... 2,500

2d-av., e. s., 42 ft. n. of 74th-st., 20x80; R. M. Henry, Referee, to C. S. Steward..... 10,000

2d-av., e. s., 92 ft. n. of 74th-st., 20.2x80; same to same..... 9,000

Grove Hill, 23d Ward; K. D. Gale, Referee, to George E. Smith..... 700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 33D-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Madison avs., two desirable four-story brown-stone houses, of medium width and full depth; are well arranged and in good order; rent $95.9; price $22,000 each. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY PROPERTY, A FINE residence and eight lots, with fruit, &c., in Twenty-third Ward; farm preferred. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 56 West 34th-st.; full-size, with dining-room extension; lot 98.9; price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSES NEAR THE Park; $8,000 to $30,000; to let, $500 to $2,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 35th-st.

$18,000 WILL BUY A FULLY FURnished brown-stone house; terms easy. FOSTER & CO., No. 175 41st-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 58 West 34th-st.; full-size, with dining-room extension; lot 98.9; price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSES NEAR THE Park; $8,000 to $30,000; to let, $500 to $2,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 35th-st.

$18,000 WILL BUY A FULLY FURnished brown-stone house; terms easy. FOSTER & CO., No. 175 41st-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOW-PRICED LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE—For manufactories, refineries, chemical works, &c.; blocks of lots with bulkhead water-front; also blocks for dwellings on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn; terms easy; all on mortgages, with builder's loan if satisfactorily improved. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground for sale, 40x75, on Broome-st., near Wooster.

AT A PRICE DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT. H. S. MYERS & SON, No. 319 Broadway.

TO SHIP BUILDERS, &c.

Valuable dock property at Greenpoint (50 lots) between Green and Huron sts., West st., and East River. Lease for five years from May 1, 1877. Apply to H. W. SAGE & CO., No. 67 Wall-st., or W. H. LYON & CO., No. 488 Broadway.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE SMALL FOUR-story high-stoop brown stone dwellings, superbly finished, wood mantels, elegant mirrors, &c.; Madison-av., near 78th-st., for sale low. Apply at No. 1,004 Madison-av., or to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

MADISON-SQUARE.

For sale on Madison-av., opposite the square, an elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, well built and finished, and in good order; lot 100; price $60,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—MADISON-AV., SOUTH-EAST CORner 28th-st., full-sized house and lot, with stable attached; not leasehold; price asked, $37,000; an offer is wanted. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOUSE IN the Ninth Ward; every convenience. Inquire at No. 644 Hudson-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN P. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, in West Farms to rent or furnished, from May 1; the house is large, and contains all modern improvements, large stables, and other outbuildings; the grounds contain (8½) eight and one-half acres in lawn and garden, with plenty of fine shade trees; a fine cow and poultry-house remain on the place; this would make a very desirable Summer or Winter residence, being on the line of the southern Boulevard and easy of access to the City; horse-cars from Harlem Bridge pass the gate every 20 minutes. For further information apply to THOMAS MINFORD, owner, No. 101 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER K. SMITH, corner Blackwell's South Orange, corner of Main and Prospect sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TOM'S RIVER, N. J., on Barnegat Bay, near the Ocean, a furnished house, extensive out-buildings, 100 acres of ground. Price low. R. HURRY, No. 20 West 32d-st.

TWENTY VERY GOOD BUILDING LOTS at Woodside, Long Island, will be sold for $2,500; single lots sold. Address FRITZ KESSLER, No. 347 Madison-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Morrisania, with 10 acres of ground, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and latest improvements of all kinds; also large stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; low location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR RENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE three-story and basement brick dwelling-house No. 13 Lawrence-st., fronting on Clinton-pl., one block from Market-st., and within five minutes' walk of both the depots of the Pennsylvania and Newark and New-York Railroads, and three minutes' walk of the Centre Market; has 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and will be put in thorough repair to a good tenant. Inquire of FREDERICK G. AGENS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's place, on St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, comprising a plot of ground 100 feet, and running through to Prospect place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable and coach house on Prospect place. The house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order, offered at the low rent of $800 per annum for one or more years. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—THE SUBscriber proposes to let or lease, furnished or unfurnished, to a private family, from the 1st of May next, or earlier if required, the Winter and Summer residence, with outbuildings and grounds, of "Imus," owned and occupied by him for the past 20 years. The premises are supplied with excellent spring and cistern water in abundance, an ice-house filled, and every other requisite for the convenience and comfort of a gentleman's family. Apply to or address JOHN BULLOCK, No. 90 Franklin-st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE PLEASant house most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; stable and coach house, good sized stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be let on low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre-st., or GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway, New-York.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, HIGH stoop house, on 56th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., is neat, fully and handsomely finished, and is decorated, and has every requisite for first-class residence. It will be rented only to a private family. Any gentleman desiring a complete house, perfect in all its appointments, would do well to see this one. Terms moderate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—SING SING, ON HUDSON, 10 MINUTES from station, for season or term, fine house, 15 rooms, spring water, hot and cold on all floors, and all city conveniences throughout; garden, fruits, fine stable, with servants' rooms, magnificent shade, and lawn; furniture for or unfurnished. Apply to WILLIAM BRIGGS, No. 26 Lafayette-place.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—FOR ONE OR more years, a magnificent country seat on the Hudson River, with every improvement, at the low rental of $2,000 per annum. It cannot be surpassed in its views, healthiness, water, company, road, &c., &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $500 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NO. 126 TO 130 LEXINGTON-AV., near 30th-st. This is the largest, most commodious, and conveniently arranged suites in the City, furnished or unfurnished; every room light, steam, janitor, district and livery-stable telegraphs, &c.; best references required.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 21 MILES FROM New-York, large brick house, 18 sunny rooms; necessaries; outbuildings; five minutes' walk from depot; has been occupied for five years as a boarding-house. For full particulars, address J. YOUNGS, No. 40 Spring-st., New-York, Or, Summit, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND.

TO LET—At West New-Brighton, near Sailors' Snug Harbor, a very desirable brick dwelling-house; eight bed-rooms, gas, water, &c.; stable, stalls for three horses, and two acres of ground. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS, UNFURNISHED.—LENOX Block, corner 135th-st; unsurpassed for convenience and elegance; rents, $500 to $1,750; meals at option of tenant; restaurant and house under management of GEORGE BISHOP, formerly of New-York Hotel.

NO. 25 WEST 48TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A very desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in perfect order, 20x50, lot 100, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, on very favorable terms. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine or No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR RENT—AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON, N. Y., furnished house, with extensive grounds, all in good order; pleasantly and conveniently located. For particulars inquire of J. C. WILLIAMS, Agent New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, at Irvington Station.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Land Seabright cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE in Amherst, Mass., to rent; furnished complete, except linen and silver; for summer months; has 10 rooms; rent, $75 a month. Apply to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—UNTIL OCT. 1, NEXT, on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; very low rent; possession immediately. Apply to C. W. BRYES, No. 33 Pine-st., east basement.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 10 East 30th-st.; has been just entirely painted and put in complete order. Apply to A. D. ZABRISKIE, No. 58 John-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

APARTMENT.—TENTERDEN, NO. 265 WEST 25th-st.; spacious garden, all modern conveniences; comact, elegant; janitor; moderate rents; parquet floors; stained glass; fine location; ventilation, light.

TO LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family, a first-class four-story high-stoop house, 37.6x65x a block on West 59th-st., close to 5th-av. HOMER MORGAN & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A NO. 620 5TH-AV.—SUPERB NEWLY FRESCOED and plumbed dwelling, 25x70x100, to let, unfurnished, low. Inquire on premises or V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine-st. or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Dwelling-houses; assorted; cheap; quick transit by elevated railroad; forty-five minutes to City Hall. Send for list. A. S. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

TO LET FOR $1,500.—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 9 East 36th-st., within a few feet of 5th-av. and Central Park. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,174.

NO. 16 EAST 47TH-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY and freshly furnished well arranged four-story 20-foot house; low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

A NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT—DELIGHTfully located residences; furnished and unfurnished; unsurpassed for situation, with stables, gardens, &c.; magnificent views; low rents. HINE & GRAY, 557 5th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, ELegant East Side, No. 27 and 29 West 61st-st. Apply to Janitor, or SIDNEY K. MORSE, No. 138 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 18 WEST WASHINGTONplace; rent $1,400. Apply to T. ROBINSON WARREN, No. 106 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.—Property-owners are respectfully invited to call or send description; first-class tenants insured. J. NELSON LUCKEY, Young Men's Christian Association Building, 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished for rent. We have special applications. No charge unless rent is secured.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

UPPER HALF OF HOUSE, OR ONE LARGE floor wanted, from 30th to 40th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address HALF HOUSE, Station E, City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, for a small country place, three or four acres, (West Chester County preferred,) with a good house unincumbered, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, for which a well assorted stock of ready made clothing will be given. Address, giving particulars, HANSON, Station D, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT—THE LARGE FIRST (OR STREET) floor office, No. 113 Broadway, corner Thames-st., 95x145 feet, suitable for Insurance Company, Steamship Company, Banking-house, or any business requiring a large room.

ALSO,

The fine office, No. 117 Broadway, now occupied by the Standard Fire Insurance Company. Apply to E. V. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NORTHwest corner Broadway and 21st-st., now occupied by Messrs. Park & Tilford.

ALSO,

The north-west corner of 8th-av. and 21st-st., for business purposes. Both properties will be rented together or separately. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY CLOSE TO WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Rogers & Bros. and Read & Barton, to lease upon favorable terms. Choice spot for wholesale jewelers, silverware or fancy goods business. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BRUEN HOUSE—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO LEASE on favorable terms; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea-bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 207 BROADWAY, south-west corner Fulton-st.; front and rear offices, first floor, now occupied by the Travelers Insurance Company; or the entire building; one of the best locations in the City for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Inquire at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 38TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs., to a small family of adults; reference given and required. Apply to OWNER, No. 114 West 38th-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY BLOCK, NO. 14 Vesey-st., 150 feet from Broadway, 26x100 feet; in excellent order; also some desirable offices. Apply to J. W. WICKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

LOFTS TO LET—NOS. 111 AND 113 EAST 13TH st., one block east of Union-sq., to let with power; also lofts in rear with power. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

STEAM POWER—SECOND

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES

CAUSES AND REMEDY FOR THE EVILS

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY GOV. TILDEN—A PROLONGED CONSIDERATION GIVEN THE SUBJECT—A CAREFULLY MATURED PLAN RECOMMENDED TO THE LEGISLATURE—AN ADDITION TO THE CONSTITUTION SUGGESTED.

The troublesome subject of how cities should be governed has received an important contribution from the commission appointed by Gov. Tilden by the direction of the Legislature of 1875. The commission as appointed consisted of 12 persons, 11 of whom consented to serve. Hon. William M. Evarts was chosen President, and since December, 1875, they have devoted much time to the inquiry, and have worked out an elaborate plan for remedying the evils so glaring in the present government of cities. They recommend the adoption of an addition to the Constitution which they present in detail. Their report in full, including the text of the proposed constitutional amendments, as presented to the Legislature yesterday, is given below. The document is signed by ten of the members, while another assents to most of it and explains the point of difference between them.

THE REPORT.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of this State, pursuant to a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly, passed May 29 1875, to devise a plan for the government of cities, and to report the same to the Legislature, respectfully present the following report:

ORIGIN OF THE COMMISSION.

The Governor, in a special message, communicated to the Legislature May 29, 1875, called attention to the evils of our municipal systems, and the necessity of adopting a permanent and uniform plan for the government of the cities of the State, and recommended the appointment of a commission to consider the subject.

On the same day a concurrent resolution was introduced in the Senate and adopted by the Senate and Assembly, which was in these words:

Whereas, The Governor, in his special Message of May 11, 1875, called the attention of the Legislature to the evils arising from our unstable municipal systems, and the necessity of adopting a permanent and uniform plan for the government of the cities of the State; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the Governor be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint a commission of not more than twelve persons, whose duty it shall be to consider the subject referred to in said Message, to devise a plan for the government of cities, and to report the same to the next Legislature.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means report a suitable appropriation to defray the actual expenses of the commission, to be audited by the Controller; provided, that the commission shall receive no compensation for their services.

Twelve persons were appointed by the Governor under the above resolution, all of whom, except President Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester, accepted the duty thus devolved upon them.

The Commission organized immediately after their appointment, and the first meeting was held on the 15th day of December, 1875. Mr. William M. Evarts was chosen President of the Commission. It seemed necessary to have the aid of some suitable person, not a member of the Commission, to keep the minutes of the proceedings, conduct the correspondence, and have charge of the documents of the body, and for this purpose, Mr. Sidney De Kay, of New-York, was selected.

ITS WORK.

The Commission proceeded at once with the performance of their task by assigning to the several members the duty of making investigations and reports upon particular branches of the general subject of municipal government. They hoped to be able to bring their labors to a conclusion in season to present their report to the Legislature of 1876; but they were of the opinion that but little value could be attached to the recommendations of any such body unless preceded by the most deliberate consideration; and such was the magnitude of the subject with which they had to deal, and the difficulties with which it was at every turn beset, and the earlier diversity of opinion among themselves, that they found it impossible to accomplish their work before the adjournment of 1876; and the Legislature of that year extended the time for the making of their report to the present session.

Not withstanding the delay, the result is a report, of more time than before to their task, it has been necessarily protracted to the present moment. It is now completed, and it becomes the present duty of the commission to submit to your honorable bodies the results of their labors, together with an explanation of those recommendations, and the reasons and grounds upon which they are founded.

The Message of Gov. Tilden, of May 11, 1875, which led to the creation of this commission, treats at length of the history and present condition of the governments of our cities, especially that of the City of New-York; of the mischiefs and public burdens, both of debt and taxation, under which these communities labor; and of the wide departures from sound principles of local government which have marked the recent administration of the affairs of the Metropolis. The concurrent resolution makes it the duty of this Commission "to consider the subject referred to in said Message, to devise a plan for the government of cities, and to report the same."

The purpose, therefore, of the Legislature in passing the resolution seems plainly to have been to commit the whole subject of the local government of cities to that deliberate review which can, it may be supposed, be best given to it by a small number of persons specially delegated for that purpose, to the end that some plan may be devised which may commend itself as furnishing the promise of a permanent improvement.

THE EVILS EXISTING IN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CITIES.

The first step to be taken is a consideration of the evils which infest the administration of our city governments. Not until the existence of these is realized is a conviction of their existence. A clear perception, however, of these evils and of their origin, causes, connections, and results, is indispensable to any useful contrivance for their redress. It will tend to distinctness, in this respect, to begin the statement with the last results of bad administration as they reach and become burdens upon the citizen; and afterward point out the causes which produce them.

FIRST—*The accumulation of permanent municipal debt.*—The rapid advances in this direction made within recent years are alarming. The amount of the permanent debt of the several cities of this State, embracing, in round numbers, a population of 2,000,000, is upward of $170,000,000, the annual interest upon which can not probably exceed $11,000,000. The whole amount appropriated for carrying on the government of the State in 1875, exclusive of sums appropriated to extinguish debt, was less than $9,000,000—much less than the sum which the cities of this State are compelled to raise to pay the interest on their local debts. The larger part of this burden has the growth of recent years. The enormous debt of the City of New York, is especially deserving of attention. It is at present, after deducting the sinking fund, upward of $113,000,000, and without deducting that fund, upward of $140,000,000. The appropriation for the present year to pay the interest thereon is upward of $9,000,000—an amount exceeding the entire sum requisite to defray all the expenses of the State Government for the present year, and exceeding the entire expenditure of the City and County of New-York for a year so recent as 1860, when the City had a population of 800,000.

The magnitude of this debt is even less alarming than the rapidity of its recent increase. In 1840 the debt of the City was about $10,000,000. In 1850, about $12,000,000; an increase during the decade of about 20 per cent. In 1860 it was upward of $18,000,000; an increase of 50 per cent. In 1870 it was upward of $73,000,000, an increase of nearly 400 per cent.; and in the six years which have since elapsed it has been augmented by the enormous addition of $40,000,000. It is proper to say that this last increase is in large measure, due to the funding of a preceding floating debt of upward of $20,000,000; a legacy from the corrupt cabal overthrown in 1871, and which, or most of which, ought to be added to the amount of the debt, as above stated, in 1870.

The magnitude and rapid increase of this debt are not less remarkable than the poverty of the results exhibited as the return for so prodigious an expenditure. It was abundantly sufficient for the construction of all the public works of a great metropolis for a century to come, and to have adorned it essentially with the splendors of architecture and art. Instead of this, the wharves and piers are, for the most part, temporary and perishable structures, the streets are poorly paved, the sewers in great measure imperfect, insufficient, and in bad order, the public buildings shabby and inadequate, and there is little which the citizen can regard with satisfaction save the aqueduct and the supply, and a public park. Even these should not be said to be the product of the public debt, for the expense occasioned by them is, or should have been, for the most part, already extinguished. In truth, the public debt of the City or New-York, or the larger part of the amount, represents a vast aggregate of money wasted, embezzled, or misapplied.

SECOND—*The excessive increase of the annual expenditures for ordinary purposes.*—This evil is of similar character to the one already dealt with, and points to like disastrous results. It would too greatly extend the length of this report to present, under this head, the statistics of the various cities of the State, as they are exhibited in the statement annexed to the special Message of the Governor; but the example of the Metropolis may be again referred to. There is a fulness in such reference arising from the consideration that New-York City embraces one-half of the urban population, and somewhere one-half of the value of the entire taxable property of the State. Any measure, therefore, that may be devised for improving the administration of cities would be wholly insufficient unless it furnished a remedy for the abuses of misgovernment in that City. It is believed, moreover, that an increase in the annual expenditure similar to that which has there taken place, characterizes the financial history of all the cities of the State. Such increase has not, at least in most of them, kept pace with that of the Metropolis; but it is everywhere sufficient to justify the gravest attention.

Going back through a period of 20 years, we find that in 1856, when the City had a population of upward of 100,000, and taxable property to the amount of $82,000,000, the amount raised by taxation was $344,802 44 considerably less than one-half of 1 per cent. Twenty years later, in 1836, the population had increased to upward of 270,000, and the taxable property to upward of $309,000,000. The amount raised in that year was $1,085,130 44, which was but 35 100 of 1 per cent. The debt at that time was $1,289,103 58, and the amount requisite to pay the interest upon this did not much exceed $72,000. In the 16 subsequent years, down to 1850, the population rapidly increased, and the amount raised by tax to defray ordinary expenditure increased somewhat more rapidly. In the last-mentioned year, with a population of 515,000, the tax levy was $3,230,865 02. The property, however, as valued for taxation, had not increased; indeed, the estimate was less, being something over $286,000,000, and consequently the rate of taxation on that estimate was 1 per cent. The debt had been augmented upward of $12,000,000, and consequently made a draft upon the annual tax levy of upward of $700,000.

During the decade between 1850 and 1860 the increase was more rapid. In the latter year, with a population of 814,000, a tax levy of $9,758,507 86 was ordered, an increase of 300 per cent. above that of 1850, and, notwithstanding that the valuation of property had in the same period doubled, so as to amount to upward of $576,000,000, the rate increased from 1.13 per cent. in 1850 to 1.69 in 1860. At the same time the debt increased upward of $6,000,000, amounting in the year last named to upward of $18,000,000. Our survey of the local Government and politics of the Metropolis during this period will remember that it was the time when the local managers first organized on a large scale their schemes to control, through compact political arrangements, the management and distribution of the revenues of the City, which then amounted to so large a sum; and it may be said that from that time to the present, with but few short intermissions, the whole period, the disposition of these revenues has remained substantially in the hands of the chiefs of trained political organizations, which are mainly supported, in some form or other, from this fund. When we consider what the nature of this guardianship is, it should not excite surprise that at the close of the next decade after 1860 the annual burden had risen to the enormous figures of $23 361,674, compelling a levy of 2.17 per cent. of the entire property of the city, while during the same period the debt had also risen from $18,000,000 to $73,000,000. As already mentioned, this statement of the increase of the debt is exclusive of the fact, for such it is known to be in 1871, of the corrupt officials then in possession of every branch of the City Government, there was fund an existing floating indebtedness of some $30,000,000 more, to pay which bonds were subsequently issued, and which constitute a large part of the subsequent increase of the funded debt. Since the year 1871 there has been, on the part at least of some of the City officials, an earnest endeavor, which is still continued, to arrest the further increase of the debt and to cut down the annual expenditure; but these efforts, though very useful, have been counteracted by the want of general cooperation on the part of all officers, by the ruinous condition in which the preceding Government had left the affairs of the City, and by the existence of laws enacted by the Legislature permitting, if not requiring, extensive so called improvements to be carried on, the expense to be defrayed by the further issue of bonds.

We therefore find that at the beginning of the present year, 1877, the debt of the City has increased to the amount of $113,000,000, and the total amount of the tax levy ordered for the year 1877 is $28 484,269 44, which requires a rate of taxation of 2.67 per cent. upon the amount of taxable property. In addition to this, there is also appropriated out of the general resources of the City, receivable in 1877 from other sources than taxation, the sum of $2,500,000, which makes the amount of estimated expenditure $30,984,269 48.

It is important to know how much of this vast sum is devoted to ordinary objects of annual expenditure.

Whole amount appropriated		$30,984,269 48
Levied on taxes	$2,658,909 00	
Leduct interest on debt, with instalment of principle	9,176,501 73	
Deduct re-appropriations of special parts of acts	1,545,467 78	13,380,869 51
Amount applicable to annual expenditure		$17,603,399 97

These figures are most significant. In 1810, with a population of nearly 100,000 and a taxable valuation of $25,000,000, the amount of ordinary expenditure was but $125,727 15, or about one-half of 1 per cent. upon the valuation, and about $1 25 for each inhabitant. The next period of equal length and economy. Twenty years later, in 1830, when the population had increased to 202,000 and the taxable property to upward of $125,000,000, the annual expenditure was $519,178 44, about $2 to each inhabitant, and an actual increase of the rate of tax. Twenty years later, in 1850, we reach a period when, as it appears in the foregoing statistics, the rate and recollections of those yet living, who were then familiar with its affairs, will attest, a marked decline had occurred, through a great deterioration in the standing and character of the City officers, bringing with it waste, extravagance, and corruption. Still, even at this time of upward of 500,000, and taxable property of upward of $226,000,000, $2,500,000 sufficed for the ordinary annual expenditure, exclusive of interest on debt, but including all State taxes. This was $5 for each inhabitant, and called for a tax rate of less than 1 per cent.

It thus appears that the present annual expenditure for the purposes of ordinary administration, exclusive of interest upon debt, as exhibited by the annual estimate for the purpose of determining the tax levy, amounts to more than $30,000,000, or about $20 for each inhabitant, and requires a tax rate of nearly 2 per cent. upon the present valuation of taxable property.

But this apparent increase of the annual expenditure, as shown by the annual appropriations, is far less than the actual increase. Enormous sums are every year exacted from the property-owners in the form of special assessments upon property assumed to be peculiarly benefited, which do not appear in any form in the present general budget. The sums thus expended are for the opening, regulating, grading, and paving of streets, and the construction of sewers, &c. In a much as this expenditure is not an annual, but a continuous one, the yearly amount cannot be stated. It is safe, however, to say that taking the period of the past 10 years, it has been originally a yearly sum of millions of dollars. Some of this expenditure is fairly to be carried to the account of capital, as being a permanent improvement of property; but a very large part of it belongs to the account of ordinary repairs, and swells the true statement of the present annual expenditure to a far greater sum than is above set down.

We are thus confronted with the alarming fact that the increase in the annual expenditure since 1850, as compared with the increase of population, is more than 400 per cent.; and as compared with the increase of taxable property more than 200 per cent. Some allowance is doubtless to be made for the more complete provision now made for the public wants, and for the interior value of the currency in which our present expenditure is stated, but this consideration does not affect the ratio of taxation to the value of the property taxed, nor defeat the conclusion that we have, during the past 25 years made a wide departure from the economy of earlier and better days, and have outrun all former examples of wastefulness, extravagance, and corrupt administration.

The significance of this rapid increase of debt and taxation must not be overlooked or misapprehended—nor its certain consequence, if not arrested.

But the deplorable financial condition of our principal cities, to which we have given such prominence, has caused a general perception of which must precede intelligent action in contriving remedies. We desire to avoid in this division of our subject, so far as possible, all matters upon which differences of opinion are likely to arise, and shall therefore refer, not to the more remote, and, perhaps, fundamental causes, but to those which are direct, immediate, palpable, the operation of which can be clearly pointed out.

CAUSES OF THE EXISTING EVILS.

FIRST—*Incompetent and unfaithful Governing Boards and Officers.*—We place at the head of the list of evils under which our municipal administration labors the fact that so large a number of important offices have come to be filled by men possessing little, if any, fitness for the important duties they are called upon to discharge. This fact will hardly be questioned by any intelligent observer. We do not mean that great merits and devotion to public duty are not in many instances, here and there and from time to time, exhibited in public station. But we do mean that there is a general failure, especially in the larger cities, to secure the election or appointment of fit and competent officers. The selection of fit and competent officers is not sought in the practices which have long been in vogue, and which for the most part actually govern in the choice of Municipal officers. It can hardly be expected, therefore, that such will be secured.

The various forms of mischief resulting from a public service thus filled are numberless; but they uniformly present the common feature of increasing either debt, or taxation, or both. These unworthy holders of public trusts gain their places by their own exertions. The voluntary suffrage of their fellow citizens would never have lifted them into office. Animated by the expectation of unlawful emoluments they expend large sums to secure their places and make promises beforehand to supporters and retainers to furnish patronage or place. The money expended to secure election must be paid. The corrupt promises must be redeemed. Anticipated gains must be realized. Hence, old and educated municipalities must be dismissed and new ones created to satisfy the crowd of friends and retainers. Profitable contracts must be awarded and needless public works must be undertaken. The forms of law are evaded, or shaped for the purpose of conferring the patronage upon favorites, and the various devices of administration, and the various methods to make the burden of government as light as possible, engage in a contention to draw within their own control the largest possible part of the public resources. The amounts required to satisfy these illegitimate objects enter into the estimates upon which taxation is eventually based; in fact they constitute, in many instances, a superior lien upon the moneys appropriated for government, and not until they are in some manner satisfied do the real wants of the public receive attention. It is specially found that these unlawful demands, together with the necessities of the public, call for such sum, which, if taken at once by taxation, would produce dissatisfaction and alarm in the community, and bring public indignation upon the authors of such burdens. For the purpose of averting such consequences, divers pretenses are put forward suggesting the propriety of raising means for alleged exceptional purposes by loans of money, and in the end the taxes are reduced to a figure not calculated to arouse the public to action, and any failure thus to raise a sufficient sum is supplied by an issue of bonds.

It may be thought that this picture of maladministration is overdrawn. We believe it to be a just one—not, indeed, of the administration of all our cities, or of the administration of any of these—at all times. But it falls altogether too strongly as a conception of those divisions. The representatives elected to the central Legislature, are chosen expressly for the purpose of attending to these general duties.

There are obvious reasons why they ought not to be charged with the direction of the local affairs of the municipalities.

1. They have not the requisite time. When the importance and variety of their duties in respect to the improvement and amendment of the general body of the laws, the correction of general evils, the conduct of the great public works of the State, and the administration of the various departments of the State Government are considered, no one will think that they are not sufficiently burdened with these duties, or that they can have any sufficient leisure to devote to the special affairs of particular localities.

2. They have not the requisite knowledge of details. Whether it is best in any particular city to open a street by one mode or another—to locate or not locate a public park in this ward or that—to build a bridge or a market-house, and the like, are questions of which they can be authoritatively informed only by the patient research of professional lawyers. To the citizen it is a sealed book. The officers who are called upon to administer it are bewildered in the mazes of conflicting enactments. In many instances even professional skill is baffled. Upon this point we may refer to a very recent declaration of the first Judicial Court of the State, the Court of Justice Church, (62 New-York Reports, page 459.) "It is scarcely safe for any one to speak confidently of the exact condition of the law in respect to public improvements in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The enactments in reference thereto have been modified, superseded, and repealed so often and to such an extent that it is difficult to ascertain just what statutes are in force at any particular time." The uncertainties arising from such multiplied and conflicting legislation lead to incessant litigation, with all its expensive burdens, public and private. When we reflect upon these manifold mischiefs and the unwillingness of the people in the public in paying the expenses of prolonged legislative sessions, and supporting judicial tribunals to dispose of the great volume of litigation thus occasioned, we are justified in pronouncing legislative interposition in the affairs of cities as an evil of the first magnitude.

3. But this is not all, nor the worst. It may be true that the first attempts to secure legislative intervention in the local affairs of our principal cities were made by good citizens in the supposed interest of reform and good government, and to counteract the schemes of corrupt officials. The notion that legislative control was the proper remedy was a serious mistake. The cool, unique and risen class sought to be baffled were quick to perceive that in the business of procuring special laws concerning local affairs they could easily outmatch the fitful and clumsy labors of disinterested citizens. The transfer of the control of the municipal resources from the localities to the capital had no other effect than to change the theater of their methods and arts of corruption, and to make the fortunes of our principal cities the traffic of the lobbies. Municipal corruption, previously confined within territorial limits, thenceforth escaped all bounds, and spread to every quarter of the State. Cities were compelled by legislative hands to lay out parks and places because the owners wished to sell them; compelled to grade, pave, and sewer streets without inhabitants, and for no other purpose than to award corrupt contracts for the work. Cities were compelled to purchase, at the public expense and at extravagant prices, the property necessary for streets and avenues, useless for any other purpose than to make a market for the adjoining property thus improved. Laws were enacted abolishing one office and creating another with the same duties, in order to transfer official emoluments from one man to another; and laws to change the functions of officers with a view only to a new distribution of patronage, and to lengthen the terms of offices, for no other purpose than to retain in place officers who could not otherwise be elected or appointed.

If any one questions the mischievous results of these practices he has but to note the increase of debt and taxation in the City of New-York from 1860 to the present time, during which legislative intervention in the local affairs of that City has been most extensively asserted. The debt has increased from $18,000,000 to $113,000,000, and taxation for annual expenditures from $9,000,000 to $28,000,000.

REMEDIES OF THE EVILS ENUMERATED.

We now approach the specific task set before this commission, namely, the consideration of remedy and reformation.

It will narrow the field of inquiry here, if we first exclude those schemes of improvement, sometimes suggested, which offer no assurance of effective relief, because they deal with the symptoms rather than the disease.

1. A carefully contrived system of laws for the punishment of neglect or unfaithfulness in municipal officers. This remedy is one of the first to suggest itself. The present difficulty, however, does not consist in the want of adequate penal laws, but in the lack of ability to enforce those which now exist. When unscrupulous men obtain the control of the local administration and revenues of a community, the control of the local administration of justice is apt to follow as a consequence. But, without this, the unwillingness to excite the hostility of political leaders by a public prosecution, the difficulties of proof, the delays and defeats incident to all judicial proceedings, deprive this remedy of all virtue. Penal laws, however severe and well framed, never correct the miscliefs of bad systems of government. Their object is to repress, by the example of punishment, the occasional abuses in the administration of good systems.

2. The immediate control of local affairs by the Legislature. It is needless to bestow further consideration upon this plan. As already pointed out, its sure result is to aggravate the mischiefs sought to be removed. Instead of elevating the character of the local governing bodies, this practice, by depriving them of their most important functions and inducing the belief that it is of little importance to make especial efforts to elect faithful and insolvent local guardians, leads directly to still further deterioration and decline.

3. The withdrawal of power from local governments, or the limitations of it by positive enactments. Hopeless of finding any other method of arresting the increase of debt and taxation of cities, some have proposed that the increase of debt beyond a certain prescribed amount should be absolutely prohibited and taxation limited to a specified ratio. This is the principle embodied in a proposed Constitutional amendment which received the sanction of the Legislature at its last session. Upon mature consideration, we are of opinion that this expedient is not a remedial measure, and that its incorporation in the Constitution would be an error. The apparent prohibition, both as to taxation and the percentage of debt, could be readily evaded by raising the assessed values to which the ratio of taxation and of debt would apply. Such restrictions do not attempt to prevent wastefulness, or economical management of the public funds in any other way than by limiting the amount of the funds subject to depredation. The effect of such measures would simply be to leave the public necessities without adequate provision.

4. The opposite suggestion, namely, wholly to deprive the Legislature of the power of intervention, is equally inadmissible. Should this be done, and nothing else, the cities of our State would be left entirely unprotected against those evil agencies which have seemed, in many instances, to make a resort to the central authority absolutely necessary. It would not be possible, even in those cases of all-pervading corruption, which, as they have already happened, may happen again, to obtain that summary relief which lies in the power of the Legislature to afford. We cannot ignore the lessons of the last 20 years, which teach that under our present municipal establishments, however mischievous the continual practice of legislative intervention may be, the power of occasional resort to it may be absolutely necessary.

5. To confer very extensive powers upon the Mayor. It has of late years frequently been suggested that the corrective proposed by frequent popular elections fails of its intended effect, for the reason that under present arrangements there is such a division of powers, that the people are unable to discern the officials upon whom maladministration is really chargeable. The remedy suggested is to clothe the Mayor with full authority to appoint and remove all the principal executive officers and then to vest in the officers so appointed the control of the business of raising and appropriating moneys. It is argued that under such civil arrangements the people would know who to make responsible for wasteful or inefficient administration, and would be sure to apply the proper remedy by changing the head of the government.

We have no confidence in such a scheme. It finds no support in the established principles of popular representative government. The important functions of determining how much money shall be raised by tax and of its distribution among the various local objects and purposes are essentially discretionary, and the officers who are to exercise them should be sensible of no obligations, restraints, or fears, except such as proceed from their convictions of the public welfare. Few men deserving of public confidence would accept such powers as the Mayor would be under who could make and unmake them at pleasure.

But, more than this, the scheme suggested places the control of vast sums of money—in the City of New-York $30,000,000, a larger revenue than that of some kingdoms—in the hands of a single man. No such control over the public resources is lodged with the sovereign in any constitutional Government. The disposition of such a fund, absolute when once gained, would become the contention, not so frequently of those who would prove faithful to the trust, as of those who sought it only to betray it.

The assumption that with frequent elections the people will very soon depose an unworthy chief officer, is altogether illusory. The master of the revenues and patronage of a million of people might not suffer himself to be displaced. The notion that the present failure of municipal elections to remove unworthy officers is mainly attributable to an inability to trace the responsibility for maladministration to the parties responsible for it, and real difficulty is that the mass of the citizens, however strongly they may be convinced of the necessity of a political change, are not willing to enter upon a campaign against thoroughly organized political combinations, for the reason that there is no sufficient prospect of success.

6. Civil service reform, however desirable it may be to introduce a reform which will change the methods of accession to minor political offices from that of political patronage to competitive examination, we are persuaded that, under existing circumstances, the intensity with which partisan strife is carried on within the limited sphere of municipality forbids the hope of its successful introduction until the national and State Governments shall have set the example, and demonstrated the superiority of its methods.

Our municipal organization neither affords proper material for examining boards, nor are the checks in the municipal organization at all adequate, when compared with other mischiefs. This reform, therefore, as applied to cities, must appear as quite inadequate to reach the main evils that beset us. Hence, while leaving the Legislature free to adopt such civil service rules as in its discretion it may see fit, we have not made any special recommendations upon the subject.

7. The possibility of finding a corrective under our present system by increasing popular interest in the affairs of local Governments.—There are those who still insist that the sole remedy for the evils we are dealing with is to be found in further enlightening the mass of the population as to the effects of misgovernment upon their own concerns, and in arousing the public conscience to a sense of exercising greater watchfulness over local affairs and exerting a united power at municipal elections.

It might be said, in answer to such suggestions, that the resolution creating this commission is itself an authoritative declaration of the insufficiency of this supposed corrective; and that this commission, which is instructed to devise a plan for the government of cities, need not occupy itself with suggestions which look to agencies for relief independent of Government.

The better answer, however, is that experience has proved these agencies to be wholly inadequate. The theory of government is under the necessity of the patient research of professional lawyers. To the citizen it is a sealed book. The officers who are called upon to administer it are bewildered in the mazes of conflicting enactments. In many instances even professional skill is baffled. Upon this point we may refer to a very recent declaration of the first Judicial Court of the State, the Court of Justice Church, (62 New-York Reports, page 459.) "It is scarcely safe for any one to speak confidently of the exact condition of the law in respect to public improvements in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The enactments in reference thereto have been modified, superseded, and repealed so often and to such an extent that it is difficult to ascertain just what statutes are in force at any particular time." The uncertainties arising from such multiplied and conflicting legislation lead to incessant litigation, with all its expensive burdens, public and private. When we reflect upon these manifold mischiefs and the unwillingness of the people in the public in paying the expenses of prolonged legislative sessions, and supporting judicial tribunals to dispose of the great volume of litigation thus occasioned, we are justified in pronouncing legislative interposition in the affairs of cities as an evil of the first magnitude.

8. The immediate control of local affairs by the Legislature. It is needless to bestow further consideration upon this plan. As already pointed out, its sure result is to aggravate the mischiefs sought to be removed. Instead of elevating the character of the local governing bodies, this practice, by depriving them of their most important functions and inducing the belief that it is of little importance to make especial efforts to elect faithful and insolvent local guardians, leads directly to still further deterioration and decline.

9. The withdrawal of power from local governments, or the limitations of it by positive enactments. Hopeless of finding any other method of arresting the increase of debt and taxation of cities, some have proposed that the increase of debt beyond a certain prescribed amount should be absolutely prohibited and taxation limited to a specified ratio. This is the principle embodied in a proposed Constitutional amendment which received the sanction of the Legislature at its last session. Upon mature consideration, we are of opinion that this expedient is not a remedial measure, and that its incorporation in the Constitution would be an error. The apparent prohibition, both as to taxation and the percentage of debt, could be readily evaded by raising the assessed values to which the ratio of taxation and of debt would apply. Such restrictions do not attempt to prevent wastefulness, or economical management of the public funds in any other way than by limiting the amount of the funds subject to depredation. The effect of such measures would simply be to leave the public necessities without adequate provision.

10. The opposite suggestion, namely, wholly to deprive the Legislature of the power of intervention, is equally inadmissible. Should this be done, and nothing else, the cities of our State would be left entirely unprotected against those evil agencies which have seemed, in many instances, to make a resort to the central authority absolutely necessary. It would not be possible, even in those cases of all-pervading corruption, which, as they have already happened, may happen again, to obtain that summary relief which lies in the power of the Legislature to afford. We cannot ignore the lessons of the last 20 years, which teach that under our present municipal establishments, however mischievous the continual practice of legislative intervention may be, the power of occasional resort to it may be absolutely necessary.

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We have no confidence in such a scheme. It finds no support in the established principles of popular representative government. The important functions of determining how much money shall be raised by tax and of its distribution among the various local objects and purposes are essentially discretionary, and the officers who are to exercise them should be sensible of no obligations, restraints, or fears, except such as proceed from their convictions of the public welfare. Few men deserving of public confidence would accept such powers as the Mayor would be under who could make and unmake them at pleasure.

But, more than this, the scheme suggested places the control of vast sums of money—in the City of New-York $30,000,000, a larger revenue than that of some kingdoms—in the hands of a single man. No such control over the public resources is lodged with the sovereign in any constitutional Government. The disposition of such a fund, absolute when once gained, would become the contention, not so frequently of those who would prove faithful to the trust, as of those who sought it only to betray it.

The assumption that with frequent elections the people will very soon depose an unworthy chief officer, is altogether illusory. The master of the revenues and patronage of a million of people might not suffer himself to be displaced. The notion that the present failure of municipal elections to remove unworthy officers is mainly attributable to an inability to trace the responsibility for maladministration to the parties responsible for it, and real difficulty is that the mass of the citizens, however strongly they may be convinced of the necessity of a political change, are not willing to enter upon a campaign against thoroughly organized political combinations, for the reason that there is no sufficient prospect of success.

12. Civil service reform, however desirable it may be to introduce a reform which will change the methods of accession to minor political offices from that of political patronage to competitive examination, we are persuaded that, under existing circumstances, the intensity with which partisan strife is carried on within the limited sphere of municipality forbids the hope of its successful introduction until the national and State Governments shall have set the example, and demonstrated the superiority of its methods.

Our municipal organization neither affords proper material for examining boards, nor are the checks in the municipal organization at all adequate, when compared with other mischiefs. This reform, therefore, as applied to cities, must appear as quite inadequate to reach the main evils that beset us. Hence, while leaving the Legislature free to adopt such civil service rules as in its discretion it may see fit, we have not made any special recommendations upon the subject.

13. The possibility of finding a corrective under our present system by increasing popular interest in the affairs of local Governments.—There are those who still insist that the sole remedy for the evils we are dealing with is to be found in further enlightening the mass of the population as to the effects of misgovernment upon their own concerns, and in arousing the public conscience to a sense of exercising greater watchfulness over local affairs and exerting a united power at municipal elections.

It might be said, in answer to such suggestions, that the resolution creating this commission is itself an authoritative declaration of the insufficiency of this supposed corrective; and that this commission, which is instructed to devise a plan for the government of cities, need not occupy itself with suggestions which look to agencies for relief independent of Government.

The better answer, however, is that experience has proved these agencies to be wholly inadequate. The theory of government is under the necessity of the patient research of professional lawyers. To the citizen it is a sealed book. The officers who are called upon to administer it are bewildered in the mazes of conflicting enactments. In many instances even professional skill is baffled. Upon this point we may refer to a very recent declaration of the first Judicial Court of the State, the Court of Justice Church, (62 New-York Reports, page 459.) "It is scarcely safe for any one to speak confidently of the exact condition of the law in respect to public improvements in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The enactments in reference thereto have been modified, superseded, and repealed so often and to such an extent that it is difficult to ascertain just what statutes are in force at any particular time." The uncertainties arising from such multiplied and conflicting legislation lead to incessant litigation, with all its expensive burdens, public and private. When we reflect upon these manifold mischiefs and the unwillingness of the people in the public in paying the expenses of prolonged legislative sessions, and supporting judicial tribunals to dispose of the great volume of litigation thus occasioned, we are justified in pronouncing legislative interposition in the affairs of cities as an evil of the first magnitude.

SECOND—*The introduction of State and National Politics into Municipal Affairs.*—This practice of our times stands next in the order of priority as a source of mischief. We assign this distinction to it, not so much because it is an evil in itself, but because in the mischievous use to which it has been perverted by the politicians it can be prevented—it becomes the most potent means by which all efforts to improve the character of the Municipal service at popular elections are frustrated. It is the most fruitful source of the prime evil already dealt with, namely, the presence in the civil service of incompetent and unfaithful officers.

Party divisions arise, or, at least, properly arise, only when men differ in respect to some general principles or methods of State policy. Differences existing as to the extent of the respective powers of the National and State Governments, as to the expediency of free trade or protection, as to the degree of government should limit individual liberty, as to the general methods of the administering large concerns of our National and State Governments; and similar questions, which can be settled only by the triumph of one or the other of the contending parties. The formation of general parties upon such questions is useful, or, at all events, inevitable. But it is by no means indeed, that any such questions, or any upon which good men ought to differ, arise in connection with the conduct of municipal affairs. Good men cannot and do not differ as to whether municipal debt ought to be restricted, extravagance checked, and municipal affairs lodged in the hands of competent and faithful officers. There is no more just reason why the control of the public works of a great city should be lodged in the hands of a Democrat or a Republican, than there is why an adherent of one or the other of the great parties should be made the superintendent of a business corporation. In the case of the latter, the sole purpose of the parties interested is to secure the services of the best men to be had, and is consequently secured. Good citizens, interested in honest municipal government, can secure that only by acting together. Political divisions separate them at the start, and render it impossible to secure the object desired equally by both. This truth is naturally recognized in every other genesy, when, by reason of long continued abuses in municipal affairs, the community is aroused to the necessity for a change in local officers. A general outcry is at once raised, calling upon citizens to act independently of party, and sometimes, although rarely, the shackles are thrown off and success is achieved. This obstacle to the union of good citizens should be removed by laying all ordinary efforts for good municipal government.

The motives which lead to a pushing of these general political divisions to their present mischievous extremes should be clearly comprehended. They are exceedingly powerful, and will not yield to ordinary resistance:

1. The great offices, in the shape of place and power, which are offered on the broad fields of State and national politics, offer the strongest incentives to ambition. Personal advancement is in these fields naturally associated with the achievement of great public objects, and neither end can be secured except through the success of the party to which they are attached. The strife thus engendered develops into a general battle in which each side feels that it cannot afford to allow any odds to the other. If one seeks to turn to its advantage the patronage of municipal office, the other must carry the contest into the same spheres. It is certain that no temptation will be withstood by neither. It thus becomes the direct interest of the foremost men of the nation to constantly keep their forces in hostile array, and these must be fed by, among other ways, the patronage to be secured by the control of local affairs. The concerns which in the imaginations of the politicians are deemed supreme, and sufficient to justify the partial sacrifice of subordinate and local interests. This is a grave error, engendered by the existing political conditions of city government arrangements.

2. Next to this small number of leading men, there is a large class, who though not unhonest or devoid of public spirit, are under the influence of temperament to take a wholly partisan view of City affairs. Their enjoyment of party struggles, their devotion to those who share with them triumphs and defeats of the political game, are so intense, that they gradually lose sight of the object for which parties exist, or ought to exist; and considerable proportions of their time and thought to politics, suffer themselves to be driven from the walks of regular industry, and at last become dependent for their livelihood on the patronage in the hands of their chiefs. Mingled with them is nearly as large a number to whom politics is simply a mode of making a livelihood, or a fortune, and who take part in political contests without enthusiasm, and often without the pretense of interest in the public welfare, and devote themselves openly to the organization of the vicious elements of society in combinations strong enough to hold the balance in a closely contested election, overawe the political leaders, and secure to them a share of the municipal patronage, or else extort immunity from the officers of the law.

3. The rest of the community, embracing the large majority of the more thrifty classes, averse to engaging in what they deem the "low business" of politics, or hopeless of accomplishing any substantial good in the face of such powerful opposing interests, for the most part content themselves with acting in accordance with their respective partialities. When a municipal election occurs, most of them easily persuade themselves that, as the only question is which of the two parties is to have the control of local affairs, it is, of course, best that such control should be lodged with their own; and it is some satisfaction to them, when no other good can be achieved, to think that small politics triumph. Others, troubled with the sense that a duty is imposed upon them to vote for meritorious candidates, feebly and vainly labor on the morning of the election to discriminate between the respective merits of obscure contestants. Some few rise to the virtue of reasonable inquiry, and congratulate themselves upon the performance of the solemn duty of replacing a notoriously unworthy name by some selection of their own. The usually meagre return of scattering votes is the measure of the efficiency of this class of citizens.

It is through the agency of the great political parties organized and operating as above described that our municipal affairs and long have been selected. It can scarcely be matter of wonder, then, that the present condition of municipal affairs should present an aspect so desperate.

THIRD—*The assumption by the Legislature of the direct control of local affairs.*—This legislative intervention has necessarily involved a disregard of one of the most fundamental principles of republican government. The control of local affairs by this interposition has greatly aggravated the evils which it was in many instances designed to remove. There are some established truths relating to this subject of which the public needs to be reminded in order to perceive what a wide and dangerous departure from sound methods of government is thus made.

Our existing system of national and State government stands fully accepted by us as the most perfect, and, practically, the best adapted to our wants. In any effort, therefore, to cure incidental evils arising from defects in the details of the structure, we should take care not to disturb its foundations or endanger its perpetuity.

The system of government by municipalities

of the chief executive officers of cities, of the local bodies, which frame the ordinances providing for the public health, safety, peace, and order, is left wholly unconsulted. All that is proposed to be done is to place the concerns of local taxation and expenditure within the control of those who contribute to the local funds to be raised and expended; and this, as already shown, is not in violation of the principle of popular suffrage, but in exact conformity to it, and also in conformity to the general policy of the State, as repeatedly declared.

The measure we recommend is not in opposition to the principle of general suffrage, but in support of it—as much so as, if the sole duty of this commission had been to consider how that principle could be best preserved and perpetuated. No surer method could be devised for defeating the principle of universal suffrage into disrepute, and preparing the way for its overthrow, than to pervert it to a use for which it was never intended, and subject it to a service which it is incapable of performing.

Even now earnest and ridicule are frequently levied against the system of universal suffrage, as if it were to be construed into making any department of human affairs, such as education, wholly misdirected. This principle, justly applied, is the true foundation of our Government, and a leading source of our strength and prosperity as a nation. It is not the use but the abuse of the principle that can ever bring it into contempt or endanger its preservation. From no source has more real economy in financial concerns arisen than operations of great cities, where perhaps half of the inhabitants feel no interest in these duties, is to subject the principle to a strain for which it is not designed and which it cannot bear. All true friends of the system should unite in rescuing it from such perils.

Enough has now been said to vindicate the conclusion of this commission, that a board, composed exclusive of the tax-payers, is necessary as an integral part of the local government of cities. Inasmuch as this conclusion enters into the plan to be proposed by them as a fundamental element, it has seemed to us best that a vindication of it should precede the statement of the scheme.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN OF THE COMMISSION.

In the preparation of the plan proposed, the commission have endeavored to keep constantly in view the distinction between what can be accomplished by legislation and what cannot be, so accomplished. Powers reserved to the State are liable to be abused, and checks against such abuse must be employed at the same time the introduction of too numerous checks tends to cripple the beneficial exercise of power. All useful efforts for improvement in local government fall within three general divisions:

1. The mode by which the most competent and faithful governing bodies and executive officers can be chosen.

2. The vesting in these governing bodies ample powers for the public welfare.

3. The interposition of checks to prevent the possible abuse of the powers bestowed.

Guided by these general views the commission proceed to frame the provisions for the government of cities to be incorporated in the Constitution of the State, of which the following are the principal features:

First—The delegation of the entire business of local administration to the people of the cities, free from legislative interference therewith, reserving to the State the function of making the general laws under which the local affairs are to be administered, and also a supervision of the manner of administration.

Second—A chief executive officer, clothed with the authority of general supervision, and with the unfettered power to appoint the other principal executive officers, except those two (the chief financial and chief law officers) whose functions immediately affect the matter of the public expenditures, and with the power of removal, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor.

Third—A Board of Aldermen clothed, as now, with all the legislative powers, except such as relate to taxation and expenditure, and elected, as at present, by the people.

Fourth—A separate body, called the Board of Finance, to be elected by tax and rent-payers, with such powers only as relate to taxation, expenditure, and debt, its principal functions being to determine the amount of the annual expenditure, and to appropriate it to its various objects and purposes. The assent of this body is made requisite to the appointment of the chief financial and law officers.

Fifth—A detailed plan, designed to be complete in itself, for securing efficiency, order, and frugality in the financial administration, and to be executed by the Board of Finance. Its main features are:

1. The determination in each year of the sum of money required to be raised by taxation for all uses and purposes, and what part thereof is to be raised by taxation, and the levying of the latter sum.

2. The appropriation at the same time of the whole sum to be expended to the several objects and purposes.

3. The certain realization of the entire amount appropriated by compelling the relevying of deficiencies in the collection of taxes.

4. The prohibition of any expenditure beyond the sums appropriated by making all contracts or engagements in excess thereof void.

Sixth—A further enforcement of the maxim, "pay as you go," by a prohibition against borrowing money or incurring debt, except under certain specified conditions not likely to arise often.

NECESSITY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The grounds upon which the incorporation of the entire plan in the Constitution has been deemed essential to its stability, are briefly stated.

A principal reason is the necessity of *stability*. Our experience has shown that even a good law requires time to test its merits. In the first instance, any change brings with it incidental inconvenience, although such change is from a worse to a better system; additional difficulties arise from ignorance and misapprehension; inconsistencies and such inconveniences and difficulties lead to impatient amendments, which, in their turn, become the source of further amendments; and thus, in a short time, the whole law becomes honeycombed by exceptions, provisions and changes, which make it inoperative for good.

Any large legislative enactment, however carefully framed, embodying the principles which are contained in the plan herein proposed, would unavoidably excite contention in the legislative halls between the friends of good government and the sinister interest excluded from future direct participation in the fruits of taxes. Specious arguments would be made and plausible pretexts would, in themselves, in the future, as in the past, be a fruitful source of change in the administrative departments of local government; and parts of the plan, however harmonious, would be compelled to give way to the pressure of party or personal interests.

These views are well expressed by Gov. Tilden in his Message of the 11th of May, 1875, and his opinion seems to have been accepted by the Legislature in the concurrent resolution providing for the creation of this commission by referring to instability as the source of our evils.

To the extent that the evils arise from instability they can be remedied only by giving any plan, whatever it may be, the protection from the encroaching spirit or restless change which the Constitution alone affords. Entertaining these views, we have studied to reduce the plan proposed to the most concise and compact form, and to exclude from it all details of administration, except where such details were necessary to its completeness and efficiency. It is believed that little or superfluity either in substance or expression will be found in it.

Another object to be attained is *uniformity*. This is declared, in the preamble to the joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly creating this commission, to be a necessity. As all the provisions of the plan proposed are capable of application to all the cities of the State, the condition of uniformity is fully complied with. In conforming the various charters of different cities to these provisions, changes in their details will be undoubtedly necessary, but the plan proposed is uniform, and all that will be required to give it effect is to adapt the existing charters of city governments to the general provisions of the article.

It may be added as a further reason for incorporating the plan in the Constitution, that it is only by a constitutional provision that the change proposed in the method of electing the Board of Finance can be accomplished. In the case of villages and of small cities the limitation of the exercise of the right of suffrage is made applicable by the Legislature to the provision requiring the concurred vote of the tax-paying electors upon questions of debt and expenditure without interfering with the methods prescribed by the Constitution for electing the officers by whom the expenditure is to be made. In the case of large cities it would be manifestly impracticable to submit such questions to the vote of the taxpayers, and the incongruity of confiding the financial administration of the city to a board of elective officers cannot be seriously questioned. A change of the Constitution in this important particular was therefore, in any event, necessary, and as the other provisions of the plan are framed to a large extent with reference to, and in aid of, the Board of Finance and its administration of the finances of the City, it is essential to the proper working of the plan that all those provisions should be included in the proposed constitutional amendment.

It may be thought that, inasmuch as the carrying of the scheme into full operation will require further legislation, it would have been a useful supplement to the principal portion of the commission if it had drawn what might be deemed a model charter applicable to all cities, or forms of general laws designed to give full effect to the plan proposed. This matter was attentively considered by the commission, and the conclusion reached that neither of these attempts on their part would be expedient. The cities of the State exhibit such differences in magnitude, in the nature of the populations, their pursuits, and other leading features, that no single charter embracing the provisions usually contained in such instruments could be well contrived. Provisions quite necessary for one city would be useless, or worse than useless, in another. The reviewing of a general law applicable to all cities was the duty devolved upon this commission, and they are of the opinion that in constructing such general plan it would be hazardous to enter upon more minute details than are exhibited by the one here proposed. Similar observations may be made in respect to the suggestion of general laws designed to carry the scheme into full effect. The commission prefer to present any such laws in advance of the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendments, and they could not be adequately framed except by a body having before it the representatives of the different local governments, to the end that their varying needs might be the better ascertained and accommodated to the change in the fundamental law.

The following is the text of the plan which this commission recommends in the form of an addition to the Constitution:

ARTICLE ——

SECTION 1. The power of the Legislature to provide for the organization and government of cities shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions, and subject to the limitations and restrictions hereinafter contained, and the powers and franchises of every existing city government must be exercised in conformity therewith. The Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this article, provide by law for carrying into effect all the provisions contained therein.

This section declares that the legislative power to provide for the organization and government of cities, which has hitherto been little qualified by any constitutional restriction, shall hereafter be exercised in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations contained in the succeeding sections of the article.

It also provides that the powers and franchises of every existing city Government must be exercised in conformity with the provisions, limitations, and restrictions contained in the article.

This section is the key-note or root of one of the main evils of our existing municipal system—improvident legislative control and interference; but, at the same time, recognizes and asserts the power of the Legislature to make such interpositions, subject to the expresses provisions of the article now proposed.

"All legislative power is conferred on the Senate and Assembly, and if an act is within the legitimate exercise of that power it is valid, unless some restriction or limitation can be found in the Constitution itself. The distinction between the United States Constitution and our State Constitution is that the former confers upon Congress certain specified powers only, while the latter confers upon the Legislature all legislative power. In the one case the powers specifically granted can only be exercised. In the other, all powers not prohibited may be exercised." (People vs. Flagg, 46 New-York, 401, page 404.) The Legislature, therefore, is free to grant, to amend city charters as heretofore, except that as to the parsimonies provided for by the express terms of this article every charter granted or to be granted by the Legislature is subject to control and alteration.

No political powers are intended to be vested in the cities as against the State, (see People vs. Morris, 13 Wend. 325,) and the exercise of those powers is intended to be controlled and regulated according to the provisions of this article.

Existing city Governments must adapt their administration to the requirements of the article in such manner as the Legislature may direct, where the article itself does not furnish the rule of action.

The general design of this article, together with the subsequent provisions relative to the power of the State, may be thus briefly expressed:

First—To remit the business of local administration to the people of the localities.

Second—To reserve to the State its proper function of providing the general methods for the conduct of such business, and exercising a supervision, when necessary, over such conduct.

SEC. 2. City elections shall be held separately from the State and national elections, and in March or April.

New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo are the only cities in the State in which the charter elections are held simultaneously with the general elections. In a majority of the other cities the charter elections are held in the Spring, and either in March or April. This section is designed to secure uniformity in respect to time, and as far as possible the permanent divorce of municipal elections from the annual State elections in all the cities of the State. The question of the separation of the elections in the City of New-York has been a subject of debate and of local experiment. From 1834 to 1849 the charter election was held in the Spring. From 1850 to 1855 it was held in the Fall, simultaneously with the general election. From 1856 to 1869 it was held in December. Under the existing charter of 1870 the election is held simultaneously with the State election in November. The reasons which have prevailed during the greater part of the time have been covered by the dates just given, to separate the municipal election from the general election, have seemed to the commission to apply with special force at this time. In entering on a new era of municipal self-government, it is certainly to be expected that our citizens will take a new interest in the administration of local affairs, and that the newly aroused activity or our people for the prevention of abuses and the permanent good management of municipal business, will manifest itself in every canvass and election. To insure the maximum of intelligent interest in regard to the nomination and election of Municipal officers there must be the minimum of admixture of other political elements, and this can only be attained by a permanent separation of the charter election from the national and State elections. It is a mistake to suppose that the municipal elections fail to bring out a full vote in the large cities. A careful comparison of the votes cast in the City of New-York at the charter elections, and the general elections during all the years from 1834 to 1874, discloses the fact that in many years the number of votes cast at the Spring charter election was larger than the number cast at the Fall general election; and that when the elections were held simultaneously, the votes cast for the political candidates for State or national tickets largely exceeded those cast for the Mayoralty candidates. In 16 elections, from 1834 to 1849, the aggregate of the vote cast for political officers was 9,980 larger than those cast in the same year for the Mayoralty candidates, while the whole number of votes cast at 15 elections, from 1850 to 1874, (both years included,) when the general elections were held simultaneously with the charter election, a few weeks later, shows a much larger preponderance of the votes given for political officers, the votes cast at those 15 elections for the highest political office being 6,035 in excess of the votes given for the Mayoralty candidates at the same time. It should be observed, however, that the last-named period embraced a Presidential election, at which the vote was unusually large.

SEC. 3. The legislative power conferred on any city shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen, to be elected by the electors qualified under Article 2 of the Constitution, which shall be the Common Council of such city; but no power hereinafter vested in the Board of Finance shall be conferred on or exercised by the Board of Aldermen. In case of a veto of any legislative act of the Board of Aldermen by the Mayor, the board shall have power to pass the same, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto, by a recorded vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, provided that such vote be taken at the next meeting of the board after the communication of the veto.

Whatever legislative power the Legislature of the State may grant to any city, must be vested in a single board, to be elected by general suffrage as now provided by the Constitution.

A single Board of Aldermen, to be elected either from the wards of the city or by general ticket, as the several city charters may prescribe, is deemed the best depositary of legislative powers. And all governing power requiring local legislation for its due administration is to reside in the Board of Aldermen, except as to the special incidents of expenditure and the provisions therefor which are confided to the Board of Finance.

"No power hereinafter vested in the Board of Finance shall be conferred on or exercised by the Board of Aldermen." This is essential to the objects for which the Board of Finance is created, and imposes upon the Board of Aldermen responsibility for its action in respect to the trust devolved upon it.

The power of the Board of Aldermen to pass any legislative act, notwithstanding a veto by the Mayor, is regulated by requiring a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, by making it imperative that such vote be taken at the next meeting of the board after the communication of the vote. The provision as to the time of the overruling vote is designed as a check to secure reflection, and also to prevent the "log-rolling" practices which are facilitated by a holding, in suspense, of the overruling power.

SEC. 4. The executive power of every city shall be vested in the Mayor and in such executive officers and departments as may be created by law. The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the City, and he shall see to the faithful performance of their duties by the several executive officers and departments thereof. He shall be elected by electors qualified under Article 2 of the Constitution for such term, and he shall receive such compensation as the Legislature may prescribe. He shall nominate, and with the consent of the Board of Finance, appoint the chief officer or head of the financial department, and the chief law officer or head of the law department; and he shall have power to appoint the head or chief officers of the other executive departments. With the written approval of the Governor, the Mayor may remove the head or chief officers of any executive department. He shall have power to investigate their accounts and proceedings; have access to all books and documents in their offices, and may examine them and their subordinates, under oath, as to all matters relating to the performance of their official duties. He shall also have power to veto any legislative act of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor may be removed by the Governor for cause, as in the case of Sheriffs; and in case of such removal, the Governor shall appoint a Mayor to fill the vacancy, who shall hold office until the next succeeding city election, at which election a Mayor shall be elected for the full term of the office. The Legislature shall provide for the filling of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, otherwise occurring, until the next succeeding city election, and also for the discharge of the duties of the Mayor during his temporary absence or disability. Heads of departments shall have power to appoint and remove their subordinate officers and employes, but the Legislature may regulate by law the qualifications for such appointments, and the conditions of such removals.

The design of this section is:

1. To separate the exercise of executive from legislative or discretionary power. The discretion which passes upon the expediency of measures, especially those involving expenditure, should have no connection with the execution of the same. Executive agencies, requisite to carry them into effect. These inconsistent functions may, in very small communities, be united without danger. In large ones the union can be fatal to the efficiency of the board. Separate executive offices or departments are therefore essential.

2. In respect to the Mayor, to mark as nearly as possible the line of prudence between the extremes of giving him too much and too little power. To confer upon him the absolute power of appointment and removal of all the principal executive officers would, in the great cities, render him an autocrat. Responsibility for maladministration would in fact be incurred in every instance upon him; but to apply the remedy of deposition from power at an election would be a difficult task. To put into the hands of a single man the control of $20,000,000, with liberty to use it to keep himself in place, would be a peril.

On the other hand to require the concurrence of the Aldermen in appointments, is to divide and to destroy the responsibility. The analogies of the Federal and State Governments are not very useful here. The Senates in both are filled by a higher order of men, but even there mischievous bargaining cannot wholly be prevented. We think it easiest to give the Mayor the unfettered power of appointment, except in two instances, and the power to remove, with the approval of the Governor. The case would be rare when a removal is really demanded for which the Governor's approval could not be obtained, and the exercise of the function by the Governor is a part of that prudential supervision which rightly belongs to the central authority. This oversight of local administration is a familiar and useful part of our present civil establishments. It has not, we believed, been abused.

The two officers whose conduct immediately relates to the questions of expenditure and debt are excepted from the Mayor's general power of appointment. The best officer of the Board of Finance might be crippled by the presence of unworthy occupants of these places. We think it highly useful to give that board a check upon improper selections.

We think also that the power to remove the Mayor now reserved to the Governor should be continued. The Legislature may make his term of office a long one, and the plan proposed confers upon him a much larger authority than such officers at present exercise. Such removal might prove a very inadequate relief were it merely to create a vacancy to be filled by some designated officer chosen for very different purposes. In case of removal, therefore, the Governor should fill the vacancy by temporary appointment until an election by the people could be held.

4. Heads of executive departments held important places. These should be held strictly responsible for an efficient discharge of their duties. Until some useful and practicable rules of "civil service" can be devised, no better method can be suggested than that of allowing the Governor, by which their power is abridged. Full authority is reserved to the Legislature to prescribe such rules of "civil service."

SEC. 5. There shall be elected in every city of this State a Board of Finance, to consist of not less than six nor more than 15 members. In cities having a population, according to the State census next preceding the election, of over 100,000 inhabitants, the Board of Finance shall be elected by the electors of the city, (otherwise qualified under Article 2 of the Constitution,) who shall, for two years next preceding the election, have paid an annual tax on property owned by them, and officially assessed for taxation in such city, of the assessed value of not less than $500, or shall have actually paid during the same period a yearly rent for premises in said city occupied by them for purposes of residence or lawful business, of not less than $250.

In cities having a population, according to the State census next preceding the election, of not more than 100,000 inhabitants, the Board of Finance shall be elected by the Electors of the city, (otherwise qualified under Article 2 of the Constitution,) who shall, for two years next preceding the election, have paid an annual tax on property owned by them and officially assessed for taxation in such city, or shall have actually paid during the same period a yearly rent for premises in said city, occupied by them for purposes of residence or lawful business, of not less than $100.

In cities having a population, according to the State census next preceding the election, of not more than 25,000 inhabitants, the board shall consist of 6 members. In cities having a population of over 25,000 inhabitants, and not more than 50,000, it shall consist of 7 members. In cities having a population of over 50,000 inhabitants, and not more than 100,000, it shall consist of 12 members, and in cities having a population of over 100,000 inhabitants it shall consist of 15 members.

At the first election one-third of the board shall be elected for a term of one year, one-third thereof for a term of two years, and one-third thereof for a term of three years; and thereafter the term of office shall be three years. The existence of any vacancy in the board shall not of itself suspend the exercise of its powers and duties.

The Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this article, and thereafter, from time to time, as may be necessary, provide by general law for the registration in every city, of electors qualified to vote for the Board of Finance, and for filling vacancies in said board, and may change the number of members of which the said board shall consist in any city, provided that the number shall not, in any case, be less than six, and that one-third of the board shall be elected annually.

This section provides for the creation of the board in cities and powers are subsequently specified. The objects sought to be accomplished by this section are as follows:

1. To create a body representative, exclusively, of those who contribute the apportionable share to the public expenditure. Considering the extent to which the burden of taxation in our cities is imposed upon houses and lands, the consistency might have been limited to those who pay such taxes; and many considerations could have thereby been saved, and with moderate restrictions as to the value of real estate requisite for qualification, abuses could very easily be prevented. But the true principle of government is that the power in the choice of a body which is to control the public moneys, all who contribute to the fund should have a voice.

We have, therefore, included in the constituency those who pay rent above a certain amount, even though they pay no direct taxes. To what extent taxes upon houses fall upon the occupier instead of the landlord, even when paid by the latter, is a disputed question in political economy; but it can scarcely be doubted that this burden does, to some extent, fall upon tenants.

It is to be apprehended that upon the adoption of the plan proposed, efforts may at once be made by contending factions struggling for the control of the Municipal power, to manufacture voters by making taxpayers of persons who own no property. Such a danger may be guarded against by requiring the payment of taxes on personal estate for the last preceding year, and any deficiences in the collection of taxes on real estate for any preceding year which may be found by the board to be uncollectable, and also any deficiencies in the collection of the estimated revenues from other sources, and all other sums required by law to be raised by taxation.

The estimates shall also separately state the aggregate amount of moneys in the treasury or receivable during the next fiscal year, applicable to general purposes, in which may be included any prior unexpended appropriations which, in the judgment of the board, may not be required to meet existing liabilities; and shall, in like manner, separately state the aggregate amount to be raised by taxation.

The board shall submit the estimates, when completed, to the Mayor, who shall, within 10 days thereafter, return the same to the board, with his approval or with his objections, if any he have, in writing, specifying the items objected to; and the items thus objected to, but no others, shall be reconsidered and finally determined by the board. The board shall, after the return of the estimates by the Mayor, and the action of the board upon the items objected to, if any, or in the event of a failure of the Mayor to return the same as above required, proceed by resolution to declare the estimates to be final and adopted, and the several sums of money therein estimated as necessary shall become and be appropriated to and for the departments and officers therein mentioned, and for the objects and purposes therein mentioned. The aggregate amount to be raised by taxation shall be stated in such resolution, and shall thereupon be levied and collected in the manner provided by law for the levying and collecting of city taxes.

The Board of Finance may, during any current fiscal year, by a unanimous vote, and with the approval of the Mayor, in case of pestilence, conflagration or other unforeseen public calamity, transfer sums of money appropriated to one department, object, or purpose, and not required to satisfy existing liabilities, to another department, object, or purpose.

A vote of a majority of the entire board shall be necessary to the passage of any measure or resolution; and a vote of two-thirds of the entire board shall be necessary to the adoption of the estimates hereinbefore provided to, or any item thereof, or to authorise the issue of any stock or bonds, and in such other cases as are hereinafter specified.

It shall be the duty of the several departments, boards, and officers, and the Common Council, to furnish all such statements and accounts as the Board of Finance may require, and at such times and in such manner as the said board may prescribe; and the Board of Finance shall also have power to examine the books and papers of the several executive departments and officers, and to examine such officers upon oath, concerning their official business.

The fruitful sources of much, if not the most, of our municipal debts are: first, the failure to impose a tax levy sufficient to answer contemplated purposes; second, the failure to collect the taxes imposed; third, the lumbering of obligations without any appropriations applicable to these payments. The uniform result of each of these practices is the accruing of a distinct catalogue of arrears followed by the specious resort of funding by an issue of bonds. Irregular expenditure, extravagant expenditure, and debt are inseparable companions. This section has been carefully elaborated to prevent both extravagance and debt, by checking the tendencies at first approached to them.

1. It requires an estimate to be made by the board before the beginning of each financial year of the aggregate amount of money necessary to be expended during the year, and to be supplied by the general appropriations of the city, if any, and by taxation. All such moneys and no others are subject to appropriation.

The board is required to specify the objects and purposes for which the estimated sums are necessary, and to appropriate the whole of them. This method is designed to secure, beforehand, a full provision for the results of the city, and nothing more. It makes provision for no surplus. The existence of any surplus is a temptation to irregular and excessive expenditure.

2. To insure a full provision, the board is required to include in these estimates sums sufficient to satisfy every legal obligation, and the most prominent of these are enumerated.

3. The next requisite is to secure the raising of the money. This is accomplished by deducting from the aggregate amount required to be expended in general revenue receivable from other sources than taxation, and requiring the residue to be raised by taxation.

4. The next step is to insure the collection of the amount directed to be raised by tax. There must always be deficiencies, and it is essential that such provision be made to cover them. These deficiencies may arise in these ways: First, by failure to collect the taxes on personal estate. To meet this the board is required to add to the taxes of the previous year as may not have been collected as uncollectable, and to relevy the whole deficiency thus caused. Second, by failure to collect the taxes on real estate. These taxes are, in general, properly secured, both as to principal and interest, by the lien on the property taxed, and will, sooner or later, be paid in full. So far as they are thus fully secured there is no danger of arrears. The liberty allowed to anticipate these collections by the temporary borrowing of money on revenue bonds or certificates, if prudently guarded, leads to no abuse. The taxes, as they come in, extinguish both the principal and interest of the bonds. But, in certain cases, taxes may be erroneously assessed and omissions made, and rebates on payments in advance will lead to some failure to bring the receipts of the tax levy up to its nominal amount. The board is required each year to find the amount or such deficiencies for any preceding year, and cause these to be relevied.

5. Unforseen emergencies. Inasmuch as the policy of having no unappropriated surplus in the treasury requires that the whole amount of the contemplated expenditure should at the outset of the year be appropriated to the various objects and purposes of the Government, in case any unforeseen calamity should absolutely require the expenditure of money for other purposes, there would be no fund to resort to. There are two modes of meeting such a contingency; one is by a popular vote to borrow the money by exactly the sum borrowed, the amount of actual expenditure. The other is calling upon the board to cut down some appropriations already made where the objects are not of such immediate and pressing necessity, and apply the sums thus released to the new emergency; the objects thus postponed could be fully met the next year. The commission prefers the latter method. The former mode would lend to an unlimited extent appropriations in the beginning of the year. The disposition in such cases always is to make the tax levy appear as small as possible, and the liberty to borrow during the year in case of emergency would tend to encourage the practice of treating many things as emergencies, which should have been contemplated at the start; and thus the amount of the tax levy originally ordered would fall of materially. The limit to the measure of the burden to be imposed. We think the provision requiring the unanimous consent of the board and the approval of the Mayor to any transfers of appropriations will be a guaranty against abuse. As the occasions for such transfers is the existence of some extraordinary emergency which could not be foreseen, a fictitious refusal of a single member need not be apprehended.

6. In matters of such importance as the expenditure of money, the inclination should be toward restraint. It seems prudent, therefore, to require a two-thirds vote for such item.

7. The other provisions of this section carry their own explanation.

SEC. 7. No debt or liability shall be incurred by any department, board, or officer in any city, unless there shall be at the time an unexpended appropriation applicable thereto sufficient to satisfy the same and all debts and liabilities previously incurred and payable out of such appropriation; and all contracts and engagements in contravention hereof shall be void. Nor shall any debt or liability of the city be paid, except out of money in the Treasury appropriated to the purpose of paying such debt or liability. No city government, or any department thereof, shall grant any extra compensation to any officer, servant, agent, contractor, or employe.

This section is the necessary supplement to the system of order and economy contained in section 5. Similar provisions have been found in the worst examples of Boards of Supervisors or Aldermen which our municipal history exhibits, and we should have all those evils thrust back upon us from which escape has been sought by legislation. Contractors must thoroughly understand that the powers of those agents to charge the public are limited. To prevent cases of hardship provision should be made whereby any unexpended and unexpendable appropriation exists may be duly certified. Such provision is the proper subject of a law.

SEC. 8. The Legislature shall itself have no power to pass any law for the opening, making, paving, lighting, or otherwise improving or maintaining streets, avenues, parks, or places, docks or wharves, or for any other local work, or improvement in or for a city, but all authority necessary for such purposes shall be by law conferred on the city government; nor shall the Legislature impose any charge on any city or civil division of the State containing a city, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

Any local work or improvement in or for a city, the cost of which is to be wholly paid by the city at large, must be authorised by resolution, passed by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board of Aldermen and Board of Finance respectively.

Any such work or improvement, the cost of which is to be wholly paid otherwise than by the city at large, must be authorised by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board of Aldermen, with the consent of a majority in interest, to be ascertained in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe, of all the owners of land within the district of assessment limited for the cost of such work or improvement.

Any such work or improvement, the cost of which is to be paid in part by the City at large, and in part by local assessment, must be authorized by a resolution passed by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board of Aldermen and Board of Finance respectively, with the consent of a majority in interest, to be ascertained as hereinbefore directed, of all the owners of the land within the prescribed district of assessment.

This section deals with local works and improvements so far as expedient to deal with them by constitutional provisions. It would be quite desirable in many respects to have a law uniform in its operations, relative to taking lands for public purposes, and also in relation to the expense of opening, regulating, and paving streets, constructing sewers, &c. The framing of such a law requires, however, a careful consideration of the varying conditions existing in different cities, and the representatives of the several cities should be heard upon the question. This commission has not the power requisite to compel the necessary information. They can deal only with the general principles. The section aims at the following objects:

1. To remove all immediate interference by the Legislature in local works. It is here that such interposition has been most fruitful in extravagant expenditure and municipal debt. The private individuals interested in developing their own property, or contractors seeking profitable jobs, would be able to procure, against the will of the people of a locality, a mandate for the execution of expensive local works, often miscalled improvements, and to charge the expense upon property. Many things struggling to obtain the imposition, is a not infrequent feature of recent legislation. Such practices should not be permitted. We have endeavored to place this branch of administration upon what is to be the just principle, namely, that those who pay for the work should have a voice in determining whether it should be undertaken. The initial steps in ordering improvements are, as heretofore, to be taken by the Aldermen. The possible cases are three in number, and the principle above mentioned is applied as follows:

First—When the work is to be paid for by the city at large the Board of Finance represents the body of contributors to it, and the assent of that board is required.

Second—When it is to be paid for by special assessments upon property supposed to be benefited, the assent of a majority in interest of the owners of such property is requisite.

Third—When it is to be paid for partly by the city at large and partly by special assessments upon property benefited, both consents are requisite.

2. Another provision of this section is designed to preserve and at the same time to regulate the power of the Legislature to impose special charges upon cities for purposes of a local work. The object here is to leave, according to the present policy of the state, the business of providing for such objects as the support of the poor, maintaining a sufficient police, enforcing the local administration of justice, supporting schools, &c., in the hands of the people of the localities. But these objects are not purely local. The people of the whole State have an interest in them, and it is well that the power of the central authority to secure their just accomplishment. The supervisory function of the State is therefore preserved, and it may itself, in case of need, assume the duties of local administration, or equitably distribute or charge the expense on the localities. Such an emergency, however, not likely to occur, may reasonably require to be evidenced by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. 9. No money shall be borrowed by any city government for the purpose of defraying any of the expenses of the city for which an appropriation has been made, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which the same may be borrowed, applicable to such purposes: and all moneys so borrowed must be paid out of such revenue, or out of revenues specially provided to supply any deficiency in the collection thereof. Provided, however, that temporary loans, in anticipation of taxes, may be renewed, so far as such taxes may not have been collected, when the same are, in the opinion of the board, fully secured by valid liens on real estate. No city shall borrow any money for any other purpose, except under and in accordance with the following conditions and limitations in addition to any other conditions and limitations contained in the Constitution:

1. The debt must be for some single work or object only, and must be authorised by a resolution passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Finance, and approved by the Mayor, distinctly specifying such work or object, and the amount of the debt to be incurred.

2. The Legislature must, before the creation of such debt, assent thereto by a law passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house. Such law shall also distinctly specify the single work or object for which the debt is created, and the amount of the debt authorized, and shall contain provisions for a sinking fund to meet the same at maturity, and requiring at least 10 per cent. of the principal to be annually raised by taxation and paid into the sinking fund.

Other provisions of our plan are aimed to prevent the creation of those debts which may be called involuntary, because they arise not from direct design, from a loose and irregular financial administration. The present section is designed to prevent voluntary indebtedness, save in very exceptional instances. The incurring of debts in other ways than by borrowing money has already been prohibited by those provisions preventing the incurring of obligations in the ordinary course of administration beyond the existing appropriation sufficient to satisfy them. Borrowing money is here particularly dealt with.

It is allowed for the purpose of anticipating revenue. No evil can accrue from these limitations, if the methods provided by section 5 for securing the full collection of every tax levy are carried out. The revenue bonds or certificates will be extinguished, principal and interest, by the taxes as they come in, and so no portion can remain permanently uncollected, no revenue bonds can remain permanently outstanding.

Borrowing money for other purposes is absolutely prohibited, except in cases therein named, and under such conditions and safeguards as will effectually prevent any burdensome accumulation of debt.

In respect to this plan the commission remark that there was too great diversity of opinion in their body as to the expediency of the adoption of the principle itself, which would, of course, have been intenalized in recommending any special scheme from among the many which have, for various reasons, commended themselves to the judgment of different members of the board. In any event, the ideas underlying this question are as yet too novel and too little understood by the public to justify their enforcement by constitutional amendment.

It is suggested however, that the Constitution at present does not permit the trial of the experiments of municipal administration, by the local government of cities, and that even the very crude attempts in this direction already made in this State may for this reason prove invalid. In view of the confident opinions of many distinguished writers that this scheme will furnish substantial relief against many existing mischiefs, and as it is not inconsistent with the plan recommended by this commission, while we are not united in an approval of these opinions, we do not think it wise that the Legislature should be debarred from making the experiment.

It is therefore recommended that a concurrent resolution be passed for the submission to the people of an amendment to amend the third sentence of the second article of the Constitution, that it shall stand and be read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last 30 days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a residents, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now ale, or hereafter may be, elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people; *but the Legislature may provide that elections for members of city boards shall be so regulated as to give to minorities a proportionate share of representation therein.* Provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the Army or Navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The submission of this report completes the task assigned to the commission. The amount of time, labor, and thought bestowed upon the work are not to be measured by the mere text of the amendments to the Constitution which are proposed, or by the summary of views and conclusions therewith presented. The whole system of municipal establishments, its nature, its objects, its defects, the experiments to which it has been subjected, the present condition which it exhibits, and the means of its improvement, have been the subject of continuous and earnest investigation, and have been discussed at length, and often with great warmth, at the regular meetings of the commission. Many subjects which have received a large degree of attention are omitted as not necessary, in view of the results arrived at; no small part of the labor has consisted in reducing the text of the proposed amendments to the smallest possible compass while embracing within it all the elements essential to completeness. The force and meaning of the particular terms employed, as well as the scope and purport of every general provision have been carefully considered; and while it is impossible to present by reports of the debates and deliberations the course of the arguments and decisions of the commission, in the same manner as those of more popular bodies, it is none the less true that they have covered the wide range which it was necessary to explore in order to arrive at the results embodied in this report. In these results the undersigned members of the commission concur, and they may be permitted to add that in them with the expression of the hope that the plan which they propose, if it shall be approved by the legislature and adopted by the people, may secure those public benefits which have been the sole aim of the commission.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1877.

WM. M. EVARTS, JAMES C. CARTER,
E. L. GODKIN, OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
JOHN A. LOTT, WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
SIMON STERNE, JOSHUA M. VAN COTT,
HENRY F. DIMOCK, Commissioners.

I concur in the results of the foregoing report, except as to the qualifications of voters for the Board of Finance, and the powers of that board to appoint the law and financial officers. I think the qualifications of voters for the large cities should be the same as those prescribed for the smaller cities, and that the Board of Finance should have no appointing power.

SAMUEL HAND,
Commissioner.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Cotton firm; some sales higher; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,487 bales; gross, 1,489 bales; exports, to France, 3,872 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 299,056 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 635 bales; exports, to the Continent, 495 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 96,518 bales.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 162 bales; exports, coastwise, 302 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 68,113 bales.

GALVESTON, March 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 1,328 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,581 bales; sales, 4,070 bales; stock, 70,095 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 468 bales; sales, 1,050 bales; stock, 43,803 bales.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 6.—Print Cloths quiet; few sales; prices are at last quotations.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 6, 1877.

The receipts of the following kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	66	Moss, bales.	117
Beans, bbls.	498	Oil, bbls.	50
Cotton, bales.	2,545	Spirits Turpn, bbls.	27
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	50	Crude Turpn, bbls.	95
Copper, bbls.	84	Tar, bbls.	706
Dried Fruit, pks.	106	Resin, bbls.	187
Eggs, bbls.	4,693	Oil-cake, pks.	175
Flour, bbls.	5,655	Pork, pks.	895
Wheat, bushels.	22,000	Provisions, lbs.	140
Corn, bushels.	84,000	Cut-meats, pks

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the causes of collision like those occurring on their first trips a specified course for all steamers of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 57 at 42 latitude, proceeding to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ANTONIA, WED. March 7 | PARTHIA, Wed. Mar. 21
ALGERIA, WED. March 14 | CHINA....WED., March 28

Steamers marked to not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Long Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown on all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

From North River, Pier No. 53, North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, stateroom, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the pass and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets at favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For further information or plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. OBERMULLER, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

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ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier 4, No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 23

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ETNA.....March 15
ADELAIDE.....March 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....March 7
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half per cent. per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued to all points in rail and steamboat routes.

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Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $70 and $80, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110 and $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 3d-st., Hoboken.

AMERICA....Sat., March 10 | MOSELLE....Sat., March 24
WESER....Sat., March 17 | ODER....Sat., March 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $33 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia..March 10 | Columbia..March 24, 1 P. M.
Victoria..March 17, 7 A. M. | Alsatia..March 31, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $40; steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Ayrsia..March 10, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....April 7, noon.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100; Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, amidships.

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Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with:

ST. LAURENT.....Wednesday, Mch. 7, 11 A. M.

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THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHERMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Agts., 3 Bowling Green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HUDSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator also, with the steamer J. H. MCKELLAR, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

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No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier 42, foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, March 16

connecting at Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, MEXICAN MAILS, &c., LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpac, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

RAMIREZ, DE ARELLANO & SON, No. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....March 3 | WIELAND.....March 22
HERDER.....March 15 | FRISIA.....March 29

Saloon passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe, by First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid steerage certificates, $33 currency. For freight or passage apply to

EUNHARDT'S CO.,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
C. H. RICHARD & SONS, Passenger Agents, 2 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, March 10, P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain.....March 10, 1 P. M. | Egypt.....March 24, 12 M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 2 and 8:20 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

Emigrant, 7 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 3, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, from Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 8:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 8:50, 9:40, 10:15, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 3, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with cars through from Albany to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express, arriving at the office of Albany, 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. H. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

8:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot for New-Canaan at 8:05 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10:30 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, 1877. JAN. 1.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. PILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Feb 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 8.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 123 BOWERY and No. 200 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 8, 1877. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1877.

DIVIDEND OF 2 PER CENT. ON THE preferred and common stock of this company will be paid from the earnings and profits of the City Line on the 20 DAY OF APRIL next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 3.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,357 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CARRIAGES AT A SACRIFICE TO SETTLE Our Own Estate.—One clarence, one coupé, one park phaeton, one side-bar top-wagon, and one wagon suitable for a doctor. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S No. 109 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

ARMY WAGONS, BLANKETS, TENTS, Mexican Saddles, Mule Collars, Canvas Rubber Waterproof Wagon-Horse Covers, Blacksmith Tools. W. A. CARTER'S, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, IN 6TH-Av., between 32d and 39th sts., a lady's gold watch and chain. Is the finder will return it to No. 4 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., a liberal reward will be given.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31, 282, 350, 530, 603, 1,188, 1,191, 1,228, 1,431, 1,471, 1,482, 1,495, 1,673, 1,744, 1,774, 1,813, 2,064, 2,103, 2,121, 2,191, 2,205, 2,302, 2,416, 2,536, 2,639, 2,678, 2,729, 2,765, 2,808, 2,819, 2,865, 2,910, 2,925, 3,096, 3,124, 3,245, 3,309, 3,315, 3,452, 3,508, 3,559, 4,073, 4,172, 4,309, 4,538, 5,030, 5,256, 5,294, 5,298, 5,326, 5,403, 5,473, 6,017.

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

BUFFALO CITY

7 PER CENT. PARK BONDS,

DUE IN 1915.

Interest payable at Gallatin National Bank, New-York,

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold AT REDUCED RATES OF COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO

No. 3 Nassau-st.

Our firm is composed of three members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

ASSETS AT AUCTION,
MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

WANTED.
SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLS,
LOUISIANA CONSOLS,
ALABAMA CONSOLS,
ARKANSAS BONDS,
FLORIDA GOLD 8s,
SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND CITY BONDS,
BY ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the annual reports will be presented, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

The transfer-book will be closed from 7th to 21st inst., both days inclusive.

GEORGE D. POND, Secretary.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $7,000 FOR FIVE YEARS at 6 per cent. per annum; first mortgage on house and lot in this City worth double the amount; no bonus paid; reasonable allowance only for expenses. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 166 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 108 Broadway, cor. of Pine st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—ON City and Brooklyn improved property. Address Box No. 5,434 Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

DRESS-MAKING.

BLACK DRESS SILKS. BOYS' CLOTHING.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

Ladies' Underwear.

We are offering an exceedingly choice and extensive assortment of French, English, and Domestic Ladies' Underwear, including our own manufacture, unsurpassed for texture, workmanship, and finish, at VERY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY, NO. 7 WEST 30TH-st.—Mme. FERRERO, Mlle. ELISE COUDEN, successor to Mme. Condon has just returned from Paris per Celtic with a large varied and elegant assortment of Spring bonnets and round hats, selected with great care from the leading Paris houses, and which she will open on THURSDAY, March 15; admittance by card only; invitation cards will be duly sent March 5, 1877.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.

Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.

Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham-st.

RUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE CITY; 25 cents per quart, to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, in boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 12 Little House.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB T. HIFFELSHEIMER, in bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that John Fitch, Register, to whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Jacob T. Hiffelsheimer, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1877.

DENNIS J. O'CONNOR, 27 Park-st., Astoria.
f21-law2wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK DEMPSEY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the first day of March, 1877, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for said District of New-Jersey against the estate of Patrick Dempsey, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Stanly S. Morris, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES G. MOORE, Bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of James G. Moore, of the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of himself, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER SCHWINDT, his wife, SARAH M. SCHWINDT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Peter Schwindt, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, and Sarah M. Schwindt, his wife, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, (Register's office,) in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS A. CARPENTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Francis A. Carpenter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of March, 1877, at one o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f28-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of UTLEY HASE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Mary Hase, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the twenty-second day of March, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1877.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR GOLDSTEIN and ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Isidor Goldstein and Abraham Goldstein, of the City of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, (Register's office,) in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN Q. HOYT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Register, No. 323 Broadway, Room 6, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, United States Marshal.
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

JOE COBURN SENTENCED.

THE NOTED PUGILIST SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TEN YEARS—EFFORTS OF HIS COUNSEL TO SECURE DELAY—INDIFFERENCE OF THE PRISONER.

The announcement that Joseph Coburn would be brought up for sentence attracted the usual crowd of thieves, "sports," and loafers to the vicinity of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. As early as 10 o'clock several hundred persons had congregated in Centre and Chambers streets, and on the arrival of the prison van, a headlong rush was made for lamp-posts, ash-boxes, or any other elevated point from which a glimpse of the inmates could be obtained. A force of Police, however, drove the crowd away, and kept the entrances clear. The spectators were grievously disappointed on finding that Coburn was not in the prison van, but had their curiosity subsequently gratified on seeing the prisoner alight from a Fourth-avenue car, in custody of Court Officers Thomas Riley and Patrick Rail. Coburn walked through the park with his accustomed swagger, and seemed to have suddenly recovered from the "bruised, mangled, and bloody condition," so thrillingly alluded to by one of the junior counsel for the defense a week ago. He had discarded the white band-age which had done service during the trial, and the only visible evidences of the brutal clubbing which he swore he had received were two strips of plaster on the head. Neither of his brothers was present, nor were any of his admirers who had formed his immediate body-guard during the trial in attendance. Col. Charles S. Spencer and Edgar M. Chipman, of counsel for the defense, were present, but Mr. Charles W. Brooke, senior counsel, was absent.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins called Coburn to the bar, and said that the evidence on the trial showed that the prisoner had fired shots both at Officer Tobias and Officer Jerfies, and for the latter offense an indictment had been found. The evidence also showed, however, that the shots had been fired in rapid succession, and that during the firing the officers had dodged about considerably to avoid the bullets. Under these circumstances, the jury might well hesitate before finding that Coburn formed a separate and distinct determination to shoot at both officers. They might find that the bullet received by Jerfies was intended for Tobias, and that the offense, therefore, was one felonious assault, not two. In view of the fact that the prisoner could receive adequate punishment for his crime under the verdict on the first indictment, and in order to show the community that the prosecution had not used any undue haste, or vindictiveness in the case, he announced that he would not prosecute the second indictment against Coburn. Mr. Rollins then moved for sentence on the prisoner.

Col. Spencer asked for a postponement until Mr. Brooke, who had charge of the case, could be present and make whatever motions were necessary for a stay of proceedings.

Mr. Rollins thought that all the necessary motions had already been made by Mr. Brooke, and considered that in moving for judgment he was not pursuing an unusual course.

Judge Sutherland said he did not see sufficient reason for postponing sentence, as Mr. Brooke had already made the usual motions, and had the benefits of his exceptions. He quite concurred in the statement of Mr. Rollins as to the difficulty of convicting Coburn on the second indictment, as he felt certain it would be impossible to find a jury which would not have grave doubts on the question of Coburn's intent to injure both officers.

Coburn was then directed to stand up, and, in answer to the usual questions asked before sentence, said that he was 42 years of age, a bricklayer by trade, and lived at No. 100 West Twenty-second-street. In answer to the question whether he had anything to say why the judgment of the law should not be passed upon him, Coburn said, "All I have got to say, your Honor, is that I am not guilty."

Judge Sutherland, addressing Coburn, said that he did not want him to think that, because he had not adverted to certain features in his own evidence or that of some of his witnesses, he had then or now any doubt of his guilt. The verdict of the jury was just and legal, and fully justified by the evidence. He had tried the case, however, to prevent the defense from being prejudiced by the comments of newspapers or the previous record of the prisoner, and did not believe that a more impartial charge under the circumstances had ever been delivered by a Judge. He had determined in the charge, and through the case, that the prisoner should have a fair trial, feeling as he did, a horror of punishment resulting from convictions obtained on evidence outside the case. If the prisoner was guilty, he should be punished to the full extent of the law, and he did not feel justified in reducing the penalty. The sentence of the court therefore was that the prisoner be confined in State Prison, at hard labor, for the period of 10 years.

Coburn heard his sentence without moving a muscle, and swaggered back to the prisoners box with an air of apparent indifference. He was subsequently taken back to the Tombs, his passage through Centre-street attracting the usual crowds. The convicted pugilist fully expected the sentence imposed upon upon him, and was even prepared to be tried on the second indictment. He expects no relief from the lower courts, but is hopeful that an appeal to the higher courts will be successful. It is understood Mr. Brooke will appeal the case immediately.

A FUGITIVE FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARREST OF ALFRED BLACKLOCK, OF SAN FRANCISCO, ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

A few days ago a dispatch was received by Superintendent Walling, from I. W. Lees, Chief of the Detective Police, of San Francisco, requesting the arrest of Mr. Alfred Blacklock, President of the Gulf of California Oyster Canning Company, who had absconded from that city after realising between $30,000 and $100,000, by a series of forgeries. The fugitive left San Francisco on Feb. 25, and after his departure it was discovered that he had forged checks and issued stock of the company, of which he was President, to the amount stated above, and after realising on these forgeries fled. It was learned that Blacklock, who was well-known in San Francisco, had taken the Atlantic express train for this City, but it was not known positively whether he had come through to New-York. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives Thompson and Adams, who made a search of the hotels and found the fugitive at Earle's Hotel, where he had arrived yesterday morning. He was making preparations to sail for Europe in the Cunard steamer which leaves to-day. He was arrested, and, with his baggage, was taken to the Central Office, where he is locked up to await the arrival of officers from San Francisco with a requisition for his extradition from the Governor of California. In his possession was found a quantity of the stock of the company of which he was President, and which it is supposed he was taking to Europe to negotiate. He is also charged with being a defaulter to the company, and being concerned with James Kellogg, book-keeper for Carolan, Corry & Co., wholesale hardware merchants of San Francisco, in a series of forgeries on that firm. Kellogg was arrested in New-York on Monday for having forged his employer's signature to checks to the amount of $11,640. He admitted his guilt and said that he had been induced to commit the forgeries by Blacklock, on the representation that the checks were only required to make a show of funds in behalf of the company. Blacklock, it is said, converted the checks to his own use and absconded.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

John Q. Hoyt, a prominent railroad speculator, and the leading spirit in the defunct New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, and Lake Mahopac Land Improvement Company, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt, with nominal liabilities of $1,625,000, distributed as follows: Secured, $583,000; unsecured, $290,000; accommodation paper, $750,000. The principal secured creditors are: The New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, $191,354; Richard Berridge, $119,313; John H. Chever, $185,738; Mrs. D. Wolf, $40,000; Peoaux Life Insurance Company of Hartford, $30,000; Executors of Thomas McKie, $32,500; Seligman & Greenbaum, $18,174; Greenbaum Brothers & C., $15,000; Lansing Mills, $10,000; Arnold, Constable & Co., $10,000; J. & W. Seligman, $7,500; Nicholas E. Paine, $10,000; J. S. Carpenter, $7,000. The largest unsecured creditors are Trenor W. Park, $92,337; Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, $40,000; New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, $377 92; Central Vermont Railroad Company, $22,000; W. H. Hollister, $34 309; Francis B. Webster, $21,000; Christopher Meyer, $14,278; Mathew Byrne, $13,719. The accommodation paper is held by the following: Bischoffsein & Goldsmith, of London, $670,689 66; Trenor W. Park, $12,028; William D. Warren, $23,633; John A. Nichols, $10,000; Brown & Seligman, Trustees, $13,046; Calvin Goddard, $6,500; Greenbaum Brothers & Co., $6,680; Charles Acwood, $5,000. Andrew McKenny is jointly liable with Mr. Hoyt in claims amounting to $1,040,000. The assets are valued at $458,000, of which there is $354,000 in real estate in Yonkers, Greenburg, Somers, Tarrytown, Mount Pleasant, New-York City, and Chicago; $28,000 railroad bonds; $70,871 debts due, $5,000 pictures.

A FOURTH WARD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Capt. Murray, of the Oak-street Station-house, was patrolling his precinct on the night of Feb. 18, he heard a cry for help proceeding from the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and on proceeding thither found Edmund Murphy, of No. 429 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, struggling with a highwayman who had knocked him down and robbed him of his gold watch. The Captain seized the desperado and found the watch in his possession. On being taken to the station-house the thief was recognized as John Bowles, a notorious Fourth Ward criminal, who, a short time ago, was implicated in a similar outrage. Bowles was indicted for highway robbery, and when his case was called by Assistant District Attorney Lyon yesterday, in Part II. of General Sessions, he pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to 10 years in the State Prison at hard labor.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL DEMANDING INVESTIGATION INTO ITS AFFAIRS—MR. WISWALL ASKS "A FULL, FREE, AND PUBLIC INQUIRY."

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Guild, in Union-square, to take action respecting an investigation of the affairs of the corporation. The Trustees present were Messrs. E. A. Quintard, William H. Guion, J. P. Solomon, Franklin Edson, James M. Requa, Benjamin W. Floyd, Charles Spear, William H. Wiley, Townsend Cox, and A. Halgarten. Mr. Quintard presided, and Mr. J. P. Solomon acted as Secretary. Mr. Solomon proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild court the fullest investigation of its affairs from any authoritative source, and particularly at the request from the State Board of Charities the most rigid scrutiny as to the management of the Floating Hospital.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the State Board of Charities, with a view of carrying this resolution into effect.

The resolutions drew out considerable comment, but were finally adopted unanimously. Messrs Spear and Requa, and Charities Commissioner Cox were then appointed by the Chairman as the committee to wait upon the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Benjamin W. Floyd, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, said he regretted that the Trustees of St. John's Guild acted as they did on last Saturday night. He felt it would be well to relieve the Guild of the stigma which some people have cast upon it, and to do this he believed that the first means offered should be accepted. In conclusion he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Trustees of St. John's Guild to rescind the resolutions adopted last Saturday evening, and to adopt the course taken by this body.

Mr. Solomon here spoke in defense of the action of the Trustees of St. John's Guild. He asserted that there was nothing wrong in the conduct of the Guild, but that as libelous charges had been made against the charity, its Trustees desired a full and public inquiry into its affairs to be made. During such an investigation, however, the officers and members of the Guild desired to exercise some rights. He then explained that the State Board of Charities wished to conduct an inquiry into the affairs of the Guild in a manner that would hide the matter from the public and deprive the association of every real opportunity to make its exact condition apparent.

Mr. Floyd pressed his resolution, remarking that any investigation would be likely to develop the important facts in the case.

Mr. Wiswall now appeared in the meeting, and said: "St. John's Guild not only desires a full investigation, but demands it. We desire an investigation which will represent our condition to the public. We desire the public to know how we stand. The State Board of Charities, however, will give us no guarantee that our situation will be made known to the people. That body wishes only to investigate our affairs to procure information for itself, and it cannot be compelled to lay the result of its investigation before the public. Secrecy, we want nothing to be kept secret. As has been said before this afternoon, St. John's Guild has nothing wrong in its management. No other society in the world can stand an investigation such as our association can. No other charitable association can show that every dollar received by it for charity has been expended for charity. The expenses of conducting St. John's Guild have not come from the money contributed to aid the poor. The rent of the Guild rooms and the salaries of its officers have been defrayed by the members of the Guild. We know where every dollar of our money has gone, and every package of necessaries that has been given to the poor is recorded in our books. We court examination, but we wish it to be free, full, and public.

Mr. Floyd said the good name of the Guild had been tainted by public reports, and the association owed it to itself to clear away the bad impression immediately.

Several Trustees concurred in the belief that it would be improper to recommend any course of action to the Trustees of the Guild. After some further discussion Mr. Floyd withdrew his resolution, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. John D. Townsend afterward explained to the Floating Hospital Trustees the proceedings before the State Board of Charities on Monday last, and stated the exact position of St. John's Guild in its controversy with the State Board.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—MAYOR SCHROEDER'S ACTION IN REAPPOINTING CORPORATION COUNSEL DE WITT CENSURED.

At the meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, held at No. 16 Court-street last evening, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Parr Harlow, was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we congratulate ourselves and the nation upon the peaceful solution of the Presidential question which has just terminated in the declaring by the joint convention of the two houses of Congress of the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President, and William A. Wheeler as Vice President, as a triumph of law and order over anarchy and revolution and a settlement of a vexed problem in the interests of national unity, patriotism, and financial prosperity.

Resolved, That we extend our warmest thanks to those members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives who, with a courage equal to their integrity, have steadily stood against delay in the count of the electoral votes and for a faithful execution of the law creating the National Commission so as to save the country from all the evil and dangerous excitements of a Presidential interregnum.

Resolved, That as President Hayes enters upon the discharge of his official duties he should have extended to him with great promptitude the moral support of all patriots and the active policy of the members of his party in his efforts to make his administration one of good to this country, and especially in those which shall be directed to a settlement of all political difficulties or disturbances in the Southern States, and to the establishment of a higher standard of qualification and integrity as a condition of appointment to civil service.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. A. W. Gleason:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Committee that whenever vacancies occur in any public office they should be filled by true Republicans, and any Republican who consents to less than this does less than his duty.

After a long debate the resolution was tabled by a vote of 63 to 54.

Ex-Judge Cook offered a resolution denouncing the action of Mayor Schroeder in reappointing Corporation Counsel De Witt to his present office, and supported it in a vigorous speech, in which he said that the recent course of the Mayor in placing Democrats—and Ring Democrats at that—in office was simply disgraceful, and merited the severest condemnation of the Republican Party and the friends of reform.

Mr. W. W. Goodrich said that while he was a friend of Mayor Schroeder, he could not but agree with the preceding speaker that the appointment of this man DeWitt was infamous.

The resolution, after a long and heated discussion, was passed by a vote of 57 to 31. A motion to reconsider was defeated by a vote of 48 to 21, after which the committee adjourned.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PREPARING FOR THE SPRING PRIZE MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton, the President, in the chair. The members present were Brig. Gen. Ward, Col. John Ward, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, Gen. McMahon, Major Henry Fulton, Capt. W. C. Casey, Col. E. H. Sanford, Gen. D. D. Wylie, Major Joseph Holland, Col. G. D. Scott, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. T. S. Dakin, Capt. J. G. Story, Hon. D. W. Judd, and G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr. Gen. Wylie, the Treasurer, reported that he had made arrangements with the Long Island Railroad for the transportation of the members of the association and of the National Guard to Creedmoor during the coming season at reduced rates. Gen. Dakin offered a resolution to the effect that an invitation be extended to the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to send a team to this country to contest a rifle match for the championship. The matter was laid over for further consideration at the next meeting of the board. The Executive Committee was directed to prepare a programme for the Spring Prize Meeting at Creedmoor, to be submitted at the next meeting of the board. Messrs. Fulton, McMahon, and Ward were appointed a committee of three to prepare a design for a corporate seal to be used officially by the officers of the association. The engrossed resolutions thanking Gen. Shaler and Gen. Woodward for their services during past years, adopted at a previous meeting of the board, were presented to those gentlemen, accompanied by appropriate remarks from the President. Messrs. Schermerhorn and Sanford were appointed a committee of two to secure more commodious offices for the use of the board than those at present occupied. A proposition to present illuminated certificates to the winners of prizes valued at $25 and over was referred to the Prize Committee, with power. Mr. Henry Clay Preston was elected an honorary life member.

TWO OLD LADIES FATALLY BURNED.

A shocking accident, resulting in the death of two aged ladies, occurred on Monday night at Hackensack, N. J. The old ladies, Mrs. Ursula Terhune, aged 73, and Mrs. Eleanor Kent, aged 63, were paying a visit to Mrs. Catherine Bogert, who is confined to her house, on Sussex-street, with a severe attack of erysipelas in the lower limbs. While the three were sitting around the stove, engaged in conversation, the mantelpiece, on which stood a lighted kerosene-oil lamp, fell, and the lamp exploded. The two visitors were covered with the burning oil, and in a moment they were completely enveloped in flames. Before assistance could be rendered they were horribly burned, and Mrs. Terhune died in a few minutes, Mrs. Kent lingering in great agony until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The latter resided in Spring Valley. Mrs. Bogert escaped injury. The shocking affair caused great excitement in the town.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

EXAMINATION OF MR. G. HILTON SCRIBNER, ONE OF THE FORMER DIRECTORS—HIS DEALINGS WITH THE COMPANY DESCRIBED.

The hearing before Referee William Allen Butler in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company was resumed yesterday at No. 20 Nassau-street, when Mr. G. Hilton Scribner, one of the former Directors of the company, was called and examined at length by Mr. Raphael J. Moses, of counsel. He testified that he was a Director of the Continental from the time of its organization until about a year ago; at that time witness resigned, delivering his written resignation to the President, Luther W. Frost; witness was the owner or had an interest in 215 shares, 105 of which were in the possession of the company; the balance was not subject to any lien of the company; witness never regarded this stock as his absolute property, because it was purchased at the request of Mr. Justus Lawrence, the officers agreeing to take the stock; that was about Sept. 27, 1872; the stock of Messrs. Colgate, Hill & Smith, and perhaps that of another gentlemen was purchased in 1873; Mr. Lawrence informed witness in the Summer of that year that he desired that by certain parties should be held by other parties; witness purchased the stock of Mr. Colgate, the average price paid these parties being about 230; Mr. Colgate received 200 for his stock; witness had a loan of $10,625 from the company on the stock as collateral. He produced a paper which was then put in evidence. It was dated Sept. 7, 1873, and set forth that the 105 shares above mentioned had been received from Mr. Scribner as security for the loan, and was signed by Messrs. Wynkoop and Rogers as Vice President and Secretary respectively. In answer to further questions, witness stated that he transferred the 105 shares to R. C. Frost on both 21, 1876. On that day witness executed an agreement signed on the above-named date, by which he, [Scribner,] in consideration of the transfer, was relieved from all further liability on the loan; the note was given by R. C. Frost to the company; witness never gave a note to the company. Upon being questioned as to how the price paid was arrived at, Mr. Scribner said he received just what the stock cost him, the loan being assumed, and Mr. Frost's check being given him for the balance; thought he received $17,000 for 170 shares of the stock held by him; the check was drawn upon the Loaners' or the Fourth National Bank; witness presumed that this amount was deposited in the Loaners' Bank; he had no recollection of the Continental Company having $43,000 on deposit there; did not know when he ceased to be a Director that there was any indebtedness. Mr. Moses interrogated the witness at length for the purpose of learning whether or not he had any knowledge that the bank was in an unsafe condition. He stated that he had not, and the fact that he only had a small amount on deposit at the time of failure was purely accidental; witness could not remember the annuities resolution alleged to have been passed at the meeting of May 8, 1869, but knew that such a resolution had been passed at some time; the officers, in addition to a portion of their salary, paid in cash, received each year an annuity, which they were entitled to commute if they desired so to do; it was in this way that they commuted their annuities; witness was appointed as Auditor of the company on Nov. 14, 1872, at a salary of $3,000 per annum; this name "Auditor" witness said was a misnomer; he was employed to perform special services in settling very many claims connected with the Empire Mutual Company, and in the performance of other duties, such as cutting down expenses of agencies, &c.

Mr. Scribner's examination had not been concluded when an adjournment was taken.

MEETING OF HORTICULTURISTS.

A FINE DISPLAY OF CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS IN POTS—AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society was held at Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Peter Henderson in the chair. At the rear of the room was a large and beautiful collection of cut flowers, plants in pots, and cereals, while upon the officers' platform were several varieties of fruit trees. The most prominent floral plants in the collection were exhibits of azaleas and hyacinths. The azaleas were remarkably perfect and in several colors. The hyacinths were as good as were produced last season, although not as fine as in former years, and were small compared with what gardeners consider they should be. A large Australian fern, standing nearly four feet in height, and with branches five and six feet in length, and twelve pots of the uncultivated lily of the valley, which are natives of Massachusetts, attracted considerable attention. An immense basket of cut chrysanthemums, exhibited by Mr. Brooks of Fordham, was also among the specialties. Among the cut flowers were several varieties of cut orchids, white, pink, and variegated japonicas, calias, Paraguay jessamine, variegated pine-apple flowers and carnations. Mr. C. E. Ackerman exhibited samples of Spring wheat which averaged 40 bushels to the acre last year. It is a new variety of sweet corn, and several varieties of maize. Mr. Thomas C. Acton exhibited several varieties of corn grown on his farm in Saybrook, Conn.

Mr. Augustus Boileau, Superintendent of the gardens of Trinity Church, delivered an address of instruction on the cultivation of fruit trees. At the close of the address the premiums for exhibits were awarded. Mr. W. C. Wilson, of Astoria, Long Island, received the first three prizes for the best display of hyacinths; Mr. William Bennett, of Flatbush, took two prizes for the best display of azaleas out and in pots; Mr. E. Kasold, of Brooklyn, was awarded a prize for the best exhibit of camellias, and Mr. George L. Such, of South Amboy, received a premium for the best diplay of cut violets. Special premiums were awarded as follows: James Riddle, Inwood, cinerarias; James Colman, New-York, cut camelias; C. L. Allen, New-York, lilium longiflora; Isaac Buchanan, Astoria, orchids; James Henshaw, Staten Island, orchids; William Bennett, cut flowers; Thomas Ascott, Brooklyn, English primroses; Thomas Tait, Staten Island, collection of echeverrias; William Ball, Inwood, new achyranthuma, and Thomas C. Acton, Saybrook, Conn., corn in the ear.

THE KILLING OF FRANK J. REILLY.

A post-mortem examination of the body of Frank J. Reilly, who died on Monday night from injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of a youth named John Dailey, was made yesterday by Deputy Coroner Cushman. It resulted in proving that Reilly died from the effects of meningitis instead of the stab wounds, which were found to be comparatively slight. Additional information respecting the manner in which Reilly received his injuries led yesterday morning to the arrest of a young man named Francis McCormack as a participant in the assault on Reilly. The prisoner was taken by Detective O'Connor to the Essex Market Police Court, where, with Dailey, he now awaits examination before Justice Flammer, who is investigating the tragedy independently of the Coroner. After the committal of the prisoners, Detective O'Connor produced as a witness a saloon-keeper named William Kopp, of No. 330 Stanton-street, who positively identified Dailey and McCormack as two members of the gang of roughs who assaulted Reilly on Saturday evening. The examination before the Police magistrate will be held on Friday next. The date of the inquest has not yet been designated by the Coroner.

IN SEARCH OF A WAYWARD WIFE.

John A. Hall, a young man, who describes himself as a patent agent, residing at No. 19 Great Jones-street, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday, and sought his aid to recover his wife, who had left him and taken their child with her. Hall, who appeared to be in great distress, said that his wife, Olive, who is about 20 years of age, had become infatuated with a gambler named Fiske, and finding that he could not live happily with her, they agreed to separate, and Mrs. Hall went to live with Fiske, at No. 62 East Tenth-street, Hall retaining possession of their child, a little girl 2 years and 6 months old. Recently, he had entered into negotiations with his wife to return to him, and they had agreed to leave the City and go to Pennsylvania, where his parents reside. They were to have met last evening for the purpose of carrying their arrangement into effect. Yesterday Mrs. Hall called at her husband's boarding-house, and took the child away, since which time he has not seen either the woman or the child. Mr. Walling informed the deserted husband that he could do nothing for him, his only remedy for the recovery of his child being an application to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

TESTING FIRE APPARATUS IN A THEATRE.

The Chief of the Eighth Battalion of the Fire Department and the Captain of the Eighteenth Police Precinct yesterday tested the apparatus recently placed in the Park Theatre to extinguish fires. In the passage to Twenty-second-street, used nightly as an exit at the close of the performance, has been placed one of the large apparatus of the Protective Fire Company, with a capacity of 100 gallons, with pipes on each side of the stage, running to the flies and down stairs, with 50 feet of hose at each place. The tank is filled with water impregnated with sulphuric acid, which is charged with soda dropped from a chamber above by turning a regulated bar, and a gas is generated which forces the water through all the pipes with great power, as was demonstrated yesterday. The Fire Department details two men nightly for duty at the theatre, and one of these will have charge of this apparatus, which can be gotten into full working order in one minute.

THREE UP-TOWN AVENUES.

PROPERTY-OWNERS ASKING THE CITY TO PAY HALF THE COST OF IMPROVEMENTS—A CALL UPON THE MAYOR AND CONTROLLER.

A deputation of the owners of property, situated in the vicinity of the Sixth, the Seventh, and the St. Nicholas avenues, called upon Mayor Ely and Controller Kelly yesterday for the purpose of urging them to recommend the passage of a bill, now before the Legislature, providing that the City shall pay one-half the cost of the improvements on these thoroughfares. The deputation consisted of Messrs. John B. Haskin, T. S. Van Valkenburgh, John Edgar, John H. Sherwood, John F. Ruggles, and others. The Mayor having announced that he was ready to hear any of the gentlemen present, Mr. Sherwood rose and said that those in attendance owned lots on the northern portion of the island. Three boulevards had been constructed there, and they were asked to pay the cost of the improvements which were wholly of a public, and not of a mere local, character. It was unjust to assess their property for the full cost of these works, which were part of the improvements connected with that public work—the Central Park. The City should pay half the cost of them, as in the cases of the widening of Broadway, of Church-street, of Worth-street, and of the Riverside drive. When the scheme of widening the Sixth and Seventh avenues was proposed by ex-Controller Green, it was understood by the property-owners that the City would bear the expense. It they thought that they would have to pay for the work, they would not have consented to give a foot of their land for the improvement. The property owners believed that they could derive no benefits from the improvements. The people below and above the Central Park derived whatever benefit could be had from them by using these thoroughfares as pleasure drives. Impressed with these facts, they had twice appealed to the Legislature to pass a law making the City pay for the improvements which were effected in connection with the works on the Central Park, and a compromise was finally agreed upon by which the City was to pay one-half the cost. The law on the subject, however, was found to be defective. Subsequently, a similar clause was inserted in the Woodin charter, but the bill was vetoed by Gov. Tilden. He, [the speaker,] considered it unjust to ask the property-owners to bear the cost of constructing two or three avenues.

Mr. John B. Haskin said that the aggrieved taxpayers who were called upon to pay full assessments for work done in connection with Central Park improvements desired to present all the facts to the Mayor and the Controller. They had appeared before the Committee on Cities of the Legislature to urge the passage of a law which would give them equitable relief, but the committee recommended them to go before the Mayor and Controller of this City, and also stated that if the latter did not object to the bill they would report it favorably. They asked only what was just. It was well known that the cost of improvements on the three avenues—the Sixth, Seventh, and the St. Nicholas—was not to be borne by those who owned property in the vicinity alone; the City was to pay half of it. He purchased three lots on Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street [Fifty-seventh-street] 22 years ago, and they would not bring now within $500 of the price he paid for each lot, taking the principle and interest, &c., into consideration. The assessments on these lots amounted to $6,300. If the property-owners were called upon to pay the whole cost of the improvements on the three avenues, it would virtually amount to confiscating their lots. He contended that the people below the Central Park, and above it, obtained all the benefit conferred by these thoroughfares. The authorities took 25 feet of his land for the improvement, but no benefit was conferred upon him. He was not paid for the land. Mr. Green had an infamous law passed, providing that no assessments should be set aside unless fraud was found in the contract for the work. By this means the property-owners were deprived of a remedy for their wrongs. When they recently appeared before the legislative Committee on Cities, the committee, entertaining a proper respect for the Mayor and Controller of this City, said to them: "Get the approval of these gentlemen; your cause is a righteous one."

Mayor Ely asked what the whole amount of the assessments for improvements was?

Mr. Sherwood replied, between two and three millions of dollars.

Mr. Haskin then expressed the hope that the Mayor and Controller would recommend the passage of the bill.

Mr. Sherwood said that two lots had been taken from him for the improvements. He was awarded the sum of $10,000, but he was assessed $13,000. He had no idea of the assessment until it was an accomplished fact.

Mr. T. S. Van Valkenburgh remarked that the property affected by the improvements could not bear the assessments. He held property for four gentlemen, amounting to 160 lots. The assessments on these were $105,000, and the annual taxes $25,000. The assessed valuation of the property which was asked to pay for improvements had been increased $20,000,000 in three years, although it had depreciated 50 per cent. in that time. He had consulted with many gentlemen, and they told him it would be better for them to let their property go to the City than to pay the assessments.

Mayor Ely then addressed the deputation. He said the question had presented was a novel and important one, and would receive proper consideration at the hands of himself and the Controller. The deputation then retired.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED BY A JUSTICE.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. Justice Hatch, of Cook-street, Newtown, Long Island, discovered a burglar attempting to force open one of the windows in the south wing of the house. She alarmed her servants, and breathlessly awaited the burglar's entrance, intending to escape by the door as he entered by the window. Her husband, the Justice, had been called to a night session in the East Williamsburg Court. She dreaded that he would return and be stricken down unawares as he passed up the walk. While suffering this suspense, she noticed an object stealthily passing quickly from tree to tree, and then with a shout dash upon the industrious cracksman at the window. She at once recognized her husband and fell in a swoon. The Justice as he grabbed the burglar shouted as if to companions, bidding them not to shoot. This action of the surprised burglar, who readily promised to go quietly with the Justice to the lock-up in the Town Hall. Without relaxing the firm hold he had taken the Justice propelled him out to the street, and thence toward the hall. Before reaching that place, however, the fellow's courage returned, and with an oath he endeavored to free himself from his captor. He tripped the Justice, butted him, but was unable to shake off the grasp. In the morning the man was arraigned before Justice Burcham. He gave his name as Philip Welsh, 22 years old. He has been recognized as a desperate thief, well known in Williamsburg. Justice Burcham committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury. In his possession was found a large dirk. This weapon he, however, was unable to take from his pocket.

TWO ITALIAN DESPERADOES SENTENCED.

On Feb. 11, Officer John T. Clarker, of the Fourth Precinct, saw Michael Polarino, an Italian laborer, living at No. 53 Mulberry-street, fighting with Dennis Shea on the street, and attempted to arrest him. Polarino immediately drew a dagger, and stabbed the officer in the breast, inflicting a serious wound. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon secured the conviction of Polarino, and the desperado was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to five years in the State Prison.

Another case of stabbing by an Italian was tried in Part I. by Assistant District Attorney Bell. It appeared that on the night of Feb. 19, Peter Scalso, an Italian laborer, living in the large tenement-house, Nos. 312 to 320 Mulberry-street, had a dance in honor of his Irish wife, and the company danced so vigorously that the ceiling fell on Joseph Massano, another Italian, who, with his wife, occupied the room beneath. Massano went up stairs to remonstrate against the unpleasant festivities, but received no satisfaction. A quarrel ensued, and in the struggle Massano was stabbed by Scalso and his two brothers, the latter being armed with shovels, with which they struck Massano on the head. Scalso was thereupon arrested, and was yesterday convicted by Mr. Bell. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to three years and six months in the State Prison.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at the Library building, Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, President De Peyster in the chair. The chief event of the evening was the reading by Rev. P. F. Dealy of an elaborate paper on "Cardinal Ximenes and America. The speaker considered at length the career of the eminent cardinal as a monk, prelate, and statesman, and reviewed in detail those acts of his life that had identified his name so closely with the earlier history of America. At the conclusion of the address Prof. R. D. Hitchcock read a memorial notice of the late Prof. Henry B. Smith. After the passage of a vote of thanks to both speakers, President De Peyster announced that, in accordance with the custom of the society, President Hayes would be nominated for honorary membership. The announcement was greeted with great applause, and the new President of the United States was elected unanimously.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Isaac Van Winkle delivered a lecture at the Columbia College Law School, last evening, on "Comparative Jurisprudence."

The funeral of Mr. William P. Lee, the well-known lawyer, took place yesterday from Trinity Chapel on Twenty-fifth-street.

Rev. H. P. Mendes delivered a lecture last night at the Nineteenth-street Synagogue on "Genesis by the Light of Modern Science."

A large collection of fine proof engravings will be sold at auction by Barker & Co., at No. 47 Liberty-street, commencing this morning.

The sixth anniversary of the Seamen's Bethel Temperance Society will be held at the Seamen's Mission Rooms, No. 34 Pike-street, this evening.

Gen. John Cochrane and William H. Townley will address the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association at No. 385 Bowery, Friday evening next.

Thomas Murphy, aged 4 years, died yesterday from the effects of burns accidently received on Monday, at the residence of his parents, in Fordham.

Capt. Brackett's force yesterday seized a case of smuggled embroideries and laces which was secreted in the hold of the Ariadne, recently arrived from Lyons.

M. Palat, the billiard player, had a benefit last night at Chris. O'Connor's billiard-rooms, in Union-square. The Dion brothers, Rudolph, and Garnier were among the players.

Dr. Charles E. Lockwood delivered a lecture last evening at the Working-men's Free Reading Room, No. 135 Greenwich-street, on "The Human Frame; its Structure, Mechanism, and Nutrition."

Joseph Huddle, aged 4 years, was fatally burned yesterday at his home in Sixty-seventh-street, near the Boulevard, by his clothes taking fire from the stove. The child was cared for at the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

An officer of the Steamboat Squad found the body of an unknown man yesterday near Pier No. 34 North River. The man was about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, had sandy hair, red moustache, and was clothed in a dark suit.

Burdett & Dennis sold at auction yesterday 25,850 cigars seized by the Customs officials at from $66 to $120 per 1,000, and 400 boxes and 96 creels of smuggled cigarettes at from $1 75 to $2 85 per box. The aggregate amount realized was satisfactory.

The citizens of the Eighth Assembly District tendered John J. O'Brien a serenade last evening at his residence, No. 298 Broome-street, upon his return from Washington to witness the inauguration of their standard-bearers, Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.

A missionary meeting will be held at St. Philip's P. E. Church, No. 307 Mulberry-street, this evening, commencing at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. Joshua Kimber, recently elected Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Missions, will present the claims of the foreign missionary field.

To-night, at Gilmore's Garden, a wrestling match at collar and elbow, for a "champion" belt, will take place between two of the champion McLaughlin's opponents—Owen and Murphy—the former having defeated McLaughlin in Boston, and the latter been vanquished by him in New-York.

At the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society this evening at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, Dr. Samuel A. Raborg will read a paper on the following subjects: "Is the connection of Charity and Correction in the City of New-York beneficial? What should be the policy of a great city toward its poor?"

A meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 165 East Broadway, George W. Weed, the President, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the Electoral Commission and promising a hearty support to the new Administration.

Deputy Coroner Cushman, who made an autopsy yesterday of the body of Bridget Cusick, of No. 30 Rose street, who died on Monday of injuries inflicted by her husband, Thomas Cusick, discovered that the cause of death was compression of the brain, resulting from wounds on the head. Cusick is in the Tombs.

Judge W. F. Bick, formerly in the British Indian service, will give a series of lectures on India at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 19th of this month. The lecturer is well known as a gentleman of education, and his opportunities for collecting information upon the subject which he treats of has been exceptionally admirable.

At the annual meeting of the Rockaway Yacht Club, held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. Jarvis, Jr.; Vice President, Alexander H. Stevens; Treasurer, Alfred Neilson; Secretary, Henry H. Man; Commodore, Daniel Lord, Jr.; Measurer, N. T. Lawrence; Regatta Committee, Daniel Lord, Jr., William Lummis, and Charles A. Cheever.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday directed their Secretary to request the Russian Consul General to have the vessels of the Russian fleet on their arrival at this port anchor either above Tweifth-street, North River, or below Bedloe's Island. The Crayasser is in the way of passing vessels. A paper received from Dwight Townsend on behalf of the Staten Island Railway Company, pleading for the enforcement of the

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THE CABINET NOMINATIONS.

UNUSUAL COURSE OF THE SENATE.

TIME-HONORED COURTESIES ABANDONED AND RIGID ADHERENCE TO RULES SUDDENLY ADOPTED—THE NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO THE APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES WHEN THEY SHALL BE NAMED—OTHER INDICATIONS OF HOSTILITY—ORIGIN OF THE UNFRIENDLINESS, THE PROPOSED CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate galleries were well filled to-day with people waiting for the nomination of members of the Cabinet. The debate on the question of referring the credentials of Senator Kellogg was interesting and exciting, because of its belligerent tone respecting the policy of President Hayes, and the crowd therefore waited patiently a couple of hours. About 2:15 o'clock the President's Private Secretary, Mr. Rodgers, came into the Chamber, and delivered the sealed package of nominations of the following members of the Cabinet:

Secretary of State.....WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
Secretary of the Treasury.JOHN SHERMAN.
Secretary of War.....GEORGE W. MCCRARY.
Secretary of the Navy....RICH'D W. THOMPSON.
Secretary of the Interior..CARL SCHURZ.
Postmaster-General.....DAVID M. KEY.
Attorney-General.....CHARLES DEVENS.

The duplicate list of the nominations was sent, as usual, direct to the office of the Secretary of the Senate for convenience of correspondents, when it was found that the names had been correctly published in a few papers, among them THE TIMES, but that the assignment of positions was different from any that had been predicted. The universal understanding that Mr. McCrary was to be Attorney-General was disappointed, Gen. Devens being nominated for that office and Mr. McCrary for Secretary of War. This change determined other assignments, which had remained tentative. The list was not fully arranged as it was sent in, to-day, till a very late hour last night, the acceptance of Gen. Devens not having been received till midnight. Had he declined an appointment, as Massachusetts people predicted he would, there must have been further changes, and perhaps there would have been another day of waiting. Gen. Devens was asked by a warm personal friend to accept a position in the Cabinet, no position being named, and he was urgently requested not to refuse, and his acceptance was given without knowing what particular office he would receive. The change of Mr. McCrary to the War Department was for reasons which are not disclosed, but the assignment which gives Gen. Devens the office of Attorney-General is regarded as a good one. Mr. McCrary naturally, as a lawyer, desired to be Attorney-General, but his legal ability will be of great value in administering the War Department.

The Senate in referring the Cabinet nominations to the committees for examination and report has taken an unprecedented course. It is not recollected that the Cabinet nominations of an incoming President were ever so referred, though the reference is required by the rules, and can only be waived by unanimous consent. There is a usage of the Senate by which a nomination of a Senator, or a person who has ever been a Senator, is confirmed immediately and without referring it to a committee. This custom, which has seldom or never been violated, was reversed to-day in referring, with the other nominations, the names of Senator Sherman and ex-Senators Schurz and Key. The committees will be formed to-morrow probably, when the following references will be made: The nomination of Mr. Evarts for Secretary of State will be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Cameron, Chairman; Senator Sherman, for Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Schurz for Secretary of the Interior, to the Committee on Finance, of which Senator Morrill will probably be Chairman; Senator Key, of Kentucky, for Postmaster-General, to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which Senator Hamlin will be Chairman; Gen. Devens, for Attorney-General, to the Committee on the Judiciary, Senator Edmunds, Chairman; Mr. McCrary, for Secretary of War, to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Senator Spencer will be Chairman; and Mr. Thompson, for Secretary of the Navy, to the Committee on Naval Affairs, Senator Sargent, Chairman. The action of the committees cannot be predicted in advance of their complete appointment. It is said of the Executive session, which was very brief, that there was no discussion, but that there were actions and expressions that indicated unmistakably the approach of a storm. The names were taken up in order, the first being that of Mr. Evarts. Mr. Conkling moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, when appointed. This motion is said to have been followed by another, that all the nominations be referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called attention to the usage of the Senate concerning the nominations by the President of members of that body, but it was remarked that no distinctions ought to be made in this case, and all were referred.

There is, of course, a great deal of excitement concerning the prospect of a conflict between the Senate and the President. Everybody has plenty of questions to ask, but there are few opinions expressed. The basis of the difficulty is not the Southern policy, but the President's bold attempt at civil service reform and the blow at the acquired privileges of the Senate. If Mr. Blaine had succeeded, even as late as day before yesterday, in dictating nominations for the Cabinet, his tongue would have been glued to the roof of his mouth on the Southern affairs, and he would not now have obtruded his House manners into the Senate as he did in to-day's debate. If Senator Cameron had been allowed to keep his son in the Cabinet he would have been willing to vote for Carl Schurz, even though he is one of those "literary fellows." If Mr. Conkling had been urgently requested to name a member of the Cabinet, and take charge of the Federal appointments in New-York, he would have been found on the side of the new President. The Senate has usually been kept in accord with the Administration, whether Republican or Democratic, by conciliating the most prominent in the matter of appointments. The Constitution gives the Senate the power to confirm or reject the nominations of the President. Senators have come to expect and demand that they make the nominations as well as pass upon them, and by an absurd and unlawful usage a single Senator can in most cases, and two Senators in every case, reject a nomination, while the law requires the rejection to be made by a majority of the Senate. The very root of civil service reform is to break up the exercise of the appointing power by the Senate, when it belongs to the President. The Senate refuses to restore this privilege to the Executive, and hence the conflict. How it will terminate remains to be seen.

The two or three Senators who are particularly aggrieved desire to reject the entire Cabinet, or at least Mr. Evarts, Mr. Schurz, and Mr. Key. The contest will probably center against Mr. Schurz, and perhaps Mr. Key. The other members will, no doubt, be soon confirmed. There is very little appearance thus far of opposition to the appointment of Mr. Key. Mr. Schurz is the one to receive the force of the attack. He is the personal selection of the President. Very many Republicans who feel that Mr. Schurz deserved recognition were not in favor of placing him in the Cabinet, because they claim he is not fitted by experience or disposition for a quiet executive office. He should, they say, have been sent abroad. He is the most unpopular of the nominations, and this fact and the personal hostility that exists in the Senate will lead to a concentration of all the opposition against him. There are claimed to be 20 or 22 Republicans pledged to vote against his confirmation. In this event the result depends wholly on the action of the Democratic Senators. Predictions are freely made that they will vote for the nominations, and that they will not. The probability is that they will not vote solidly on either side; but which way the majority will vote remains to be discovered. In case the nominations are not confirmed, it is suggested that President Hayes can refuse to make further nommations, and fill the vacant places as he wishes after the Senate adjourns. He has somewhat the advantage in the contest, and is not likely to be found wanting in courage or pertinacity.

After the Kellogg case had been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. Morton moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. This motion had reference to the Cabinet appointments, which had been previously received by the Senate. Mr. Bayard was desirous of having the case of Morgan, Senator-elect from Alabama, taken up, and the Democratic Senators urging this as a question of the highest privilege opposed the executive session. The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Morton's motion, resulting—yeas 30, nays 31. Mr. Bayard then offered a resolution providing that the oath of office be administered to Mr. Morgan. Mr. Spencer, who proposes to open the debate in opposition to Morgan's admission, stated that he did not feel well and appealed to Mr. Bayard to permit the resolution to go over until to-morrow. Mr. Eaton caused some laughter at Mr. Spencer's expense by remarking that he looked very well, and that the delivery of his remarks would make him feel better. After a motion to adjourn had been rejected, Mr. Spencer took from his desk a bundle of manuscript which he was about to proceed to read, when the Democrats consented to have an executive session. Mr. Bayard's resolution will come up to-morrow as unfinished business.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

When the nominations of the new Cabinet Officers were delivered to the Senate at 2:20 P. M. to-day by Mr. Rodgers, Private Secretary to the President, the greatest anxiety was manifested by all the Senators to learn the names of the appointees. The list having been delivered by the doorkeeper to the Vice-President, a number of the Senators eagerly rushed forward to examine it, and in a very few minutes the new Cabinet was the common talk throughout the Chamber. Just after the Message was delivered Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, submitted a resolution to refer the credentials of David T. Corbin and M. C. Butler, each claiming a seat in the Senate from the State of South Carolina, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when appointed, but the anxiety was so great among many Senators on the Republican side of the Chamber to go into executive session that there was an indisposition to consider the resolution. It was agreed to, however, without discussion, and then Mr. Bayard submitted one to have John T. Morgan, Senator-elect from Alabama, sworn in, but Mr. Spencer took the floor to oppose it, and a motion for an executive session at 2:30 P. M. was agreed to. When the doors were closed there was quite a lively scene in the Senate Chamber. Under the rule of the Senate a single objection to the present consideration of any nomination refers it to the appropriate committee, and when the very first one, that of Mr. Evarts to be Secretary of State, was announced, Mr. Blaine moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Then there was an earnest discussion, in which some of the Republicans exhibited much indignation at some of the nominations, and finally it seemed to be generally acquiesced in that all must be referred, and that none of them should be confirmed to-day. Mr. Conkling demanded the reference of the nomination of Mr. Schurz to the Finance Committee, and quite a number of Senators demanded the reference of Mr. Key's nomination. In fact there was more or less objection to every one of them, and there is every probability of an excited debate over them when they come before the Senate again. There were perhaps ten or a dozen Senators who made objections to one or another of the nominations, and a number of them spoke at the same instant of time.

The executive session continued about 95 minutes, when the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

After the adjournment the Democratic Senators met in caucus and fully discussed the policy to be pursued by them on the Cabinet nominations, as to voting for their confirmation or for their rejection. From the general tenor of the debate it is believed the Southern Democratic Senators will use their power in the executive sessions of the Senate to induce the Administration to refuse any recognition of Packard in Louisiana or of Chamberlain in South Carolina. It is said by them that if they can be assured that the Administration will stand firmly on the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of those States they will support it by voting to confirm these nominations, and not otherwise. They maintain that to accomplish this through the divisions in the Republican ranks will be to win the victory for which they have so long contended. No formal action was taken by the caucus. As the committees of the Senate will not perhaps be appointed before Friday, and as a single objection will prevent the consideration of any nomination on the same day it is reported from a committee, there is not much probability that the Cabinet nominations can be finally disposed of this week, or at least not sooner than Saturday. It is believed the nominations will be confirmed unless the Democrats act in a body against them.

It has always been the custom to act upon the nominations of persons who have been members of the Senate without the previous formality of a reference. This is done as a compliment to a brother Senator, as, from his service in the Senate, his character and fitness are supposed to be known without any investigation in regard thereto by a committee, but in the case of Senator Sherman to-day the custom was violated—it is said at the suggestion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who demanded that his nomination be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Although the *personnel* of the Cabinet had been known for several days the official promulgation took most people by surprise for the reason that previous newspaper statements had made erroneous assignments to Messrs. McCrary, Thompson, and Devens. The subject is freely discussed to-night by all parties; but there are few expressions of enthusiastic approval of the entire Cabinet. The dissatisfied Republicans are more open in their condemnation of it than the Democrats, many of the former emphatically complaining that the leaders of the party who supported Gov. Hayes for the Presidency were not consulted in the selection of the members, while others say their States are not likely to receive an equal share of patronage, having no Cabinet officers. The Democrats are congratulating themselves in the belief that the Republicans already show signs of division, which they will not hesitate to promote. Apart from such declarations, there are not a few persons who rejoice that there is likely to be a President who will act in many respects independently of party, especially as regards the South and the civil service of the country.

A telegram was received here to-night from Mr. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, accepting the appointment of Secretary of the Navy.

SKETCHES OF THE CABINET.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

William Maxwell Evarts was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818. His father was Jeremiah Evarts, who was graduated at Yale College in 1802, and who, after four years' practice at the Bar in New-Haven, became the editor of a religious magazine, was in 1812 chosen Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and afterward wrote a number of essays on the rights of the Indians. He died in Charleston, S. C., in 1831. William M. Evarts, after a preparatory education in his native city, entered Yale College and was graduated in 1837, in the same class with Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, the present Minister to England. At the time of his graduation he was but 19 years of age. He had then chosen his profession, and having obtained his degree at college, he began his law studies in Harvard. While in the Law School there he developed rapidly the ability as a speaker which he had shown in college, and an unusual diligence as a student. His course finished, the young lawyer came to this City, and in 1841 was admitted to the Bar. His keen logical insight soon commanded attention, while by his ability as an advocate in many important cases, he raised for himself steadily the reputation of a leader in the ranks of a profession at that time including some of the most learned and eloquent practitioners which the Empire State has produced. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Union College in 1857, in 1865 the same honor was offered to him by Yale College, and in 1870 the degree was bestowed upon him by Harvard. On the 19th of April, 1849, he was appointed Deputy United States District Attorney for the New-York City district, holding the office precisely four years to a day. In April, 1851, while acting as District Attorney, during the sickness of the regular incumbent, he signalized himself by his able prosecution of the persons engaged in the Cuban filibustering scheme known as "the Cleopatra expedition." In 1853 he resumed the private practice of his profession, and continued in it until his entry into President Johnson's Cabinet, achieving a position which was scarcely second to that of any lawyer in the United States. In 1853 he again gained considerable reputation by his conduct of the celebrated Lemmon slave case, as counsel for the State of New-York. In 1850 he invited criticism by his advocacy, in a speech delivered in Castle Garden, of the Compromise measures which were so bitterly opposed by the anti-slavery men of the period, and incurred a hostility in consequence of the position which he assumed that time only could remove from the minds of his hearers. He supported the Fugitive Slave law. In the contest for United States Senator in 1861, Mr. Evarts and Horace Greeley were the rival candidates before the Republican caucus. Mr. Evarts was finally withdrawn by his friends, who voted for Ira Harris, who was elected. His personal history in late years has become inseparable from the record of the nation itself. When Andrew Johnson was impeached by the House of Representatives in 1868, Mr. Evarts was retained by the President, and in his office of leading counsel no doubt contributed by his great knowledge of constitutional law, by his earnest advocacy of his client's cause, and by his untiring efforts in the memorable case, to the success of the President. President Johnson appointed him Attorney-General, and he retained the office until the incoming of the Grant Administration, in 1869, performing all the duties pertaining to his station with eminent ability. When the Treaty of Washington came to be carried out by the tribunal at Geneva, Mr. Evarts was retained by the Administration as counsel to act with Mr. Caleb Cushing and Hon. Charles Francis Adams. His admirable services on that occasion can never be forgotten. To his clear and unanswerable presentation of the disputed claims of this Government was no doubt due, in great measure, the decision in favor of the United States. A case demanding more delicate or careful treatment had probably never arisen between the two nations, and Mr. Evarts proved himself a trustworthy agent in whom to confide an important duty. During his long career as a lawyer, he has been identified with many prominent cases, conspicuously as the counsel of Henry Ward Beecher in the great scandal suit. The report that he had received an exceedingly large fee for an opinion on the Bordell mortgage upon the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad made his name famous at one time. He was counsel in the celebrated Parrish will case, and also in a contest of the will of Mrs. Gardner, the mother of President Tyler's widow, finally gaining the case. From time to time he has been consulted in cases demanding an extensive knowledge of the laws governing corporations, and very recently he has taken a part in rapid transit litigation in this City. He has held many honorable positions here, having been for years President of the Bar Association, and being now President of the Union Club. When Grant and Wilson were candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in 1872, he entered into the contest against Greeley and Brown, and made an impressive speech in Cooper Union. His opinion on the Virginius seizure in 1873 attracted a great deal of attention, and his eulogy on Chief Justice Chase, pronounced at Dartmouth on June 25, 1873, was one of his noblest rhetorical efforts. He was selected by the Centennial Commissioners to be the orator on the one hundredth anniversary of Independence, and in Philadelphia delivered an oration prepared in the broadest spirit of patriotism, which added new laurels to the wreath he had already won as an orator and a statesman. In the campaign which opened last Summer in this State his name was mentioned at Saratoga with sufficient strength to indicate the wide-spread admiration that is felt for the man. He has been known as a Republican almost from the time of the party's organization, and in the convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln he led and became the spokesman of the New-York delegation, presenting the name of William H. Seward in a superb speech. When Chief Justice Chase died, William M. Evarts was confidently spoken of by lawyers as most likely of all men in the nation to be his successor. On the eve of the election last Fall he made a great speech for the Republican candidates in Cooper Union, in which he skillfully delineated the weakness and insincerity of the Democratic candidate, and spoke out unflinchingly for the Republican nominees. His arguments before the Electoral Commission are still fresh in the public memory, and the announcement that he has been chosen to fill the chief place in the incoming President's Cabinet will give encouragement to those who desire to see the dignity of the nation maintained and will command respect if not admiration abroad, where the name of Mr. Evarts has been established as second to that of no other American statesman. Mr. Evarts is a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, in Wall-street. He was appointed a member of the Charter Commission, formed by Gov. Tilden two years ago to report a plan for the better government of cities. In September last he delivered a speech at the unveiling of the Seward statue in Madison-square, and on Nov. 26 was the orator at the unveiling of the Webster statue in Central Park.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. John Sherman, the new Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. He was descended from a family of Connecticut Shermans founded by a refugee Roundhead, and his ancestors bequeathed to him a large share of sterling courage, conscience, and good sense. His father—Charles Robert Sherman—was a lawyer, and afterward Judge of the Supreme Court. He had a family of 11 children, who, at his death, became scattered. William Tecumseh, now the General of the Army, a brother of John Sherman, became by adoption a member of the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing. John attended school at Mount Vernon until he was 14 years of age, when he was sent to the Muskingum Improvement to earn his livelihood and to learn engineering. At 16 years of age a political change gave the Democrats control of the Muskingum Improvement and deprived John Sherman of his place. He began the study of law with his brother, Charles T. Sherman, at Mansfield, Ohio. After a four years' novitiate he obtained a license, and having reached the age of 21, he immediately entered upon practice. He formed a partnership with his brother—John riding the circuits and Charles doing counsel business in the office—which lasted for 11 years. In politics John Sherman was an ultra Whig. He attended the Whig National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and in the latter year was chosen a Presidential Elector. In 1854, when the Nebraska issue arose, he accepted a nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth Ohio District, and was elected. To the House of Representatives he brought a capacity for fluent debate, a large knowledge of affairs, habits of hard work, the reputation of being sound in judgment, sincere in purpose, and superior to personal considerations in the discharge of his duty. So well were his constituents pleased with his record in the Thirty-fourth Congress that he was returned for the three succeeding terms. When Mr. Chase resigned his seat in the Senate in 1861, to become Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman succeeded him, and has since retained his seat in that body. He was placed upon the Finance Committee; and his speeches against the State banking system, slavery in the District of Columbia, and finance and taxation generally, commanded universal attention. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he devoted himself to the reduction of the taxes, and introduced a bill to fund the public indebtedness into a 5 per cent. loan, by which means it was believed specie payments could have been reached in 1867; but the bill was mutilated in the Senate and defeated in the House. In the Fortieth Congress Mr. Sherman became Chairman of the Finance Committee, and reported a new bill for funding the national debt. This bill he supported in a speech on Feb. 27, 1868. It authorized the sale of 10-40 5 per cent. bonds to redeem all outstanding debts; exempted these bonds from State taxation; provided for the payment of 1 per cent. annually of the public debt; offered to the holders of the 6-20s the option to exchange them for 10-40s at par; authorized the conversion of legal tenders into bonds and bonds into legal tenders; and authorized contracts payable in gold. By a large portion of the people this was looked upon as a just, wise, and necessary measure, while it was attacked by others as a violation of the pledged faith of the Government and a step toward repudiation. In appearance Mr. Sherman is tall, straight, and exceedingly spare, with brown hair, gray eyes, a large head, high, square forehead, and a countenance indicating the possession of decision, firmness, and self-control. In temperament he is tender and sympathetic. In debate, he speaks rapidly, without effort at display, with great freedom from tricks of oratory, and with animation, going straight at his mark and commanding undivided attention. His personal and political history are alike free from reproach. He has ever been a staunch friend of President Hayes, and his name was not unnaturally mentioned in connection with the formation of the Cabinet at an early moment after the result of the election was known. When, in 1876, the Ohio State Convention was considering the subject of presenting the name of a candidate for the Presidency, Senator Sherman wrote to a member of the convention, urging that Gov. Hayes should be put forward, with the assurance of the hearty support of the Republicans of Ohio, and his suggestion was adopted. His financial ability is undisputed, and his experience in the House and Senate, and his familiarity with the finances of the country, will make him a valued adviser to the President.

GEORGE W. M'CRARY.

Hon. George W. McCrary, just nominated to the office of Secretary of War, is in the prime of life, having been born Aug. 29, 1835, in Evansville, Ind. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Wisconsin Territory, settling in that part of it which afterward became the State of Iowa. He worked upon the farm for several years, and saved enough money to give him a tolerably good education in a Western academy. In 1854 he made his appearance in the office of Rankin & Miller, in Keokuk, dressed in a suit of homespun. He was duly installed as a student in law, but his appearance was so much against him as to excite ridicule and sarcasm among strangers who saw him in the office. One of his preceptors was Samuel F. Miller, now Judge of the United States Supreme Court. He saw through the homespun and found the material of an able man beneath. When he was asked what he expected to make of that "gentleman," meaning McCrary, he replied: "A first-class lawyer." A year after his entrance into the law office of Miller & Rankin he was admitted to practice, having then only reached his twentieth year. He was abundantly successful from the beginning of his career. Taking an active part in politics, in 1857 he was elected by the Republicans to represent Lee County in the State Legislature, and was the youngest member in the House. He discharged his duties with marked ability, and in 1861 he was elected to the State Senate. Here he served until the close of the war, holding the position of Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs during his first term, and that of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the second. Upon the appointment in 1863 of Judge Miller to the Supreme Court Mr. McCrary was selected by him as his successor in business, and from that time until 1868 he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was then nominated for Congress by the Republicans, and was elected by a majority of 3,013. In 1870 he was nominated by acclamation, and in the succeeding election received a majority of 3,366. His renomination in 1872 was again made by acclamation, and he was a third time elected. In the campaign of 1874, when he was a fourth time elected to Congress, he received 11,334 votes, against 9,521 for Leroy G. Palmer, the anti-monopoly candidate. He was not a candidate for re-election last Fall. His record in Congress is one of which any man might be proud. He has steadily opposed land grants, fought scurdily all monopolies, insisted from the first upon retrenchment and economy, voted to abolish the franking privilege, and has been one of the most prominent advocates of a thorough and radical reform in the civil service. When he was first elected to Congress he served on the Naval Committee, the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and the Committee on Elections. The latter committee had charge of the famous contest between Brewer and Adams, of Kentucky, and in disposing of it Mr. McCrary made a minority report which so favorably impressed the House that all precedents were forgotten and thrown aside, the minority report was adopted, and the Republican unseated a Democrat and put a Democrat in his place. The familiarity he had shown with election laws won for him the appointment, at the beginning of his second term, of Chairman of the Committee on Elections—a compliment unheard of before for so young a member. In the Forty-third Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, and in the last Congress he was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. McCrary's record in relation to the formation of the Electoral tribunal is too recent to need detailed mention. In Congress he has won not only a reputation for tireless industry, wisdom, honesty, and faithfulness, but has shown by his life that it is possible for a man to be a politician, and at the same time to retain his integrity so completely that after nearly 10 years of public service no taint of corruption in any shape has ever adhered to his garments, nor has he ever been soiled by the breath of political scandal.

RICHARD M. THOMPSON.

Hon. Richard M. Thompson, the Secretary of the Navy, now of Indiana, is a Virginian by birth, a native of Culpeper County, and was born on the 9th of June, 1809. He received a good English and classical education, but his tastes led him away from the place of his birth to seek adventures in the wilds of Kentucky, to which State he removed before he became of age. Here he remained for a few years in the capacity of a clerk in a country store, in the town of Louisville. The shop, however, was not to his taste, and he removed to Lawrence County, Indiana, where he tried school-teaching. Again he entered a store, but this time with a purpose beyond becoming a merchant, for, while he sold goods by day, he took up the study of the law and devoted his nights to preparation for that profession. A three years' probation of this sort brought him within the Bar, to which he was admitted in 1834. He early developed a taste for political affairs, and the same year he was admitted to the Bar he was elected to the Indiana Legislature as a Whig. In 1835 he was re-elected, and, his second term in the Assembly completed, he was chosen, in 1836, a State Senator. He served as President pro tem. of that body during his two years' term. His voice was heard for Harrison in the historic "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, in which contest he worked with great zeal, both as a writer and stump speaker. He was an Elector for the State of Indiana in that election. Rising in the esteem of his constituents, in 1841 he was chosen to Congress, and in 1844 his name again appeared as an Elector on the Whig ticket. In 1847 he was again in Congress, and at the end of his term declined a renomination. As a mark of the confidence which was felt in his ability, at the time of President Taylor's Administration, he was offered by the President the appointment of Chargé d'Affaires to Austria, which he declined. He also declined the office of Recorder of the General Land Office, which was tendered to him by President Fillmore. In the Republican Convention of 1860, at Chicago, he framed and read the platform, and he has earned the reputation in the West, and in fact throughout the Northern States, of having prepared a greater number of platforms than any living politician, and of having prepared most of them well. In 1864 his name was again placed upon the Electoral ticket in Indiana for the third time since he had entered political life, and in 1863 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago which nominated Gen. Grant. Again, in 1876, he took part in a national convention, and, as Chairman of the Indiana delegation, nominated Senator Morton in a speech which was certainly not the least effective of the many superior speeches heard on that occasion. Though nearly 70 years of age, Mr. Thompson is a man full of strength and vigor; with a figure tall, straight, and commanding, a countenance of great strength and intelligence, his presence is at once inspiring and pleasing. As a speaker he is one of the best ever heard in our political campaigns, and is always listened to with satisfaction.

CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz, the Secretary of the Interior appointed by President Hayes, was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, it found him pursuing his studies in the University of Bonn, and joining Gottfried Kinkel, Professor of Rhetoric in the university, in the publication of a liberal newspaper. In 1849, owing to an unsuccessful attempt to promote an insurrection in Bonn, he fled with Kinkel to the Palatinate, and took part as an Adjutant, in the defense of Rastadt. The fortress surrendered, and Schurz escaped to Switzerland, only to return secretly to Germany in 1850, when he skillfully effected the escape of Kinkel from the fortress of Spandau, in which he had been condemned to serve 20 years' imprisonment. He was correspondent in Paris, in 1851, for German journals; afterward spent a year teaching in London; and in 1852 came to the United States. He spent three years in Philadelphia studying law, when he removed to Madison, Wis. He delivered speeches for the Republican Party in German during the campaign of 1856, and in 1857 was defeated as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin. His first English speech was delivered during the contest between Stephen A. Douglas and Lincoln, in 1858. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago, and was largely instrumental in securing that part of the platform relating to citizens of foreign origin. He spoke in both German and English throughout the campaign. President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Spain, but he resigned in December, 1861, and, accepting the commission of Brigadier General, he assumed command, June 17, 1862, of a division under Gen. Sigel, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run. On March 14, 1863, he was promoted to be Major General, and in the battle of Chancellorsville his division was routed by Jackson. At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded the Eleventh Corps, and he afterward participated in the battle of Chattanooga. Returning to the practice of law at the close of the war, he was employed in Washington as a newspaper correspondent in 1865-6, and made a report to Congress, as Special Commissioner appointed by President Johnson, on the condition of the Southern States. His report was extremely distasteful to the President. He removed to Detroit and founded the Detroit *Post*, and became in 1867 the editor of the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, both of which newspapers were conducted with remarkable ability. In 1868 he was temporary Chairman of the National Republican Convention in Chicago, and labored in the canvass for Gen. Grant's election. He was chosen United States Senator from Missouri in 1869, his term ending 1875. At the expiration of his term, the Democrats of Missouri elected the former rebel Gen. Cockrell as his successor. Opposing some of President Grant's administrative acts, he took a leading part in the organization of the Liberal Party, and presided over the Convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley. In visits to Europe in 1873 and 1875, he was received with much consideration in Germany, and on his return participated in the hot canvass with Gov. Allen, opposing the inflation schemes of Gov. Allen. During the campaign of 1876, he devoted himself assiduously to the Republican cause, making speeches in German throughout the East and West, speaking night and day, and attracting immense audiences of Germans in every city which he visited. In appearance he is tall and slight, with dark hair and beard. In debate he is a rapid and fluent speaker, and a complete master of English, which he speaks without a perceptible trace of foreign accent. Among his best known works are the *Irrepressible Conflict*, *The Abolition of Slavery as a War Measure*, and his *Eulogy on Charles Sumner*. His course has always been fearless. While he has been independent in his views, and has recognized no authority superior to his own individual judgment, he has, during his political life of more than 20 years, won the respect of all classes of citizens.

CHARLES DEVENS.

Charles Devens, nominated for Attorney-General, is one of the most thoroughly respected men in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, although he has by no means been recently a conspicuous man in politics, or in any other sphere than that of the Judiciary. He is about 57 years of age, having been born in Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820. He entered Harvard College when he was 14 years of age, in the year 1834, and was graduated in 1838. He then entered the law school of the same college, from which he was in due time graduated, and in 1841 was admitted to the Bar, beginning his practice in Franklin County. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, and was appointed United States Marshal for Massachusetts in 1849, holding the office until 1853. He supported the Fugitive Slave law. Upon the outbreak of the war he entered the service as Major of the Third Battalion of Massachusetts Volunteer Rifles. He soon rose in rank, being appointed Colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts in August, 1861. On April 15, 1862, he was promoted to be Brigadier-General, and for gallant and meritorious conduct before the capture of Richmond, April 3, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. From September, 1865, to June, 1866, he was Military Governor of the Eastern District of South Carolina, after which he was mustered out of the service. He was conspicuous throughout the war for his gallantry in the field and his ability in every position of the soldier's sphere, having two numerous engagements. His first action was at Ball's Bluff, and his last in the engagement at Appomatax Court-house. He was wounded at Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, and Cold Harbor. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in 1867, retaining that position until October, 1873, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and has held that office until the present time.

DAVID M. KEY.

Postmaster-General David M. Key was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, in 1824. His father was a Baptist minister. Young Key was reared on a farm, and, after obtaining a common school education, taught school to obtain means to pay his way through college. In 1850 he was graduated at Hiawassee College, East Tennessee, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and settled in Chattanooga, where he has ever since resided. In 1861 he joined the Confederate Army, entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-third Tennessee Regiment, served through the war, and surrendered in North Carolina under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. In 1865 his old friend Andrew Johnson pardoned him. He returned to his home in Chattanooga and renewed the practice of law. In 1869 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, and was earnest in securing the rights of full citizenship to the colored people, with whom he is very popular. Although a Democrat, his course has been so liberal as to win the respect, admiration, and often the support, of Republicans. The County of Hamilton, in which he resides, is Republican; but its members in the Legislature were his zealous supporters. In 1875 Mr. Key was appointed by Gov. Porter to fill the vacant seat of Andrew Johnson in the Senate. He was recently defeated as a candidate for election to that office, lacking only three votes, but received every vote of both parties from East Tennessee, which gave Hayes 10,000 majority. He also received every Republican vote in the Legislature. His defeat was due to his non-partisan course in the Senate. He voted for the Mississippi investigation, and was the only Democratic Senator who did. At his home he is regarded as a representative Confederate, a just, liberal, honest man, who thoroughly accepted the situation in 1865, and has done all in his power to promote good-will and harmony between the sections. In 1870 he delivered an oration over the graves of the Federal dead at Chattanooga, which touched the popular heart, winning golden opinions from ex-soldiers of both sides. He is a man of imposing presence, and, while not brilliant or showy, has solid qualities and sterling integrity which command respect. He has long been regarded as the leading lawyer of East Tennessee, and from 1870 to 1875, when he was appointed Senator, was Chancellor of the Chattanooga Circuit. In the Senate in December last he made a speech declaring his opinion that Oregon should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. While he did not question the honesty, the motives, or the patriotism of Oregon's Governor, he thought he had made a mistake in his selection of an Elector to fill an assumed vacancy. While he maintained his views as a Democrat without apology, he expressed them with moderation, and without betraying the alarm that was too apparent in some of his Democratic brethren. He repeatedly spoke of the Republican candidates during the election as patriotic and honest men, of whom any party or country might be justly proud.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

MR. THOMPSON'S STANDING IN THE WEST AND NORTH-WEST—HIS TALENTS AS A STUMP SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The appointment of Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, to the Secretaryship of the Navy is received with great satisfaction by the Republicans of this State. He is universally respected in this portion of the West. For nearly 40 years he has been a conspicuous figure in Indiana politics, seldom asking for office himself, but always active in promoting the interests of the party. He is extremely gifted as a stump orator. In the Whig campaign of 1840 his eloquence attracted general attention in the North-west, and since that time he has done service in many campaigns. It was he who made the speech nominating Mr. Lincoln in the Chicago Convention in 1860. In the Cincinnati Convention he headed the Morton forces, but was among the first to break and fall into Hayes' columns. Beyond a term or two in Congress he has held no public office. He is a gentleman of the old school, tall and dignified in manner, and universally popular. For many years he has been living on his farm near Terre Haute. He is nearly 70 years of age.

MOTIVE IN NOMINATING MR. KEY.

VIEWS PUT FORTH BY SO-CALLED FRIENDS OF THE PRESIDENT—THE DECISION RESOLVED ON ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Well-informed friends of the President assert that the nomination of Senator Key to the Cabinet is the initial step in the development of the policy seeking to disarm Southern distrust and promote peace in that section on the basis of justice and protection to all. Mr. Key led a Confederate regiment during the late war, and was the Democratic Senator appointed to fill Andrew Johnson's vacancy, but at the late session of Congress he was the first to make a speech from the Democratic side looking to Southern pacification through conciliation of, and co-operation with, the incoming Republican Administration. That he and the President would be able to harmonize was made sufficiently clear to the latter by the sentiments of a private letter addressed by Mr. Key to a personal friend on the 16th of February last, in which he said: "I am ready to do all I can to restore confidence and good government to the people of the South. This can only be done by a hearty fraternization of the sections for which I have labored. If, without requiring of me the sacrifice of any personal or political independence, you find that my name can be used for the good of the South, in your best judgment, you are at liberty to use it. If I were to become a member of an Administration I should not feel at liberty to place myself in opposition to its general policy, but should feel bound to build it up and strengthen it in the hearts of the people, and if the time arrived when I could not heartily co-operate with it I should resign. As matters are in the South, I could be more useful to our people in an independent position, and if, as I hope and believe, the Administration will develop a broad and liberal policy toward the people of the South, I would not hesitate to incorporate my fortunes and self with it."

This letter was laid before Mr. Hayes, who found it entirely in accord with his own sentiments, and hence the formal tender of an appointment to Mr. Key, after an interview between those gentlemen, which established the identity of their respective views on the Southern question. Mr. Key, in response to protests from old party associates against his acceptance, upon the ground that the President's purpose is to divide the Southern Democracy and reconstruct the Republican Party in the South on a more popular basis, declares his desire to see the color line in Southern politics broken, and also that restored peace and commercial prosperity are of more present importance to the South than party ties. Mr. Key's appointment has also been earnestly opposed by some prominent Republicans, who feared that it would commit the Administration to the abandonment of existing Republican organizations, especially in South Carolina and Louisiana, and the surrender of their adherents to the tender mercy of their foes. It is claimed for the President that his appointment in resisting this appeal was based upon the fact that the general line of policy in regard to the South, which he had determined to test, looks to no such consequence as the desertion of old friends. His desire is to secure an honorable and amicable compromise of the existing Southern difficulties by consent of the wise and honest

when that he was responsible for the *insertion* of the clause. Now, will Mr. Cosans give an explicit denial on the following points? If he will, he clears himself of all suspicion:

First—Did not Mr. Cosans send a copy of the printed bill to Surrogate Calvin; and was it not the subject of verbal and written communication between them?

Second—Was he not aware on Monday night, when the clause was debated and he remained silent, that it would, if enacted, increase the Surrogate's salary; and was not this fact also known to Surrogate Calvin, and had it not been the subject of conversation between them?

A word more on another point. One of the legacies which the Tweed régime has left the Legislature, is the method of increasing salaries by saying that the official whose salary is to be increased "shall receive the same salary as" some other official. In this way the figures of the increase, which might startle the members, are kept out of sight; and in fact one cannot tell whether the change be an increase or a decrease. If you look up the law fixing the salary of the official referred to, you find his salary is fixed by reference to some other; look up the other, and possibly you find the figures, and you think you have it; but you have not, for it may have happened that the Board of Supervisors may have added several thousands more to the salary provided for in the general law. The section of the law of 1872, which was quoted for re-enactment in Mr. Piper's bill, fixed the salaries of the Surrogates of county after county in plain and honest figures until it comes down to the last lines where New-York is referred to. The language here changes, and reads thus:

> The salary of the Surrogate of the County of New-York shall be the same as that of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York.

No bill should ever be passed with so transparent a cover for a fraud in it. The salary should be stated in honest figures, that everybody may see it.

SCENES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

A HEATED DEBATE—THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL—MR. WOODIN'S REBUKE OF SENATOR PRINCE—NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Senate Chamber was the scene of an unusually heated debate this morning on the subject of the Reapportionment bill. Senator Jacobs offered a resolution instructing the committee having the matter in charge to report a bill within 10 days. Mr. Woodin moved to lay the resolution on the table. Senators Prince and Baaden voted with the Democrats, and the motion was lost. Mr. Woodin took the last-named Senator aside, into the library, and administered to him a few words of kindly, but firm advice, which caused that Senator to change his mind and shortly after his vote. Mr. Woodin paid attention to the Senator from the First, and gave him the most severe castigation which has been heard in the Senate Chamber for many a long day. Mr. Woodin seemed to be thoroughly enraged, and when he is, the fur flies. Every one expected that Mr. Prince would reply. It did not seem possible he could sit silent under so severe an application of the rod, especially as it was accompanied by threats that something worse would come if it should be necessary to say it. But Mr. Prince made no reply. Mr. Woodin declared he would not report a bill in 10 days; that no one should force it out of him; that he would report a bill at his own time and convenience, and not a day before. Mr. Jacobs defended Prince and Baaden, and, saying he would not press Mr. Woodin, amended his resolution by making it 20 days instead of 10, and the resolution in this form was adopted, Mr. Prince voting with the Democrats. At a later hour Mr. Woodin moved to reconsider the vote, and this time, Mr. Baaden voting straight, the motion to reconsider was adopted, and Mr. Jacobs' resolution was rejected.

The amended form of Rule No. 47, relating to the confirmation of appointments and to executive sessions, was adopted by the Senate to-day. Mr. Jacobs moved to lay it on the table, but this was voted down. On motion of Mr. Kennaday, however, an amendment was adopted by which the requirement for an unanimous vote to go into executive session, on any other than the first and third Wednedays of the month, was altered to a vote of two-thirds of the Senators. The Governor sent in the name of ex-Gov. Allen C. Beach for the office of Superintendent of the Banking Department to-day, and one or two minor nominations. The nomination was referred to the Banking Committee. It is regarded as very improbable that Mr. Beach will be confirmed. The nominee for the office of Superintendent of Public Works will be sent in next week. It is not unlikely that Mr. Beach's name may be withdrawn in order to facilitate the confirmation of the new Superintendent, whoever he may be. Gen. McClellan is a good deal talked about. The bill in relation to this office, which has been sleeping so long in the Senate Canal Committee, was favorably reported this forenoon. It was amended so as to give the Superintendent the right to appoint the Paymasters instead of the Auditor of the Canal Department, who is responsible for these disbursements. This amendment is strongly condemned by the friends of the bill as being wrong in principle and likely to work badly in practice. The amendment may be stricken out by the Senate.

The Supply bill will be reported to the Assembly to-morrow by the Ways and Means Committee. This is an early date for its appearance. The aggregate amount appropriated is said to be less than usual. There is no new Capitol item in it.

The special order for to-morrow in the House is the Woodin Charter bill, introduced by Mr. Fish. A warm contest is anticipated over the seventh section of the bill.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon is ordered to the Swatara, at Hampton Roads, Va. Surgeon Edward Kershner is detached from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders; Chief-Engineer Charles H. Loring, from duty connected with the construction of the machinery of the new sloops-of-war, the same having been completed and tested; Cadet Engineer G. S. Willets, from the Huron and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New-York.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are made: Major B. Dubarry, Commissary of Subsistence, to relieve Major M. R. Morgan in New-York City; Major Morgan, on thus being relieved, will be assigned to duty as Chief of the Subsistence Department of Dakota.

Major C. C. Sniffen, the Private Secretary of ex-President Grant, who has just been confirmed in the Paymaster's department, has been, by direction of the Secretary of War, assigned to duty at the War Department. Major Sniffen, in his assumption of the new official duties, has been congratulated by gentlemen of all political parties, all of whom are appreciative of his courteous attention to those who had business at the Executive Mansion while he was the past several years.

NORFOLK, March 7.—The United States sloop-of-war Ranger has been ordered to New-York for repairs, and will sail for that port to-morrow morning. She will be put in commission and will soon sail for the East Indies.

The United States sloop-of-war Alliance dropped down to Hampton Roads this evening, and will proceed to sea to-morrow. She goes to the Mediterranean.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Nearly all the towns were represented. Dr. Ariel Ballou, of Woonsocket, was made President. The name of William Beach Lawrence having been introduced for Governor, he telegraphed from Newport that he would not accept. The Convention nominated J. B. Barnaby, of Providence, for Governor, by a vote of 76 out of 105. It is understood that he will accept. The Convention also nominated W. H. H. Hallett for Secretary of State.

AN ABSCONDING STOCK BOARD OFFICIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—J. T. Beads, Secretary of the California Stock Exchange, has absconded, taking the books and papers of the Exchange and stocks to the value of about $17,000, which were deposited by members as security for loans effected from the funds of the Exchange. Collusion of some other officers of the Board is suspected.

THE HARTFORD BASE-BALL CLUB.

HARTFORD, March 7.—The Hartford Base-Ball Club will play during the coming season on the Union Grounds of Williamsburg under the name of the Hartford Club of Brooklyn.

ARRIVAL OF A CUBAN HERO.

The celebrated Cuban patriot, Major-Gen. Julio Sanguili, arrived in this City yesterday morning in the steam-ship Atlas from Kingston, Jamaica. There also arrived in the same steamer Mr. Juan Miguel Ferrer, formerly Private Secretary to President Estrada; Col. Manuel Sanguili, Col. Juan Luis Pacheco, and Col. José Rodriguez, all of the Cuban Revolutionary Army.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

IGNATIEFF'S MISSION LOOKED ON WITH SUSPICION—VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE GENERAL AND HIS SECRETARY—THE POSITION OF RUSSIA NOT WHOLLY REASSURING.

LONDON, March 7.—The English press is nearly unanimous in disapproval of the project which is believed to be the basis of Gen. Ignatieff's mission. The prevailing sentiment is that it would be unwise to purchase the demobilization of the Russian Army by a practical surrender of the Treaty of Paris, and the concession to Russia of a future right to establish a protectorate over Turkey's European provinces. Even if Turkey were able to work out satisfactory reforms, Russia, or Russian societies, would not give her the opportunity to do so.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Gen. Ignatieff throughout his stay here has, in conversation with diplomats, held out strong hopes of a peaceable solution, and intimated the willingness of Russia to disarm as soon as a means of escape has been found out of the present dilemma. His principal Secretary, Prince Tzerteleff, has, in private conversation, stated war to be inevitable, and that the object of his Chief's mission is to obtain for Russia authority from the powers to intervene in Turkey. "Russia," says Prince Tzerteleff, "is still continuing her preparations for war. The theatre of war will be circumscribed and localized. Parts have been allotted to the States surrounding Turkey who are to join in the fight as the allies of Russia. The Prince is reported to have stated that the proposal of a term of grace to be granted to the Porte is wholly inadmissable. The position of the Christians in Turkey is too precarious for Russia to trust them to the mercy of the Porte even for a short time. There is a gradual dissolution in progress in Turkey. But Russia cannot wait for that. Peace with Servia was intended to satisfy Austria. The Sclava in Turkey aspire to no new political privileges, to no revolution in the organization of the State, but they claim, and will not be denied, security for their wives and families." The Prince said: "It is impossible to understand the suspicion entertained in England. Russia has abandoned her intention of carrying on the war in Asia. She has made sure of the support of Greece and Roumania; Greece will assist by organizing fresh insurrections, and Roumania is bound to take part openly with Russia."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, alluding to the reports in the foreign press concerning Russian policy, particularly the rumor that Russia, remembering the failure of the conference, will draw back, says such a course is impossible, as the conference was not a solution of the Eastern question. The powers must endeavor to obtain those guarantees for the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte, on the necessity of which they agreed, their views only differing regarding means of obtaining them. The first object of Russia is to prevent the continuance of the present undecided political situation, and this is imperatively necessary.

The *Golos* calls the attention of the Porte to the formation of Russian army corps, and points out, that although this is not a general mobilization, it is still an important action.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says that in the face of the steps taken to induce the Porte to modify the attitude which it assumed at the Conference, the Ottoman Government firmly maintains its determination to make no concession, which will directly or indirectly interfere with its integrity or independence, but carry out of its own accord larger reforms throughout the Empire than the powers demanded for certain provinces. It is authoritatively added that the Porte will not shrink from war rather than submit to an indefinite prolongation of the present suspense.

VIENNA, March 7.—The *Political Correspondence* of this city publishes a letter from St. Petersburg stating that the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Gortschakoff, has instructed Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Minister to Great Britain to urge the British Cabinet to reply to the Russian circular of the 31st of January last. Count Schouvaloff is simultaneously instructed to explain Russia's views as follows: Either of the powers, and especially England, is to consider the treaty of 1856 as binding, notwithstanding the Porte's rejection of the decisions of the Conference, or Russia will regard the Porte's rights derived from the treaty as annulled. In the first case Russia claims that the powers must cooperate to bring about the Porte's complete acceptance of the resolutions in the original form in which they were adopted at the preliminary conferences at Constantinople, and this every means be afforded Russia of avoiding warlike complications. It, however, the signatory powers still remain inactive, Russia will consider that they renounce insisting upon the obligations of Turkey and also Turkish rights. Russia will accordingly declare the Treaty of Paris null and void as affecting herself, and reserve to herself the right of independent action. Similar instructions have been sent the Russian Ambassadors at Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and Rome.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Standard's* Paris special is assured that Turkey has forwarded a circular declaring that Russia has been indirectly waging war against Turkey, and is now instigating insurrection in Bosnia.

Gen. Ignatieff while at Berlin received no encouragement from Prince Bismarck to go to war.

The *Times* Berlin dispatch says Gen. Ignatieff is sent to collect replies to the Russian circular. Although this highly pacific mission is accompanied by the reappearance of bellicose articles in the Russian journals, there is no doubt that the prospects of a peaceful arrangement are steadily increasing.

The *Standard's* Pesth special says that Russia is intriguing at Cettinje against peace.

The Prince of Montenegro has written to Prince Milan accusing him of vio ating the convention with Montenegro by making a separate peace.

A *Times* dispatch from Rome says Russian diplomatists there state that Gen. Ignatieff will not visit London, because Lord Beaconsfield has intimated that his presence would embarrass the Government.

The *Russian Telegraphic Agency* declares that the responsibility for war in case it should break out between Turkey and Russia, would rest with the British Cabinet, whose contradictions, defiance, and tenacity would have precipitated it. Russia remains firm and moderate, relying on 500,000 soldiers concentrated on the southern frontier. Her sole aim is a well guaranteed amelioration of the fate of the Turkish Christians, and this object must be attained. Russia will discuss with calmness and good will all combinations which may appear calculated to conduce to this end. This desire having nothing contrary to the views of Europe, and wishes for peace being unanimous, a pacific result may be hoped for.

Prince Milan, answering the note of Prince Nicholas about breaking the treaty, excuses himself on the plea of the imperious necessity for peace. Prince Nicholas then withdrew his objections to peace, probably upon the order of Russia.

The *Times* dispatch from Vienna says in the Montenegrin peace negotiations the disposition on both sides, as far as is apparent from the preliminary *pourparler*, is conciliatory. It is hoped that in consequence of the good offices of the powers moderate councils will prevail. As yet, however the parties are very wide apart in their views about territorial concession. The Porte will not hear of the cession of Niesics, much less of Spuz, and the country on the right bank of the Moratacha, or the port of Spizza.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Grand Vizier has ordered the Governor of Bosnia to make a special requisition on the *rayahs* of 4,000,000 piastres and concentrate troops in the Krains district. Ammunition has been sent to Serajevo. One thousand redifs are secretly making a road from Matkovich to Mostar, working night and day. The Turkish authorities are throwing bridges over the rivers in Bosnia as rapidly as possible to facilitate the movement of troops.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* announces that a financial arrangement has been concluded between Russia and Roumania, respecting the eventual transportation of troops on the Roumania railways.

The *Daily News* special from St. Petersburg says Gen. Skobeloff, Governor of Ferghana, is to be recalled and appointed Commander of the Army of Kischeneff. Gen. Kauffman, who is coming to St. Petersburg soon, is in disgrace on account of revelations in Mr. Schuyler's book on Turkestan.

A Vienna dispatch to the *News* says it is stated in military circles that the measures announced for the formation of a new Russian corps will, if carried out, be equivalent to the mobilisation of the whole country except Finland.

The Roumanian Ministry threatens to resign if the Porte any longer hesitates to declare that Roumania is not regarded by Midhat Pasha's Constitution as an integral part of the Turkish Empire. Gen. Ignatieff has left Berlin.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

AN UNEVENTFUL SESSION—THE ELECTION BILL—CHECKS TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT VOTING—THE INTEREST QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, March 6, 1877.

The session of the Legislature which will probably be brought to a close during the latter part of next week has been most uneventful thus far. If the constitutional amendment which provided for biennial elections had contained a provision for the meeting of the General Assembly once in two years, the State would certainly have lost nothing and might have gained considerable, but so long as annual sessions are held there will be inevitably business of some sort manufactured to keep the wheels of legislation moving. Where there is so large a membership as exists in this State very many of the members themselves, who are novices in legislation, think it a part of their duty to introduce some measure either of general or local application, and the result is that committees are occupied the greater part of their time in passing upon bills which have little or no merit, but which take time for consideration, particularly when urged by those who father them with more or less paternal affection. There was but one measure fully decided upon when this Legislature convened, and that was an Election bill, which has already passed the House, and the chief points of which have been given in dispatches to THE TIMES. All Republicans are fully agreed that so far as this bill abolishes certificate-voting, and compels a year's residence in the State and four months in a town, and restricts naturalization to the Superior and Common Pleas Courts, it is most desirable in the interest of honest voting; but there is some difference of opinion over the sections which require the Registers of Election in all towns of over 7,000 inhabitants to supply each voter, two days before election, with a check containing his name and number of residence, and also a separate and distinct number by which he is to be known in the numerical arrangement of the voting list. These checks must be called for by the voters during the two days prior to election, or on election day, and that will, of course, cause trouble and inconvenience; and if a voter does not have his check he cannot vote. It is made a State Prison offense to forge a check, or to attempt to vote on one which does not belong to the person presenting it. The design is to prevent repeating intolerable frauds, and that is desirable; but there is no provision in the bill affixing a penalty for offering for sale or purchasing a check, and without it the way is open for the perpetration of even greater frauds, with better opportunities for concealment than has ever been afforded under any law in Connecticut. If a voter does not have his check, after having once received it, he cannot vote. It either party should go into a systematic purchase of checks it would be possible to disfranchise scores of voters in every voting district. In the large cities in this State there is quite as much corruption as elsewhere, and those who have been active in politics know that on exciting election days a certain class of voters hang around the committee rooms until either discouraged or bought, or both, the latter condition resulting from long waiting, and a final cheap sale. But the purchase of votes is attended with some risk, particularly as the person who sells has to be followed by a trusted runner to see that he carries out his contract by voting the right ticket, and the frequent appearance of a runner may bring about exposure and prosecution. Under the check system, as the law is proposed in the new bill, the whole contract can be consummated in the dark by the surrender of the check and its destruction, the voter being then disfranchised. There ought to be, certainly, a penalty quite as severe as attaches to purchase or sale of these checks as to their fabrication or fraudulent presentation. It is probable that the matter was overlooked in preparing the bill, as was quite natural, in view of the fact that the check feature is new, and all the points about it did not at once suggest themselves. With this correction the bill may serve some good purpose as a whole—it certainly will in most of its provisions—and can at least be tried at one election to see how voters generally view it. If in the Fall election it should prove to be too troublesome, because of its machinery, the Legislature in January would be apt to know it. The Senate is to act on the bill this week.

The idea of taking the appointing power from the Governor with reference to the Railroad, Bank, and Insurance Commissions, which was talked of early in the session, has been abandoned. Two or three general caucuses were held to consider the matter, and most of the leading Republicans in the House favored the change, mainly on partisan grounds, but two or three of the most influential Republican Senators thought it unwise, and as it was apparent that the Senate would check the proceeding the project was dropped, though legislation has grown out of it in a proposed reorganization of the Railroad Board which leaves the appointing power with the Governor, but legislates out of office the present Commissioners, Messrs. Woodruff of Litchfield, Arnold of Haddam, and Osborn of New-Haven. The new bill provides that one of the Commissioners shall be a lawyer, another a civil engineer, and the third a practical man of business. The result will be that Mr. Woodruff will be retained as the lawyer of the board, and of the other two appointed one will be a Republican, and probably Mr. Hutchinson, of Essex, who has once been on the board and proved himself to be a competent and valuable man.

The session cannot close probably without some decisive action on the interest question. Already a favorably reported bill has passed the House, which reduces the rate of interest on savings bank loans from 7 to 6 per cent., a tax of one-half of per cent. is laid on deposits, that is uniformly on all loans on both real and personal property—and all deposits above $2,000 must pay local taxation, and this it is thought will add to the grand lists several millions of dollars which has hitherto escaped. The Finance Committee have another bill, general in its nature, reducing the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent., excepting certain contracts are in writing, but it is possible that the exception will not be retained when it comes to a full discussion. Some other matters of interest, which are not yet concluded before committees, will be reported this week, and their precise shape cannot be known till the committee work is done.

THE TREATMENT OF THE POOR.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at the Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West Thirty-first-street. Samuel A. Raborg, M. D., read a paper on the topics, "Is the Connection of Charity and Correction in the City of New-York Beneficial? What Should be the Policy of a Great City toward its Poor?" He rapidly traced the growth of the charitable and correctional institutions of this City, and pointed out their present defects. For the purposes of comparison he sketched the history and working of the various correctional and charitable institutions of London and Paris. Speaking of the great number of poverty-stricken people of this City who resort to the public institutions for comfort, he urged that measures should be taken to weed out the thoroughly depraved from the mass of truly unfortunate, so that they might be committed to real work-houses and there made to earn their living in an honest manner. The unfortunate, he said, should be encouraged to believe that poverty is in nowise disgraceful, and they should be provided with facilities to raise themselves from indigence. He favored the appointment of a single Commissioner of Charities, who should be advised by a committee of gentlemen representing the various religious and philanthropic bodies of the City, and who should have authority to make semi-annual examinations of the affairs of every institution which receives aid from the City or the public. The correctional institutions, Dr. Raborg thought, should be placed in charge of the Police Department.

NEW-YORK ELECTIONS.

ROCHESTER, March 7.—The Board of Supervisors of Monroe County stands 22 Republicans to 13 Democrats. Last year it stood 18 Republicans to 17 Democrats.

OSWEGO, March 7.—Oswego County has elected 21 Republican and 7 Democratic Supervisors. Last year the Republicans had but one majority in the Board.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 7.—The returns from the county are all in. The Board of Supervisors stands 14 Democrats to 12 Republicans, the same as last year.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE CONDEMNED.

ROCHESTER, March 7.—A report received here at midnight says the Suspension bridge has been condemned, and trains have been forbidden to pass over it.

FATAL JUMP FROM A TRAIN.

ELMIRA, March 7.—Ex-Sheriff J. Smith was seriously injured at Wellsburg, six miles east of this place, where he lives, this morning, by jumping from an express train in full motion and striking on his head and shoulder. But little hope is entertained of his recovery.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION.....March 7.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lafayette Grover, of Oregon, presented himself in the Senate to be sworn in as Senator from that State, but objection was made and he was not sworn. Later, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, presented petitions from that State asking that Grover be not seated, as his election was secured by bribery and fraud, and also because of his conduct in the Electoral vote case. The question of admitting ex-Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, to a seat as Senator from that State, or of referring his credentials to the Committee on Elections, came up, and was debated at some length, when Mr. Bayard's substitute, referring the credentials to the Committee on Elections, was adopted by 35 to 29. Messrs. Booth, Barnside, Christiancy, Coukling, Davis of Illinois, Jones of Nevada, and Morrill of Vermont, voted with the Democrats.

SENATE.

GROVER'S TAKING A SEAT OBJECTED TO.

Immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, arose to a question of privilege and said the Senator-elect from Oregon, Hon. Lafayette Grover, was present, and he moved that he be sworn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT requested Mr. Grover to present himself at the desk to take the oath of office.

Mr. Grover was then escorted to the desk by Mr. Wallace, and as the Vice-President arose to administer the oath Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said the Senator from Oregon, Mr. Mitchell, was not in his seat, and he therefore objected to the oath being administered to Mr. Grover, as he understood that that Senator had some papers bearing on the case of Mr. Grover.

Mr. WALLACE said, as a Senator of the United States he presented the Senator-elect from Oregon, and hoped he would be sworn in.

Mr. HAMLIN said, as a Senator of the United States, he objected to his being sworn, and therefore the oath was not administered.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Blaine, to swear in William P. Kellogg as United States Senator from the State of Louisiana, and the substitute therefor, submitted by Mr. Bayard, to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, who was entitled to the floor, said his reasons for moving to refer the credentials of Mr. Kellogg to the Committee on Privileges and Elections were those warranted by the unbroken usages of this body, so far as he was informed since its organization. The credentials of Mr. Kellogg did not present a *prima facie* case. He argued that Nicholls was the only Governor of the State to-day, and his certificate was the only one the Senate of the United States could justly respect. He referred to the use of the military in the South, and said there was an admission of the outgoing Administration—tardy, but honest—that the use of the military to uphold State Governments had been tried, but with no good results. He commented on the legality of the Louisiana Returning Board, and spoke of the proof in regard thereto, offered before the Electoral Commission. He said a majority of that Commission, claiming they were only imbued with the counting power of the two houses of Congress, held that they could not look into the charges of fraud against that Returning Board. There was not that decision in his humblest hopes and belief in law. He then referred to the remarks of Mr. Edmunds in the Pinchback case in 1875, and said that Senator based his objection to Pinchback on the illegality of the Louisiana Returning Board. He then replied to the argument of Mr. Blaine, to the effect that the decision of the Electoral Commission was binding upon the Senate, and contended that the decision had no force in law to control the action of the Senate.

Mr. BLAINE asked if the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] did not satisfy himself as a member of the Electoral Commission of the legality of the constituency, and constitutionality of the Returning Board.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senator from Vermont gave as his reason for accepting the Louisiana Returning Board his want of power to examine into its returns and composition. Continuing his argument, he said that the Commission refused to take testimony which the Senate was bound to take. The remarks of the Senator from Maine yesterday dealt with much abruptness to challenge the position of the President of the United States. The new President seemed to recognize, as at the last did his predecessor, the true condition of affairs in Louisiana. Mr. BAYARD quoted from the inaugural address of President Hayes in regard to Southern affairs, and said they were wise words. He [Mr. Bayard] recognized in the distressed condition of the country the need of that which the President had proclaimed in regard to the Southern States. He argued that the recognition of the Packard Government and the forcible overthrow of the Nicholls Government was the only check on the very souls of the people of Louisiana, but would cause a thrill in every bosom in this land. He asked for Louisiana to-day the same measure of law and justice that he would ask for Massachusetts. Mr. Bayard again referred to the remarks of Mr. Blaine made yesterday, and said he recognized in them the same cry for sectional passion that had been heard for years past. It fell upon his ear like a fire-bell at midnight, and he earnestly hoped it would not be heard by the President and his constitutional advisers. In conclusion, he deprecated this sectional aggression, and hoped there would be an end to it now.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, argued that the same returning Board which gave the Electoral vote of Louisiana to Hayes and Wheeler returned a Legislature Republican in both its branches, and S. B. Packard as Governor. The Legislature assembled as provided by law and organized, and William P. Kellogg United States Senator. His election was legal and valid. He then referred to the remarks of the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Bayard,] and to his course on the Electoral Commission, and said that Senator, as a member of the Commission, never once voted with the majority of the Supreme Court Judges on that Commission, who were considered non-partisans.

Mr. BAYARD—Oh yes. The Senator has not followed the facts of that case at all.

Mr. BLAINE—So far as test questions came. I do not know what the little corrections aside may have been, but on all test questions known to the public, I think the Senator is uniformly on record against the majority of the Judges.

Mr. BAYARD—The Senator has not read the record, and does not seem to know much about it.

Mr. BLAINE—I except Cronin's case. I think the Senator did drop partisanship in Cronin's case. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Blaine said: Now, Mr. President, this is a simple question. It is a simple invitation to this side of the chamber from the other to abandon the ground on which the people of the United States have accepted the election of Hayes and Wheeler. Yesterday I spoke of backdoor whisperings and talk in the corridors, and asked if any Senator knew that there was any sort of understanding. I asked then, and I ask now, if there is any gentleman on this floor who stands voucher or pledge for that understanding? There has been put in my hands at this moment a telegram which I feel authorised to read, nay, which I am requested to read, and I think it may throw some light on the subject. I profess to be a plain, blunt man. I do not want any hide-and-seek on this subject. I want positions to be clearly taken and frankly avowed. I read this telegram, not exactly bearing on the Louisiana question, but kindred to it, and possibly kindred dispatches are circulating in New-Orleans this moment for the surrender and abandonment of that State. The dispatch is handed me by the gentleman now on this floor and claiming to be a Senator-elect from South Carolina. It is as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1877.

To Hon. D. T. Corbin:

"I have just had a long interview with Haskell, who brings letters to me from Stanley Mathews and Mr. Evarts. The purport of Mathews' letter is that I ought to yield my rights for the good of the country. This is embarrassing beyond endurance. If such action is desired I want to know it authoritatively. I am not acting for myself, and I cannot assume such responsibility. Please inquire and telegraph me tonight.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

I asked who had been doing the whispering in the corridors, and the answer comes from Columbia. Is there any Senator on this floor who desires to stand sponsor for that dispatch, or for the policy that it covers? Is there any Senator here who proposes to abandon the remnant that is left of the Republican Party between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, that it shall go down, for the public good, as Mr. Stanley Mathews puts it? Being a little partisan, suffering in that respect from the Senator from Delaware, I do not propose, either at the beck of Mr. Stanley Mathews or Mr. Evarts, to say that the public good requires that the remnant of the brave men who have borne the flag and the brunt of the battle in the Southern States against persecutions unparalleled in this country, shall retire for the public good. [Loud applause.] I do not propose it; I am here to do battle with any one in my humble way who espouses that policy. I lay that guage down for any Senator who stands sponsor to the suggestions of Mr. Stanley Mathews and Mr. Evarts on this question. Nor am I to be disarmed from my position by a question from the late President of the United States, of whom I would only speak in terms of personal respect, because the late President of the United States having, like every one of the rest of us, the right to change his mind and alter his views of public policy, did that which read by the Senator from Delaware maintain the same attitude which he maintained in the dispatch which I shall now read. The following dispatch was received Sunday evening at the head-quarters of the Department of the Gulf:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1877.

To Gen. C. C. Auger, New-Orleans, La:

It has been the policy of the Administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of rightful government in the State of Louisiana, at least not until the Congressional committees now there have made their report. But it is not proper to stand quietly by and see the State Government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for Gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The supreme Court set up by Mr. Nicholls can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A Returning Board, existing in accordance with law having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of the votes, and in declaring the result of the late election, has given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each House, holding such certificates, met and declared Mr. Packard Governor. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either, it must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this dispatch to Packard and Nicholls.

U. S. GRANT.

The President, it will be observed, stated the case in January, with all the facts before him, just as I have stated to-day, and he gives a very correct portraiture of the Nicholls Judiciary, so highly lauded by the Senator from Delaware. The Senator from Delaware said that the few innocent remarks that I made yesterday seemed to him like fire bells in the night. They seemed destined to rekindle the fires of sectional aggression. That Senator and myself represent different schools in politics. We come from different sections. We have represented different ideas before the war and during the war and since the war—wholly and entirely different. While I have the greatest respect and the kindest regard for him personally, I do not propose to take his advice on this question. I do propose for myself, as long as I may be intrusted with a seat on this floor, that whoever else shall halt or grow weak in maintaining it, so long as I have the strength I will stand for Southern Union men of both colors, and when I cease to do that before any presence, North or South, in official bodies, or before public assemblies, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and my right hand forget its cunning. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, gave notice that if the applause should be repeated he would move to clear the galleries.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he supposed that the question before the Senate was a question of law, but the law was about the only thing which he had not heard discussed. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] made some reference to it, but in what he said he was mistaken. Mr. Morton then quoted from the record in the case of Mr. Kellogg, and read from the Constitution of Louisiana to show that it was the duty of the Legislature to canvass the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. He then read from the law prescribing the duties of the Returning Board, and argued that there was a quorum of the Legislature present when the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were canvassed, and it was declared by the Legislature that Packard received 74,624 votes and Nicholls 71,198. He then referred to the action of the Legislature in electing Kellogg, and said he received a majority of all the votes. He submitted that the record as presented made the chain of title good: First, that Gov. Packard was declared duly elected by the proper authority in Louisiana; again, that William Pitt Kellogg had been duly elected Senator from that State in accordance with the act of Congress. He was not disposed, therefore, to enter into the argument on the subject any further, deeming it unnecessary. I want to say one word, and I shall keep the Senate a very few minutes, in regard to the general character of the remarks submitted by the Senator from Delaware. There is constantly talk of fraud. It is charged that the people of Louisiana had by a large majority voted for Nicholls and Tilden, but that they were defrauded of their votes. All these charges are constantly made here and elsewhere. The time has come to meet that charge; we intend to hurl it back. The evidence is upon the record that does hurl it back in the teeth of the men who made it. The facts are upon the record, and indisputable, that the so-called majority for Tilden and for Nicholls in the State of Louisiana was false and fraudulent, and that it was obtained by murder and every species of violence and intimidation. In some parishes where there were hundreds and thousands of Republican voters, they were deterred from voting almost wholly; in others one-half were driven from the polls. And thus a State that is notorially Republican by a large majority was brought upon the face of the returns to cast a vote in favor of Tilden and of Nicholls. In talking about fraud, these great crimes are constantly ignored. Of the hundreds and thousands of men who have been slain in Louisiana for political purposes in the last few years, no mention is made. Of the murders, the whippings, the tortures, and the inhuman treatment that has largely marked the political canvass, no mention is made. All that is ignored, and the fruits of these crimes are treated as real honest property, which they have a right to protect and enjoy. What was done down there, as we claim and as the evidence shows abundantly, is simply under the laws of Louisiana to deprive them of the fruits of the murder and of crime—to give expression to the honest vote and to the honest majority of the people of Louisiana. Constant reference is made to the introduction of the Army, as if that was a crime; while no reference is made to the causes which brought the Army into the State of Louisiana. No reference is made to the threats, to the danger and the peril that causes that Army to be sent there—sent there for the highest and holiest purpose, the protection of life, liberty, and human rights. The sending of the Army for these purposes is treated as a crime, while the great crimes which took the Army there are ignored as if they had never occurred. The Returning Board in Louisiana has become the anoject of constant denuncia ion; even the very existence of the board is treated as a crime. Mr. President, there is a Returning Board in every State in this Union of some character. Every State designates some officer or officers who are deputed by the law to count the votes. There must be such officer, or in my State there are several of them—all the State officers; in other States a single officer; in other States two officers. In some States, like Nebraska, the Legislature counts the votes; but there must be somebody, some tribunal or authority in every State, to count the votes. In most States these Returning Boards have only ministerial powers; they have no discretionary or judical power; they have no power to take evidence, and to throw out votes on account of fraud or violence. In other States they have some judicial powers, and these powers are greater or less in the different States according to the condition and demands of the State. In a State like Louisiana there is no protection for the people but a tribunal that is clothed with power to take testimony, to throw out fraudulent returns, or returns obtained by murder and crime. Where the White Leaguers take possession of a parish, all the polling places have their own officers. They make the return lawful upon their face; the papers are unobjectionable and the crime will succeed, and the authors of it will enjoy the fruits of the crime unless there be some tribunal where there can be evidence taken, the crime proved, and, if established, the fruit of the crime declared rejected and reversed. It was necessity that called into existence the Returning Board of the State of Louisiana. No, Sir, the board is not the crime, but the condition of the State and the political necessities of that State are crimes which called that board into existence. I am not here to-day to discuss past records and declarations of Senators and others. I merely occupy the Senate briefly in calling attention to the law. But it this discussion continues I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate to go over the record of the last campaign in Louisiana to show where the fraud rests, where it began, and what it accomplished; and I shall undertake to show that the campaign of 1876 was simply a repetition of the terrible crimes of 1866, of 1868, of 1872, and of 1874. Enough, Mr. President, for the present.

GROVER'S CASE AGAIN.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, said he understood that before he came into the Senate this morning the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamilu) objected to the swearing in of Mr. Grover, Senator-elect from Oregon. He (Mr. Mitchell) had several petitions from citizens of Oregon objecting to the seating of Mr. Grover, and he therefore presented them to the Senate. It was a duty not sought by him, and was one of the most unpleasant of his life; but it had been imposed upon him by his constituents and he could not shrink from it.

The petition against seating Mr. Grover was then read. It charges that he procured his election by bribery and the corrupt use of money; that he unlawfully and corruptly issued a certificate of election to Cronin, and falsely testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to sustain his act.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pensylvania, submitted a resolution that the credentials of L. F. Grover, as Senator from the State of Oregon, be taken from the table, and that he be sworn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—That can only be by unanimous consent.

Mr. MORTON—There is another matter pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—And of equal privilege.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the petition be printed, but Mr. DAVIS, of Virginia, objected.

MR. KELLOGG'S CREDENTIALS REFERRED.

The question being on the substitute of Mr. Bayard for the original resolution of Mr. Blaine, in the case of Mr. Kellogg, it was then agreed to—yeas 35, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Booth, Burnside, Christiancy, Coke, Conkling, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kernan, Lamar, McCreery, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Morrill, Randolph

ment of an order to show cause why a motion for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case should not be heard on the 15th inst. Judge Brady denied the motion. This decision cuts off Coburn's chances for escaping State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

In the Emma Mine case yesterday the cross-examination of Trenor W. Park was continued by Mr. Stoughton, but nothing of importance was elicited.

The libel suit of Allan McLean Hamilton against Amos F. Eno was concluded in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict for $3,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

Judge Blatchford yesterday refused to grant a discharge in bankruptcy to Thomas C. Turner, a banker, on the ground that in April, 1874, he had made a fraudulent transfer of property to his wife, to prevent it from coming into the hands of his creditors.

The case of Theron T. Thompson, Sergeant of the Fourth Precinct Police, charged with clubbing a citizen named Cannon, in Park-row, was on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, but was postponed un il Monday next, the defense not being prepared to proceed to trial.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents obtained from Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an injunction restraining Henry Miner and others from giving theatrical performances at "The London," in the Bowery, until they have paid the requisite license fee.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Daniel F. Bean and Ellison C. Wells, two seamen from Rockland, Me., who entered the room of another seaman named Charles F. Godfrey, in the lodging-house of Julius Vogel, No. 190 Cherry-street, and stole $80, were each sent to the State Prison for two years by Judge Sutherland.

V. A. Stewart, alias "Hagbrun," was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of mutiny on board the American bark Sandy Hook, while on a voyage to Cuba. He said he had been "triced up" and brutally treated without just cause by Capt. Nichols, the master of the vessel, and had thereupon refused to do duty.

James Dempsey, of No. 37 East Houston-street, was charged at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with committing a burglary on the premises of Mary Beistein, No. 636 East Thirteenth-street, and taking away clothing valued at $100. Dempsey pleaded guilty to an attempt at theft, but was held in default of $2,000 bail to answer to the charge of burglary.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed Frederick Smyth as Referee, to determine and report to the court a suitable person to act as Trustee of the Gabriel Winter estate in the place of John H. White, deceased. The estate is valued at over $250,000, and the litigation in regard to it has been before the courts for many years.

James Kelly was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington-place Police Court, yesterday, charged with having attempted to steal a bale of dry goods, valued at $45, the property of H. B. Claflin & Co., from Pier No. 45 North River. He was detected in the act by Richard Kipp, of No. 95 Clinton-street, a driver in the employ of the firm, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The divorce case of Joshua B. Gates against Anna L. Gates was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on two motions. One of the motions was made by the plaintiff, and was for a reference. This was strenuously resisted by the defendant's counsel. The latter also made a motion for leave to serve an answer to the suit. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

A. Blacklock was arrested in this City on Tuesday on the strength of a telegram from San Francisco, Cal., in which he was accused of the forgery of a check for $1,600. The matter was brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, whereby Blacklock's release is sought. The prosecution were given until 1 P. M. to-day to furnish further information.

George Christopher, of No. 36 Jackson-street, was tried in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for snatching a silver watch from Joseph Goldsmith, of No. 62 Oliver-street, as the latter was walking through Canal-street, on the evening of Washington's Birthday. Assistant District Attorney Bell convicted the prisoner, with a recommendation to mercy, and he was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Theodore Allen, William Ackerman, alias Sandford, and the 15 others who were arrested on Tuesday night by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, at the gambling-house No. 615 Broadway, of which Allen is said to be the proprietor, were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington-place Police Court, yesterday. Allen and Ackerman were held for trial in $1,000 bail each, and the others were discharged.

A Frenchman, named Peter Duvernay, residing at No. 101 East Twenty-fifth-street, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against Jennie Wilson, of No. 472 Third-avenue, whom he charged with abstracting from his pocket a United States gold note for $1,000 and $5 in currency while they were walking through Third-avenue on Tuesday evening. The prisoner was remanded for further examination at 2 P. M. to-day.

In the Boyd whisky trial yesterday, Mr. Chapman, Chief of the Stamp Bureau in the Internal Revenue Department, was examined at considerable length by Assistant United States District Attorney Sherman, whose object is to show that, from the difference in number of the stamps issued for barrels of whisky sent from Merserean's distillery and the number of barrels stamped, a large number of stamps must have been reused in order to defraud the Government of tax.

The trial of the suit of Thomas Hickey against the Mayor, &c., was concluded before Judge Westbrook and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $3,000 damages for loss of his wife's services in consequence of injuries received by her in falling on the pavement in East Seventeenth-street. The wife has heretofore recovered $1,250 for the suffering caused her by the fall. The jury, after a short deliberation, yesterday brought in a verdict for the defendants. Christopher Fine and N. B. Millard appeared for the plaintiff, and Charles P. Miller for the City.

John Barnesciatta, alias "Garibaldi," and Annie Schmidt were convicted in the Court of General Sessions in September last of the offense of keeping a disorderly house. Each was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, where they are now serving out their terms. William F. Kintzing, the counsel for the prisoners, secured a writ of error, and the case was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved. Mr. Kintzing claims that if, according to the testimony, the prisoners are guilty of anything, it is of keeping a bawdy house. Their conviction, therefore, for keeping a disorderly house, he insists, was unlawful.

The case of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Furman against George G. Titus was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover $10,000 damages from the defendant, who is an attorney, on account of alleged false representations made to her, in consequence of which Mrs. Furman says she was induced to exchange 20 lots at Newtown, Long Island, valued at $8,000, for the lease of a building in Liberty-street. The defendant denies the charges of misrepresentation, and alleges that the plaintiff's husband, who acted for Mrs. Furman in the matter, examined the Liberty-street premises himself. The case will be given to the jury this morning. R. S. Crane appears for the plaintiff, and F. G. Salmon for the defendant.

MAKING UP A JUDGMENT ROLL.

Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of William M. Hall against William C. Templeton, which involved an interesting question of practice. The decision is as follows: "Where, upon opening a judgment by default, so as to permit the defendant to come in and have a trial upon the merits, the order provides that the lien of the judgment shall remain as security, the plaintiff must, if he finally succeeds in the action, file with the Clerk a new roll containing the pleadings or copies thereof, with an extract from the minutes of the verdict or decision, and other papers necessarily belonging to the judgment, Code, section 281,) which must be entered for the whole amount of damages and costs, as if no former judment roll had been filed. This security (like any other) is collateral merely to the judgment ultimately recovered, and is to be enforced after such recovery, pro tanto, and the money realized upon it is to be credited upon what may be learned the final judgment. In case of appeal, the final judgment (so called) in the case to be appealed from, and the papers comprising it are to be printed in the case upon appeal, and no reference need be made to the security judgment, as there can be no appeal from a mere default. (54, N. Y., 93.)"

THE KILLING OF FRANK J. REILLY.

John Daniels, alias "Crab," of No. 810 Sixth-street, and James Lynch, alias "Dougherty," of No. 320 Rivington-street, were arrested yesterday by Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, on suspicion of having been implicated in the killing of Frank J. Reilly. Lizzie Reilly, a sister of the dead man, swore in the Essex Market Police Court that her brother a few hours previous to his death informed her that Lynch and Daniels had stabbed him, and afterward assailed him with a club. They were held to await the result of the inquest.

ONE COMPANY NOT TO HAVE A RECEIVER

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Anderson against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, denying the plaintiff's motion for the appointment of a Receiver of the company. In a memorandum of his decision Judge Lawrence says: "On the conclusion of the argument yesterday I was strongly of the impression that this application had no merits. The examination and reflection which I have since been able to give to the case have confirmed this impression. The motion is therefore denied, with costs."

A YOUNG HIGHWAY ROBBER SENTENCED.

On the night of Feb. 21, as Peter Anderson, a seaman, who had survived the wreck of his vessel at Aspinwall, was proceeding along Washington-street to his lodging-house in Albany-street, he was attacked by two young street ruffians, who assaulted him, felled him to the ground, and wrapped a handkerchief around his head to smother his cries. While their victim lay prostrate, one of them held him down while the other robbed him of his pocket-book containing $80. The ruffians then ran off, and Anderson, on recovering himself, reported his loss to Police Officer Stephen McDermott. The officer repaired to the scene of the robbery, and discovered that the thieves, in order to cover their outrageous act, had extinguished the lamps in the vicinity. The officer found William Hickey and John Mitchell, two young members of the desperate Washington-street gang, loitering in the locality, and confronted them with Anderson, who immediately identified them as the men who had assaulted and robbed him. Hickey, who demanded a new trial, was tried before Judge Sutherland yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The case was conclusively proved by Assistant District Attorney Bell, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of robbery. Judge Sutherland sentenced Hickey to 13 years in the State Prison. Mitchell will be tried to-day.

SEEKING THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus to Mrs. Iva A. Martin, who is seeking to obtain possession of her eight months old child Willis. Mrs. Martin, in her petition for the writ, stated that she was married to Robert Frank Martin in 1874, and that the child whose custody she desires is the only one born to them. She says she lived with her husband until Monday last. She claims he has treated her cruelly by taking her child from her, and otherwise, and she has been compelled to separate from him in consequence. Mrs. Martin also says she has begun a divorce suit against her husband. The child, she avers, needs nursing at its mother's breast, and both the child's and her own health depend in great measure on such nursing.

THE PIERS LIABLE TO TAXATION.

A case of considerable importance to the taxpayers of this City was decided in the Court of Appeals yesterday. By older decisions it had been held that the right to maintain a pier as a public street forever, and collect wharfage dues thereon, was not taxable, and this very valuable class of property has, therefore, evaded its share of the burdens which other real estate is saddled with. The Court of Appeals, in the case of J. W. Smith against the Mayor, the decision in which has just been handed down, holds that the pier itself when erected is, under the statute relating to taxation, land, and liable to assessment as such. This makes an important addition to the tax-paying property of this City. The case was argued by E. O. Andrews for the plaintiff, and by D. J. Dean for the City.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cutter vs. Kohn.—The plaintiff sues in his representative capacity as Receiver of Schierfer & Moller, and the defendant denies all knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the plaintiff's appointment as such Receiver. It is material to the plaintiff to prove that he is such Receiver, or he has no standing in court. The answer was quite likely interposed for delay, but I do not think that it can be said to be frivolous. The case would appear to be a proper case for the special Circuit Calendar. Motion denied, without costs.

Stockton vs. Finley.—This case cannot, in my opinion, be tried in ten hours. The motion to place it on the special Circuit Calendar is therefore denied, without costs.

Fitch vs. Van Deveer.—This motion is denied on the ground that no reason is stated in the many affidavits on the judgment-roll and be secured on appeal, except that the usual undertaking has been executed. It is the appellant's counsel is right in his position, in every case in which the undertaking is given, the lien of the judgment appealed secured would follow as a matter of course; such was not the intention of the Legislature, nor the meaning of the Code. (See the remarks of Mr. Justice Brady on this subject in Orchard vs. Bumpus, 4 Abbs. N. S., 368.) Motion denied, with costs of motion.

Leslie vs. Pacific Bell Company.—Before granting this order I wish to be further informed as to the probable value of the personal property which is proposed to sell. There is no objection to allowing the Receiver to sell the bad debts.

Costello vs. Crotty.—As this matter has been left so long, I see no reason for granting an order to show cause. Besides no reason is stated for such an order. See Rule 46.

Butler vs. Haight.—The consent is not signed by the at orney for all the parties to this action, and Rule 73 therefore prohibits the appointment of the Referee asked for.

Madge vs. Parg.—There being no affidavit in opposition to the motion, and it appearing that the case only became at issue on the amended pleadings, which is the date of this notice of motion, I am inclined to allow the commission to issue and also to grant a stay of 60 days on payment of costs of reference to date, and costs of motion. If it should be made to appear that there is any danger of the plaintiffs losing their debt, further terms will be imposed.

Germania Savings Bank vs. Weber.—The affidavit shows that notice of motion for a reference to compute was served without case and upon Mr. Ray, the defendant's attorney. (See Rammanaffi, Feb. 6 1877.) This disposes of the first objection. Mr. Ray has admitted service of the notice of motion for judgment. Having made default in not answering after service of the summons and complaint upon him, the defendant is not entitled to service of copies of all the papers contained in the proposed judgment under Rule 72. The motion for judgment is granted.

Granted.—Martin vs. Nunan; Atkinson vs. Weaver; Mcnitt vs. Cafferty; Weeks vs. Gregory.

Orders Granted.—Mosbach vs. Ohe; Adams vs. Cappariaschi.

Order Granted Confirming Report of Sale.—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Phillips (No. 1;) same vs. same (No. 2;) Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Howe; Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Hoffman; Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Wisner.

Platt vs. Schwarz.—Memorandum.

Purdy vs. Mason.—I do not think that this affidavit is sufficient.

Order Granted.—Van Raden vs. Asten; Sun Printing and Publishing Association vs. Arnold.

Anderson vs. President, Managers and Company of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Granted.—Wainwright vs. Reed (Nos. 1, 2, and 3.)

By Judge Barrett.

Zychlinski vs. Schiereck.—I have gone over these affidavits carefully, but without feeling satisfied as to the truth or falsity of what is stated by the various affidavits. I think there is enough to warrant the granting of leave to renew, and that is accordingly granted; upon the question which thereupon arose as to whether the order of arrest should be vacated. I think there should be a refer nce, and as the affiants are Germans, to some lawyer who speaks their language the witnesses can then be cross-examined, and the Referee can report, with his opinion based thereon, as well as from seeing the witnesses. Referred accordingly to Ferdinand Kurnan, Esq., reference to proceed on two days' notice, and the motion to be brought up on the Referee's report and opinion, with the proof, on two days' notice.

Linz vs. Hausmann's Sons.—Motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Vokes, &c., vs. Trow City Directory Company.—The plaintiff may take an injunction restraining the carrying into effect of the resolution of Jan. 6, 1877, as to an executive committee, &c., otherwise preventing plaintiff from exercising his rights as a trustee. The application in all other respects must be denied. The effect was to prevent not fair but unfair competition. A court of equity should not interfere (certainly not by a preliminary injunction) with an effort to put a stop to gross underselling, rendered possible by not paying (in substance) for the commodity. This is really what it amounts to, and I would be sorry indeed for the defendant to stand idly by and permit such practices to continue.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Betts, &c., vs. Gibbons et al.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Ludington vs. Sanson et al.—Findings of fact, &c., settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Knapp vs. Roche.—See memorandum.

Higgenbotham vs. Le White.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Groesbeck vs. Vanderpool.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Orders Granted.—Cummins vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; Johnston vs. Armstrong et al; McKenna vs. Crosby et al.; Taumenberg vs. Glatz; Andrews vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank; Murphy vs. Decker; and Mutual Union Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Harrington et al.

Undertakings Approved.—Sarfert vs. Heppe et al; Johnson vs. Heppe et al.

Johnson vs. Heppe.—Order discharging attachment.

Same vs. Same.—Same order.

Rush, Jr., vs. Lyles et al.—Order for commission.

Poyfe vs. Vinton.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Congregation Ohebra Mikra Kadesh vs. Titus et al.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Matter of Jones.—Lien renewed.

Orvis vs. Flanagan.—Judgment for plaintiff, with allowance of $134 65.

Lynch vs. Cline.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Granted.—Matter of Redmond, McArdle, and Hornwell.

By Judge Robinson.

Agate vs. Lowenstein.—The proposed amendments contemplate a change in the bill of exceptions as proposed after settlement of the case. To effect this a motion must be made excusing the omission, and perhaps the default or denial by order since made.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Schott vs. Wright.—Findings settled.

James vs. Burchell.—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Hall vs. Templeton; Tennent vs. Stoutenburgh.

Motions to Vacate Arrests Denied.—Thurber vs. Saurin; Reid vs. Kelly.

Kupper vs. Purcell.—The motion is premature; denied, with leave to renew; no costs.

Kohn vs. Hockstatter.—Default opened on payment within five days of $10 term fee and $10 costs of motion, and case to be tried on the 12th inst. in Part I.

Smith vs. Roberts.—Motion denied, without costs.

Turner vs. Hampton.—Record amended.

Meyer vs. Lucas.—Answer ordered on file.

Alexander vs. Levison.—Amendment allowed.

Bowery National Bank vs. Hilderbrand.—Motion denied.

Same vs. Harrison.—Allowance of 5 per cent.

Motions Granted.—Schuh vs. Sauer; Hams vs. Tillis; Fabers vs. Dolbi; Markison vs. Davis; Tuttle vs. Martin; Wilson vs. Koehler; Harris vs. Lounsbury; Glover vs. Zimmerman; Ross vs. Burnise; Markison vs. McAlsen.

Wollman vs. Roberts.—Complaint dismissed.

In Re Chebela.—Defendant discharged.

Solari vs. Dricis.—James McNulty, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Cashow vs. Cooper; Bassel vs. Hansen.—Defaults opened on terms.

Schneider vs. Harlem Bank.—Motion denied.

Martin vs. Milner.—Under the Code an allowance for the issuing of an attachment may be had on the entry of judgment, although no property has been attached, (15 How., 224.)

Orders Granted.—Jaeger vs. Knabe; Price vs. Sullivan; Sullivan vs. Doerbecker; Alexander vs. Lenaber; Waters vs. Dinsmore; Lansing vs. Barnes; Rothschild vs. Queria; Sutton vs. Beacham; Hessey vs. Casey; Callahan vs. Wingren; Bass vs. Knobloch; Wilson vs. Hanan; Hilliard vs. Platt; Smith vs. Fairley.

By Judge Shea.

Standacker vs. Lutz et al.—The action will be ordered to be stayed or discontinued on the defendant paying the taxable costs of the action up to the time when this motion was made this is settled rule. (Tickle vs. Burke Wm. Blackstone's Rep., 462. Humphrey vs. Leite, 4 Burrow's Rep., 2,107.) An exoneration entered on payment of costs; order to be settled on motion.

By Judge Gonzp.

Gonzd vs. Bernhard.—Judgment for plaintiff, with 5 per cent. allowance.

Motions Granted.—Malcolm vs. Chandler; Page, Kidder & Fletcher vs. Hodges; Ward vs. Granger; Brainard vs. Schoppell; Callahan vs. Dunn; Rullins vs. Hay.

Lowenstein vs. Kling; Sollinger vs. McCool.—Defaults opened on payment within three days of $10 term fee and $10 costs of motion, and case to be tried on the 14th inst.

Fitzsimmons vs. Pearsall.—Defendant discharged from further imprisonment.

Hopkins vs. Bressil.—H. A. Sperry, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Marston vs. Arcularius.—Stay granted conditionally.

Oliver vs. Merritt; Phelan vs. Carroll; Merrill vs. Thiess.—Defaults noted.

Blum vs. Suffern.—Arrest vacated.

Chickering vs. Morris.—Section 61 of the United States Bankrupt act provides that no wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment or arrestment from any court. Motion granted.

Thacher vs. Roorsam.—Referee's report confirmed and attachment vacated.

Lowenthal vs. Keyser—Fellenan vs. Lowenstein.—Motions granted unless within 10 days plaintiffs file note of issue and pay $10 costs.

Corbin vs. Coyne.—Defendant ordered to pay over.

Mayer vs. Harris.—Judgment for plaintiff (less $50 counterclaim.)

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
28—Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck.	214—Archer vs. Kilgour.
31—Senmidt vs. Rauf.	214—Belmont vs. Creamer.
66—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Monaghan.	244—Petre vs. Meyers.
76—Porter vs. Morris.	245—Meyer vs. Meyer.
101—Cushing vs. The Mayor, &c.	248—Shall vs. Collier.
102—Cleary vs. Donovan.	272—Citizens' Saving Bk vs. Surebell.
104—Rumbell vs. Conn. Mut. Insurance Company	282—People vs. Alker.
129—Cummings vs. N. Y. Cements Co.	285—Wallace vs. Core.
130—Staten Island R. R. Co. vs. Mayor, &c.	287—Gallatin Sav. Inst. vs.
200—Cleary vs. Donovan.	288—Gill versus Guardian Saving Inst.
	290—Turner vs. McEwen.
	297—Betts vs. Locke.

The assessment calendar will also be called.

SUP. EME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
112—Willett vs. Kipp et al.	132—Levy vs. Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.
116—Cayius, &c., vs. N. Y. Kinarca S. S. Co.	133—Stevens vs. Bramhall.
117—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' M. Ins. Co.	138½—Buess vs. Keen.
120—Higgins vs. Murray.	25—Rosenthal vs. Deesen.
31—Martin vs. Windsor Hotel Co.	52— vs. —
57—People ex rel. Van Duzen vs. Board of Police.	56—Garver vs. McDivitt et al.
123—Birdsall vs. Fowler, &c.	80—People ex rel. St. John's College vs. Comm'rs of Taxes.
127—Salisbury vs. Stinson.	134—Anthony vs. Daly.
129—Brewers' & M. Ins Co. vs. Davenport et al.	136—Southard vs. Walsh, &c.
130—Abernethy vs. Frankin.	137—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
131—Woolsey vs. Brown et al.	140—Brudhurst vs. Townsend et al.
	141—People's Bank versus Mitchell.
	142—Ontario Bank versus O'Neil.
	143—Salomon vs. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Demurrer.
4—Cudlipp vs. Attorney General.	
law and Fact.	
148—Hatch vs. Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co.	
114—Kinney vs. Cohen.	
115—Kinney vs. Beach et al.	
67—Herriot vs. Herriot.	
87—Alden vs. Dicsey.	
334—Whiting &c., vs. Gearwet al.	
110—Auffarth vs. Schmaedeke.	
151—Ten Eyck vs. Corry, &c.	
35—Burrows et al. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.	
82—Onare vs. Hardwicke.	
57—Waterbury vs. Fenchestone et al.	
62—Brumscheidt et al vs. Bissinger	

Nos.	
86—Semple et al. vs. Smythe et al.	
95—Vellier vs. Kings County Manuf'g Co.	
65—Am. Female G'd'n Society vs. The Mayor, &c.	
46—Ford vs. Conner.	
150—Josephthal et al. vs. Steffen et al.	
103—Locke vs. Locke et al.	
30—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.	
205—Beeias et al. vs. Slevin.	
149—Bisel, vs. Paine et al.	
105—Harlem Bank versus Decker, &c.	
38—Lawton G. Mov. Co. vs. Ocean S. S. Co.	
125—Ferris et al. vs. Foran et al.	
126—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 902½—Rodman vs. King. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
1096—Irewlett vs. Wood et al.	2058—Prior vs. Connor, &c.
3444—Lithauer vs. Conner.	878—Guardian Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic National Bank.
1664—Tunnson vs. Camp.	3760—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1398—U. S. spring-bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.	1810—Livermore et al. vs. Gould et al.
1880—Woodruff vs. Imp. Fire Ins. Co.	2078—Reed et al. vs. Robbins.
1740—Berge vs. Mcniff.	2080—Phillips et al. vs. Steele.
1902—Constance vs. Hunt.	2086—Denike vs. The Mayor, &c.
1694—Gally vs. Keep et al.	2088—Gilles, &c., versus Spaulding.
1510—Olmstead, &c. vs. Nash et al.	2092—Stonington S. B. Co. vs. Town.
826½—Whittaker vs. Fettretch.	2094—Flynn vs. Schenck.
1742—Grader Cotton Gin Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Mfg. Co.	2095—Clarke et al. versus Waite.
1844—Dunkin vs. Overton.	2102—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.
2532—Lewis vs. Chicago and China Tea Co.	2123—The Mayor, &c., vs. Brandon.
1928—Mcintyre vs. N. Y. Grease Co.	2134—Wer, heimer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.,
1932—Conner, &c., versus Taurber.	2136—Loud et al. vs. Co. versus Brady.
2404— Nelson Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	2138—Wilkeson et al. vs. Gabrey et al.
3582—Rine, et al. vs. The Mayor.	2140—Antes vs. Archer, &c.
1512—Moody vs. Libby et al.	2142—strange vs. Lisaer.
748—Smith vs. Hodges.	2144—Lechtenheim versus Savage.
500—Dailey vs. Dodge.	2146—Siegel vs. McGinniss.
2786—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.	2148—Trubee vs. Alden.
1944—Murtagh vs. Conner, &c.	2150—Felton vs. Parke.
1960—Chapin vs. Norfolk & N. S. H. Co.	2156—Hillson vs. Richmond
1964—Tilton & McF. Safe Co. vs. Conner, &c.	2158—Hatfield et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1978—Williams vs. Lord et al.	2160—Le Roy, &c., vs. Taylor.
960—Mesmore vs. Hardebeck.	2162—Grassemayer versus Hallin et al.
961—Same vs. Same.	2164—Davidson versus Strahan.
1934—Nat. B'way Bank vs. Bloomingdale.	2166—Dowley vs. Gould.
1988—Fiske et al vs. Fiske, &c.,	2168—Griffith, &c., versus Darrah, &c.
1992—Lewis vs. Conner, &c.	2170—Piton vs. Gayton.
1998—Schultz, Jr., vs. Rosenthal.	2177—Same vs. Same.
2024—Wake vs. Shuttleworth Paper Co.	1852—Mathes vs. Sanborn et al.
	3941—Duromer vs. Frost.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	
1879—Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.	825—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Scharzen et al.
1494—Crow vs. Knapp.	4671—Wilson vs. O'Keefe.
1913—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Howland et al.	2775—Hani vs. Ham et al.
1438—Boyt et al. vs. Nicholson.	2559—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hyatt et al.
3393—Brown, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.
413—McCombs vs. The Excelsior M'f'g. Co.	4623—McCarty vs. The Mayor, &c.
419—McComb vs. Jones.	4624—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.
953—Baker et al. vs. Gleason.	557—Tyng vs. Sewell.
2125—Baird vs. Heinrich.	99—Nolan vs. Hud. River R. R. Co.
2593—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.	1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.; Sedgwick and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	
18—Phyfe vs. Masterson.	28—Deen vs. The N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co.
19—The People, &c., vs. Hyatt et al.	29—Parsell vs. The N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
23—Butler vs. Am. Pop. Life Ins. Co.	31—Fowler vs. Kelly, &c.
24—Demuth vs. American Inst. of N. Y.	34—Fearn vs. King.
25—Lehmaier vs. Griswold.	35—Zimmerman vs. Nat. Steam-ship Co.
26—The Highlands Chem. and M. Co. versus Matthews.	36—Silva vs. Met. Drug Co.
27—Black vs. White.	37—Neill vs. Am. Pop. Life Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
5—Metzcherling vs. Van Winkle et al.	10—Milbank vs. The Nat. Bank of Norwalk.
8—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Davies et al.	12—Real Es. Trust Co. vs. Davies.
	55—Singleton vs. Singleton

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
1053—Caffee vs. Lord, Jr., et al, &c.	442—Strong vs. the Harlem Sav. Bank.
65—Copeland vs. Elsworth.	480½—Simmons et al. vs. Webb.
475—Morgan, &c., versus McVicker.	877—White vs. Van Vleck.
631—Johnson, &c., vs. Oppenheim.	456—Gilman vs. Stevens.
488—Schmidt vs. Leatham.	875—Atwater vs. Skiddy.
758—Moivin vs. Carey.	393—Newfield vs. Copperman.
508—Payne et al. vs. Conner, &c.	482—Agate vs. Oldfellow sleeve.
300½—Sparman, &c., vs. Keim.	244—Jenkins vs. C. P. N. & R. R. R. Co.
376—The Manut. & Bldrs. Bank vs. Pangburn.	971—Roettisberger et al. vs. Peter.
619—Cleary, &c., versus Gambling.	972—Geiber et al. vs. Fetter.
878—Pecz, &c., vs. Cohen.	690—Nat. Park Bank vs. The Erie R. R. Co.
450—Razie vs. Fink et al.	1177—Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.
435—Hall vs. Barrett, &c.	756—Bantenberg vs. Conner, &c.
401—Ludlow et al. vs. Spofford.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III., Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 18—Guiterman vs. The Liverpool, Philadelphia and New-York Steam-ship Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	
1—Finkenstier vs. Dempsey.	97—Goldsmith vs. Patterson.
3—Heim vs. The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	28—Ulman vs. Patterson. Demurrer.
12—Fernandes vs. Stallwell	7—Schenecke vs. Rowell.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.; Van Hoesen and J. F. Daly, JJ.

By Judge Shea.

Nos.	
97—Goodman vs. Rubins.	117—Lawrence vs. The Am' Cen. Ins. Co. of St. L.
96—McGwan vs. The Remington S. M. Co.	118—Lederle vs. Freistin.
99—Peck vs. Herts et al.	119—Hirschorn vs. The M. Y. M. Gas L. Co.
100—Irwin vs. Waring.	120—Lowenthal vs. Linde.
101—Purdy vs. Christie.	121—Randall &c., vs. McCarthy, &c.
102—Moore vs. Phillipson.	122—Walsh vs. Rosenberge.
103—Allen vs. McGregor.	123—Rodh vs. Crawford.
104—Hunter vs. White et al.	124—Lederle vs. Beck.
105—Same vs. Gregory.	125—Werling vs. Cowen.
106—The Home S. M. Co. vs. Hauft.	126—Hamilton vs. Morange.
107—Willard vs. Roarke.	127—Katz vs. Meyer.
108—Patterson vs. Randall.	128—Schames vs. Nilson.
109—Killshaimer vs. Connor.	129—Duffy vs. Frost.
110—Cohen vs. Wolfram et al.	130—Bonnell vs. Frankenstein et al.
111—Cohen vs. Hart.	132—Stadler vs. Rapp.
114—Anspach et al. versus Schneider.	133—The Health Department vs. Pinckney.
113—Ehrlich vs. Levy.	134—The Nat. Printing Co. vs. Carpenter.
114—Daniel et al. versus Blackwell et al.	135—Dunu vs. Kenny.
115—Friedrich vs. Lieb, &c.	137—Roby vs. Ernsting.
116—Murphy vs. Moss.	138—Buckley vs. Gowan.
	139—Gregory vs. Keegan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	
5766—Mackintosh et al. vs. Rogers et al.	6039—Meyer vs. Luchs.
5404—Carpenter vs. Harrison et al.	6042—Simonson vs. Spratt.
4988—Stockhammer vs. Marshall.	6137—Forest and Stream Publishing Co. vs. Curran et al.
5986—Averill vs. Taylor.	6117—Cilss vs. Dillenberg.
6968—Evans et al. vs. Canfield et al.	5681—Van Zandt vs. Smith.
7840—Farmer vs. Bancker.	7280—Walker vs. Fiske.
1034—Cole vs. Dalton.	7890—Hone vs. Blum.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	
3915—McGinnis et al. vs. O'shea.	5853—Esher vs. Clark.
9252—Drake vs. Buddensick.	4932—Donigon et al. vs. Steinway et al.
5904—Clark vs. Knight.	5928—Stickel et al. versus Lieb.
5759—Reeves vs. Noodle.	5923—Wheeler vs. Dumont
5917—Peetsch vs. Bigelow.	6029—Leary et al. versus Kramer.
5936—Sheehan vs. Baier.	5948—Haas vs. Conner.
5919—

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LENDON: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—TRODDEN DOWN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FAROES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

CLINTON HALL.—ITALY'S CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—DREAMING IOLANTHE AND OTHER STUDIES.

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NOTICE.

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The names of the members selected for the Cabinet of President HAYES do not differ from those given in yesterday's TIMES, though the offices to which they are assigned do. The changes are in the nature of improvements. Judge DEVENS will bring to the duties of Attorney-General the culture of an eminent jurist, and the experience of a highly accomplished lawyer. In the Interior Department Mr. SCHURZ will have an excellent field for the display of the administrative talents of which he has given some promise, as well as of that reforming ardor which he has maintained through good and evil report. Mr. MCCRARY should make an excellent Secretary of WAR, and Mr. THOMPSON a Secretary of the Navy in whose hands the department will doubtless be purged of the influences which have seriously impaired public confidence in its management.

There is something rather puerile as well as unprecedented in the action of the Senate in referring the Cabinet nominations to their "appropriate committees," and it is not surprising to find that Senator CONKLING was the first to move such a reference. From the moment that Mr. HAYES published his letter of acceptance it was perfectly obvious that his election must be followed by a conflict with the Senatorial Ring which has succeeded in usurping the appointing power of the Executive and making civil service reform a practical impossibility. It is probable that no one recognized that fact more clearly than Mr. HAYES himself, and he is not the kind of man who goes into such a struggle without calculating the consequences. In any contest to regain the surrendered rights of the Executive he will have the vast majority of honest and intelligent men on his side, and the somewhat spiteful resurrection of a discarded rule, to delay it not defeat the confirmation of his Cabinet nominations, will certainly not heighten the popular regard for the methods or the motives of the majority in the Senate.

A meeting has been called, to be held in Wall-street to-day, for the purpose of giving expression to the views of business men, without distinction of party, in regard to the policy announced in President HAYES' inaugural and reflected in his Cabinet nominations. It is intended to make an emphatic protest against any attempt on the part of the Senate to abridge the constitutional rights and privileges of the Executive, or to interfere with the policy of pacification in the South and reform in all departments of the public service which President HAYES stands pledged to carry out. It is to be hoped that the resolutions adopted will be emphatic, without being truculent, and comprehensive without evading the consideration of practical details.

At the regular meeting of the Union League Club to-night another effort will be made to strengthen the hands of President HAYES in carrying out the principles to which he has already given such convincing proofs of his adhesion. Speeches will be made by the President, JOHN JAY, by Judge DAVIS, and by Messrs. EATON, CHOATE, ORTON, SELIGMAN, and THEODORE ROOSEVELT. No more opportune time could be selected for placing on record the sentiments of a body of thoroughly representative Republicans, as opposed to the selfish interests of professional office-seekers, or the disappointed ambitions of the Senatorial hucksters of Federal patronage.

The Cabinet appointments ought to set at rest the apprehensions of those good people who fancied that President HAYES would be "run" by Mr. CHANDLER, or Mr. BLAINE, or Senator CAMERON, or any of the other Republicans who have heretofore enjoyed a more or less enviable prominence in the party councils. As for the Democrats who confidently predicted that Mr. HAYES would be merely the tool of the party managers, they will, of course, find some other ground of attack against his Administration. A *World* correspondent has already made the discovery that JAY GOULD is "the 'coming man' both in New-York and in national Republican politics," and that his paper, the *Tribune*, will faithfully reflect the result of the joint deliberations of President HAYES and Mr. GOULD. We fear that this is a mild joke at the expense of the *Sun*, but it is no more absurd than other Democratic theories of the influences likely to prevail with President HAYES. So far as the public are concerned, the simplest plan is to regard Mr. HAYES as an honest, resolute, and well-informed man, tolerably competent to judge for himself about the necessities of public policy, and quite certain to pay very little regard to suggestions emanating from mere political tricksters, place-hunters, or stock-jobbers.

The bill providing for the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Works, in accordance with the provisions of the new constitutional amendment, passed the Assembly on the 13th of February. It has only just been reported from the Canal Committee of the Senate, and the changes which have been made in it appear to be of an objectionable character. The power of appointing paymasters is now vested in the Superintendent, instead of in the Auditor, and unless there are some good reasons which do not appear on the surface for this amendment, it ought to be stricken out. There is no apparent ground for mixing up the executive functions of the Superintendent with the disbursing powers of the Auditor, and there are a good many arguments in favor of keeping them distinct.

The Assembly bill prohibiting pool selling on elections and horse races was taken from the table yesterday and promptly passed by a vote of 90 to 10. It is gratifying to find that the sporting fraternity have not quite so much influence in the Assembly as they boasted of having, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will show itself equally independent of their corrupt dictation. While Messrs. STRAHAN and HUSTED deserve due credit for their action on the bill, there are special reasons for commending the very manly course adopted by Mr. PURDY, of Westchester, in regard to it. To pursue the dictates of public duty when they run counter to very strong personal interests, and to very powerful pressure from friends and constituents, is not so common in these days that it should be allowed to pass unnoticed.

The great fire in Bond-street Tuesday night is one of those frequent occurrences which show the utter uselessness of the prevailing system of "fire-proof" architecture. Here was a costly, elegant, and massive structure, reared since the best building devices came into use, and piled with valuable accumulations of goods and materials. One would say that if the skill and foresight of man were ever worth anything, they would be sufficient to protect this property against fire, or to save it when attacked. Nevertheless, the flames, originating inside of steel, iron, and brick defenses, burned on until the great building was like a spent furnace. The pile was called fire-proof. It burned out like a volcano. The first alarm was given about 8 o'clock in the evening. The fire was at its greatest height at midnight, and was still burning when the next day broke. The walls were admirably contrived to repel attack from the outside. Inside, the flues and elevator shafts were so many conductors for flames kindled among inflammable materials collected in the basement. Hard-pine finish furnished fuel within, and steel shutters prevented speedy rescue from without. There does not seem to be any necessity for much comment on this simple statement. There were abundant precautions, but they only went half way.

THE SENATE AND THE EXECUTIVE.

The Senate of the United States holds a peculiar place in the framework of our Government. It is a co-ordinate part of the Congress, and shares with the House of Representatives the legislative powers conferred by the Constitution, being limited, in that regard, only by the comparatively unimportant prohibition to originate revenue bills. But the source and motive of this limitation are significant. It was undoubtedly imposed because of the intimate and independent relations which the Senate maintains toward the Executive. By the Constitution, the advice and consent of the Senate are required to the completion of treaties and to the appointment of the numerous and important officers whose nomination is placed in the hands of the President. It is thus clothed with powers which are in their nature executive, and which, in their extent, are hardly less than those of the executive head of the Government. These powers were given to it by the framers of the Constitution from various considerations, the chief of which undoubtedly were that the Senators were the appointees and in a sense representatives of the States, which fact would secure the smaller States from being overridden by the larger in the administration of Federal affairs, and the further one, that the Senators, by their independence of tenure and the dignity of their position, would be a proper and efficient check upon the Executive in the matter of appointments, and would exercise their power with sincerity and a sense of responsibility.

The growth of the nation and the steady amalgamation of its various parts into a homogeneous and powerful organization, have deprived the Senate of some of the characteristics which it originally possessed, while they have left its dignities unimpaired and rendered its functions far more important than they were ever expected to be. It is no longer the guardian of the rights of the smaller States, and its members are no longer actuated by those State jealousies which were naturally and inevitably strong in the early history of the Republic. It cannot even be said to be now divided by sectional lines, and the motives which determine its members in their action have little relation to those which led to the shaping of its functions or the distribution of its powers. Especially is this the case in regard to the Senate's part in the appointment of officers. Originally it was intended that the President should select officers with the aid of the Senate's advice, and appoint with its consent. It is true that the language of the Constitution is that the President shall "nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint," but it is clear that advice, as distinguished from consent, can be applied only to the act of selection. What is left to the Senate after the President has made a selection is embraced in the power to give or withhold its consent. The Constitution meant that the President should have the advice of the Senate in the act of choice, and that the Senate should have a certain degree of power in reinforcing that advice by the discretion lodged in it to give or to refuse its consent to the President's action. This much is clear from the language of the Constitution.

But it is equally plain that it was never meant that the power of the Senate should be exclusive or should in practice amount to dictation. It was provided that its advice should be sought, on all proper occasions, but when it came to the exercise of the final discretion involved in consent, that discretion was to be exercised only to prevent bad appointments. The Senate can derive from the Constitution no right to give its advice with the threat that if it is not adopted, the President's nominations will be rejected. That would be completely reversing the provisions of the Constitution. It would be construing the organic law to read, "The Senate shall name and, by and with the advice of the President, shall appoint." The integrity of the President's office, the preservation of the responsibility under which he acts, the execution of the great trust confided to him, all require that he shall exercise his power of appointment subject only to the negative of the Senate, not under its positive direction.

As a matter of fact, however, nothing is better established in recent American history than the gradual absorption by the Senate of a large part of the executive powers of appointment. Although the forms of independence have been preserved, the substance has been eaten out by an unbroken series of encroachments, until the President has been left practically with only the bare privilege of acting as the agent of the Senate's will. In cases where the Senate has no special preference, the President may use his discretion, but in cases where, from whatever motive the Senate is induced to unite in dictation, its dictation has become supreme. Nor is this the extent of the change which has come over the practice of the Senate. There has grown up a custom which leaves to the Senators from the State to which any appointment particularly relates the determination of the action of the Senate regarding such appointment. The exceptions to this custom are cases where the Senators from the States particularly interested do not belong to the majority party, and the cases where these Senators are themselves, though belonging to that party, opposed to each other. In such instances complications arise which it is not necessary now to go into, and which have sometimes been extremely scandalous. Where the custom does operate, it is plain that it leads to a practical concentration of the powers of the Senate, and, to a great extent, of the Executive as well, in the hands of one or two men, who act with little direct responsibility, and whose course may be radically opposed to public interest.

The remedy is not easy to find, but it depends largely on a healthy public sentiment. The accountability of a Senator to public opinion is not strict or very direct; but it does exist, and can be enforced, if the public is intelligent enough and earnest enough to enforce it. A practical and permanent remedy lies in the adoption of a system of appointments which shall take subordinate offices out of the circle of politics, and make both selection and retention depend on fitness and fidelity. This is the system which Mr. HAYES advocates, and which the country sorely needs and ought vigorously and unitedly to demand.

THE ISSUE IN LOUISIANA.

However unpleasant for Mr. HAYES, it is perhaps fortunate that at the beginning of his Administration the Republican Party and the country are brought face to face with a question involving the essential conditions of its Southern policy. His letter of acceptance necessarily dealt only with generalities. His inaugural address was for similar reasons confined to a declaration of principles and purposes. The Louisiana case brings him into direct contact with details which will test his capacity for statesmanship, and at the same time determine the nature and extent of the antagonism he may expect to encounter in his own party.

The issue as it stands is broad and plain. There are in Louisiana two well-defined and irreconcilable interests. Each asserts its claim to Federal recognition. Each may truthfully urge certain suggestive facts in its behalf. PACKARD professes to be *de jure* Governor; NICHOLLS insists that he is Governor *de facto*. Both are in a certain sense right. The authority which decided that the true count of the vote in the State gave it electorally to HAYES also decided that the majority on the question of the Governorship was on the side of PACKARD. At the first glance this seems to be a conclusive fact. Mr. BLAINE chooses to consider it so conclusive that it leaves no room for further argument. His assumption, however, goes a little too far. The power of the Returning Board, absolute in regard to the Presidential Electors, is subject to supervision in regard to the Executive of the State. It is not final, certainly, when seats in the local Legislature are concerned, and there may be room for difference of opinion as to the conclusiveness of its authority, when the votes which decide the Governorship are at stake. Mr. BLAINE'S argument, therefore, breaks down at the start. The title of Mr. HAYES to the Electoral vote of Louisiana is not indissolubly connected with the title of Mr. PACKARD to the Governorship.

On the other hand, as a matter of law, Mr. NICHOLLS has no title at all, save that which the control of certain material forces implies. Whatever irregularities may have occurred in the proceedings of the Returning Board, they were trivial in comparison with those which are apparent in the proceedings of the minority of the State Legislature in counting the votes, and in the *ex parte* statements of the Democratic Committee on which the count was based. Mr. PACKARD, undeniably weak otherwise, had a legal quorum of the legal Legislature at his back when the contest with Mr. NICHOLLS began. Mr. NICHOLLS had only a rump of the Legislature sustaining him, and its methods were even more defective than its organization. But he had the benefit of a larger and more disciplined support outside of the Legislature than the rival claimant to the position could boast of. He was able, by a sort of *coup d'état*, to secure the vantage ground in New-Orleans and the parishes adjacent to the city. The means by which he thus intrenched himself in local power are indefensible; they were in their nature revolutionary, and such as, in our judgment, the General in command of the Federal troops ought not to have tolerated. But in politics facts are of more lasting importance than methods; and undoubtedly the facts point to the acquisition by Mr. NICHOLLS and his adherents of the presumptive title to consideration which depends upon the possession of superior strength. Beyond that his title is worthless.

The difference between the two, as affected by subsequent events, is simply the difference between the whites and the blacks when left to themselves in a Louisiana election. The resources, the intelligence, the superior organization of the whites enable them to acquire and retain the mastery. The means employed we know to be bad; the end, if no Federal protection be vouchsafed, is certain. So the case stands as between Messrs. PACKARD and NICHOLLS. The lawful title of the former, derived from the count sanctioned by the Legislature whose own title is ratified by the Returning Board, seems clear enough. The title indicated by general recognition in New-Orleans, and by the collateral support of various branches of the local government which were acquired by the exercise of force, is just as clearly on the side of Mr. NICHOLLS. Words might be multiplied indefinitely, but the essential part of the situation would remain as we thus state it. Mr. PACKARD is of right the Governor, without the force requisite for the assertion of his authority. Mr. NICHOLLS lacks the legal right, but he has the material backing which enables him to hold his ground, and to enlarge the area of his jurisdiction, if assured that Federal interference will not occur.

These distinctive features of the case are not changed by the controversy in relation to the Senatorship. Between Mr. PACKARD and the President there is no analogy, no identity of title as regards the vote of Louisiana—whatever Mr. BLAINE may say to the contrary. Mr. KELLOGG'S standing is different. If the Legislature which elected him was in itself a legally constituted body, as we must believe it to be, his title to the Senatorship is perfect. The declaration of the same Legislature touching the election of Mr. PACKARD to the Governorship, is complicated by questions affecting the validity of the returns that were counted. The legality of the Legislature is in part proved by the eagerness of the Nicholls managers to acquire the votes of its members; and inasmuch as this body assigned a Senatorship to Mr. KELLOGG, it was not easy to see on what pretext his claim to a seat can be disputed.

The practical question is, how long this profitless strife shall be allowed to continue. There can be no end to it as long as matters remain in their present shape. There is no way out of it except by Federal interference in one form or another. Let the latest idea of the ex-President be acted upon literally, and the superior armed force of the Nicholls Government would crush out of existence all that remains of local Republican authority, by means which the intelligence this morning received from West Feliciana not inaptly exemplifies. Let the opposite theory be carried out, and the Packard Government be upheld by Federal bayonets, and for four years more, at least, Louisiana will be a blot upon the escutcheon of the Republic. From this dilemma, then, some equitable escape is desirable. Exactly what the method of escape shall be, we do not undertake to determine. The one thing certain about it is, that none will be, or ought to be, tolerated which does not make adequate provision for the protection of the colored voters and their friends, and, as far as may be, for the protection of their rights in the time to come. Subject to this fundamental condition, the occasion seems favorable for the conclusion of a well-considered compromise—not such an one as the slaveholding oligarchy was accustomed to exact, but one that shall secure to the Louisiana Republicans their just influence in the affairs of the State in consideration of concessions which Mr. NICHOLLS and his adherents may not unreasonably seek. Extremists on either side will angrily object. Under the pretense of upholding principle, they would make anarchy chronic in certain portions of the South. With this policy the country has no longer any sympathy. It desires a policy which shall so adjust existing disputes as to admit of the complete restoration of self-government to the South; and it has faith in the will and ability of the President to hasten the realization of this result.

THE RUSSIAN POLICY OF DELAY.

It must be evident to any one who looks beneath the surface of diplomatic seeming, that Russia is now simply manœuvring for position. The conference failed to unite the powers in any movement which should be even menacing toward Turkey. It failed, also, to leave Russia in a position to assume the aggressive, secure from any interference by the other powers. It must not be forgotten—perhaps we ought to say that it should be assumed—that the apparent intention of Russia has been warlike from the first. Admitting this, subsequent delays and renewed negotiations are easily understood. Nobody doubts that Russia would instantly attack Turkey if she were assured that none of the other European powers would come to the aid of the Sick Man when his final extinction should seem imminent. But the conference, almost ludicrously inconsequential, left everything more dubious than before. The only apparent result of that ignominious failure was a galvanic spasm of patriotism in Turkey and a throb of sympathy on the part of the nations which witnessed this pathetic manifestation of life in death. It was then necessary for any power hostile to Turkey to begin with a new programme, or, at least, with a changed programme.

Russia immediately desired of the powers represented at the conference that they should declare their intentions. No answer has yet been given to that demand, though it is stated that a form of reply has been agreed upon. It is further said that this reply will be identical in essence, though not in form. In other words, it will be a formula of diplomatic rigmarole, absolutely non-committal, and incapable of influencing any result. In the meantime, as if to amuse public attention, Gen. IGNATIEFF has been sent abroad on a roving commission. At Berlin he is reported as being pacific in his utterances, holding out as his reason for believing that peace must come, that Russia is ready to disarm "as soon as a means of escape may be found out of the present dilemma." But this unique commission is provided with another voice. The Prince TZERTELEFF, who accompanies IGNATIEFF, is instructed to say that war is inevitable and that there is no way out of the present dilemma. The latter part of this statement is entirely reasonable. There is no way out. Just now the powers are considering a proposition to give Turkey a year's time in which the sincerity of her present professions may be tested, and the promised reforms shall be carried out under the eyes of all Europe. The warlike member of the roving embassy says that this term of grace is "wholly inadmissible."

To grant such a condition to Turkey would, in general estimation, be like extending a note past due, the maker of which is hopelessly involved in bankruptcy. Sooner or later, men will come to the conclusion that the reforms demanded of Turkey are impossible. Sooner or later, men will see that guarantees of such promised reforms are as worthless as the promises of a confirmed sot. There is no power of reformation behind the promise. Lord SALISBURY, in his late speech, which was in the nature of a report, put the case very clearly when he said that the policy of Turkey depends on the Sultan alone. There is no governing class—no aristocracy. There are two institutions, religion and the Sultan. The religion is in the hands of men who are largely responsible for the frequent revolutions, and who are as densely ignorant of European affairs as the Grand Council of the King of Kafirland. The Sultan is afraid of the revolutionary element, and no appeal to him is of the slightest effect. And obviously no appeal to the revolutionists can be made. They have not even the faculty of listening. What amount of coercion, then, will ever produce good government in such a country? What demonstration by united Europe, short of an army of invasion, can move the men who, in some way or another shape the policy of the Ottoman Empire?

It would be superfluous to say that all this is better understood in St. Petersburg than in any other European court. Accordingly, we find Russia insisting now, as she has from the first, that she will neither disarm nor agree to peace until Turkey grants the reforms which are demanded, and executes the required guarantees. Russia asks an impossibility, and goes on with her warlike preparations. In one important respect Russia is not ready to begin hostilities. To be sure, the war material is sufficiently prepared, the railways are laid under military regulation, and the war feeling runs high in the Empire. But something remains to be done to secure at least the friendly neutrality of other nations. It is tolerably clear that the attacking power cannot count on the active support of any one of the other powers. The conference settled so much, though it did not settle future contingencies. The present foggy debate which goes on in European political circles fills up the time while Russia assures herself of her ground. When that power attacks Turkey, we may be morally certain that the attitude of the other powers has been definitely ascertained in St. Petersburg. It is possible that those powers may continue to baffle Russian diplomacy by refusing to make any trustworthy assurances. But we may be sure that Russia will not wait until Turkey wears herself out. Nor will she precipitate a conflict until reasonably secure of being left to make war in her own way.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

There is a Chapter of American Architects in this City. How many architects make one chapter, and what a chapter is, after it is made, are questions which the public is not in a condition to answer. It is very obvious, however, that one of the chief duties of the chapter is to prevent as far as possible the mixing of things. In fact, the chapter appears to be the especial guardian of the American people against wicked and ignorant persons who are striving to defy the laws of chemical affinity by mixing incongruous elements, and no one knows how much good the efforts of the capitular architects may have done.

Nothing is better established than the fact that there are quantities of things which cannot be mixed without deleterious results. Thus, the Western statesman knows that pork when combined with molasses is unwholesome, and consequently he never indulges simultaneously in both of these dishes. So, too, our ablest drunkards are perfectly well aware that whisky and champagne, when mixed together, tend to rapidly shorten a career of earnest intoxication. In our City charities the great principle supported by the Chapter of Architects is fully recognized. Whole orphans are never mixed with half orphans, but each class has its separate asylum; and aged and indigent widows are never mingled with aged and indigent widowers. What the precise result of mixing two kinds of orphans or two different varieties of aged and indigent persons would be has never been definitely stated, but the precautions which are taken against such unscientific mixtures sufficiently show the importance which is attached to the matter in the estimation of the Chapter of Architects.

That it is to the Chapter of Architects that we owe the careful separation of different kinds of orphans may be assumed in view of the noble protest which the same learned and benevolent association has lately made against the contemplated mixture of two different styles of architecture in the new Albany Capitol. Every one is aware that the original architect of that building was an admirer of the Renaissance style, and accordingly designed a building where the most Corinthian columns could be made to support nothing on the outside, and where the least amount of air and light could be admitted to the inside. It is impossible for any one to examine the architect's plan, and to note the enormous cost of his proposed building, without concluding that he almost rivaled Mr. MULLETT in colossal architectural genius. It is true that here and there he departed slightly from the pure Renaissance school, and introduced into his plan unusual bits of Neo-Oshkosh and Romano-Sheboygan architecture. Still, these merely formed part of the details of ornamentation, and the main conception of the building was as thoroughly Renaissance—or, as the term may be literally translated, second-childhoodish—as the wildest dream of an enthusiastic Court-house Commissioner.

It was not until the walls were partly built that the Legislature began to ask whether it was worth while to pay out endless appropriations to finish a building in which the legislators themselves would slowly stifle by gas-light. It is true that as a combined specimen of Renaissance and American humor, the new Capitol could not fail to elicit the utmost hilarity on the part of all intelligent people, but still humorous architecture may be bought at too dear a price. A new plan was, therefore, proposed by several competent architects, in accordance with which a really useful and almost beautiful building could be constructed upon the chaotic foundation of the walls already in existence. We may well shudder when we reflect that if it had not been for the Chapter of American Architects this attempt at combining intelligent with idiotic architecture would, perhaps, have been adopted without a word of remonstrance.

The chapter has nobly done its duty. It has put aside as matters too trivial for notice the exterior beauty and interior usefulness of the new design, and simply has pointed out the terrible fact that the new architects have openly, shamelessly, and wickedly proposed to build a Romanesque superstructure upon a Renaissance foundation. The truth of this charge is so conclusive that the guilty wretches lack the effrontery to deny it. Before the chapter formally arraigned them at the bar of public opinion they had cunningly distracted attention from their infamous purpose by sedulously pointing out that the legislators could both see and breathe in the proposed new building, and that, although it would not rival the Cologne Cathedral in exterior beauty, still infants could be permitted to gaze upon it without the danger of falling into strong convulsions. By this means the public was actually induced to inquire the true purpose of the architects, and would very probably have witnessed an unnatural combination of Renaissance and Romanesque, without once thinking of the terrible consequences which such a union implies.

The chapter has not thought it worth while to specify the frightful results which follow a mixture of two styles of architecture. As well might a prosecuting attorney waste his time in showing that murder is apt to result in injury to the person of the victim. It is not in vain that we live in a Christian and enlightened age. We all know that if a Romanesque second story is put upon a Renaissance first story, eruptions of Vesuvius and Hecla, earthquakes in California and Calabria, cholera in India, and a low moral tone among Spitz dogs will sooner or later follow. In comparison with such horrors, how trivial is the suffocation of legislators, and how unworthy of notice the plea that the Capitol of the State of New-York ought not to be the most ridiculous building on the continent. That the overthrow of free institutions and a return of the glacial period would necessarily result from the union of Renaissance and Romanesque has not been absolutely demonstrated, but there is only too much reason to fear that such should be the case. Fortunately, it is not too late to hang the instigators of this nefarious scheme, and to complete the Capitol in accordance with the original plan, modified by leaving out all the windows, and by adding thereby six hundred more columns to the exterior.

OBITUARY.

JOHANN JACOBY.

The death is announced by cable of Dr. Johann Jacoby, a well-known German political leader of the radical type, at the age of 71 years. Although a publicist of no mean order, Dr. Jacoby was scarcely known by his writings outside his own country. His career as an active agitator, however, gave him notoriety throughout the world. Dr. Jacoby was born of Jewish parentage in Königsberg, Prussia, on May 1, 1805. He procured his early education in his birthplace, and began there the study of medicine. He continued his medical studies in Berlin, and finished them in Heidelberg. He then returned to Königsberg, where he soon became distinguished as a physician. Very soon after returning to his native city he interested himself in political affairs. He boldly criticised the measures of the Government, and ardently supported the socialistic movement which was then forming, and with which so many men now well known were connected. In 1841 he issued a caustic pamphlet against the Government which he entitled *Vier Fragen*. For this he was arrested and imprisoned. At the close of his term of confinement Dr. Jacoby resumed his assaults upon the Government, and in 1845 was again prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment. He was set free, however, by the decision of a superior court to which an appeal was made. In the revolution of 1848 Dr. Jacoby took a prominent part, first becoming a member of the Provisional Parliament at Frankfort. Subsequently he sat in the Prussian National Assembly as the leader of the democratic-socialistic party. Later on, in 1849, he was sent to replace the historian Raumer in the German Parliament at Frankfort, and, when that body retired to Stuttgart, Jacoby went with it. He was now accused of treason, and, having surrendered himself, was tried and acquitted at Königsberg on Dec. 8, 1849. Upon his acquittal, he was offered a seat in the Prussian First Chamber, but declined it. From 1849 till 1862 he remained in private life, occupying himself with writing medical treatises and works upon national politics and international law. In the latter year he was offered a seat in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, but did not accept it. Two years later, however, he took a seat in that body, wherein he gave free expression to his democratic and socialistic principles. In 1866 he issued an electoral address, declaiming strongly against monarchy, and this, following some objectionable passages in a life of Heinrich Simon which he published in 1865, caused him to be again arrested and imprisoned. This punishment did not deter him, however. He continued to assail the Government for years, and when the Franco-German war broke out attacked the Government fiercely. His publications at that period again made him acquainted with the interior of a prison. In 1871 he declined to allow the radicals to elect him to the Chamber of Deputies. Three years later he was elected to the Imperial Reichstag, but refused to sit in that body, as he informed his constituents he was convinced it was impossible to transform a military State into a popular State in a parliamentary way.

MATILDA HERON.

Now that Matilda Heron is dead, and she has ceased to be a target for the free pen of the critic, the theatre-goers of 20 years ago—those who saw her in the fullness of her career, when she was most powerful, and was encouraged and sustained by managers and admirers—will not withhold a sigh of regret at the thought of what the woman has achieved, resisted, and suffered. She began her career as an actress under discouraging circumstances, and fought against the entreaties of her friends in the determination to cast her fortunes upon her natural ability to depict the human passions in their gentle as well as fierce moods; she bore bravely up against adversity when deserted by all, and suffered in her last days mental as well as physical pain which many strong men would have quailed before and sunk under. She was born in Labby Vale, Draperstown, County of Derry, Ireland, and was brought to this country while an infant. She was early a diligent student, but while acquiring a polite education, and obtaining a taste for the dramatic writers, had not until the year 1847 witnessed a histrionic performance. While a member of a French academy, for the ostensible purpose of perfecting her elocution, the services of Mr. Peter Richings, then manager of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, were engaged to give her lessons. During the term of instruction under this teacher her imagination became fired with the idea of adopting the theatrical profession. Mr. Richings, to whom she broached her plan, endeavored to dissuade her from adhering to it, and told her that she would but throw away time and money, as she had neither voice, liveliness of conception, nor dramatic fervor. Determined still, she again applied herself to her studies, and in a few months compelled her instructor to reverse his decision. For two years she studied most unremittingly the characters of *Bianca*, *Julia*, the *Countess* in "Love," *Juliet*, and five others. Choosing *Bianca* for her first appearance, she was introduced to the public in the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, on Feb. 17, 1851. She had been besought by her family to relinquish her purpose, but she could not be induced to recede from her position. Her début was witnessed by a crowded house, and "Fazio" took on a new interest through her representation of the character of *Bianca*. From Philadelphia she went to Baltimore and Washington, meeting with some harsh criticism, but achieving a gratifying popular success. In Washington she met Charlotte Cushman, and played *Juliet* to that lady's *Romeo*. From Miss Cushman she received praise, but this praise was tempered with the injunction to work, and to this injunction Miss Heron replied with spirit that she was fully prepared to strain every nerve to win the goal she had in view. While playing soon after in the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, she encountered Mr. Hamblin, Manager of the Bowery Theatre, in this City, by whom she was engaged as leading lady. Coming immediately to New-York, she worked diligently for a whole season, appearing in Shakspearean, melodramatic, and spectacular characters, and deeming none beneath or above her ambition. An affection of the eyes drove her from the stage for a time, but having had some repose in Philadelphia she came forth in the Arch-street Theatre, under the management of Frederick & Hemphill, as *Rose Fielding* in "The Willow Copse." After she had accepted a six months' engagement in the Boston Athenæum she was prostrated with illness, and on her recovery, after a space of about two weeks, met with mean indifferent success in *Lady Macbeth* and *Amelia*, in "The Robbers," that her manager offered to cancel her engagement. She produced a satisfactory impression as *Julia*, in "Richelieu," but escaped gladly enough from the Athenæum, and accepted an engagement at the National, where she achieved a great success as *Ulah*, in "De Soto." Her performance was so much admired that the expression was commonly heard when *Ulah* expired, in the fourth act, "The play is over; *Ulah* is dead," and the larger part of the audience habitually withdrew. Having made up her mind to visit California, she borrowed money to pay her expenses thither, and accompanied by Mr. George W. Lewis as her agent, left for San Francisco in 1853. Mr. Lewis died on the voyage, and Miss Heron landed in San Francisco friendless, almost penniless, and unknown as an actress. A letter of introduction to Dr. Gibon procured for her an engagement for six nights at the American Theatre, where she appeared, on Dec. 26, 1853, as *Bianca*. Her reception was enthusiastic, the audience abandoning itself to extravagant manifestations of approval, and her sister actresses embracing her and congratulating her upon her triumph. She met with equal good fortune as *Mrs. Haller* in "The Stranger," and as *Juliana* in "The Honeymoon." While in California she was fortunate in receiving the advice and assistance of Mr. George Wilkes, whose aid increased her success. She left San Francisco in June, 1854, and returned to this City. Here, in 1856, she appeared at Wallack's old theatre, on Broadway, near Broome-street, as *Camille*, in the drama of that name, which she had herself adapted from the French of "La Dame aux Camélias." Mr. William Stuart was then concerned in the management of the house, and he in great measure contributed to the impression which the play and the actress produced. She traveled throughout the States performing the character of *Camille* in city after city, and everywhere meeting with the same liberal measure of approval. On Dec. 24, 1857, she was married to Robert Stoepel, (at one time leader of the orchestra at Wallack's,) in St. Ann's Church, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet. Matilda Heron made her début in London, England, April 1, 1861, at the Lyceum Theatre, as *Rosalie Lee*, in "New Year's Eve," and achieved a great triumph there. Returning to America she was separated from Robert Stoepel, not, however, until she had made over to him by deed her entire property, real and personal, the result of years of toil and labor. One child, "Bijou" Heron, was the result of the union. Miss Heron has been an invalid for several years, but she did not become dangerously ill until Sunday last. Her indomitable will sustained her until she was almost entirely exhausted, when she suddenly drooped and failed steadily until the hour of her death. She was attended during her last illness by Drs. Prescott and George F. Carey. Her main support in late years has been her daughter, Miss Bijou Heron. Now and then, however, she herself took part in a dramatic representation, eccentric demonstrations and speeches invariably marring the effect of acting sometimes crude and uneven, but often powerful. She watched her daughter's progress, of course, with fond interest, and the audience who witnessed the first representation of "Miss Multon" will doubtless remember the aged, gray-haired woman who, seated on steps of the balcony, waved her handkerchief and cheered when the heroine of the drama in which "Bijou" figured was summoned before the footlights. Miss Heron died at 6 o'clock last evening at No. 132 East Twenty-fifth-street.

SUPPORTING PRESIDENT HAYES.

A CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW-YORK.

Citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, who approve the policy declared by the President in his Inaugural, on the pacification of the South, with the equal protection to all citizens, and on the reform in the civil service, which was demanded by both of the political parties, are invited to meet to-morrow, (Thursday,) March 8, at 1 o'clock, in Wall street, in front of the United States Treasury, to express their disapproval of any attempt to abridge the constitutional powers and duties of the Executive, of any opposition to a fair trial of a policy of conciliation and reform which may arrest a resumption of confidence by the commercial and industrial classes of the country.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1877.

Benjamin B. Sherman,	Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
Samuel D. Babcock,	E. D. Tappen,
John J. Cisco,	J. D. Vermilye,
James M. Brown,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Moses Taylor,	Howard Potter,
Charles Lanier,	John Austin Stevens,
E. P. Fabbri,	A. S. Barnes,
John Jay,	Samuel B. Ruggles,
E. C. Benedict,	Fletcher Harper, Jr.,

And many others.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 7.—In the Senate to-day the Election bill was amended by striking out the section providing a system of check voting. It is thought, however, that a committee of conference will arrange the matter so that the Senate will reconsider and concur with the House in the passage of the bill without amendment.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, March 7.—The Russian corvette Askold, five days from Port Royal, S. C., arrived here this morning, and joined the other Russian vessels at the naval anchorage, exchanging the usual salutes. The Grand Duke, since his return from New-York, has kept close.

WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE DEBATE ON THE SOUTH.

THE CREDENTIALS OF EX-GOV. KELLOGG, OF LOUISIANA, REFERRED TO THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE — HOT DISCUSSION BETWEEN MESSRS. BAYARD, BLAINE, AND MORTON—MR. BLAINE'S ATTEMPT TO LEAD THE SENATE AND THE RESULT—ANOTHER DISCUSSION IMPENDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The discussion on the admission of Kellogg and other Senators to whom objections have been made attracted much attention to-day. Ex-President Grant was among the visitors on the floor. He entered the Chamber before the discussion began, leaning upon the arm of Senator Conkling, and occupied the seat of that Senator for nearly one hour. A number of Senators from both parties paid their respects to him. Mr. Bayard was entitled to the floor on the question of admitting Kellogg. He contended that Nicholls was the lawfully-elected Governor of Louisiana, and represented the legal Government of that State. He pointed out the difference between the Electoral Commission and the Senate with reference to the jurisdiction of the two bodies, respectively. The Commission acted upon a class of cases in which they were prohibited from going behind the returns, and the facts submitted by the Louisiana Returning Board were treated as facts already proved. It was held by Mr. Edmunds that the Commission could not go behind the acts of the Returning Board, no matter how illegal those acts might be. Mr. Blaine, here interrupting Mr. Bayard, said Mr. Edmunds held that the board was a legal and constitutional body, and charged that Mr. Bayard was not correctly representing Mr. Edmunds, who was absent to-day from the Senate in consequence of sickness. Mr. Bayard sharply replied that he was stating what he knew to be facts. Referring to the inaugural address of President Hayes, he indulged the hope that we are now entering upon a plan to peacefully settle existing difficulties, and if fairness and conciliation are to be pursued, such an effort would receive his cordial approval. Referring to the speech of Mr. Blaine yesterday, he said the words of that Senator fell upon his ear like a fire-bell at midnight, because they indicated that an effort would be studiously made to maintain the old dissensions.

Mr. Blaine followed Mr. Bayard, and repeated his argument of yesterday with reference to the legality of the Packard Government. He apologized for his deficiency in legal knowledge by stating that he was a plain, blunt man, and did not want to play hide and seek upon this question. Mr. Blaine read a dispatch from Gov. Chamberlain to Mr. Corbin, stating that letters had been exhibited at Columbia, S. C., written by Messrs. Evarts and Mathews, stating that the public good demanded that Chamberlain should withdraw his claims for the good of the country. The reading of this dispatch was arranged by Mr. Blaine as a startling climax, and he read it in his most dramatic style. Assuming a theatrical attitude, and looking directly toward Senator Sherman, he demanded to know who authorized Messrs. Evarts and Mathews to say that the public good required Chamberlain to step down. He announced his determination to stand by Chamberlain and Packard, and would not be dislodged by the declaration of the late President on Louisiana affairs, which may be regarded as a warning to President Hayes. He cared nothing for the views of other Senators. So long as he was a Senator he would stand up for the rights of Union men of both colors in the South, and should he fail to do so he prayed, with more meretricious parade than religious fervor, that his tongue might cleave to the roof of his mouth and his right hand forget its cunning. This peroration, delivered with that robustness that Mr. Blaine knows so well how to assume on some occasions, drew slight applause from the galleries, and he sat down with an air of conscious satisfaction. When he was fighting the Force bill as Speaker, in conjunction with Sam Randall and other Democrats, he had a different prayer.

In this connection it is proper to state the President was informed last night of the letters to which Mr. Blaine alluded, and which are alleged to have been written by Messrs. Evarts and Mathews, and he denied having any knowledge of them or of having authorized such representations to be made. Doubts are expressed that any such letters were written by Messrs. Evarts and Mathews. Blaine knew the President had declined responsibility for them.

Mr. Morton spoke briefly upon the question, arguing that the Legislature which elected Kellogg was the legal Legislature, and that the majority claimed for Tilden and Nicholls in Louisiana was obtained by murder and violence. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Morton's remarks, a vote was taken on Mr. Bayard's substitute for Mr. Blaine's resolution, that Kellogg's credentials be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This was adopted by yeas 35, nays 29. Senators Booth, Burnside, Christianey, Conkling, Jones of Nevada, and Morrill voted with the Democrats. Judge Davis also voted to refer. This disposes of the Louisiana controversy for a brief period. When reported back by the committee, a long debate is expected. Mr. Blaine was quite disappointed by the failure of his first attempt to lead the Senate. If he had not taken the management of this case from Mr. Morton, Kellogg might probably have been sworn in to-day.

THE NEW SENATE COMMITTEES.

THE LIST AS ARRANGED BY THE CAUCUS COMMITTEE FOR APPROVAL TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is understood that the reorganized Senate committees will be announced to-morrow. Mr. Morton will remain Chairman of Privileges and Elections, and Simon Cameron will continue at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Sherman's place on the Finance Committee will be filled by Mr. Morrill. Mr. Booth will take Mr. Robertson's place on the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Paddock will take the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture in place of Mr. Frelinghuysen. Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, will be placed at the head of the Military Committee in place of Senator Logan, whose term has expired. Mr. Sargent will be at the head of the Committee on Naval Affairs, instead of Mr. Cragin. Mr. Johnson will preside over the Committee on Revolutionary Claims instead of Mr. Stevenson. Mr. McMillan will be Chairman of the Committee on Claims in place of Mr. Wright. Mr. Patterson will be at the head of the Committee on Territories in place of Mr. Hitchcock. Mr. Sharon is to be Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining instead of Mr. Sargent. Mr. Christianey is to be Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws in place of Mr. Boutwell. Mr. Burnside will be Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, in place of Mr. Patterson. Mr. Corsey will be Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Spencer. Mr. Mitchell will be Chairman of the Committee on Railroads in place of Mr. West. Mr. Blaine will be Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment in place of Mr. Clayton. Mr. Conover will be Chairman of the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi in place of Mr. Alcorn. Mr. Cameron will be Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. Mr. Bruce will be Chairman of the Committee to examine the several branches of the Civil Service. Mr. Chaffee will be Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, in place of Mr. Conover; and Mr. Dawes Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in place of Mr. Morrill.

These are the only changes in Chairmen that will be made. The following gentlemen will remain at the head of the committees mentioned in connection with their names: Mr. Windom, Appropriations; Mr. Conkling, Commerce; Mr. Edmunds, Judiciary; Mr. Hamlin, Post Offices and Post Roads; Mr. Oglesby, Public Lands; Mr. Thurman, Private Land Claims; Mr. Allison, Indian Affairs; Mr. Ingalls, Pensions; Mr. Wadleigh, Patents; Mr. Jones, Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent expenses of the Senate; Mr. Bayard, Engrossed Bills; Mr. Ferry, Rules; Mr. Anthony, Public Printing, and Mr. Howe, Committee on Library. When these appointments are announced to the caucus by the Caucus Committee, it is possible that a few minor changes will, as usual, be made by mutual consent.

NOTES FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT—A BRIEF TALK WITH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS—RECEPTION TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—THE SOUTH CAROLINA QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ex-Congressman Charles Hayes of Alabama, called upon the President to-day. The President said he was happy to meet with a gentleman who had so good a name as his own, and, thereupon, the two had a brief but pleasant conversation with regard to affairs in the South. The President, although occupying the Presidential Mansion only since Monday, seems perfectly at ease in the premises. Leaving his own business office, or that of his Secretary, he occasionally comes into the vestibule, or into the reception-room, and mingles with the persons in waiting. He appears to be very cheerful, but does not stop to converse. A newspaper correspondent, availing himself of the opportunity, asked him for a list of the names constituting his Cabinet; but he said he did not think it would be courteous to the Senate to comply with his request in advance of the transmission of the nominations to that body. He pleasantly appealed to one of the correspondents present as to whether it would be according to etiquette to grant the request. "Now," said he, "look me full in the face, and give me an answer." The correspondent replied: "We gentlemen of the press do not usually discuss matters of etiquette; but are governed in our business by a desire to obtain news." The President, smiling, then passed into the ante-room, met several parties there, remained for a short time, and receiving information from a messenger that the Diplomatic Corps were assembling in the Blue-room to pay their respects to him, he passed hastily to his private quarters, and soon thereafter appeared with Mrs. Hayes, to meet the distinguished visitors.

This morning ex-Gov. Scott of South Carolina, Gens. McGowan and Ketchum, Judge Mackay, and ex-Senator Robertson made a formal call upon the President and urged upon him the propriety of immediately recognizing the Hamilton Government in South Carolina. The President, however, declined to indicate his future policy as regards South Carolina, preferring to leave the matter for Cabinet consideration.

A delegation of gentlemen, representing some of the tribes of the Indian Territory, called on him to-day. Col. Rogers of the Cherokee Nation was the spokesman, and said that besides paying their respects they felt a natural solicitude as to the President's Indian policy. The President replied that he could indicate no special line of action until after the formation of his Cabinet, but he did not think there would be any essential change in the Indian policy. His feelings were directed toward a humanitarian view of the question, fully recognizing the just rights of the red men.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Diplomatic Corps, by prearrangement, paid their respects to the President of the United States. They were in full court dress, and were accompanied by the ladies of their respective families. They all assembled in the Blue Parlor, and thence entered the East Room, where had previously assembled the President and Mrs. Hayes, and Messrs. Taft, Robeson, Cameron, Hon. Eugene Hale, and a few others. Sir Edward Thornton, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, advancing toward the President, said that they had called to pay their respects in behalf of the countries which they respectively represented; to congratulate him on his accession to the Presidency, and to wish that his Administration might be highly successful. The President expressed his gratification with their visit and reciprocated their friendly sentiments. The members of the corps and their families were then presented to the President, and after a few minutes spent in conversation the visit terminated.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,070,470; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,115,000; coin, (including in coin certificates $53,089,400,) $89,200,231; outstanding legal tenders, $364,259,484.

Owing to the closeness of the vote in the Senate, the two New-Hampshire Senators have abandoned their purpose of going home to participate in the political canvass now going on in their State.

In the Senate to-day the case of Senator-elect Grover, of Oregon, was objected to by Mr. Mitchell, who presented papers charging Gov. Grover with having corruptly obtained his election to the Senate. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The President, in response to inquiries to-day, stated that according to his present intention he will not convene the extra session of Congress for an earlier date than about the 1st of June.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK MOZART CLUB.

The fourth subscription concert of the New-York Mozart Club took place at Steinway Hall yesterday evening. The programme included a sextet for two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos, by Brahms, some songs interpreted by Mrs. Oliver, and a new quintet by Mr. Armin Schotte. The performance afforded great pleasure to a tolerably numerous audience. The united labors of the club during the Fall and Winter months have borne excellent fruit, and the increased precision and delicacy of their work is plainly perceptible. Much interest was created and much delight caused by the new quintet. Its composer is no stranger to the frequenters of Steinway Hall, being the organist of the place. Mr. Schotte, although blind from childhood, is a capital executant, and his quintet shows him to be a writer of decided imaginativeness and skill. The only fault to be found with his composition is its rather exceptional length. Bright and novel as are his themes, they will scarcely bear such frequent repetition as they are submitted to in the first movement. His motives are, however, uncommonly fresh and fluent, and the composition does not at any point suggest poverty of thought or toil. It is divided into four movements, the opening adagio being very clear and sparkling, and the subsequent andante maestoso remarkably melodious. The more conventional scherzo is not quite on a plane with the previous divisions of the quintet, which closes with a vigorous allegro. Mr. Schotte's achievement, as well as Brahms' characteristic and scholarly sextett, were exceedingly well rendered.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the approaching rehearsals and concert of the Philharmonic Society a new symphonic poem, by Dr. Franz Liszt, will be made known. This composition has been sent in manuscript to Dr. Damrosch, Director of the society, and New-York will, therefore, enjoy its earliest performance. Its subject is the funeral triumph of Torquato Tasso, and a brief preface, quoting Pier Antonio Serassi's account of Tasso's funeral, is supplied, in Dr. Liszt's handwriting, as an epigraph and, so to speak, key-note to the poem. The work is a sort of epilogue to the "Lamento e Trionfo," which has now been familiar for some years, and fragments of the most characteristic themes of the same are embodied in the new achievement. The sombre and tearful treatment of the first motives gradually makes way for triumphal forms, and several pages of great richness of orchestral coloring follow the sad preface to the honors rendered the poet after death. The compliment paid to American dilettanti and to Dr. Damrosch by the eminent composer and virtuoso in submitting to them the score of the poem before intrusting it to European executants and listeners, ought to be and probably will be highly prized.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The public rehearsal prefatory to Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall this afternoon. The complete programme is as follows: Symphony in D, Haydn; recitative and aria, "Ma che vi fece," Mozart, Miss Thursby; overture to "Fidelio," No. 4, Beethoven; "Im Walde," symphony, Raff.

DEMOCRATIC WORK IN LOUISIANA.

ANOTHER POLITICAL MURDER BY THE WHITE LEAGUE — FELICIANA TO THE FRONT AGAIN—THE OLD STORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—State Senator E. L. Weber has just received information from the Parish of West Feliciana, by telegram from Bayou Sara, that his brother, D. A. Weber, was killed this afternoon at 3 o'clock. No detailed statement of the murder has arrived, nothing but the bare fact that four or five shots were fired from the Court-house yard. The town of St. Francisville is the parish seat of West Feliciana. The Weber brothers are of German descent, and have been the leading Republicans of the Feliciana. The deceased, for a number of years, and up to the time of his death, had been Tax Collector. He was an intelligent man, and of excellent character. His life has been frequently threatened of late, and, as Senator Weber recently left the Nicholls caucus and returned to his seat in the proper Legislature, there is every reason to believe that D. A. Weber has been murdered by the bull-dozers for political vengeance. It also appears that Nicholls, in violation of the *status quo*, had some time since appointed a Tax Collector for West Feliciana. A collision of the two has undoubtedly taken place at the Court-house, resulting in the murder of Weber. This is the voice of bloody Feliciana, in debatable Louisiana, which to-day meets the new Cabinet and the pacific Southern policy of President Hayes. It is reported here that Vice-President Wheeler, Stanley Mathews, and others are to come to New-Orleans immediately for further investigation of the much-investigated Louisiana case. Those gentlemen will find, what they already know, that the lawful Governor of the State is a refugee guarded by friends at the State-house, and they will find the White League under arms at the Court-house building, defiant, and demanding that Mr. Nicholls shall be recognized as Governor by the President of the United States.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—Mr. Nicholls has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Weber, killed at Bayou Sara to-day, and expresses his determination to suppress violence and punish crime.

OHIO DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED.

AN OVATION TO A MAN ON A TRAIN—TILDEN ANNOUNCED, BUT ONLY A CONGRESSMAN TURNS UP—GEN. EWING'S SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 7.—A report that Samuel J. Tilden would arrive this evening, on an Eastern train, was industriously circulated here to-day by influential Democrats anxious to offer that gentleman an ovation. A large crowd collected at the depot, curious to get a view of the great Presidential claimant, and was much disappointed when it was discovered that the whole thing was a hoax. The train did not bring Tilden, but it did bring ex-Congressman Walling, one of the vociferous filibusters of the House of Representatives, just returning from Washington. Walling was introduced to the crowd, and, supposing it had gathered to receive him, expressed his great gratification at so flattering an ovation. He then dilated for some minutes on the wickedness of returning boards, and upon his wonderful exploits as a filibuster. Gen. Ewing, who cut short Walling's Congressional career by capturing his place, also addressed the crowd. He mourned over the degeneracy of the judiciary, and said the Electoral Tribunal was agreed to by the Democrats because they had not comprehended the wickedness of the Republican leaders. He said the Democrats would acquiesce in being defrauded this time, but they never would again. This is the same Ewing who a few weeks ago exhorted the Democracy to fight if Tilden was not counted in.

Members of the Legislature who attended the inauguration return from Washington with greatly diversified views on the Senatorial question. It is evident, however, that the successorship of Mr. Sherman will be between Gen. Garfield and Stanley Mathews, representing Northern and Southern Ohio, respectively. There are northern members who favor Mathews and southern ones who favor Garfield, but opinions are not sufficiently pronounced yet to indicate definitely which has the largest following. Mathews is not a relative of President Hayes, as has been stated, but was his college classmate. His friends express great confidence that he will be the choice of the Republican caucus, and it is evident that Mr. Garfield will find him a powerful competitor. The Democrats contemplate their usual minority policy of endeavoring to foment a bolt against the regular caucus nominee, but the scheme is wholly impracticable. There will be no bolt, and it is not probable that any influential Republican will lend the use of his name to a Democratic coalition.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MICHIGAN.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC STATE CONVENTION HELD AT LANSING—OVER 600 DELEGATES PRESENT—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANSING, March 7.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day with over 600 delegates in attendance, including many of the leading men from all parts of the State. A temporary organization was effected by the election of John K. Bois, of Hudson, as Chairman, and J. C. Ten Eyck, of Pontiac, as Secretary. After the usual speeches committees of 18 were appointed, with the following Chairmen: Credentials, William Phelps, of Detroit; Permanent Organization, A. Cameron, of Kalamazoo; Resolutions, Charles K. Backus, of Detroit. The usual noon recess followed. On reassembling, Col. Henry M. Duffield, of Wayne, was chosen permanent Chairman, and James H. Stone, Secretary of State Senate, was made permanent Secretary. Col. Duffield, on taking the chair, made a speech which was well received. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this convention congratulates the country upon the peaceful settlement of the Presidential contest, by which the important Constitutional principle of the right of States to appoint Presidential Electors, without Congressional interference, was triumphantly affirmed, and a result was reached consonant with exact justice.

Resolved, That we regard with satisfaction the line of policy marked out by the new Administration, as promising equal rights, enduring peace, and general prosperity.

Resolved, That we heartily favor and hereby pledge our support to such policy of reconciliation in the South as will promote a fraternal feeling between all classes, and at the same time guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of all his political and civil rights.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the success which has attended the administration of our State affairs, to the ability and purity of our Judiciary, and to the remarkable growth in usefulness and reputation of our university, under the fostering care of the Republican Party in Michigan.

Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, of Wayne, then presented the name of Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, for renomination for Supreme Court Justice, and after a few brief speeches it was made unanimous by acclamation, amid great cheering. V. P. Collier, of Battle Creek, and G. L. Maltz, of Alpena, were then nominated for Regents, on the first ballot in each case. Both are business men of high standing in the State. The ticket is an admirable one, and will be elected.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 8—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, north-east to south-east winds, rising barometer, increasing cloudiness, and stationary or lower temperature.*

THE WORK OF THE FLAMES.

THE LOSS NEARLY TWO MILLIONS.

THE RUINS STILL SMOKING—THEORIES REGARDING THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—WHAT THE FIREMEN CONTENDED AGAINST—AN INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY—ESTIMATED LOSSES AGGREGATING $1,792,000—INFLAMMABLE NATURE OF THE INTERIOR OF THE BUILDINGS.

From early morning until dark yesterday the smoking ruins of the Bond-street fire were the centre of attraction for large numbers of sightseers and curiosity seekers, who, behind files of policemen, stood for hours watching the operations of the begrimed and fatigued firemen employed in tearing down the toppling walls, and in endeavoring to extinguish the flames which still burned fiercely in the basement of the building. When THE TIMES went to press yesterday morning the fire was still burning with great obstinacy, although the firemen had gained control of the flames. It was daylight, however, before the fire was so far extinguished that a portion of the large force of the Fire Department summoned by the repeated alarms and special calls could be with safety relieved from their arduous labors. As their services became unnecessary, the work of the outlying steamers was stopped and the apparatus and men sent to quarters to get much-needed and well-earned repose, and to prepare for the next call. The reserve steamers of the Third and Sixth Battalions were sent for to take the place of Engines Nos. 30 and 33, and the reserve engines, with the self-propelling steamer of Engine Company No. 11, remained all day, throwing water on the mass of heated and smoldering débris which filled the gap created by the destruction of the buildings. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 6 and 12 were also kept on duty all day.

THE WORK OF DEMOLISHING THE WALLS.

At daylight the work of demolition commenced, and the first task of the firemen was to tear down a large section of the iron front on the easterly wing of the buildings. This mass of iron overhung the sidewalk in an exceedingly dangerous condition, rendering it impossible for the firemen to approach the ruins. The pulling down of this portion of the front wall was found to be a much more difficult task than at first supposed. Ropes were passed around the columns, and a force of firemen standing on the opposite side of the street hauled on these ropes for a long time without avail. The columns were all screwed and bolted to the heavy pediments and window-casings, and, although the strain on the ropes swayed the overhanging mass, it failed to fall. After several hours had been spent in fruitless endeavors the rope was secured to a windlass on a large truck, which had been brought to the place for the purpose of hauling the safes out of the ruins. The windlass was set in motion, and as the rope became taut the mass of iron gradually leaned over, and suddenly fell with a loud crash on the sidewalk, the heavy columns and arches smashing into fragments and covering the pavement with débris. In the fall the large clock in front of the store of Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor, which had withstood the flames, was demolished. Details of laddermen were then sent to the roofs of the adjoining buildings, Nos. 7 and 9 Bond-street, and the side wall of the burned building was overthrown by them by means of long bull-hooks. The demolition of the dangerous front and side walls permitted the firemen to approach nearer to the ruins, and they carried three streams of water into the pit filled with hot bricks and twisted beams and girders, from which arose a dense and stifling smoke, lighted up with occasional flashes of flame from quantities of light material still burning in the sub-cellar. Buried beneath this mass are a large number of safes filled with valuable goods, and at the request of the owners and the representatives of the insurance companies interested, the firemen directed the streams of water to spots where it was supposed the safes had fallen. No attempt could be made yesterday to remove these safes, although several trucks and a large body of workmen had been sent to the building for that purpose. The rubbish under which the safes are buried was too hot to be handled, and several days must necessarily elapse before they can be got at. In one portion of the basement, occupied by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, immediately under the sidewalk, was exposed a large quantity of silver-ware, huddled up in confusion, and this is the only visible indication of the great treasure in the shape of gold and silver and precious stones which is entombed beneath the rubbish. The alleyway which divided the destroyed building from that occupied by the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company is choked up with the bricks from the west wall, and is almost impassable. The rear portions of the Broadway buildings were damaged to a certain extent by the falling bricks. The roof of an extension in the rear of the Bank for Savings in Bleecker-street was also damaged by the fall of the rear wall of the burned building, but the main building of the bank escaped injury. The pavement in Bond-street is covered with fragments of fancifully painted and gilded fragments of iron, broken columns and crushed pediments, which but a few hours previous formed the artistic front of one of the handsomest edifices devoted to business in the City. The limestone blocks of granite which formed the sidewalk were cracked and seamed by the intense heat to which they had been subjected, and if the edifice is rebuilt, as no doubt it will be, these expensive blocks will have to be replaced. The scene yesterday was one of complete destruction so far as the building is concerned, and there will be no salvage except what may be derived from the use of the bricks in the erection of a new building.

WHAT THE FIREMEN HAD TO CONTEND AGAINST.

Assistant Chief Shay, who, in the absence of Chief Bates, was in charge of the Fire Department assembled at the fire, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the building, although an apparently substantial structure, was a perfect shell inside. The iron front was one of the best he had ever seen, and withstood the fire much longer than he had anticipated. The interior was, however, a forest of timber. The columns, beams, floors, and stairways inside the edifice were chiefly of Georgia pine, and he compared the structure to a frame building encased with iron. Besides this a ventilating shaft ran through the centre, and at intervals, in the brick walls, were recesses through which the steam pipes were conducted from the cellar to the roof. The fire, as he had been informed, broke out in the sub-cellar of the building No. 5 Bond-street, in a place used for packing, and in which was collected a vast quantity of loose cut paper and hay used in packing, and a large number of light wood boxes. The flames spread rapidly among this inflammable material, and, ascending through the ventilating shaft and through the recesses in the walls, mounted from story to story, bursting out through the openings in the shaft on each floor, and in a few moments had spread throughout the vast edifice, completely baffling the efforts of the firemen to check them. He was at his quarters in Elm-street, near Broome, when the first alarm reached him, at 7:53 P. M., and proceeded at once to the fire. When he reached the scene the fire had ascended to the fourth floor, and he found the members of Engine Company No. 33 on the third floor with a pipe. A dense smoke filled the building, and it was almost impossible to breathe. Repeated alarms and special calls were promptly telegraphed until he had collected at the scene of the conflagration 15 powerful steamers, as many as could be properly handled, and six hook and ladder trucks. One great difficulty which met and almost conquered the exertions of the firemen at the outset, was a lamentable scarcity of water and of hydrants. This section of the City has a very poor water supply, and there is only one hydrant in Bond-street. The supply of water, which they were compelled to depend upon in case of a large fire in this neighborhood, has to be drawn from the Bowery, too great a distance to be properly effective. The attention of the proper authorities had been frequently called to this great danger, but no steps have been taken to remedy the evil. Without a proper supply of water the best fire department in existence is rendered powerless. Following is an extract from a report made on March 30, 1875, by Chief Engineer Bates to President Perley, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in relation to the poor water supply in this district:

"East of the Bowery there are no pipes larger than six inches; west of Essex-street and between the Bowery and Broadway and Canal and Eighth streets, the streets running north and south are supplied with six-inch pipes. This makes the water supply very poor in this section, especially near Broadway. The immense buildings in this thoroughfare expose this section to the greatest danger. Hydrants are also scarce—for instance, in Bond-street there is but one, and it is located 150 feet east of Broadway. There is no hydrant at the corner of Broadway. This block is 200 feet long, and to access water from the Bowery to this section would be the only alternative."

The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works, who has charge of the water mains and hydrants, but no attention was paid to it.

A remarkable circumstance in connection with the burned building was related by Chief Shay, which may in part account for the rapid progress of the flames. A fire occurred on the third floor of the building about three years ago, and the firemen tore up a portion of the flooring. To their surprise they found the space between the planking filled with shavings, and it was evident that the carpenters engaged in finishing the interior of the building had stuffed the shavings into the spaces between the floors and ceilings to get rid of them. Mr. Shay had no doubt from what he saw on that occasion that this was the case on each floor.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

AN ESTIMATED TOTAL LOSS OF $1,792,000, ABOUT 75 PER CENT. OF WHICH IS COVERED BY INSURANCE—THE MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS FIRMS UNWILLING TO STATE THEIR ACTUAL LOSSES—CALCULATIONS REGARDING SALVAGE.

The following schedule shows the amounts lost by the several firms and individuals occupying the burned buildings:

Building Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Bond-street	$210,000
Robbins & Appleton, machinery, (American watches)	50,000
Robbins & Appleton, stock	150,000
Gorham Manufacturing Company, plated ware	300,000
Taylor Brothers, jewelers, bronzes, &c.	110,000
Carter, Howkins & Sloane, manufacturing jewelers	125,000
Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson, manufacturing jewelers	300,000
Thomas E. Brown, manufacturing jeweler	75,000
Hale & Mulford, manufacturing jewelers	100,000
Adams, Shaw & Co., manufacturing jewelers	40,000
S. S. Cheney, optician	100,000
Jacob Gerard, Swiss watches	45,000
George A. Darrow, jeweler	40,000
J. Eugene Robert, jeweler	30,000
Dominick & Haff, silverware	50,000
Pearce, Kursh & Co., jewelers	50,000
Jeweler's Association	3,000
Outside losses	14,000
Total	$1,792,000

It was a most difficult matter to obtain the slightest information on the subject of their individual losses or insurances from any of the victims of the fire. They all professed utter ignorance in the absence of their books, and when pressed they refused to make an estimate. The best that could be done was to form as correct an approximation as possible from the most trustworthy sources availaable. The members of the Gorham Manufacturing Company sharply and positively refused to say anything about their losses. Their insurances have all been placed in Providence, and until the arrival of advices from that city they will be unable to furnish a list. Reputable jewelers say, however, that they have been in the habit of carrying as much as $450,000 worth of goods on an average. Recently they opened another store in Union-square, and it is probable that a portion of their stock was there, but the greater portion was undoubtedly in Bond-street. Their loss will be very heavy. Besides four large safes full of goods, they had a great quantity of plated ware in show-cases. Of this they succeeded in getting out about $10,000 worth. The rest was destroyed, and will be of no use except as old metal. The ruins are strewn with half-melted urns, coffee-pots, pitchers, &c., the value of which consisted principally in their workmanship. There is little hope of saving the contents of the safes in a salable condition, on account of the intense heat.

Taylor Brothers are next to the Gorham Company in the extent of their losses. They, too, refuse all information. They had on hand bronzes invoiced at $70,000, which have of late greatly deteriorated in value, and on the evening of the fire were worth probably $40,000; clocks valued at $30,000, and about $40,000 worth of diamonds. Their book-keeper acknowledged that their stock amounted to a great deal more than $100,000. The diamonds are all that there is a possibility of saving. They had insurances of about $30,000 to $40,000 only. They have four salesmen "on the road" carrying an aggregate of about $40 000 worth of diamonds and sample clocks and bronzes.

Carter, Howkins & Sloan have insurances of $35,000 on stock, and $10,000 on books and fixtures, divided as follows: Rutgers Insurance Company, $5,000; Globe, $5,000; Manufacturers', of Newark, $5,000; Germania, of Newark, $5,000; Clinton, $10,000; Fairfield, of Connecticut, $5,000; Adriatic, $5,000, and one other company unknown, $5,000. They are said to be in the habit of carrying $250,000 worth of stock, but a correct estimate of the amount on hand on Tuesday evening will probably be about half that sum. One of their drummers, Mr. Hastings, reached home with $25,000 worth of goods in time for the fire, although he was not due until yesterday.

Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson are reputed to carry the largest stock of any manufacturing jewelers in the City except Tiffany & Co. They were said to have had on hand at least $500,000 worth of goods. Three hundred thousand dollars is a safe estimate, including their manufacturing machinery. Thomas G. Brown says he has about $20,000 of insurance, and this is the only loss he is willing to have published. Hale & Mulford think they had about $50,000 worth of stock in safes and machinery, worth $20,000. The former was fully and the latter only partially covered by insurance. Persons in the trade estimate their stock at $100,000. Mr. Shaw, of Adams, Shaw & Co., said that his partner went to Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon, leaving with him some $30,000 worth of goods. He himself had just returned to the City, after a month's absence, and he professed the utmost ignorance of the firm's affairs, except that the loss of stock on hand is fully covered by insurance. S. S. Cheney had been only a short time in the building. He is one of the largest musical instrument dealers in the City, and had the exclusive importation of several specialties. His stock was worth between $75,000 and $100,000. The insurance could not be ascertained, but there will probably be very little salvage. Jacob Gerard was a large importer of Swiss watches. Dominick & Haff dealt only in the finest sterling silver. The Jeweler's Association is a sort of commercial agency for the trade exclusively. They lose, besides their furniture and safes, which were valued at about $3,000, the records of the past five or six years, containing the standing of every jeweler in the country. These cannot be replaced.

Mr. Robbins, of Robbins & Appleton, the owners of the building and the New-York agents of the American Watch Company of Waltham, said last evening that the edifice cost $210,000 to erect. He could give no estimate of the stock on hand without the books, owing to the variable character of the daily sales, except that the machinery on the sixth floor cost the firm six months ago about $50,000; that a safe containing $5,000 worth of gold for the manufacture of watch cases stood on the same floor, and that five other safes, four of them filled with delicate watch movements and finished cases, were on the second floor. He had not much hope of salvage, as the probability is that all these safes have been broken open and their contents scattered and ruined. One safe was taken out of the ruins at 3 P. M. yesterday. It will be examined this morning when sufficiently cooled. Mr. Rooms estimates the total losses on buildings and stocks, exclusive of his own stock, at from $1,300,000 to $1,500,000, about 75 per cent. being covered by insurance. His own insurance amounts to $352,000 with $2,500 more that is in doubt. He says he cannot account for the origin of the fire, and blames the impregnability of Taylor Brothers' store for the destruction of the building, although he claims it was never intended to be fire-proof. He said it had been built to please tenants who had been procured before its erection. About two barrelfuls of watch-cases belonging to this firm were got out during the fire. The following are the companies in which Robbins, Appleton & Co. are insured:

ON BUILDING.

Lancaster, Penn.	$5,000	Farragut, New-York	$5,000
Montauk, Newark, New-Jersey	$5,000	Boylston, Boston	2,500
Rebel, New-York	5,000	Hope, New-York	5,000
Lafayette, New-York	5,000	Manufacturers' and Builders', N. Y.	5,000
Knickerbocker, New-York	5,000	Franklin, Boston	5,000
St. Nicholas, New-York	$5,000	Firemen's, New-York	5,000
Ridgewood, New-York	5,000	Manufacturers, Boston	5,000
Firemen's, Newark, N. J.	5,000	Manhattan, New-York	10,000
Sterling, New-York	5,000	Lenox, New-York	5,000
Park, New-York	5,000	Buffalo German	5,000
Hamilton, New-York	5,000	Franklin, New-York	5,000
Pacific, New-York	5,000	Westchester, New-York	5,000
Gebhard, New-York	5,000	Standard, New-Jersey	2,500
Guaranty, New-York	5,000	Jefferson, New-York	2,500
Greenwich, New-York	10,000	Astor	5,000
Williamsburg City	5,000	Globe, New-York	5,000
Amity, New-York	2,500	Springfield	2,000
Firemen's, Boston	5,000	Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,500
Republic, New-York	5,000		
Total			$180,000

ON STOCK.

Western National, New-York	$5,000	Merchants', New-York	5,000
Mechanics, Brooklyn	5,000	Atlantic, Providence	2,500
New-York & Yonkers, New-York	5,000	Firemen's Fund, New-York	2,500
Commercial, New-York	10,000	Commercial National, New-York	5,000
Hamburg, Bremen	20,000	Meriden	5,000
Park, New-York	5,000	Firemen's Fund, California	5,000
Broadway, New-York	5,000	Columbia, New-Haven	5,000
Boston Manufacturers	15,000	Peoples', Newark	5,000
British American	5,000	Commerce, Albany	2,000
Total			$140,000

ON MACHINERY AND STOCK IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

Manufacturers, Boston	$7,500	Firemen's Fund, California	$2,500
New Hampshire	5,000	Union Mutual, New-York	7,500
Roger Williams	2,500	Washington, Boston	3,750
Revere, Boston	2,500		
Lamar, New-York	5,000		
Hillier, Boston	3,750		
Total			40,000

Total amount of Robbins, Appleton & Co.'s insurance, as far as ascertained, $330,000.

It was impossible to obtain any other details of insurance yesterday, except those given above, but persons who have opportunities of knowing, say that the practice is to insure goods in stock for about one-fourth the cost of manufacturing, the calculation being that at worst the metal will be saved. On this basis, unless the 35 safes now imbedded in the super-heated ruins prove of extraordinary resisting power the losses above insurance will in almost every instance be very great.

The above comprises all the occupants of the burned buildings. No. 7 Bond-street, owned by Dr. Detmond, was damaged to the extent of about $500.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 7, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	24	Molasses (N.O.)hhds.	1,044
Beef, tcs.	6	Moss, bales.	177
B. F. Peas, bags.	23	Mustard-seed, bags.	1,324
Beans, bbls.	3	Resin, bbls.	55
Cotton, bales	4,933	Oil-cake, pks.	450
C. S. oil, bbls.	479	Oil, bbls.	70
Copper, bbls.	75	Beef, pks.	190
Dried Fruit, pks.	39	Cut-meats, pks.	4,041
Extr. bbls.	2,508	Grease, pks.	31
Flour, bbls.	9,023	Lard, pks.	2,496
Wheat, bushels.	3,608	Stearine, pks.	108
Corn, bushels.	104,208	Butter, pks.	2,669
Oats, bushels.	36,150	Cheese, pks.	634
Rye, bushels.	478	Tallow, pks.	837
Malt, bushels.	4,571	Lard-oil, bbls.	27
Barley, bushels.	55,465	Dressed Hogs, No.	249
Grass-seed, bags.	558	Pea-nuts, bags.	893
Ferro-manl, bbls.	930	Rice, pks.	901
Oat-meal, bbls.	265	Sugar, (S. O.,) hhds.	745
Hemp, bales.	10	Starch, bxs.	100
Hops, bales.	168	Skins, bales.	201
Hides, No.	3,252	Tea, half-chest.	7
Hide, bales.	1,442	Tobacco, mfs.	147
Horns, No.	5,500	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,413
Leather, sides.	10,260	Whisky, bbls.	1,001
Lead, pigs.	3,087	Wool, bales.	215

COTTON.—Has been less sought after for early delivery, and closed weak at 10-16c. decline.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Low Middling, 11 1-16c.; Middling, 12 1-16c.; Middling, 12 7-16c.@12 9-16c.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 639 bales, for which 92 bales were on last evening; including 414 bales to spinners and 225 bales to speculators..... And, for forward delivery, business has been more active, but at reduced prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 75,200 bales, of which 13,500 bales were on last evening and 61,700 bales to-day, with 9,100 bales on the call, on a basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 12.43c.@12.44c.; April, 12.60c.; May, 12.79c.@12.80c.; June, 12.96c.@12.98c.; July, 13.08c.@13.09; August, 13.07c.@13.08c.; September, 12.83c.@12.84c.; October, 12.56c.@12.58c.; November, 12.42c.@12.44c.; December, 12.42c.@12.44c. ₱ lb., showing an decline of 17@23 decimal points ₱ lb., closing barely steady.....The receipts at this port have been 4,933 bales, and at the shipping ports 8,385 bales, against 10,976 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 26,912 bales, against 48,763 bales last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,582,943 bales, against 3,549,067 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports, (four days,) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,685 bales; to the Continent, 5,351 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 280,134 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 557,090 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alx.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞
Strict Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Ord.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	11 15-16	11 15-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Middling	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Good Middling	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 15-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Middling Fair	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Fair	14 1-16	14 1-16	14 3-16	14 3-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅜	Low Middling	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	11	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been less active and further depressed in price, closing heavy throughout.....Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3 @$6 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$3 25; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 75 @$4 75, chiefly at $4@$4 50 for about to about choice, (with $4 90 bid, and $5 75 asked for very choice;) interior to choice Superfine Western, about $3 50@$5 75; fair ordinary to very good extra State, $5 05@$6 (with very interior, in odd lots, reported at lower prices;) very good to very choice do. sold at $6@$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 60@$6 80 for good to choice, and up to $6 90@$7 for very choice; do. for South America, at $7 10@$8 for good to choice, and up to $8 35 for very fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra state,) quoted at $5 @$6 75; poor to good shipping extra Western, $5 60 @$6 90, (with very interior, in odd lots, reported down to $5 50;) very good to very choice do., $5 90@$6 25; and other grades within the previous range.....Included in the sales have been 2,850 obls. shipping Extra, of which 1,500 bbls. were reguisite for City Mill brands; 1,400 obls. Minnesota clear and 575 obls. do. patent do.; 500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, at $7 25@$8; 275 bbls. Superfine, and 325 obls. No. 2, at the quoted rates.....Of sunday Flour, 1,100 bbls. sold at about steady rates, mainly within the range of $7 25@$8 for extras, (of which 700 obls. for shipment to South America, at $7 75@$8.).....Of Rye Flour, 260 bbls., in lots, chiefly fair to very choice Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 50, the latter rate for very choice.....Of Corn-meal, 1,250 bbls., including 800 Brandywine at $3 25; and 350 obls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 75@$3. Market more active.....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,000 bags, mostly on the basis of $1 00 for coarse City.

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat was quoted a trifle lower, on a moderate movement, mostly in prime No. 2, in store. Under Wheat dull and nominal, closing nearly nominal to-day of 72,000 bushels, including No. 1 Minnesota Spring, 1,000 bushels, at $1 43; prime No. 2 shipmentes of, in store, 35,000 bushels, said to have been at about that figure, and 15,000 bushels for milling, at $1 42; prime No. 2 Chicago, in store, 10,000 bushels, taken on Western speculative account, at $1 40; ungraded Spring, 16,000 to 20,000 bushels, of which about 10,000 bushels afloat, for export, reported within the range of $1 42@$1 45; and very poor Chicago Spring, in store, crop of 1875, 8,000 bushels, rumored on private terms, quoted at $1 04@ $1 05.....New corn has been quite freely purchased, at good part for early delivery, and closed firm, decline of about ½c. ₱ bushel, leading off more firmly. Old Corn dull to-day, but quoted steady.....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750,000 bushels, including new-crop No. 2 at 55½c. @ 56c., mainly at 55½c., closing at 55½c. new-York steamer at 55½c. @ 55¾c.; New-York Steamer Yellow at 57c.; new crop mixed Western, ungraded, at 56c.@56c.; Southern Yellow, afloat, nominal at 59c.@60c.; Southern Yellow, afloat, quoted at 58½c.@59c.; 500 bbls. afloat, 8,000 bushels for shipment and home use, at 57c.; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 56c.@ 56c., in store and afloat. No. 2 Chicago, in store, in delivery at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,582,943 bales, against 3,549,067 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports, (four days,) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,685 bales; to the Continent, 5,351 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 280,134 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 557,090 bales.

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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the seasons of collision the steamers at this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 44 latitude, or nothing to the north of 44.

From New-York to Liverpool and Queenstown:

ALGERIA...WED., March 14 | CHINA....WED., March 28
PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21 | BATAVIA....WED., April 4

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. { CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CISCO & Son, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $75 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 29

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ETNA.....March 15
ANDES.....March 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 50 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY...March 10
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY...March 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to Inside Passage at reduced rates. Specie taken at low rates. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger steamer built of iron, with water-tight bulkheads, leaves Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Battery-place.

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. MANSELL, Savannah, Ga.
Agent Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $70, $75, and $80, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's office, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 5th-st., Hoboken.

AMERIKA...Sat., March 10 | MOSEL...Sat., March 24
WESER...Sat., March 17 | ODER...Sat., March 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia...March 10, 2 P. M. | Follvia...March 24, 1 P. M.
Victoria...March 17, 7 A. M. | Alsatia...March 31, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Illyria...March 10, 2 P. M. | Utopia...April 7, noon.

Cabins, $35 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier D, Bay of 24, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets; Unfavorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Current Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....SATURDAY, March 10, P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain....March 10, 1 P. M. | Egypt....March 24, 12 M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 6 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers to City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. M. SCOTT HELSER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, March 17

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with:

LABRADOR, Sanglier...Wednesday, March 21, 9½ A. M.

For passage address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLON.....WEDNESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. CO.—Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Morton-st., for HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21
HAVANA, TAMPICO AND VERA CRUZ, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will connect at Vera Cruz with the new Mexican railroad for the City of Mexico.

For freight or passage apply to
MALLORY & SONS, No. 81 and 83 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....March 8 | WIELAND.....March 22
HERDER.....March 15 | FRISIA.....March 29

Rates of passage: Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $55 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C.H. RICHARD & ROAS, General Agents, 61 Broadway. George P. Rae, Assistant, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,957 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, fine washing, or waiting; no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 East 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 911 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing. May be seen at present employer's, No. 42 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 455 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, and to do plain sewing; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; six years' reference. Call at No. 239 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE.—BY TWO competent girls; no objections to traveling; one as chamber-maid and do fine washing; other as nurse; best reference. Call at No. 106 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a private family, or would mind children; good City reference. Apply at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 35d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A thorough cook and baker; first-class butter making; no country; excellent country reference. Address Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 East 32d-st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; City reference. Address K. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL AS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; is a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 300 East 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; three years' best City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 West 40th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG PROTestant woman as cook; is good laundress; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 204 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 1,179 Broadway, corner 28th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD Cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 275 West 19th-st., near reference.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls; one as plain cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; reference. Call at 117 West 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; can cook dinners in the neatest style; is a first-class baker and pastry cook, and all kinds of sweets; best reference. Call at No. 115 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer, or do general housework; good laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a small private family; will assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 405 West 54th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; understands milk and butter; City or country; good City reference; wages moderate. Apply at No. 122 East 4th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of American cooking; City or country; City references. Call at No. 307 7th-av., meat market.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD English cook and assist with washing and ironing; 10 years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 237 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City or country; will assist with washing; best reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH WOMAN IN a private family; City or country; good City reference. Can be seen at present place, No. D, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; fully understands all kinds of baking; do washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 51 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Good plain cook, washer, and ironer; bread and biscuit, and all kinds of plain family cooking; willing and obliging; City references. Call at No 571 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman; understands French and American cooking; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, FOR PRIVATE family; disengaged March 6; present employer can be seen; cooking in all branches. Address S. J., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; CITY OR Country; good bread-baker; first-class reference; no washing. Call at 234 East 54th-st; ring bell No. 5.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 231 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, GOOD WASHER AND Ironer, in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., rear, third floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Colored girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 219 West 35th-st., in the rear.

COOK.—AS PLAIN COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing and ironing; reference. Can be seen at No. 227 West 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant cook in a private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 330 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL IN a first-class family as cook; no postal cards answered. Call at No. 12 Spring-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN Cook; can do house-work; is competent; City reference. Call at No. 406 East 126th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; is a good laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 49th-st., laundry.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker in a family by the day, week, or month; is a stylish trimmer; also understands children's clothing and machine-sewing. Call or address dress-maker, No. 873 3d-av., corner 53th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, lately arrived from Paris with latest fashions, a few more engagements in private families to work by the day or week. Address French Dress-maker, No. 131 West 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MAKER OVER OF DRESSES; good trimmer, fitter, and button-holes; charge moderate; good operator. Address K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by the day or week. Call at No. 230 East 75th-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to go together to do the work of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 719 3d-av., corner 45th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—OR CHAMBER-MAID ON A boat, or office cleaning; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 2 Clinton-court, 8th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 125 West 30th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL; plain cook, good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 211 West 55th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general house-work; good City references. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 540 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral house-work, and would make herself useful. Apply at No. 140 West 37th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work; is a plain cook; washer and ironer; City or country; reference. Call at 410 East 18th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, MIDDLEaged person; speaks several languages; good seamstress; will travel; best reference. Address E. C., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable person; understands hair-dressing and sewing machines; good City references. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO FIRSTclass Swedish girls; one as laundress and the other as waitress; wish to go together in a private family; some others need apply; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 454 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamber-work; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 225 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; WILL ASSIST in chamber-work; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 107 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman. Can be seen for three days at present employer's, No. 9 West 14th-st., between 12 and 2 P. M.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, for as plain cook in a small family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse or seamstress, or assist with chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 237 West 46th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good reference. Call at No. 715 6th-av., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A NURSE TO MIND young children and sew, or to do light chamber-work and sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 63 West 19th-st., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on sewing-machine; good City reference. Call at No. 579 7th-av., corner 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring up on the bottle; is careful and reliable; long City reference. Call at No. 228 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid; can furnish the best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 715 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN as invalid's nurse and to sew; good seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 176 West 11th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 240 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; four years' reference. Call at No. 387 3d-av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse to one or two children. Call at No. 206 West 28th-st., private house.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN Seamstress in private family; understands all kinds of sewing, also dress-making; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th-sts., in hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS by the day, week, or month; expert in all kinds of family and fancy sewing and dress-making; an excellent operator; cuts and fits children's dresses. Call at No. 239 West 26th-st.; ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family, by the day or month; is willing to assist with light work; best City reference. Call at, or address for three days, No. 475 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl; no objections to the country or children. Apply at former employer's, No. 20 East 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN FAMILY BY DAY OR WEEK; use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine given. Call at No. 737 3d-av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR month; City reference. Call at 37 West 50th-st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; will do fine washing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 501 West 54th-st., corner 10th-av., top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; five years' best City reference from last place. Address M. H., Box No. 295 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as thorough waitress; gets up all kinds of salads; care of silver; equal to a man; City reference. Call at No. 307 West 24th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress or chamber-maid; is quick and very obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 201 East 20th-st., over dairy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands dressing all kinds of salads; care of silver; can fill a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILL assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 325 East 34th-st.

WASHING.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS, WITH first-class reference; ladies' or gentlemen's or families' fine washing; the clothes well done up and carefully attended to. Call at No. 316 East 34th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; family or gentlemen's washing at her own home; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 33d-st., rear, Room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do a few gentlemen's or families' washing, or would go out by the day. Call at, or address for one week, No. 552 2d-av., Room No. 15.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet-nurse; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 212 East 10th-st.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, thoroughly conversant with the retail credit system of this City, is open for an engagement; unexceptionable references from present employer. Address H. S. V., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACHMAN, Groom, and Gardener.—By a young man; Protestant; married; no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, harness, and garden and lawn; has the best of reference. Address M. E., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR FARMER. —By a Scotch Protestant, aged 38 years, who is a good coachman, experienced gardener, and thoroughly practical farmer in all branches; has a son 15 years old; would wish a cottage; wife a good butter maker and poultry raiser; best reference. Address J. H., No. 114 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman; has a perfect knowledge of his business; is a careful, good driver; understands gardening; can milk; capable of being useful in general to gentleman's place; good City reference. Address H. A. J., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRSTclass groom and careful City driver; is a steady trustworthy man; has good City references; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced City driver; also, care of gentleman's road horses; willing and obliging; age 30; single man; no objection to country; first-class City reference from former and present employers. Address W. C., Box 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; four years' reference from last employer; is honest, sober, and willing; care of harness and carriages, and a steady driver; City or country. Call or address J. D., No. 214 East 32d-st., top floor, front; seen at any time.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class coachman and groom; age 30, of respectable appearance; understands the business in all its branches, and is strictly temperate; seven years' best reference. Call on last employer, No. 30 West 36th st., or address S. L., No. 126 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; understands farming and vegetable gardening; thoroughly understands the proper care of a gentleman's place; good groom and careful driver; would make himself generally useful; best reference. Address J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; understands the business thoroughly; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place in the country; good reference. Address Coachman, No. 6 Peace-st., New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; GOOD vegetable gardener, or can take charge of a gentleman's place; good references from last employer; will be disengaged until the 5th of April. Address J. M., Palisades Post Office, Rockland County, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; only one child; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself generally useful; first-class references; no objection to the country. Address G. A., No. 352 East 19th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; twelve years' City reference. Call on or address James, No. 402 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT (Scotch) man; City reference of the very best of City references, and will be confirmed by his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address T. P., No. 3 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND PLAIN GARdener.—By a single young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; can do general work on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. M., Box 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MARried man; fully competent and trustworthy in every respect; no objection to the country; eight years' unsurpassed City reference. Call at, or address Coachman, C. Mahoney, harness store, 243 East 24th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; understands care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; highly recommended by last employer, with whom he lived for seven years; seen for two days. Call or address R. J., 38 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and groom; wife as first-class laundress; both thorough servants; first-class City references; country preferred. Address James, No. 230 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant coachman; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; good objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address, for two days, Coachman, No. 140 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WITH FIVE Years' reference from his last place; will be found willing and obliging; a steady place in the country preferred. Address E. W., No. 86 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; one incumbrance; 8 years' excellent City reference; any gentleman wishing to get a good man can apply for H. M., at J. S. brewster's, 21st-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or as groom; first-class reference from last employer. Address C. T., No. 319 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; the best City reference from late employer. Call or address D. C., No. 154 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; LAST PLACE twenty years. Address or call for three days at No. 111 East Houston-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY A single man; good reference. Address F. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in all departments relating to hot and cold graperies; also green-house, rose and hot houses, fruits and vegetables; can furnish the same for all seasons of the year; thoroughly understands the laying out of a gentleman's country place; has laid out some of the finest in this country; first-class references. Address J. C., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit and vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the general management of a gentleman's place; has first-class references from last and former employers. Address C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands the cultivation of stove and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; best of references. Address E. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married, Swiss, to take charge of a gentleman's first-class place; understands green-house, graperies; also the growing of all kinds of vegetables; can come well recommended by present and former employers. Address J. Conrad, Gravesend, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL German gardener; married; a rough place where improvements are wanted preferred; landscape gardening a specialty; no objection to give trial. Best City reference. Address H., care of Stephens Bros., No. 187 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD ENGLISH GARDENER (married, one child) on a gentleman's place; understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, and gardening in general, and able to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address Alfred, Manamoack Post Office, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF 28 YEARS, with most satisfactory references, on a gentleman's place; understands the cultivation of hot and greenhouse plants, fruits, vegetables, graperies, laying out grounds; is reliable, industrious, and sober. Address Asppli, No. 34 4th-av.

GARDENER-HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ACtive married man as gardener; no children; wife would do house-work; willing to milk and drive and be useful; low wages; good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; understands stone fruits in pots, such as peaches, grapes, &c.; also green-houses, graperies, roses, vegetables, &c. Address H. B, care of Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (SINGle) as vegetable gardener or as general man on a small place; can take care of horses, cows, &c.; is strictly temperate; best of references from last place. Address Gardener, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENer; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and the management of a gentleman's place, good reference. Address Gardener, Nos. 159 and 161 Canal-st., Sheridan House.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; UNderstands greenhouses and graperies; is a good vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; would take charge of a horse if required; good reference. Address H. S., Box 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, ONE child; sober and industrious; understands his business in all its branches; can show the highest testimonials from the best places in Germany, France, and this country. Address Z., Box No. 300 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily; thoroughly understands the care and raising of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, and the general work of a first-class place; three years' best references. Address Gardener, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF THOROUGH PRACtical experience, and who has taken charge of some of the best conducted places in this country; has best reference. Address M. B., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SMALL family; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; five years' reference from his last employer. Address P. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ONE LITtle girl, 7 years of age; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; ten years' City references from last place. Address W. G., Palisades, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands vegetables, flowers, care of horses, and milking; willing and obliging. Call or address J. Smith, No. 165 East 82d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands hot and cold graperies; also vegetables of all kinds; best reference given. Address John Coadey, at Bridgeman's plant store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL English Gardener; first-class references as to character and ability. Address W. Plumb, gardener, care of Rt. Wetson, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY AN AGED PROTESTANT MAN; three years' best reference; a first-class place more an object than wages. Address Gardener, Box No. 139 Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

GROOM, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS Groom and coachman; will be found willing and obliging; City reference from last employer. Call or address J. P. V., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av., near 37th-st.

JANITOR, &c.—BY AN ELDERLY, ACTIVE MAN, as janitor, or any position which he may be capable of filling; wants work; low salary; could, with his wife, take charge of a gentleman's residence for the Summer; has one grown child; best City reference. Address Willing, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER AND useful man in hotel or boarding-house; best reference. Address P. J., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER, JANITOR, OR MESSENGER.—By a competent colored man. Address W. H. A., Box No.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

JOHN Q. HOYT'S BANKRUPTCY.

HIS SPECULATIONS IN NEW-YORK, BOSTON AND MONTREAL RAILROAD STOCK—HIS CONNECTION WITH ANDREW McKINNEY—AMOUNT OF THE CLAIMS ON WHICH BOTH ARE LIABLE.

The creditors of John Q. Hoyt, whose failure was announced in yesterday's TIMES, have taken no steps as yet toward holding a meeting for the protection of their interests. Some of the creditors who were unsecured had long ago charged the amounts due them to "profit and loss," as being utterly uncollectable. Hoyt and Andrew McKinney were both engaged in the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad transactions, which led to their large indebtedness to Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, and Richard Barridge, of London. These transactions were in the nature of loans upon the stock of the New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, which went into liquidation some time ago. Both Hoyt and McKinney possessed great influence in the latter company. They had been making negotiations with the Erie Railroad and other people for the consolidation of certain coal interests, in which bonds and stocks were to be issued, and had this enterprise been successful Hoyt and McKinney would probably have been able to stave off their failure for a while at least. The New-York Loan and Indemnity Company was started with a capital of $1,000,000, and Hoyt having considerable influence with such men as Messrs. Trenor W. Park, J. H. Chever, and Christopher Meyer, induced them to make loans on the stock of that concern. These gentlemen were all interested in the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. One of the principal creditors informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had become convinced some three years ago that Hoyt would never pay his debts, as the latter was "one of those visionary speculators who always had a scheme on hand, and always saw a million of dollars just beyond his reach." Neither Hoyt's nor McKinney's property, he said, would realize anything to their creditors, their real estate being mortgaged to the full extent of its value. The amount due Richard Barridge originally been $150,000, but had been reduced to $117,313 17. McKinney had formerly been a successful merchant and banker in good standing in Boston, and came to this City with a capital of $500,000. He became interested in various schemes with Hoyt, at first in the Lake Manopac Land and Improvement Company, and from that scheme he went into all sorts of ventures. Among the creditors of McKinney was Charles H. Dewing for the sum of $12,931 82. As Dewing had been McKinney's Private Secretary for years, the gentleman thought that the claim was hardly likely to be a bona fide one.

The following are the amounts of the claims on which Hoyt and McKinney are jointly liable: Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, $400,000; New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, $229,346; Trenor W. Park, $104,365; W. H. Hollister, $34,300; Greenebaum Brothers & Co., $21,080; Cornelius M. Odell, $26,306; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $7,500; Arnold, Constable & Co., $10,241; Christopher Meyer, $14,276; Francis B. Webster, $21,000; Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, $40,000; W. D. Warren, $23,633; Executors of Thomas McKie, $33,500; Joseph Reeve, Sr., $5,200; Joseph W. Thompson, $5,000; Mary E. Backhouse, $5,500; Belgian Gas Company, $18,174; Putnam County National Bank of Carmel, $4,500; Brown & Seligman, Trustees, $13,048; John A. Nichols, $10,000. In addition to the accommodation paper on which both are jointly liable Mr. McKinney has $4,000. The unsecured liabilities amount to about $20,000. The secured creditors are as follows: Darwin Maples, $600; Catherine H. Autry and Louisa Bowman, $70,000; Burt McKinney, $39,000; A. K. Joy, $4,500; Messell & Co., $3,500; Thomas Deane, $3,000; Charles Atwood, $5,000; C. Mills, $1,500; Josiah Gooding, $2,000; E. S. Converse, $8,256; J. G. Tappan, $7,444; W. A. H. Loveland, $3,000; J. Q. Hoyt, $19,650; New-York Life Insurance Company, $6,467; G. H. Brown, $30,000; Trustees Shawmut Coal Company, $21,440. The assets consist of real estate valued at $323,000; debts due, &c., $71,836.

MISS PARKER'S TROUBLES.

A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN CAST OFF BY HER "PROTECTOR"—SHE IS LOCKED UP FOR DEMANDING TO SEE HER "HUSBAND."

At the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday, a woman, who gave her name as Abigail Parker, of Wilmington, Del., was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by James O. Hoyt, of No. 16 East Fifty-eighth-street From what could be learned it appears that Miss Parker has been a resident of this country for many years. A gentleman, a resident of this City, became intimate, it is said, with her some years since, but when he endeavored to cast her off he found he had caught a tartar. She was finally brought to terms by the payment to her of $3,000 cash down, on receipt of which she signed a document, waiving all further claims that she might have had upon him. This money, instead of proving blessing to her, caused her to descend still lower in the road to ruin, and she became a confirmed drunkard. The money lasted but a short time, and then she began to haunt the different places of abode selected by her former "protector." Finally, in one of her irresponsible moments, she broke the windows of the Ashland Hotel, supposing her "protector" to be there. For this act she was sent to the Asylum for the Insane on Blackwell's Island, under the plea that her mind was permanently affected. Her next attempt to bring her "friend" to terms was made on Tuesday night, when she violently rang the bell of No. 16 East Fifty-eighth-street, and demanded to be shown into the presence of her "husband," who is a boarder there with his mother. No amount of argument could induce her to desist, and Officer Thomas, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was finally called in, and he arrested her. At the station-house she said she was a single woman, but in her formal examination by the prison keeper attached to the court, she said she was a married woman. Judge Smith held a private examination in the case, at the request of the woman herself, who seemed in court to be as desirous as any one else to hide her disgrace. She was committed for examination, but was discharged in the afternoon on signing in the prison what purported to be a bail bond for $600 to keep the peace for six months. She was very ill during the day, but she was not without a friend, for some gentleman, who did not want her to see him, ordered quail on toast to be brought to her by the prison keeper. Miss Parker left the prison for home in a carriage ordered by herself, and was unattended.

LOVE AND LARCENY.

Nine years ago Anne Nagel, a pretty young milliner, lived at No. 123 Houston-street in the house of Albert Kenne. Notwithstanding the difference in their ages, he being about 55 and she 18 years of age, the couple became engaged. Anne afterward met a young marble-cutter, Carl Wege, and repenting her rash acceptance of Mr. Kenne's affection, she became the wife of Carl. The couple were married, and went to live at Columbus, Ohio. In removing Anne's property from the house in Houston-street, Mr. Kenne says that some articles belonging to him were also taken. On the 4th inst., accompanied by a New-York detective, and armed with a requisition for Carl Wege, who removed the property, Mr. Kenne presented himself at the house of his old-time sweetheart, and caused the arrest of her husband. After this was done, Mr. Kenne renewed his protestations of love for his former boarder, and told her if she would accompany him to New-York he would have Carl liberated. Anne, however, refused the offer, and said she would go with her husband and see him through his trouble.

THE SUICIDE OF JAMES L. BRADLEY.

Some additional facts concerning the suicide of James L. Bradley, at his residence, No. 148 East Twenty-sixth-street, were obtained by Coroner Ellinger yesterday. About seven years ago Bradley, who was then 21 years of age, went to California, and after a residence of three years in that State returned to New-York with $350 in gold, which he gave to his father with instructions to invest it. His request was complied with, and so fortunate was the investment that in six months ago the original sum had increased to $1,800. Bradley made a requisition for the money, with the view of investing it in the business of William R. Travers, a broker at No. 39 New-street. His father refused to surrender the money for that purpose, and a few months after the young man lost his position as book-keeper in the office of Mr. Travers. This latter incident, coupled with the obstinacy of his father, preyed upon Bradley's mind, and prompted him to end his life by taking a dose of Paris green on Monday night last.

AFFAIRS AT SING SING PRISON.

The erection of a stone wall and iron fence around Sing Sing Prison has been decided upon by Superintendent Pilsbury. The wall is intended to be from 25 to 30 feet in height and the fence considerably less. As soon as an appropriation for implements, &c., can be obtained from the Legislature, Warden Clarke will commence the construction of the proposed improvement. No further removals of officials at the prison have been made by the Warden, but it is believed that he intends to make a number in a short time. Among those who it is said will be replaced is Rev. Mr. Strong, the Chaplain.

CURIOSITY TO SEE JOE COBURN.

It was generally expected at Sing Sing yesterday that "Joe" Coburn would be brought up, and when the 1:30 P. M. train from New-York arrived fully 1,000 persons had collected around the depot. They came not only from the village, but from several towns in the vicinity. A large portion of the crowd were women, who were evidently greatly disappointed at having to return home with their curiosity unsatisfied. Several of the trustmen in Sing Sing went so far as to close their places of business in order to be able to catch a glimpse of the notorious pugilist, and it was said by many of the old residents that the crowd was larger than that which greeted President Lincoln when he passed through on the way to Washington to be inaugurated.

CONFERENCE ON CITY AFFAIRS.

THE HEADS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS HAVING A TALK WITH THE MAYOR—THE QUESTION OF PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WORKING MEN.

The heads of the different Municipal departments had their second conference on City affairs with the Mayor and Controller yesterday in the City Hall. In pursuance of a resolution which was adopted by the Common Council in January, at the instance of Alderman Purroy, they have to appear on the first Wednesday of every month before Mr. Ely and Mr. Kelly for consultation. It was expected that the session would be exclusively devoted to the consideration of bills now before the Legislature, but it was not. The business transacted was mainly in relation to procuring work for the unemployed, but the statements of the Commissioners who have the improvements in hand that they had given out the works by contract, indicates that no political patronage can be derived from that source. The Dock Department was represented by Commissioner Wales; the Department of Public Works by Commissioner Campbell; the Health Department by Prof. Chandler; the Building Department by Superintendent Adams; the Tax Office by Commissioner Wheeler; the Department of Charities by Commissioner Brennan; the Board of Education by Commissioner Wood. Mayor Ely, after calling the meeting to order, announced that he had received a memorial which was signed by a number of persons, who stated that they represented 55,000 idle men who were anxious to obtain employment. They requested the City to put them to work, and had held a meeting at which they resolved to send a petition to the City authorities on the subject. The Mayor then asked Commissioner Campbell if any works were to be commenced in his department?

Commissioner Campbell replied that the frost was not yet out of the ground, and that no work could well be commenced just now. An appropriation of $200,000 had been made to his department to repave streets, and he would prepare a list of streets requiring repavement as soon as possible, and send it to the Board of Aldermen for their approval. All that work would be given out by contract. Other works for which contracts had been awarded would also soon be commenced.

Alderman Purroy said that the Common Council would give the necessary authority to repave streets when the Commissioner communicates with them.

Mayor Ely then remarked that the petitioners had referred to the Department of Docks, and he asked Commissioner Wales what work was to be done on the piers.

Commissioner Wales answered that very little work was done by his department in Winter. They had recently commenced operations. Two gangs of men are now at work. The work on piers was given out by contract. He could not live his assessments for the year's work at such a season because experience had shown that the contract system was the cheapest. That fact was fully proved. Two docks had been built, one by day's work and the other by contract. The former cost $87,000 and the latter only $57,000.

President Martin, of the Park Department, said that work had been commenced on the Riverside Park by contract, and the contractor expected to employ 1,000 men. A sewer was to be built at Millbrook, in the annexed district, at a cost of $200,000, and several hundred men would be employed by the contractor on that work. Owing to the reduced appropriation for the Park Department, however, only one-fifth of the average force would be employed at work on the parks.

Superintendent Adams, of the Building Department, said that the prospect of buildings going up this season was very bright, and that a number of men, whose capital ranges from $15,000 to $40,000, would build in the new wards only for the fact that the granite yards were not yet stocked there.

Commissioner Martin replied that the appropriation for that purpose had been reduced, and, therefore, the Park Department could not employ men to attend to the work.

Corporation Counsel Whitney here called attention to the fact that a bill was before the Legislature providing that suits against the City could be brought in any part of this State. The bill, if passed, would be ruinous to this City, on account of the expense that would be incurred in defending suits brought elsewhere. Mr. Whitney then alluded to the fact that by a decree of the Court of Appeals pier property was taxable. That decision, he said, was important to this City.

Prof. Chandler also spoke against the bill allowing suits against the City to be brought in courts outside its limits, and cited the fact that three suits had been instituted on account of the action of the Board of Health, and to each the City had a perfect and complete defense.

The meeting then adjourned.

COLLAR AND ELBOW.

WRESTLING FOR A SILVER BELT AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—OWENS, OF VERMONT, VANQUISHES MURPHY, OF NEW-YORK.

An exciting wrestling match took place at Gilmore's Garden last evening between James Owens, of Fairfield, Vt., and Charles Murphy, of Eastport, Me., now residing in New-York, for a purse of $500 and a champion belt. Owens claims the championship on account of having won a match with McLaughlin in Boston, but the latter denied that he had any right to claim a decisive victory from the fact that he was suffering with a lame foot at the time of the contest. The belt which was wrestled for last night was furnished by a number of gentlemen of Vermont and this City. It is a solid band of silver about four inches wide, richly chased, with a gold clasp in the shape of a shield, ornamented in the same manner, and bearing the following inscription: "Silver Belt Presented by Citizens of New-York. Champion of the World." The conditions under which the belt is held are that the holder must accept all challenges, with right to name time, place, and amount of stakes, within three months of challenge, but if he should allow the three months to pass without decisive contest the belt to pass from him to the challenger. All contests shall be at collar and elbow. The belt must be held by one person for five years against all comers, and if so held shall become his property.

In the match last evening, William Miller acted as referee, Mr. Edward Cox, of Vermont, as umpire for Owens, and Mr. E. A. Pennell for Murphy. Owens is 28 years old and weighs 170 pounds, and Murphy is 25 years old and weighs five pounds more. The men met on the stage for the first time and were formally introduced to each other. Owens' muscular development is better than Murphy's, and his general appearance indicates a greater degree of activity. Both were in good condition, and each seemed to have confidence in himself. Time was called at 8:37, and the men went promptly to work. There was some cautious feinting at first, each trying to find out his opponent's weak points. Murphy soon began to attack, and after several ineffectual efforts, succeeded in getting a cross-toe lock, and wheeling his adversary around, threw him fairly in four and one-half minutes. After an intermission of 15 minutes time was again called, and the contestants again took hold of each other. The same caution was observed at the beginning of the bout, and some very pretty play was exhibited. Murphy soon seemed to gain confidence, and again attacked briskly. The favorite assault of each seemed to be the cross-toe lock, and considerable skill and dexterity were displayed, and some quick and desperate encounters took place. Murphy finally succeeded in getting another cross-toe lock, and threw Owens in 17½ minutes. In the third bout, Owens, who evidently meant business, went very carefully to work, and, in four minutes after time was called, obtained an outside cross-toe lock, and threw his antagonist. Mr. Pennell claimed that there was no fall, but the referee decided that two hips and one shoulder had touched the floor, and declared the fall for Owens. Mr. Pennell then protested against his decision. The fourth bout was ended almost as quickly as the third. Owens again pressed the struggle, and after some very exciting play attempted to get a hip fall, but failing in this, he got in a cross-toe lock, which was broken by Murphy. This served him little, however, as Owens, pressing his advantage, immediately threw him by an overcast. Mr. Pennell again objected, but the referee gave the fall to Owens.

The last bout was waited for with much interest by the spectators, of whom there were from 1,500 to 2,000 in the Garden. Owens, who had been the favorite with the betting men at long odds through the whole evening, was now the favorite with the spectators also. When time was called, he again assumed the offensive, and within three minutes after the contestants had taken hold of each other, Owens threw Murphy by a right outside stroke. He saved himself, however, by falling on his left hip and side, and the struggle was continued. Some very rapid interchanges followed, until Owens succeeded in getting a right inside grape-vine lock, and threw Murphy in seven minutes. The fall and match were declared in Owens' favor by the referee, and Mr. Pennell protested against the stakes being given him. Owens was then formally presented with the belt on the platform, amid the tumultuous applause of his friends. The match was a good one, and was watched with almost breathless interest by the spectators from first to last.

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday a resolution was adopted protesting against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature providing for the use of a portion of Central Park as military parade ground. The bids for the construction of a new bridge across the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street were not opened, owing to the suggestion of the Controller that the proposed bridge should be constructed on the same plan as the present Harlem bridge. Saturday next was set down for the hearing of the arguments of the Controller and citizens interested in the matter. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a pavilion in the Battery Park for the sale of refreshments during the Summer.

THE INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS.

CONTINUATION OF THE HEARING IN REGARD TO THE CONTINENTAL LIFE—TESTIMONY OF THE ACTUARY OF THE COMPANY—INSURANCE NOTES.

The hearing before Referee William Allen Butler in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company was resumed yesterday at No. 20 Nassau-street. Mr. Seth C. Chandler, the Actuary of the company, was recalled and testified that he first became aware of the fact that commuted annuities were paid to the officers in the latter part of 1873; witness made a valuation of the outstanding policies of the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, but did not himself estimate the assets; the policy liabilities of that company amounted to about $600,000, being $200,000 in excess of the assets; this estimate was made in the early part of 1873, and witness made another valuation at the end of the year, when he found that the deficiency amounted to $350,000; Mr. Justus Lawrence, the President, who was at that time ill, was not informed of this; witness said that both Rufus C. Frost and G. Hilton Scribner knew of the deficiency before the contract was made; on the policies of the Empire Mutual reinsured in the Continental there should be a reserve of about $325,000, and on the policies still held in the Empire the reserve should amount to $65,000.

Mr. Chandler was questioned at length by Mr. Butler, the Referee, regarding the loan of $96,000 made by the Continental to the New-Jersey Mutual Company, and stated that he had had several conversations with Mr. William C. Whitney on the subject; witness did not consider that the loan was a good one; Mr. Whitney said to the witness that he would see Mr. Frost and have the matter inquired into; he also had an interview with Mr. Frost regarding the loan in question, which was secured by $116,000 in bonds and mortgages. After very close questioning, the witness said he had several conversations with Mr. Frost regarding the company's affairs generally, and particularly in reference to some things which he [witness] considered prejudicial to it; in January, 1876, he called the attention of Mr. Frost to the somewhat objectionable nature of the clause in Mr. Daniel C. Blake for purchasing policies, and claimed that he had a right to examine the cash-book, to which he had never had access before; these conversations, witness stated, were the result of interviews had with Mr. George W. Thomas, the book-keeper, and Mr. L. V. Stein, the cashier, who had called his attention to the loose manner of the company's transactions; witness spoke to Mr. Frost about this style of keeping accounts, and that gentleman replied that it was the "custom of the company."

Mr. Walter R. Blake was the next witness, and Mr. Joseph D. Sawyer, one of the Directors, was also examined, but nothing new was elicited, and the hearing was adjourned till Friday.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Mr. John L. Hill, yesterday, obtained an order to show cause why A. D. Wheelock, Deputy Treasurer of Brooklyn, and other residents of that city, should not be joined as parties plaintiff in the suits of Belknap and Tremaine against the North American Guardian Mutual, and Universal Life Insurance Companies.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, decision was given in the suit of Francis B. O'Connor against the United States Life Insurance Company, affirming the order of the special Term to vacate the summons and the order for the examination of Messrs. Buell and De Witt, with a view to amend the complaint in the action.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, a number of policy-holders in the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, which was reinsured in the Continental, moved to vacate the judgment in the suit of John Hoyt against the last named company, in which John J. Anderson and William R. Grace were appointed Receivers, and in which the present investigation before Referee De Witt was instituted. The object of this action is to entitle the moving parties to come in and defend.

A petition is being prepared in this City, and will be forwarded to the Legislature in a few days, the object of which is to defeat the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Wagstaff, which gives to the Attorney-General alone the power to institute proceedings for the dissolution of corporations, and provides that all stockholders' suits shall be brought by and through him. An effort will be made to have the bill defeated by a large number of policy-holders. It is understood that the opposition to the passage of the act is very strong.

The case of William S. Carlisle and Mary A. Carlisle against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company and others was brought before Judge Lorremore, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. It seems that William S. Carlisle had his life insured for his wife's benefit in the defendant company. He says in his complaint that the company is insolvent and has reinsured its risks in the Universal Life Insurance Company. He desires to compel the latter company to transfer the assets it has received on the reinsurances to a Receiver of the Guardian Mutual, whom the plaintiff desires to have appointed. The defendants demur to the complaint on several grounds. They claim that Mr. Carlisle has no right to sue on his wife's policy, and that a policy-holder has no standing in court, so far as enforcing any trust against the insurance company is concerned. Decision was reserved.

CITY EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

CONSIDERATION OF THE SUBJECT OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES—THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE NOT YET ACTED UPON.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday, President Wood in the chair. The School Superintendent reported that during January 21 day and 31 evening schools had been examined. In the day schools 232 classes were examined, and the instruction in 156 found to be excellent, while in the evening schools 259 classes were examined, and 145 reported as excellent. The whole number of pupils registered during the month was 114,498, the average attendance being 113,008. The City Superintendent of Truancy reported that during February 932 cases were investigated, of which number 588 were not classed as truants, leaving 394 truants and non-attendants. Of these, 383 were again placed at school, 6 were committed to the Catholic Protectory, and 5 committed to the Juvenile Asylum. After the reading of these reports, the Committee on Teachers presented a report recommending the dismissal of the charges against Miss Annie M. Hoffman, Principal of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 69, who was charged by a minority of the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward with having violated the by-law prohibiting corporal punishment in the schools. A resolution was adopted instructing the Principals of the different schools to explain to the pupils under their charge the objects of the Natural School, and to inform them that the Board of Charity Bells is about to cruise on May 1, and that application for admission may now be made to Commissioner Wetmore, After the transaction of some further business, the board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, with Commissioner Wetmore in the chair, to resume the consideration of the report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy, begun at the last meeting. Upon vote, item 17 of the report, providing that the clerks of the Board of Trustees in the different wards shall receive no compensation for their services, and that their actual disbursements in their services to the Trustees alone shall be paid, after considerable debate the amendment was adopted. The amendment fixing the salary of the Principal of the Evening High School at $8 50 per night, instead of $10 50, and each of the teachers at $4, instead of $6 per night, was next taken up, and having been discussed at considerable length was voted down. The amendment readjusting the salaries of all teachers employed in the various public schools, excepting Principals and Vice-Principals, and special teachers, upon a basis of ten-twelfths of the salaries of the present year, which would effect a saving of $42,541 67, was next considered. President Wood spoke at length against the adoption of the amendment. Commissioner Hazeltine argued in favor of the report being laid on the table until some future day, and then moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The motion having been carried, the board resumed its regular session, and passed a resolution providing for an adjourned meeting on next Friday, for the consideration of the bills now before the Legislature affecting matters connected with the board. The meeting then adjourned.

The adjournment of the Committee of the Whole before taking action upon the plan of reduction of salaries recommended by the Committee on Salaries and Economy practically "kills" the plan, it being extremely improbable that, even if it is again brought up for consideration, it will be carried by the board. It is certain that no further action in the matter will be taken until after the adjournment of the Legislature.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The sixth anniversary of the Seamen's Friend Society, No. 34 Pike-street, was held last evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, and a star in gas-jets blazed at one end of the room. Mr. John Williams, President, occupied the chair, and Miss Sweet performed several musical airs on the organ. The Secretary reported that during the past year 369 sailors had signed the pledge and 1,803 had joined the society in the past six years. The receipts were shown to have been $83 and the expenditures $80. Addresses were delivered by Col. Henry D. Tyler, Dr. Law, and J. A. Faulkner, and Miss Florence Crocheron delivered several interesting recitations, among them being the story of "a drunkard who was only sixteen." Col. Tyler, in the course of his address, said he thanked God that the people had a temperance man in President Hayes.

SUICIDE AT CORNELL.

A YOUNG STUDENT OF MUCH INTELLECTUAL PROMISE ENDS HIS LIFE WITH A PISTOL—HIS LAST LETTER.

Emil Schwerdtfeger, a promising student at Cornell University, and one of the victors in the late inter-collegiate contest, shot himself in the right temple on Sunday evening, inflicting a wound from which he died instantly. The Ithaca *Journal* of Monday gives the following statement of the particulars, derived from Prof. Morris, of the university, with whom he boarded:

About 9 o'clock last evening Schwerdtfeger returned from attendance at the Congregational Church. He ate lunch with the family, chatting pleasantly meanwhile, and about 9:30, saying in a cheerful voice, "Good night," went to his room up stairs. Prof. Morris retired almost at the same time, Mrs. Morris remaining in the sitting-room. About 10 o'clock, hearing a slight noise in the young man's room, which she thought to be due to the breaking of the lamp chimney, she went to the foot of the stairs and called. Receiving no answer she became alarmed, and the Professor hastened above at once and found the deceased seated in a chair at the table, his head drooping to the right, and a small pistol on the floor near at hand, where it had dropped. Near by lay the following note, at the conclusion of the writing of which the dreadful deed had been committed:

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF EMIL SCHWERDTFEGER.

"The $300 which I have in the bank in the name of Prof. Morris, I desire to be paid to Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, to pay my debts with and funeral expenses. If possible, I should like to be cremated; if this be not practicable, I desire to be buried in the Ithaca grave-yard. I desire here to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. J. C. Rodrigues for his constant and unwearied friendship and my regret for the wretched return I now make him; but I am convinced that it is better for me to leave now than to attempt any longer an unequal and hopeless struggle, which in a shorter or longer period must result in death. Besides my $300 I have money owing to me from various students for tutoring. I desire that this money should also be given to Dr. Rodrigues, as a small repayment of the expenses he so generously and disinterestedly incurred in my behalf. With the exceptions below, I bequeath my Greek and Latin books to the university library; my prize books, Mommsen's *History of Rome*, the *Arabian Nights*, and the books of Early English, I give to Dr. Rodrigues, together with any other book or books he may choose; all my letters and essays and poems I give to Mrs. Morris, which, of course, do not belong to me, and are not included in the above statement. I know that this will does not hold in law, but as there are no valuables to squabble about I hope that all its provisions will be respected. I now bid a final farewell to all my friends, and hope they may remember me with kindly feelings. The cause of my suicide is constant sickness and the conviction that I will never be any better in this world. No other cause may be looked for; none exists."

Dr. Potter and Prof. Prentiss were summoned, and on arriving at the room and examining the body found that life had entirely extinct, which had been, without doubt, instantaneous. A messenger was sent for Coroner Brown, who on arriving took charge of the pistol, a very small, almost toy affair, the note, and contents of the pockets.

He came here over three years since, a poor obscure boy of 16, from Jersey City. His natural ability had been noted and remarked by a wealthy gentleman of New-York City, and by his bounty young Schwerdtfeger was sent to the university. Not being fully prepared to enter, on arriving in Ithaca, he was so fortunate as to attract the attention and interest of Prof. Morris, who kindly took him into his house, he having expected to board in town. Prof. Morris, at first then about setting out for Brazil. Being very tractable and of wonderful natural aptness for study, the Professor's generous efforts for the boy were abundantly rewarded. He entered with credit to himself and instructor, and soon took a leading position in his class. When still a Freshman, he took a prize offered by an English association, through Prof. Corson, for the best essay on the "English verb," and the production was and still is considered a most remarkable one for a boy of his years. Always brilliant and successful, his last and greatest triumph was the taking of the first prize in Latin at the late inter-collegiate contest. Previous to the work necessary in preparing for this victory, his health had begun to fail, and since the beginning of the present term he has suffered so severely from a difficulty of the head and weakness of the eyes that study has been impossible, and he has not attempted to keep up with his class. This has, of course, surely grieved and fretted his proud, sensitive, and ambitious nature, and Mrs. Morris has for some time been aware that the young man meditated self-destruction. An effort has been made to get him to go out among his fellows and associate with those of his age, but he shrank from this, and with tears in his eyes, asked to be allowed to stay with them, the "only home he ever had." All day Sunday he seemed better and more cheerful than usual; but for all this, it is thought that the fact of his having been unable when called upon at a fraternity meeting the evening before to give the forms of certain Greek letters, which he of course knew perfectly well, worried him, and perhaps precipitated the rash act. The concurrence creates the profoundest regret, both among the Professors, who regarded the young man as the most brilliant student the university has yet produced, and among the students themselves, who knew the deceased as a quiet, unassuming, and greatly to be respected associate.

A GOOD PENMAN BUT BAD MAN.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of Monday says: "There is a gentleman living in this city who, a few months since, advertised for young men to introduce a patent right to the public. As a matter of course, in these hard times he received letters from hundreds of young men out of employment, and anxious to engage in anything that promised to pay. The gentleman had a sweet young daughter whom he made his private Secretary to assist him in answering these numerous letters. This daughter was not devoid of romantic qualities, and at length an opportunity occurred for her to display them all. She became deeply enamored of a specimen of handwriting. A certain letter came, addressed in the most perfect chirography, postmarked Buffalo, inquiring in the most appropriate language in regard to the proposed agency. She answered it, and requested in a delicate postscript that he write to her just for the fun of the thing. He wrote, and the young lady's infatuation increased. At length, after a few weeks of correspondence, it was arranged that the young man should make a visit to the city for the purpose of calling upon his unknown correspondent. Upon meeting there was apparently a mutual recognition in each heart of the true love for which they had been long yearning. The young man, in fact, did appear to be quite a fellow and, to cut a long story short, upon a few days' acquaintance, despite the protestations of parents and the remarks of gossiping neighbors, they were married, and departed for Buffalo, where the young man represented that he had a fine mansion in readiness to receive his bride. The letters that were received by the parents from the young wife grew less and less enthusiastic and hopeful as the days dragged on, and at length the father was requested to come and bring her home. She arrived last week a poor, wilted flower, another victim of unknown correspondence. Her husband, of the beautiful chirography, is at present carpetting a hod in his native city. He has a taste for strong drink and other qualities that render his intimate society with woman unpleasant."

A TOUGH WOMAN.

The Hartford *Courant* narrates the following: "One day a week ago or more as the 6 o'clock evening train, going north from here, was approaching Windsor, the engineer saw a woman standing close beside the track, where she had planted herself to avoid a freight train that was coming from the other direction. The engineer of the passenger train whistled, but she did not move, and at full speed the engine went by, just clearing her. It was a very narrow escape, and narrower even than was supposed. The steps of the cars struck her in the back, and hurled her down the bank and over a fence. She gathered herself up and made her way to a house. Her name is Sarah Frye, and she lives here in Hartford. She was on her way to make a friendly call in the neighboring village of Windsor. Notwithstanding that she was struck by the train at full speed and tossed over a fence and remarkably bruised and cut, she recovered at once, and is now well as ever, engaged in the business of washing, which was her regular employment."

SEQUEL TO THE GOSS-ALLEN PRIZE-FIGHT.

"Joe" Goss, the English prize-fighter, was arrested last night on the strength of a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky for having violated the laws of that State by engaging in a prize-fight there with the pugilist, "Tom" Allen, last September. Detective Dorsey, in whose hands the requisition was placed, found Goss at the Hippodrome, and took him to Police Head-quarters, where he was placed in a cell. The prisoner arrived in this City recently, and was to have been given a benefit in a few days for the purpose of enabling him and his wife, who is now in Philadelphia, to return to England. He freely accompanied his captor to the Police Central Office, and expressed his willingness to await the action of the Kentucky authorities in regard to the charge against him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Annie Meiker, aged 9, was seriously burned yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 627 East Sixteenth-street, her clothing having caught fire from a stove.

Some laborers working in the sub-cellar of No. 164 Fulton-street yesterday afternoon found a pine box, addressed to "Dr. J. B. Gould, No. 27 Dey-street," containing some human bones.

Controller Kelly yesterday paid $6,000 to Mr. William C. Conner for Sheriff's fees for the years 1875 and 1876, and $18,587 90 to the Foundling Asylum, being the per capita allowance to that institution.

Isaac Rich, the President of a collegiate institution at Montbeliard, France, whose extradition was sought on the charge of brutal treatment of female pupils, was sent back to France yesterday on the steamer St. Laurent.

Col. Frank E. Howe, United States Pension Agent, has been making the regular quarterly payments to pensioners for the past three days. About 2,950 persons have been paid, the aggregate amount received by them being about $98,000.

A children's carnival for the benefit of the sick poor of New-York, under the auspices of some leading ladies, will be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of April 5. The pupils of Prof. Carl Marvig will appear in fancy costumes in national dances, processions, tableaux, &c., and the programme includes a minuet and German for the older guests.

Assistant Foreman Hugh J. Golden and Fireman John Reilly, of Engine Company No. 20, who rescued Mrs. Mary Harkens and her 10-year old son from the building Nos. 45 and 47 Elizabeth-street, during a fire on the night of Feb. 27 last, were yesterday placed on the roll of merit of the Fire Department.

The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy-Register of Records to the Board of Health: There were 557 deaths reported during the week ending March 3, which is an increase of 110 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 94 less than was reported during the corresponding week of the year 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending Feb. 24, 1877, was 502, which is 81.6 less than the average for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 24.35 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,071,736.

The annual meeting of the German Society of the City of New-York was held yesterday afternoon at their offices, No. 13 Broadway. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sigismund Kaufmann; First Vice-President, R. Pagenstecher; Second Vice-President, Jacob Wendmueller; Secretaries, William A. Schmittberner and E. Steiger; Treasurer, J. W. Brunn. The report for the month of February showed that $3,964 had been expended in charities, and that on the 1st of March, $3,868 remained to the credit of the society; 112 sick persons had been visited by the physician, and 693 adult emigrants furnished with employment.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 288 burial permits were issued by the Board of Health.

The disease which has carried off a number of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company's horses during the past week is rapidly disappearing.

Ex-Mayor John W. Hunter was notified officially yesterday morning of his appointment as Commissioner under the act recently passed by Congress relative to the sale or transfer of the Wallabout lands as a site for a public market.

At a meeting of the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, reports were submitted showing that during the Winter 2,800 persons received out-door relief in the Third District, 1,318 in the Fourth District, and 96,028 in the First District.

A resolution appropriating $200 for the purchase of four gold badges for newly-elected members of the Board of Supervisors was defeated yesterday by the efforts of Supervisor Fleeman, who would, had the resolution passed, been the recipient of one of the badges.

James J. Hanna, who had his wife arrested on a charge of bigamy, failed to appear yesterday when the case was called for examination in Justice Elliott's court. The accused, who was discharged immediately, sued out a warrant for the arrest of Hanna on a charge of perjury.

Ex-Pension Agent D. D. Haynes, who was arrested at the instance of John W. Shepard, of No. 406 Marcy-avenue, in a civil suit to recover $400, escaped from Deputy Sheriff Cavanagh on Friday last while on his way to obtain the $700 bail, in default of which he was held in custody. Haynes was seen in New-York after his escape, and Sheriff Daggett expects to rearrest him within a few days.

The Brooklyn Eclectic Academy of Medicine has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, C. E. Griswold, M. D.; Vice-President, S. M. Hersey, M. D.; Recording Secretary, W. E. Crowell, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, B. F. Chapman, M. D.; Treasurer, B. J. Stow, M. D.; Board of Censors, Drs. D. E. Smith, William Barker, H. E. Firth, J. E. Danelson, and L. B. Firth.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday a draft of a bill providing for the better care of pauper children was approved. The bill provides that the Charity Commissioners shall have supervision over all institutions containing pauper children supported by the county, and that all children shall be bound out as soon as possible, and that a uniform price be paid all institutions for the board of pauper children.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was not expedient to continue work upon the present financial basis, and that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare a plan to be submitted for action at an adjourned meeting of the board to be held on March 20. The association, it is said, will give up its fine rooms in Gallatin-place in May, and seek less expensive quarters.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, two different lines of march were selected for St. Patrick's Day, one for the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance and the other for the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Both societies will parade at different hours over the routes selected. The difference between the two societies was occasioned by the refusal of the Hibernians to allow the Alliance, which is more or less a Church society, to name the Grand Marshal or to have the right of the line.

Coroner Nolan concluded the inquest into the cause of the death of F. Nestfelder, who was stabbed on Broadway, E. D., on the 10th ult., at the Fifth District Court, Williamsburg, yesterday. The jury found that he died from the effects of a stab in the neck from a knife in the hands of William Abernethy, and that the Police of the Sixth and Thirteenth Precincts are censurable for lack of energy in failing to arrest the said Abernethy.

A number of persons residing in the Eastern District were victimized last week by peddlers who sold what purported to be

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WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE AND THE CABINET.

MR. SHERMAN CONFIRMED TO FACILITATE ORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—SENATOR CAMERON'S HOSTILITY TO NOMINATIONS—CONKLING OPPOSED TO SHERMAN IN A WEAK SORT OF WAY—ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of Senator Sherman to be Secretary of the Treasury was confirmed after an hour's debate. The Senate did not adjourn till 5 o'clock. The other nominations were left to take their course under the rules. The reason urged for immediate action in the case of Secretary Sherman, was that it must be known before the committees could be announced, whether he was a Senator or was not. If he should be rejected for the Treasury, then he would be left at the head of the Committee on Finance. If he should be confirmed, a vacancy would occur on that committee, to be filled. This reason secured the withdrawal of all objections to immediate action in his case. During the discussion which followed the taking up of the nomination, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, made a speech of, for him, unusual length and importance. He held that a Republican President should appoint Republicans to office; that there was no warrant and no excuse for the Southern policy adopted by Mr. Hayes, and that he [Cameron] was in favor of rejecting all but one or two of the gentlemen named for Cabinet positions. Contrary to general expectation, and contrary to the usages of the Senate, he spoke indirectly against Senator Sherman, and urged that he be not confirmed. Notwithstanding this appeal, however, Senator Sherman was confirmed by a vote of 36 to 12, the affirmative votes being all Republicans and the negative ones all Democrats.

After this action had been taken a general discussion followed on all the nominations. Messrs. Morton and Sargent, who, it will be remembered, were the strongest opponents of the Electoral Commission bill, and who have been generally regarded as the strictest Republicans in the Senate, made strong speeches in favor of the confirmation of all the gentlemen nominated by the President. In doing so, they both urged that a President, like a General, had beyond all question the right to appoint his own staff. Mr. Conkling expressed himself in opposition to the views held by Senators Morton and Sargent, and spoke mildly and indirectly against the confirmation of Mr. Sherman. It is generally believed to-night that all the nominations will be confirmed except that of Mr. Schurz. He will be bitterly opposed by a number of prominent Senators, and it is possible that he will be rejected.

The opposition of Senator Cameron to Senator Sherman was a surprise to the latter, because their personal relations were always pleasant. The reason which is generally assigned for this course of Senator Cameron is that he regards his son Don as having been defeated for a Cabinet position through Mr. Sherman's advice to President Hayes. That is to say, Cameron has got the impression, with the New-York *World*, that Mr. Sherman made up the Cabinet for President Hayes, and he holds Mr. Sherman responsible. The fact is Cameron is in a terrible rage, and is a little unsteady in his mind in consequence. When some one asked him last night if it was not a very unusual course to refer Cabinet nominations to committees he said, "Yes, but this is a very unusual Administration."

The Democrats were more hostile to the nomination of Senator Sherman than to any other. They have agreed that they will not support any man for an office who was prominent in the management of Republican affairs after the election in November. Senator Sherman, by his visit to New-Orleans and his speeches since, has incurred their bitter enmity. They generally refrained from voting till it appeared a quorum was not likely to be obtained, and then several voted no to make up a majority of the Senate voting. Several Republicans who did not vote at first, when it was found a quorum was on the list and that the confirmation was carried, rose and had their names added to the yeas.

The Democrats will, it is asserted, vote for the remaining confirmations almost unanimously. This statement comes from a leading Democrat, who thinks there will be only three of his party associates against most of the nominations. There was a rumor that Mr. Schurz was to be withdrawn at his own request. Such is no part of the intention of the President. The Senate has the constitutional right to reject a nomination, and they must take the responsibility. Senators will not make the nominations, however, the President being determined to preserve that right to himself; so that by rejecting Mr. Schurz they will gain but very little of what they desire.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Immediately after the Senate went into executive session at 4 o'clock this afternoon, a motion was made to take from the table and bring before the Senate for action the nomination of Mr. Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury. Objections being interposed, on the ground that the nomination had been ordered to be referred to the Finance Committee when appointed, and that it could not be acted upon without unanimous consent, the Vice-President decided that the rules applicable to references to committees, &c., were not in force, as no committees were in existence. After considerable discussion concerning the point of order, the decision of the Vice-President was sustained without division. The question was then taken upon the confirmation of Mr. Sherman's nomination, and it was confirmed by the following vote of the Republican senators against 36 votes of the Democratic Senators of the body. Several of the Democratic members refrained from voting. No attempt was made to confirm any of the other Cabinet nominees.

Rumors were circulated to-day, and caused no little excitement, that the opposition developing against Mr. Schurz as Secretary of the Interior was so strong as to induce the President to contemplate a withdrawal of the nomination. Several inquiries were made regarding the truth of these reports. The assurance was given at the White House that such was not the fact; but intimate friends of the President, presumably informed about his opinions upon the subject of a withdrawal of any of the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday, are averse to indorsing any expression which carries with it the assertion that the nomination of Mr. Schurz, or any other, would stand against an opposition so strong as to create a dead lock between the President and the Senate. Thus far it is assured that there is no intention at the Executive Mansion of the withdrawal of any nominations which have gone to the country. Statements that are made as to future proceedings are very guarded.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

SOME OF THE CHANGES IN THE LEADING COMMITTEES—WAITING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The reorganization of the Senate committees was not reported to-day, for the reason that the Democrats had not completed their list of assignments. It is expected the list will be completed in time to have the committees reported and elected to-morrow. On the three most important committees the following changes have been made by the Republicans: On Privileges and Elections, Hoar succeeds Logan, Ferry goes to the Finance Committee, and Howe is also appointed temporarily to the same committee; Davis, of Illinois, is appointed to the Judiciary, vice Frelinghuysen, and an additional Democrat will be added to Foreign Relations, vice Frelinghuysen.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, at which the report of the Caucus Committee appointed to revise the Standing Committees of the Senate was submitted and adopted. It was agreed to give the minority an increased representation on all the non-political committees, so that instead of three, the Democrats will have four places out of the nine on each of the non-political committees, with perhaps the exception of one or two committees which are of a *quasi* political character. They will thus have the naming of four members of the Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees, but are given only three out of the nine places on the Finance Committee, and will probably have only two out of the seven of the Judiciary Committee. The Republicans have provided for Senator Davis, of Illinois, by assigning him to the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. The Democratic lists of membership have not yet been completed by the Democratic caucus and therefore no election of the committees by the Senate will be possible before to-morrow. The Republican members of the new Finance Committee will be Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Chairman; Ferry of Michigan, Jones of Nevada, Allison of Iowa, and Dawes of Massachusetts.

DEBATE ON GROVER AND KELLOGG.

TILDEN'S CIPHER CORRESPONDENT ADMITTED TO THE SENATE WITH A PROSPECT FOR FUTURE INVESTIGATION—KELLOGG'S POSITION DISCUSSED INCIDENTALLY—UNFORTUNATE RESULT OF BLAINE'S ATTEMPT AT LEADERSHIP—MORGAN, OF ALABAMA, ADMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A three hours' discussion occurred in the Senate to-day on resolutions to admit Senators Morgan, of Alabama, and Grover, of Oregon. In the case of Morgan, Senator Spencer was the only man who made a speech. Mr. Morton made a few remarks, explaining his reasons for voting to admit Morgan, who was present with proper credentials, just as Mr. Kellogg was. If the same policy should be pursued with reference to Morgan as was pursued in the case of Pinchback, the former would be excluded. Mr. Morton would not stultify his record, and would vote to admit Morgan. The resolution to admit Mr. Morgan was adopted without a division, and the Vice-President administered to him the oath.

The case of Mr. Grover, of Oregon, was then taken up. Mr. Sargent offering a preamble and resolution as a substitute for the resolution directing that the oath of office be administered. The preamble declares that Mr. Grover is entitled to be sworn, notwithstanding the remonstrance of certain citizens of Oregon, because he has the proper credentials, and because there is no contestant. This was accepted by Mr. Wallace, who offered the original resolution, when Mr. Conkling added an amendment to the preamble declaring that there was only one Legislature in Oregon and only one Governor, whose right is undisputed. Mr. Conkling then proceeded to explain the difference between the case of Grover and that of Kellogg, who was referred yesterday to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He denied that there is any analogy between the two cases. In an indirect and sarcastic manner he referred to the argument of Mr. Blaine on the admission of Kellogg, and commented with severity upon the inconsistency and caprice of those who would have the Senate decide, without investigation, upon a question which was to determine whether there was any Government at all in Louisiana. In the Kellogg case, he argued, the fundamental question to be determined stands not only behind, but in front of the certificate. And the Senate must determine, under the Constitution, not only whether there is a republican form of government in Louisiana, but it must ascertain whether any Government, and what one, exists there. He referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dorr case to show that Congress, by the admission of Senators and Representatives, recognizes the form of State Government as legal and constitutional. In the Kellogg case the Senate was invited to pass upon this great question without any evidence, as it would pass upon an undisputed pension bill. The question whether a State exists as such, and whether it has a legal Legislature, stands in the front of the certificate, and not behind it. The Senate must inquire whether there is in Louisiana a Legislature and Government satisfying the Constitution, and whether the legal Governor signed the certificate of Kellogg. There must be a legal Government, and at present the alleged Governor has not been recognized by any department of the Federal Government. He quoted with some approving remarks the paragraph from President Hayes' inaugural address on the necessity of honest local government in the Southern States, which is regarded as an indication that Mr. Conkling will sustain the President in any efforts he may make to bring about reconciliation in that section. The purpose of Mr. Conkling in making this speech is regarded as a covert attack on Mr. Blaine. He did not once refer directly to Mr. Blaine, but it was plain he aimed to expose the incompetency of that Senator to take charge of a question of so much magnitude and so important in its results to the peace of the country. Blaine sat in his seat most of the time with his head resting on his hand, appearing to be in deep thought.

Mr. Morton followed Mr. Conkling, arguing that the Packard was the legal Government of Louisiana, and that Kellogg has a prima facie case. After some further debate the resolution admitting Grover was adopted, and he was sworn by the Vice-President. This disposes of all the claimants for seats in the Senate except the two Senators from Louisiana and one from South Carolina, and makes the Senate now consist of 73 members, of whom 39 are Republicans, 33 Democrats, and 1 Independent, the Independent Senator being Judge Davis, of Illinois, who will in most party questions which unite the Republicans, it is believed, vote with them.

Mr. Blaine, in his attempt to lead the Senate in the contested election cases, has met with a kind of success that is not quite pleasing to the friends of Gov. Kellogg, whom he championed. It was clear that Kellogg would need all the votes that could possibly be secured to obtain admission without a reference to committee, or perhaps even with the report of a committee. Mr. Morton intended, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to insist that the objections be disposed of in the order in which they were made. This would have placed Kellogg's case before all others. Mr. Blaine seized upon the management of the case, and has so far failed of his purpose that Kellogg is sent to the committee, and the Democratic Senators who were objected to have all been sworn in. There is now but five Republican majority left, and it that majority is to be held together to admit Kellogg, some other Senator than Blaine must take the management. Most of the Republicans who voted with the Democrats to send Kellogg's credentials to a committee did so on the ground that he had not the usual prima facie right to a seat, and the question involved needed further consideration; or, as Senator Burnside put it, that the case was "worthy" to go to a committee. If the committee reports favorably on the admission of Kellogg, he will probably get the full Republican vote.

Senator Conkling's speech was a puzzle to the Senate and galleries. It was in parts a good Administration speech, and one would be led to suppose from it that he intended to aid the President in his purpose of pacifying the South. But the speech was chiefly interesting as an attack upon Blaine, though Blaine was not mentioned, nor was any direct allusion made to his speeches in the Senate. The position which Blaine had taken was assailed, indirectly, with bitter sarcasm, and his assumptions concerning the law were sharply exposed and ridiculed. Everybody knew Blaine was meant. Blaine knew he was getting a scourging and yet there was not a word that gave him any excuse to make a personal reply. Mr. Conkling evidently intends to goad his old enemy into beginning a personal attack. Blaine cannot carry on a warfare of the kind opened by Mr. Conkling to-day, and must decline the challenge altogether, or adopt a manner of strife for which Mr. Conkling is also fully prepared.

MATTERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

VISITORS IN CROWDS—THE FIRST APPOINTMENT—AN EARNEST CONSULTATION WITH MESSRS. EVARTS, SCHURZ, AND DEVENS—A COLONEL OF INFANTRY DETAILED FOR DUTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—To-day was not unlike yesterday at the Executive Mansion. From early morning until afternoon there was a constant stream of visitors pouring in, the great majority of whom were very anxious to see the President. There have been several delegations from various points, who visited the President in the interest of persons they desire to have appointed to office. Two delegations from Virginia were present to-day, one headed by ex-Senator Lewis, feeling an interest in the Petersburg Post Office, and the other, introduced by Senator Johnston, having in mind the Internal Revenue Collectorship for that district. Generally, the President, while courteously receiving all applications made to him in such matters, is forced at present to say that they cannot be entertained until the question of his Cabinet is adjusted.

Messrs. Wells and Anderson, and Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, also had interviews with the President to-day, and were also informed that their business would receive as early consideration as the public interests would permit.

To-day the President made his first appointment outside of the Cabinet nominations. It is that of Mr. Stone, to be United States Attorney for South Carolina.

Several gentlemen of great prominence were in conversation with the President to-day, including the greater portion of the Republican Senators, and many Southern Republicans, who have figured prominently in political matters.

There was a conference in the library at the Executive Mansion between the President and Messrs. Evarts, Schurz, and Devens, the last mentioned gentleman having arrived here this morning. Nothing definite as yet has been said regarding the consultation. It appears to have been a very serious one, and intimations are not wanting to the effect that the visitors were desirous of relieving the President from any embarrassment, if such had happened, by reason of their selection as his Cabinet advisers, but it is also well understood that the President is determined in regard to the policy he has marked out, both concerning his Cabinet appointments and also in reference to civil service reform, and upon Southern matters generally. The old Cabinet will meet the President at noon to-morrow, that being the regular day of meeting, and the usual council will be held. All the members will be present.

Secretary Chandler and Postmaster General Tyner were both in consultation with the President to-day, the latter concerning some important business with regard to the postal service.

Col. H. C. Corbin, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, will be detailed for duty at the White House, acting in a similar relation to the President as that held by Gen. Babcock during his service at the Executive Mansion.

Among the visitors to-day were a multitude of ladies, many of whom paid their respects to Mrs. Hayes. The President left the office chambers about noon, and indulged in a general hand-shaking with a number of visitors in the ante-rooms, all of whom were strangers.

Late in the afternoon a delegation of colored ministers called to pay their respects to the President. They were chaperoned by well-known colored men of the District, and were admitted to the President's office, where they had the opportunity of congratulating him and bidding him godspeed in in his enlarged responsibilities.

Applications for the position of Paymaster of the Marine Corps, made vacant by the death of Major Cash, are pouring in upon the President by scores. The appointment will be made by promotion in the corps.

President Hayes to-night officially received the officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps. The event was one of the most brilliant that has ever animated the spacious parlors of the Executive Mansion. The interior of the building was magnificently illuminated, and the dazzling uniforms worn by the representatives of these different branches of the Government service, combined with the rich and handsome toilets of the ladies who accompanied them, made a picture that was a source of great admiration. The President and Mrs. Hayes were in the blue parlor, the apartment where all official receptions are held, and the guests followed the usual routine of passing through, paying their respects, and repairing to the east room for a promenade. Nearly every officer of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps stationed in this city and many others were present. Gen. Sherman headed the Army, Admiral Porter was the principal representative of the Navy, and the Marine Corps was preceded by Col. Heywood. The usual routine observable on such occasions was carried out. Among the distinguished officers present, in addition to those already mentioned, were Gens. Van Vliet, R. Williams, Townsend, Pelouze, Whipple, Vincent, and many others, the majority of whom are stationed here, representing the military. Vice-Admiral Rowan, Rear-Admirals Almy, Commodores Ammen, Shubrick, Patterson, and 50 others belonging to the Navy; Majors Nicholson and Stask, and Capt. Williams, of the Marine Corps, and the east room was full of others of higher and lower rank in the service. The reception lasted until nearly 10 o'clock, and was marked as one of the most agreeable affairs of its character which has ever enlivened the White House. Gen. Sickles was also among the guests.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTION.

BOSTON, March 8.—The House Committee on the Revision of the Judiciary System reported against the constitutional amendment lengthening the terms of office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, and Representatives.

CLERK OF THE AUBURN PRISON.

ALBANY, March 8.—Edward H. Underhill, of Broome County, has been appointed Clerk of Auburn Prison by Controller Olcott.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

DISASTER IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A FEARFUL INTERRUPTION OF A MISSION SERVICE IN THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—A WOMAN'S SHRIEK CREATES A PANIC—SEVEN PERSONS TRAMPLED TO DEATH IN A NARROW STAIRWAY—SCENES IN THE CHURCH—IDENTIFICATION OF THE DEAD BODIES.

St. Francis Xavier's Church, in Sixteenth-street, was last night filled with a congregation exclusively of women. A mission of Jesuits was in progress, when, in the midst of the sermon by one of the fathers, at about 8:30 o'clock, the shriek of an hysteric woman in one of the galleries, and a heedless cry of fire which followed it, created a panic. In attempting to escape down the narrow and winding stairway, a woman fell. Other women fell over her prostrate form, and before the desperate rush could be restrained seven creatures—six women and a little boy, were trampled to death. The bodies of the dead were removed to a station-house, and by midnight all had been identified and removed to their homes. The excitement at the church was confined almost entirely to the gallery, in which it arose, and thanks to the calmness and presence of mind exhibited by the clergy, a greater and sadder calamity was no doubt averted. For an hour or two the street in the neighborhood of the church and the station-house where the bodies lay was densely thronged; but before midnight the alarm had subsided. Strange to say, the number of injured persons was very small, and with the exception of those trampled to death, no one was so badly hurt as to need care in the hospitals. Many were overcome for a moment with fright, and others were severely bruised. At midnight no serious injuries had been reported to the authorities, and it is believed that the list of seven killed includes all who will die from the accident.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The details of this most unfortunate affair are as follows: During the week there has been in progress at the church a mission, the services during each evening being designed especially for women, and none but women and children were admitted to the edifice with the exception of the sexton and ushers. The services were conducted by Father Langcake, a Jesuit missionary, who came to this City recently from England. Last evening the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, every pew in the main body of the edifice being filled and the galleries were also crowded, many of the women who could not find seats standing in the aisles and passageways. Father Langcake was preaching on "Hell and the Horrors of the Damned," and perfect stillness prevailed, the eloquence of the preacher had so entranced the entire congregation. Suddenly, at about 8:30 o'clock, as the preacher was picturing with vivid language the torments of purgatory, a young woman seated in the northern corner of the west gallery, overcome by her feelings, fainted, and gave utterance to a hysterical scream, which resounded through the church, startling the devout worshipers, and causing them to spring to their feet in affright. The next moment some reckless person cried "fire," and, as was to be expected, this gave rise to a panic, which spread like contagion throughout the church. Father Langcake, who was nearing the end of his sermon, stopped in his discourse and implored the people to keep their seats, as there was absolutely no cause for alarm. Father Merrick, the Pastor, who was in the chapel in the basement of the building at the time, heard the screams, and rushed into the sanctuary. In stentorian tones he called upon the congregation to be still and keep their seats, as there was no fire, and no cause for alarm. Mr. James Dowd, the sexton of the church, who was seated near the altar, sprang upon the back of the pews, and also endeavored to stop the panic. These efforts were, however, only partially successful. The people in the main body of the church resumed their seats, as did also those in the east gallery, but the commotion and excitement in the west gallery still continued. Father Langcake retired to the vestry-room, and in a few moments returned attired in his cape, and uttered the benediction, dismissing the congregation, and the organ began to play. The women in the main body of the church and in the east gallery passed out in an orderly manner, and not a single person in the portions of the church last named was injured.

The people in the west gallery had, however, become unmanageable. They would not listen to the voices of their priests, who were begging and imploring them to keep still, and to pass out quietly. The uttering of the benediction did not quiet them, nor did the tones of the organ soothe their excited feelings. They rushed toward the exit from the gallery, and, almost crazed with fear, pushed and fought their way into the narrow stairway leading to Sixteenth-street. The stairway is but four feet wide, and within three or four steps of the bottom makes a sharp turn before it reaches the vestibule. The crowd of maddened women rushed down the stairs, and would probably have all reached the street in safety, but at the bend in the stairway an aged and very stout woman, in her eagerness to reach a place of safety, fell headlong down the stairs. Before she could regain her feet the frantic crowd pressed on toward the vestibule, came upon the prostrate form, and those in the foremost ranks fell upon her. In a moment the passageway was choked by the prostrate forms of those who had endeavored to escape, and a scene of the wildest confusion and most intense excitement ensued. The crowd in the rear pressed on with an almost irresistible force, and nothing could be done to stop their advance. The crazed women fought their way toward the choked-up stairway, trampling upon those who had fallen in front, and crushing the life out of them. They screamed and fought like maniacs, and every effort to hold them back so that the stairway could be cleared was of no avail. Father Whyte and several other priests who were in the church parlors at the time the panic occurred, rushed round to the front of the church, and, assisted by Patrolmen Ryder and Roosa, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, by main force dragged out some of the women who were lying on the stairs. The first was the stout woman whose fall had caused the terrible disaster. She was quite dead. A number of women were then got out alive and only slightly injured. In the struggle for life they were almost denuded of their outer clothing. As the priests and the Police, aided by a number of citizens, made their way up the staircase, they found lying on the steps four other women and a small boy. They were taken out to the open air, but life was extinct. One woman, Ann Forbes, was brought out alive, and apparently not much injured. She walked, with the assistance of a policeman, to Hunter's drug store in Sixth-avenue, near Sixteenth-street, where she expired in a few moments.

By this time information had been sent to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, and Capt. Williams and Serst. Douglas, with a large force of Police, were very promptly on hand. An alarm of fire was also sounded, and a section of the Fire Department repaired to the scene. Bellevue Hospital was also notified through the fire-alarm telegraph, and in very short time Commissioner Brennan, and four ambulances in charge of Dr. Disbrow, had arrived at the church. The news of the disaster spread like wild-fire through the entire neighborhood, and a great crowd of excited people, consisting chiefly of the relatives and friends of those who had attended the services, gathered about the edifice, requiring the utmost exertions of the Police force to control them.

The remains of the dead were laid out in the vestibule of the church, and when the excitement had somewhat subsided they were removed to the station-house in West Thirtieth-street and placed upon the floor in the sitting-room. The station-house was immediately besieged by excited people in search of their relatives who had been to the church and had not returned home. They were all permitted to pass into the room where the dead were lying beside each other. In this way the identification of six of the bodies was established. The scenes attendant upon the identification baffle description. As the bodies were all recognized by near and dear relatives, the station-house resounded with the cries and lamentations of the bereaved. The first body identified was that of Mary Casey, aged 17, of No. 229 West Eighteenth-street. The next corpse was that of Mrs. Ann Spencer, aged 39, of No. 89 Ninth-avenue, and beside her was lying the body of her little son Michael, aged 7 years. Both these bodies were found at the same spot, the mother holding her child by the hand. Mrs. Mary Caughlin, aged 68, of No. 202 West Twenty-fifth-street was recognized by her daughter, as was also the remains of Mrs. Eliza Masterson, aged 50, of No. 408 Seventh-avenue. Ann Forbes, the woman who died in the drug store, as stated above, was the last corpse identified. She was about 48 years of age, and was employed as cook at No. 61 West Nineteenth-street. She has a sister who resides at No. 411 East Nineteenth-street. There is still one corpse at the station-house which has not been recognized. It is that of a woman about 25 or 26 years of age. She was dressed in a brown calico dress and waterproof cloak, and had also with her a black and white check shawl. Her remains will be removed to the Morgue for identification. Coroner Flanagan was present at the station-house and gave permission to the friends of the dead to remove the remains to their homes and prepare them for interment. There is no doubt that there were a great many persons injured, but none of them sought surgical attendance at the station-house, and therefore but few of their names could be ascertained. Mary Cowden, of No. 221 West Twenty-eighth-street; Ellen Rooney, and Margaret Murphy, domestics at No. 127 Fifth-avenue; a Mrs. Brady, and Mary Shea, are known to have received slight injuries, but they went home unaided by the Police.

The bodies of the dead when laid out in the back room at the station-house presented very few external evidences of the ordeal through which they had passed. Death in every instance was no doubt caused by internal injuries, the result of being trampled upon. The face of little Michael Spencer was bloody, as though he had been stepped upon by the heel of a bloody shoe, and it is probable that his skull was fractured.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

The church is situated on Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is 150 feet long and 75 feet wide. There are three exits on Sixteenth-street, but entrance is effected at only two, which are located on either end of the front side of the building. At the rear there are four exits—one on either side of the altar, and two from the altar, all leading to Fifteenth-street, through the college, which is located on that thoroughfare and is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. An alleyway runs along the west side of the church, which connects the exits on that side with Sixteenth-street. The doors all open outwardly, and are not kept fastened during services. Upon the main floor are five aisles, those nearest the walls on either side communicating with the exits on both streets, and the others terminating in a broad passage way at the front end of the building, by which the two main doors opening on Sixteenth-street are reached. When these doors are opened an exit 10 feet wide is made. At either end of the passage way are iron gates which can be closed when it is necessary to prevent a crush at the main doors. A gallery extends around three sides of the church, and is approached by stairways which have but one turning, and are considered safe under ordinary circumstances. The choir gallery is situated at the western end of the church and immediately above the main gallery. Two stairways connect the two galleries. Superintendent Adams, of the Department of Buildings, visited the church immediately after the disaster, and, after a thorough examination of the building, pronounced it "as safe as it could possibly be made." The church and the college at its rear, on Fifteenth-street, are the property of the Jesuit Fathers, or priests of the order of the "Society of Jesus." The land was purchased by Rev. John Ryan, S. J., in October, 1849, and in the following year the church was completed and consecrated.

WHAT THE PASTOR SAYS.

Rev. David Merrick, the Pastor of the church, said that at the time of the accident, at 8:20 o'clock, he was sitting in the church parlor, which is situated at the rear of the building. A mission for women was being conducted this week, and the church was crowded with women, no men excepting the ushers being present. The first part of the services had been concluded, and Rev. Father Langcake was preaching a sermon, when a disturbance was heard in the gallery in the north-west corner of the church. A woman had fainted, and became hysterical, which caused a general stampede by those nearest the stairway, who were under the impression that the building was on fire. The officiating priests and those in the vestry rushed to the chancel rail and urged the people to remain quietly in their seats, as there was no danger to be apprehended. The people obeyed, and the ceremony of benediction was commenced. This lasted about 20 minutes, and by that time the congregation had obtained its wonted composure. The central doors were then opened, and the people were requested to pass out, which they did, and the edifice was closed. Father Merrick then made inquiries, and found that the casualty had happened in a knot of about a dozen people who were nearest the doorway in the gallery, and who were the only persons who attempted to escape, and before they reached the entry at the foot of the stairs the ushers had stopped the crowd, but the seven unfortunate victims were already crushed to death.

AT THE HOMES OF THE DEAD.

One of the saddest scenes following the calamity was to be witnessed at the house of Mr. Peter Spencer, a baker, who resides at No. 89 Ninth-avenue. Here were laid out the bodies of his wife, Ann, and their young son, Michael, aged 7, who had gone to the church in the evening in their usual health. Mr. Spencer and two remaining sons, with some friends, were watching over the remains of those who had been so near and dear to them. Mary Casey, another of the victims, was an orphan girl, aged 17, who, with two other sisters, resided with their uncle at No. 229 West Eighteenth-street. As soon as the body was recognized it was removed from the station-house and cared for by her relatives. The wife of Owen O'Rourke, fireman, of No. 317 West Sixteenth-street, is also reported to have been among those fatally injured. She leaves a husband and two sons.

AN OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

Officer V. S. Roosa, of the Thirtieth Precinct, who was the second person to reach the church after the alarm was given, says the confusion was so great that it was impossible for him to abate the panic. A great many tried to stop and reassure those behind, but this made the crowd still more unmanageable. He thinks that, besides those who were killed, there were 15 or 20 very badly injured. The officer not, being able to get inside the church, rendered what assistance he could in conveying the sufferers to the ambulances.

WHAT THE SEXTON SAYS.

Mr. James Dowd, the sexton of the church, said to a TIMES reporter last night that he was seated in the fourth pew from the altar in the main body of the church, when his attention was attracted by a buzzing noise in the north-west corner of the gallery, and he heard a woman shriek. There appeared to be some excitement in the gallery, and he jumped on the back of the pew and called out to the people to remain quiet. Father Merrick then came into the church and told the congregation to remain in their seats. The excitement seemed to die out and in a moment it commenced again. Mr. David told the ushers to take the baskets and commence to make the collection, thinking that that would quiet the people, and it did in the main body of the church and in the last gallery, but the trouble still continued in the west gallery, and when he went out to see what was the matter he learned that a number of people had been killed. John O'Toole, the assistant sexton, says he distinctly heard the cry of "fire," but did not see who gave utterance to it. A gentleman who was standing outside of the church informed Sergt. Douglas that he saw a man in the vestibule of the church put his head inside the door and heard him cry "fire." Father Whyte and some of the other priests connected with the church are of opinion that the cry of fire was given by one of a gang of pickpockets with the intention of creating a panic, during which they could ply their nefarious vocation. Father Whyte says he was in the confessional at the time and when he reached the front of the Church he was almost crushed to death while endeavoring to extricate some of the women who were in imminent danger of losing their lives.

A PREVIOUS CHURCH DISASTER.

The disaster in St. Francis Xavier's Church is somewhat similar to the calamity of St. Andrew's Church, corner of Duane-street and City Hall-place, which occurred on the night of the 26th of February, 1875. By a singular coincidence, both occurred on a Thursday night in Lent, while the church, in each case, was crowded by a congregation composed almost entirely of women and children, and each was attended by loss of life and serious injury. The disaster at St. Andrew's Church was caused by the fall of a portion of the wall of Shaw's crockery store adjoining, which remained standing after a fire in the building. Although the night was stormy, about 1,200 persons were present, the floor and galleries being crowded. The first portion of the services had concluded, and Father Carroll, one of the officiating priests, was delivering a sermon, when a low rumbling sound was heard, and the next moment the roof was crushed in, burying the occupants of one portion of the eastern gallery beneath a pile of bricks, plaster, and rubbish. A panic ensued, the congregation sprang to their feet, and a scene of the wildest excitement followed. The priests shouted at the top of their voices, imploring the congregation to keep their seats, but the panic stricken people had lost all control over themselves, and rushed headlong for the exits. Unfortunately the principal entrances were latched, and opened inward, and only one of the side doors was open. The passage from the eastern gallery to this doorway was a steep wooden stairway, at the bottom of which the crowd fleeing from the floor, were met by those rushing from the gallery above. In this narrow space the battle for life took place, and of course the weak yielded to the strong. Women and children fell in their struggle to escape, and were trampled to death by those behind them. Many of the occupants of the galleries, in their terror, jumped to the floor below, while others escaped through the windows or descended by the altar and gained the street by the entrance used by the clergy. In the panic five persons were killed, and some 30 wounded, of whom one or three have since died. The scene of the struggle showed how desperate had been the battle for life. Over 100 persons had been jammed into a narrow stairway, and their frantic efforts to escape were amply testified to by blood-stained planks, shattered railings, and clothing torn to shreds. In their haste, the flying worshipers had left behind them many articles of property, and the church was strewn with prayer-books, rosaries, umbrellas, shawls, mufflers, furs, cloaks, overshoes, hats, and numerous remnants of jewelry and clothing.

SENTIMENT ON THE CABINET.

COMMENT OF SOUTHERN AND OTHER JOURNALS—PROPOSED MEETING IN ALBANY.

DENVER, March 8.—The Cabinet chosen by President Hayes gives general satisfaction here. The *Tribune* says: "President Hayes' candid selections cannot fail to give very general satisfaction in ability, character, and moral fitness the appointments are really above criticism."

The *News* says: "One thing will be observed and appreciated by every good citizen, and that is the fact that every one of the seven names sent to the Senate yesterday are the names of men eminent both in public and private life for honor and uprightness. Their characters are unimpeachable; they stand in the foremost rank of good citizens. There is not an office-seeker among them, and one of them has not had an office for 28 years. Their selection is an earnest of Mr. Hayes' desire to purify the political atmosphere."

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—The *Courier-Journal*, (Democratic,) speaking of the new Cabinet, double leads the following: "In the conflict which the blood thirsty Radical leaders have begun against Hayes because of his Southern policy, Democratic Senators cannot afford to discuss what should be their position. They should unhesitatingly give all their moral and material support to Hayes, so long as he maintains his present ground."

The *Commercial* (Republican) says: "Taken all together, the Cabinet is a strong one. The President doubtless expected and allowed for the discontent and opposition which the appointment of Schurz, Evarts, and Key would cause, and is prepared to meet it. He means a change in reference to the civil service and in regard to the Southern question, and he means reform."

MEMPHIS, March 8.—In reference to the Cabinet appointments, the *Avalanche* regards them as strong, and evincing an earnest determination on the part of the President to conciliate the South and restore peace and prosperity to the country. The *Appeal* only refers to one—Postmaster General Key—and criticises his acceptance very severely, regarding it as a desertion of his party.

ALBANY, March 8.—A call, numerously signed, the name of Thomas W. Olcott heading the list, has been issued, which announces that "a public meeting will be held in this city on Monday evening, March 12, to approve the patriotic efforts of President Hayes to inaugurate a policy of peace and prosperity for the whole country, and in favor of supporting him in the selection of his own Cabinet without dictation from interested parties."

ST. PAUL, March 8.—The *Pioneer Press*, speaking of the Cabinet appointments, says: "It is a Cabinet of statesmen and jurists, and has evidently been selected with a special view to enhance the moral and political power of the Administration, in carrying out the two great immediate objects of its policy, viz.: Governmental reform in the cotton States, and civil service reform throughout the whole country."

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 9—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, followed during Friday by westerly winds, colder, cloudy weather.*

THE STATUS QUO IN LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, has received a telegram from New-Orleans signed by a number of members of the Republican State Central Committee asserting that they condemn the action of the committee asking his resignation.

Considerable interest is felt in regard to the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, inasmuch as an impression prevails here that the question of removing troops from New-Orleans will be a theme of consultation between the President and his advisers. So far as the members of the old Cabinet—who are still the heads of the executive departments, no resignations having been accepted—are concerned, there are plausible grounds for the impression that the majority opinion will be in favor of no change from the present *status quo*. The whole subject is, however, likely to rest for the present, as there is no disposition on the part of the President to make any move hastily.

AN OFFICER COMING FOR JOE GOSS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—Detective Bligh started for New-York to-night, to bring Joe Goss back to Kentucky to answer for violation of State laws.

ALBANY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AGREED UPON BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CITIES—DEPARTMENTS TO BE ABOLISHED AND CONSOLIDATED—THE MAYOR'S POWERS TO BE INCREASED AND HIS TERM OF OFFICE LENGTHENED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Joint Committee on Cities of the Assembly and Senate held a meeting late to-night, and resolved on making most important changes in the City Government. It was agreed, first, to make the term of the Mayor three years and the Aldermen two years; second, to constitute three bureaus in the Department of Public Works, one under a City engineer, who will have charge of the Croton Water-works, all streets, sewers, paving and other work; another, under a City architect, who will have charge of the public buildings erecting and to be erected, and of all buildings not specially in the charge of any other department; another, under the charge of an engineer of docks, who will have charge of all the work now done by the Dock Department, which is abolished. The Bureau for the Collection of Water Rents is taken from the Department of Public Works and placed in the Department of Finance, and other changes of the same sort are made, which will restrict the Public Works Department to its proper duties of engineering. Third, the committee have agreed to merge the Building in the Fire Department, and to make this a single-headed commission, the present head to be retained. Fourth, the Department of Parks is to be put under one head. Fifth, the Commission of Charities and Correction is to be reduced to two. Sixth, the Excise is to be merged in the Police Department, but it is still under advisement whether the Police Commission shall be reduced to two or left with four, as it now is. Seventh, in respect to street-cleaning, the committee agreed that the powers of inspection and supervision must of necessity be with the Police, but the Mayor is to be given absolute power over the contracts made. Heavy bonds are to be required of the contractor, and other measures are to be taken so as to thro

the District Courts of the City was passed by the House this morning, on a motion to concur in the Senate amendments to it. It is very difficult to get at the right and wrong of this measure. Equity seems to justify its passage; but all that appears positive now, since Controller Kelly has seen fit to pay one set of the claimants, is that the City will have to pay twice for the same work, and to pay about four times its real value. These courts are a perfect nuisance—corrupt, extravagant, and a perpetual source of trouble. They urgently need a severe application of the pruning-knife.

EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The House was in a much better frame of mind to-night, and inclined to reach business. The fits of talking for talk's sake had apparently passed. The consideration of the bill in Committee, Mr. Lang again being Chairman, was resumed at the fifth section and it had proceeded to the nineteenth at the hour of adjournment. All the New-York members seemed to be thoroughly aroused. Ecclesine led the way, as he did this morning, in favor of loosening all safeguards on the City Treasury, so that the up-town District contractors can get into it, but he was invariably defeated. Mr. Husted, Mr. Fish, Mr. Strahan, Dr. Hayes, and others took a prominent part in the discussion, and Mr. Flecke came to the front, rendering valuable assistance in support of Mr. Fish, who sits beside him. About 9 o'clock the air of the chamber became so terribly hot and foul that, on motion of Judge Hogeboom, supported by Mr. Alvord, both of whom were suffering severely, the House adjourned. The bill was again made the special order for to-morrow morning, the House to meet at 10 instead of 11. There will be no pause until it is disposed of.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, March 8.—In the new Capitol investigation to-day before Judge Van Alstyne, Senator Harris, one of the late Capitol Commissioners, testified that when Superintendent Eaton was engaged he was allowed to complete his contracts on other work. Leopold Eidlitz and H. H. Richardson, architects of the building, testified that Eaton was not responsible for any defects in the structure. James Pettel, Superintendent of the blacksmith-shop, testified that no incompetent men were employed, but that incompetent ones were discharged by him.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

ACTION OF COUNSEL FOR THE CONTESTANTS—THE OBJECTIONS TO THE WILL—CHARGES OF FRAUD AND CIRCUMVENTION—THE COMMODORE'S CAPACITY TO MAKE A WILL QUESTIONED.

In the Vanderbilt will case Mr. Henry L. Clinton represents Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, the residuary legatee; Col. Ethan Allen, as proctor, and Jeremiah S. Black and Scott Lord, as counsel, represent Cornelius J. Vanderbilt; and Mr. James Matthews is proctor and Mr. David Dudley Field counsel for Mrs. Echelinda V. Allen, one of the daughters of the Commodore. On the return day of the citations issued to the next of kin, Col. Allen and Mr. Matthews avowed the intention of their clients to contest the will. Mr. Sutherland Tenney, who appeared for Mrs. Mary A. La Bau, another daughter, said that his client would probably contest, but he could not then speak more positively on the subject. Cornelius J., and Mrs. Allen and Mrs. La Bau were all of the next of kin who directly or indirectly announced their intention of contesting the will. Surrogate Calvin at that time fixed the hearing of the contest for Tuesday next, the 13th inst., and directed that the objections of any contestants should be filed with Mr. Clinton on or before the 9th inst. (to-day.)

Col. Allen and Mr. Matthews have been awaiting the arrival from Washington of Messrs. Black and Lord and Mr. Field before finally deciding as to the form of their objections, and yesterday a consultation was had in reference thereto. The main points were agreed on, but several amendments, substantially as to form, were recommended.

Mr. Tenney, Mrs. La Bau's counsel, said yesterday that he could not prepare any information until after his papers were filed. This statement implied that his client would contest, and it was learned from another source that she will do so.

Following is the substance of the objections that are to be filed:

That the will, if it was made or executed by Commodore Vanderbilt, was obtained by fraud and circumvention and undue influence, brought to bear upon him by his son, William H. Vanderbilt, and others acting with him to that end; that Commodore Vanderbilt was laboring under a morbid and mental delusion and mania at the time the will was made, including an absence of natural affection, and that these disqualifications, taken in connection with his physical debility, and the weakness consequent upon old age, disqualified him from making any testamentary disposition of his estate, or from acting in any testamentary capacity. That mania, and a continued morbid and unnatural desire and fervent inclination on the part of the Commodore to perpetuate his name, wealth, and power by a concentration of his property in his son, William H., and his progeny, had so perverted and disturbed the normal condition of his mental faculties as to utterly incapacitate him from making any testamentary disposition of his vast estate, which equity demanded should be divided fairly among his next of kin.

JOE COBURN IN CONVICT GARB.

THE EFFORTS OF COUNSEL TO SECURE A STAY FRUSTRATED BY THE PRISONER'S REMOVAL TO SING SING—HIS ARRIVAL AT THE PRISON.

There was a rather ludicrous termination of the Coburn case yesterday. It seems that Charles W. Brooke, the prisoner's counsel, and Assistant District-Attorney Rollins appeared before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, to argue about getting a stay in the case. After some discussion the Judge retired to his private room to examine the statute on the subject. Mr. Brooke in the meantime went down stairs to see the Sheriff about the case. The Judge returned to court in a few minutes, and was just about rendering a decision when Mr. Brooke said that the Sheriff had obviated all necessity for the decision by having sent Coburn, in charge of two deputies, to State Prison early in the morning. This was what had really happened. The Sheriff, it appears, seeing no reason why he should not have Coburn locked up in Sing Sing, and wishing to avoid too much publicity, had put the convict in charge of Deputies Mulholland and Brewer at 8:30 A. M., and the latter had departed with their prisoner on the 9:15 train for Sing Sing. Coburn's counsel will now apply by writ of error to have the conviction set aside by the Supreme Court, General Term. The prisoner will, however, have to remain in State Prison until his conviction is set aside.

On leaving the Tombs yesterday morning, Coburn was handcuffed to Deputy Sheriff Burns, and placed in a carriage which was in readiness and driven to the Grand Central Depot in time to take the 9:15 train for Sing Sing. At the depot he was met by Under Sheriff Cummings and "Ned" Mallahan, the pugilist, who accompanied him on the trip. Coburn appeared perfectly confident that his stay at Sing Sing would be brief, and that his counsel would be successful in obtaining a new trial. On the arrival of the train at Sing Sing, he was taken by the officers to Daily's Hotel, where the party partook of refreshments. Coburn here handed over to Mallahan his overcoat, watch, and whatever valuables he had in his possession, and then walked quietly with the Deputy Sheriffs along the railroad track to the prison, where he donned the convict garb and was weighed and measured. He weighed exactly 164 pounds, and measured 5 feet 9¾ inches in height. He was locked up in a cell, where he will probably be confined for a few days, until Warden Clarke assigns him to some department of the prison.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island held their regular monthly meeting last night at Delmonico's, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. There were about 100 members present. After enjoying a rich collation, the question was discussed as to "the value of Young Men's Christian Associations as helpers in Church work."

Mr. John P. Townsend said that the value of Young Men's Christian Associations as helpers in Church work amounts to little when it is applied to a particular Church. A great number of young men go to the rooms, attend the lectures, and are thereby profitably employed, and removed from temptations which environ a man about town; but these people do not all join churches, and of those who are finally converted, all do not join the Baptist Church. Friendless young men come from the country, and are induced by good friends to become members of the association, where they find a place to pass their leisure hours, and are perhaps induced to join a Bible class. But why, he asked, should this class of people have anything like a half-way house provided for their benefit; why should an exception be made in their case? It is best that young men should join the Baptist Church directly, and not stop at the half-way house. It is true, he said, that many young men have joined the church from the association and through its influence, but some of them would have been brought to see the error of their ways had it never existed. Mr. A. E. Hastings was the next speaker. In his observation he failed to discover that Church members who belong to the Young Men's Christian Association are deficient in active and zealous co-operation in Church work. As a rule, they were among the most intelligent, consistent, self-sacrificing co-workers in the Church.

The question was also debated by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Dr. Nathan Bishop, Mr. Waters, Mr. Colgate, Mr. Hayes, and Rev. J. M. S. Williams. Rev.

THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

BURIAL OF O'MAHONY, THE FENIAN—THE POLICY OF "BRINGING BACK" PATRIOTS—O'MAHONY'S CAREER—HIS ALLIANCE WITH STEPHENS—HE DIED IN A GARRET A PAUPER—THE TROUBLES OF TWO NEWSPAPERS—CARDINAL CULLEN'S ACTION—AMERICAN BEEF ABROAD.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1877.

The topic of the hour is the funeral of Mr. John O'Mahony. I dare say you have had your own share of worry in this matter, and that New-York has in all probability heard enough of a scheme which seems likely to breed mischief. For my part, I do not believe in the policy of "bringing back" patriots. The late Mr. Cobbett made very little of bringing the bones of Tom Paine from America to London. The French King made very little of the second funeral of Napoleon. When the Bourbon Princes brought over the remains of Louis Philippe the other day, we heard no more of the chances of the Comte de Chambord. The burial of Terence Bellew MacManus, 15 years ago, in an Irish grave helped the so-called national cause not a whit. And now I believe this movement to rehabilitate a political failure in the shape of O'Mahonyism will do no sort of good, and will in all probability lend a spark to that which, for the sake of Ireland, ought to be allowed to die. I need not tell you anything of O'Mahony's career. You know already how he took American ground when Stephens chose the old sod for the venture of the Fenian conspiracy; how he presided over the contraternities which so often threatened to rouse bad feeling between England and the United States; how he bent to the blow which squelched the "rising" of 1867, and how he died like all Irish patriots of the sword—alone, friendless, wretched, and forgotten. I do not say this in any unsympathetic spirit. John O'Mahony was a man of rare parts. He was a good scholar, a good writer, an industrious, sober man, and, I believe, an honest man, according to his lights. But politically he was a fool, and he paid even with his life the penalty of his folly. He was one of those men who support a craze with indomitable egoism and call it courage. He believed in that which had been proved to be rotten to the core, simply because believing it was agreeable to his feelings. He relied on that which he knew to be a reed shaken with the wind—the voice of the men ready to fight the battalions of England.

I admit at once that up to a certain stage there were grounds for the credulity. When he found that Stephens had tampered, and successfully, with the soldiery, had possessed himself of the keys of magazines, had paved a network of signals over the face of the country, had introduced bands of revolutionists into England itself—there was then hope in the Fenian cause. But when O'Mahony knew of the absurd fate of the battle of Tallingat, when he knew that Stephens was in prison, when he knew that Godfrey Massey was arrested and had turned Queen's evidence, thus melting the whole scheme, he ought then to have accepted the inevitable and ceased to bark when he could not bite. I need not tell you, however, the wonderful potentialities that surround an Irishman in trouble, and I will add in trouble with his countrymen far away from home. The Irish are not a luxurious people, although gifted with extravagant propensities. They can do with champagne when they have money, and they can get on very well with baser drinks when they have none. I am not in a position to say how Mr. O'Mahony lived toward the end. All I can tell you is that Denis Dowling Mulcahy, an ex-Fenian prisoner, declared on board the Dakota last night that O'Mahony "died in a garret, a pauper." So it is the old story of Homer over again. Hundreds of pounds will be spent on laying dust to dust, whereas not a penny was flung to the pauper perishing in a garret. But the worst feature in this "national funeral" is the laborious effort to revive the old folly of O'Mahony's life.

It would appear as if the Irish, of all people in the world, could not learn anything. At a time when they are daily supplicating for the release of their remainder of the political prisoners, they think it opportune and wise and becoming to make a rebellious display over the dead body of the rebel whom they allowed to starve. They do this in defiance of all advice, and they persist in their folly with all the obstinacy of silliness. When the project was first mooted, it was believed on all sides that it would perish of inanition. But a singular junction of forces resulted in a power as effective as unforeseen. Two gentlemen were named joint Secretaries, one of them representing the *Irishman* newspaper, and the other the *Nation*. As a rule these two journals, although loving Ireland passionately, hate each other devotedly. But they agreed to join hands over the coffin of O'Mahony, and this curious union brought together the two parties in Ireland who, as a rule, stand far apart—the men who are ready for everything save fighting, and the men who believe in fighting and nothing else. There has just been one grave hitch—the direct opposition of Cardinal Cullen. In a moment of superb enthusiasm the Secretaries wrote to his Eminence praying that the remains of O'Mahony might be allowed to "lie in state" in the Cathedral or one of the parish churches. Cardinal Cullen has always denounced Fenianism, not only as a wickedness in a political sense, but as a secret society, and therefore under the special ban of the Catholic Church. It was supposed, however, that the flight of time had softened his anger, and that in the present calm he would have lowered the ecclesiastical flag. It is but just that his Eminence should have the credit which attaches to his righteous conduct in this delicate matter. There are thousands of Irishmen who believe that the hand of death stays the judgments of men, and that in cases like this the errors of the past should not hinder the sympathetic sorrows of the present. His Eminence, on the other hand, believes that the law of duty—duty to his Church and to his sovereign—remains unaltered by circumstances. He wrote a letter to the Secretaries which occupies a column in the papers here, and he refused their request on two grounds—first, that the deceased had, "by word and example, brought unsuspecting young men into breaches of the law and serious troubles; that he was a Head Centre of the Fenians; that he continued to be Head Centre even after the body had been condemned by the Vicar of Christ;" and secondly, that O'Mahony was not a sound Catholic. Following upon this, it is not easy to explain the fact that O'Mahony's coffin "lay in state" all day yesterday in the Catholic Cathedral at Queenstown. The Bishop of Cork, Dr. MacCarthy, has no such hampering convictions as Grace of Dublin, and the flagrant collision between the prelates has given rise to no little comment. The Archbishop of Dublin is applauded by lovers of order of both creeds, for unquestionably it is as a Fenian that the O'Mahony demonstration is being concocted. The authorities at Glasnevin Cemetery have also refused to allow any speeches to be made over his grave; so that the great purpose of the project is like to fall through. As I write the body is on its way to Dublin. Here it will lie in a secular hall usually given to public entertainments until next Sunday—to-morrow week—when all the tradesmen and violent politicians of the country will walk in procession.

Since my last the importations of American beef have averaged 1,500 tons per week. This, if introduced into Ireland, will feed the whole population for half a week. So far the result has been entirely in favor of the new food. I have eaten it myself, and am not likely to change from it in a hurry. Irish meat has fallen two pence in the pound, and this fall means a loss to Irish cattle-owners of about £5,000,000 sterling per annum. If we import at the present rate we shall have to pay about 4,000,000 per annum to you; so that the double cut will have to be sustained. Of course, these are exaggerated views entertained just now; but really there is no gainsaying the fact that this discovery, for it has all the character of a discovery, is like to work a revolution in Irish economy. Everybody is in praise of the food. It is delicious, richer, and more succulent than the best home-reared meat. It is even now 5? per cent. cheaper, and will soon be even more favorable to purchasers. It has not come to us in sufficient quantity yet, and the public have not had the full advantage of it. The difference between its price on landing and its price in the shops is enormous. The traffic is managed in this way. We will suppose a quantity consigned to a Liverpool importer. When it arrives he sets it up at auction, and probably gets a penny a pound more than he paid for it. The London butchers and tavern-keepers—these latter constitute a mob in themselves—rush in and buy up all they can. A provincial dealer snatches a share, and has to carry it home, and, of course, has to put up the price to pay his expenses. In this way beef that comes to shore for five pence and six pence the pound is sold in Manchester and Glasgow and Dublin for nine pence and ten pence. I have paid ten pence for sirloin; but that was better than a shilling for the home article. Then, again, the fat or drippings can be used instead of butter, which has been enormously dear for a very long time. The coarse parts are found to make capital soup. In this way the beef from your side is in high demand, and were your supply less han it is, the price might be raised with certainty. There can be no doubt, however, concerning the chance offered for capitalists in cities and towns distant from Liverpool. If any man could afford to bring a cargo to his own port and supply it fully, he would, realize a big sum in a short time. The risk is absolutely nothing. The demand is enormous, and therefore the supply needs to be great. I am speaking now independently of the interest of the island as such. I have already hinted that this importation of American beef will revolutionize everything here; within all probability violently shake the slender prosperity of the country, convert the grazing lands into tillage, and bring back the unsuccessful among the emigrants. We shall be wiser a year hence—and sadder!

THE HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES IN CHICKERING HALL—THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE CONFERRED ON FIFTY-FOUR GRADUATES.

The seventeenth annual Commencement exercises of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College were held last evening in Chickering Hall. The hall was crowded with the friends of the graduating class and of the members of the Junior Class, who expect to be licensed to practice in the middle of March, 1878. The Faculty and Trustees of the college occupied the stage, in company with a number of invited guests. The exercises were interesting in character, the speech-making and conferring of degrees and prizes being pleasantly varied with selections from "Lohengrin," "Ernani," and "Mignon," and the works of Mendelssohn, Strauss, and Rietzel, all of which were well rendered by a select orchestra. The exercises were begun with music, after which, Rev. Dr. Hastings prayed to the Great Physician to keep the young men who were about to go forth into the world as medical practitioners in the path of duty and honor. Prof. J. W. Dowling, M. D., Dean of the college, then delivered an address, in which he said the present graduating class is the largest that has ever left the New-York Homeopathic Medical College. He referred to the fact that the late Miss Dancer had bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to the college, and urged that her example be followed by other benevolent persons. He believed that if each professional chair in a medical college was endowed, the public would be greatly benefited by the increased opportunity each Professor would have for labor in his institution, as well as for contributions practice among the poor. In conclusion, he spoke of the recent death of Carroll Dunham, M. D., former Dean of the college, and, after reviewing the life of the deceased physician, paid an eloquent tribute to his character.

After the orchestra had rendered a selection from the opera of "Mignon," Hon. Salem H. Wales, President of the Board of Trustees of the college, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following-named graduates:

B. Andrews, New-York.	A. S. Kinne, New-York.
E. H. Barber, New-Jersey.	E. J. Lee, M. D., Virginia.
W. B. Beebe, Connecticut.	E. P. Macomber, New-Jersey.
F. K. Bennett, New-York.	J. H. McClean, Ontario.
S. F. Benson, New-York.	J. K. McDonald, New-York.
W. W. Blackman, N. J.	W. B. Mayo, Vermont.
G. W. Blodgett, New-York.	J. L. Moffatt, B. S., N. Y.
C. C. Boyle, New-York.	P. W. Neefus, New-York.
P. S. Bosworth, New-York.	J. C. Nott, New-York.
J. W. Buell, New-York.	E. O. Phillips, New-York.
C. R. Bush, New-York.	T. H. Purdy, New-York.
I. S. Clark, D. S., Indiana.	H. A. Putnam, New-York.
C. W. Cornell, New-York.	J. K. Ritter, M. D., N. Y.
J. H. Cossart, New-York.	G. P. Robinson, New-York.
W. Y. Cowie, New-York.	E. E. Rowell, New-Hamp.
J. E. L. Davis, New-York.	G. P. Ruby, Illinois.
H. D. D'Korth, New-York.	J. H. Rhoads, New-Jersey.
C. F. Ely, New-Jersey.	H. H. Simmons, New-York.
F. Emerick, Ontario.	F. W. Smith, Connecticut.
L. Faust, New-York.	F. Spooner, Vermont.
J. Fisher, New-Jersey.	W. J. Stevens, Maine.
E. P. Goodrich, Conn.	W. E. Storm, New-York.
W. H. Hamilton, Vermont.	C. R. Sumner, A. B., N. Y.
G. D. Harter, New-York.	W. S. Terhune, New-York.
H. Hilton, New-York.	E. Thorne, New-York.
S. D. Himman, New-York.	Miss C. Tobey, New-York.
H. P. Holmes, M. D., N. Y.	C. D. Welch, New-York.

At the conclusion of this ceremony Mr. Wales announced that the Faculty conferred the honorary degree of M. D. upon C. Bojanus, M. D., Russia; A. C. Clifton, M. D., England; William A. Haupt, M. D., Germany; Richard Hughes, M. D., England; Hon. Hayward Pierce, Rochester, N. Y.; Rudolph Weiss, M. D., Germany; Thomas Skinner, M. D., England.

Prof. H. D. Paine, Professor of Institutes and History of Medicine, then presented certificates of proficiency to 53 members of the Junior Class, who at the reopening of the college will resume their studies as Seniors. Prof. F. T. Lees, M. D., Instructor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, afterward presented prizes as follows: "Faculty Prize," for highest scholarship, to J. L. Moffatt, M. D.; "Allen Prize" for proficiency in Materia Medica, to L. Faust, M. D.; "Helmuth Prize," (surgery,) to Frederick W. Smith, M. D.; honorable mention, C. F. Ely, M. D., and Walter X. Cowie, M. D.; prizes in Clinical Medicine, to Walter X. Cowie, M. D.; second, D. Faust, M. D.; prize for proficiency in obstetrics, F. J. Nott; junior prize, G. R. Stearns. The junior prize was awarded by Hon. Salem H. Wales. Valedictories were then delivered—on the part of the Faculty by Prof. F. S. Bradford, M. D., and on behalf of the students by F. J. Nott, M. D. Rev. Dr. Hastings delivered the closing address and pronounced the benediction.

A complimentary supper was given by the Faculty of the college to the graduates at Delmonico's after the exercises in Chickering Hall.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ADDRESS OF GEN. JOHN A. DIX, CONGRATULATING HIS COMRADES ON THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The following address has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS UNION VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1877.

To the Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of the United States:

COMRADES: The late election of President and Vice-President, in which you bore so conspicuous and efficient a part, has just been consummated by the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler into these high and responsible offices. In this result the Union people have gained all they strove in the field have been successfully vindicated at your homes by the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot. I tender you my cordial congratulations on an issue in which, as in the preceding, the honor and welfare of the country are alike involved.

I am sure there is no one of us who has come out of this contest with any feeling of resentment toward our political opponents, or who would indulge in any unfriendliness, indulge in any unnecessary comment or stricture on the manner in which it has been conducted on their part. But it is due to the cause of public decorum to say that the issue has been made with a dignity and self-respect in the highest degree honorable to him and the country, and in strong contrast with the conduct of his competitor. Governor Tilden's misconception of the importance of his official duties as Governor of the State of Ohio throughout the canvass, taking no part in it, and leaving to the unbiassed opinions of his fellow-citizens the question of his fitness for the office to which he was nominated. The people of the United States have just cause for congratulation that they have chosen for their chief magistrate one who owes nothing to intrigue, and for whom political preferment has no attraction except as a spontaneous tribute from his countrymen.

To the Administration of President Hayes we look with confidence for a thorough reformation of the abuses into which the Government has fallen, for a firm resistance to the encroachment of those whose province it is under the Constitution to advise and consent to appointments to public trusts, upon the prerogative of nomination to which the Executive has confided exclusively to him, and for imposing restraints upon the unseemly pursuit of office, and the perversion of official patronage to personal and party purposes. We look to him for a restoration of the national faith by a resumption of specie payments, so far as it may be within the compass of his constitutional powers; and we look to him, also, for a just and impartial policy in regard to all sections of the Union and all classes of our countrymen—a policy which shall heal the wounds left by past dissensions, and which shall elevate his Administration above the plane of party politics.

Strong as we are in our confidence in the character and aims of our leader in the late contest, and his desire to carry out the reforms so frankly and forcibly expressed in his inaugural address, I earnestly recommend to you to keep up and perfect your organization for the purpose of sustaining him in his good work, and of being prepared to uphold, in any future political exigency, the principles which have elevated him to power. I address this appeal to all, without regard to race or geographical demarkations, who were embodied on either side in our late unhappy civil conflict, and who are equally pledged to complete loyalty to the Constitution, to defend the Union against antagonists from abroad or at home. Let us trust that we may never again be called on to take part in any dissension which is to be decided by the sword or bayonet. Let us bear in mind that a contest to defend by the elective franchise the Government under which we live against all aggressions and encroachments, and to preserve in its integrity the Constitution on which it rests, is not less vital to our safety, nor less imperative in its claims to our support, nor less honorable to those to whom its success may be due.

Having accepted the office of Chairman of your committee for the political campaign, I now resign it and take my place again as a private in your ranks. Your friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN A. DIX.

CANADIAN ELECTION FRAUDS.

QUEBEC, March 8.—Dr. Fortin, member of Parliament, for Gaspé, and, recently Speaker of the Quebec Assembly, has been unseated, with costs, on the ground of bribery, by agent

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOND-STREET RUINS.

THE WORK OF CLEARING AWAY THE DEBRIS BEGUN—SEVERAL SAFES IN A BADLY DAMAGED CONDITION RECOVERED—THE RUBBISH, MIXED WITH GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.

The ruins in Bond-street presented a busy scene yesterday. During the preceding night three streams of water were kept playing on the smouldering mass of débris which filled the cellar and sub-cellar of the building, and when dawn appeared it was found that the ruins had become sufficiently cool to be conveniently handled. One stream of water was then shut off, but the other two streams were still kept playing on the ruins. Soon after 7 o'clock several large trucks loaded with blocks and tackle, stout derrick poles, and huge coils of rope arrived. They were accompanied by a small army of laborers, divided into gangs, each under the direction of a leader experienced in the business of disinterring and removing safes. Ladders were lowered into the gap, and the laborers descended to the mass of rubbish under which the anxiously looked-for safes were buried. Under the direction of members of the various firms who had been occupants of the buildings destroyed, the different bands of workmen, armed with picks and shovels, began overhauling the rubbish at various points where it was expected the safes would be found. Meanwhile, a gang of safe-movers was busily engaged in erecting derricks, and attaching to them the tackle and falls by which the safes could be hoisted to the level of the street and placed upon the trucks in waiting to receive them. As soon as enough of the débris had been removed to uncover a safe, the firemen on duty directed a stream of water upon the safe until it was sufficiently cooled to be handled. The surrounding rubbish was then removed so as to permit a sling to be passed around the safe. The tackle was then attached to the sling and the windlass set in motion, the safe being drawn gradually out of the bed of rubbish and hoisted up to the surface. In this manner several safes were removed from the ruins during yesterday. The first one got out was a large Herring safe belonging to Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson. The iron bands about the doors of this safe and the solid hinges were badly warped by the fire, and the lock was rendered useless, so that it could not be opened in the ordinary manner, and it was sent to the manufacturers to be cut open. It is hoped that its contents are intact, but, from the outside appearance of the receptacle, it is feared that the contents, consisting of jewelry, are in a bad state. The second safe got out was a large one belonging to Robbins & Appleton, which is filled with watch movements. This safe was found near the rear wall of the building, and had been subjected to such an intense heat that the back and sides bulged out considerably, and the handles were completely melted off. Another safe, belonging to the same firm, was found near the same spot, and was got out without much difficulty. Both of these safes were of Marvin's manufacture, and were taken to the factory to be opened. A safe belonging to Carl Fowler & Son, containing the books of the firm, was also got out, and the books and papers found in good condition. Another safe, belonging to Hall & Mulford, was also removed in good condition. There were no less than 32 safes in the buildings destroyed, and several weeks will pass before they can all be recovered. As each safe was hoisted out of the building and sent to the manufacturers to be opened, a member of the Fire Insurance Patrol was detailed to accompany it, the safe and its contents being virtually in his charge, in the interest of the insurance companies having policies on the property. In overhauling the rubbish while looking for the safes the workmen found blackened watch movements in profusion, and also articles of gold and silver so distorted by the intense heat that they bore no semblance to their original designs. These valuables were picked up with the greatest care, and placed in charge of the Insurance Patrolmen on duty at the ruins. Beneath the safe of Mulford & Hall were found the remains of a case which had contained onyx, cameos, and other precious stones. The stones were scattered among the rubbish, and a handful of them was picked up and placed in the hands of Mr. Sloan. The rubbish is finally overhauled large quantities of melted gold and silver and precious stones will no doubt be found.

THE LATE DR. GURDON BUCK.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT—A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF PHYSICIANS—THE REMAINS INTERRED IN THE SECOND STREET CEMETERY.

The funeral of the late Dr. Gurdon Buck took place yesterday afternoon from the Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Merwin R. Vincent and George L. Prentiss, and were attended by a large number of the deceased's professional associates and friends, and by the Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine. Among the physicians present were Dr. D. Arnold, Dr. J. L. Smith, Dr. S. B. Sands, Dr. J. L. Little, Dr. Vanderpoel, Dr. W. T. White, Dr. Jay, Dr. Magie, Dr. H. J. Hanks, Dr. O. White, Dr. Hinton, Dr. Burrell, Dr. W. H. Chamberlain, Dr. Banks, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Baylis, Dr. Roosa, Dr. Otis, Dr. Hull, Dr. Grant, Dr. Jones, Dr. John Shrady, Dr. Segun, Dr. E. Elliot, Dr. J. C. Smith, Dr. Farnham, Dr. Bruce, Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Knapp, Dr. J. R. Urn, Dr. Strachan, Dr. Mason, and Dr. Cheesman. The casket containing the remains was borne up a side aisle of the church, preceded by the officiating clergyman and the following pall bearers: Abraham Dubois, Willard Parker, Sr., Jared Linsley, Hugh Auchincloss, S. T. Hubbard, Norman White, Alfred C. Post, W. M. Halsted, Oliver White, Thomas J. Cock, T. M. Markoe, Samuel S. Purple, Alonso Clark, and James R. Leaming. On reaching the chancel it was placed on a bier beneath the pulpit, it was of rosewood, with cloth and ornamented with silver handles. The lid, which was hidden beneath the profusion of rich flowers, bore a silver plate engraved with the following inscription:

GURDON BUCK,
Born March 4, 1807,
Died March 6, 1877.

After it had been deposited on the bier, the chant, "Lord let me know my end and the number of my days," was sung by the choir, and followed by the reading of a selection from the fifteen chapter of St. Paul to the Corinthians. The choir then sang "Jesus, lover of my soul," the favorite hymn of the deceased during his lifetime. When the singing ceased, Dr. Vincent delivered a funeral sermon reviewing the principal events of the deceased's life, and eulogising his personal, professional, and Christian character. The hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung by the choir at the conclusion of the sermon, and followed by prayer and the benediction. The remains having been viewed for the last time by friends and relatives, they were removed to the Second-street Cemetery for interment.

RAILROAD COMPLICATIONS.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, through their attorneys, have formally notified Mr. Lathrop, Receiver of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, of their purpose to re-enter into possession of their leases held by the latter road on the 15th inst., on account of the default of the New-Jersey Central in payment of their note for $250,000 held by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Mr. Lathrop says he has replied, denying the right of the Lehigh Company to take such proceedings under the leases, and announcing his determination to resist their proposed action at all hazards. The matter will probably be contested in the courts.

A few days ago a paragraph appeared in the Galveston papers mentioning the presence in the State of William E. Dodge and other New-Yorkers for the alleged purpose of prospecting for a new railroad. Mr. Dodge is President of the Houston and Texas Railway. Mr. John J. Cisco, the Financial Agent of the company in this City, says that the Missouri and Kansas Pacific Railroad, having become involved in financial difficulties, it was feared that an attempt would be made to seize upon the Houston and Texas Railroad, which has been closely connected with it in a business way. To prevent, this it was thought better to place the road in the hands of a friendly Receiver, and Mr. Dodge's trip to Texas was for the purpose of instituting the necessary proceedings in the courts of Houston. This has now been done.

LUNATIC ASYLUM TREATMENT.

The special committee appointed by the Kings County Board of Supervisors to investigate the charge preferred by Mr. Ernest Walter, of No. 181 Marcy-avenue, that his sister Octavia was treated in an inhuman manner while an inmate of the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, met yesterday morning at the Asylum building. Mr. Walter, who was the first witness, testified that his sister Octavia was taken to the Lunatic Asylum April 5, 1876, and remained there until about the 18th of January, 1877; that she was in good bodily health at the time she was taken there, and reasonably healthy, having no more or more eruptions of any kind upon her body; that she was imbecile in mind, and had been so ever since she was an infant of 3 or 4 years of age, but was harmless and childish and never exhibited any violence whatever; she was subject to some kind of fits, and when she had one always fell down, but as she was constantly watched, she never hurt herself by falling; she had a bundle of rags to play with which she called her doll, and used to play with the children in the house and yard; when she died, after removal from the asylum, she was 22 years of age; she died Feb. 12 last; he and members of his family visited her at the asylum occasionally, and up to December found her failing away a little in flesh, but otherwise th same as when she first, has been at his sister first called his attention to the ill-treatment of Octavia about Jan. 10; when he went there he found her in very bad condition, and when he asked the nurse about the bruises and sores, the nurse said she had got a black eye from one of the patients there; the Doctor spoke to about it said, on the contrary, that she had probably hurt herself; he visited both times there were many patients present; admission, and if he, didn't like the treatment she got he could take her away; he took her away on Sunday, Jan. 16, and about two weeks afterward called in a Doctor; when they took her away she was covered with sores, and was so emaciated and helpless that they had to carry her to the carriage. Mr. Walter's testimony was corroborated by Mrs. E. A. Walter, Mr. John J. Jeffers and his wife, Alfred J. Montgomery, and Adolph Wilson, after which the investigation was adjourned until Thursday next, at 10 A. M.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

HOW TO GET RID OF GARBAGE—A NEW DOG ORDINANCE PROPOSED—FILLING UP LITTLE HELL GATE—THE "PROTECTION" OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

The Board of Aldermen had a new field of operations at their meeting yesterday. Instead of the usual debates in favor of the days-work system, new and peculiar measures were submitted for consideration. They related to the scientific destruction of garbage by fire, to a comprehensive law for capturing unlicensed dogs, and to other matters which were outside the usual run of business. Soon after the roll was called, Alderman Simonson presented a preamble and resolutions setting forth that the manner of disposing of the garbage and refuse substances other than ashes, that are permitted to accumulate in this City, is a question of absorbing interest, as is intimately concerns the health and comfort of the people; that heat, if sufficiently intense, will totally consume and destroy animal and vegetable matter, and that it must be in the power of scientific men, to procure, at a comparatively trifling cost, heat of intensity sufficient to consume every particle of such refuse material. The resolutions then request the Mayor to call the attention of the Board of Health to the subject, and to report the result of their deliberations to the Common Council, together with the draft of such ordinances as may be necessary to dispose of street refuse in this way if practicable. The matter was referred to the Police Commissioners, who have charge of the work of cleaning the streets.

The Committee on Law, through their Chairman, Alderman Lewis, submitted a new dog ordinance in place of the one which was referred to them, and of which Mr. Cowing was the author. The first section of the new ordinance provides that no person shall be lawful to permit any dog to go abroad loose on or at large in any of the streets, avenues, lanes, highways, or parks of this City, under a penalty of $3 for each offense—"the amount to be recovered against the owner, possessor, or person who harbored such dog within three days previous to the time of such dog being so found going at large or at large." No dog shall be allowed to go at large unless held at the end of a string or chain not more than 10 feet in length, by the owner or other person. Section 2 authorizes the Mayor to appoint two or more persons, each of the age of 21 years or upward, in each of the Assembly Districts, who shall receive 50 cents for each dog captured by them and delivered at the pound, bringing the canines to the pound. The cost of redeeming a dog is $3. All canines not redeemed within 48 hours are to be destroyed. Any dog-catcher who captures a dog outside of this City, for the purpose of receiving the reward, is to be fined $10. The ordinance was laid over.

The bills to be offered in the Legislature and in Congress, authorizing the Police Commissioners to fill in Little Hell Gate with street sweepings, together with Alderman Purroy's amendment to the same, providing for abating any nuisance that may arise in the prosecution of the work, were called up and approved.

A petition, signed by a number of property owners, requesting the board to have the fat-boiling establishment at the foot of Forty-eighth-street abolished, was referred to the Committee on Police and Health.

Alderman Pinckney submitted an ordinance which was adopted, providing that all power to display flags or other decorations on or about the City Hall or other buildings within the City Hall Park, shall be vested in the Mayor, unless the Common Council, with the approval of the Mayor, shall otherwise direct.

Two resolutions were then successively offered by Alderman Bryan Reilly, both intended to protect the liquor dealers, who, he said, were "a much persecuted class of men." The first requested the members of the Legislature from this City to oppose the bill transferring the Excise Board to the Police Department, and, in case the bill or any change was made, the power to issue licenses to sell liquor, &c., should be vested in the Mayor. This resolution was adopted. The second resolution, which was also approved, asked the Mayor to request the Excise Commissioners not to have unlicensed dealers arrested during hours when the courts are closed, for offenses committed in the day time, as that course prevented them from procuring bail. A resolution directing Commissioner Campbell to place two fire hydrants in Bond-street was referred to the Committee on Public Works. The board then adjourned.

CONTRACTS FOR LIGHTING THE CITY.

The Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works, met yesterday and awarded contracts to the various companies for lighting the City lamps for nine months, ending Dec. 31, 1877, at the following rates, which were embodied in their recent proposals:

New-York Gas Company, (district south of Grand-street,) at $12 40 per lamp; Manhattan Gas Company, (district between

LAW REPORTS.

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

CONTINUATION OF TRENOR W. PARK'S CROSS-EXAMINATION—A TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

The cross-examination of Trenor W. Park, the principal defendant in the Emma Mine case, was continued yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, the witness being examined with great spirit and some warmth by Mr. Stoughton, while the opposing counsel, Messrs. Phelps and Chittenden, fought with the utmost pertinacity to prevent Mr. Stoughton from obtaining from the witness any testimony which they deemed was not warranted by the evidence in chief. Mr. Park testified that he did not transmit to this country all the money received in England on account of the Emma Mine; he left in England over $80,000, besides other sums, and invested about $300,000 in bonds there; he had no recollection of preparing a statement to be submitted to the stockholders in this City to the effect that the shares would not sell in England, that money had to be borrowed there to keep the company afloat, and that stock had to be given to those in high places to "make the thing go;" witness did not remember how many accounts were handed in to the company in England to effect an accounting, and could not say whether there were more than two accounts.

Counsel for Mr. Park said he thought Mr. Stoughton was traveling out of his way.

Mr. Stoughton denied that he was traveling out of his way, or that he had endeavored to get anything out of the witness not warranted by his direct examination.

Mr. Phelps said that papers which were mutilated had been shown to the witness for him to testify to.

Mr. Stoughton denied that the plaintiffs were responsible for any mutilation of papers, and stated that the witness was apparently perverse in casting doubt upon the authenticity of papers exhibited to him, which were undoubtedly genuine.

This statement brought all the opposing counsel to their feet, and one of them very emphatically said that such a remark was an unjust imputation.

Judge Wallace said that he had noticed the action of witness in previous instances in casting discredit on the authenticity of papers, and spoke of one in relation to a letter purporting to have been sent by Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Park became excited, and, leaving the witness stand and addressing the court, said that if Mr. Anderson would say that he sent that letter, he would believe him.

Mr. Stoughton said that the witness was transcending his rights by leaving the stand and thus addressing the court, as he had no privilege superior to that of any ordinary witness. It was a very easy thing to say that if Mr. Anderson would say that he sent that letter he would believe him, for the fact was that Mr. Anderson was not in court, and could not be produced. The witness had better go back on the stand and answer questions properly which were put to him.

This suggestion was made very emphatically by Mr. Stoughton, and was immediately acted upon by Mr. Park, who resumed his position and continued his testimony in relation to the accounts of the company.

A CHARGE OF THEFT DISMISSED.

The case of Carl Wege, the young marble-cutter, who was brought to this City from Columbus, Ohio, by Detective O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on a charge of stealing household furniture, bedding, and jewelry, valued at $500, said to have been stolen by his wife, formerly Miss Annie Nagel, from Albrecht Kuehne, of No. 123 Houston-street, was before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who had charge of the case, found that the young girl Nagel was never married to Kuehne, and had a perfect right to leave him and marry Wege, as she had done. He also found that the articles said to have been stolen by her husband, Wege, were her own property, she having purchased them out of her earnings as a milliner. In moving for a nolle prosequi, Mr. Russell filed his reasons, in which he stated the above facts, and added that the whole transaction was an attempt on the part of Kuehne, not to punish a criminal, but to induce the young woman Nagel to separate from her husband and resume criminal relations with him. Judge Sutherland ordered the nolle prosequi to be entered, and Wege was released from custody. He was immediately rejoined by his wife, who had accompanied him from Ohio, and refused the solicitations of her former partner to return to his home, and both returned to Columbus. Proceedings in the matter would never have been instituted by the District Attorney except for the false representations of Kuehne, who stated that the woman was his wife, that she had eloped with Wege, and that the latter had stolen his property.

A VENERABLE "JAIL BIRD."

Charles Schultz, a venerable German of 60 years, with flowing white hair and beard, was called, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing three pieces of silk from the store of Kobbe & Ball, Nos. 67 and 69 Leonard-street, on the 3d inst., Judge Sutherland, impressed by the venerable appearance and apparent respectability of the old man, took an interest in the case, and asked the prisoner whether he had ever been arrested before. The old man shook his head to indicate that he did not understand English, and the services of the court interpreter were called into requisition. Through the interpreter he stated that he was never in prison, had never been arrested before, and was so poor that he had to sleep in a cheap dormitory. Under these circumstances Judge Sutherland and Assistant District Attorney Bell concurred in accepting the minor plea of petit larceny, and the old man was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary. Scarcely had the door of the prison-box closed upon the old offender than Mr. Bell was informed that he had just been released, after serving a term in the State Prison, and had spent the better portion of the last 30 years of his life there. Schults was immediately brought back to the bar, and asked by Judge Sutherland, in English, how long it was since he had left State Prison. The accused promptly answered in the same tongue "about a year," and, in reply to the further questions of his Honor, explained that he had spent five years in that institution for larceny. After witnessing the wonderful rapidity with which Schuls had acquired proficiency in the English language, Mr. Bell moved for a revocation of the former plea and sentence, and an order to that effect was made by Judge Sutherland. The old deceiver, by advice of his counsel, then pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

DISPUTING ABOUT "LEMONS."

The case of Augustin Daly against Samuel French and another was argued before Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore obtained restraining the defendants from publishing a comedy entitled "Lemons; or, Squeesing and Squeesed," which Mr. Daly claims in merely a colorable imitation of "Lemons; or, Wedlock for Seven." The latter play is an adaptation of a translation by Adolf Neuendorf of the play entitled "Citronen," written by Julius Rosen, of Berlin. The defendants in answer allege that the play "Citronen" was published in Germany, and is for sale there in its printed form. They claim that they obtained such a printed copy, and caused it to be translated by Sidney Rosenfeld. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who appeared for the defendants, read an affidavit of Adolf Neuendorf, who says he knows of the publication of the German play in Germany. He obtained such a copy, and has caused it to various persons. Stephen M. Olin, who appeared for the plaintiff, read another affidavit from Mr. Neuendorf, who explained that the publication of the play was only a special publication, and merely for the purpose of enabling the the play to be more generally produced. Mr. Olin introduced another affidavit from Mr. Hubner, showing that the copy of the play from which Mr. Rosenfeld had made his translation was one owned by Mr. Neuendorf, and loaned by the latter to a theatrical club in Staten Island. Mr. Olin claimed there had been no publication or dedication of the play of "Citronen" to the public. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer insisted, however, that there had been such a dedication. Decision was reserved.

MANDAMUSING A JUDGE.

Mrs. Mary A. Cantrell was sued in the Marine Court some time since for $50, the price of a clock which she had purchased. In defense she claimed that she is a married woman, though she had sued her husband for a divorce and had not been living with him for some years. The case was brought to trial before Judge Alker, and Mrs. Cantrell being absent, her counsel offered to testify as to the fact of her marriage. Judge Alker ruled out the testimony and forbade the stenographer from taking the testimony or noting the exceptions. The case was "settled" for the plaintiff without the testimony which the stenographer had been directed not to take. Mrs. Cantrell's counsel moved before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel Judge Alker to resettle the case. Judge Alker responded by saying he had settled the case in accordance with the stenographer's minutes, and that he had not been asked to resettle the case. Judge Lawrence seemed of the opinion that the mandamus should not be granted, but took the papers, reserving his decision.

ONE ATTORNEY ON BOTH SIDES.

The case of Andrew J. Mellen, whose extradition to Pennsylvania is sought, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that three days after the Governor's warrant of extradition was issued Mellen was arrested in a civil suit begun by a man named Reed. A peculiar point about the case is that B. F. Sawyer, who appears on Mellen's counsel in the extradition proceedings, was the attorney who acted for Reed in his suit against Mellen. By means of the civil order of arrest against Mellen the extradition proceedings have thus far been made nugatory. Louis J. Grant, who appeared for the Pennsylvania authorities, yesterday moved to have the order of arrest set aside. He said it was a sham and a fraud, designed to prevent the enforcement of the extradition proceedings. This was shown by the fact that Mr. Sawyer had been acting for both sides in the case in which Mellen was arrested. Mr. Sawyer, however, claimed that he had not been Mellen's general counsel, but had acted for him simply in the extradition proceeding. Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT NOTES.

In the divorce suit of Rensselaer B. Winchell against Eliza Winchell, Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, denied the defendant's motion for alimony.

David Williams, the alleged proprietor of several disreputable houses on the east side, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of keeping a disorderly place at No. 130 Canal-street. Justice Flammer, recognizing the prisoner as an old offender, committed him in default of $2,000. Several women found in the place were discharged.

John Shettes, who stole a number of billiard balls from No. 58 Fulton-street, and Nathan Roth, an old thief, who carried off a quantity of cutlery from No. 402 Broadway, were called for trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The thieves pleaded guilty, and were sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years in the State Prison.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon accepted a plea of guilty from Hugh McCarty, aged 19, of No. 450 East Fifty-ninth-street, who on the night of Feb. 20, broke into the dwelling of Nathan Marks, No. 140 East Fiftieth-street, and stole jewelry valued at $50. Judge Gildersleeve sent the youthful criminal to State Prison for seven years.

The suit of Elizabeth A. Furman against George G. Titus was concluded before Judge Van Vorst in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict of $3,650 for the plaintiff. The latter sued to recover $10,000 for certain false representations by the defendant which induced her to exchange 20 lots at Newtown, Long Island, for the lease of a building in Liberty-street, in this City.

Jefferson Saunders, William Prince, and Benjamin Riley, who were arrested on Wednesday night for assaulting Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, while he was endeavoring to disperse a crowd of disorderly negroes who were creating a disturbance in front of No. 104 Thompson-street, were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Washington-Place Police Court yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail each.

John O'Neill, of No. 360 Cherry-street, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged by Robert Black, owner of the brig Augusta, with entering the store-room of that vessel on the afternoon of the 6th inst., and taking therefrom a new hawser and flying-jib, valued at $300. O'Neill, in his own defense, said he bought the articles from a man who said he was the mate of the Augusta. He was held in $800 to answer.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, James McIntyre, a youthful pickpocket, who stole a silk and linen handkerchief from the pocket of Mrs. Frances H. Parks, of No. 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and Thomas Kenney and Betsey Kelley, who were charged with being implicated in a burglary and larceny in No. 414 East Twenty-fifth-street, pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sentenced them to one year each in the State Prison.

Judge Freedman, in Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Patrick Singleton against Johanna Singleton. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. The defendant, in answer, set up acts of adultery by the plaintiff. To this the plaintiff made no reply, and the defendant moved for judgment in her favor. Judge Freedman says that setting up the adultery of the plaintiff is a plea in bar and not a counterclaim, and, therefore, requires no reply. He therefore denies the motion for judgment.

AN ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE.

Otto Meyer, an attorney of this City, was directed yesterday to show cause, before the Supreme Court, General Term, on the 14th inst., why he should not be disbarred for alleged fraudulent conduct in regard to Mrs. Margaret Weinhold, who, was his client. Mrs. Weinhold made an affidavit, in which she says she is 58 years old, and is in bad health, and confined to her bed in consequence of her infirmities. She understands very little English. She avers that she was the owner of the premises at No. 28 Oliver-street, which were subject to a second mortgage for $2,000. The mortgage was held by one William Henderson. On May 1, 1874, the principal of the mortgage and $46 66 of interest were due, and Henderson was meditating a foreclosure suit. Mrs. Weinhold says she placed in Meyer's hands the amount necessary to pay Henderson's claim. This money, she says, Meyer converted to his own use. He reported, however, that he had paid the money and charged Mrs. Weinhold $5 for his trouble. To cover up the matter, she avers that he negotiated with Frank M. Weiler for the latter to buy the mortgage for $1,800. Meyer, she says, took an assignment of the mortgage from Henderson to himself, and then assigned the mortgage to Weiler. He got Mrs. Weinhold to sign a paper, which, she believes, stated that she was aware of the assignments. She says she did not know what the paper was. On April 27, 1876, Weiler began to foreclose the mortgage, and Meyer drew Mrs. Weinhold's answer to the suit. She says he imposed on her by telling her that, in going to court with her, he asked her to make a statement which both he and she knew to be false. She says she has heard that Meyer has paid Weiler a large portion of the money due on the mortgage, but has asked to have the mortgage assigned to him. She avers that she believes this was done for the purpose of enabling Meyer to pay his own debts therewith.

MORTGAGING AN ISLAND.

The case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against William Penn Howland and others was on trial before Judge Westbrook and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that Howland was the owner of the Howland Island, in the Seneca River, a Cayuga County, and mortgaged it to the insurance company for $100,000. The mortgage not being paid, the company began a suit for its foreclosure, which Howland defended on the ground of usury. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals, and William Jones and Charles Kirkendall became sureties on the appeal. The case ended by a decree of foreclosure being granted. After the decree was entered, there was some talk between the parties about some person's buying the decree, and an agreement was entered into by a man named Palmer, the attorney for the insurance company, by which three persons agreed to take up the decree by paying the taxes on the property and $10,000 in cash, and by paying $10,000 additional per year until the whole amount due to the insurance company was paid. The parties came to this City to close the transaction, and it was suggested that there had better be a Sheriff's sale of the property so as to have the title clear. The sale was had accordingly, and the island was bought in by one Sibley for $50,200. This left a deficiency of $51,697 42. Further negotiations followed, but the company insisted on being paid over $5,000 for counsel fees. This being refused, the present action was brought on the bond given with the mortgage to collect the deficiency. The sureties to the undertaking, on appeal, defended the suit, on the ground that the agreement with Palmer to extend the time of payment of the amount due altered the positions of the parties, so that the sureties were released. Judge Westbrook overruled this, however, and directed a verdict in favor of the insurance company for $58,191 72.

A MOTHER'S JOY.

The habeas corpus proceeding, whereby Mrs. Iva Martin seeks to gain possession of her eight-months old babe, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Col. George H. Hart, her counsel, stated to the court that Mrs. Martin's child had been taken away by her husband on Monday while she was temporarily absent from the house. The counsel also stated that it was necessary for the health of both mother and child that they should be together. Mr. Martin's counsel stated that the mother had abandoned her child for several days, and that the father of the child had placed it under the care of a wet-nurse. Judge Lawrence directed a reference to Louis J. Grant to ascertain as to the proper custodian of the child. He ordered the babe, however, to be given to the mother until the decision of the matter. At the announcement of the decision Mrs. Martin became almost hysterical through joy at regaining possession of the baby. She rushed hurriedly over to where the nurse was sitting and clutched the baby eagerly in her arms. She was then led out with some difficulty, being almost overcome by her feelings.

THE BOYD WHISKY TRIAL.

In the case in which F. O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill are charged with conspiring to remove "crooked" whisky from Chicago to this City, Assistant District Attorney Sherman wanted to show yesterday, by stubs of stamp-books from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in Chicago, that a lot of whisky marked "C.," consigned by Golsen & Eastman to defendants, must have been passed as "straight," by means of reused stamps, and that this whisky was not entered in defendants' books until four months after it was received by them. Gen. Tracy said that eight days had been consumed by the Government in an endeavor to show that certain whisky had not been entered on defendants' books. The defense was willing to concede that these entries had not been made at the time when it was claimed by the Government they should have been made. In order, however, to make the defendants liable, it was necessary to show guilty knowledge on the part of defendants, or, in other words, that the omission to enter arose from an intent to defraud the Government. The stubs in question were simply evidence in relation to what was alleged to have been done in Chicago by Golsen & Eastman, and did not in the least affect defendants, the Government having utterly failed to show, as a foundation for the evidence now offered, that a conspiracy had been formed. Mr. Sherman said that under great embarrassment he was steadily proceeding with the introduction of documentary evidence showing a prima facie case of conspiracy. He was not willing to accept admissions as conclusive, when he could establish his case by documentary evidence which could not be controverted. Mr. Sherman was permitted to proceed, with the understanding that he would so connect his documentary evidence as to make out a prima facie case.

THE GILMAN WILL CASE.

A motion was made yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, by counsel for George F. Gilman, to compel Miss Hannah K. Gilman, the Executrix, to file bonds in an adequate amount for the faithful performance of her duties. Surrogate Calvin said that facts sufficient had come to his knowledge during the progress of this peculiar case, to show that a state of affairs existed not creditable to the members of the Gilman family. Counsel for the brothers of George F. Gilman said that the estate was being "fooled with" in an accounting, and that no honest attempt was being made by George F. Gilman to effect a settlement. As to the strictures of the court about the discreditable action of the family, it could be said of the brothers of George F. Gilman that their action was simply the natural ebullition of feeling on their part on account of the manner in which they had been treated by him. Counsel for George F. Gilman said that Miss Gilman should be required to give ample security. She had great power and was liable to abuse it. The Surrogate took the papers and reserved his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Jonas vs. Marks; Kahn vs. Eberhardt; Palmer vs. Day; Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Hoffman; Same vs. Same; Frohwein vs. Sweeny; Perego vs. Perego.

Orders Granted.—Stofford vs. Simpson; Seymour vs. Conner.

Lamb vs. McKinley.—Memorandum for counsel.

Burrell vs. Hemer.—Memorandum.

Griffin et al. vs. Taylor.—Explanation required.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Tenney.—The blanks in the proposed order must be supplied.

Commercial Bank vs. Newman.—An allowance of 5 per cent. on the sum recovered is granted to plaintiff.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Guardian Savings Institution.—I desire to have a copy of the order which it is proposed to vacate.

Godfrey vs. Henderson.—This case cannot, in my opinion, be tried in an hour. Motion denied.

Judd vs. Judd.—I want to know who the Commissioner is to whom it is proposed to send this commission.

Forner vs. Forner.—(1.) In this case an order of publication appears to have been granted, but when or by whom does not appear. (2.) There is no proof of the publication of the summons under the order. (3.) The personal service in the State of California was made Feb. 2, 1877, and it does not appear that six weeks and 20 days have elapsed since such service. (4.) The papers do not show any right to an order of reference. (5.) The copy order submitted in response to my previous memorandum is not the order therein called for. Application denied.

White vs. Hubbard.—Irrespective of the question whether this motion is prematurely made, it must be denied on account of defects in the papers of both parties. First, the moving affidavit appears to have been verified before the plaintiff's attorney, which is irregular; second, the affidavit of defendant's attorney as to the date of the service of the notice of trial is not verified. The motion may be renewed, but it is at present denied, without costs.

Granted.—Hubbell vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company; Kari vs. Kelley; Casen vs. Gibbeman; Bempp vs. Schultzer; Voglits vs. McArthur.

Motions Granted.—Ex parte The Machine Company; Thompson vs. Thompson; Beard et al. vs. Lawson; Mudge vs. Pulg; Smith vs. Webb; Petrel vs. Wright; Bush vs. Hackett; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Bull vs. Ross and 2.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Winchell vs. Winchell.—Motion denied.

Knapp vs. Roche.—See memorandum.

Babcock vs. Bonnell, Jr.—Commission ordered.

Jackson vs. Prime.—Reference ordered. See memorandum.

Higginbotham vs. De Witt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Davis et al.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Singleton vs. Singleton.—The motion for judgment must be denied. Memorandum.

References Ordered.—Gebhardt vs. Linkert et al.; The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Chase et al.; Wolff vs. Hoyt et al.

Pugh vs. Pinion.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Orders Granted.—Lobenstein vs. Haverty et al.; Cunningham vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company; Reynolds vs. Crump; Putnam et al. vs. Van Riper et al.

By Judge Speir.

Rodrigas vs. The East River Savings Institution.—Findings settled and plaintiff's amendments allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis and Judges Sedgwick and Speir, May vs. Schuyler.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice C. P. Daly and Judges Van Hoesen and J. F. Daly.

Cohen vs. Hart and Murphy vs. Mote.—Held that until the return from the District Court be actually filed in this court, notice of argument for the Common Pleas, General Term, cannot be given nor note of issue be filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Dibios vs. Lang.—Allowance granted.

Hemlein vs. Goldback.—Order on demurrer settled.

Spuigarn et al. vs. Levy et al.—See memorandum for counsel.

Applications Granted.—The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Phillips et al. (three cases); Matters of Luckows, Rohman, Johoch, and Schneider.

Lawrence Serra vs. Antonio serra.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Schenck vs. Bowne.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Heim vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Phoenix vs. Dutcher.—The sufficiency of the affidavit was decided by the Judge who made the order, and is not a subject of review at the Special Term. The remedy is by appeal from the order, or an application to the Judge by whom it was granted. Motion denied, without costs.

By Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Matter of Ges, &c.—Application granted, but order must be drawn in accordance with the form prescribed by the practice of the Court, and which the Court will communicate.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Rossiter vs. Hencken.—Opinion filed.

Bell vs. Schanler.—This is not a proper case for granting leave to bring an experimental action. Motion denied.

Decisions Filed.—Schroeder vs. Holke; Raumey vs. Lichtenstein.

Motions Granted.—Bowles vs. Levy; Brockway vs. Ibbotson; Hubbins vs. Bay.

Hatch vs. McSweyney.—Defendant discharged from arrest.

Worth vs. Elwood.—Substitutions of attorneys ordered.

Best vs. Roach.—Prisoner discharged under Fourteen Day act.

Rice vs. Bunn.—Order for examination set aside.

Criminals Dismissed.—Goldman vs. St. John; Frank vs. Rosenberg; Carrington vs. Ferguson.

Barnowsky vs. Jacobs.—(2.) Bailable attachments ordered.

Voorhis vs. Hays.—Proceedings dismissed.

Keits vs. Hits.—Discontinuance allowed, without costs.

Sperigam vs. Davis.—(Three cases.)—Defendant's discharged.

Schoeman vs. Grossbeck.—Attachment vacated.

Logano vs. Dooling.—Default opened on usual terms. See papers.

The balance of the Chambers decisions were published yesterday by mistake under the name of Justice Goepp.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Demurrers.	Nos.	
7	Grant vs. Anderson, &c.	86	Semple et al. vs. Smythe et al.
8	Wood vs. Amory.	95	Vellher et al. vs. Kings County Manuf'g Co.
10	Draper vs. Chase Manufacturing Co.	48	Ford vs. Conner, &c.
13	McMahon vs. Jones.	150	Josephthal et al. vs. Steffen et al.
15	Peoples' Saving Bank vs. Franckiyn.	108	Locke vs. Locke et al.
148	Hatch vs. Law and Fact.	30	Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
67	Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co. vs. Herriot et al.	905	Bleecker et al. vs. Slevin et al.
87	Herriot vs. Herriot.	140	Buel, &c., vs. Paine et al.
87	Alden vs. Dloesy.	88	Lawton G. Mov. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.
334	Whiting &c., vs. Gear	332	Williams, &c., vs. Freeman et al.
110	Auffarth vs. Schmoedeke.	288	Spencer vs. Wells.
151	Ten Kyck vs. Cory, &c.	289	Spencer vs. Doren.
35	Burrows et al. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.	127	St. John vs. McLean et al.
32	Snare vs. Hardwicke.	158	Mayor et al. vs. Willard, &c.
57	Waterbury vs. Fenton et al.	154	Cons. Fruit Jar Co. vs. Mansfield.
62	Brumsscheidt vs. Bisinger et al.		

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
51	Marrin vs. Windsor Hotel Co.	127	Salisbury vs. Stinson.
25	Rosenthal vs. Deasen.	129	Brewery & M. Ins. Co. vs. Davenport et al.
9	In the matter, &c., of Auchmuty.	130	Abernathy vs. Frank.
3	In the matter, &c., of Welch, &c.	131	Woolsey vs. Brown et al.
4	Ryerson vs. Brumsen.	132	Levy vs. Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.
9	Shook et al. vs. Nenendorf.	133	Stewart vs. Bramhall.
10	Bamberger vs. Hyans.	133½	Buess vs. Koch.
11	Bamberg vs. Scovill Manf'g Co. et al.	80	People ex rel. St. John's College vs. Com'rs of Taxes.
23	Waterbury vs. Booker, &c.	134	Anthony vs. Daly.
99½	Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler et al.	136	Southard vs. Walsh, et al.
32	Daly vs. Jacat et al.	137	Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
35	In the matter, &c., of Roberts.	140	Bradhurst vs. Townsend et al.
39	Collins vs. Collins.	141	People's Bank versus Mitchell.
45	Bernheimer vs. Willis.	142	Ontario Bank versus O'Neil.
50	Campbell vs. Spratt.	143	Salmon vs. Allen.
51½	People ex rel. Fresh vs. Mattsell, &c.		
123	Birdsall vs. Fowler, et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 902—Redman vs. King.

No day calendar. Short causes pulled in Part III.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
2552	Lewis vs. Chicago and China Tea Co.	4197	Lynch vs. Knapp et al.
1968	Ballerton vs. Fink.	4199	George et al. vs. Hanghean.
4234	Condit vs. Kitchen.	9082	Tenth Nat. B'k vs. B'k of N. Y. Nat. B. Association.
1756	Adsar vs. Bancroft.		
2168	Griffith vs. Darragh et al.	4486	Thompson vs. Hance.
4408	Bellamy vs. Willis.	4030	Potion vs. Todd.
4154	Ascutot Nat. B'k vs. Kennaday, &c.	4690	Unger vs. Goldberg.
4419	Boswell et al. vs. Mulligan.	4622	Rowburg vs. Strauss.
3108	Deyo vs. Hutchins et al.	4578	Hoffman vs. Millen.
4297	Gray et al. vs. Jobes.	4528	Dulverman vs. Muelling.
2506	Schroeder, &c., vs. Hammerstein.	4608	Delafield, et al. vs. May.
2508	Holt et al. vs. Hammerstein.	4204	Saraun vs. Tomagno et al.
3822	Grigno vs. Meany.	4468	Heissenbuttel, &c., vs. Veibrock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
4479	Mack vs. Cohen.	4405	Merry vs. La Forge et al.
4619	Maurice vs. Smith et al.	4199	Perkins, Jr., vs. Pinck.
4473	Angerson vs. Royal Co.	4401	Astor vs. Sanger.
4475	Same vs. Same.	4467	East River Nat. B'k vs. Von Mendes.
4521	Spies et al. versus Breithaupt.	2395	Woodruff vs. World Mut. L. Ins. Co.
3642	Town vs. Williams.	4003	Loines vs. McDermott.
4025	McKeon et al. vs. Lamberton.		
4489	Russell et al. vs. McGormack.	4145	Greenwich B'k of N. Y. vs. Daniels, &c.
2723	B'k of North Amer. vs. Wheeler et al.	3619	Hulett vs. Frocking et al.
4451	Zimmermann vs. Ripsley.	4429	Adams vs. McGowan
4453	Howell vs. Church.	2460	Horton vs. Nouss.
4021	Goldsberger versus Farrell.	4445	Brady vs. Heath.
4365	Eaton et al. vs. Benamore et al.	4051	Carter vs. Hynes et al.
		3947	Edson et al. versus Smith, Jr., et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
86	Bell vs. The Mayor, &c.	968	Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Co.
122	Vanderpoort vs. The Mayor, &c.	276	Vester vs. Menenkamp.
124	Ballou vs. First Nat. B'k Council Bluffs.	977	Foster vs. Kroes.
148	Whiten vs. Massey.	286	Kershaw vs. Kent.
152	Dinkelspiel vs. Levy.	295	Webster vs. Piachl.
174	Master of Elastic Truss Co.	297	Betts vs. Locke.
183	Morris vs. Brown, Jr.	301	Lord, Jr., &c., versus Funk.
197	Cutler vs. Cutler.	305	Culver vs. Hehn.
223	Martin vs. Zeiff.	305	Townsend vs. Miner.
484	Hewats vs. Puig.	307	Gillelan vs. Mittnacht

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J., Sedgwick and Speir, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
18	Phyfe vs. Masterson.	91	Fowler vs. Kelly, &c.
24	Demuth vs. The American Inst. of N. Y.	35	Zimmerman vs. The Nat. Steam-ship Co.
25	Lehmaier vs. Griswold.	36	Silva vs. Met. Drug Co.
27	Black vs. White.	37	Neill vs. Am. Pop. Life Ins. Co.
29	Parrell vs. The N. Y. Life Ins. Co.		

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
10	Milbank vs. The Nat. Bank of Norwalk.	7	Bradford vs. Bissell et al.
13	Diets vs. Farish.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
65	Gopeland vs. Kilworth.	4801	Simmons et al. vs. Webb.
475	Morgan, &c., versus McVicker.	877	White vs. Van Vleck.
631	Johnson, &c., vs. Oppenheim.	456	Gilman vs. Stevens.
486	Schmidt vs. Leutheman.	875	Atwater vs. Skiddy.
506	Payne et al. vs. Connor, &c.	393	Newfield vs. Cooperman.
3001	Sparman, &c., vs. Keim.	482	Agate vs. Gildersleeve.
876	The Manuf. & Bldrs. Bank vs. Pangborn.	244	Jenkins vs. C. P. N. & N. R. R. Co.
613	Cleary, &c., versus Gambling.	971	Roettisberger et al. vs. Peter.
878	Peck, &c. vs. Cohen.	972	Same vs. Same.
450	Earle vs. Pink et al.	890	The Nat. Park Bank vs. The Erie R.R. Co.
455	Hall vs. Barrett, &c.	1177	Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.
401	Ludlow et al. vs. Spofford.	756	Rantenberg vs. Conner, &c.
442	Shipman vs. The Harlem Sav. Bank.		

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 18—Guiterman vs. The Liverpool, Philadelphia and New-York Steam-ship Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.; Van Hoesen and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
106	The Home S. M. Co. vs. Hauft.	135	Rodh vs. Crawford.
109	Ellisheimer vs. Connor.	125	Werling vs. Cowen.
110	Cohen vs. Wolfram et al.	125	Hamilton vs. Morange.
112	Anspach et al. versus Schneider.	127	Katz vs. Meyer.
113	Ehrlich vs. Levy.	128	McNamee vs. Wilson.
114	Daniel et al. versus Blackwell et al.	129	Duffy vs. Frost.
116	Friedrich vs. Lieb, &c.	130	Bonnell vs. Frankenstein et al.
118	Lederle vs. Preslin.	132	Stanley vs. Rapp.
119	Hirschorn vs. The N. Y. M. Gas L. Co.	133	The Health Department vs. Pinckney.
120	Lowenshal vs. Linde.	134	The Nat. Printing Co. vs. Carpenter.
121	Randall, &c., vs. McCarthy, &c.	135	Dunn vs. Kenny.
		138	Buckley vs. Gowan.
		139	Gregory vs. Keegan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
9229	Ryle vs. Peter.	3873	Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
8960	Voislansky vs. Stevenson, Jr.	3883	Same vs. Same.
9140	Burt vs. Bunn.	3081	Rogers et al. vs. Wiedmann.
7980	Adams et al. vs. Page	8940	Ellis vs. Winchester, &c.
9118	Bank of the Metropolis vs. Kohn et al.	9049	Boyd vs. Rhier et al.
6528	Levy vs. Stumme.	9008	Teets vs. Otis.
9725	B'k of Republic vs. Butterworth.	9115	Conover et al. vs. Smyth, &c.
9133	Bergeron vs. Vandongen.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
8276	Newell et al. vs. Hamilton.	9209	Farnham vs. Hays.
9156	Sanborn vs. Rose et al.	8433	Dowling vs. Curtis et al.
9135	Anderson vs. The American Shovel Co	9059	Schaller vs. Schmidt et al.
9136	Same vs. Same.	9058	E

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—TRODDEN DOWN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, Miss Amy Lee.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. E. Duplan.

KELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—DREAMING IOLANTHE AND OTHER STUDIES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EVANS COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT—Mr. William B. Brooks, Mr. R. Arnold, Miss M. L. Segur.

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NOTICE.

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In executive session yesterday, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. SHERMAN as Secretary of the Treasury. The reason assigned for immediate action in his case was the necessity of determining whether Mr. SHERMAN should be regarded as still holding a place in the Senate, and as, consequently, retaining his position at the head of the Committee on Finance. Little doubt is expressed about the confirmation of all the President's nominations, with the exception of CARL SCHURZ. A dead set is to be made against him, and it will probably rest with the Democratic minority to say whether he shall be confirmed. The Senate, as now constituted, has a Republican majority of but five—or counting Judge DAVIS on the Republican side, a majority of seven. The Democratic Senators may find a mischievous pleasure in allowing the personal and partisan rancor of a number of their Republican associates to defeat a nomination which has the approval of the great body of independent voters and of a large proportion of the better element of both political parties. But they can only indulge this feeling by letting themselves down to the level of Mr. SCHURZ's enemies—by forgetting, in fact, both patriotism and statesmanship in the desire to clutch a petty advantage over their opponents.

It is not surprising to hear that Senator CAMERON agrees with Mr. BLAINE in condemning the Southern policy of the President. As that policy has merely been announced in general terms, and as its outlines thus given have received the emphatic approval of the vast majority of the party, it is not very easy to understand the grounds of disapproval discovered by these eminent statesmen. People will persist in thinking that had Mr. BLAINE been allowed to dictate one or two of the Cabinet appointments, or had the "claims" of the Cameron family been less unceremoniously passed over, the Senatorial opposition to the President would have been less compact. Mr. CAMERON thinks that a Republican President should have only Republican advisers, and he fails to see that there is anything exceptional enough in the task of the new Administration to warrant a departure from that rule. The Senator from Pennsylvania is evidently not aware that the country desires to see due recognition given to honesty and statesmanship, even though it be at the cost of consistent partisanship.

What the Wall-street meeting to sustain the President lacked in formal preparation, it gained in spontaneous enthusiasm. There could be no mistaking the temper of the business men who crowded around the steps of the Sub-Treasury in regard to the stand which the President is making on the questions of reform and justice to the South. There was no dissenting voice to the brief and pointed resolutions which were adopted, and it is safe to say that were the entire business community of the City to be polled, there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of even more decided expressions of support and approval than were yesterday given as the voice of the solid men of New-York. The resolute and dignified maintenance of his present course will secure for President HAYES the unwavering support of all respectable and intelligent men, without distinction of party.

The Union League Club undoubtedly includes a large number of the best Republicans in New-York, and shares with the party its hearty satisfaction with President HAYES' course, but the gentlemen who were charged with giving expression to this feeling last evening cannot be said to have arranged a very imposing demonstration. Mr. EATON presented some very mild resolutions, which Judge DAVIS amended by substituting for one of them a much stronger one, and then without discussion the club adopted them amid hearty applause without a dissenting voice. The unanimity of the club, and the fact that its meeting could only echo the feeling of the entire country, were the ruin of several excellent speeches.

The Assembly have settled down to the discussion of the series of amendments to New-York City legislation, generally known as the Woodin Charter bill. The bill was a very good one as originally presented, but was slightly emasculated before being introduced, and was amended in committee on the recommendation of the Corporation Counsel. The precise purport of the latter changes has not yet been fully examined, though their origin entitles them to be regarded with suspicion. In so long and complicated a piece of legislation the utmost care ought to be exercised, so as to exclude jobs under the guise of apparently innocent amendments. Mr. FISH, who has the bill in charge, would also do well to avoid extraneous discussion, and to smooth over instead of inviting a useless and irritating series of recriminations, such as occupied the morning session of yesterday. The bill contains a number of very salutary reforms, which have vainly sought recognition from previous Legislatures, and whose passage would reflect very considerable credit on this one.

The plan agreed upon by the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly for the reconstruction of our City departments seems to be carefully considered and eminently practical. Details are wanting in regard to some of its most important provisions, but the points which are given show that the need of radical changes in our administrative machinery has not been lost sight of. The principle of single heads to the departments is carried out except in the Police and Charities and Correction; a subdivision, under the direction of men of practical skill in engineering and architecture, is to be made of the functions of the Department of Public Works; the Department of Buildings is to be merged in the Fire Department, and the Police Board is to undertake the duties of the Excise Department. The Mayor's term is to be extended to three years, and he is to have, among other things, the duty of awarding the contracts for street cleaning. This last is a somewhat dubious experiment, and tends to interfere with the purely supervisory character of the Mayor's functions. The plan in detail may reveal other points for objection, but its general purport is obviously in the direction of economy and increased efficiency.

The fatal accident in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth-street, last night, was both singular and deplorable. The edifice was crowded with women, and the atmosphere was oppressive. A woman fainted and fell with some appearance of hysterics. The commotion immediately caused a wild panic in the gallery where this took place. There was a rush for the doors, and in the press several people were thrown down and trampled to death or suffocated. At least seven persons, mostly aged women, were killed in this way. A foolish cry of "fire!" increased or caused the panic, and egress by the narrow winding stairway, which afforded the nearest means of escape, was choked by a stout woman who fell, or was caught, in one of its turns. The catastrophe occurred within a few minutes, and was occasioned by the simplest possible means. It illustrates the fact that no possible precaution can prevent a crowd of people from becoming panic-stricken; and it is another of numerous warnings against putting narrow staircases and passages into public buildings.

THE PARTY AND THE PRESIDENT.

The feeling of the people generally toward the President does not admit of doubt. Here and there partisan animosity displays itself with as much malignity as though the election were still pending, but the exceptions are so rare that they only render more conspicuous the prevailing disposition to make allowance for his difficulties and judge of his policy by its results. The parrot cry of "fraud" will wear itself out. All but the most atrabilious of mortals will gradually come to be ashamed of attacks upon the man on account of real or imaginary defects in the system. Meanwhile reputable Democratic journals in the North, and the great majority of journals in the South, recognize the favorable impression produced by Mr. HAYES' inaugural address, and by his intercourse with visitors of either party since his arrival at Washington. There is no affectation of ardor or admiration on the subject. The outlook is all the better because every trace of warm personal feeling is absent. Its presence, in the circumstances, would do more harm than good. It would be used as an argument against Mr. HAYES in his relations to the party that elected him, and it would be rendered worthless by the suspicion of sinister influences as its exciting cause.

The tone of the Southern press is, indeed, as far removed from bitterness as from adulation. It is discriminating, but withal hopeful; not willing to accept the mere promise of good things to come, but evidently yearning for "the new departure" that shall leave the South free to determine its party affiliations, and prepared to estimate the new Administration by its work. More than this could not be reasonably expected. The principal fact to be remembered is, that the moderate, conservative course of Southern Representatives during the recent crisis has its counterpart in the conciliatory tone of influential Southern newspapers. As distinguished from the sensational stuff of certain Northern papers, their spirit at the present moment evinces a readiness to sacrifice party to patriotism, and to throw no impediments in the path of the President, who shows an honest desire to reduce just and conciliatory professions to practice. It is evident that while the Northern Democratic leaders are watching for opportunities to make mischief as between the President and the Republican Party, the South is prepared to forego the gratification of partisan spite in consideration of measures tending to the pacification and prosperity of its people.

The question of immediate importance is: What is the attitude of the Republican Party out of doors with reference to the policy foreshadowed by the President and the Cabinet he has selected to aid him in its execution? The only active opposition yet heard of proceeds from three Republican Senators, one of whom exploded his anger prematurely, while the others are aggrieved by a disregard of their demands in respect of Cabinet positions. The Democrats in the Senate are concealing their game. Whatever it is—whether or not it imply an attempt to exact conditions, and to make a factious bargain in the event of their rejection—we shall know by and by. The inquiry that possesses immediate interest is: Are Messrs. BLAINE, CONKLING, and CAMERON attempting to get up a little war, each on his own account, or are they the exponents of a powerful feeling already in operation within the party? The answer is not flattering to the Senators concerned. Mr. BLAINE may have imagined that a few high-sounding sentences would awake an echo throughout the land in his support. Mr. CONKLING may have supposed that a frown and a shake of his head would disturb the equilibrium of the President, and bring him to his knees. Mr. CAMERON may have supposed that he had but to suggest that he carries Pennsylvania in his pocket to obtain any terms he might prescribe. These delusions are not improbable. The gratifying fact is that the universal tone of the Republican press proves that they were delusions, and that the Senators named represent none besides themselves and their personal adherents.

Rarely has unanimity been so complete as that which is manifest in the comments of the Republican newspapers on the position assumed by the President. The discussion of the *personnel* of the new Cabinet is as diverse as the sympathies of those who conduct it. Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SCHURZ, Mr. KEY are all criticised from different points of view and with different conclusions. There is a diversity of opinion as to the expediency of conferring a high departmental position upon a Southern Democrat, and various points in Mr. SCHURZ's career are used for or against his availability as a Cabinet officer. But even those who express misgivings as to the appointments have not a word to say against the character or ability of either of these gentlemen. And in no instance that has come under our observation is there a trace of the feeling which Messrs. BLAINE and CONKLING have displayed in the Senate. The judgment everywhere pronounced is that they acted unwisely in allowing personal animosity to place them in an attitude of apparent opposition to the President and the course he has marked out for himself in the administration of the Government. It is declared that, however honorable their motives may have been, their displeasure looks so plainly personal that the Republican Party cannot identify itself with any proceedings to which the feeling may lead.

The distinctive feature of the Republican criticism is as creditable to the party as it should be satisfactory to the President. It is a frank acknowledgment of the excellence of the policy foreshadowed by him, and of his right to choose his own advisers and assistants without interference on the part of disappointed Senators. An examination of the comments in greater detail is not less encouraging. The party as a whole is quite up to the mark indicated by Mr. HAYES. The determination to see justice done to the Southern Republicans is as earnest as that expressed by Mr. BLAINE, but it does not rely for its efficacy upon the passions and prejudices to which only he appeals. The adhesion to the party organization in its integrity is as sincere as that which is alleged in Mr. CONKLING's justification; but the party sentiment rightly discriminates between principles and patronage, and is not inclined to tolerate a quarrel because the Senator may not hereafter do as he pleases with Federal offices in the State of New-York.

On broad and firm ground, then, Republican opinion, as indicated by the party press, is a unit in support of the President and in condemnation of hesitancy and delay in the confirmation of his Cabinet appointments. And as it is with the press, so is it with representative men and organizations within the party. Everywhere the feeling is one of thankfulness at the prospect of deliverance from the vices of a system which had the unfaltering support of Senators who now set themselves up as party mentors. Coupled with this feeling is another appreciative of the change implied in the purposes and methods of which President HAYES is the exponent. So far as the members of his own party are concerned, they are overwhelmingly on the side of the President and the position he has assumed. He has, in addition, the hearty approbation of the moderate men, who ordinarily stand aloof from parties, and whose judgment may be accepted as the reflection of a power which will be worth much to him in the fulfillment of his arduous task.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The London *Economist*, in a long and somewhat labored article, undertakes to explain the causes which have produced what it is pleased to call "a great fall in American railroad securities." That a fall of some extent has taken place in a few securities of this kind is true; but we do not understand what the *Economist* means by a "great fall" in this connection. The columns of that paper show the following quotations at the dates mentioned:

	Jan. 6.	Feb. 24.
Central Pacific bonds	102	103½
Union Pacific bonds	96	100½
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad bonds	112	113
Baltimore and Ohio bonds	110½	110½
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds	97	100
Lehigh Valley Railroad bonds	93	92
Philadelphia and Reading	96	91
Illinois Central	61	50

These are fairly representative American railways. They include the three great trunk lines between the lakes and the seaboard, the two transcontinental lines, and two of the lines connecting the coal regions with the markets, as well as one considerable inferior line in the North-west. On one of these latter there has been a falling off of less than 5 per cent.; on another, of 11 cents in 61, or about 5½ per cent.; on all the others there has been either no change or a slight advance. We repeat that we are at a loss to know what the *Economist* means by a "great fall lately." We may add that, under the circumstances, we can perceive little force in the analysis of the dangers which the *Economist* imagines to threaten American securities.

The first of the dangers referred to is bad government in the Southern States. Undoubtedly there is enough of this, but it is a mistake to say that there are no signs of improvement. There are not only such signs, but considerable actual improvement has taken place. There has been for at least three years less recklessness in Southern politics, and what there has been has not received the tolerance which it formerly received. The leaders at Washington, of both sides, and the people throughout the country, have shown a keener sense of responsibility regarding the South than they felt three years since. The fact that the quarrel in Louisiana in 1875 was settled by compromise, and that the one of the current year has been kept within the limits of the public peace, are evidence of our statement. The new policy of Mr. HAYES—of which, of course, the *Economist* was ignorant when it wrote—is a very valuable sign of improvement.

In connection with the bad government of the South, the *Economist* notes a tendency of the Western States toward legislation interfering with railway companies. But surely it ought to be known in England that this tendency is by no means so strong as it was a few years ago, and that though the Supreme Court has confirmed certain powers of the States in this regard, the States are not likely to use them, for the conclusive reason that interfering legislation has proved unprofitable to those who originally desired it.

The second cause of danger to American securities noted by the *Economist* is the appreciation of the paper money. It is only to be remarked of this, that the gold premium has not shrunk as much since the commencement of 1873 as it did for a similar period immediately preceding, and not nearly so much as for a like period immediately preceding that. And should the gold premium, or more correctly the discount on legal tenders, disappear entirely during this year, the change would not necessarily lead to as great a shrinkage of prices as has already taken place without affecting American securities at all. Whatever may be the causes of danger to American railroads, we can hardly count the recovery by our notes of the less than five per cent. discount which they now show as among them.

The third danger to American securities, and one which the *Economist* regards as "perhaps the most serious of all," is the liability of American enterprises to bad management, which liability it attributes to "a want of that class of capitalists who are half retired from business, although they take an interest in it and in the investment of capital, among whom the Directors of joint stock companies are found, and who are a restraint upon reckless management on account of the large interest they have in undertakings they are concerned with." That there is such a want as the *Economist* points out is true, but that it can have anything to do with any recent falling away of confidence in American railroad or other securities, even if such an event had occurred, it is unreasonable to suppose. Whatever force it has is not an increasing but a diminishing one. The class referred to is being gradually created in the United States, and will continue to grow, unless there is some more overwhelming reverse in store for us than we have yet experienced. The discovery of the want of such a class cannot be recent and cannot have had any special effect within the past few years. As a matter of fact, railroad management in this country, though bad enough in some cases, is better now than it ever was before, and is pretty sure to continue to improve. At the same time, the general advice of the *Economist* to its readers to examine American investments very carefully is good, and not less good for the borrowers than for the lenders, and we hope that it will be followed closely.

UNPROFITABLE CONFERENCES.

It was the Tweed Ring, we believe, that invented the farce of the Municipal conference. As soon as the Legislature assembled, Senators and Assemblymen began to consider various projects for the improvement of our City Government. The cry of the oppressed had gone up to Albany. Moreover, any number of bucolic statesmen were ready to achieve fame by preparing a new frame-work for the government of the City. Then the heads and tails of the City departments came together. It was a grave assembly. So grave was it that every once in a while Controller CONNOLLY or Chamberlain SWEENY was forced to go into an ante-room and burst out laughing. Then he came back and, with preternatural gravity, assisted to carry on the meeting. This was a sort of congress of notables. Its nominal purpose was to prepare legislation for Albany. Its real purpose was to amuse public attention until the Legislature adjourned. If the curious student of politics will examine the newspaper files of those days, he will find reports of some of these extraordinary convocations. With amazing coolness, the heads of the City Government made all sorts of propositions concerning taxes, offices, distribution of powers, and fundamental principles of Municipal management. These were talked about and talked about, each talker's eye being fixed on the almanac. When the Legislature adjourned without doing anything—except what TWEED commanded—the conferences ceased to meet.

This profitable lesson in City politics has not been wasted on JOHN KELLY. Just now there is at the City Hall a stated conference which is as owlish and as resultless as that which lately confounded itself at Constantinople. At the instance of that eminent statesman, Alderman PURROY, it was ordered that the heads of departments present themselves once a month for consultation with the Mayor. We have no faith in the lover of the humorous in politics who fails to detect the fun of the thing. At one of the grand assemblages, for example, Commissioner MARTIN declared that unless the Department of Public Parks had more money, the giraffes and monkeys would eat each others' heads off, and the handsome policemen on the grand drive would be destitute of shoe-strings. As it was, the seal had lost his bark, the paleontological curiosities had been put into the museum cellar, and the monkey-house was permanently closed. The Legislature were invited to contemplate this woe, and then say, if they could, whether Commissioner MARTIN should be deprived of the slender support needed for the declining years of the Numidian lion, the Park Police, and the Brazilian ant-eater. Mayor ELY, in the absence of JOHN KELLY, whom he respects as his inventor and proprietor, plucked up courage to say that his eyes were very bad, and that he would really like an amanuensis to sign warrants on the Treasury. Nothing more of any consequence was to be said, so the "conference" was adjourned. Let the intelligent reader imagine how great was the edification of the legislator in Albany when he next day read the report of these grave proceedings. "Now," said he, "we begin to see light. Here is something tangible." So he went up to the State-house and took a comfortable nap in his committee-room.

On Wednesday last, promptly, as became them, the City officials had a conference "for the consideration of bills now before the Legislature." The members of the Legislature had been specially requested to keep their hands off until the heads of the departments had duly digested the business before them. So Mayor ELY announced that he had received a memorial from 55,000 idle men who were anxious to obtain employment. We should not be surprised if these were the identical 55,000 men, more or less, whom Commissioner MARTIN used to launch at the head of Controller GREEN when he wanted an appropriation. For Commissioner MARTIN is always wanting an appropriation; and these 55,000 working men (in buckram) are the hardest worked men in the country. But on this particular occasion the Mayor took to his bosom the 55,000 working men, and asked Commissioner CAMPBELL what he proposed to do for them. That functionary said that the frost wasn't out of the ground yet, and he could not be expected to do anything. He was ready to spend $200,000 in repaving the streets when the frost was out of the ground. But he respectfully submitted that he should not be required to employ the 55,000 working men until the frost was out of the ground. Mayor ELY winked, and passed on to Commissioner WALES, who glided over the thin ice of the subject by saying that experience had proved that the contract system had proved more economical in the Department of Docks than that of "day's work." President MARTIN, of the Park Department, came next. He said that he would cheerfully honeycomb all the public parks with sewers of colossal dimensions, but as the appropriation for parks had been reduced, (and here he took occasion to shed a furtive tear,) he really could do next to nothing. Superintendent ADAMS, of the Building Department, said that the prospects of buildings going up this season were bright, very bright. But Mr. MARTIN, rallying for a moment, tearfully said that the appropriations had been reduced, and everything was impossible. So the conference gloomily adjourned.

If there are any humorists in the Legislature, they must enjoy this sort of thing very much. It is our monthly amusement, and we have our opinion of the man who does not enjoy it. If there should at any time be a prospect of taking action upon any bill affecting the City of New-York, there will be a special meeting of the conference. Controller KELLY will rally his heads of departments and make them talk against time. They must appear to be incubating some prodigious scheme. They must seem to be considering proposed legislation for the City. They may talk about the 55,000 idle men, or Mayor ELY's weak eyes. No matter, when the Legislature is out of the way the conference can adjourn without date.

ARTIFICIAL WORMS.

Every sportsman concedes that fly-fishing is the only way in which fish should be captured by beings with immortal souls. The small boy, however, has a strong prejudice against the fly. This is partly due to the fact that in order to fish with a fly he must borrow his father's fly-rod. Of course, with practice, a boy can walk short distances with three joints of a rod concealed in the legs of his trousers and under his jacket, but the process is at best a difficult one, and, in case the performer drops his hat, his utter inability to stoop down in order to pick it up is sure to create suspicion. Then, too, when a small boy has gone to Sunday-school with the hope of enjoying an hour of successful fishing, it is excessively annoying to have to spend nearly the whole of that time in cutting out the hooks which every attempt to throw the fly has lodged in the flesh of his companions. The small boy is undoubtedly right in rejecting the fly, and in contenting himself with the safe and easily-handled worm; unless, of course, he intends to be a surgeon, in which case the more hooks he can cut out of other boys the more real and intelligent enjoyment he will secure.

But the worm has also its disadvantages. Although it is neither a swift nor a ferocious beast, the worm often disappears from its accustomed haunts at the very time when it is most in demand. For this reason the prudent small boy lays in his worms on Saturday, and conceals them in an empty soup tureen or his sister's glove-box until the hour of Sunday-school is at hand. If Sunday happens to be a rainy day, he is apt to forget all about his store of worms, and their subsequent discovery by the domestic authorities leads to painful parental interviews in the woodshed. Many boys prefer to conceal their Saturday's collection of worms in their pockets, but experience has shown that worms will not thrive when placed in contact with licorice or lumps of maple-sugar. Of course, the best plan is to put the worms in a small tin box, but it is a well-known peculiarity of the small tin box that it is never to be found when it is wanted.

There are other objections to the worm besides those connected with its preservation and concealment. There are fish that nibble the worm from the hook without suffering themselves to be caught, and thus awaken in the small boy a feeling of bitterness and contempt which is sharply at variance with the true spirit of the Sabbath. Unless a boy is fairly rolling in worms, his supply of bait is usually exhausted just about the time when the fish make up their minds to bite, and he goes home in a sullen and discontented frame of mind which causes his parents to entertain strong doubts as to the Sunday-school superintendent's fitness for his position. The abhorrence of the worm which is innate in the human girl practically excludes the sex from the pleasures of fishing. It is true that ladies will sometimes make a pastime of fishing, provided a member of the other sex is present to impale the worms; but, after all, fishing, like croquet, is, in their estimation, only a means to an end; and of that end it is sufficient to here remark that it partakes more of the nature of business than of pleasure.

It is certainly strange that, in view of the many objections to the natural and carnal worm, the idea of inventing an artificial worm should only recently have occurred to an ingenious friend of boys. The artificial fly ought long ago to have suggested the artificial worm, and now that the latter has been actually invented and patented, every one will wonder why it was not invented centuries ago. The artificial worm is composed of India-rubber, properly colored, and brought to precisely the degree of elasticity which enables it to simulate the wriggle of the real worm. The vast advantages of this invention are manifest at a glance. One India-rubber worm will last through an entire Summer, provided its owner can resist the temptation of chewing it in school hours. It cannot be nibbled, since it will resist the teeth of the largest pike, and there is no doubt that the most cautious fish who vainly tries to carry off a small piece of it will become so exasperated by failure that he will recklessly gorge both hook and bait. There will henceforth be an end of digging worms, whether for immediate or for future use, and the small boy who carries his artificial worm in his pocket, will not only be ready to go fishing at a moment's notice, but will also have it in his power to produce hysterics in his sister at the most inopportune times by merely dropping his India-rubber worm upon her hand or neck. As soon, however, as ladies can be convinced that the artificial worm is devoid of the alleged ferocious qualities of the living worm, they will hail it as the most beneficent invention of the age, and we shall see troops of girls tangling their lines in every pool and trying to lure the fish from their hiding-places by exciting their curiosity with innocent and musical prattle.

It is to be hoped that the inventor will not rest contented with having superseded the common earth-worm with his improved India-rubber worm. Why should he not invent and introduce India-rubber mosquitoes, artificial house-flies, and other improved insects? There is a magnificent field in this direction for the expansion of his genius. The entire set of insects at present in use could be profitably superseded by insects made of India-rubber or other inoffensive substance, and the inventor who accomplishes this great reform will command the lasting gratitude of the human race, and will outrank the inventors of the steam-engine, the telegraph, and the Bogardus kicker.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE EVANS COLLECTION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

A private collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Silas C. Evans has been hung in the large south room at the Academy of Design, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, where it may be seen without charge until sold. The auction will take place on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, March 14 and 15, under the direction of Mr. S. P. Avery, whose address is No. 83 Fifth-avenue, with Robert Somerville as the auctioneer. There are more than 150 pictures on the walls, all of them by modern artists, but not confined to any special school or nationality, nor to any one kind of painting. There are landscapes and flower pieces, genre pictures, and figures. Paris, Munich, Rome, Berlin, Brussels, and Amsterdam furnish examples, while the number of American pictures is not small. Taking the pictures in the order of the catalogue, under No. 14 will be found a pretty specimen of poultry by Charles Jacque, of Paris. No. 15 is a fresh, robust little landscape and figure by C. C. Coleman, of Rome. Samuel Colman, of New-York, has a view on the Hudson with good work in it under No. 17. A most pleasing little figure will be discovered in No. 20, "The Smoker." It is by Eugène Fichel, of Paris, who has a larger picture called "The Arrest," bearing the No. 136. The larger is hardly as good as this small, single figure. Fichel is said to be a pupil of Paul Delaroche, but these specimens show little influence of the older artist. Boughton, S. R. Gifford, and, for the sake of the fashion, Escosura have pictures under Nos. 21, 35, and 36 which are worth noting. A specimen of Théodore Frère is called "Simeon in the Desert," and numbered 40. The next number is a pic ture by Victor Nehlig, of New-York, which is very remarkable for its promising quality. Were such a picture to be painted by an artist not too old for improvement, the verdict might readily be that here were signs of a lively imagination and an artistic mind which would produce the best work in time. Nor does this "Cuban Boat Life" of Nehlig prove the best specimen of his hand which the present collection can boast. No. 69 marks another good picture, called "Strolling Players," while No. 106, "Midnight, After the Battle," is extraordinarily fine in sentiment. It was painted in 1865 while the horrors of the war were still fresh in mind. Nehlig himself, if we recollect rightly, was in the Army, and therefore painted from feeling as well as sight. We are very much inclined to pronounce this picture the most impressive and, to Americans, the most important one of the collection. Its value is all the greater when one reflects how few records of the war we have by good artists.

Passing by a specimen brick from Meyer of Bremen, we come to No. 53, "French Sailor," by Berne-Bellecour. This is identical with the pictures of Detaille and Meissonier, being merely the figure of a sailor standing in a garden with a musket by his side. He acts as guard on a misty morning during the siege of Paris in 1870. Near him lies a horse just slaughtered. The son of Meissonier is seen in a very favorable specimen under No. 57. The title of his picture is "The Politicians." Two monks in a garden are disputing; one has a newspaper, the other is haranguing his comrade.

Carl Becker, of Berlin, has an "Adieu" (No. 76) which gives a good idea of his skill with the brush when dealing with cloth of various textures and shades of red. A very pleasing little picture bears the name of Adolph Artz, of The Hague. A cart with two young peasants approaches "Homeward Bound." This is a charming little affair. There is a drawing of slender interest by Géreme under No. 98. On the other hand, No. 100 presents a cattle piece by C. Tshaggeny, of Brussels, which will undoubtedly wear well in the affections of its owner. S. R. Gifford has one of his characteristic sunset effects in No. 108, "Windsor Castle," and J. F. Kensett an unmistakable "Autumn" in No. 130. In speaking of Nehlig we omitted to mention a figure (No. 119) of great strength and individuality, a man in the dress of a cavalier of long absorbed in thought. It belongs to one of the commonest forms of art, a mere study from the life, but we fancy we see much more than usual originality in it. Besides these there is a freshly-painted and jovial picture by J. J. Ulysse, of Paris, deceased, called, "On the Ramparts, Soldiers of the Sixteenth Century," an example of Baugniet; another of Charles Jacque representing sheep and shepherd with great solidity and beauty of handling, but some harshness in the sky. Alexis Kreijder, of Paris, occupies a prominent and richly-framed position with his fruit, flowers, &c. They are relieved against a black background. Even those who have little sympathy with this style of art will be likely to admire the handling of a good part of this picture. In other parts vigorousness and finish make his flowers too wanton.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

THE BILL FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF STRIKING LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS WHO ABANDON THEIR TRAINS—JERSEY CITY CHARTER MATTERS AGAIN—A BILL TO REMOVE A JAILER—THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 8, 1877

Both houses of the Legislature have addressed themselves steadily to their work that the session may be brought to its final close to-morrow. During the last few days a large amount of business has been transacted and many bills have been passed. The House last evening refused to pass the bill which had passed the Senate, providing principally for the punishment of locomotive engineers who should, in consequence or in pursuance of a strike, abandon their locomotives. The ground of objection to the bill was that it inflicted a penalty on any employe who should induce another to leave the employ of the company by promise of recompense. This morning the bill was recommitted, and that clause amended so as to apply only to engineers running trains at the time, and the bill passed without a dissenting vote. The bill is said to be an exact copy of one which passed the Massachusetts Legislature a short time ago. It is now in the hands of the Governor.

The House had a long discussion this morning over the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Rabe, at the request of Mr. Drohan, giving the Board of Finance veto power over every motion, resolution, act, and appointment of the other boards of local Government in Jersey City, so that none of those boards could even adjourn without the concurrence of the Finance Board. Mr. Griggs, Mr. Brigham, and others opposed the passage of the bill. The Board of Finance is appointed by the Board of Aldermen. What was the use, they asked, of restoring to the people of Jersey City the right to elect their own rulers if their acts are, after all, subject to reviewal by a board which is not elective? Mr. Drohan, with the most consummate impudence, asserted that the people of Jersey City wanted the bill, when no one really wanted it but Mr. Drohan himself, and he for no other reason than that he is President of the Board of Finance. The bill was recommitted, and if it ever is revived, cannot by any possibility pass the House.

A little story is hidden under a bill which was indefinitely postponed in the House to-day. Ever since the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, a few years ago, appointed Mrs. D. W. C. Jones Jailer of Hudson County, the Democratic politicians have been attempting to oust her, on the ground that it was neither legal nor nice for a woman to be a jailer. Prominent among these was a ward politician named Michael Nathan. He succeeded finally in getting enough votes in the Freeholders for an election; but the Director refused to approve the appointment, and Mr. Nathan failed to take possession of the jail. Afterward the board elected John Allen, and his approval by the Director-at-Large had been pending for some time. Meanwhile Mrs. Jones feared that she would be ousted, and her assistant, Ryerson, secured the pledge of enough members to make him jailer in case of her removal. Ryerson was acting with Mrs. Jones' connivance, and when he was assured of his election she resigned her place. Her friends were just about to proceed to the election of Ryerson to fill the vacancy, when Director Halsted forestalled them by springing upon the board his approval of John Allen's election. Nathan was disappointed. He thought that his party services and his prior election gave him a lien on the position, and a few days ago had introduced into the House a bill taking the power of appointment out of the hands of the Freeholders and placing it in the hands of the Sheriff. The House spent over half an hour amending it, when a motion to postpone indefinitely its further consideration was carried.

The Senate to-day debated for a long time a proposition concerning the school fund. The discussion arose upon Mr. Hill's bill, appropriating from the school fund the $100,000 heretofore appropriated out of the State fund for the support of the schools, the money to be taken from the income of the school fund. Mr. Hill explained that if the appropriation came out of the State fund, it must be raised by taxation; if out of the school fund, it is derived from other sources, and his bill was in the interest of low taxes. Senator Abbett opposed the bill on the ground that the policy of the State is to leave the income of the school fund untouched till it shall have accumulated to $10,000,000, when its income would be sufficient to support the schools without resort to taxation. The bill was laid over.

The Senate this morning discussed Senator Abbett's bill providing that no deductions shall be made an account of personal indebtedness, nor from personal property, except on the oath of the tax-payer that the debt was contracted in good faith. The first section, cutting off deductions from real property valuations, was stricken out.

The House this evening passed a bill providing that where any public boards vote for appropriations under advice of the counsel of such boards, they shall be exempt from indictment. The bill is designed to reach the Hudson County Freeholders, who have been indicted for having violated the Lewis law of last year in making an appropriation for the purchase of a court-house site.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I voted for Tilden, also for Seymour, also for Greeley, and in fact for every Democratic candidate since 1840; and now, knowing that Mr. Hayes is a perfectly competent man for the Presidency, a perfectly honest man, and a man of true courage, and a good citizen, I wish to make an early declaration of my intention to support him. And in doing so I know that I declare the intention of every good Democrat who is not blinded by partisan zeal.

In the inauguration of Hayes, the extremes, the mere partisans of both sides, are dead politically. Another merely partisan fight by any party would probably end in bloodshed. The working masses cannot afford to sustain another partisan contest. Give to the mass of the Democratic Party the credit of having contended for a better and purer administration. In Hayes they are to have it. The end, then, is gained, and why mourn? He is in under the forms of law. A President inaugurated under any other forms would be but the beginning of revolutions. Submitting Democrats may be called cowards, but only by those who wished to stand afar off and see the battle rage. Millions are crying for work, and honest work will not be found while hate and rage are denouncing the results of a mere party contest settled by the forms of law. Many things unpalatable to the Democracy may be necessary to be done. The restoration of business must be slow at best; therefore the greater necessity of a speedy commencement of peaceful arbitration of contested questions. It is a cowardly act to stand aloof and howl in vain rage. It is noble, virtuous, and brave to put your hand to the plow and go honestly to work and make an effort to produce something, even when you think fortune has been adverse to you, or even when you think you may have been wronged.

A LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT.

SCHOOL-TEACHER'S SALARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you know what the Board of Education has done? We are hired by the year, yet they have just made a law which takes off our salary if absent a day. We class is put with the one next above, and both are taught by the same teacher, who expects some time to be shown a like favor, and the money is said to go to a "reserve fund." Reserved for whom, may we ask? Then, all salaries are to be reduced, except the very large ones. Shall we tell you what this means for many of us? Wearied out with a day's teaching under the moral suasion rule, (disorderly children can neither be punished nor expelled,) we must go home and turn inside out, and bottom end up, our shabby old dresses, because we have no money with which to buy new ones. It means that the unfortunate who board must take a top floor room in a third-rate house, and those who "keep house" must pinch and save until life is not worth the trouble of living. If illness overtakes us you must imagine what happens, for, of course, nothing is saved out of the mere pittance doled out to us. Now, why will you not send out some reporters to "interview" the teachers? Let them spend an hour in each class, and at the end of that time ask a few questions, such as, What is your salary? How many do you support out of it? How many years have you taught? What does the janitor receive? &c. Your "sensational man" would find a cap

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE FORCE OF THE CONFERENCE PROGRAMME—NO REPLY BY ENGLAND TO THE RUSSIAN NOTE—THE NEW RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS—EGYPT TO AID TURKEY IN CASE OF WAR.

PARIS, March 8.—Gen. Ignatieff arrived here to-day from Berlin, and has had a conference with Count Schouvaloff, and an interview with the Duke Decazes.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is authoritatively stated that Gen. Ignatieff in conversations with foreign statesmen will demonstrate that Russia aims not at pursuing a separate Eastern policy, but at obtaining declarations from the powers that it is the Porte's duty to execute the conference programme, and unless the Porte fulfils the duty any European power will be at liberty to claim its fulfillment.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, said England as yet had sent no reply to the Russian note. A reply was intended to have been sent last week, but, owing to Russia's request to await a further communication, it was deferred. The further communication has not yet been received.

The *Times* to-day editorially modifies yesterday's opinion about surrendering the Treaty of Paris. It argues that treaties are only coexistent with the essential conditions under which they are framed. Lord Derby denies the treaty obligation of the powers to defend Turkey. Their right to defend her integrity and independence, or that of France, Germany, Italy, or Russia herself, exists without the sanction of a solemn treaty. But Lord Derby has declared that Turkey cannot expect help from England. Thus the final result of the Treaty of Paris is a superfluous affirmation of a right which we do not intend to use.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin states that Prince Gortschakoff will soon hand over the direction of foreign affairs to Privy Councilor Valuyeff or Gen. Ignatieff.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* explains that the organization of nine new Russian Army corps is not equivalent to mobilization, but merely preparatory to it. Such organization entails the appointment of the different staffs, and preparation of all the stores required for taking the field. The cost will be heavy, so it may be supposed with some reason that Russia does not consider it improbable that she may eventually be obliged to mobilize these new corps. Their formation, without being cause for immediate alarm, is not a reassuring symptom for the future. The weather on the borders of Roumania and Bessarabia has been such as is almost certain to keep the roads impassable for another month.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* reports that the majority of the Russian officers attached to the Servian regulars and volunteers have been discharged by the Servian War Department, as their services are no longer required.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Pesth hears from Constantinople that the Khédive of Egypt has promised to (place 30,000 troops and four men-of-war at the disposal of the Sultan in the event of war.

Telegrams from Ragusa and Cettinje represent that the insurrection in Herzegovina is again becoming serious because of Turkish oppression.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera says the Montenegrin and Turkish representatives conferred again on Thursday. Both sides presented their views in detail. There will be another meeting to-morrow. The correspondent adds: "I understand the Montenegrins and the Porte are unable to agree. The difficulty is said to be serious. Its exact nature is unknown."

An earlier telegram says the Montenegrins assert that their demands have already been reduced to a minimum. The Porte pronounces them exaggerated and impracticable. It is thought likely, however, that the Montenegrins will ultimately waive their claims to Nicsic and the fortified islands on Lake Scutari, and the Porte will make arrangements to cede Spizza.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENGLISH COPYRIGHT COMMISSION—AN EARLY REPORT EXPECTED.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Standard* makes the following announcement: "The Copyright Commission will shortly adjourn over the Easter holidays, preparatory to considering its report. Mr. Daldy, whose thorough knowledge of the question has been of great advantage in elucidating points of international practice, will visit the United States after the adjournment of the present sittings. Two representatives of American publishing houses have appeared before the commission. Several English authors have been examined and a few of the leading London publishers. The greatest help which the commission can hope for from the United States must, under the present condition of things, come from the Association of American Authors."

THE LAST ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

SCURVY DUE TO OMITTING LIME-JUICE FROM THE RATIONS OF SLEDGE PARTIES.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Sanitary Record* says: "The preliminary report of the committee appointed to investigate the outbreak of scurvy in the late Arctic expedition has been transmitted to the Admiralty. The committee is unanimous that the outbreak was due to the omission of lime-juice from the sledge parties' rations, and that Capt. Nares had not sufficient reasons for departing from the instructions of the Medical Department for supplying lime-juice to sledge parties. In his evidence before the committee Capt. Nares accepted the entire responsibility for the course adopted. He decided not to send lime-juice, on account of the difficulty of carrying and melting it, but on any future expedition he would certainly so modify arrangements as to permit sending it.

THE FATAL DUEL IN EGYPT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ENCOUNTER IN WHICH THE MARQUIS DE COMPIEGNE FELL.

LONDON, March 9.—The duel in which the Marquis de Compiegne was killed, at Cairo, was caused by M. Meyer, a person connected with the Egyptian Geographical Society. He accused the Marquis of having supplanted the German geographer Schweinturth in the Secretaryship of that society. During the altercation which followed, Meyer struck the Marquis. A challenge was sent and accepted, and the duel was fought, with the result previously reported.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

SIXTEEN BODIES TAKEN OUT AND SIX OTHERS BELIEVED TO BE IN THE PIT.

LONDON, March 8.—An explosion took place to-day in the Worcester Colliery, near Swansea. All the miners were at work at the time. The number lost is not yet known. Sixteen bodies have already been taken out. It is thought that six more are in the pit.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the Ministry has resigned in consequence of the vote of censure passed upon it by the Chamber for granting an illegal pension. The King has summoned M. E. Deligeorgis to form a new Cabinet.

At the Croydon March meeting to-day, the race for the United Kingdom Grand Handicap Steeplechase resulted in a walk-over for Mr. J. R. Riddell's Spectre.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Madrid to the *Standard* says the English and German Ministers will present, to-morrow, further claims for liberty of trade with the Sooloo Islands.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome says it is believed that the Pope, at the approaching Consistory, will read an encyclical upon the condition of the Church in Europe and America. The Franciscans are pressing the claims for the canonization of Columbus.

PARIS, March 9.—It is rumored that the Prince Imperial is about to issue a manifesto to the French people.

CAUCUSING FOR OHIO SENATOR.

NO RESULT YET REACHED—STANLEY MATHEWS' LETTER TO GOV. CHAMBERLAIN THOUGHT TO HAVE INJURED HIS CHANCES—NAMES OF POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 8.—A joint caucus of Republican members of the General Assembly in reference to the United States Senatorship was held this evening, but without result, definite action being deemed as yet premature. Hon. Stanley Mathews arrived here to-day, and Gen. Garfield is expected soon. A good many members have not yet made up their minds as to choice of candidate, and some are evidently swayed by the impression that the selection of Mr. Mathews would be personally agreeable to President Hayes and Mr. Sherman. It is even stated that the President has positively expressed himself to this effect, but the statement is not generally credited. On the other hand the Chamberlain letter has palpably weakened Mr. Mathews, and Hon. Aaron F. Perry is very favorably mentioned as a Southern Ohio contingency. Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, also, has some very enthusiastic friends, particularly in Central Ohio, including his old Congressional district. Ex-Secretary Taft is urged by portions of the Republican press, but his candidacy has not yet assumed the shape of formidable rivalry. The distribution of State offices has much to do with the combinations which are forming, and the availability of Mr. Taft as a candidate for Governor is one of the current subjects of discussion. The choice of the Democratic caucus being regarded as a nomination to the next Legislature, should it be Democratic, there is a prospect of considerable rivalry among prominent Democrats for the caucus endorsement. Gen. Ewing is understood to be very anxious to get it, but will find Messrs. Pendleton, Morgan, Ranney, and other formidable obstacles in the way of his ambition.

FALL OF A GREAT BUILDING.

THE FRONT WALL OF A GROCERY STORE-HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-STREET FALLS INTO THE STREET—THE IMMENSE PILE OF DEBRIS PREVENTS THE TOTAL DEMOLITION OF THE BUILDING — THE CAUSE A MYSTERY.

About 9:40 o'clock last night, 50 feet of the front of the immense brick grocery storehouse at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, owned and occupied by Henry Walsh, wholesale grocer, fell out with a terrible crash, and covered that part of Washington-street immediately in front with a chaotic mass of brick, mortar, kegs, firkins, and loose provisions. At the same time the upper part of the south side of the edifice toppled over upon the roof of the two-story frame house No. 339 Washington-street. There was no warning of the disaster, other than a loud snap, and the crash followed quickly upon this slight premonition. It is apparent that the front wall gave way first, at the third story, and that the upper part of the house did not fall until its supports had given way. The building is an immense one—five stories in height, 100 feet in width on Washington-street, and 75 feet deep on the line of Franklin-street. Fifty feet of the front wall fell, being the portion between the second story and the roof. Had this immense section given way at one time, the opposite side of the street would have been covered with ruins. The débris only reaches to the crown of the street, which fact shows that the upper section of the wall fell straight down. As soon as the front of the building fell out each floor rolled out its load of provisions into the street. The outer ends of the beams of the floorings became fixed in the debris, and propped up the rear and the south side walls, thus preventing the total demolition of the building. The side wall now leans in and will fall as soon as the work of removing the ruins is begun.

The watchman of the building, John Charlton, could give no reason for the catastrophe. He had no warning of its approach. At 9:20 o'clock he went to the top floor of the building in the section which fell, and there marked the time. He then returned to the office on the first floor of the edifice, and in about 20 minutes he heard a loud crash, like that which is made by a window-shutter striking hard against its jamb. Thinking that the wind had increased and that a shutter was insecure, he arose to make everything fast. A moment later he heard a loud rumbling, followed by a crash, and, running into the street, he saw that the southern half of the building was in ruins. He declared that the building was not overloaded. Indeed, Charlton says enough goods have lately been removed from the storehouse to fill a large warehouse acquired a short time ago by his employer, Mr. Welsh. He had never heard that the building was insecure, but, from examination, had concluded that it was very strong.

The Police have never deemed the building unsafe. It was built about 20 years ago for a sugar refinery, and was used as such until about eight years ago, when it came into the possession of Mr. Welsh. The fallen upper part of the south wall of the building crushed in the roof of No. 339 Washington-street, which was occupied by Abraham Decker, wife, and eight children. A man named Robert Mason, aged 50 years, occupied the attic of the dwelling. He was ascending a stairway to his apartment when the roof fell in. He was struck by a piece of a beam, upon the head, and slightly injured. The other occupants of the building were rescued by Officer Budd.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

This evening's representation at the Eagle Theatre is given for the benefit of M. Duplan, one of the most amusing comedians now upon the stage. The work to be performed is "Les Dragons de Villars," an opera comique, strongly dramatic in its story, and of positive lyric merit. "Les Dragons" was recently sung by Mlle. Aimée, M. Raoult, and the company, at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Société Française de Bienfaisance, but to-night's rendering—the only one "Les Dragons" is to have this season—will offer a far more satisfactory opportunity of hearing the bright and delicate music of the score, and will, besides, afford an excellent chance of paying a merited material tribute to the talent and industry of M. Duplan.

BRIEF MENTION.

This evening's performance of "Fifth Avenue" is given for the benefit of Messrs. Knight and Wild.

Mr. Thomas' public rehearsal for his fifth symphony concert took place at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon.

The first public exhibition of Prof. Gray's Telephone will be offered at Steinway Hall on the evening of April 2.

The first public rehearsal preliminary to the fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society, this season, may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in the Posey block on Main-street, Evansville, Ind., yesterday morning, destroyed Weber's hat store and Gross' clothing store. Weber's loss is $31,000; insurance $2,300. Gross' loss is $20,000; insurance $12,000. The loss on the building is $20,000; insurance $11,000.

Two large barns belonging to Franklin Griswold, in Wethersfield, Conn., were burned on Wednesday night by an incendiary. Fifteen head of stock and considerable grain were consumed. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

An extensive conflagration occurred at Newberry Court-house, S. C., yesterday afternoon, consuming the principal business block. The loss is estimated at $150,000. No details of insurance are known.

A dispatch from Ellsworth, Kan., says an incendiary fire which occurred there yesterday morning destroyed 10 buildings, involving a loss of $14,000. The amount of insurance is unknown.

A brick building owned by Mrs. G. A. Snow, and a frame tenement adjoining, owned by Baker & Fellows, in Suncook, N. H., were partly destroyed by fire yesterday. The total losis $5,000.

The tobacco warehouse of D. J. Bradford, at Bradford, Ky., was burned on Wednesday, together with 15,000 pounds of tobacco; loss not ascertained.

The dwelling of William Lyon, of Needham, Mass., was burned yesterday. The loss is about $5,000.

THE SENSATIONS OF PARIS.

PATTI'S PASSION FOR A TENOR.

SHE QUARRELS WITH A JEALOUS HUSBAND—HE HAD THE TITLE AND SHE THE TALENT—SHE IS WEARY OF HIS TITLE AND ELOPES WITH HER ROMEO—A THEATRICAL QUARREL AT OPERA COMIQUE—MOYAUX, THE ASSASSIN, STILL AT LARGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 23, 1877.

The scandal caused by Adelina Patti is now the main subject of gossip in the saloons and in the clubs. The news fell like a thunderbolt upon the artistic world of Paris. The idea of La Patti running away with a common tenor, after being for so many years a titled and respected lady, held up as a model to all young ladies upon the stage, was almost beyond conception. And the worst of it was that the Marquise went off with a man who bore the vulgar name of Nicholas, transformed into Nicolini for the stage—a man of no great personal attractions and of no breeding or education. He appears a very common fellow indeed beside the aristocratic De Caux. But there is no accounting for feminine fancies, and we must now give assent to those who urge that such marriages are only possible when the artiste quits the stage. So long as she remains before the public her husband must forget that he is a gentleman and become a mere theatrical agent. De Caux has had to play this rôle for a number of years, and it has soured his temper and lowered his moral tone. He was scarcely known or received as the Marquis de Caux, but as Patti's husband, or the Diva's gendarme. Needless to say that he had to play the part of a gendarme in every city, and with the consciousness that he was not wanted and wished out of the way. His life was a miserable one at best. So far as Adelina was concerned he had no great cause for complaint, for up to a year ago no breath of scandal had reached her. She was proud of her coronet—she liked the title of Marquise—and so long as her fancy for the bauble lasted she conducted herself as well as any Marchioness in the land. But there were moments when she wearied of her chains; there were home scenes of jealousy and rage; the tempers of both husband and wife became soured, and in time both became exasperated to such a point that an explosion became imminent.

The *Figaro* was the first to hint that the catastrophe had arrived. The next day it gave the names in full letters. The next day came the article from the St. Petersburg *Golos*, which I translate:

"She was said to be invulnerable to love, yet lately she was seized with a passion for a tenor applauded by the same public. When young she had espoused a Lord, Count, Viscount, or Marquis, one knows not what. She was greatly taken with him. This husband administered in his own way the windpipe of his wife, which became for him a mine of gold. He adored his spouse; he was the first to arrive at the theatre, armed with his telescope, and it was he who gave the signals for applause. The young tenor finally came to cloud a sky that had thus far been serene. The husband, jealous, and not without reason, it is said, wished to prevent his wife from playing with the lover in question. It was even made one of the verbal conditions when the engagement with the Diva was signed. The director had promised; but how could he resist when the popular tenor came to him and offered him his talents gratis? And that is how *Romeo* and *Juliet* came to play together under the nose of the husband. An explosion was inevitable. It took place day before yesterday. The actress was in her dressing-room, her diamonds spread about, when the husband burst in like a bomb. Immediately was heard through the partition incoherent words, uttered in a furious tone. All about the theatre came up to listen. Husband and wife screamed at once, each trying to outscream the other. Finally these words were heard:

'I gave you—*you*—a noble title; you have acted with me like a—'

A screaming voice responded:

'Here! Your title—ah, it's paid for!' and at the same time a storm of jewels fell upon the husband's head. An instant after, à *crac*, sounding like the boxing of ears, and then loud screams for aid:

'Help! help!'

The director had to break in the door. When the husband was ordered out he refused to go, saying that he was with his wife.

'Take him out!' the latter cried, 'he is no longer a husband for me.'

He was put out, and the actress called upon those present to witness what had transpired. She should demand a separation; she had offered the half of her annual income to be left in peace. She demanded protection, and a Police agent was stationed at her door. As an epilogue to this scene, it is now reported that the lady has run off with the tenor, and that the husband has followed them to Brussels."

This is the account of the affair as given by the *Golos*, and one can see clearly enough from it that their common or conjugal life had become intolerable both to the Marquis and the Marquise. No one would have blamed the latter if she had separated from her husband on account of incompatibility, but to run off with the vulgar Nicholas, bah! that smells too much of the baser and lewder sort that haunt the coulisses of third-rate theatres. M. de Caux followed his wife to Belgium, then came on here to enter a suit for separation. To-day Patti and Nicholas are reported at Vienna.

Speaking of theatres reminds me of a quarrel between Gounod and Lamoureux, which occurred the other day at the Opera Comique. I wrote you sometime ago about the *esprit de corps* of the Paris musicians, and told you how jealous they were of their privileges. They even refused to play under the direction of Verdi when he came here to perform his Requiem. It was only at the request of Métra that Johan Strauss was tolerated, and the orchestra of the Opera Comique now refuses to play under the direction of Gounod. It seems that the latter is particularly anxious to take up the bâton when his "Cinq-Mars" appears, and meanwhile he is trying to pave the way for that. "Philemon et Baucis" is now in preparation, M. Lamoureux, the leader of the orchestra, did not attend the first three rehearsals, which were accompanied by the piano only, but on the fourth the orchestra assisted. When he came to a ritournelle he turned to the first violin and asked if he was in the movement. A bow answered in the affirmative, and he went on; but Gounod interrupted. "Is that the movement," asked M. Lamoureux, again beginning. "No, nor nothing like it," shouted Gounod again, "and I have had quite enough of that sort of trascaserie." M. Carvalho stopped the quarrel by ending the rehearsal. Yesterday all the parties were called together, and apologies were exacted from Gounod, for he was powerless before the whole orchestra, and "Philemon et Baucis" would not have been brought out at all if he had not made the proper excuses.

Moyaux, the assassin, has not been caught, but people are seeing him in every direction, and some 20 persons per diem report having seen and recognized him. The probabilities are that all are mistaken. Meanwhile, the *affaire Godefroy* is before the tribunals, and some very remarkable facts have been elicited. Godefroy is the illegitimate son of a servant at Soissons, and came to Paris as a clerk in a grocery store. He was sufficiently intelligent, a good talker, and one of those sanctimonious individuals who readily find a way into the good graces of pious persons. He left the grocery business to enter the perfumery establishment of Violet, and gradually took a place there which gave him a position. The Director was M. Claye. Mme. Claye became the mistress of Godefroy, and when the house was organized into a company, in some way or other the most of the shares passed into the latter's hands. He went out of the house after a time, and began speculating, borrowing 140,000 francs upon his shares. He went into the phosphate business with M. Claye, and managed to get all the money required from him through the interest of Mme. Claye. One day the latter was surprised by a visit from M. Combes, one of Godefroy's friends, who was charged to propose for her daughter's hand. Mme. Claye refused, and very naturally, protesting in her letters to Godefroy that he could not do such an act, and saying that he was the father of her second child. M. Claye could not understand the opposition of his wife, who had always appeared friendly to Godefroy, but finally exercised his parental authority and gave his daughter to the man who had betrayed him. Godefroy was wretch enough to keep the letters of Mme. Claye, full of passion and of revolting details of a criminal life, and they were read in court yesterday. The experts swore yesterday that M. Courtois could not have wounded himself in the way he was found, and there are some other very strong facts which militate against the theory of suicide. The judgment will probably be rendered this evening or to-morrow, and it can hardly be anything less than manslaughter.

The 22d of February passed off in a remarkably quiet manner here, and one saw an unusually small number of flags out. There were no demonstrations, so far as I saw, and only a limited number of celebrations by friendly dinners. The chief among the latter were given by Mrs. Lucy Hooper, wife of our Vice Consul, and by Mr. Pembroke Fetridge. At no time during the past 10 years has the American colony in Paris been so small as at this moment, and the French are beginning to appreciate the fact.

MARINE DISASTERS.

INGRATITUDE OF A RESCUED ENGLISH CAPTAIN AND CREW—ATTEMPT TO MUTINY ON BOARD THE RESCUING SHIP—A HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMER ASHORE NEAR ASPINWALL—OTHER DISASTERS.

BOSTON, March 8.—Capt. Roberts, of the ship Fannie Tucker, which arrived to-day from Calcutta, reports that on the 22d of October, in latitude 6° north, longitude 85° east, he fell in with the English ship Kate Gregory, from Calcutta to Point De Galle, which was on fire. Capt. Roberts rescued the entire crew, numbering 51 persons. He provided well for the rescued crew, and all went well until the 11th of November, when the crew of the British ship attempted a mutiny, being headed by the Captain and mates. The former demanded of Capt. Roberts that he should change his course for the Isle of Mauritius, there to land himself, his officers, and crew. This Roberts declined doing, as it would take him considerably out of his course, and anticipating trouble, he placed a guard to watch, and the mutineers then ceased their demonstrations. At the end of 15 days the English Captain demanded that he and his crew be set adrift, which Roberts declined to do. He talked with the mutinous Captain, warning him of the consequences if he persisted in his conduct, and kept him under restraint until the vessel arrived in Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, where, on the 20th of December, the rescued men were landed. Capt. Roberts retained the boats as the property of the ship until salvage should be paid. While Roberts was on shore the English Captain went on board with some of his men, and took away the boats by force. The facts were reported to the Collector, who stopped the sale of the boats, and they were left in charge of the United States Consul.

PANAMA, Feb. 26.—On the morning of the 23d inst. telegraphic news reached Panama that the steam-ship Franconia, of the Hamburg-American Company's Line, went ashore at 2 A. M. on the 21st inst., about 50 miles to the eastward of Aspinwall, on the San Blas coast. A boat containing the second officer reached Aspinwall the same evening and reported the disaster to the agents of the line, when two schooners were immediately chartered and dispatched to the steamer's aid. On the morning of the 22d the Royal Mail freight steamer Esequibo, from Carthagena, arrived at Aspinwall with the passengers and mails of the Franconia, having fortunately passed near enough to the dis ressed steamer to discover her misfortune. The Franconia succeeded in getting off and has arrived at Aspinwall.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The British bark Caldbeck, Capt. Hudson, from New-York Feb. 10, lost anchors and chains in the Mersey yesterday. She has since been docked.

The Williams & Guion Line steamer Dakota, hence 7th inst., for New-York, collided with a sailing vessel in the Mersey yesterday. The Dakota is supposed to have been uninjured. The sailing vessel was much damaged.

LONDON, March 8.—The Swedish bark Prima, Capt. Krook, which arrived here on the 5th inst., from Wilmington, N. C., lost her deck load.

The American brig B. F. Nash, Capt. Spaulding, which went ashore at Fishguard Feb. 21, but got off, will be sold with her cargo.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

ANOTHER BATTLE WITH THE COLUMBIAN INSURGENTS—EXPULSION OF A BISHOP—TROUBLE IN OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN STATES—THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

PANAMA, Feb. 26.—The Atlas Company's steamer Etna arrived from Savanilla and Carthagena at Aspinwall on the night of the 23d, and will leave for New-York to-day. The steamer Colon arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 23d, from New-York. The Panama Government has obtained the "loan" of $30,000 "asked" for.

The most important news from the interior of Colombia is embodied in the following official dispatch from the President of the Union to the President of the State of Panama, dated Bogota, Feb. 4, which says: "The news of the success in Sabaneta, received from Socarro, the 18th of January, has not been confirmed; but to-day I have received an official dispatch, announcing a complete victory over the united guerrillas, on the 27th of January, in 'La Dona Juana,' between Pamplona and Cucuta, by the forces of Gens. Camargo and Wilchers. The enemy to the number of nearly 4,000 were intrenched in that position. The battle lasted all day; nearly 1,000 were killed and many wounded."

The Bishop of Popayan (Bermudez) has been banished by the Government for alleged aid to and sympathy with the revolutionists. He passed through Panama on his way to France, and probably Rome, on the 20th inst. The report of the rising under Gen. Farias in the State of Magdalena, and of his occupation of the port of Rio Hache, with his forces, is confirmed by the arrival of the Essequibo. That port has been declared closed to all kinds of commerce, and this fact has been transmitted by cable to the Consular and Diplomatic agents of Colombia in the United States and Europe.

The State of Bolivia is reported to have been invaded by 800 Antioquians; under what chief is not stated. There is a report in circulation that Trujillo with his army had been defeated and pursued, but it lacks confirmation.

From Central America advices show that the railroad in Costa Rica had come to a stand-still for want of funds to pay the contractors and laborers. The Central American coffee crop is coming freely forward, 33,918 bags having been received at Panama since Jan. 1 to date. The next arrivals, about March 1, will be heavy. No encouraging news has been received from the Darien exploring expedition, and it is believed that it will be a failure so far as an easy and cheap canal route is concerned.

FATAL AFFRAY IN THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Two young white men, named Washington McGraw and William Mahoney, while under the influence of liquor last evening, were assaulted by four negroes in the Capitol grounds, who escaped arrest. Officers of the Capitol Police force discovered the young men lying on the terrace above the fish-pond in front of the entrance to the Capitol. McGraw was dead. Mahoney is bruised, apparently by the blows on the head and face. He was stupefied with liquor and unable to give any account of the affray.

MURDER BY A DRUNKEN MANIAC.

BOSTON, March 8.—William F. Speakman, a resident of Oakdale, Mass., was arrested this morning while in the act of killing his wife, who was rescued. The dead body of his sister, 70 years old, was found in the wood-shed, the head and body having been almost cut to pieces with an axe. Speakman is a mill operative, and has been insane from the effects of liquor for several days, and was drunk when the murder was committed.

REQUISITION FOR A MURDERER.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day Judge Avery decided in favor of granting the requisition of the Governor of Texas for Abe Rothschild, charged with the murder of Bessie Moore, in that State. Rothschild's counsel took exception, and will carry the case to the Supreme Court. Rothschild was committed to jail for 20 days to await the action of the latter court.

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The Hahnemann Medical College held its twenty-ninth annual commencement this morning. There were 50 graduates. Besides the regular graduates, honorary degrees were conferred upon Richard Hughes, M. D., of England, and Cloatar Mueller, of Germany. Prof. B. Frank Betts delivered the valedictory.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS.

DERBY LINE, Vt., March 8.—After an altercation at Barnston, Province of Quebec, yesterday, between two brothers named Rip, one of them returned to the house and fired at his brother through a window, fatally wounding him. The murderer is in jail at Sherbrooke.

AN ACTOR KILLED.

BOSTON, March 8.—Charles Burroughs, lately an actor at Portland, Me., who was en route for New-York, was knocked from the top of the steamboat train at Olneyville, R. I., last night, and killed.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.

CONCORD, March 8.—The second trial of Joseph La Page for the murder of Josie Langmaid to-night resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of March, 1878.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT IN MEXICO.

ARBITRARY DETENTION OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL ON A STRAINED OR ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION OF A CUSTOMS REGULATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Letters received per steamer Newcorn, at this port, from Mazatlan, report that Mijoni, Mexican Collector of Customs at Mazatlan, forcibly detains the American schooner Montana under arbitrary ruling and false interpretations of international law. The Montana cleared Jan. 10 from San Francisco for Central American ports, touching at Mazatlan, and by consent of the shippers Mazatlan freight was received. The value of the merchandise destined for San José, Gautemala, and held by the arbitrary rulings of the Collector is about $10,000. The San Francisco shippers are C. A. Low & Co., Cabrose, Rimi & Co., Parrott & Co., Urrurala Uriosta, and M. Brumberger. The Mazatlan Customs authorities claim that no vessel can lawfully enter Mexican ports from the United States with goods on board for Guatemala, or any other foreign country, and obtain her clearance without landing such goods and paying duty on them. The agent of the vessel writes that he notified the authorities of the cargo on the Montana, deposited the manifest and vessel's papers with the United States Consul, and complied with all the laws. A formal complaint has been submitted to the Mexican Consul at this port, and the matter will be brought to the attention of the Department of State at Washington.

HOSTILE INDIANS "COMING IN."

CRAZY HORSE, WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY LODGES, ABOUT TO SURRENDER—OTHER BANDS COMING TO RED CLOUD AGENCY.

CHEYENNE, March 8.—Gen. Crook, who is now in this city, received intelligence last night that on the 3d inst. a runner reached Red Cloud from the party of friendly Indians who left Red Cloud about six weeks ago to endeavor to induce "Crazy Horse" to come in. The runner reports that he left "Crazy Horse" on the Little Powder River preparing to come in with 120 lodges. Fifty lodges of other lately hostile Indians were also on their way in by another route. Gen. Sheridan arrived here to-day, and will go east to-morrow. Gen. Crook will return to Fort Laramie on Friday.

RED CANON, March 8.—Passengers by last night's coach from the south report having passed a band numbering 20 to 30 lately hostile Indians on Indian Creek, who said they were on their way to the agency to surrender themselves; they also declared that from 200 to 300 more Indians would be coming along in a few days for the same purpose.

THE SAN FRANCISCO VOTE.

PECULIARITIES OF THE INVESTIGATION—A PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN IN THE LIST OF FRAUDULENT VOTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The evening papers print a list of 3,227 names, alleged in the report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors to have cast illegal votes at the recent general election in this city. Nineteen hundred and eighty-seven of this number are foreigners. 1,005 being Irish, 399 Germans, 117 English, and the balance distributed among other nationalities. A casual examination of the list shows the names of many prominent citizens and old residents in all the walks of life, whose right to the suffrage has been unquestioned for years. The County Clerk's name figures among the list, and also that of a prominent member of the Democratic State Central Committee. The work has evidently been very carelessly performed, and the list will probably be largely reduced on close scrutiny.

DIAZ'S RULE IN MEXICO.

MATAMOROS, March 8.—A telegraphic order was received to-day from the Secretary of War of the Diaz Government directing that Gen. Cortina be sent to the City of Mexico, with the record of the proceedings of the court-martial which tried him here. It is understood that he will leave, under a strong escort, for the capital in a few days. Gens. Trevino and Toledo, who were arrested some time ago in the interior, have also been ordered to the capital. Both these officers supported Diaz from the first, but as they committed many unauthorized excesses, they are to be held to account for their conduct. The action of Gen. Diaz in enforcing strict accountability, even from these Generals who first espoused his cause, is establishing his Government in the confidence of the people of all classes.

SHOT BY A FALLING PISTOL.

MIDDLETOWN, March 8.—Henry L. Codet, 25 years of age, residing in Brooklyn, messenger for the American Express Company on the New-Jersey and Island Railroad, running between Middletown and New-York, while going east last evening, and when between Unionville and Deckertown, was accidentally shot in the side by his pistol, which fell from the holster attached to his waist while leaning over the safe. The bullet entered the body below the heart, and striking a rib glanced round to the back and lodged near the surface, being easily removed, and leaving an ugly but not necessarily fatal wound.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 8.—F. Broughton, General Manager of the Great Western Railway, publishes a letter, in which he states that the Suspension Bridge is undergoing thorough examination, and the superstructure has been found to be in a satisfactory state of preservation. The cables, masonry, and foundations are now being subjected to a rigid scrutiny, during which passenger trains will be run by way of Buffalo and the International Bridge. Freight trains cross Suspension Bridge as usual.

COLD WEATHER AND SNOW IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The most violent snowstorm of the Winter prevailed here to-day. Several inches of snow fell, and travel of all kinds is impeded. The mercury began to fall this afternoon, and to-night indicates 10°. The storm originated in Colorado; has extended over Kansas, the Indian Territory, part of Arkansas, and Missouri, in the West, and is now traveling eastwardly and northeastwardly.

CHARTER ELECTIONS.

RONDOUT, March 8.—The returns of the *Daily Freeman* show that the Board of Supervisors stand 20 Democrats and 5 Republicans. Last year it stood 13 Republicans and 12 Democrats. The issues in the towns were purely local, and have no political significance.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

PORTSMOUTH, March 8.—In the annual town election at Newcastle on Tuesday the Republicans were victorious by 40 majority, a gain of 29 over the vote of last year, and 25 over the majority given for the Hayes Presidential Electors.

SUICIDE OF A BALTIMORE PHYSICIAN.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Dr. Buckler Jones, a well-known physician of this city, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat. Since Dec. 6, last, Dr. Jones had been residing at the Spingler House, in New-York, but returned to Baltimore on Sunday last.

SALE OF SILVER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The Nevada Bank has closed a sale of 1,000,000 ounces of fine silver to the Government. The terms of the transaction are withheld.

SUICIDE OF A BROOKLYN JOURNALIST.

Edward Kulikowski, editor of a weekly Polish journal published in Brooklyn, called the *Kurier Nowojorski*, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. He was found lying sick on the grass in Prospect Park by a policeman, and was assisted to his office, on Bond-street, corner of Fulton. A physician was summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Kulikowski expired. In his possession were found two empty porte-monnaies and one cent. A note was also found in his pocket setting forth that he had taken poison one hour previous, that he had smoked his pipe since then with the greatest satisfaction, that he considered life a burden, he would take other poison, and that he took the powder at 12 o'clock. Coroner Simms was notified. Deceased, who was unmarried, was 65 years of age, and had no relatives in the United States. He was a finely educated man, and before he came to this country was imprisoned by the Russian Government for a political offense. No cause has been assigned for the suicide.

A VICTIM OF OPIUM.

"Alice Le Cour," called Judge Smith, at the Fifty-seventh-street Court yesterday morning, and in response a young woman in deep mourning stepped out from among the crowd of frowsy female prisoners. She was only 18, she said, but she had already passed through a course of dissipation which had undermined her health and left her a burden to herself and friends. Opium eating was the bane of her life, she having been addicted to its use for several years, it having been first prescribed for her by her family physician. She had spent a term in an asylum to get cured of the habit, but to no purpose. On Wednesday last, when she came over to this City from East New-York, where her parents live, she took in one dose 25 cents' worth, and was arrested for intoxication while staggering along Fourteenth-street. She was discharged on promising to go directly home.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

Yesterday afternoon, says a London newspaper of Feb. 23, a deputation consisting of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M. P., Mr. Corry, M. P., Mr. Yeaman, M. P., Mr. Harding, representing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Wienberg, Dundee, the President of the Belfast Chamber, and other delegates, waited upon Mr. Tilley, C. B., the Secretary of the General Post Office, to call his attention to the necessity for an alteration in the carriage of the American mails. Mr. Corry, M. P., briefly introduced the deputation, stating that under the present system of forwarding the mails by the slow steamers, goods sent by the White Star or Inman boats were delivered in America two days before the invoices of advice, dispatched by the Guion Line, a fact which was the source of much inconvenience and expense to merchants and shippers on this side. Mr. Harding confirmed this statement, and suggested that a return to the old system under which the mails were carried by the fast boats would be very satisfactory to all. The President of the Belfast Chamber said that the linen trade of the North of Ireland was placed at a great disadvantage under the existing system, as their letters had either to be sent to Liverpool to be forwarded by the Guion Line, or to Southampton for the Hamburg-American. Mr. Tilley, C. B., said that there could be no doubt that the present system was not working satisfactorily, but the fact was that the fast lines would not carry the mails at the current rates, the main reason being that they could not afford to be detained for nine hours at Queenstown. He quite recognized the importance of the subject, but it would rest with the House of Commons to decide what inducement they could hold out to the fast lines to take the mails. The subject would receive the earnest consideration of the department. It was remarked by a member of the deputation that the mail service between America and England, in which the delay at Queenstown is avoided, was as satisfactory as could be desired. After thanking Mr. Tilley for his courtesy, the deputation withdrew.

THE CUBAN STEAMER MOCTEZUMA.

A letter from Havana, dated the 3d inst., says that the steamer sent out by the owner of the burned steamer Moctezuma, as well as the gun-boat sent out by the Government, to raise, if possible, the hull of the Moctezuma, have returned, not having been able to fulfill their mission, as the hull had partially broken up and had sunk. From information gathered from Ind

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, March 8, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	55	Spirits Turpt, bbls	348
Beans, bbls	2	Boats, bbls	2,390
Broom-corn, bales	157	Oil-cake, pks	924
Beans, bbls	77	Pork, pks	706
Copper, bbls	104	Beef, pks	83
Cotton, bales	836	Cut-meats, pks	4,194
Dried Fruit, pks	14	Grease, pks	269
Eggs, bbls	2,778	Lard, pks	1,982
Flour, bbls	7,907	Lard, kegs	225
Wheat, bushels	64,000	Tallow, pks	64
Corn, bushels	86,907	Butter, pks	3,900
Oats, bushels	16,400	Cheese, pks	138
Malt, bushels	7,140	Tallow, pkg	100
Barley, bushels	4,000	Lard-oil, bbls	91
Grass-seed, bags	330	Dressed Hogs, No	10
Corn-meal, bbls	510	Rice, pks	86
Oat-meal, bbls	140	Rice-chaff, bags	50
Hemp, bales	900	Starch, bxs	400
Hops, bales	399	Sponge, bales	14
Hides, No	192	Tow, bales	10
Hides, bales		Tobacco, hxs. & cs	82
Leather, sides	8,305	Whisky, bbls	607
Molasses, (L.O.) bbls	100	Wool, bales	214
Oil, bbls	100		

COFFEE—Quiet; low grade Rio quoted off ½c. ₱ lb. No important sales.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, and prices generally quoted down 1-16c. ₱ lb. Ordinary quoted to-day at 10 11-16c.@10 ¾-13-16c.; low Middling, 11¾c.@12c.; Middling, 12¾c.@12¾c.... Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 922 bales, (of which 106 bales were on last evening,) including 322 bales to spinners and to speculators.... And, for forward delivery business has been quite active, but at a further reduction in prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bales, of which 16,400 bales were on last evening and 67,400 bales to-day, with 10,700 bales on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12.26c.@12.28c.; April, 12.40c.@12.41c.; May, 12.59c.@12.60c.; June, 12.75c.@12.78c.; July, 13.32c.@13.33c.; August, 12.86c.@12.87c.; September, 12.65c.@12.68c.; October, 12.39c.@12.40c.; November, 12.25c.@12.27c.; December, 12.25c.@13.27c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of—decimal points ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 625 bales, and at the shipping ports 6,172 bales, against 5,800 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 33,084 bales, against 54,513 bales last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,589,115 bales, against 3,565,392 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports, (five days,) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 28,900 bales; to the Continent, 7,933 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 281,607 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 1,585 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upl'ds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Good Ordinary	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Low Middling	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Low Mid	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Good Middling	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛
Strict Good Mid	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Fair	14	14	14¼	14¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 5-16	Low Middling	11⅛
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	Middling	11¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair movement was reported to-day in State and Western Flour, for home use and shipment, at generally steady prices, though on the less desirable lots of Winter Wheat extra holders seemed eager to realise promptly, and this class of stock was more or less unsettled. Superfine and No. 2 Flour attracted more attention.....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,450 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3@$6 25 (of which 650 bbls. extras, in lots, at $5 25@$6.) Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 25; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 75@$6 75, chiefly at $5 @$6 50 for choice, (with $4 60 bid, and $4 75 asked for very choice;) inferior to choice Superfine Western, about $3 35@$5 75; very fancy do. White Wheat, Michigan, 100 bbls. at $5, an extreme quotation; ordinary to very good extra State, $5 05@$6, (or which 500 bbls. ordinary, in store, at $5 58;) very good to very choice do. sold at $5 60@$6 25; City Mills Extra shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 60@$6 80 for good to choice, and $6 90@$7 25 for very choice; do. for South America, at $7 50@$8 for good to choice, and up to $8 35 for very fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted at $5 75 asked; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $3 50@$5 90; very good to very choice do. at $5 02@$6 25; and other grades within the previous range.....Included in the sales have been 4,600 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 2,750 bbls were regular City Mill brands, 1,600 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, (these chiefly at $3 70@$7 75;) 850 bbls. do. patent do.; 725 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7@$8;) 550 bbls. Superfine, (mainly at $4 @$5 65;) and 700 bbls. No. 2, at the quoted rates.....Of Southern Flour, 1,250 bbls. sold at unchanged rates, mainly within the range of $7 25@$8 for Extras, (of which 350 bbls. for shipment.)..... Of Rye Flour, 290 bbls., in lots, chiefly fair to very choice Superfine State, at $4 50@$5, the latter an extreme; market very quiet.....Of Corn-meal, 1,100 bbls., including 600 Brandywine at $3 20@$3 25, and 375 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 75@$3. Market depressed and declining, under free offerings..... And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,550 bags, mostly on the basis of $1 05 for coarse City, and 90c.@92c. for Baltimore.

GRAIN—The Wheat dealings were quite limited in amount, again to-day, wholly in Spring grades, and mostly for milling purposes, at, however, somewhat steadier prices, under more favorable foreign cable quotations.....Sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels, including prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 8,000 bushels for milling, at $1 42, (with this rate reported bid, and $1 42@$1 43 asked, as the choice;) ordinary No. 2 Chicago Spring, 8,000 bushels, in store, for milling, at $1 38; No. 3 Chicago do., 3,500 bushels, for milling, at $1 34, and ungraded Spring, in lots, within the range of $1 30@$1 34, of which 4,000 bushels Chicago, in store, for milling, at $1 34, and 8,000 bushels inferior Milwaukee, afloat, for export.....A brisk movement was reported in new crop Corn, largely for the export trade, at further reduction of ¼c. @ bushel. The offerings have been quite liberal and urgent. Old Corn ruled somewhat stronger, holders offering supplies less freely, but the dealings were not important, the activity advanced, claims of sellers impeding operations to some extent. ... sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels, including New-York No. 3 at 55c.@55¾c., New-York Steamer, White, at 55¾c.@56c., closing with sales of 20,000 to 25,000 bushels reported at 55¾c.; New-York No. 1 White, 1,500 bushels, at 60c.; New-York Steamer, White, 3,000 bushels, at 56¾c.; new Mixed Western, ungraded, at 55c.@56c., mainly, at 55c.@55½c.; White, 59½c.; Southern Yellow, 2,400 bushels at 56c.; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 56c.@58½c., in store and afloat. Oats, in store, in fair demand for export, at 56¾c. bid, with 57c. asked; and afloat, quoted at 58c., bid, and 59c. asked; (8,000 bushels sold, for home use, at 58½c.).....And for forward delivery, in new crop, Western Mixed, for April option, offered at 55¾c., with 55c. bid. And 13,000 bushels New-York No. 2, deliverable by the 25th of March, sold, at, 57c.....Rye held firmly, but quiet to-day; sales were reported of 1,000 bushels prime State, from store, at 90c., with this price bid for lots to arrive, and small lots from dock at 84c.@86¼c.; prime Canada, in bond, last sold, at 90c.... Barley in moderate request, our previous inward range.....Sales were reported of 19,000 bushels No. 1 Canada on private terms—quoted at $1 bid for strictly choice, and up to $1 02½ asked; 9,700 bushels ungraded Canada, choice, at 97c., and 3,000 bushels six-rowed State at 70c.....Of Barley Malt, sales were made of 7,000 bushels fair old crop two-rowed State at 70c.; market unchanged.....Canada Peas dull; quoted at 80c. bid, and 82½c. asked.....Oats have been fairly active, with strictly prime to choice lots showing rather more firmness, and less desirable qualities quoted as somewhat unsettled, New-York No. 1 and No. 2 rating lower, otherwise without important alteration, though closing generally rather more firmly. Sales reported of 35,000 bushels, including White Western, at 41c.@48c. for inferior to about prime; Mixed Western, in car lots, at 40c.@43c., as to quality; do., in store, 4 bushels, at 45c.; Mixed State, at 43c., including unsound Flour of all classes at $3@$6 25 (of which 650 bbls. extras, in lots, at $5 25@$6.) Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 25; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 75@$6 75, chiefly at $5 @$6 50 for choice, (with $4 60 bid, and $4 75 asked for very choice;) inferior to choice Superfine Western, about $3 35@$5 75; very fancy do. White Wheat, Michigan, 100 bbls. at $5, an extreme quotation; ordinary to very good extra State, $5 05@$6, (or which 500 bbls. ordinary, in store, at $5 58;) very good to very choice do. sold at $5 60@$6 25; City Mills Extra shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 60@$6 80 for good to choice, and $6 90@$7

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, according to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., March 14 CHINA.....WED., March 28
ETRURIA...WED., " 21 SCYTHIA...WED., April 4
Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. { CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the usual Southern course recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply to the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CISTIS Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 23

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ETNA.....March 18
ANDES.....March 28

Superior first-class accommodations. Insurance one-half per cent. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY...March 10
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY...March 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to ports named, one-half usual rates.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and all agency at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BARTLET D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $80, $95, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at $26 45 from all parts of Europe, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24th st.
AMERICA....Sat., March 10 | MOSEL.....Sat., March 24
WESER....Sat., March 17 | ODER.....Sat., March 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rate. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia, March 10, 2 P. M. | Bolivia...March 24, 1 P. M.
Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M. | Alsatia...March 31, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $22.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia...March 10, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....April 7, noon.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INDIAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Certificates at lowest rates. Drafts
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....SATURDAY, March 10, P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain.....March 10, 1 P. M. | Egypt.....March 24, 12 M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
St. JOHNSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, PERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. City Point and Petersburg steamer also, with steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.
C. G. M. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, March 17,
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with:
LABRADOR, Sangiier...Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. HOMER MORLEY, LUDLOW & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

Passengers or passage apply to
WALKER & ROMAS, Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....March 15 | FRISIA.....March 29
WIELAND.....March 22 | CIMBRIA.....April 5

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold, Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., 61 Broadway.
GUSTAV AMSINCK & CO., 52 South st.
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to FREER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express mail for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" with Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 8:40 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:10, 9:50 A. M., 4, 10, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:45, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 4th, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express at 3:30 P. M., 5:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Ticket Offices, 413 and 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MERRILL, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Station, (Foot 23d st. see notes below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the Lake shore. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Saratoga Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Match Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Bayles, Binghamton, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this fine lake 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLEBROWN, Gen. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF SILVER-PLATED AND OTHER GOODS.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the sales-rooms of Robert Haydock & Bro., No. 9 College place, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the sixteenth day of March, 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, being a portion of the assets of the said bankrupt; namely, a large stock of silver-plated and Britannia ware, silver-plated goods, &c., consisting of spoons, ladles, shells, rings, knives, forks, bells, paper weights, segar and smoker's stands, casters, dredges, mustard pots, tobacco boxes, cake and bread stands, cupolasticks, trainers, bottles, toothpicks, nut-crackers, spectacle cases, plates, segar cruets, urns, ladles, nut-picks, sugar-tongs, decanter labels, muddlers, berry, cake, pickle, celery, and fruit stands, bowls, tankards, tea, sugar and cream and coffee pots, pitchers, epergnes, bottle, spoon, and mug holders, goblets, cups, mugs, waiters, communion plates, toilet sets, wine coolers, spittoons, ice pots, and tubs, vases, syrup pitchers, lamps, globes, lyreans, chafing and pudding dishes, trays, boxes, dishes, knife rests, shakers nests, seapot and salt stands, pepper and spice boxes, ale measures, fruit baskets, kettles, filters, frames, handles, bagnels, faucets, and other articles; also, unfinished hand goods, and partially manufactured; also, canes, glass-ware, show-cases, table, copper boilers, brass cocks, and other articles and property, being the stock in trade, &c., of the said bankrupt. Goods can be seen and catalogues obtained at auctioneers.
EDWARD V. B. DODD,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of said Bankrupt.
JAMES R. STRANE, Attorney for Assignee,
74 Broadway, New-York.
fi9-law3wF

S. DIXEY, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 9, AT 10:30 o'clock, at Metropolitan Sales-rooms, 4th-av., corner 59th-st., special sale of a large line of household goods, viz.: Parlor suits, elegant black-walnut chamber suits, bookcases, wardrobes, rosewood piano, 7¼-octave; sewing-machines, 50 marble-top tables, assorted sizes; hall stands, parlor and library desks, hair and other mattresses, pillows, elegant Axminster carpet, 30x18; velvet carpet, 30x12; Brussels and tapestry carpets, crockery, glassware, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All those having furniture on storage at WILLIAM H. PUTNAM'S, No. 99 6th-av., will please call and pay for the same on or before the 1st day of April, 1877, or it will be sold to pay charges and other expenses.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

OFFICE OF
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York, Feb. 26, 1877.

This company have decided to avail themselves of the reserved right to call in for redemption the outstanding 7 per cent. Sinking Fund mortgage bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1896, and to issue a 6 per cent. mortgage bond payable 40 years after July 1, 1877. Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. principal and interest payable in New-York City in lawful money. These bonds will be issued either registered or coupons, at the pleasure of the bidder. The coupon bonds will be in sums of $1,000 each, payable to bearer. The registered bonds will be in sums of $5,000 each, and transferable at the pleasure of the holder.

The present mortgage bonded indebtedness of the company is $9,000,000 7 per cent. bonds, and $1,000,000 6 per cents., and the proposed bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 will only be issued to retire and cancel the existing bonds, thus making this new loan a first lien upon the entire railroad, branches, franchises, equipment, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The railroad now owned and operated by the company is located in the States of Illinois and Iowa, and is as follows:

	Miles.
Main line from Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa	501
Branches Milton to Knoxville, in Iowa	127½
South Englewood to South Chicago, Ill	8
Total length of main line and branches	636½
Length of double track on main line	75
Length of sidings and turnouts on main line and branches	152
Length of main line laid with steel rails	350

These Bonds will be secured by a trust deed or Mortgage to the United States Trust Company of New-York as Trustees, and which new mortgage will cover over seventy-five miles of railroad not embraced in the former mortgage, and the value of the entire line and equipment has been otherwise greatly increased. The company have reserved the right to issue Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in bonds of this series, in addition to the $10,000,000 above specified in case it should be deemed necessary to do so for the purpose of construction of permanent improvements, branches or extensions of their system of railroads, or in securing arrangements with or interests in connecting or intersecting roads, and the property thus acquired shall be included in this mortgage, but in no event shall the principal of the bonded indebtedness secured by this and the prior mortgage, exceed the sum of Twelve Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Earnings of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for years ending March 31:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1871	$6,028,287 99	$2,622,823 23
1872	6,121,797 99	3,171,535 13
1873	6,857,000 07	3,139,267 18
1874	7,133,276 97	3,256,683 73
1875	7,399,613 34	3,543,283 73
1876	7,366,902 78	3,711,741 14

The net earnings for the year ending 31st March, 1877, it is estimated, will be fully equal to those of 1876.

The capital stock is.....$25,000,000
Less amount of shares held by the company.....4,020,000
Amount of stock issued.....$20,980,000

Dividends averaging over 8 per cent. per annum in cash have been paid on the capital stock since its organization in 1856.

Proposals invited for these bonds to the amount of $8,000,000 up to 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1877, when the bids will be opened and awards made. Bidders must state whether they wish registered or coupon bonds, and state the price offered. A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required from all bidders, which must accompany the bid, and which 5 per cent. will be indorsed on all such bids as are accepted, and such bids as are not accepted will have their deposit returned. No bids under par will be considered, and the company reserves the right to reject any and all bids which are not deemed satisfactory. The bonds to be dated May 1, 1877, and bear interest from July 1, 1877, and full payment on the same will be required to be made to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, on the 30th day of June next, when the bonds are to be ready for delivery. The present 7 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds will be received in payment of bids for this new loan, at the rate of 5 per cent. premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1877, that being the price at which the company have reserved the right to redeem them.

Proposals must be sealed in an envelope indorsed "Proposals for 6 per cent. bonds," and sent to the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 3,779.

FRANCIS R. TOWNE, Treasurer.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., New-York, March 5, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 54, 440, 494, 703, 709, 711, 739, 807, 883, 888, 925, 945, 959, 960, 1,100, 1,342, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK

ASSETS AT AUCTION,

MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

WANTED.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLS,
LOUISIANA CONSOLS,
ALABAMA CONSOLS,
ARKANSAS STATE BONDS,
FLORIDA GOLDS,
SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND CITY BONDS,
BY ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 106 Broadway cor. of Pine st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidated certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 16th day of April next.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of Friday, the 20th of April next.

C. O. CLARKE, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or instalments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR AND BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7-octave Pianos, $150. 7⅓-2, $160, not used a year. 7⅓-3 Style Grand, $165, not used a year. "7" Style, 6⅔ stops, $85. "8" stops, $75. "10" stops, $85. "12" stops, $100, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOW PRICES & TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, &c. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., Union-square, N. Y.

A $100 ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE and stool. Piano fresh, for per month. Installments taken. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 25 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1877, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for one and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth inches (3x5⅛ inches) in dimensions, and must weigh six and one-quarter pounds per thousand finished cards, exclusive of bands and wrappers; and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clean, and free from specks, well calendered and finished on both sides, suitable for printing and writing in ink or pencil, and equal in quality and in all other respects to the samples furnished by the Department. The Department may require the face and back of the cards to be of different tints; and the right is reserved to change the colors at any time, and as often as may be desired.

PRINTING, DIES, ROLLS, PLATES, &c., &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates, made from a die the property of the Government. The plates now in use will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of May. These plates are mounted, ready for the press, on two forms of forty cards each, and spaced accurately to cut to the proper size of the cards. The contractor may be required to procure, at his own expense, subsequent to the award, and before the contract term commences, additional plates, those now in use being barely adequate to the work.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which postal cards may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should any defects in the work be found in the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York and the State of New-York. Dated February 14, 1877.

fl6-law6wF* Q. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HARRIET E. WILMERDING, as executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Wilmerding, deceased, plaintiff, against JESSE C. STURTEVANT and Caroline C. his wife, Lorena J. Spring, John L. Spring, John R. Eitel, Charles Oberly, and Charles Frosk, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 289 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 7th, 1876.

MOODY B. SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1877.

MOODY B. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF QUEENS.—JAMES HICKS, plaintiff, against JANE M. SWAIM, Seneca A. Swaim and Jennie H. Swaim, his wife, Wilbur Rushmore and Mistress Wilbur Rushmore, his wife, defendants.—Summons—for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at the village of Jamaica, in the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 40 Court street, in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 22, 1876.

JOHN K. ENARBEL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at the village of Jamaica, in said county, and State of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1876.

JOHN K. ENARBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f2-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—MARY EMILY B. STUCKENHOLZ, plaintiff, against CARL FREDERICK WILHELM AR

APPROVING THE CABINET.

ACTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

A LARGE MEETING OF PROMINENT CITIZENS —PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET APPOINTMENTS HEARTILY COMMENDED— REMARKS OF DORMAN B. EATON, JUDGE NOAH DAVIS, AND EX-GOV. JEWELL.

While the Senate of the United States is deliberating upon the appointments made for Cabinet officers by President Hayes, many leading citizens of this and other cities, without regard to party connections, are already speaking boldly their approval of the President's selections. Last night the Union League Club expressed its sentiments on the subject in an emphatic manner. The club-house was crowded with members and guests, and before the company assembled in the hall the rooms were filled with the hum of busy conversation, the burden of which was naturally the course of events at Washington. The judgment of President Hayes, in selecting a national rather than a strictly partisan Cabinet, was cordially commended, and the theme afforded opportunities for congratulation that were by no means neglected.

At 8 o'clock a business meeting was convened in the hall, President Jay in the chair, and the club proceeded to the election of new members. At 8:30 this business was concluded, and reports from the committees were called for. There were at this time not far from 400 persons present, and the hall and room adjoining it were well filled. Among those present were John Jay, President of the club, Charles A. Peabody and Peter Cooper—who occupied seats on the platform—ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, Judge Noah Davis, Dorman B. Eaton, Parke Godwin, Samuel B. Ruggles, Jackson S. Schultz, Ethan Allen, Levi P. Morton, Ellwood E. Thorne, John A. Stewart, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Judge Enoch L. Fancher, John C. Greenleaf, Francis A. Stout, John K. Porter, Effingham Nichols, George B. Butler, George W. Blunt, William Orton, Henry G. Stebbins, Watson E. Case, Charles S. Smith, William I. Peake, Robert W. Aborn, Luther R. Marsh, Rush C. Hawkins, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Legrand B. Cannon, Dexter A. Hawkins, George M. Van Nort, George Bliss, David Dows, Richard Butler, Dr. George A. Peters, and others. The President called for reports from committees, and when the Committee on Political Reform was reached Mr. Dorman B. Eaton rose and explained that resolutions which he had prepared had been framed with the idea that they would be presented at a previous meeting—one to have been held before the President had appointed his Cabinet. In introducing the resolutions Mr. Eaton spoke of the necessity for adhering to the principles of civil service reform that had been enunciated by the Republican Party as one of its cardinal doctrines in the last campaign, and spoke of the loss of prestige the party had suffered in permitting bad men and incompetent officials to remain in office. He then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Republican Party, with those principles this club has been always identified, after commanding great majorities in the States, in Congress, and in the national canvass, now finds itself, from causes not safe to misconceive, in power only by the balance of a single electoral vote, and confronted by a possible majority of the people and by an actual majority in the House of Representatives; and,

Whereas, Our experience, as well as the present temper of the public mind, should admonish us that our success, in the future will depend far less upon the want of merit in our adversaries, upon our avowed policy, or upon our noble achievements in the past, than upon the realcharacter and doings of the incoming administration; and,

Whereas, We have, in terms at least, adhered to our essential principles as a party, and it has therefore been all the more plausibly and effectively, if not truthfully, charged that the diminution in our prestige and in our majorities has been due to infidelity to pledges, to putting unworthy men into office, to surrendering to partisan dictation, and to other abuses we ought to have prevented; and feeling certain we have been taught by adversity to the higher standards of public duty, and having still unshaken faith in the essential principles and character of the Republican Party; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That its greater strength and stability will be secured, not by adroit management nor by a selfish and secret policy, but by absolute fidelity to all pledges, by boldly and openly maintaining sound principles, and the rights, the interests, and the honor of the whole people against every scheme of partisanship, and every attempt to secure office, profit or power at the expense of truth, common justice, or common right.

2. *Resolved*, That such a policy was clearly foreshadowed, and that the great principles by which the Republican Party is now bound to stand were plainly set forth, in President Hayes' letter of acceptance; and that, both in his inaugural address and in the character of his nominations for places in his Cabinet, we recognize fidelity to the public pledges thus made, as well as a statesmanlike comprehension of the conditions upon which the pacification of States, the prosperity of business, reform in the civil service, and the honor of the nation can be secured. And so long as his administration shall be faithful to those principles it will receive the support of this club.

3. *Resolved*, That as citizens of New-York and members of this club we are especially gratified that President Hayes has been able to find among us a worthy successor of Marcy, Seward, and Fish for Secretary of State; and we are sure that in charge of Mr. Evarts the great affairs of that office will be safe.

SPEECH OF JUDGE NOAH DAVIS.

Judge Noah Davis then spoke as follows:

I beg to propose an amendment which expresses in my judgment more strongly and clearly the sentiment that now animates very largely the people of this country. I want more emphatically to express our approbation of the nominees of President Hayes for places in his Cabinet, [applause,] and I propose, therefore, to move the alteration of a single line in the second resolution, which is a brief allusion made in that resolution to those nominations, and to preface the third resolution with what I have hastily written:

Resolved, That in the nominations made by President Hayes for members of his Cabinet, we recognize his good faith to his avowed principles, his generous desire to pacify discordant elements, and to bring all portions of the Union into harmonious devotion to the best interests of the whole country; and that in our judgment these nominations ought to be promptly confirmed. [Cheers.]

Mr. Eaton accepted the amendment on the part of the Committee.

Judge Davis was loudly called upon to resume his address, and continued: I was only saying that with this preface, with the expression that these resolutions contain of our deep gratification at the selection of a member of this club, who is, perhaps, the most eminent of our fellow-citizens, to a place in the Cabinet, I for one shall be willing to support the adoption of the entire body of the resolutions as sufficiently expressing our sentiments at this time. I regret, with Mr. Eaton, that we did not, the other evening, adopt the whole body of our resolutions, because it is a fact, which would almost indicate premonition on his part, that the inaugural address of President Hayes is substantially a repetition of those resolutions. I like to express my own sentiments for myself. I always liked the sentiment of the Mohawk Dutchman, who, when called for a toast after a dinner, declared that he would give a sentiment that had long laid near his heart, which was, that nothing tastes so good to a man as what he eats himself. [Laughter.] And I think nothing would have been more gratifying to this club than to have expressed its hearty concurrence with the principles which President Hayes has so frankly and so ably avowed in advance of that inaugural. However, we now give them a more intelligent assent. But, gentlemen, I did not rise to speak, only to offer this amendment which has been accepted, and which I am glad is now part of the body of the resolutions.

The resolutions were carried with enthusiasm.

HON. MARSHALL JEWELL'S ADDRESS.

The President then invited ex-Postmaster-General Jewell to a seat on the platform, and in response to a call for a speech Mr. Jewell said:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB: I feel somewhat embarrassed at being called upon in this summary manner to address you. I feel somewhat embarrassed, for I am not absolutely certain that I know the object of this meeting. I do not exactly see the necessity for it in the first place. Here we have just come through a great campaign, the main question of which was—the first and foremost question to be disposed of was—which of the two candidates, which of the two parties could most properly, and would most patriotically govern the country for the next four years. It was a hot contest, heated almost beyond anything we have known in late years. The successful party has won by a very moderate majority, to say the least, [laughter,] and now we find a gentleman inaugurated as President—inaugurated as President of the United States, and not of any portion or section of it—and we find him, to the surprise of some people, absolutely and earnestly and in good faith undertaking to administer the affairs of this Government in accordance with the platform on which he was nominated, and in accordance with the letter of acceptance which he sent to the committee when he accepted our nomination. [Applause.] Is it so strange that a man who was elected to office carries out his pledges that we need come here to indorse it? Is it a strange thing that a man who has been elected President because we believed he was honest and efficient, and that he would undertake to rehabilitate the disturbed States of the South; because we believed he would undertake to inaugurate a policy which would give us a sound currency; and when he has made pledges and promises to us that he would undertake to have a higher standard of civil service—that honesty, capacity and efficiency should be the requirements in official life, is it so strange, when we see undertaken to carry that out, that we need to come together and give an opinion about it? For one, I never expected anything else of Gov. Hayes. I never expected he would go back on his record, on his letter of acceptance, on the platform of the party; but I did expect he would do what he has undertaken to do apparently—allow all sections of the country to be represented by honorable and high-minded gentlemen in his Cabinet, and that he would undertake to carry on this Government as though he were the President of the entire nation, of forty millions of people, and not of any clique or sectional or specific political parties. [Applause.] I am very glad that he has undertaken to do it; I believe it will succeed yet, and I have that faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the party which has elected him to believe that the nominations he has sent to the Senate will be confirmed without a single dissenting voice in our party. [Applause.] I believe that the country is going to sustain him in the high position he has taken. Individually, knowing each member of the Cabinet pretty well, I believe they are all fit men for their places, and I have myself felt the necessity, in a position which I held some time ago, to select advisers from a section of the country which was not very well represented—not very numerously represented in our party in Washington. I felt the necessity of getting advice from the best men of the South, and I am very glad to be able to say, knowing very well the nominee for the office of Postmaster-General whom Mr. Hayes has nominated—I am very happy to be able to say that he was for the last two years one of the most trusted advisers of all wishers of good government in Washington. [Applause.]

And now at this time when all our industrial interests have been suffering, when manufacturing is almost at a stand still, at least not remunerative, and commerce almost stagnant, and when our political affairs need to be brought back to the condition that they used to be in when honesty, and capacity alone were the watchwords of civil life—at this time more than ever before do we need just such a vigorous and patriotic man in the White House as we now have. [Applause.] And I believe that before his four years are over we shall commend the wisdom of the party in making the nomination it did—we shall commend the wisdom of the course with which he has started out, and we shall commend the wisdom of all good and patriotic men who approve the Administration so far as it has gone, and who will say that, unless we take broader and wider views than has been sometimes the case, we cannot expect to bring it to that growth and greatness and power, and that solidified, magnetic condition which a Republic of this size ought to have. I believe we shall all say that unless that had been done our country would be likely to fall from the prestige it has acquired before the world, and I believe that such will be the success of this Administration that no man hereafter can afford to ignore any section of the country, or any party, or any great interests, but that we shall demand in the future that every President shall do as President Hayes has done—bring men around him who will represent honestly, fearlessly, and thoroughly the interests of all. [Applause.]

Mr. Ruggles said that the key-note of the party in the future would be a solidified nation and not a "solid South."

The meeting then adjourned.

LARGE MEETING IN WALL-STREET.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS EXPRESSING THEIR OPINIONS—THE PACIFICATION OF THE SOUTH AND REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE INSISTED UPON—A WARNING TO THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

In response to the short call made by a number of prominent bankers and merchants through THE TIMES yesterday morning, and attracted by a hastily gotten-up placard that was posted on the Treasury building, bearing the inscription, "Stand by the President! Meeting at 1 o'clock," a crowd of several thousand persons assembled on the corner of Wall and Broad streets shortly after the hour mentioned. The Treasury steps were thickly packed, and so was the sidewalk in front and the street nearly to the opposite side, only a small lane being left for the passage of vehicles. All the adjacent corners were likewise rendered impassable, and the windows of the neighboring houses were filled with attentive auditors. Nearly every business man of prominence, not only in the "Street," but from the remotest portions of "down town," was present. Among those present were John A. Sherman, Solon Humphreys, Gustav Schwab, James Roosevelt, John A. Stewart, Samuel B. Ruggles, E. P. Faburi, John Austin Stevens, J. D. Vermilye, William A. Booth, and numerous others of the same class. Mr. Stevens read the call from a printed slip cut from THE TIMES, and nominated William A. Booth for Chairman and George T. Hope for Secretary. The nominations were carried with a ringing "aye" that testified to the heartiness of feeling of the meeting. The following list of Vice-Presidents was then read and also approved unanimously: James W. Beekman, Howard Potter, Samuel B. Ruggles, S. D. Babcock, Benjamin B. Sherman, George S. Coe, Erastus C. Benedict, James M. Cross, Ethan Allen, John A. Stewart, and Solon Humphreys. The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. Beekman, who he said was acting as pall-bearer at a funeral, and could not attend in person:

To William A. Booth, Esq., Chairman:

DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly that a peremptory engagement detains me to-day so that I cannot be present with you at the proposed meeting to be held in support of the President's patriotic action in the matter of his Cabinet appointments.

My earnest conviction is that true reform and national prosperity depend upon a civil service in which the selection shall be made from "the fittest" without reference to party. [Applause.]

The course of President Hayes at this time deserves the support of every lover of his country, and justifies even the very high estimate I had formed of his character. Very truly and respectfully yours, JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

Mr. Booth then said: Fellow-citizens, you have heard the reading of the call. This meeting has been convened to sustain the President of the United States in his efforts for civil service reform. A series of resolutions expressing those sentiments has been prepared, and will now be offered by Mr. Vermilye.

The latter gentleman stepped forward and requested that the Secretary read them, adding that he cordially approved of all that they contained. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, Both parties, by their Senators and Representatives, agreed to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission, and so to protect the peace and welfare of the country,

Resolved, That both parties are honorably bound to recognize the constitutional authority of the President.

Resolved, That the policy declared in his inaugural in favor of the permanent pacification of the South, with equal protection to all citizens, of a thorough reform in the civil service, and of an early return to specie payments, commends itself to the country as one entitled to the fairest trial.

Resolved, That we stand by the President in the exercise of his constitutional rights, and that we shall regard any hesitation to confirm the Cabinet, including our honored townsman, William M. Evarts, or any disposition to embarrass or obstruct his policy of conciliation and reform, as tending to interrupt and postpone the restoration of national confidence so happily begun and so essential to the prosperity of all sections and all classes. [Great applause.]

Mr. Booth said that any one desiring to offer any remarks on the subject of the resolutions would have an opportunity to be heard. Mr. John A. Stewart stepped to the front and said; Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens: I cordially and heartily second the resolutions. When the United States Senate understand, as they will understand inside of 24 hours, that the resolutions contain the sentiments of the people of all sections of the country, that those who are not seeking public office heartily favor the policy expressed by President Hayes in his letter of acceptance and his inaugural address, and carried out in his Cabinet nominations—for I believe that this meeting is but the precursor of a series of similar meetings throughout the nation—they will no longer hesitate to confirm the men he has chosen as his advisers. I have no doubt, I repeat, that the Senate will confirm every member of the Cabinet. [Applause.] The people will be heard, and the politicians will be very apt to comply with their wishes when they learn that they are determined. The *vox populi* in this matter will truly be the *vox Dei*. [Applause.]

Mr. John Austin Stevens said: Fellow-citizens, this meeting was called at very short notice on account of the immediate necessity that exists of expressing the opposition of the business men of the Metropolis to obstruction of the Administration from any quarter whatever. Consequently we have not had time to make arrangements for the usual number of cut-and dried addresses, and you will therefore excuse the paucity of speakers; but the resolutions embody all our sentiments as well as prepared speeches would. Only three or four days ago the sun rose brightly upon a new President and a new tenure of office. It seemed at least, when President Hayes had been peaceably inaugurated, that a new era of peace and prosperity had dawned upon the nation. No matter who had been elected; that, at least, we had a right to expect. We were disappointed. Twenty-four hours later the President was the object of opposition from the ranks of his own party because he chose to select his advisers according to the dictates of what seemed to him just and right. I do not believe that the people are ready to have their will stopped any more in Washington. [Applause.] This meeting will start similar meetings throughout the whole country, and the politicians at Washington will be very apt to listen when the people speak. [Applause.]

Mr. John Jay was called for, and when he appeared was roundly applauded. He said: Fellow-citizens, I have to thank you for your kindness in calling me out. I need not say that I approve heartily of every syllable that has been spoken here to-day, and of every sentiment embodied in the resolutions that have been read. I anticipate that the entire country will be most decidedly disappointed if any attempt be made to block the wheels of the new Government, or to hinder the policy of conciliation and reform so admirably expressed in President Hayes' inaugural. I beg to be excused from making a long speech. I will have the honor to preside to-night at a meeting of the Union League Club, where similar sentiments will be adopted. [Applause and shouts of "Go on!"]

Mr. George T. Hope was the next speaker. He said: Fellow-citizens, I am no speaker, but I am an American citizen, and I believe that the country needs as in the last exigency precisely that which President Hayes proposes to accomplish. Because I believe it most profoundly I am here, and I am glad to see so many others joined with me in the same cause. I want you to make those resolutions heard so that those in the Senate chamber or out of it who interfere with the rights may find themselves extinguished. It is beyond question that it is only fair that the President should have the construction of his own Cabinet, in order that its members may agree with him. It is beyond question that the interests of the country demand that President Hayes should do precisely what he is doing. And it is beyond question, too, that the men assembled here and the hundreds of thousands who are back of them will see that they have their own way, no matter who goes over. [Applause.] We must have civil service reform or we will have what is infinitely worse, and no one will dispute the soundness of the President's views for the pacification of the South and in relation to a speedy resumption of specie payments. [Applause.]

Mr. Booth then put the resolutions, and they were adopted amid great enthusiasm. Some one called for three cheers for Hayes and the Union. Every hat went into the air, and cheer followed cheer with an enthusiasm about which there could be no question. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

A TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AND OLIVER P. FISKE SERENADED BY THEIR TOWNSMEN —SPEECH BY MR. CURTIS—HE EULOGIZES PRESIDENT HAYES—ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RESULT OF THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

A serenade was tendered to George William Curtis and Oliver P. Fiske last night by the citizens of New-Brighton, Staten Island, irrespective of party. The movement was spontaneous, and the enthusiastic manner in which it was participated in showed the esteem in which the above named gentlemen are held. At 8 o'clock a procession of not less than 1,000 persons, comprising the leading citizens of the neighborhood, headed by Grafulla's serenade band, and enlivened by calcium lights and fireworks, arrived at the residence of Mr. Curtis. Among those present were Harmon Brown, Major Cameron, Frederick T. Brown, Aquila Rich, Robert J. Bucklin, Thomas Humphrey, Robert Humphrey, H. S. Beattie, H. H. Childs, C. T. Pine, Mortimer L. Fowler, Sidney Howard Gay, and Samuel Curtis. After the band had played a number of choice airs Mr. Curtis was loudly called for, and on appearing on the balcony, in company with his wife, he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Major Cameron, on behalf of the serenaders, presented Mrs. Curtis with a superb basket of flowers, for which Mr. Curtis returned thanks. Having bowed repeated acknowledgments, Mr. Curtis said he thanked them for having come to join with him in rejoicing over the installation of the President of their choice. As he stood there in the night air his hopes for the future of the country burst forth triumphantly, like the torches and music which he saw and heard around him. This exuberation was not chiefly because of the triumph of the Republican Party, but because he was an American, and the joy of that hour was not partisan, but patriotic. [Applause.] For four months the National Government had been tested by a trial which no other Government on the face of the earth could have withstood. After the last election the crisis in the affairs of the nation which was foretold by the early friends of the Republic took place, and for which, in his mind, no provision had been made in the Constitution or in the laws of the country. The American Congress found a way out of the difficulty, and by their loyalty and allegiance placed the Government on a firmer footing than ever before. [Applause.] The ship of State seemed drifting upon the rocks, but now it had sailed into deep water, with every spar in place and all its canvas spread, and floating above all was the unstained flag of the country. In the recent fierce political struggle lines had been drawn between men engaged in honorable contention on the one side and anarchists and revolutionists on the other. They would not forget the conduct of those Southern members whose manly, honorable, and upright course brought about a better understanding between the opposing parties. They had to thank them for the courage with which they were charged with being anxious to accomplish; they could have thrown the whole country into confusion and war; but they stood fast by the Constitution and the laws, and, God willing, the Republican Party would stand by them. [Applause.] As yet the principles of the new Administration had only been proposed—no measures had been carried through. What were those principles, and what citizen could not be loyal to them? They were the defense of the equal rights of all, and who could object to that? They had declared for a thorough and steady change in the Government of the civil service—for a financial system in which a promise of a dollar would be equal in its equivalent in gold. What citizen could object to that? There was not a word in the whole inaugural address of President Hayes to which anybody could object. He had called to his side men whose characters were a proof of the independence and courage of Rutherford B. Hayes. [Applause.] Not a word had he said in his letter or inaugural which was not required by the needs of the times—not a word which the poorest negro in his cabin or the richest man in his palace may not hear. Any insinuation that this gentleman and soldier, who shed his blood in support of justice, and for the preservation of the Union, did not mean to carry out his promises, would be an insult which would do more harm to the man who uttered it than to him at whom it was leveled. The President proposed to grapple with the hydra-headed monster of the civil service in the country. They knew that it was the root and source of most of the evil which existed in our political system. It was that which corrupted the elections into mere contests for plunder and spoils. It was that which stamped the imagists of our civil service, which ought to be as honorable as the Army or Navy, with opprobrium. This, and not principle, was the cause for which party spirit fought its bitterest battles, and this it was which made all efforts for the purification of politics vain. At this iniquitous system the President had buried his javelin, and was determined to purify it. Those of his neighbors who had aided him in electing Mr. Hayes could not say that the Republican canvidate had concealed his principles or hidden his light under a bushel. But in this great fight which he had undertaken the new President would be powerless unless he had the support of all classes. He, therefore, called upon all good citizens, irrespective of politics, to unite in upholding the hands of the President, and making his strength doubly strong in the battle for civil service reform. His heart was full of joy as he stood there in the bleak March wind under those spreading trees. But those trees were already making ready to burst into life; soon the grass would be green and the air filled with the songs of birds and the perfume of sweet flowers. So, as he stood there, with heart grateful to them for their unceasing kindness to him, he felt that with the inauguration of the new President a new Spring had begun for the country. Trade would be revived, industry resumed, and labor receive its proper recompense. Sectarianism would disappear equal justice be secured, and national happiness descend upon the country like the benediction of God from Heaven. [Applause.] He thanked them again for the compliment they had shown him, and called upon all his friends and neighbors to give expression to the feelings of joy, which he had so faintly tried to describe, in three hearty cheers for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, the men who led the van in the administration of peacification, and reform.

The closing portion of Mr. Curtis' address was received with cordial applause, and enthusiastic cheers, again and again repeated, were given for Hayes and Wheeler. Hearty cheers were also given for George William Curtis, and after the band had played several patriotic airs, a grand display of fireworks took place, and the procession moved off to the residence of ex-Marshal Oliver P. Fiske. Here the serenaders cheered lustily for Mr. Fiske. In response to the calls of his visitors, Mr. Fiske appeared on the balcony, but did not address them, having delegated that duty to Mr. J. W. Simonton, of the Associated Press, who returned thanks in behalf of the ex-Marshal for the flattering ovation tendered him. The calcium lights and fire-works then disappeared, and the crowd dispersed.

THE REFORM CLUB PLEASED.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Reform Club of this City met yesterday afternoon at No. 58 Wall-street, Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne in the chair, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, In behalf of the Republican Reform Club of the City of New-York, that we congratulate the country upon the inauguration of a Republican President, who undertakes forthwith to redeem good promises of reform by consistent acts of reform, and that we cordially support President Hayes in his struggle to give peace and home rule to the Southern States and integrity and stability to the civil service, against all factionists and dis organizers by whatever political name they call themselves.

It was stated that a meeting of the club would be held at an early day, when an address would be issued to the people.

REPUBLICAN CONGRATULATIONS.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular meeting last evening at No. 359 West Thirty-fifth-street. There was a large attendance of members. In the absence of President Henry G. Leask, Vice-President Howard A. Whitfield presided. Resolutions were passed indorsing the work of the Electoral Commission, and the principles and policy set forth by President Hayes. The Swedish Republican Central Committee passed resolutions of congratulation last night, especially at the nomination of William M. Evarts as Secretary of State.

At a mass-meeting of Republicans last evening in Turn Hall, Williamsburg, to celebrate the inauguration of President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler, Messrs. August Koch and Parr Harlow spoke briefly, congratulating the audience upon the triumph of Republican principles. Mr. Solomon Spitzer, who made a gallant contest with the Democratic Congressman Arebibald M. Bliss, last Fall, spoke as [illegible] counting done so.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Henry Frederick Moeller assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to John Carlsen yesterday.

In reporting the anniversary exercises of the Seamen's Bethel Temperance Society yesterday the title of Seamen's Friend Society was inadvertently used.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, will speak at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening, March 14. Subject—"Political Questions and Answers."

Hon. C. Oscanyan, late Consul-General to the United States from the Ottoman Empire, will deliver a lecture before the Liberal Club this evening on "The Eastern Question."

Custom-house Inspector Judd seized 50 boxes of cigars and 500 bundles of cigarettes that the owners were attempting to smuggle ashore from the steamer City of Vera Cruz yesterday.

The opening reception of the male department of Grammar School No. 37 will take place this evening at Eighty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue. The programme includes reading, declamation, and music.

A petition is in circulation in the Produce Exchange asking that a public meeting of members be called prior to the date of balloting upon the question of a new Exchange, for the purpose of a free interchange of views on the merits and demerits of the project, in order that members may be enabled to vote understandingly.

During the last month there arrived at this port 1,937 immigrants, of which number 1,433 were males and 504 females. Of the total arrivals there were from England 513; Scotland, 117; Wales, 6; Ireland, 243; Germany, 571; Austria, 76; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 54; France, 103; Switzerland, 38; Spain, 21; Italy, 73; Holland, 35; Belgium, 4; Russia, 27; Poland, 16; Hungary, 12; Quebec, 8; Cuba, 8; Ontario, 2; China, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Brazil, United States of Colombia, and Algiers, 1 each.

Seven young men are now in custody in the Essex Market Prison charged with having participated in the homicide of Frank J. Reilly on Saturday night at Stanton and Lewis-streets. Detective O'Conner, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested James Dougherty, of No. 77 Lewis-street, and Theodore Weir, of No. 56 Avenue C, yesterday, on the complaint of John J. Reilly, a relative of the deceased, who charges the prisoners with having been present during the assault on Reilly and participating therein.

Mr. James O. Hoyt, who preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Abigail Parker, of Wilmington, Del., at the Fifty-Seventh-Street Police Court, last Wednesday, resides at No. 16 West Fifty-eighth-street, instead of No. 16 East Fifty-eighth-street, as published in the several morning papers yesterday. The latter residence is occupied by a well-known lawyer, and his family had no connection with the disreputable occurrence at No. 16 West Fifty-eighth-street, or any knowledge of them until they saw the publication in yesterday morning's newspapers.

The following deaths resulting from the effects of accidental scalds and burns were reported at the Coroners' office yesterday: Elizabeth Quail, aged 75, of No. 101 Monroe-street, by her wrapper taking a pipe on Monday night, accidentally set fire to her bed, and was so badly burned that she died yesterday; Frank Lawler, aged 1 year, who was scalded a few days ago by falling into a tub of hot water at the residence of his parents, No. 643 West Forty-second-street; Ellen Michael, aged 8, who during the absence of her mother, fell on a stove at her residence, No. 627 East Sixteenth-street, on Wednesday. Coroner Ellinger attended the cases.

BROOKLYN.

During Wednesday night six horses died of cerebro-spinal meningitis at the Gates-avenue stables of the City Railroad Company.

Ex-Health Inspector Thomas A. Brady, M. D., died yesterday morning at No. 498 Kent-avenue, of kidney disease. Death was preceded by a very short illness.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Society of Long Island was held yesterday at the Hanson-place Baptist Church. The annual report shows the society to be in a flourishing condition.

Brooklyn was yesterday without a Mayor. Mr. Schroeder was absent and the Corporation Counsel has given an opinion to the effect that the President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen cannot legally serve in the capacity of Mayor.

Meetings will be held in the Eastern and Western Districts on Sunday by the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches, to protest against the passage of legislation repealing important provisions of the present Excise law.

Charles Quenzer, of Henry-street, New-York, obtained a permit yesterday to have the remains of his father disinterred from Green-Wood Cemetery. Quenzer made application for the writ last week. He suspects that his father was poisoned, and has laid facts before the New-York Board of Coroners which has led to the issuance of an order for an analysis of the stomach of the deceased.

Counsel for the plaintiff in the suit for limited divorce brought by Mary Jane Spratt against Thomas H. Spratt obtained an order yesterday from Judge Gilbert, directing the defendant to show cause why he should not pay $15 a week alimony pending the suit and $100 counsel fee. Mrs. Spratt charges her husband, who is a tug-boat Captain, with making her a target for knives, lamps, boots, boot-jacks, glassware, and other portable property.

NEW-JERSEY.

Abraham Van Vleck's residence in Bergen, near Belmont-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was entered by a burglar Thursday night and robbed of jewelry and clothing to the value of $200.

Miss Maggie Love, a resident of Jersey City, was very painfully burned on the arms and body Wednesday night, by the igniting of some coal-oil with which she was cleaning a pair of kid gloves.

Louis Trappinger, aged 12 years, was struck by a locomotive of the Greenwood Lake and Montclair Railroad while picking coal on the track at West End, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. The body, which was literally cut in two, was removed to Vock's morgue.

Edward Cadet, an American Express messenger on the Midland Railroad, accidentally shot himself on Wednesday night by letting his pistol fall to the floor of the car. The ball entered his right thigh and passed out of the back, inflicting a painful but not necessarily fatal wound.

The annual report of the Township Committee of East Orange shows the receipts for the year 1876 to have been $182,594 67, and the disbursements $131,693 75. The disbursements include $25,000 borrowed to meet a temporary loan. The cost of maintaining the public schools was $27,762 97.

Edward Cox, the young man who was arrested Wednesday afternoon at a funeral in Jersey City, on suspicion of being a pickpocket, is still held to await identification. From all that can be learned thus far, the prisoner is a professional, who makes a specialty of funerals and robs the mourners.

The supporters of Rev. Phœbe A. Hanaford, who have organized a new Church society in Jersey City, to be called the Second Universalist Church, have determined to engage Library Hall as a place of worship. The hall is directly opposite the old church. Some of Mrs. Hanaford's friends were opposed to the selection, but she herself advocated it.

Charles Rice, aged 16, and Thomas Harrington, aged 10, were playing with some companions in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, a day or two ago, when they became involved in a quarrel, and Rice kicked Harrington in the side. Yesterday the latter was seized with convulsions, and fears are entertained that his injuries may result fatally. No arrest has been made.

A passenger on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, Wednesday, reported that while the train was running along near Elizabethport, he saw the engineer of a coal train push two boys off one of the coal cars, and then shoot at them with a gun. The two boys fell, and acted as if they had been struck. The passenger inquired the name of the engineer, and was informed that it was George Snyder.

In accordance with the terms of an election bet made last Fall between two gentlemen of Plainfield, N. J., Mr. Christopher Van Arsdale, proprietor of the City Hotel, (Republican,) and Mr. E. P. Thorn, liquor merchant, (Democrat,) the former was yesterday afternoon driven by the latter in a wheelbarrow around the block bounded by Cherry, Second, Place, and Front streets. They were lustily cheered by citizens along the route, and at the conclusion of the trip shook hands heartily.

Michael Doyle, an employe in the cream of tartar factory at the foot of Eighth-street, Jersey City, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured while at work yesterday afternoon. He was engaged under a trough used for conveying hot water to some tanks, when the trough fell and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. He was also badly scalded by the boiling water. The injured man was removed to his home.

A passenger on one of the New-Jersey Central ferry-boats yesterday morning attempted to jump into the river, but was prevented by Officer McQuade, of the New-York Harbor Police. The officer had a desperate struggle, and would have been dragged overboard with the would-be suicide had not some of the deck hands and passengers come to his assistance. The man was taken to the Central Office in New-York, where he gave his name as Sebastian Polish.

On Monday last a magnificent flag was thrown to the breeze from the residences of George H. Benton and Gustavus Pierres, Nos. 215 and 217 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, to celebrate the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler. In the [illegible] the buildings were illuminated, and Chinese lanterns with patriotic mottoes were hung from the windows. Some boys were about to make a bonfire, when a stalwart policeman extinguished the light, and threatened to arrest anybody who attempted to rekindle it. A gentleman asked Mayor Russell to permit the bonfire to be kindled, but the worthy replied that Hayes was not elected, and that he would not allow any rejoicing over the usurpation.

Bridget Quinn was arrested in Jersey City last night on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. She was taken before Justice Whalen, who sentenced her to 60 days in the County Jail. She was taken to the First Precinct Police Station and placed in a cell. A few minutes after she was discovered hanging from the bars of the cell door. She was cut down and placed in another cell. Soon after Capt. Dickson visited the cell and again found her hanging. He cut her down and placed her in a room where she was watched by an officer during the night. Bridget says she was determined to kill herself.

A strange woman was noticed Wednesday night acting in a very singular manner at the Paterson Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. On the arrival of the train from New-York, about 9 o'clock, she stealthily approached the track, and as the train was about to start, threw herself between two cars. John Shaw, who had noticed her suspicious movements, and followed her, dragged her back to the platform just in time to save her from being crushed to death. The prostrate woman, for the attempt upon her life, and took the next train to New-York, declining to give her name or address or the motives which prompted her to commit suicide.

THE TRENTON OFF FOR EUROPE.

The new United States frigate Trenton, which left the Navy-yard on Monday last and anchored off the Battery, to take on board her stores of gunpowder, &c., from Ellis Island, tripped her anchors at noon yesterday and proceeded down the Bay to the Compass Buoys, off Sandy Hook. There she stayed to test her compasses. It was intended that she should go to sea last evening, but as a storm threatened she remained at her anchorage. She goes to join the Mediterranean Squadron, of which Admiral Worden will make her the flag-ship in the stead of the frigate Franklin. The Trenton is a new vessel, built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in a manner that commands the admiration of the officers of the Navy. She is equipped with all modern improvements, and has more labor-saving machinery on her than any vessel afloat. She will probably pass the Hook early this morning, and will initially shape her course for Lisbon, Portugal, where Admiral Worden will meet her. It is expected that her voyage will be short, though her engines will not be worked to their full power. The Trenton is the first war vessel built at, and sent from, the Brooklyn Navy-yard since the close of the war, and her success as a naval vessel is a source of much interest to the officers of the Navy.

Special Announcement.

KNOX'S SPRING HAT is just out and ready for inspection and sale at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

CHATEAU LAGAROSSE. Pure, delicate CLARETS in qts., pts., and casks. VICTOR E. MAUGER, 110 Reade-st. —*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Hammonia, for Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Schaik, Miss Anna Schaik, Miss Emma Schaik, Capt. Nestor de Kaygorodoff, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jaunetzky, Gustav Oelke, Edward Marzo, A. Ruehling, Mrs. Anna Weber, George Bland, Capt. A. Gage, W. Jerdan, Ernst, Oscar Silbermann, Carl Krohn, Mrs. Regina Dalle, Miss Eva Dalle, Frederick Broughton, Mrs. J. DeF. Broughton, Emile Gerot, Mr. and Mrs. H. Petzall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hirschfeld, Miss Susie Russell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. John Durand, Miss Annie Murray, Miss Miles, H. C. Codorne, James Costa, John O. White, J. W. Starr, Henry M. Martin, John P. Terry, Capt. Wm. H. Gibson, Pedro Peres y Martines, Ridwin Frankan, Juan Maria Aguirre, John McDonald, A. McInness, G. Serragilni, Joseph Dumont, Wallace Ackley, Augustus Jones.

In steam-ship Herder, from Hamburg.—Dr. Paul Grossmann and wife, Anna Kroeplein, Julie Heim, Moses, H. D. Hudtwuicker, Ernst von Ehrenstein, S. Vendelbo, Louis Daniel, George Schoenberger, C. Schwartz, Sylvester, Joseph Kaufmann, Arnold Grat, Augustus Debus, Miss Mary D. Adams, B. W. Alvares, H. Rudolph, Joseph Mortier.

In steam-ship Gen Barnes, from Savannah.—J. H. Banker, J. W. Carner, Miss Sulliff, Miss Money, W. Muirhead, J. H. Buchanan, J. C. Lapel, S. E. Phipps, James Gilded, A. Simon, W. Jacobs, J. Kennelly, W. B. Stone, Alfred Hall, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Harding.

In steam-ship Etna, from Aspinwall.—P. B. Modica, Louis O'Brien, O. P. Hamlin, John McAlvnan, G. Sinclair, P. A. Lane, C. Peneres, N. Martine, P. G. Derbyshine, A. Gans, G. Murrillo.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises.....6:22 | Sun sets.....6:01 | Moon sets...3:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...3:46 | Gov. Island..4:35

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7953 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET NOMINATIONS.

FAVORABLE ACTION BY SEVERAL OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES—SOURCES OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE NOMINEES—PROSPECTS FOR THE CONFIRMATION OF THE NEW CABINET—THE CIVIL SERVICE POLICY AS A PROVOCATIVE TO OPPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate committees having been appointed to-day, the nominations for the Cabinet were considered, and in most cases favorable reports will be made to-morrow. Mr. Schurz was favorably passed in the Finance Committee with only one dissenting voice, that of Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who is either acting with his ardent friend, Mr. Conkling or else dislikes Mr. Schurz's views on the Bonanza silver question. Mr. Evarts is opposed in the Committee on Foreign Relations by three Senators, reported to be Messrs. Cameron, Hamlin, and Conkling. The charge is made against him that while he was counsel for the Government at the Geneva arbitration, he was also attorney for some marine insurance companies. What terrible wrong this constituted against any person or any Government, it would be difficult for any man with less acute moral perceptions than Senator Cameron to discover. If being attorney for insurance companies controlled his action before that tribunal in any manner, it must have been to render him more active in securing a large award, which was the service that the United States Government desired of him.

Whether any, and which, of the nominations will be confirmed to-morrow, depends entirely upon the whims of individual Senators; for, a nomination being reported under the rules, a single objection will prevent action upon it till the next legislative day, which will be Monday. It is not supposed any objection will be made to the confirmation of Gen. Devens, Mr. Thompson, or Mr. McCrary. There may, however, be a Democratic objection to the latter, by reason of the purpose of that party to vote against all men who aided toward the result reached by the Electoral Commission. Mr. Evarts may not be reported from the committee to-morrow, though it meets again at 10:30 in the morning. If his nomination is reported, there will probably be an objection to action to-morrow, for Senator Cameron is in an "ugly" frame of mind. It is now doubtful whether the committee, which consists of Messrs. Cameron, Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, Eaton, and Johnston will give a majority of favorable votes. It depends on the votes of Democrats, and Mr. Evarts' labors as counsel before the Electoral Commission were too important to make Democrats pleasantly disposed toward him. Mr. Hamlin may withdraw his opposition to Mr. Evarts because it is believed that Mr. Blaine has determined to confine himself to an attempt to defeat the confirmation of Mr. Key. Whatever policy Mr. Blaine concludes to pursue will, of course, be followed by Mr. Hamlin.

Mr. Key will be favorably reported by a majority of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which Mr. Hamlin is Chairman. The only nomination that has fallen into a real hornet's nest of opposition is that of Mr. Evarts. Mr. Blaine has clearly made a great mistake. He was two years ago the object of particular hatred by Southern Republicans because of the extreme conservative course which he pursued, using his position as Speaker to defeat the measures designed for their protection. He found he was going away from the people one way, and in his great speech of last session, bidding for the nomination at Cincinnati, he reversed his course and aroused a sectional feeling which never could have been kindled but for the action of the Bourbon Democratic element of the North which had control of the House. He supposed his appeal for the protection of Southern Republicans would again meet with a storm of approval which would defeat the confirmation of Senator Key, force the President to abandon his Southern policy, and leave Mr. Blaine once more on the top of the political wave. In this he has been sadly disappointed. The country, as far as sentiment can be judged at Washington, sustains President Hayes, and repudiates, as the Senate will, the leadership of Blaine. Mr. Blaine has anxiously watched the newspapers, and warned by the universal expression of Republican journals from all parts of the country, he can do nothing but make as good a stand as possible against the confirmation alone of Senator Key. The probability now is that he will be beaten in that restricted contest, and if so, he may as well retire to a back seat in politics. His friends are scared and ready to desert his following, which is much smaller than he imagines.

The change of feeling that is going on is illustrated by the action of a prominent ex-member of the House from a Northern State. He was at first sure that the inaugural and the selections for the Cabinet would disrupt the party and was going home in bad spirits. Yesterday, however, he was still in town and was working to secure the confirmation of all the nominations. He gave as a reason that the party, as a party, must now give the new policy a fair and thorough trial, and that a conflict with the Executive now, if successful, would lead to certain party disruption and defeat. This ex-member is a very good but a rather timid gentleman. By interesting himself in behalf of the nominations he has come himself to be quite a warm supporter of the changed policy. The feeling is much improved in 24 hours, and there is now a universal belief that all the nominations will be confirmed. There is, of course, a slight degree of uncertainty, which will continue till the vote is announced.

There has been a wide difference in the statements concerning the vote on the confirmation of Secretary Sherman yesterday. THE TIMES gave the number correctly, and further information on the same subject, which is from an authority likely to be correct, is given in the following statement: The 12 votes against the confirmation of Senator Sherman yesterday to be Secretary of the Treasury were cast by Democrats. All the Republicans who were present voted for confirmation. Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, was the only Democrat who voted for confirmation. It will be observed that Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, although he is known to have spoken against the confirmation of all the nominations, voted to confirm Mr. Sherman. The following is the yea and nay vote from an authority that may be regarded as trustworthy:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Lawrence, Dorsey, Hamlin, Hoar, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kirkwood, McCreery, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Paterson, Plumb, Rollins, Sargent, Sharon, Spencer, Teller, Wadleigh, Windom—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Bogy, Coke, Garland, Grover, Hards, Hereford, Maxey, Morgan, Thurman, Whyte—12.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The executive session of the Senate to-day lasted only about 35 minutes. The Cabinet nominations were referred to committees as follows: That of Mr. Schurz to the Committee on Finance; that of Mr. Evarts to the Committee on Foreign Relations; Mr. Devens, to the Judiciary Committee; Mr. McCrary, to the Committee on Military Affairs; Mr. Thompson, to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. Key, to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. These references were formally made to-day, in accordance with the Senate's order of last Wednesday, when the nominations were received from the President. Immediately after the nominations were thus referred to-day the principal opponents of their confirmation made efforts, under the lead of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to secure an adjournment until Monday. These efforts were resisted on the ground that the committees would have ample time to report by to-morrow. After a brief discussion a vote was taken on a motion submitted by Mr. Sargent to adjourn until noon to-morrow, and it was carried by a vote of 44 yeas to 11 nays. Only five or six of the votes in the negative were cast by Democrats, and the indications are that most of the Democratic Senators will vote to confirm all the pending nominations, or at least that there will be no organized attempt made by the minority to break a quorum or otherwise impede favorable action by dilatory means.

The Finance, Judiciary, Military Affairs, and Naval Affairs Committees held meetings this afternoon, and authorized their respective Chairmen to report back the nominations of Messrs. Schurz, Devens, McCrary, and Thompson, with a recommendation in each case for confirmation. The Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have not yet met for action on the nominations of Messrs. Evarts and Key, but will take them up for consideration to-morrow morning. As Senators Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Conkling, and Morton are members of the committee which has Mr. Evarts' nomination in charge, and are known to regard it with disfavor, there may be some delay in reporting it. Mr. Keys' nomination will probably be reported to-morrow, together with those upon which favorable action was taken by the committees to-day. A single objection, however, will prevent any action by the Senate upon a nomination on the same day that it is reported back from a committee, and it is therefore expected that some or perhaps all of those which are to be reported to-morrow will have to lie over until Monday.

The commission of Senator Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury was signed this afternoon.

Judge Key, nominated for Postmaster General, has received numerous congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country, among them the following:

HARTFORD, March 7.

Please accept my most hearty congratulations. I am glad that you have been appointed a member of the Cabinet MARSHALL JEWELL.

KNOXVILLE, March 8.

I congratulate you upon your appointment, intelligence of which reached me in the country, and trust it will prove the beginning of an era of better feeling between the sections.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

PRESIDENT HAYES' COURSE.

ENCOURAGEMRNT TO STAND FIRM FROM ALL QUARTERS — THE PREROGATIVES OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Three or four hundred telegrams have been received at the White House in a couple of days, from all parts of the country, congratulating the President on his Cabinet nominations, and bidding him to stand firm. As evidences of the approval of the senders, these telegrams are, no doubt, gladly received. The desire expressed that the President shall remain firm is quite unnecessary, however, as he has an amount of quiet obstinacy, when he has once taken a position that he believes to be right, that will astonish those who imagine that a sudden storm can cause him to waver. The real point of the controversy with the Senate should not be for a moment lost sight of. The Senate has controlled the appointments of the Government for 40 years. They have, in fact, made several of the nominations, having them sent in through the President to comply with the forms of law, and have generally rejected incontinently all nominations not so made, as for example, the nomination of Mr. Dana, of Massachusetts, and Judge Hoar, of the same State. The question in its broad sense is whether the Senate is also the Executive; and, in its most restricted meaning, whether the President is Mr. Hayes or Mr. James G. Blaine.

INDORSEMENT BY ST. LOUIS BUSINESS MEN.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—After Change this afternoon a joint meeting of the Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges was held in the chamber of the former, and the following resolution adopted:

Whereas, The sentiments enunciated by the President in his inaugural address and foreshadowed in the appointment of his Cabinet, indicate a desire and determination to foster a conciliatory and fraternal feeling throughout the Union by such an administrative course as will guarantee to the people order, and popular government to each and every section of our common country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as representatives of the business interests of St. Louis, we hereby heartily approve of the just and conservative course thus far marked out by President Hayes, and that our Senators in Congress be urged to rise above all party feeling, as patriotism alone should govern their actions.

ACTION OF BUSINESS MEN IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—A large number of the most prominent business men of the city have united in a call for a meeting at the Cotton Exchange to-morrow afternoon, to indorse the policy of President Hayes toward the South, as indicated by his inaugural address and by the appointment of ex-Senator Key in his Cabinet.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

NO FALLING OFF IN CALLERS—NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS—GEN. BUTLER'S DISINTERESTEDNESS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There was a large number of callers at the Executive Mansion this morning, including a Nebraska delegation, and among the persons of prominence Senator Davis, of Illinois; John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; and Messrs. Key, Evarts, and Schurz, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, and several ex-members of Congress. In order to relieve himself in part from the severe pressure of visitors, the President will on Cabinet days (Tuesday and Friday) receive only such as call to pay their respects between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning. Matters quieted down very much at the Executive Mansion by noon, at which hour all members of the old Cabinet, excepting Mr. Morrill, were present, and were ushered into the Council Chamber. The Treasury was represented by Mr. Conant, as Secretary Sherman has not yet qualified.

Nothing has been practically done by the President for the pacification of the Southern conflicting interests further than declared in the inaugural address. Neither has the President yet taken action on any of the applications for office the number of which has been accumulating every day since the inauguration, nor has he given any promising assurance to more prominent place-seekers whose names have been presented for the highest positions outside the Cabinet. The President is very cautious in expressing himself concerning these subjects, because he has not a Cabinet with whom he can consult concerning them. Several letters have been sent from the President in response to persons who have applied for office, intimating clearly that there is no disposition to make changes where the incumbents have been faithful in the discharge of their official functions.

Mr. W. R. Rice, who will be remembered by great numbers of persons who have had reason to visit the White House within the past eight years as the principal attendant at the door leading to the President's office room, has been assigned to duty as one of the executive clerks to the President.

Among the callers upon the President to-day was Gen. Butler, who assured the President of his support and said he had no axes to grind.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

THE CASE OF MR. KELLOGG IN THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections will meet to-morrow morning at 10:30 to organize, and the credentials of Gov. Kellogg will at once be taken up. It is now the opinion that a majority of the committee will insist on immediate consideration, so that the case can be decided at this session. It is claimed by many Republicans that the admission of Kellogg will not interfere in any manner with the operation of the President's Southern policy. It is not understood that the President is opposed to the admission of Kellogg, though some Republicans have thought it would be better to delay action on the case till next session. Senators are also somewhat influenced by a desire for an early adjournment.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Thurman called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday to refer the credentials of J. B. Eustis, claiming a seat in the Senate from the State of Louisiana to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

INTERVIEW WITH A COLORED DELEGATION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—REMOVAL OF RACE ANTAGONISM AND PROTECTION TILL DEMOCRATS RESPECT POLITICAL RIGHTS OF OPPONENTS—NO PROPOSITIONS MADE TO PACKARD.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A delegation of colored South Carolinians waited upon President Hayes to-day, and were granted an interview of 40 minutes' duration. The delegation comprised J. H. Rainey, Representative of the First Congressional District; Hon. R. H. Cain, Representative of the Second Congressional District; Hon. Robert Smalls, Representative of the Fifth Congressional District; Hon. J. J. Wright, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; F. L. Cardoza, Treasurer of South Carolina; H. J. Maxwell, State Senator, and Col. T. J. Minton. The President spoke with perfect frankness, stating that he desired to remove the antagonism existing between the races, especially the political differences resting upon the color line, so that the colored men and Republicans might not need the protection of the Army. He stated that the use of military force in civil affairs was repugnant to the genius of American institutions, and should be dispensed with if possible. He, however, recognizes the necessity of protection at present, until that feeling of respect for the rights of political opponents should be entertained by the Democrats of the South. The President stated that with regard to the peculiar difficulties at present existing in South Carolina, concerning which the delegation expressed great anxiety, he proposed to preserve the status quo left by his predecessor, and to examine the condition of affairs carefully and deliberately before he acted. The delegation then withdrew, after expressing their thanks.

The Cabinet session to-day was of an hour's duration. It was devoted altogether to matters of routine, and nothing was remarked by the President concerning the policy to be pursued by the Administration. No offers of any kind have been made by the President to Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, as some have believed. It is not likely that any official communications, other than replies to letters, should any be received here calling for a response would be sent from the Executive to the members of either of the State Governments in Louisiana or South Carolina before the formation of the new Cabinet. What would happen thereafter of course cannot be intimated now.

THE SPRING MAIL CONTRACTS.

CLOSE OF BIDDING—NUMBER OF ROUTES IN EASTERN STATES AND THE NUMBER OF BIDS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The business of letting the Spring mail contracts closed at the Post Office Department this evening. All parties interested and present were immediately apprised of the results, and ample opportunity afforded for any appeals. Letters of acceptance to all other successful competitors were transmitted by mail. Some idea of this work may be formed as follows: Maine has 231 routes and 2,800 bids; New-Hampshire, 111 routes and 1,400 bids; Vermont, 120 routes and 1,700 bids; Massachusetts, 104 routes and 1,250 bids; Rhode Island, 23 routes and 300 bids; Connecticut, 63 routes and 1,000 bids; New-York, 483 routes and 6,500 bids; New-Jersey, 100 routes and 1,200 bids; Delaware, 22 routes and 300 bids; Pennsylvania, 648 routes and 9,000 bids; Maryland, 133 routes and 2,000 bids; Virginia, 383 routes and 6,000 bids; West Virginia, 205 routes and 3,700 bids. The total number of routes is 2,629, and of bids over 37,000, being nearly 7,000 bids over the number last year. It is noticed that in some cases the very lowest bid could not be accepted because of informality, such as the want of signature, either by the person bidding or his sureties, amount of sureties insufficient, or omission of seals on the part of notaries or justices. Another cause of severe criticism by the department was the alteration of amounts for the service by interlineations, which may have been done in good faith by bona fide parties, but in these times of sleepless vigilance elicited the strictest scrutiny before action. Blanks for contracts will be speedily forwarded to each and all accepted bidders, and it is expressly required that they be returned properly executed on or before the 1st day of June next.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE STANDING AND OTHER COMMITTEES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate proceeded to the appointment of the Standing and other committees to-day, and they were announced as follows:

On Privileges and Elections—Mr. Morton, Chairman; Messrs. Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron of Wisconsin, McMillan, Hoar, Saulsbury, Merrimon, Hill.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Messrs. Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, Eaton, Johnston.

On Finance—Mr. Morrill, Chairman; Messrs. Dawes, Ferry, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Howe, Bayard, Kernan, Wallace.

On Appropriations—Mr. Windom, Chairman; Messrs. Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Blaine, Davis of West Virginia, Withers, Eaton, Beck.

On Commerce—Mr. Conkling, Chairman; Messrs. Spencer, Burnside, McMillan, Patterson, Gordon, Dennis, Ransom, Randolph.

On Manufactures—Mr. Booth, Chairman; Messrs. Bruce, Rollins, Johnston, McPherson.

On Agriculture—Mr. Paddock, Chairman; Messrs. Sharon, Hoar, Davis of West Virginia, Gordon.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Spencer, Chairman; Messrs. Wadleigh, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Burnside, Teller, Plumb, Randolph, Cockrell, Maxey.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Sargent, Chairman; Messrs. Anthony, Conover, Blaine, Kirkwood, Whyte, McPherson.

On Judiciary—Mr. Edmunds, Chairman; Messrs. Conkling, Howe, Christiancy, Davis of Illinois, Thurman, McDonald.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Hamlin, Chairman; Messrs. Ferry, Jones of Nevada, Paddock, Conover, Kirkwood, Saulsbury, Maxey, Bailey.

On Public Lands—Mr. Oglesby, Chairman; Messrs. Paddock, Booth, Chaffee, Plumb, McDonald, Jones of Florida, Grover, Garland.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Thurman, Chairman; Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Edmunds, Christiancy.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. Allison, Chairman; Messrs. Oglesby, Ingalls, Saunders, Hoar, McCreery, Coke.

On Pensions—Mr. Ingalls, Chairman; Messrs. Bruce, Teller, Kirkwood, Davis of Illinois, Withers, Bailey.

On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Johnston, Chairman; Messrs. Jones of Florida, Hill, Dawes, McMillan.

On Claims—Mr. McMillan, Chairman; Messrs. Mitchell, Cameron of Wisconsin, Teller, Hoar, Cockrell, Hereford, Harris, Morgan.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Dorsey, Chairman; Messrs. Spencer, Ingalls, Rollins, Saunders, Merrimon, Barnum.

On Patents—Mr. Wadleigh, Chairman; Messrs. Booth, Chaffee, Kernan, Morgan.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Dawes, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Sanlsbury, Jones of Florida.

On Territories—Mr. Patterson, Chairman; Messrs. Christiancy, Chaffee, Saunders, Garland, Grover, Hereford.

On Railroads—Mr. Mitchell, Chairman; Messrs. Howe, Dawes, Dorsey, Teller, Ferry, Morton, Ransom, Bogy, Barnum, Lamar.

On Mines and Mining—Mr. Sharon, Chairman; Messrs. Chaffee, Kirkwood, Plumb, Hereford, Coke, Hill.

On Revision of the Laws—Mr. Christiancy, Chairman; Messrs. Ingalls, Davis of Illinois, Wallace, Kernan.

On Education and Labor—Mr. Burnside, Chairman; Messrs. Patterson, Morrill, Bruce, Sharon, Gordon, Maxey, Bailey, Lamar.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment—Mr. Blaine, Chairman; Messrs. Ogiesby, Patterson, Booth, McCreery, Whyte, Beck.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Jones of Nevada, Chairman; Messrs. Rollins, Dennis.

On Printing—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Sargent, Whyte.

On the Library—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Edmunds, Ransom.

On Rules—Mr. Ferry, Chairman; Messrs. Hamlin, Merrimon.

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Messrs. Withers, Anthony.

On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Conover, Chairman; Messrs. Paddock, Grover.

On Levees of the Mississippi River—Mr. Bruce, Chairman; Messrs. Blaine, Conover, Cockrell, Harris.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Mr. Chaffee, Chairman; Messrs. Conkling, Windom, Merrimon, Eaton.

On Transportation Routes to the Sea-board—Mr. Cameron of Wisconsin, Chairman; Messrs. Windom, Conover, Burnside, Saunders, Davis of West Virginia, Harris, Lamar, Beck.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There is a report here that the President, in regard for his disposition to favor home rule, will appoint as the Commissioners for this District three citizens of the District, two Republicans and one Democrat.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, is quite ill of typhoid fever at his residence in this city.

Assistant Surgeon George Arthur is ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieut. Sumner O. Paine is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered as Executive of the Saratoga.

A negro named James Harper was arrested today for the murder of Wash. McGrath in the Capitol grounds night before last during a drunken affray. Harper, who is about 25 years of age, admitted having struck McGrath with a heavy paving-stone.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,938,115; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,335,000; coin, $69,773,174, (including $52,007,500 in coin certificates;) outstanding legal tenders, $364,239,484.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $338,600 53, and from Customs, $363,641 21.

William H. Haugerwout was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Fifth District of Missouri, and William J. Yost storekeeper for the Thirteenth District of Illinois.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

SERIOUS ACCUSATION AGAINST A PUBLIC OFFICIAL—ESCAPE OF FIJI CANNIBALS FROM IMPRISONMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Steamer Australia, from Sydney, New South Wales, arrived here to-day and brings the following intelligence: The Minister of Lands was accused in the Sydney Parliament of bribing a member to secure his vote. The Minister successfully defended himself against the charge. An abundant harvest has been reported in several districts of New South Wales and Victoria. Business is generally dull. In South Australia it is feared the general average of wheat will not exceed five bushels per acre, leaving 70,000 tons for export. The Tasmanian gold yield is increasing.

Angus Mackay, the Queensland Commissioner at the Centennial, has arrived at Brisbane. The Torres Straits mail route is likely to be discontinued. Rains have been pretty general in that Province, and the rivers are rising. The towns of Surat and Werango were submerged. The steamer Lennora came in collision with the brig A. F. Levy in Formosa Channel. The brig went down with all hands on board.

Heavy rains are reported throughout the Colony of New-Zealand, which have done much damage to the crops. Business is very dull, and a great many men are out of employment. Intelligence from Fiji states that the Kaicolo prisoners, (cannibals,) who were working on the roads at Suva, have escaped. While going on with their work in the usual manner, they all, some 30 in number, at a signal, made a rush off together. The native guard fired upon them, and several were killed, two or three retaken, and the others effected their escape to the mountains.

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—A convention of window glass manufacturers of the United States closed a three days' session at the Monongahela House last night. Over 40 firms from all parts of the country were represented, while many others sent regrets and signified their concurrence in the object of the meeting. An organization was effected, to be known as the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, with the following officers: President, E. L. Day, of Kent, Ohio; Vice-Presidents, F. L. Bodine, Philadelphia; William Baker, Baltimore; S. H. Fox, Durhamville, N. Y.; Secretary, Forbes Holten, Newcastle, Penn.; Treasurer, M. W. Watson, Pittsburg. The proceedings were of a private nature and the members are very reticent, but it is understood a uniform scale of prices for the whole country was adopted, and many minor matters that will harmonize conflicting interests were satisfactorily adjusted. Members express great satisfaction over the result.

NATIONAL DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The last day's session of the National Dairymen's Association was held today, President Goode, who was re-elected yesterday, in the chair. Albro Anderson, of Chicago, delivered an address on chickens. Mr. O'Donnell discussed the same topic, and was followed by Messrs. Rhodes, of New-York, Dexter, Ferris, Addie, Warren, Hollander, and others, who addressed the meeting on the subject of the packing and transportation of butter. John Stewart, who received the Centennial award for Iowa butter, made some remarks on the subject, which were attentively listened to. Mr. Ferris, of New-York, reported from the Committee on Oleomargarine, that much of this oil was manufactured and used as butter, but he did not think there was danger of its interfering with the butter trade. Some resolutions on the subject were adopted. The standing committees were announced during the afternoon session.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The statement telegraphed from St. Louis, and which appeared in the New-York papers on Wednesday, that 25,000 shares of the Iron Mountain Railroad stock were deposited to secure English bondholders for defaulted interest is untrue. They were placed in trust to prevent the control of the road from passing from the present managers. The shares were not pledged nor hypothecated in any way; neither have the Baring Brothers any money interest in them. (Signed by) Thomas Allen, H. G. Marquand.

A CONTEMPTIBLE THIEF ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—William Rock was arrested to-day charged with having stolen nearly 15,000 fans, screens, and other fancy articles from the Japanese Bazaar on the Centennial Grounds. At the close of the exhibition the Japanese merchants employed Rock to remove their exhibits. Instead of taking them to the place designated by the owners, he hauled them to his own residence, and until to-day the Japanese have been unable to find him or their goods. He was arrested to-day while offering some of the articles for sale, and the Police found about $9,000 worth of the articles at his house.

ALBANY.

FIGHTING ON COMMITTEE REPORTS.

RAILROADS, CANALS, AND FERRIES—SOME WARM DEBATES IN THE HOUSE—THE WOODIN CHARTER BILL—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 9, 1877.

A very peculiar feature of this morning's session was the continuous contests which took place over reports from committees. The issue of these could not be revived with unmixed satisfaction. As usual, the subjects of dispute were the rights, privileges, and powers of corporations, and in each case they were New-York corporations. It will be remembered that some time ago, Mr. Bulmer, a member from Queens, stated that he had been offered a bribe to drop a bill he had intended to introduce to reduce the fare on the ferry between Thirty-fourth-street and Hunter's Point. Mr. Bulmer, it appears, went off rather on half-cock on this matter. Some man—not difficult to guess who—suggested to him that he could make a couple of thousand on it, and without hearing more he stopped the evil counselor and made the conversation public. This affair had the effect of giving unusual interest to the report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation on the bill which came in to-day. It was adverse to the bill. An exciting contest on the report immediately followed, and the final result was that the report was disagreed to, and the bill sent to the Committee of the Whole. The singular feature of the affair was this: The bill had originally been reported from the committee favorably; on the occasion of the row about the bribe, it was recommitted for further hearing, and after this further hearing it came back reported adversely; but the Chairman, Mr. Webb, of Dutchess, and Mr. Stein, of New-York, dissented from the report, so that the action of the House upon it was quite agreeable to them.

The next bill fought over was that well-known old trouble between the canal and the railroad men—the possession and use of the piers and wharves in the city canal district. The canal men declare they are driven out by the railroad men in defiance of all law and justice; and the fight between the two interests takes place year after year. The Commerce and Navigation Committee reported, by unanimous vote, adverse to Mr. Gallagher's bill, which was to make the railroad people get out from these piers. When the report came in this morning, the canal men rallied in great force. Gallagher was there, and so was Mr. Bissell, of Niagara. Words cannot do justice to Mr. Bissell's appearance, when, with face pale from emotion and trembling voice, he pathetically appealed to the House in behalf of "30,000 canal boatmen;" begged the committee to "let up" on the bill; implored members to listen to his tale of woe, and seemed ready to burst into tears when Mr. Strahan made the point of order on him that he could not on a motion to recommit discuss the merits of the question. Mitchell stole up quietly behind Bissell and whispered to him the motion by which he could squeeze in a discussion of the merits of the question; but Bissell only stared vacantly at him. Parliamentary law is all Greek to the ponderous "canaler" from Niagara; and Mitchell, after twice trying to drive an idea into his head, gave up the task and went back to his seat. The House, however, was moved by the pathos of the unfortunate Mr. Bissell, and Gallagher's motion to send the bill to the Committee of the Whole was adopted by a heavy vote; and so the same old fight will have to be fought over again in the House.

With this the business of the Commerce and Navigation Committee was disposed of, and the Railroad Committee had its turn. Mr. Gilbert, the Chairman, reported adversely the bill for the repeal of the charter of the Queens County Railroad Company, a paper corporation well known to Kings as well as Queens Counties. In making this adverse report, Mr. Gilbert moved to disagree with the report, and that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole. This was a little surprise in its way, and indicated trouble in the committee. The austere member from Franklin carries the rural Republicans with him every time, and the fact that he made the motion was enough to insure its passage; but O'Hare, a member of the Railroad Committee, violently opposed it. Another warm debate followed, and the vote being taken, the report was disagreed to, and the bill went to the Committee of the Whole.

Thoroughly enraged at his defeat, O'Hare moved to take from the table the adverse report sent in by the Railroad Committee a week or more ago on Mr. Coulter's bill to reduce the fare on the Elevated Railroad. The House was in the humor to send bills that way, and so the motion was agreed to without taking the yeas and nays. Mr. Tighe, of Kings, who is not a member of the Railroad Committee, and certainly not a representative from any district affected by the Elevated Railroad, was extraordinarily active in supporting Mr. O'Hare's motion. Possibly he considers this bill to have the same character as some he introduced relative to the office of Sheriff of Kings County. Does he want the story of those bills told?

The discussions referred to occupied the House from 10 o'clock till 12:30. The special order of the day, being the Woodin Charter bill, was then announced, and Mr. Lang, of St. Lawrence, resumed the chair. The announcement of this bill caused something like a stampede in the House. It was more than half emptied in less than a minute. There was nothing heard in the debate on this bill last night but taxes, assessments, confirmations, vacations, valuations, collections, appropriations, and the like dry and technical matters. The country members seemed to have had more than enough of it and they retreated to the library and committee rooms at the first sign of a renewal of the discussion. The Clerk resumed the reading of the nineteenth section; O'Hare moved an amendment to it; a vote was taken; no quorum voted; a second time it was tried, and again no quorum voted. The Speaker was called to the chair, and he directed the Clerk to call the roll. Page boys and messengers were sent flying over the building, and the absentees came flocking in. Ninety members and over answered to their names. The discussion of the bill was resumed, but without effect. The House was tired; members read the papers, which had just come up, and, seeing that it was useless to keep up the farce any longer, Mr. Fish consented to a motion to progress. The bill, which was done, and the House shortly after adjourned till Monday evening. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday morning.

The Senate occupied most of its time with discussion of State tax bills, which have more than once been the subject of long debate there. The bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of Public Works was passed, however, and by the unanimous vote of the Senate. The amendments made to it will have to be concurred in by the House, about which there will be no difficulty; and the bill will then go to the Governor.

The pool selling bill has been sent to the Committee on Internal Affairs in the Senate. In the ordinary way it would have gone to the Judiciary Committee, of which Judge Robertson, of Westchester, is Chairman; but the Judge stated that there would surely have to be many hearings and much talk on the bill in committee, and the Judiciary Committee was already absolutely overloaded with business, and he would be glad to have this bill sent to Internal Affairs, which was so done. The committee consists of Senators Vedder, Hammond, and Sayre.

There has been no bill yet drawn up by the sub-committee of the Joint Committee on Cities. The points agreed upon in the secret meeting last night were merely outlined in a sort of brief, but next Tuesday, when the sub-committee reports to the full committee, the report will probably be in the form of a completed bill. I omitted to state that the sub-committee had agreed to recommend Spring elections for municipal officers, the first election to be held next year. It is doubtful whether this feature will be approved.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE CONTEST TO TAKE PLACE NEXT TUESDAY—REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—THE CONGRESSIONAL STRUGGLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 9.—The events of the past few weeks at Washington have detracted somewhat from the interest usually taken by the people of this State in their annual election. As a natural consequence, the canvass has been more quietly conducted than for many years. Nevertheless, New-Hampshire Republicans fully recognize the importance of next Tuesday's election, both to the State and to the nation, and will keep the old Granite State at the head of the column. Reports received at Republican head-quarters from all sections of the State show the party to be in splendid condition and confident of victory. The returns next Tuesday night will show a Republican Executive, Republican Senate, Republican House, and three Republican members of Congress. Prescott's election is only a question of majority. The vote will probably aggregate less than last year. The Democrats are sadly demoralized since the inauguration of President Hayes, and are in no condition to wage a successful campaign. Then, Marcy's nomination caused a dissension in their ranks, from which they have not fully recovered. While the young men of the party will vote the regular ticket, they do not feel that enthusiasm which the nomination of a more liberal man would have inspired. Prominent Democrats make no attempt to disguise this fact. They are conducting the canvass very quietly. They concede a Republican victory, hoping only to elect two members of Congress—Jones in the First District, and Kent in the Third. With this they will be satisfied.

The Congressional canvass is hourly increasing in interest. The First District is confessedly the battle-ground of this campaign. Gen. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, is the Republican nominee. He is one of the leading members of the New-Hampshire Bar. He represented his district six years in Congress with honor to the State. He also has a splendid army record, serving four years in the Union Army during the late rebellion, and always at the front. His opponent, Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, the millionaire brewer, is making a determined effort to be re-elected. He runs all the beer saloons in the district, and will hesitate at no means to secure his re-election. The Republicans will meet him at every turn, despite his liberal use of beer and money. They are hopeful of the best results. In November the district gave Mr. Hayes 817 majority. The Second District, with two exceptions, have been Republican for over 20 years. In 1873, owing to dissensions in the Republican Party, Mr. Bell, of Manchester, was elected over Gen. Stevens, of Nashua. He was re-elected in 1875 by the aid of repeaters, and other barefaced frauds. The district is largely Republican. Major James F. Briggs, the Republican nominee, is making a very successful canvass, and will be elected by from 1,200 to 1,400 majority. The Democrats are making a desperate effort to carry the Third District and elect Col. Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, over Hon. Henry W. Blair, of Plymouth. Blair has represented his district two years in Congress, where, by earnest effort, he has won a good record. He stands well at home, and is regarded as an honest, faithful, and efficient public officer. Col. Kent was formerly a Republican, but cast his fortunes with the Greeley movement in 1872, became a Labor Reformer later, then joined the Democrats. The Bourbon element did not take kindly to his nomination for Congress in 1875, and he was allowed to attend to business of a private nature at home, where he will probably be permitted to remain. The Republicans recognize the importance of returning Mr. Blair to Congress, and are neglecting no opportunity to accomplish that much-desired result. His election is quite certain.

COBURN TRANSFERRED TO AUBURN.

THE NOTORIOUS RUFFIAN TAKEN FROM SING SING—A SUDDEN CHANGE OF PRISONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 9.—Joe Coburn passed here to-night in a drawing-room car and heavily ironed. There were only two seats in the compartment, the other being occupied by Special Detective James Jackson, of Sing Sing Prison. Neither knew of the trip they were to take until 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, when a special draft was made for Coburn to go to Auburn Prison. He was astounded at the intelligence, and showed much anxiety. The first Pacific Express was due at Sing Sing shortly after 6 o'clock P. M., and Coburn and his guard stepped on board almost unobserved. When the train reached this station an interview was

less invective. Of such *preux chevaliers* wrote Sir Hugh Dalrymple:

"When knights of old their falchions drew,
Their *mot de guerre* was 'Hack and hew!'
These modern knights, of fighting shy,
Should make their motto—'Hue and cry!'"

It was curious to see, during the highest of the disorder, J. Young Brown, whose impassioned eloquence, like "a mighty rushing wind," had done so much to raise and intensify the storm, rising to meet and striving to master it. I think his finest speech in Congress was his manly protest against the disreputable uproar, and his bold declaration that if he were an officer of the House he would suppress it by force. It was plucky, but un-Democratic, and one of the indignant rioters declared that by it he had lost the Governorship of Kentucky. But, as Mr. Hoar says, "prophecy is not yet one of the exact sciences," and I shall not wonder if we yet see J. Y. B. in the Gubernatorial chair of his State, and a good Republican. On the whole, the Southern members behaved admirably, though the terrible Yeates called for "wah!" not having had enough of it in the Confederate service. Gen. Hill's constituents urged the same pleasant alternative upon him, but I think he prefers, on the whole, a comfortable seat in a Senate chair to going up again ever so gloriously with a "lost cause," like "the engineer hoist with his own petard."

The excitement of the filibusters not only told disastrously on their eloquutionary graces, but played the dickens with their syntax. Tautology prevailed to a marked degree in their speeches. I noted down—"humble humiliation," "folly and want of wisdom," "fraudulent cheating," and "military soldiers." One day, somebody called wildly for "the common sense of decency." Apropos of decency, I was amazed that the Speaker permitted his clerk to read from the desk a newspaper squib, offered by Mr. Maish, of Pennsylvania, in lieu of the argument against the Commission he was incapable of making. It was a thing not only essentially vulgar, but eminently stupid, and which caused little merriment except in the breast of the Machiavellian Maish himself, who, during the reading, reminded one of the "Cheshire cat" of the mysterious old proverb. After this bit of farce came a touch of tragedy. A grief-distraught member, who, unlike the genial Watterson, finds nothing worth living for more in this rough world, demanded that Mr. Hayes should take a solitary drive down a silent and deserted avenue, from the White House to the Capitol, to be inaugurated—that windows should be hung in black—that men and women should go about the streets of Washington in mourning. Not a bit of it. We can tell him it is the outgoing of a party which causes mourning hereabouts. It is the inauguration of a new policy, not a new President, that brings desolation and decapitation to countless happy families and heads of families. Then came for our amusement the little juggling performance of the Vermont package—which, *presto!* appears—*presto!* disappears—*presto!* reappears! There was a real sensation when it was silently brought in and respectfully offered to the Chair by a mysterious young messenger—who smilingly declined to designate the conjuror from whom he had received it, though put under a heavy pressure of Democratic inquisition. After standing for some time before the Chair, which refused to receive his documents, he thrust the envelope inside his coat, and coolly seated himself in one of the big arm-chairs, ready placed for casual dignitaries. A flock of filibustering ravens and magpies pecked at the comely youth in vain, but I trembled lest the great, bald eagle of New-York should swoop down upon him with his fierce beak and terrible talons, and tear the package and the secret from his breast pocket together. The lad's amile was "childlike and bland," but his contempt and contumacy were flagrant, and after a while he disappeared—was, I believe, conducted under guard to the "black hole" below the donjon-keep, and put to bed, between Anderson and Wells.

Among the Republicans who distinguished themselves during those last stormy days in the House—calm under all provocations, collected amid all difficulties—was perhaps, first, after the dashing leader, James Garfield, Charles Foster, whose forbearance was all the more meritorious, as his pluck is indisputable, and his anger, though ready, something formidable. He is always a man of weight, but, to use a Western phrase, "When he is mad he weighs a ton." Next, John Kasson—when I speak of the good boys of that great common school of the Republic, I like to use their Christian names, it seems more sympathetic and sisterly—John Kasson, whose smooth flowing speech was like oil poured on the troubled waters. There then was Joseph Rainey, who, by his intelligence, eloquence, courage, and worth, has solved that new riddle of the African Sphynx, how to make citizens out of chattels and sovereigns out of serfs; and Martin Townsend, whose quaint humor and drollery are but the laughing masks of hard sense and keen satire. Like *Touchstone*, he "uses his folly like a stalking horse, and under the presentment of that he shoots his wit." Then George McCrary, who will leave a big hole in our Congressional ground when he is uprooted to be transplanted to the private garden of the Cabinet, and William Frye, vigorous and vigilant, and the shrewd tactician, Eugene Hale, and Nathaniel Banks, the admirable parliamentarian, a good and faithful servant of his State, though too seldom speaking for her. If he ever stood on uncertain ground in her favor, if she ever "trembled underneath her banks," his support should henceforth be of solid granite. He contended manfully, though vainly, for the Army. This Democratic faction, like a huge devil-fish, after having fastened on one Republican leader after another, and investigated him with its terrible tenacious tentacles—on Returning Boards, on the Commission, on the Supreme Court—and having been heroically fought off, finally clutched the Military Appropriation bill, and retired with it to the dim and distant cavern of an extra session. The attempt to reduce and cripple the Army, and to humiliate its commanders, is what we should have expected. Northern Democracy has a chronic spite against the Boys in Blue. It has never forgiven them for Fort Donelson, Antietam, Appomattox, and Andersonville.

Holman, saving to the last, kept worrying at all the Appropriation bills, doing his desperate best to reduce the President's salary to $25,000, which sum, for the head of this mighty Republic, in the capital of the Union, was almost equivalent to $25 for ex-Representative Holman in Aurora, for he is a "son of the morning." With his infinite powers of nipping and snipping, he might live on that allowance, it not wax fat. Adipose matter is not a natural accompaniment of parsimony. When heaven, after Indiana, shall see fit to take home John Holman, it will gain a most uncomfortable saint, unless he be permitted in some way to revive his earthly occupation. He would propose at once to cut down the awards of the just to the minimum of blessedness. I believe that, if the Republic had died while he was in Congress, he would have opposed a two-cent appropriation for the eyes of the corpse.

It surely is difficult to tell what our men, brave and united as they were, could have done without the unlooked-for alliance of Fernando Wood, who stood up so valiantly hour after hour, day and night, contending with his perverse brethren, and without the fair rulings of Mr. Randall, which I hold were more than "occasionally fair." Still, they were so uncertain that I more than once thought Mr. Wood, who was said to be acting in accord with the Speaker, seemed a little bewildered and apprehensive, as not knowing whether the next blow would fall on him or the fractious nation he was endeavoring to control. It reminded me of a little story I heard the other day. I was told me by a sweet Democratic friend, who had no thought of its being put to a partisan use. They are all trusting and ingenuous, these 'ilden men. A certain Kentucky farmer, having on his hands the "big job" of slaughtering a bull, engaged a sturdy tramp to hold the dangerous animal. Now, it happened that the farmer had that visual defect known as strabismus, and as he stood with axe upraised, his assistant found the strange glances, both eccentric and concentric of those abnormal eyes, apparently fixed upon him, and, letting go in alarm, he shouted, "Hold on, stranger, if you are going to strike where you look, you may hold your own bull!"

I was in the House on Saturday, watching the ship heaving, and listening to the dull roar of the ground-swell, after the storm, and I must confess to have been irreligious enough to watch out the ebbing life of the Forty-fourth Congress on Sunday. After tossing and struggling through the morning hours, she gave up her troubled ghost at high noon.

I meant to have given here my little picture of the inauguration, but find I must reserve that for a more convenient season. I was tempted, also, to do a little Cabinet slate-writing, but my slate would be guesswork, like the rest. A wise man was the good old negro wise, when on his deathbed, being sorely puzzled by certain theological problems propounded by his Pastor and religious friends, at last, turning his face wearily to the wall, said, "What's the use of dis ole creetur troublin' himself guessin', when he'll know all about it so soon!" GRACE GREENWOOD.

N. B.—Please, Sir, I did not write in MY last *Tantaons animus*, &c., but *animis*. I never trust my memory with a scrap of Latin beyond *e pluribus unum*, when I have the original and a good translation at hand, and the Congressional Library and my classical friend, Mr. S. S. Cox, to fall back upon.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE VERDICT.

ASHTABULA, March 9.—The Coroner's jury investigating into the Ashtabula Railroad Bridge disaster yesterday agreed upon a verdict as follows:

"We, the undersigned jurors, impaneled and sworn on the 30th day of December, in the year 1876, at the township of Ashtabula, County of Ashtabula, and State of Ohio, by Edward W. Richards, Justice of the Peace in and for said township of Ashtabula, acting as Coroner for the time being, to inquire and a true presentment make in what manner and by what cause Clarence N. Gage and M. P. Cogwell came to their deaths, and others then unknown, who came to their deaths at the same time and place, after visiting the scene of the accident, viewing the bodies, and hearing the testimony of witnesses, do find as follows:

First—That on the evening of Friday, Dec. 29, the iron bridge on the railroad of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company spanning Ashtabula Creek, near Ashtabula Station, did give way under two locomotives and an express car, forming the forward portion of a west-bound passenger train on said railroad, and fell as the leading locomotive passed on the west abutment, leaving a chasm of about 60 feet in depth between the abutments of said bridge, into which the passenger and baggage cars in said train following said express car were precipitated.

Second—That in the fall the cars were partially destroyed by crushing, and their destruction was completed by a conflagration immediately following, kindled by fire from their stoves.

Third—That the fall of the bridge was the result of defects and errors made in designing, constructing, and erecting it; that a great defect, and one which appears in many parts of the structure, was the dependence of every member for its efficient action on the probability that all or nearly all the others would retain their positions, designed, and do duty for which they were designed. Instead of giving to each member a positive connection with the rest, which, while nothing but a direct rupture could sever, the members of each truss were, instead of being fastened together, raised one upon the other, as illustrated by the following particulars: The deficient cross section of portions of cords, and, some of the main braces, and the insufficient strength and bad arrangement of both; the horizontal and vertical transverse bracing; in the construction of the angle blocks as finally modified without sufficient lugs or flanges to keep the ends of the main and counter braces from slipping out of place; in the construction of the packing and yokes used in binding together the main and counter braces at the points where they crossed each other in the shortening of the top cords to compensate the deficient length of some of their members; in the placing during the process of erection of thick beams where the plan required thin ones, and thin ones where it required thick ones.

Fourth—That the railroad company used and continued to use this bridge for about 11 years, during all of which time a careful inspection by a competent engineer could not have failed to discover these defects. For the neglect of such careful inspection the Railroad Company alone is responsible.

Fifth—The responsibility of this fearful disaster and its consequent loss of life rests upon the railroad company, which, by its chief executive officer, planned and erected this bridge.

Sixth—That the cars in which said deceased passengers were carried into said chasm were not heated by heating apparatus so constructed that the fire in it would be immediately extinguished whenever the cars are thrown from the track and overturned; that the failure to comply with that plain provision of the law places the responsibility of the origin of the fire upon the railroad company. (See act of May 4, 1869.)

Seventh—That the responsibility for not putting out the fire at the time it first made its appearance in the wreck rests upon those who were first to arrive at the scene of the disaster, and who seemed to have been so overwhelmed by the fearful calamity, that they lost all presence of mind, and failed to use the means at hand, consisting of a steam-pump in the pumping-house, and the fire engine Lake Erie and its hose, which, might have been attached to the steam-pump in time to save life; the steamer belonging to the Fire Department and also Protection fire engine were hauled more than a mile through a blinding snow-storm, and over roads rendered almost impassable by drifts of snow, and arrived on the ground too late to save human life. Nothing should have prevented the Chief Engineer from making all possible efforts to extinguish what fire there remained. For his failure to do this he is responsible.

Eighth—That those persons deceased, before-mentioned, whose bodies are identified, and those whose bodies and parts of bodies were unidentified, came to their deaths by the precipitation aforesaid of the cars in which they were riding into the chasm in the valley of Ashtabula Creek, left by the falling of the bridge, as aforesaid, the crushing and burning of cars aforesaid, for all of which the railroad company is responsible.

The verdict is accompanied by the following statement: It is from a careful consideration of the evidence elicited from professionals and experts that our verdict is made up in the matter of the bridge, and should it seem severe upon the railroad company, or upon any of its past or present officials, it is because the truth, as shown by the evidence, demands it at our hands. We cannot do less, and feel that we have discharged our duty. Mr. Amasa Stone, President of the company at the time of the erection of this structure, had been for years a prominent and successful railroad contractor and builder of wooden Howe truss bridges. With the undoubted intention of building a strong, safe, and durable wrought-iron bridge upon the Howe truss plan, he designed this structure, dictated the drawing of the plans and the erection of the bridge, without the approval of any competent engineer, and against the protest of the man who made the plans, who, under Mr. Stone's direction, assuming the sole and entire responsibility himself. Iron bridges were then in their infancy, and this one was an experiment, which ought never to have been tried or trusted to span so broad and deep a chasm. This experiment has been at a fearful cost of human life and human suffering. Unquestionably Mr. Stone had great confidence in his own abilities, and believed he could build and had built a structure which would prove the crowning glory of an active life, and an enduring monument to his name. The testimony of competent and skilful engineers is, that subjecting an iron bridge to but seven strain, as a test before putting it in carrying on the traffic of the railroad, is of no value as showing its ability to bear repeated strains, it only shows that it bore the test at that time, and it may have permanently crippled it so that its final failure, was only a question of time. The sure rule is to have a large margin of safety, as shown by a careful computation and distribution of the strains. That the officials of the railroad regarded the bridge as safe we have no doubt, as two of them were on the train that went down, and all were more or less frequently passing over it.

AN OLD SWINDLE REVIVED.

Mrs. Meta Luchen, of No. 416 West Twenty-ninth-street, reported to Inspector McDermott last evening that three unknown men had visited her place yesterday morning and swindled her out of $200. About noon two men, professing to have been personal friends of her late husband, called at her apartments, and, after asking her if she had obtained the $1,000 for which her husband's life was insured in the Hildise Bund, intimated in a patronizing way that she was entitled to an additional dividend from the society. While the men were thus conversing with Mrs. Luchen, a third man, apparently a stranger to the other two, entered and inquired for the address of a Mr. Miller, who the stranger supposed lived in the house. The newcomer stated that he had just arrived from France with two cases of silks, which were held by the Custom-house authorities for non-payment of duty. He was quite certain his friend Miller would loan him the requisite amount, but unfortunately that obliging individual could not be found. The newcomer had, however, in his possession two valuable gold watches which he would deposit as security for $250, the amount of the duty on the silks. One of the men who first entered said he would advance $50, and was confident that Mrs. Luchen would advance $200 if the watches were deposited as security. The new-comer drew from a pocket a beautiful case containing two watches, after examining which Mrs. Luchen gave the man $200 in bills. The men then left, and soon after their departure Mrs. Luchen discovered that the watches were worth at the highest estimate about $10.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT PAYING FORFEIT.

John Bryant performed an athletic feat at Union-square, on Thursday night which was greatly admired by the spectators. He wheeled "Zeke" Chamberlain, the door-keeper of the Union-Square Theatre, in a hand-barrow around the square in 20 minutes, without accident to the rider. Chamberlain's ride was given to him in payment of an election bet, Bryant contending that Rutherford B. Hayes would never be inaugurated President, and pledging himself to wheel Chamberlain in a barrow around the square if he was. At midnight the barrow was wheeled up in front of the Union-Place Hotel. It was sprinkled with sawdust, a silk American flag was fastened to it from a camp-stool was prepared for the hero of the hour to be seated upon, and promptly at 12:15 o'clock A. M. the cortège moved. Preceding the barrow were four men, one blowing a fish-horn and three bearing lanterns, two green and one red. At 12:35 o'clock Bryant completed his tiresome feat and deposited Chamberlain in the office of the hotel from which he had started upon his journey. Bryant was somewhat exhausted and excused himself for taking frequent rests on the way, on the score that he had been ill for some time and had not been long enough in training since his recovery to be fully equal to the trial of strength imposed upon him. If he had been in sufficiently good condition he would have done almost more certain

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

COTTON IN ALABAMA.

COST AND PROFIT OF COTTON PLANTING AS IT IS—BETTER CULTURE NEEDED—THE PRICE OF LABOR VERY LOW—RESTORATION OF OLD LANDS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, March 2, 1877.

The processes of planting, cultivating, and marketing cotton have already been explained. Before leaving this chief production of the farm it is well to give some estimate of the financial results of the present method of culture, and call attention to the probable results of general improvements to be derived from a more intelligent and thorough system.

The best agriculture everywhere follows two rules, substitute machinery for labor, and strength of soil for area. Southern farming was founded on a system of industry that followed the reverse of these rules, and it has not yet changed to suit the new order of things. A stranger in a Southern city thinks that the millennium has arrived, and that machinery has excused the human race from all labor excepting to stand around the streets. When he reaches a plantation he thinks the dark ages have come again, the tools are so primitive and scarce. I have seen corn ground by a mill whose stone was attached to a lever pulled around by two mules. For every revolution of the mules in their deeply worn path the stone revolved once, and a handful of ground cobs and cracked corn fell into a basket. One man fed the rapacious—mules—no, the rapacious stones, and a boy drove the mules. There were the Ethiopians, yet we were not in Egypt. But the sun shone there as kindly as on the mill, and I dare say the two pairs made a living by the union of their brains. The best plows generally used here cost $1 50. They are for one mule, and turn a furrow from four to five inches wide and from two and a half to three and a half inches deep. That is the noble implement a farmer here depends on for tilling from 200 to 500 acres of cotton and corn. Some of them have wooden mold-boards and iron points made by blacksmiths. This plow, one other covering more surface, one other for opening a trench, a wooden harrow or a drag, and a hoe are about all the utensils used in tilling the earth. This primitive and inefficient provision is better appreciated by looking over the list of tools required by Northern methods. If a wagon and a pitch-fork be added the list will comprise the farm stock. Talk not of subsoil plows, cultivators, stump-pullers, reapers, threshing-machines, rollers, straw-cutters, and the like; they are unknown.

Much labor is the complement of poor tools. It would surprise a Northerner to see the hands on a plantation. A mule and two men are generally expected to work 25 acres of cotton, exclusive of the picking, for which extra day labor is employed. So a farm of 500 or 600 acres keeps 20 mules and 40 men. They begin at daylight and work till 8 o'clock, when breakfast is brought to the field by some of the 40 women or the 80 or 90 children. At noon they come in for dinner and to rest an hour, or an hour and a half in hot weather. They then work until sundown. The land is without a stone, generally without a root; most of it is level and mellow as an ash-heap; and it is worked not deeper than two and a half inches, or three in extreme cases. Now, a farmer asks what do they do? They keep scratching with their little plows, and they must keep scratching. They do not idle, but they accomplish comparatively nothing. The land is so poor or so ill-worked that they must till a great area to get a crop. And all this force is necessary with the present methods and tools, notwithstanding the fact that field-work can be done all the year. The land can be plowed at almost any time; cotton can be planted at any time from the 1st of April to the 1st of May, and corn from the 15th of February to the 1st of July. They have no root crops to plant or gather outside of the garden, no hay to make in the busy season, or any other season; no feeding of stock. Their only labors are in the cotton and corn-field. It is rightly claimed that cotton requires very constant attention to keep down the weeds and keep it growing. It is really a very expensive crop in labor. But it does not follow that the labor is all to be done by tooth and nail, so to speak. We have brains, wood and iron, and horse-flesh.

The price of labor is very low. The feed for a mule per month costs $7. The wages and rations for a man cost $10. Even with this great advantage, the profits of farming here are almost nothing. The average yield in good years is certainly not over 200 pounds cotton to the acre. To save a detailed estimate of profit and loss in the matter, the general opinion of the people here may be given. The testimony of disinterested persons, the condition of the farms and farmers, and even the confessions of the planters, all show that in most cases cotton raising here has not until lately paid expenses; that in a few cases rich lands have produced paying crops, and that in some fewer cases good land and good management have produced profitable crops.

The people here are hopeful about the country, notwithstanding its hopeless condition. They remember its past wealth, and reasonably suppose that it may be regained, though until recently they have taken no steps to reach their aim. They depend on the influx of Northern men and money. But prosperity is not always made to order by moonshine. The surer way is to work out their improvement by the study and practice of Northern agriculture, modified so much as is necessary to suit their climate and productions. For it may be long before Northern men feel drawn to this region. The glaring defects of cotton culture make it interesting as a project, which, that seems to promise sure success. Of course cotton growing, as any other farm industry, must be sustained by the home production of the necessaries of life. It is a remarkable crop that can make a profit when the farmer's bread, meat, tools, and stock all have to be brought several hundred miles. The greatest error of the planters after the war was to abandon their self-support to the single crop of cotton, and they failed. But cotton can make a great profit if it is grown as a superfluous crop. But for fear that by my recommendation Northern farmers will all abandon their homes and country to embark in this project, I would remind them of the proverb, "Look before you leap." C. H. F.

LARGE FIRE IN ST. JOHN.

SEVERAL HOUSES BURNED—LOSS NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 9.—A fire broke out last night on the east side of Prince William-street in Ennis & Gardener's building, occupied by Golden & Co., dry goods; M. C. Barbour, dry goods, and Stavens Brothers, general goods, and communicated with Burpee's building, occupied by Kerr & Thorne, hardware, and by Burpee & Co., hardware; the Imperial Building, occupied by Beard & Vennings, dry goods, and then to the building occupied by Watts & Turner and C. B. Bay. It is supposed the fire caught from the furnace in the basement of Ennis & Gardener's building. It must have been smoldering a considerable time before it was discovered, thus attaining great headway before the arrival of the firemen. It was supposed to have been under control at 11 o'clock last night, and that only one building would suffer, but at midnight it assumed extensive proportions, and though five steamers were working, the wind carried the flames to Burpee's building. At 1 o'clock this morning the flames were bursting out of the windows of both buildings, front and rear and through the roofs, in heavy volumes. Barbour's work-room in the rear and the extension of the Ennis & Gardner building were ablaze. Great dread of Burpee's building existed, because it was generally believed that gunpowder was stored therein. Soon after the fire caught on Burpee's building a slight explosion was heard, followed by a long, loud and terrific crash believed to be caused by the explosion of some combustible in the second story of either Burpee's or Steve's building. This sent the northern wall of Burpee's building crumbling through Beard & Venning's premises, carrying down a room, about a dozen persons narrowly escaping. Frank Venning had debris piled about him breast high, but he is expected to recover. The same explosion caused the falling of the walls of the Ennis Gardiner building. The roof of the Watts and Turner building gave way. Fifteen persons were on the roof at the time, but they escaped. The persons inside were not so fortunate. Watts, assisted by his friends, was endeavoring to save goods. There was quite a large crowd in the shop. The building was nearly on fire, but no one anticipated that the roof would fall so suddenly, when instantly it crashed in, and bricks, wood, and mortar broke through the floor into the shop. The bodies of Watts, George Budd, and three others were recovered to-day. It is believed that at least there are two more bodies in the débris. It was nearly 4 o'clock A. M. before the fire became controllable. Ennis Gardiner's building and the Burpee building were completely gutted. only the walls being left standing. The Watts and Turner building shared the same fate. Beard and Venning's building was badly damaged. Few of the occupants of the buildings, destroyed saved much of their stock. The total loss is about $300,000, and insurance $160,000, of which $2,000 are in the Phœnix and $20,000 in the Ætna. Budd's father was a wealthy merchant of Charleston before the war.

OTHER FIRES.

The furniture warerooms of Miller & Brothers, at St. Louis, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $25,000, and is covered by an insurance of $2,500 each in the Faneuil Hall and Commonwealth, of Boston; the Marine and Fire, of St. Louis; the Bangor, of Maine; the National and Fireman's, of Dayton, Ohio; the St. Louis Insurance Company; the Old Dominion City Fire and Marine, of Richmond, Va.; the Williamsburg City, and New Jersey.

A two-story frame dwelling-house, corner of Blake-avenue and Monroe-street, in the village of East New-York, Long Island, was partially burned during Thursday night. The damage to the house, which was owned and occupied by Lawrence Dunn, was $2,500.

Bernard Kinney's residence, at Morristown, N. J., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is $6,000; insured for $2,000.

A fire at Aurora, Ontario, on Thursday night, destroyed the Aurora and American Hotels. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

The building of Thomas A. Jackson, in Clayville, R. I., was burned Thursday night. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $4,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following is a comparative recapitulation of the value of imports into, and domestic and foreign exports of merchandise from, the United States during the periods hereinafter named:

MERCHANDISE.

	Imports.	Domestic Exp'ts. Mixed Values.	Foreign Exports.
Months ended—			
Jan. 31, 1877	$37,655,766	$67,341,814	$960,942
Jan. 31, 1876	42,099,901	56,638,778	1,273,646
Seven months ended—			
Jan. 31, 1877	329,066,484	395,651,492	8,092,063
Jan. 31, 1876	270,438,608	342,296,901	8,206,366

SPECIE AND BULLION.

Month ended—			
Jan. 31, 1877	$2,139,307	$2,545,344	$417,083
Jan. 31, 1876	759,293	2,134,579	218,045
Seven months ended—			
Jan. 31, 1877	31,986,987	20,784,079	5,144,891
Jan. 31, 1876	14,372,320	22,438,043	3,039,749

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Specie Values.
Month ended Jan. 31, 1877	$63,489,290
Month ended Jan. 31, 1876	50,484,143
Seven months ended Jan. 31, 1877	364,626,892
Seven months ended Jan. 31, 1876	301,470,538

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Coroner Ellinger began a preliminary investigation yesterday of the case of a colored woman named Victorine Williamson, of No. 140 West Thirtieth-street, who died on Thursday under suspicious circumstances, which led to the arrest of her husband, John E. Williamson. A post mortem examination of the body showed that death was due to metro-peritonitis, following a premature birth, but the examination failed to prove conclusively that these causes did not primarily result from violence. It is asserted that two weeks ago Williamson maltreated his wife because she objected to his visits to other women in the neighborhood. The accused husband was temporarily committed to the Tombs to await the inquest in the case.

DEDICATION OF A SCHOOL.

Grammar School No. 37, in Eighty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, was dedicated last evening by a grand exhibition of musical and literary exercises. The school, which is one of the most commodious in the City, was thronged to its utmost capacity by the parents and friends of the pupils. On the rostrum were seated Hon. William Wood, President of the Board of Education, ex-Commissioner Fuller, Mr. Amos Kellogg, Alderman Cowing, ex-Alderman Jacob Rees, Rev. Dr. Norton, Judge Wandell, and others. The room was tastefully decorated and presented a beautiful appearance. The building is neatly constructed, and access to the street in case of a panic is excellent. The building cost $50,214.

CHICAGO HOG TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Messrs. Howard, White, Crowell & Co., publishers of the Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, will issue their eighth annual report of the hog-packing at Chicago to-morrow, from the advance sheets of which the following figures are taken: "Total number of hogs packed during the Summer, 1,315,402, against 729,781 during the previous Summer. Average weight per head 189.79 pounds, against 176.19 the previous year; average yield of lard per head, 99.10 pounds, against 96.77 the preceding year. Number of hogs packed during the regular season, 1,692,633; average weight, 216.17 pounds; average yield of lard, 35.15, against 1,599,065 hogs; average weight, 217.55 pounds, average yield of lard, 36.39 last season. Total number of hogs packed, both Summer and the regular season, 2,918,085 head, against 2,390,846 head for 1875-6. Product made during the Winter season: Lard, 171,471 tierces; moss pork, 234,056 barrels; total pork, 400,493 barrels; S. P. hams, 32,913 tierces; green hams, 25,088,194 pounds; Staffordshire hams, 1,333,393 pounds; S. P. shoulders, 4,649 tierces; green shoulders, 17,800,492 pounds; rough sides, 157,800; Cumberland sides, 11,670,000; short rib sides, 27,049,092; long rib sides, 876,910; short clear sides, 29,198,435; long clear sides, 31,639,923; South Staffordshire, 6,410,354; Stretfords, 2,740,965; Irish cut, 1,303,218; Yorkshires, 1,191,154; Birmingham, 701,319; Wiltshire, 837,189; other sides, 5,038,000; singed bason, 23,000; bellies, 2,304,696; backs, 974,995; hooks, 2,294; pig's tongues, 3,556."

THE WAGES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

SCRANTON, March 9.—Notice of a reduction in the wages of all the foremen and station-agents in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was received here to-day. The pay of the foremen in the railroad shops and at the mines will be cut down $10 per month, dating from the 1st inst., and that of the station-agents 45 cents per month.

THE LOTTERY SWINDLERS.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID BY COMSTOCK.

VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS VISITED AND BROKEN UP—THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS WORKING WITH THE STATE AUTHORITIES—TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED—JUSTICE DUFFY IN A GREAT HURRY TO DISCHARGE THE PRISONERS.

The exposures made by THE TIMES of the various methods adopted by the lottery and lottery-policy swindlers to deceive and rob ignorant or oversanguine people appear likely to result in the thieves being driven from their haunts in this City. The first active movement toward this end was taken yesterday by the Police of this City, in conjunction with Mr. Anthony Comstock, Special Agent of the Post Office Department. For several years Mr. Comstock has done good work in procuring the punishment of the publishers and venders of obscene literature and lewd pictures. In the pursuit of this object he has had to write decoy letters to the persons he suspected of disseminating the vile writings and cards, and he has discovered that a system of intercommunication existed between the criminals he specially pursued and the lottery swindlers. Invariably, after writing a decoy letter, he receives a circular from the office of some so-called lottery. This fact and the exposures made by THE TIMES encouraged him to begin a war on the lottery men. He carefully examined the statutes of the United States and of the State of New-York, and formed a plan for an assault upon the criminals in accordance with the provisions of the various laws. On Thursday last he applied to United States Commissioners Shields and Osborn for warrants to arrest the most prominent lottery dealers of this City, charging them with having violated Section 3,894 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the government of the postal service. This section reads:

No letter or circular concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, shall be carried in the mails. Any person who shall knowingly deposit, or send anything to be conveyed by mail, in violation of this section, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $500, nor less than $100, with costs of prosecution.

Having procured the desired warrants from the United States Commissioners, Mr. Comstock, with the design to concentrate the penalties of both the national and State laws upon the swindlers, applied yesterday afternoon to Justice Duffy, sitting in the Tombs Police Court, for authority to arrest 19 lottery dealers and their employes for violation of the spirit of articles 3 and 4 of title 8 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. This title is: "Of the Prevention and Punishment of Immorality and Disorderly Practices." Its third and fourth articles treat particularly of the penalties for gambling with cards, or by insurance of prizes to be drawn, and declare that the persons who conduct lotteries, &c., "shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year." Having procured warrants from Justice Duffy, Mr. Comstock yesterday enlisted the services of Police Captain Walsh, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and United States Deputy Marshal John E. Dowley to aid him in making the proposed arrests. Capt. Walsh took with the party as assistants, 16 patrolmen of his precinct, selected in citizen's dress. The first place visited by the party was the office of "Emory & Co.," on the second floor of No. 31 Park-row. This firm pretends to be the agents of the Wyoming and Laramie Lotteries, two concerns whose fraudulent character THE TIMES has frequently exposed. The men in the rooms of the firm when the officers entered were engaged in preparing envelopes for sending circulars through the mails. They were taken completely by surprise, and surrendered without making an effort to escape. They were three in number, and gave their names as Henry Carson, Charles Hadley, and James Price, and their business as that of clerks for "Emory & Co." They were sent to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station, and the office was put in charge of a policeman. Abundant evidence of the fraudulent character of the business carried on by "Emory & Co." was found in the rooms in the shape of circulars, lottery-tickets, circulars, express receipts, &c. From No. 31 Park-row Mr. Comstock, Capt. Walsh, Marshal Dowley, and their aids went rapidly to an upper floor of No. 23, on the same block. Here they entered the establishment of Read & Co., which purports to be an agency of the Wyoming Lottery. Mr. Sherman Read was in the office, with a person named Isaac Ludlam, and a boy named William McCasey. Mr. Read refused to give any explanation of the character of his business. The officers searched the place and discovered quantities of lottery tickets, and plans, circulars, &c. Messrs. Sherman, Read, and Isaac Ludlam, with the office-boy, were sent to the Police Station, and an officer was left to guard the rooms. The next place visited were the well-appointed offices of J. Clute, at No. 200 Broadway. This establishment has the appearance of a banking-house, and it is known as "the agency of the Kentucky State Lottery." From it are sent out daily the drawings which are marked upon the blackboards in the dens known as "policy shops." Some difficulty was had in approaching the office without alarming its occupants; but, by first being cautious, and then rushing suddenly, Capt. Walsh, Mr. Comstock, and Marshal Dowley, got into the apartment of the clerks, and surprised them at their desks. John Blanton, Jabez W. Sabin, and James Langel were arrested in the act of selling "slips," or doing other things in connection with their unlawful pursuits. In the office of "Jackson & Co., brokers," No. 202 Broadway, George Wallace, a clerk, was arrested. William Parks and James Emmerson were found at work in the office of Levy & Co., No. 180 Broadway, and arrested. Lottery tickets and circulars and other equipments of lottery-dealers' offices were likewise found and seized in these places.

The officers now came to the most important lottery establishments in the City—those of B. Martines & Co., at No. 13 Wall-street, and of Taylor & Co., at No. 10 of the same street. Both of these firms advertise as "bankers," ready to sell Havana lottery tickets, or cash prizes drawn in that great chance-machine of the Cuban authorities. It was not charged by Mr. Comstock that the establishments of the firms were maintained directly for selling lottery tickets, but their existence was in immediate conflict with the laws of the State. Both offices were seized at once. In the office of B. Martines & Co., a person who subsequently gave his name as Philip Macon opposed the action of the officers, and had to be convinced of their authority in an unmistakable manner. He was the only occupant of the office at the time the officers entered. In the establishment of Taylor & Co., a person named George Bailey was arrested. Both offices were closed, and policemen were left to guard them. The party now passed down Wall-street, and up Nassau. They stopped at an office in No. 42, where they arrested a person named John Duff. At the same place James Mather was also taken into custody, and a number of articles of the lottery trade were discovered. At No. 84 Nassau-street Moses Bogart and Peter Augustus Meyer were arrested; and at No. 116 Nassau-street Edmund T. Zschoche shared the same fate. The latter's father, Theodore Zschoche, "banker," was the person for whose apprehension the United States Commissioner's warrant was made out, but he could not be found.

The raiding party now returned to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house, where 19 mournful prisoners were by this time confined. After a short rest Mr. Comstock and Detectives Woolsey and Britton started out again. While they were absent Capt. Walsh delivered into the custody of Marshal Dowley the prisoners arrested on the special United States Commissioners' warrants. They were 11 in number and were immediately taken before United States Commissioner Shields, sitting in the United States Circuit Court room. Assistant United States District Attorney Foster was announced to prosecute them, but, upon inquiry, he discovered that the culprits could not be identified merely from the affidavits of Mr. Comstock and the warrants. After a short delay Mr. Comstock appeared in the court-room and explained that he had not intended the prisoners to be brought before the Commissioner until they could be properly presented to the Police Magistrate upon whose warrants they were primarily arrested. District Attorney Foster then refused to take the prisoners out of the jurisdiction of the State courts. After some discussion, however, and the positive identification by Mr. Comstock of Henry Carson as the "Emory" of the supposititious firm of "Emory & Co.," of No. 31 Park-row, and the "Allen" of the mythical corporation known as "Allen & Co., Bankers," Mr. Foster changed his mind, and agreed to prosecute that person. Upon the appearance of counsel for the prisoner, Commissioner Shields placed Carson's or "Emory's" bail at $1,000, and set down the examination of his case for next Friday, March 17.

The other prisoners were marched back to the Police Station, and preparations were made by the officers for a raid on some low "policy shops." At this time a messenger arrived from Justice Duffy to ask Capt. Walsh to produce the prisoners immediately in the Tombs Police Court. The Captain and Special Agent Comstock returned word that all the warrants were not served, and that a return could not be made to the magistrate until they were.

Mr. Comstock and Detectives Woolsey and Britton, with several policemen, went out again, and soon returned, having in custody James H. Sturges, "broker," of No. 21½ Murray-street; John E. Brennan, alias Maloney, of No. 60 Chatham-street; Thomas J. Taylor, of No. 43 Chatham-street, and John Barry, of No. 317 Broadway, all "policy-shop" keepers. Subsequently a party was sent on a track to capture the "policy" operators in the dens at Nos. 184 and 176 Greenwich-street. In the former place the officers found a large party of miserably-poor looking longshoremen, some discussing chances, others scanning the figures on the blackboard, and several investing small sums in "horses," "figs," "saddles," and other property of a like character. Two men were behind a small counter—the proprietor of the shop, Thomas Hulin, and his clerk, Charles Brady

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

AN ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT BY THE DUKE OF ARGYLL—REPLY OF LORD DERBY AND THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY—"DISRAELI'S" FIRST GREAT SPEECH IN THE UPPER CHAMBER—A DEFIANCE OF RUSSIA BY THE REAL HEAD OF THE CABINET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877.

The Duke of Argyll is not a popular man with his party or with the country. He is short in stature and pompous in manner. He has a big head, and he wears his hair long. He struts like a bantam cock—as if his titles were not enough to support his dignity. But he has a facility of speech. He is even eloquent. He can talk well upon nearly every subject. His political principles are Liberal. If he were not a Duke he would be a Communist, but he is bound to pay some respect to his order and his belongings. He is a Duke, a Marquis, an Earl, a Viscount, and a Baron. He has held high offices under Mr. Gladstone and other Ministers. His forefathers were chiefs of the Campbells, and bore the honorable name of the McCullum More. They were splendid Scotchmen, heroic, grand in their lineage, born of giants. They were big-boned, strong-backed men, as Scotchmen should be, and they fought like the heroes they were when occasion demanded. If the Duke of Argyll has not the physique of his ancestors he has inherited some of their pluck, and last night he vindicated his title to a certain amount of respect by a long and wordy attack on her Majesty's Government, in a full house, and in presence of the great chiefs of both parties. He marshaled all the old criticisms of Mr. Gladstone and the so-called national conference, and hurled them at the Ministry. He trotted out Bulgaria and Servia, alluded to the pacific intentions of Russia, held up the rights of the Christians, and generally and generously indicated that in the Eastern question the policy of the Government should have been one of bounce. They should have joined in a vigorous coercion of Turkey, without meaning what they said, and, if this had not been successful, they should have acted with Russia and coerced with the sword—the old exploded idea of a certain section of the Liberal party of a few months ago, and which only a man as courageous as the Duke of Argyll or as infatuated as Mr. Gladstone dare utter to-day. Unfortunately for the sincerity of these men, they give neither the Commons nor the Lords a chance of expressing in a vote the real opinions of the houses. Like Mr. Gladstone in the lower house, the Duke did not conclude his address with a motion; he did not even put the series of questions of which he had given notice. Lord Derby was the first to rise when the Duke sat down. He complimented his opponent on his eloquence, and then answered him in that calm, judicial manner which carries so much weight when coupled with official knowledge and an established career. There were one or two pieces of information in Lord Derby's speech that I venture to transcribe for you verbatim, seeing that they are pegs upon which English diplomacy has been moved in this momentous business:

"The noble Duke went on to speak of Russophobia as a prevalent disease in this country, but repudiated the idea that it was necessary to look for Russian influence as being in any degree the cause of these disturbances. The cause was rather to be found in the maladministration of Turkey. I will say nothing about the Russian Government; it is not my duty, it is not my wish; but if I say that persons officially connected with the Russian Government, and resident in the disturbed districts, were among the most active agents in starting the insurrection, I shall only be asserting a fact which is perfectly well known, and which, I suppose, the Russian Government itself will admit. [Ministerial cheers.] There is one place in particular—at Rustuse—where the residence of the Russian Consul General is said to have been the head-quarters of the insurgent chiefs; and on the death of the latter, who was killed, this gentleman attended the funeral in the most open and prominent manner. After that statement, the noble Duke will not deny that the influence of Russia may have had something to do with these disturbances."

Although this has been said often enough by the press, it is the first time the charge has been made by Lord Derby, who is trusted by all parties, Liberal and Conservative, Whig and Tory, and in whose hands every class in England would be content to leave themselves for weal or woe. Lord Derby continued:

"Well, my Lords, the noble Duke then went on to describe what he considers to have been a change in our policy about the beginning of September last. If the noble Duke means to assert that when the lamentable occurrences in Bulgaria became fully known they exercised some influence on our judgment, he is saying that which no human being will attempt to dispute. But, my Lords, it in the Autumn of last year we adopted the course of interference more actively and pronounced than before, though the Bulgarian outrages may have to some extent influenced us, the real cause was that Servia had joined in the fight, and that the Servian Army was almost entirely, as regards its fighting power, composed of Russian volunteers, and that Russia was, in fact though not in form, in the field. [Cheers.]"

The Duke of Westminster gave the Duke of Argyll a kind of neutral support, and tried to defend Mr. Gladstone's conduct at "the national conference," though he acknowledged, that "during a pending negotiation involving difficult considerations in connection with foreign affairs, every consideration ought to be shown to the Government of the day." The Marquis of Bath followed in a half-hearted, colorless speech, and at the close advocated intervention in the East in the interests of England. Other noble Lords spoke on either side, and then Lord Salisbury told the story of the conference, and defended step by step the action of his Government, and complained that, though the Ministry had answered every question and poured its reports and dispatches lavishly upon the table, the Opposition would neither commit themselves to a policy nor to an impeachment of the conduct of the Ministry. He said:

"The noble Duke still blames me because we refused to follow up the rejection of our proposals by coercion, and when I tell him that he has not rightly considered in his own mind what coercion is, he meets me with a flat contradiction, and tells me that it is not what I suggest. I had thought coercion meant sending the fleet up the Bosphorus; but the noble Duke said there were half a dozen other plans more distasteful than the fleet. I listened with the most rapt attention, because, in reflecting on the subject, the fleet was the one solution that I could discover, and I expected to hear some alternative solution, from the ingenious mind of the noble Duke. [Hear, hear,' and laughter.] But my hopes were doomed to disappointment. [Laughter.] The fact was the noble Duke's description of the respective parts of Government and Opposition seem to have been entirely changed. The Government is all candor; its candor can be weighed in ounces. [Laughter.] We have actually poured its reports upon the table. But for the life of me we cannot get from our opponents any statement, either of their opinions or their designs. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.] All through the Autumn they have been longing for the meeting of Parliament, and urging that it should be called together during the recess. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.] This, they maintained, was necessary in order that they might be enabled to challenge the policy of the most inhuman and detestable of Governments, and bring them into agreement with the feelings and wishes of the people. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.] Now they won't unbosom themselves upon any account. We cannot, by any means in our power, induce them to place on the journals, in the form of a distinct motion, the grounds on which they censured our policy, and the reasons why they pursued as with every word to be found in the whole vocabulary of vituperation. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.]"

"If there was laughter at these lighter phrases of the English Ambassador's speech, there was a grave solemnity at its finish, when, lowering his voice and speaking in measured tones, he said: "We recognize the danger—the tremendous danger—that is hanging over the Turkish Empire; our hope is to open the eyes of the Turkish Government to that danger, and that they may be guided by wiser counsels, so that internal reforms may be introduced, justice done those populations who have suffered so long, and that there still may be opened up a bright hope and noble prosperity throughout the most ancient Empire in the world." Lord Granville, the most powerful of the Liberal chiefs in the upper house, addressed himself to the question with the calm moderation which distinguished his speech at the opening of Parliament, showing a statesmanlike desire not to embarrass the Government, and expressing, by inference, confidence in the desire of the Ministry to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

You have seen in a theatre, after the fall of the curtain on some great act, the performers march across the stage to receive the applause of the audience; you have seen the faces of the assembly glow with pleasure as the leading man of the action presented himself last of all. You have seen in trials of skill and strength at the circus, half a dozen athletes perform their varied feats, all leading up to the "star" leader of the troupe, who steps into the ring and out-does them all. These may not be dignified illustrations to fix more clearly in the minds of my readers the great event of last night's debate; but they occurred to me as I sat a rapt spectator of the scene. The Earl of Beaconsfield was to speak for the first time on a great question in the House of Lords. His career is the most brilliant one in the history of English politics. It has dazzled the entire nation; it is contemplated with pride by all parties; and the whole country got up a little earlier this morning to read in the newspapers how the great Tory chief had stood up among his brother peers and crumpled up a Duke. Not alone on this account, but because all classes are beginning to feel that the country is being misunderstood abroad through the shallow sophistry of Mr. Gladstone on the Eastern question, and that it is anxious for Europe to know what the right-hand man of the Queen, the real representative ruler of England, has to say at this particular juncture. The House of Lords was crowded. The galleries were packed. Even the press quarters had received considerable additions of stenographic strength. It was felt that this debate would settle by anticipation the next great discussion in the Commons. When, at last, Lord Beaconsfield rose there was a burst of applause from the Lords and a murmur of satisfaction in the galleries. The Premier wore his customary expression of indifference or self-absorption; but there was a slight movement in the corners of his mouth when he fired his first shot at the little eloquent Duke, who looked up at him defiantly.

"My Lords, we were summoned this evening, as I understand by the noble Duke, (the Duke of Argyll,) to listen to some questions he was going to address to us respecting the conduct of the late negotiations at Constantinople. But such is the clearness of the philosophic mind of the noble Duke, and such the candor of his ingenious disposition, that when he concluded his most able and interesting speech he found that, as a statesman, it was not justifiable to address to us the questions which he announced. [Cheers and laughter.]

The Duke of Argyll—I said, speaking of the interpretation put upon my question by the press out of doors, that my question was totally different from that, and that different question I did put. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Beaconsfield—We hear in this House so much of the press out of doors, that perhaps I may have misunderstood the noble Duke. [A laugh.] But we came here to listen to the observations of the noble Duke upon Turkey, to hear references to the press out of doors. [Cheers.]"

But I must not take up your time with the lighter tid-bits of the address. The question at issue is one the gravity of which is only deepened by these sketchy touches which Lord Beaconsfield always throws in for the discomfiture of opponents, who are often more easily defeated by an effective sarcasm than by argument. He only indulged in one or two of these interpolations, and it is to be understood that in his observations upon the position of England he is speaking to Europe. Critics of the Government have sneered at the "territorial integrity" of the Turkish Empire, and asked what it meant. Here is the Premier's happy and statesmanlike explanation:

"I understand by recognizing the integrity of a country the integrity of its position—of its possessions at the time the recognition takes place. It is often said it is an absurdity to talk of maintaining the territorial integrity of Turkey, when Turkey has lost so many provinces and kingdoms. Why, my lords, what country is there that has not been equally unfortunate in that respect? England has lost provinces, most precious provinces; but was there ever any time, even at the signing of the Act of Independence, when an English statesman would have hesitated to come forward and maintain the integrity of the British Empire? [Cheers.] Our respected neighbors recently lost two most valuable provinces, but there is no man in France who at this moment would not be prepared to argue for the integrity of the French Republic. [Hear, hear.] If I chose to push the illustration further, there is the case of Austria, who, like England and France, has lost provinces, and you would not call in question her integrity. So, my lords, I hold the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire in this view; and in this view, the proper view to look at it, it is a political and material fact, though Turkey may have lost Servia and the Danuvian Principalities, though she may have lost more than one kingdom in Asia, still Turkey has a right to maintain her territorial integrity, and her territorial integrity is at this moment an existing political and material fact."

There was a brilliant subtlety further on in the humorn with which the new Earl spoke of journalistic attacks upon himself and his colleagues. The Duke of Argyll seemed to infer that these ought to have been censured. Mr. Gladstone and other members of the Opposition have replied to attacks which have been made against them. With reference to Lord Salisbury, the Premier said he is supposed to have lost the confidence of his colleagues, because, being abused in the newspapers, some of them wrote articles in his favor. The Lord's laughter at this, all the more because those who sat nearest could see in the Premier's eye that faint but unmistakable twinkle of deviltry which comes there when a bit of sarcastic humor is in the great master's mind. And this is what was there:

"I do not think any man has been more attacked in the newspapers than myself. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.] I dare say I have had as many leading articles, mainly of a vituperative nature, written against me as any one ever had. [Laughter.] And yet I declare upon my honor that I do not know a single colleague who ever wrote a line in my favor. [Loud laughter.] Nevertheless they possess my confidence, and I believe they have the same trust in me. [Ministerial cheers.] Therefore this principal argument of the noble Earl—

Earl Granville—Words which I did not use. [A cry of 'Order.']

Lord Beaconsfield—There must have been some ventriloquist in the room, then. [Laughter.] We were all under the impression here, and I was under the impression, that that was the principal argument of the noble lord. [Cheers.]"

Then came the most significant passage of the speech, introduced with a ripple of sarcastic humor, and gradually swelling into tones of Anglo-Saxon eloquence, backed by the sturdy obstinacy of the race, which can no more tolerate tyrannical dictation and meanness now than it could in the days of King John.

"The noble lord says the statements in my Guildhall speech were never vindicated in the defensive observations of my noble friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I certainly was satisfied with the observations of my noble friend. I believe my noble friend only made one, and I thought that one was one too much. [Laughter.] What did I say? What are those statements? We hear a great deal of the statements. The noble lord refers to these statements and looks terrible—[laughter]—as if they were statements that could not be mentioned in polite society. [Loud laughter.] Why, does not the noble lord tell us what the statements are? I know what they are. I said that the policy of England is a policy of peace, that there is no country of which essentially peace is more a policy than England. We wanted no city, we desired no province, and we coveted none; but I said—and had good reasons for saying—that if there was to be a war, and if unfortunately we were brought into it, we should enter that war with the determination to carry it on until right be done. [Loud cheers.] These are the statements I made at the Guildhall. Those are the statements I now make in the House of Lords. [Loud cheers.]"

There was no mistake about the applause. It rang out from every corner of the solemn chamber of peers, spiritual and temporal, as it is rarely heard among these old and dignified chiefs of the United Kingdom, and it was repeated when their new colleague sat down, proclaiming his belief that in no other place more than in that house would there be found perfect union in the determined maintenance of the Empire of England, which had been created and handed down by their fathers.

This means war unless Russia means peace. And it is thus that the Czar should be answered. Turkey must have time. But how is she to carry out reforms and at the same time maintain an army of half a million to watch her frontiers in daily expectation of invasion? Sooner or later Russia must either withdraw her troops from their threatening attitude or commence hostilities. Her aim is to provoke the Turks into action. Meanwhile the peace negotiations with the reconquered provinces appear to be going on satisfactorily. Russia is probably held back by the fear of Germany; but at the present moment she has no more right to interfere with Turkey than France has to challenge Russia in the interest of Poland, or than we have to call upon Austria to restore the Kingdom of Italy. And yet every day brings intelligence of increased and increasing preparations for war on the part of Russia; and all the nations of Europe stand with their hands on the hilts of their swords, hoping they may not have to draw them, but fearing the worst.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S COMPILATION.

A NEW SET OF REGULATIONS ABOUT TO BE PUBLISHED—PROPOSED UNITY OF THE ARMY—OPPOSITION SHOWN BY CERTAIN CHIEFS OF BUREAU—ADDITIONAL POWERS TO BE GIVEN THE GENERAL IN CHIEF.

It is fully 16 years since the *Army Regulations* were revised. The only volume of regulations in existence was published as far back as 1861, though in 1863 an appendix containing certain information affecting the Army and the articles of war was added. Since then the *Army Regulations* has been left untouched, and of late especially, it has been impossible to secure an extra copy of the book in question. The need either of a revised edition, or else the promulgation of a new set of regulations has been felt not only in the Army, but among the volunteers and Militia of the several States. Army regulations, though authorized by Congress to be made are properly mere executive rules, which can have no effect to repeal or modify the enacted law. Hence the importance of having these rules as near in accord with existing laws as possible. The War Department has given this subject considerable attention of late, and a book entitled *General Regulations for the Army*, is already in type. The work has been compiled by Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, a brave and intelligent officer, recently assigned to the command of the Department of West Point, which also includes the superintendency of the Military Academy. Proof-sheets of these regulations are sent to the various heads of bureaus in the War Department and an expression of their opinions upon the subject requested. It is said that the knowledge of the contents of the proposed work occasioned much consternation and excitement in Army circles, a circumstance not to be wondered at when it is remembered how wedded some of the staff have become to certain methods devised for their own special comfort and convenience. However, the new regulations have been prepared, and, it is to be presumed, with extraordinary care and close attention to detail. That portion of the proposed regulations thus far made public embraces four articles, numbering several paragraphs. The proposed regulations are as follows:

ARTICLE I.—SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND COMMAND.

1. The Congress has power to declare war; to raise and support armies; to make rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia; for calling forth the Militia to suppress insurrection and repel invasion, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. (Con., Art. 1, Sec. 8.)

2. The President is authorized to make and publish regulations for the government of the Army in accordance with existing laws. (Act of Congress, March 1, 1875.)

3. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the Militia in the actual service of the United States. (Con., Art. 2, Sec. 2.)

ARTICLES OF WAR.

4. For articles of war and other military laws see Appendix.

ARTICLE II.—WAR DEPARTMENT.

"There shall be at the seat of Government an executive department to be known as the Department of War, and a Secretary of War, who shall be the head thereof." (Rev. Stats., Sec. 214.)

"The Secretary of War shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the President, relative to military commissions, the military forces, the warlike stores of the United States, or to other matters respecting military affairs; and he shall conduct the business of the department in such a manner as the President shall direct." (Rev. Stats., Sec. 216.)

5. The Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, exercises supervision and control over all branches of the military service, not only in those cases where his supervision and control are especially required by law, but in all cases embraced within the functions of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the land forces. Such supervision and control are exercised by the Secretary of War as circumstances may require, either directly or through the General and other officers of his Department, or through such agents as the Secretary may appoint in accordance with law.

6. The chiefs of the several staff corps, departments, and bureaus of the Army sustain the twofold relation of chiefs of bureaus of the War Department and chiefs or staff to the General of the Army. They act under the immediate direction and control of the Secretary of War in respect to all matters of accountability and administration not connected with the conduct of military operations; they report directly to and act under the immediate orders of the General-in-Chief in all matters appertaining to the command of the Army; they are the repositories of the laws and regulations for the government of the military service, and of the knowledge which experience in their respective departments affords; they are the advisers and agents alike of the Secretary of War and of the General-in-Chief, and upon the proper exercise of their functions in this twofold relation depends the harmonious working of the complex system of military administration and command.

ARTICLE III.

7. The Army is classified as follows:

I. General officers, viz.: First—The General. Second—Lieutenant-General. Third—Major-Generals. Fourth—Brigadier-Generals.

II. The General staff, viz.: First—Adjutant-General's Department. Second—Inspector-General's Department. Third—Quartermaster's Department. Fourth—Subsistence Department (including Commissary-Sergeants.) Fifth—Medical Department (including Hospital Stewards.) Sixth—Pay Department. Seventh—Bureau of Military Justice. Eighth—Chief Signal Officer.

III. The Staff Corps, viz.: First—Corps of Engineers (including Battalion of Engineers.) Second—Ordnance Department (including Ordnance-Sergeants of posts and enlisted men of ordnance.)

IV. The line of Army, viz.: First—The infantry arm. Second—The Artillery arm. Third—The cavalry arm. Fourth—The Indian scouts.

V. Chaplains of posts and regiments.

VI. The Military Academy.

VII. The officers on the retired list.

VIII. In general terms, "The Staff" includes all officers and soldiers for the time being on staff duty. The Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary of a general officer are his personal staff.

ARTICLE IV.—COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

8. All branches of the military establishment are under the command of the General of the Army. Upon him devolves the direction of all military operations and the supervision of all military works.

9. Civil works in charge of officers of the Corps of Engineers are under the exclusive control of the Chief of Engineers and the head of the executive department to which they appertain.

10. The head-quarters of the Army will be at the City of Washington, where the General may be in habitual communication with the President, Secretary of War and the chiefs of staff.

11. All orders relating to military operations, station or movement of troops, or to the discipline of the Army, and all orders or regulations for its general information or government, whether issued through the General, or directed by the President or Secretary of War, will be issued by the General through the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

12. The chiefs of staff may issue orders to, and correspond directly with, the subordinate officers of their respective corps, departments, or bureaus, in respect to the manner of transacting business, to accounts, returns, and other matters of detail not important to the commanding Generals, but all official correspondence upon subjects of which the commanding officers should have knowledge will be transmitted through the head-quarters of the General of the Army and the subordinate commanders.

13. The General of the Army and all subordinate commanders, within their respective spheres, will watch over the economy of the service in all its branches. They will see that all estimates are based upon proper data, are made for the objects contemplated by law, and are limited to the necessities of the military service. He will see that expenditures are made only in accordance with law and authority of the War Department.

ARTICLE V.—GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

14. The territory of the United States is divided into military divisions and departments, and commands are assigned to them by orders from the President. The commands embrace all troops in the service of the United States, regular, volunteer, or militia, within their respective limits, whether of the line or staff, where special exception is not made by higher authority.

15. The General-in-Chief exercises immediate supervision over the Military Academy, and the Artillery School. The Engineer School is under the immediate control of the Chief of Engineers, under the orders of the General-in-Chief.

16. In general, fortifications under construction or extensive repair, arsenals of construction and ordnance, quartermasters' depots, subsistence depots for the supply of a division will be under the immediate control of the division commander; but nothing in these regulations is to derogate from the established principle that the Secretary of War has all necessary and material within reach come, as a matter of course, under the control of the department or division commanders.

17. The commander of a division exercises a supervision over the affairs of the department under his control similar to that which a General commanding an army in the field would exercise over his subordinate commanders. He will require the efficient performing with the administration of the departments commander. For this purpose he may cause inspections to be made and call for reports, returns, &c., at his discretion, and is expected to decide all matters coming properly within his jurisdiction, whether by appeal or otherwise, and to make appropriate remarks upon such as he may deem right to forward.

18. The division commander will preside over the board, composed of the senior officers of engineers, ordnance, and artillery serving in the division, for the consideration of all important questions of fortification and armament within the division, to be submitted for the action of the General-in-Chief and the Secretary of War.

19. The division commander regulates the establishment of military districts and temporary posts, and originates, directs, and executes military movements within his departments, and in cases of emergency transfers troops from one of his departments to another. Permanent posts can be established only under special authority from, and will be named by the Secretary of War.

20. Upon reports from the department commanders and his own inspectors, the division commander should periodically convey to the Adjutant-General of the Army such information of affairs in his command as may be useful to the Secretary of War or the General commanding the armies of the United States. He should also immediately report all changes of officers and troops made within his command.

21. The powers and duties of a department commander embrace all matters of command and of administration not especially reserved to higher authority, or otherwise specially provided for in the laws and regulations.

22. A division or department commander intending to leave his head-quarters, will report in advance his intention, proposed length of his absence, and his address to the Adjutant-General at Washington. A department commander will also make the same report to his division head-quarters.

Among the officers heard from were Brig.-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers; Brig.-Gen. W. McK. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General; Brig.-Gen. Robert Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence, and Brig.-Gen. Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance. Gen. Humphreys, in his letter, displays an opposition to the proposed unity of the Army, and argues with considerable show of ability against having his department placed under control of the General-in-Chief. He asks "in what possible way, then, so long as the Constitution and laws remain as they are, can the Secretary of War be deprived of his functions, so that the senior General of the Army may exercise control or authority, which can not be reviewed by the Secretary of War? Until the Constitution is changed in the particular referred to, the Secretary of War must have control and supervision over all matters within the jurisdiction of the Department of War, speaking, as he does, for the President." He says it is by virtue of the Constitution, the laws, and the customs of service, that certain authority only has ever been conferred upon the General-in-Chief, subject always to the reviewing authority of the President, as promulgated by the Secretary of War. He claims that the President has a right to retain control of the permanent fortifications of the coast, the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and the direction and supervision of the officers of Engineers engaged upon the permanent fortifications and upon works of internal improvement," that he has no right to "place them under the immediate charge of the General-in-Chief and commanding Generals of geographical divisions, and all other subordinate commanders within their appropriate spheres." The difficulty seems to be that the Generals commanding geographical divisions do not have the immediate control of Engineer officers while they are engaged in the construction of the permanent fortifications of the coast. The General-in-Chief only claims a right to supervise the construction of these fortifications, inasmuch as in time of war they would be called upon to defend them. Gen. Humphreys holds, however, that this is not a good reason, his answer to this belief, or pretension, as he terms it, is that "the functions which permanent works fulfill are known as soon as seen, and the proper defense of these works flows directly from the arrangement of their parts and their peculiar construction and armament, and it does not require that a commander should have built the works in order to defend them."

Gen. Humphreys takes decided grounds against paragraph 18, article IV. "The important question of fortification to be considered," he writes, "would be the number of works to be built, their location, size, trace, and their details—matters which have been considered and reported upon over and over again by successive Boards of Engineers since 1816, with full cognisance of all the improvements for their welfare. The reports have been referred to Congress for its conclusions, and upon them a well-digested system of works is being built along our coasts as rapidly as the resources of the nation will permit. It certainly cannot be intended that this system, the fruit of years of study and experience, shall be rejected, and new ones created for each division of the seaboard by separate boards, made up mainly of officers who have not devoted their time to the study of this subject." He also objects to the report of this board being submitted direct to the General-in-Chief or the Secretary of War, without having first passed through the hands of the Chief of Engineers. The compiler of these regulations holds that the office of Chief of Engineers is in no way affected by these regulations, for, by virtue of his relations to the General-in-Chief and Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers would revise all the acts of the commanders concerning their respective departments. To which argument Gen. Humphreys says: "Whatever may have been the intention of paragraph 18, its language puts in the hands of other branches of the service than Engineers the permanent defenses of the country, and ignores the office and functions of the Chief of Engineers in toto." Referring to paragraph 13, Gen. Humphreys says this "will be quoted by each and every commanding officer, to justify his interference, to the extent authorized in the paragraph, with every military service within the geographical limits of his command. Without any regulation of an positive character in our present code, there have been repeated instances of post commanders interfering with the operations upon the fortifications, and with this paragraph to appeal to, frequent interference and direction in the construction of fortifications will occur in the service. It is difficult to see how an engineer officer can be under so many commanders and still perform his technical and scientific work with economy, dispatch, and accuracy. The practical working of such a system will bring confusion, delays, inferior workmanship, and unnecessary expense upon the Government." The action of Gen. Humphreys, as is that of many other officers of the engineers, is one of opposition, and to reverse the present order of things has existed for nearly a century. In other words, though the corps has a high reputation for valor, integrity, and ability, they are opposed to progress and to the unity of the Army.

Brig.-Gen. Dunn, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, makes a strong point in his letter to Gen. Sherman relative to the chiefs of staff (paragraph 6.) He says: "In my view of the law, the general staff of the Army is no part of the staff of the General of the Army, but is the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, namely: the President. Stocqueler, in his *Military Encyclopedia*, defines 'general staff' to mean the body of officers intrusted with the general duties of the Army in aid of a commander-in-chief. With us, the only Commander-in-Chief is the President. The General of the Army is, in my judgment, in the same position as regards a staff as is any other general officer subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief and in command of troops. He has precisely such staff as the statute law gives him, viz., at the time certain aides-de-camp, with such other officers as might in a proper emergency, as in time of war, be legally detailed to act as his staff officers." The Judge-Advocate-General is also of the opinion that the paragraph in question is legislation not in accord with existing law, and thus, necessarily, inoperative. He therefore recommends that paragraph six be omitted, and the first sentence of paragraph eight be at least materially modified. As to his own position, that of Judge-Advocate-General, Gen. Dunn holds that his function is as clearly determined by statute as that of any officer of the War Department, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War, and that for any Army regulation to assume to constitute him a staff officer to the General of the Army must, in his view, be regarded as incongruous and unauthorized. He says: "It is deemed clear, therefore, that he cannot, under the existing law, be viewed as a member of the staff of any particular General; while, in his military capacity as an officer of the general staff of the Army, he is a member of the staff of the President as Commander-in-Chief, he is, as a bureau of the War Department, placed by Congress solely under the direction and control of the Secretary of War."

Gen. Macfeely's letter is equally brief and equally to the point. The Subsistence Department being by law placed under the direction of the Secretary of War, he would suggest that if the supervision and control exercised by him (indicated in paragraph 5) be exercised through the General or other officers of the Army through such agents as the Secretary may appoint, in accordance with law, the General or other officer or person must, so far as that department is concerned, indicate that the control or supervision is that of the Secretary of War, performed by his order, and not by the person through whom the Secretary's order of control is exercised. He fails to find any law which authorizes the statement in paragraph 6, and he holds that if such a system should be attempted to be carried into practice it would be found so complex as to lead to endless confusion without any benefit to the service. In conclusion, Gen. Macfeely says:

"It may further be suggested that, should the General of the Army not remain in Washington (as he probably will not) in time of war, it will be impracticable for the Chiefs of Bureau of the War Department to perform the duties of Chiefs of Staff to the General of the Army in the field and Chiefs of Bureau of the War Department in Washington, and it is respectfully submitted that a system of regulations which cannot be carried into practical operation in time of war should not be made and published."

Brig.-Gen. Benét is the last officer with whom we have to deal at this time. In general terms it may be stated that he is opposed to being transferred from the orders of the War Department to that of the General-in-Chief. He rightly says the law of March 1, 1875, provides that the regulations for the government of the Army must be in accordance with existing laws, and then adds that the Ordnance Department has been "under law subject to the orders of the Secretary of War for over half a century." It is not to be wondered at that adverse views in regard to the new doctrines sought to be asserted should be entertained by a few of the older officers in the Army; but the main objectors represent the old fogy school of graduates, and their ideas need coaching. The new book will suit them well enough when it is fully understood.

THE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* of the 6th inst. says: "The question of the public debt of the State has been deferred until, nearly the close of the session of the Legislature, and nothing has been done looking to a disposition of it. The truth is, it is a question just now very hard to solve, for the State is entirely destitute at present of the means to pay it. It is a burden, a growing burden, that we cannot cast off if we would. Honor, a sense of justice, and a regard for the welfare of North Carolina compel us to bear it along, however heavy it may be. There are signs of the coming of a period of reviving prosperity, and North Carolina may be launched out upon a new era of material growth and development if her credit could be restored by the adjustment of her public debt. How can that be done? The Legislature have tried in vain to accomplish it. Suppose now that the people be allowed an opportunity of settling the vexed question. Senator Nicholson has introduced a bill providing that no proposition to settle any part of the State debt shall be entertained by the Legislature until the question is first submitted to the qualified voters of the State. This would at least disclose the sentiment of the people and remove the question from the arena of politics."

AN OLD CONSTABLE.

The Rochester *Union* of Wednesday says:

"Probably the oldest man voted for yesterday in this city, or perhaps in any city in the State, was Edward O'Neil, Democratic and People's candidate for Constable in the Ninth Ward. It is needless to say that Mr. O'Neil was elected by a rousing majority, for that has been his luck on 15 occasions when he ran for the office. Although he has passed his eighty-second birthday, Mr. O'Neil retains all his faculties in unimpaired vigor, and as a pedestrian can outwalk most men of half his age. He has been a resident of Rochester since before the 40th of 8 majority of the men who voted yesterday, and retains vivid and interesting recollections of the earlier days of the city. A busy and respectable life has in Mr. O'Neil been crowned with a hale old age and hosts of friends."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

The cross-examination of Mr. Trenor W. Park was continued yesterday in the Emma Mine case, and the examination of the books of the New-York company is to be proceeded with as soon as practicable.

Charles Johnson and Charles Wyckoff were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington-place Police Court, yesterday, charged with having inveigled John Slauson, of Idaho, into a room in Canal-street, where they fleeced him out of $100 by the "bunco" game. They were held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

The case of "Joe" Goss, whose extradition to Kentucky is demanded by requisition, was brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, but was adjourned until to-day, on account of the press of business. Goss is charged with having participated in a prize-fight.

A man giving his name as Henry Carson, who, as stated by Assistant United States District-Attorney Foster, is charged with having, as one of the firm of Emory & Co., No. 31 Park-row, lottery agents, mailed letters advocating lottery schemes, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

James Finley, a youth living at No. 320 Broome-street, was tried by Assistant District Attorney Bell yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, for picking the pocket of F. Casey, shoe-maker, of No. 94 Hudson-street, of $1 50. The jury found Finley guilty, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to five years in State Prison.

Henry C. Walters, his wife Lola, Theodore Fowler, alias "Scratch," and George McCloud, alias "Butch," who were arrested some time ago charged with having been concerned in the robbery of Miss Lizzie Kelsey's wardrobe, and in whose case a protracted examination was held before Justice Otterbourg, were yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail each.

The case of A. Blacklock, who is held to await a requisition from California for forgery, was brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, but was adjourned to the 16th inst., to enable the California officer to arrive with the proper papers. In the meantime Blacklock will abe in the custody of the Superintendent of Police.

On the 21st day of February last Henrietta Robson was arrested upon an alleged charge of infanticide in having thrown her new-born infant out of a third-story window of a tenement-house, and the Coroner committed her for trial. The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the charge against her, on motion of Assistant District-Attorney William F. Kintzing, she was discharged from custody.

On the night of the 26th February the premises of Elisabeth Stryker, No. 48 Thompson-street, were broken into and robbed. Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the burglar, a youth named James Callahan, alias Larkin, living at No. 93½ Thompson-street. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted a plea of guilty of an attempt, and Callahan was sent to State Prison for 18 months.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon accepted pleas of guilty from Maud Burnham, a domestic, who stole a quantity of clothing and jewelry, the property of her employer, George Walker, of No. 39 East Eighteenth-street; and Mary Ann Kelly, who stole a silver watch from John Grathwohl, of Keyport, N. J. Judge Gildersleeve sent the woman Burnham to the Penitentiary for six months, and the other prisoner to Sing Sing for one year.

George Smith, a licensed vender, who was charged with being implicated in the larceny of 105 pairs of kid gloves, valued at $800, from the establishment of Frederick Ehlin, No. 44 Elm-street, on the 10th January, was called up by Assistant District Attorney Bell yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years in State Prison. Smith was immediately taken before Judge Gildersleeve on another indictment, and sentenced to an additional three years in State Prison.

The case of Mary C. Cleary against William M. Gambling was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the fall of a scaffolding on which he was standing, on June 25, 1875. The plaintiff's husband was in the employ of Gambling at the time, and was engaged in painting the front of a house on East Forty-eighth-street. Mrs. Cleary claims that the ropes supporting the scaffolding were rotten. The defendant denies this, and claims the accident was due to the negligence of Mr. Cleary and his fellow workmen who allowed the ropes to keep rubbing against the sharp edge of a cornice. The case is still on.

THE BOYD WHISKY TRIAL.

In the whisky conspiracy case, R. C. Mereseau, John Clark, Jonathan Abel, Charles G. Prussing, William Cooper, Simon Powell, Bryan F. Philpot, Alfred Loeb, and Daniel O'Brien were called yesterday as witnesses by Assistant District-Attorney Sherman. Parker R. Mason, an alleged principal in the Whisky Ring in Chicago, who was indicted in this City and failed to appear as a witness, some time since, when called by the Government, appeared yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. The principal witness yesterday was Mereseau, from whose distillery in Chicago "crooked" whisky was sent to Golsen & Eastman's rectifying establishment. He testified that between Jan. 1 and May 10, 1875, he sold about 250 barrels a month of "crooked" whisky to Golsen & Eastman. [Golsen, who was in the court room, laughed when he heard this, and chatted with great animation to two of his friends.] Witness continued: He believed that Golsen & Eastman used "India-rubber packages."

Judge Blatchford—What are India-rubber packages?

Witness—Barrels of whisky that contain 80 gallons when the stamps on them are for only 20 gallons. [Laughter.]

Cross-examination—Witness sold both "straight" and "crooked" whisky to Golsen & Eastman; the "straight" whisky was sold at market rates, and the "crooked" at 25 cents a gallon less; Golsen & Eastman did not receive the whisky from witness' distillery; witness sent it to them; he did not know if defendants were selling "crooked" whisky to New-York, but had been told by Golsen that the "crooked" whisky he had from witness was sent to vinegar manufacturers in Chicago.

To Mr. Sherman—Witness had run his distillery since 1870, and had "run it crooked" since 1873; he was not sure whether he had sent any "crooked" whisky himself to defendants before 1875.

WILLIAM JAY HASKETT'S WILL.

The hearing in the matter of the contest of the will of the late William Jay Haskett was continued yesterday before the Referee, Mr. McKenna. The contest is by the widow of the testator, Caroline, who, in a codicil to the will, was left with only "her legal rights," which would amount, so it is asserted, to only about $300 a year from one-third of the estate, the

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding-House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood. Matinée—The Rivals.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Hamlet—Mr Charles Coghlan. Matinée—Pique—Miss Fanny Davenport.

EAGLE THEATRE—La Vie Parisienne—(Opera Bouffe) Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinée—Girofle-Girofla.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE—Trodden Down.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watkins. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (Spectacular)—Kiraify Brothers. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Fifth Avenue—Mr. George Vignold, Miss Maud Granger. Matinée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities. Matinee.

STEINWAY HALL.—Symphony Concert—Miss Emma C. Thursby, and Theodore Thomas' orchestra.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

NO. 863 BROADWAY.—Dreaming Iolanthe and other Studies.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Evans Collection of Paintings.

It now appears probable and nearly certain that all the Cabinet appointments will be confirmed. The delay which has occurred in an act which ought to have been prompt and cordial, has had one good effect. It has shown that the Senate, as at present constituted, is open to the influence of public opinion. This is to the advantage of the party, because there is no doubt that the great body of the Republican Party is in hearty sympathy with the honorable purposes of the President, and that if the Senate is not so, it does not represent the party. The opposition which still remains in force is confined practically to the confirmation of Mr. Evarts, who is beyond question one of the very best men the President has selected or could select. If Messrs. Conkling and Cameron think they can afford to fight against this nomination, we may admire their pluck but not their judgment. Did the "Senior Senator from New-York" never come across Mrs. Malaprop's very just remark that "comparisons are odorous."

The Senate Finance Committee has voted to report favorably the name of Mr. Schurz, in spite of such opposition as was offered. The professed motives of this opposition were a want of confidence in Mr. Schurz's administrative ability, a reluctance to put a foreign born citizen in so responsible a post, and a feeling that he was not a "reliable" Republican. How far these professions were sincere we shall not undertake to decide; but they cannot strike the country as very reasonable. Mr. Schurz's ability to master the business of the office might fairly be expected to be as great as that of Mr. Columbus Delano, whose nomination was promptly confirmed. As a foreigner in the Cabinet he has been preceded by the West Indian, Alexander Hamilton, and the Genevese Swiss, Albert Gallatin. And the party which could rely upon him to present its claims to popular support as fully as happened in Ohio in 1875, and throughout the Union in 1876, was not exactly in a position to question his orthodoxy now. The decision of the Committee will command general acquiescence, and we have no doubt that it will be approved in the Senate without serious dissent.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Ashtabula disaster is unexpectedly clear, precise, and full. It lays the responsibility for the accident on the railroad company, for the following reasons: Because the fall of the bridge was due to defects and errors in designing, constructing, and erecting it; because the company used the bridge for eleven years, "during all of which time a careful inspection by a competent engineer could not have failed to discover these defects;" because its chief executive officer planned and erected the bridge, and because the company violated a statute of Ohio which requires that heating apparatus shall be so constructed that the fire in it would be immediately extinguished whenever the cars are thrown from the track. These findings are important, and if they were sustained by any recognized authority, they would carry great weight. As it is, they will produce but little effect on public opinion, though there is reason to believe that the most essential of them are founded upon fact. We take occasion, therefore, to repeat that the country requires some adequate means of ascertaining and publishing the truth regarding events of this character, the most practical of which would no doubt be a permanent Board of Inspectors, appointed from the Engineers of the Army, with power of investigation and report only. In default of such a board, the Lake Shore Railroad Company has committed a great blunder and a gross public wrong in not securing a thorough, impartial, and authoritative investigation of the disaster. How much its failure to do this will cost it in public favor we do not know; but no loss it could suffer would be a penalty commensurate with its criminal neglect.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, in a speech delivered in Boston on Thursday evening, made a forcible argument in favor of the proposition which has already been somewhat discussed in financial circles, that under existing laws the legal tender notes may be funded. The argument, in brief, is that under the act of 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury has the right to receive the legal tenders in payment of any loans to be thereafter sold or negotiated, and under the act of 1875 he is authorized to issue 4½ per cent. bonds, in order to prepare for resumption in 1879, at not less than par in coin. Mr. Atkinson says:

"It may follow that the Executive has power now to sell four and and a half per centum bonds at a price not less than par in gold; that legal tender notes may now be received for them, and need not and cannot be reissued, because the exigency of the public service does not require it, and because there would be no use for the notes thus paid in. It is therefore held that the Executive Department may now, in accordance with the intent and meaning of the framers of the Legal Tender acts, cause United States notes to cease to be depreciated without further legislation."

This is a subject which deserves careful attention. The new Administration is pledged to the complete observance of the act of 1875. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman, has long been in favor of some form of funding, as a preliminary to resumption, and it is by funding only that resumption can take place. If the power to employ this means exists, the duty of the Administration is very clear, and an adequate inquiry into the laws is eminently in order.

The discussion over the altered prospects of the Swiss export trade in watches goes on with animation in the circles immediately interested. One of the remedies for the overwhelming loss which Switzerland has suffered most frequently referred to is the introduction of American methods and machinery into that country, and there is reason to believe that this will be attempted experimentally. The opponents of the scheme suggest that Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of this City, undertook such an experiment and failed in it, but this is not strictly true. The firm had a large factory in Switzerland, in which the American system of machinery was partially introduced, and this enterprise is now abandoned. But the abandonment was due to other causes than the want of confidence in introducing the new order of things, which, indeed, met with a substantial success, and might, if persevered in, have been entirely successful. Messrs. Tiffany & Co. were enabled to make better business arrangements with former correspondents, and turned over to them their machinery, which in great part will continue to be used. Meanwhile, if necessity is the mother of invention, the Swiss will hardly fail in one way or another to adopt or adapt the American ideas in their industry. It is certain that if they cling to their own, they can expect nothing but ruin.

We confess that we do not think the President or the country has very much to expect from the Committee on the Civil Service in the Senate in aid of a radical reform. The Committee stands as follows: Mr. Blaine, Chairman; Messrs. Oglesby, Patterson, Booth, McCreery, Whyte, and Beck. We are not aware that any one of these gentlemen has distinguished himself in the theory or practice of civil service reform, or that any of them appreciates the need of a change in the system which has heretofore prevailed. Yet that it is the system which must be changed is evident to any one who has examined the subject with care. The mere making of improved appointments is good as far as it goes, and it cannot go too far; but it is not enough. The appointing power needs to be taken from the hands of irresponsible members of Congress, and placed in the hands of the responsible President, with all reasonable limitations even upon his action. Such a change the committee of the Senate is not likely to labor for with any alarming zeal.

The Sublime Porte has put forth another of those periodical notifications of reform which are designed to sooth the rest of Europe. This time the proposed reforms are formally divided into two classes—those which result from the operation of the new Constitution, and those which are immediately applicable. Generally speaking, it may be said that Turkey now promises to reorganize the communes, remit arrears of taxes, establish a gendarmerie, and wipe out the lines which separate Mussulman and non-Mussulman subjects of the Porte. It is superfluous to add that the world has long since seen the utter futility of any of these proposed reforms. It is not probable that they are promised in good faith; it is not possible that they could be executed. As if in satirical defiance of this dilatory policy, an important council of Ambassadors is assembled in Paris for the purpose of uniting upon a form of demand for guarantees. Gen. Ignatieff and Count Schouvaloff are in consultation with the diplomatic representatives of the other five powers, and the result of their deliberations is to be a collective note demanding the required guarantees of Turkey. This is merely an adjourned meeting of the Constantinople conference, with a slight change in the *personnel* of the conferees. But, whether it amounts to anything or nothing, it is a reiteration of a demand to which Turkey is incapable of satisfactory reply.

LOSSES AND GAINS.

The doctrine of compensation has an illustration in the contest which a handful of Republican opponents to the nominations and the policy of President Hayes has provoked. It is clear that at the outset of his Presidential career he experiences some losses. The question which thoughtful men will consider is, whether the sacrifices thus implied are more than counterbalanced by the gains consequent upon the acquisition of new friends and the application of measures that shall commend themselves to the whole country.

The first impression is favorable to the President. There might be reasons for doubting the sagacity of his course if it were resisted by the better elements of the Republican Party. If, for example, it were deprecated by Republicans of whom the party is proud—by men who have adhered unselfishly to the party on account of its principles, and who have not been afraid to protest against abuses upheld in the party's name—we might have some misgivings as to the tendencies of the President's tactics. If he aimed a blow at the friends who nominated him, discarded the standard raised in his letter of acceptance, and set at defiance the principles on which he was elected, we might be led to inquire whether the position he has assumed is patriotic or politic. But there is no pretense that he has been unfaithful to the principles that commended him to the favor of the Cincinnati Convention, or to the policy foreshadowed in his published expressions of opinion. His nomination was in effect a revolt against the dictation of office-holders and the evil genius which had taken the name of "Grantism," just as his election was a declaration on the part of the people of a resolve, not only to correct the abuses which had been fostered by a Republican Administration, but to lift the Government to a higher plane than it could hope to reach as long it was fettered by the managers of the party machine. To those who watched the progress of the contest prior to November it is not necessary to say that the most formidable obstacle to the success of the Republican candidate was the suspicion that, after all, he might be subject to the same malign influences that had blurred the Presidential record of Gen. Grant. Mr. Hayes was elected in absolute reliance upon his political integrity. The belief prevailed that what he promised he would fulfill, that the principles enunciated by him and in his behalf, as a candidate, he would reduce to practice. He may, therefore, appeal to his experience of to-day as proof that he adheres to his pledges, as an honest man should, regardless of personal consequences.

Indirectly, the President is strengthened in his position by the character of the opposition with which he is met. There can be no suspicion now of his affiliation with the sinister elements which under the preceding Administration aspired to control in the councils of the Republican Party. Outside of these elements—in addition, of course, to the rabid malcontents of the Northern Democracy—he has no trouble. The great body of the Republicans, whether interpreted by their newspapers or by the oral expressions of opinion which may be heard at every turn, are unequivocally on his side. His avowed purposes are hailed as the beginning of an era of reconciliation, purity, and prosperity. His Cabinet is accepted as in keeping with the independence of character which alone can protect him from corrupt party "rings," and with the practical application of the policy he has proclaimed. Whatever hostility for the moment embarrasses him is traceable to members of the party for whom it has had perpetually to apologize, and to influences within the party which for years past have constituted its most oppressive burden. It is absurd to close one's eyes to the fact that Mr. Blaine's nomination would have been followed by defeat, certain and disastrous; yet Mr. Blaine presents himself as the censor of the projected policy and as the mouthpiece of the party which repudiated him. So with Mr. Cameron. He must indeed be verdant who believes that the party would tolerate the dictation of a man with the wretched, tainted record of the Pennsylvania Senator; yet we see him now putting on the airs of a dictator, "boiling over with anger," as a dispatch says, because he has not been allowed to foist his son into the new Cabinet. This noble pair of Senators stand before the country suggestive examples of the kind of opposition which the President is required to overcome. Wrapped in sublime self-sufficiency, they are apparently unmindful of the fact that their opposition has not a particle of moral weight, and that the class whose views they express is that identical, corrupt office-holding and office-seeking class who can best serve the Republican Party by taking back seats in its councils.

Assuming, then, that the immediate effect of the President's course is more or less to alienate the trading politicians who have clung to the Republican Party for the sake of the importance or the profit they could extract from it, we may fairly ask what are the probable countervailing advantages. It is evident that the stand taken by the President is an appeal to sections of the Republican Party which have for some time remained comparatively quiescent, and to a powerful element throughout the North which has maintained an attitude of indifference not far removed from hostility. The moral forces of the party are thus strengthened by the interest awakened in the minds of members who cared little for its fortunes as long as unworthy influences controlled its patronage. They are further strengthened by the acquisition of support from quarters that had little sympathy with recent struggles, and that are now aroused into activity by the manifestations of broader and purer purposes on the part of the President. Thus, the gains to the Administration and to the party far outweigh the possible losses. They are, moreover, positive gains, while the losses are contingent upon events which an accident may at any time reverse.

The gains do not end here. The greatest of all is that which may be hoped for as a result of the President's Southern policy. This policy, as we understand it, involves no sacrifice of the rights and equitable interests of Southern Republicans. It is simply an assertion of the rule that in the administration of Southern affairs the people shall be considered rather than mercenaries and adventurers, who have made political professions a means of aggrandizement. Taking it for granted that justice and legal equality will be assured, we apprehend no lasting dissatisfaction among the honest Republicans of the South. They may be momentarily alarmed by misrepresentation, but brief experience may be relied upon to dispel their fears. On the other hand, the responses evoked by the nomination of Mr. Key sufficiently indicate the presence of a powerful but latent force, which needs but the occasion to exert itself in support of the mingled justice and conciliation which are the distinguishing characteristics of the President's policy. For the first time in many years, there is now a prospect of establishing kindly relations between the Federal Government and a portion of the Southern white population, and if this can be effected, as we believe it may be, without injustice to the freedmen, the gain to the country will be inestimable.

THE PROPHETIC KELLY.

It may be unnecessary cruelty, but it is due to history, that we should for a moment recall Mr. John Kelly's prophetic utterances at St. Louis last Summer. The Democratic Convention had assembled, and, to use the phrase of the machine politicians, the thing was set for the nomination of a candidate from this State. Five or six months of arduous labor in the newspapers, primaries, conventions, and mass assemblies proved to be not in vain. The tide was all in one direction. In the artificial excitement of the hour, future contingencies were disregarded. The infectious enthusiasm of a small band of claquers carried all before it, and refused to see even the possibility of defeat. In such an hour, John Kelly rose and gave unwelcome warning. He said that the October elections would largely determine the result of the Presidential contest. These elections were to be held in Indiana and Ohio, and that unless the Democracy carried both of those States the Presidential fight was lost. To be victorious in Ohio and Indiana, argued the great Kelly, the Democracy must nominate a Western candidate for the Presidency. In 1846, he reminded the convention, a candidate from New-Jersey, McClellan, was nominated at Chicago, and was beaten before the people. In 1868 "New-York's gallant son," Horatio Seymour, was the unsuccessful nominee of the party. And in 1872 "another New-York gentleman," as Kelly euphemistically called Greeley, led the party to defeat. The nomination of a New-York man in 1876—and here Kelly assumed the inspirational attitude—would result in the ruin of the Democratic Party.

This was a daring speech for a man to make to what was considered a "fixed" convention. Kelly was interrupted by cat-calls, cheers, and objurgatory cries. He kept his feet long enough to say that the nomination of a New-York candidate would be fatal. And, pointing directly to the New-York delegation, he said that he saw there a respectable minority who agreed with him that such a nomination would be fatal to the party. But, said Kelly, "their breath is stifled, and their tongues are closed within their mouths." His last warning words were: "If we are beaten in the West in October, we are beaten in the East in November." A band of music and cheers for the New-York candidate drowned the closing sentences of Kelly's speech, but as he went down, he held up his fingers to say, in dumb show, "Give us a Western man, or we are lost." The Convention fancied itself wiser than Kelly. It nominated an Eastern man and lost Ohio. That was a dreadful blow, from which the party never recovered. In a crippled and limping sort of way the Democracy went through the canvass, but the result was decided in October. Even an unparalleled expenditure of money and the exportation of gangs of repeaters from Baltimore could not turn the scale. The moral effect of the October elections was in favor of the Republicans. Then some of the enthusiastic St. Louis delegates began to wish they had hearkened to John Kelly's advice.

It would be interesting to inquire whether the Tammany chief most cared in this dispute for himself or for the Democratic Party. It seems that he guessed right—if he guessed—that a New-York candidate for the Presidency would break the party. His prophecy came true. But John Kelly, leader of the New-York Democracy, did not want a President from this State, even provided that he could be elected. A President from New-York would be forever interfering in New-York affairs, dictating to the office-holders, insisting upon his policy, and arrogating to himself the distribution of local offices, as well as those of a strictly national character. Possibly, John Kelly, seeing himself thus prospectively dwarfed, was resolved that there should be no candidate from New-York. His advice was disregarded "by a large majority," and when the battle in the convention was over, Kelly grimly said: "You have nominated your candidate; now go ahead and elect him." This they failed to do. Kelly was right.

The curious point in all this is that after the fighting is over Kelly is the only man who has made anything out of it. When the result of the battle yet wavered in the balance, Kelly made a bargain that he should have the Custom-house patronage, in case of a Democratic victory. When the result grew more and more desperate for his party, he made a compromise and accepted the Controllership. Kelly is a wise man in his day and generation. To him the bird in the hand was worth more than two in the bush. Some superficial and sanguine people in the Democratic Party thought it a foolish thing for Kelly to take such a small place when, by waiting, he might get a seat in the Cabinet, or at the very least, a first-class foreign mission. But John knew a trick worth two of that. He had said at St. Louis, months before, that the nomination would be ruin to the Democratic Party; and, in the midst of the jeers and hisses of the crowd, he told them that they would regret that day's work; and so they have. But Kelly, looking out upon the vanities and vexations of politics as a retired rat might look from the cell of his cheese, calmly says, "I told you so." Does Kelly, we wonder, ever recall his prophetic warnings? Does he ever remind his fellow Democrats that he told them how things would turn out? He can afford to be magnanimous. He has got a good place for himself. None of the rest of them have. He is like the thrifty ant in Fontaine's fable. The blithe grasshopper who sung and chirped all Summer, comes to him now in the chill Winter of defeat, asking an alms. The well-fed Kelly, shutting the door in the face of his improvident neighbor, thanks heaven that he saw the disaster from afar and made ready for the storm. He was a goodly prophet. He is in clover. The rest may starve. He told them how things would turn out. And now he is Controller, leader of the New-York Democracy, supreme in his sphere, and they perish with hunger.

WAR TAXATION OF BANKS.

During the past year there have been changes made as follows in the capital of the associated banks of this City, State banks being marked with a *:

	Former Capital.	Present Capital.	Reduction
Phœnix	$1,800,000	$1,000,000	$800,000
Butch'rs'&Drov'rs'*	800,000	500,000	300,000
State of New-York	2,000,000	800,000	1,200,000
Republic	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
North River*	1,000,000	400,000	600,000
Manfrs. & Mch'rs'*	300,000	100,000	200,000
Fourth National	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	300,000	200,000
Tenth National	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
	$18,400,000	$11,850,000	$6,550,000

Of these banks one, the Bank of the State of New-York, virtually failed just about a year ago, and was reorganized on the basis of a reduced capital; the other nine voluntarily reduced their capital, all of them within a year past, and five of them—covering about 80 per cent. of the entire voluntarily reduced capital—did so during the last three months. In 1875, two State banks, the Greenwich and the New-York County, each having the small capital of $200,000, paid large dividends, the former paying 100 per cent. and the latter 114, but this fact does not go to confirm the popular charge of "monopoly," because those payments were not recent earnings, but were taken from surplus in order to put that beyond the reach of virtually confiscatory taxation; in 1876, the Broadway Bank also paid 44 per cent. more than usual, plainly taken from surplus, for the same reason. Here is $840,000 taken from surplus, to be considered in connection with a voluntary retirement of $5,350,000 banking capital within one year, of which $3,750,000 was during the last quarter. Most of this retirement was effected in January, and early in that month the Bank of Commerce issued a circular and proxy form to shareholders for the purpose of obtaining authority to reduce the capital of $10,000,000 to any amount not less than one-half, "unless some material legislative change is made during this season in reduction of taxation." This desired consent having been obtained, the Directors are awaiting such legislation; if the reduction is made, there will be a total of over ten millions of banking capital wiped out in this City by taxation during a single year, involving a reduction several times as large in ability to lend.

The national taxes collected from all national banks reached their maximum in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1875. The tax on circulation, with a single exception in 1870, rose annually and reached its highest point in 1874; that on deposits was fluctuating, but reached its highest in 1875; so, too, did that on capital, and to the movement of these two, principally that on deposits, is due the fact that the aggregate yield kept on so long increasing. The ratio of Federal tax runs from 1 to 3 per cent. to capital; that of State tax from 0.3 to 3.6 per cent.; that of total tax from 1.1 to 6.6 per cent.; in this City the total tax is 5.1 per cent., and in the whole country 3⅛ per cent. At the same time, bank earnings have been decreasing, while the burden of tax has been retained, the rate of dividends and earnings of all banks to capital and surplus having declined during successive half-yearly periods from Sept. 1, 1869, to the present time thus:

Six months ending—	Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
Sept. 1, 1869	5.42	4.50	6.04
March 1, 1870	5.16	4.27	5.77
Sept. 1, 1870	4.96	4.08	5.19
March 1, 1871	5.13	4.24	5.21
Sept. 1, 1871	4.96	4.07	5.02
March 1, 1872	5.07	4.16	5.00
Sept. 1, 1872	5.13	4.17	5.36
March 1, 1873	5.23	4.21	5.41
Sept. 1, 1873	5.09	4.09	5.46
March 1, 1874	4.81	3.84	4.82
Sept. 1, 1874	5.09	4.03	4.86
March 1, 1875	5.01	3.96	4.66
Sept. 1, 1875	4.89	3.85	4.56
March 1, 1876	4.92	3.88	3.62
Sept. 1, 1876	4.50	3.57	3.25

Here is a general decline, and the excess of dividends over earnings is explained by the fact that the banks have been, since 1873, eating up their surplus accumulated in better times.

About one-half of the taxes collected from the banks are from deposits. But the bank deposit is largely, *per se*, a fictitious thing, being created out of discounts by nice bookkeeping, A's note, indorsed and deposited by B, being immediately set off on the debtor side of the bank ledger and appearing as so much "deposits" made and owned by B. The basis of the transaction is the transfer of a piece of merchandise, and whether that is a bale of cotton, a barrel of flour, or a case of dry goods, in the course of its movement from production to consumption it may produce a "deposit" in several places. The deposit tax is therefore a tax on merchandise, and is repeated twice, thrice, or more upon the same piece. Deposits are not money, for if they were it would be impossible to explain the fact that their aggregate is several times as large as the aggregate money in existence in the United States. The deposit tax is really a hindrance and discouragement to the movement of commercial exchanges.

It has been successfully shown that the Treasury can do without these essentially war taxes, but even if that were not true, the other conclusion would be none the less true, that the banks can no longer pay them. That they cannot and will not is a proposition which has passed beyond argument and is no longer debatable. Capital in the form of bank stock and surplus does not pretend to aim at benevolent objects, and acknowledges no obligation to submit to self-sacrifice for the sake of the general good. The most moderate legislative capacity ought to be able to see how blighting upon reviving business will be a material crippling of banking facilities, and how prejudicial to commercial and financial interests will be the weakening of the banks in respect to capital and surplus. Wise legislation would encourage the retention of the one and accumulation of the other; improvident legislation, standing now too long unmodified, is sapping banking of its strength by taxing both out of existence by a process as sure, although not as rapid, as that of taxing our State bank circulation in 1864-6. What has already been done shows that banking capital must and will protect itself. If it cannot evade excessive taxation otherwise, it will do so by abandoning the field, and when once out, a decided inducement is required to tempt it to return. The only question admitting debate is whether the relief shall be had by taking off the taxes complained of or by introducing capital to other employments, to the injury of all interests. The time of Congress having been preoccupied during the late session, this subject must stand over until the next; but there is yet time for legislation at Albany in relief of the State taxation.

THE IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL MOTHER.

There is no doubt that mothers have their uses. They are familiar with all the details of infants, and know the symptoms of concealed pins and the remedies for real and simulated colic. They can deliver familiar scientific lectures upon the habits of the "mooley cow," and the manners and customs of the "bow-wows" which possess an irresistible fascination for the infant mind; and can meet the views of a hungry baby to whom a distracted father has vainly offered bread and India-rubber rings and watches and ink-bottles. To the proper rearing of the maturer infant the mother is nearly indispensable. It is she who washes the small boy, and never loses hope and courage, no matter how often he returns to his wallowing in the nearest practicable mire. Now that very little girls are usually rigged with patent stocking-halyards and other complicated gear, no one but an experienced mother can dress or undress them without producing a tangled snarl, from which the child must be cut adrift with the scissors. In fact, it is generally felt to be impossible to rear a family successfully without the help of a mother, and the unanimity with which men profess their inability to answer the familiar riddle, "What is home without a mother?" indicates their view of the matter. Of course, the true answer to this riddle is that "home without a mother is a place where a father's clothes and papers are never concealed, under the pretext of putting things in order;" but so lively is the appreciation of maternal usefulness that few men dream of searching for this answer.

Useful as the mother undoubtedly is, she also has her disadvantages. It need hardly be maintained that for ages the duties of motherhood have been monopolized by one sex, and that one confessedly the feeblest. Every man who retains a vivid remembrance of the happy hours of childhood knows that not one mother in a hundred possesses sufficient muscular strength to wield the penitential slipper with any lasting effect. In this matter the sex has unwisely attempted more than its physical strength justifies, and it cannot be denied that to scores of small boys spanking is a hollow mockery, and rulering on both hands is little more than a harmless pretense of punishment. Moreover, the mother is ordinarily a very expensive luxury. She must be fed, clothed, and provided with pins; and many a man who could easily afford the cost of two or three children shrinks from incurring the expense of an accompanying mother. What we need is a cheap and serviceable kind of mother, the first cost of which shall be comparatively small, and which shall be kept at all times in good working order, without any large outlay for food and pins. This want has long been vaguely felt, although it has not often been clearly demonstrated. It is obviously to supply this want that the "Improved Artificial Mother" has recently been invented and patented.

There are several periodical publications in this country which are devoted to the interests of chickens, and it is in one of the most prominent chicken organs that the advertisement of the "Improved Artificial Mother" may be found. While the inventor speaks in the most confident terms of the ability of his invention to accomplish all that can be reasonably demanded, he does not give a portrait of the artificial mother, or a description of her mechanism. Nevertheless, he may assume that an improved artificial mother must be able to do in an improved way the whole duty of a mother of the old-fashioned pattern. That she is operated by steam is implied in the advertisement, and hence she undoubtedly serves up infantile food at a proper temperature. As the artificial mother is especially recommended for the use of large wholesale dealers—which is, doubtless, a figurative way of describing fathers of large families—she is probably designed for the simultaneous washing of an entire batch of children. A series of clasps, levers, and brushes could be readily contrived which should hold and wash from four to twelve small boys at once, and the entire operation, including the final introduction of soap into each boy's eye, could doubtless be performed by the artificial mother in half the time hitherto required, and without lowering any boy's self-respect by reiterated assertions that he ought to be "scoured like a brass kettle." Of course, an artificial mother capable of simultaneous washing would be equally capable of simultaneously spanking, and would possess the inestimable advantage of never becoming tired. A small boy, when once placed in position, could be spanked with an improved sheet-iron slipper for hours at a time, and the last vestige of a tendency to investigate the sweetmeat closet would thus be eradicated by one application.

To a degree of tireless and comprehensive efficiency, which might be sought in vain in the usual mother, the artifical mother must unite an entire freedom from the frightful vice of putting things away. Why it is that average mothers can never see a newspaper or manuscript, a hat, or a pair of boots, belonging to a father, without instantly concealing them in the most improbable places, we need not here inquire. It is sufficient to refer to the fact that such is her lamentable habit. The improved artificial mother, of course, never offends in this respect. She can be left all day in the corner of the study, with steam up, and every part of her machinery in motion, without endangering the safety of a single paper or garment. When to these advantages is added the low price at which the artificial mother is sold, and the very slight expense for fuel, oil, and pins which is required to keep her in operation, it is evident that the time is close at hand when the present style of mother will become certainly obsolete, and improved artificial mothers will be found in every household throughout the land.

THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINTER.

The disease called bibliomania, or book-madness, is apt in its early stages to lead its victim into certain paths of investigation never before explored by his feet, and to bring to his attention a variety of facts, either entirely new to him or never carefully noted and remembered. One of his earliest discoveries is that William Caxton, the first English printer, is a character of the highest consequence in the annals of book-making, and one in whose life and works he is bound, if he would be a true bibliophile, to take a deep and absorbing interest. A Caxton Society has lately been formed in London, and its first meeting, presided over by Dean Stanley, and held on the 17th of February, was the opening of a celebration organized to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the issue of the first book printed in England. Papers were read, the authenticity of works attributed to Caxton was discussed, and many rare and priceless productions of his press were exhibited.

The purveyors and buyers of old books are not, however, the only persons who take an interest in Caxton. He is a notable figure in the history of the English language and literature. Both owe much to his industry, intelligence, and zeal in his double vocation of author and printer. He started his printing-press in a formative and progressive period, when a slowly ripening civilization, of which it became both the stimulus and the instrument, was beginning to mold society into its present shape. Long and bitter wars had given even the ignorant nobles and cavaliers a taste for the arts of peace and for learning, whose blessings were already enjoyed to a considerable degree by the middle class. In such a time of mental quickening Caxton gave to the English language the instrument of its power and perpetuation, the chief agent of human progress. Little is known of Caxton's life outside what he himself has left us in the gossip of his books. He was born in Kent in 1412, near the close of the reign of King Henry IV. He had more schooling than was usual for boys of his class at that time, and when about fifteen years old was apprenticed to a London merchant, afterward Lord Mayor. He became a successful and prominent merchant, and in 1464 was selected by King Edward IV. to confirm a treaty with Philip, Duke of Burgundy. Later, he shared Edward's exile in Holland. He must have been a man of literary tastes and a student during his commercial career, for in 1471, when he first appears as a writer, he was familiar with English, French, and Dutch. In that year he completed a translation of a French history of Troy for the pleasure of the Duchess of Burgundy, whose familiar acquaintance he enjoyed. This work was done at Bruges, where Colard Mansion about that time set up a printing-press. Of him Caxton learned the art, and between 1472 and 1475 he issued the *Recueil of the Histories of Troye* and the *Game and the Playe of the Chesse*, which were the first books printed in the English tongue. Both were translated from the French by Caxton. Some time previous to the year 1477 he returned to London, and founded a printing office near Westminster Abbey. In the year mentioned his press sent forth the first book ever printed in England with the name of the place and the date. This was the *Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*.

From this time till his death, in 1491, Caxton was diligently engaged in translating and publishing. Acquaintance with the learned tongues was confined to the ecclesiastics, but, Caxton's knowledge of French enabled him to issue English versions of the "Æneid," of Cicero's writings, and of many Latin theological works. He was, besides, the publisher of Chaucer and Gower, and fed the pride of his noble patrons with several romances of chivalry and, of course, a history of King Arthur's doings, though he himself, a simple and sensible person, could have found little pleasure in that class of literature. We know nothing of his presses or mechanical appliances, except by the results shown in his prints. His types were Gothic or Old English black-letter characters, cast in close imitation of the letters of the manuscripts of the day. Indeed, at its birth, the grand invention of printing was disowned, and the first books printed by Gutenberg and Fust were sold as productions of the manuscript copyists. Had Caxton voyaged to Italy and seen the clear and beautiful work of the presses of Venice, his great common sense would undoubtedly have led him to adopt the Roman letters at once. It is supposed that he printed about sixty-four different works, most of the copies of which have perished. Those that remain fetch enormous prices. The British Museum has the largest and finest collection. There are about twenty copies in this country, of which Mr. Lenox has half a dozen. The *Polycronicon*, supposed to have been printed in 1482, is the most highly prized of Caxton's books. A gentleman in this City has a copy for which he gave $6,050. Caxtons are not unfrequently sold in England for a thousand pounds. One in the recent Menzies sale in this City fetched $1,000. But these prices seem common when compared with that of the Mazarin Bible, printed by Gutenberg and Fust at Mainz, in 1455, copies of which have sold for $20,000.

Caxton's books are of great interest to the student of language, as giving excellent examples of English at a time when it was crystallizing into the form it bears to-day. The orthography is unsettled and not like ours, but when this is corrected by present standards it is surprising how trivial are the differences that separate this language of four hundred years ago from modern English. Beyond a few words which were then obsolescent, there is nothing to record except the quaintness of the idiom. It is quite modern compared with Langlande's English in *Piers Plowman's Vision*, written a hundred years earlier, and has none of the half foreign look of Chaucer. Caxton himself remarks the great change in the language wrought in his lifetime. We may well feel an ancestral pride in the antiquity of our language, for the French had not fairly shaken off its declinations and other débris of the Latin until the middle of the fifteenth century, and German was fixed in its modern form, created, one might say, by Martin Luther in his translation of the Scriptures, fifty years after Caxton printed his first book in English.

GROVER SEEKING INVESTIGATION.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY HIM IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Ex-Gov. Grover, of Oregon, submitted the following resolution in the Senate to-day:

Resolved, That the 13 memorials heretofore presented to the Senate by Hon. J. H. Mitchell, purporting to be signed by 269 citizens of the State of Oregon, reciting that it was currently reported and generally believed that the election of L. F. Grover as a Senator of the United States was procured by bribery, corruption, and other unlawful means in the Legislature of the State of Oregon, and that the said L. F. Grover did corruptly and fraudulently issue a certificate of election to one E. A. Cronin as a Presidential Elector on Dec. 6, 1876, and that the said L. F. Grover did bear false witness before the Senate Committee on or about Jan. 6, 1877, be now referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which shall thoroughly investigate and report upon the foregoing charges, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to without a division.

OCCIDENT BEATEN BY BODINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The match race between Bodine and Occident, which took place at Sacramento to-day, was won by the former in three straight heats. Time—2:24, 2:23½, 2:23.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE COMPLICATIONS IN THE EAST.

TURKISH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT REFORMS ARE IN OPERATION—CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN AMBASSADORS IN PARIS TO DEMAND GUARANTEES OF THEIR ENFORCEMENT—THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE HOSTILE PROVINCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.—The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent the following dispatch to the Ottoman Ambassador at London:

"The reforms proposed by the conference and accepted by the Imperial Government are already being applied. They embrace two classes, viz., reforms resulting from organic laws, which will be submitted to the Parliament, and reforms immediately applicable, which are as follows:

First—Reorganization of the gendarmerie, a scheme for which has been elaborated and handed to Col. Baker for his consideration.

Second—Division of the communes into cantons, which will be done as soon as the provincial authorities can assemble and send to Constantinople the information for which they have been asked relative to communal districts.

Third—Institution of a corps of mixed gendarmerie, composed of Mussulmans and Christians, a system which already exists in several parts of the Empire.

Fourth—Admission of non-Mussulm an subjects to the military-schools which were recently authorized and decreed by our august master.

Fifth—Prohibition of the immigration of Circassians *en masse* into Roumania, and non-employment of regular troops, except when absolutely necessary.

Sixth—Interdiction against carrying arms without special authority.

Seventh—Amnesty for individuals implicated in recent events at Philippopolis.

Eighth—The formation of special commissions, to be dispatched to the Vilayets of Bosnia, the Danube, and Adrianople.

Ninth—Sanction of the liberty of public worship; all litigation upon religious matters to come under the jurisdiction of the Patriarchates.

Tenth—Remission of the arrears of taxes due to Jan. 1, 1877, in the provinces that have suffered.

Eleventh—Maintenance of the right to property already acquired by the Christians in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The elections having been completed throughout the Empire the deputies are beginning to arrive in the capital. The two Chambers will open in the third week of March."

PARIS, March 9.—The Duke Decazes will entertain Gen. Ignatieff at a banquet to-morrow. Count Schonvaloff had a long conference with the Duke Decazes to-day. *Le Temps* says Gen. Ignatieff's mission is simply to obtain the signing of a protocol embodying those reforms demanded by the conference, which contains no threat against Turkey and involves no abrogation of the treaty of 1856. Gen. Ignatieff had an interview with President MacMahon to-day. The *Univers* announces an important conference of five Ambassadors with Ignatieff and Schonvaloff at the French Foreign Office today to deliberate on the tenor of a collective note, demanding of Turkey guarantees calculated to satisfy Russia.

LONDON, March 9.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople confirms the statement published this morning that the Montenegrin and Turkish representatives are unable to agree. It says the Montenegrins told Safvet Pasha that all their demands were necessary to insure a lasting peace. Safvet Pasha objected in general terms, and said public opinion rendered acceptance impossible. He particularly opposed the idea of the cession of Niesič, the increase of territory in the direction of Albania, and the cession of Spizza. Negotiations will be continued on Saturday.

A later telegram states that the Montenegrins conferred with Safvet Pasha again to-day. The situation is unchanged, the Montenegrins maintaining all their demands, and the Porte persisting in its objections. The next conference will take place on Monday. A Council of Ministers will be held on Sunday.

LONDON, March 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Post* says: "Prince Tzereteleff's assertion that Greece is prepared to act with Russia in the event of war, is contradicted, apparently on authority."

The *Standard's* special from Pesth announces that, the Turks having evacuated Servian territory, Gen. Leschjanin has occupied Alexinatz and Gen. Horvatovitch has entered Saitschar. The Servian Government has issued a decree abolishing the military system.

The Bucharest *Telegraph* declares that, in the event of war, Roumania's policy is fixed. She must ally herself with Russia if Europe will not protect Roumanian neutrality.

The *Post's* dispatch from Berlin says: "Of late, greater confidence is manifested in a pacific solution. It is even asserted in some quarters that such a result is assured."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says one object of Gen. Ignatieff's mission seems to be to endeavor to impress every one that Russia is sincerely desirous of avoiding war or isolated action. All late news from St. Petersburg shows that there is little doubt whether because of the personal disposition of the Czar, or military or financial reasons, pacific tendencies are decidedly uppermost for the moment. As for the other object of Gen. Ignatieff's mission, viz., the obtaining of an agreement upon some guarantee to be given by the Porte for the fulfillment of the reforms, the idea of a binding engagement to be taken by the Sultan in such a manner as gives the powers the right of collective control, has encountered considerable opposition. The English Government, to whom the communications on this subject were submitted, seems, above all, to have given so little encouragement to this idea, at least in the form in which it was first presented, that the hope of coming to an understanding with England on the first line has been more or less dropped, and now through Ignatieff addresses herself more especially to the Continental powers. The doubt whether Ignatieff will go to London does not indicate coolness between London and St. Petersburg; it more probably indicates Russia's impression that Paris is for the moment a more favorable place for negotiations than London. The latest idea of a guarantee seems to be that the Porte should again be summoned to accept the programme as elaborated by the preliminary conference. This would have the advantage of avoiding the difficulties involved in the other proposal for granting a respite to Turkey. A second refusal of the programme by Turkey would, however, so compromise the dignity of the powers that it would be difficult to avoid taking further measures. It is not likely, therefore, that all the powers will consent to this step; so the idea will probably vanish like so many others.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON AND GRAIN TRADE —REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the trade for the week ending last night, says: "Cotton was active and rather dearer on last Friday, but subsequently became dull, with a limited demand, which has been very freely supplied. American was active at the beginning of the week and advanced 1-16d.; since then the demand has been freely supplied at last Thursday's quotations. Sea Island is unchanged, and business has been small. Futures opened very active, and a large business was done on Friday last, resulting in an advance of 3-32d. to 5-32d. On Saturday the desire to sell was even greater than the desire to buy had been the previous day, and the advance has been more than lost since then. Although receipts at American ports have been very light, the market has been dull and drooping. The latest transactions show a decline for the week of 3-32d."

In the grain circular says there has been little change in British markets, which have generally ruled dull, though appearing rather firmer as the week proceeded. The millers' demand has been sluggish, but a good many cargoes off the coast found buyers, several being for the Continent. On the spot, with little offering from recent large arrivals, the late decline has been arrested and prices are a shade better than on Tuesday; but maize is again cheaper. Fresh arrivals of wheat, maize, and flour are liberal. In this market to-day there is a good consumptive demand for wheat, white realizing an advance of fully 2d. per central; red is held for 1d. more, which checks sales. Flour is steady, but unimproved. Corn in moderate request at 3d. per quarter decline.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE CHAMBORD SPEECH AT GORITZ—THE CAIRO AND ISMAILA CANAL IN EGYPT.

VERSAILLES, March 9.—Several Deputies of the Left have given notice of their intention to question the Government respecting the publication by Legitimist journals of the Count of Chambord's speech, at Gorits, to a deputation from Marseilles.

CAIRO, March 9.—The Egyptian Finance Committee has accepted the proposals of M. de Lesseps, made in the name of the Suez Canal Company, to complete and work the canal between Cairo and Ismaila, provided the company be authorized to levy certain dues upon vessels passing through. The canal is nearly completed. The works were formerly abandoned for want of funds. By the execution of Lesseps' plan large tracts of desert land will be reclaimed to cultivation.

SEEKING A SENATOR.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO FIND PLENTY OF CANDIDATES — GEN. GARFIELD'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—The contest for the seat in the United States Senate left vacant by Senator Sherman promises to be a lively one. Numerous candidates are coming into the field, the list now embracing the names of Gen. Garfield, Judge Stanley Mathews, Aaron F. Perry, Gen. Noyes, Samuel D. Shellabarger, ex-Attorney-General Taft, Columbus Delano, and Ben Wade. The last-named candidate was not mentioned until to-day, but it is believed that if he will consent to run he will develop considerable strength. Judge Taft authorizes the announcement that he is in the hands of his friends. His name previously had been chiefly used in connection with the nomination for Governor. It was supposed that Judge Mathews would lead the list by a length or two, but a canvass of the Republican members, at a preliminary caucus held last night, showed Gen. Garfield to be far ahead. The talk among the Republicans to-day is that Mathews' South Carolina letters have compromised his chances. There is also a feeling that it would not be exactly the thing for him to desert the contest in the Second District and leave Mr. Banning in possession of a seat secured by glaring frauds. The friends of Gen. Noyes generally understand that he is not a candidate, and it is given out that he will be tendered the mission to France. It is the general expectation that the friends of Messrs. Mathews, Taft, Noyes, and Shellabarger will unite on some Southern Ohio candidate early in the contest, so that the chances of Gen. Garfield may not be as good as now appears. A Republican caucus will be held next Tuesday evening, and the fight will then take more definite shape. The Republican majority in the Legislature is sufficient to carry through any candidate that may be put forward.

END OF A MURDER TRIAL.

A HUSBAND FOUND GUILTY OF THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 9.—The trial of James Edward Pannell, for the murder of his wife, which has been in progress since Feb. 20, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, was concluded this morning. The murder was committed on the 21st of July, 1876. On that day he called at his wife's mother's and remained over night, the next morning going to the hotel to see his wife. After a short visit to her he went back to the house of his mother-in-law, and there remained until evening, when his wife came home. She entered the room where her husband, mother, a little brother and sister were sitting, and in a minute or so he walked to her side and said "she would have to live with him now or part forever." She answered that she "forgave him for his ill-treatment, but would not live with him." He then fired, the shot entering her cheek, and soon afterward he fired again, the second shot striking immediately behind the ear and lodging in the brain. The shooting took place about 8 o'clock in the evening, and her death occurred early the next morning.

The trial excited the greatest interest in the city, as the murderer is related to some of the best families in Lancaster, and his relatives in Maryland, where his father lived, are all wealthy. The case was given to the jury shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. They remained out all night, and at 10 o'clock this morning the prisoner was brought in, and immediately after the jury took their seats in the jury-box. After the usual routine of questions by the Clerk of the court, the verdict was announced, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." Then several persons in the rear of the room commenced clapping their hands, but they were immediately silenced by the court. The prisoner was remanded back to prison without being sentenced, as his counsel will make a motion for a new trial.

A GANG OF RAILROAD THIEVES.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF A BAND OF ROBBERS—STOLEN GOODS AND COUNTERFEITING IMPLEMENTS DISCOVERED.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company has for the past two years suffered severely from the depredations of train thieves. The robberies have mostly been committed at or near Flora, Ill., but no clue to the guilty parties could be obtained. A few nights ago, however, City Marshal Witherspoon and local Freight Agent Frye overheard a plan to rob a freight train. The Marshal called to his aid a number of reliable citizens, who were disposed in such a manner that the thieves, after robbing the train, were traced to an old house south of the depot, which was subsequently surrounded, and five men, giving the names of John W. Workman, Robert Overton, Columbus Overton, Absalom Yates, and Daniel Ridge, were captured and locked up. An examination of the house revealed a large amount of stolen goods. There was also found a complete outfit for making counterfeit nickels, dimes, 20-cent pieces, and half dollars. Dan Ridge has intimated his desire to turn State's evidence, and if the authorities will be easy with him he will name about 30 men who are members of the gang. Workman is the leader of the band, and has long been considered a suspicious character.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 10—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has moved north-eastward beyond our stations, and colder north-west winds, with rising barometer and snow, have continued in portions of the Middle States. Clear weather with colder northerly winds, is reported from the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, but the winds have backed to warmer southerly in portions of the North-west and the upper lake region. The rivers fell on Friday at Omaha, Dubuque, and New-Orleans, but the Ohio and tributaries and the Savannah rose decidedly.

INDICATIONS.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, colder, north-west to north-east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed, in the South-west, by falling barometer, south-east winds, and cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or rising barometer, stationary temperature, westerly winds, and clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, south and west winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, stationary or rising barometer, lower temperature, westerly winds, and colder, partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and East Atlantic States, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue stationary, except that the Ohio and its tributaries will rise.

Cautionary signals continue on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts.

A MEXICAN GENERAL IN DANGER.

MATAMOROS, March 9.—Notwithstanding the telegraphic order received yesterday from President Diaz, to send Gen. Cortina to the City of Mexico, the Military Court last night at 10 o'clock pronounced sentence of death upon him. His counsel published a protest to-day against the sentence, declaring it illegal, as it was pronounced 10 hours after the receipt of the order of the chief Executive of the nation to transfer the accused and the record of the proceedings in his case to the capital. Cortina's organ declared to-day that the pretense of sending him to the City of Mexico is merely to have an opportunity to shoot him on the way under the pretense that he attempted to escape. It is known that Gen. Canales has telegraphed that he will obey the order to send Cortina to the City of Mexico. It is believed Cortina will be started on his way to the capital under a strong escort, but that it is doubtful if he will reach his destination.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

GOV. PACKARD'S STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE VOTE IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—The following letter was addressed to-day to the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

SIR: In an editorial in the *Commercial* of the 7th inst. you state the act of the Commission has no bearing whatever upon the legitimacy of the Packard Government unless it can be proved that, as a matter of fact, more votes were cast for Packard than for the Republican Electors who were certified by the Returning Board. The Returning Board certified the vote for Electors as follows: W. P. Kellogg, 75,135; J. H. Burch, 75,127; Peter Joseph, 74,014; L. A. Sheldon, 74,027; Morris Marks, 74,418; A. B. Levisse, 74,003; O. H. Brewster, 74,017; Oscar Jaffcen, 74,736. My vote for Governor as certified by the Returning Board, laid by the Secretary of State before the General Assembly and counted by that body was as follows: Stephen B. Packard, 74,624. The votes, as opened before the Returning Board and certified by the Democratic State Central Committee, were as follows: Republican Electors—W. P. Kellogg, 77,184; J. H. Burch, 77,102; Peter Joseph, 74,913; L. A. Sheldon, 74,909; Morris Marks, 75,240; A. B. Levisse, 75,395; O. H. Brewster, 75,497; Oscar Joffnen, 75,618. And for Governor as follows: Stephen B. Packard, 76 477. This proves that I received 651 more votes than the lowest Elector as returned by the Returning Board, and 1,575 more votes than the lowest Elector as certified by the Democratic committee. The General Assembly had more than a quorum of returned members in both Houses when the vote for me was canvassed and declared according to the constitutional requirements on the 2d day of January last, and before the expiration of Gov. Kellogg's term of office. This statement is made to correct an erroneous impression which appears to prevail with some Northern newspapers, that I ran behind the Republican Electoral ticket. If shot-guns and violence are to determine the legitimacy of a Government, what would have been the effect had Watterson's 100,000 Kentuckians appeared in Washington on March 4 to support and inaugurate Tilden, had he been a claimant encouraged by a statement that the General Government would not interfere? Very respectfully, &c., S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL MENTION.

The New-York Aquarium can be visited today as usual.

"Around the World" will be performed twice to-day at Niblo's.

"Our Boarding-House" will be acted twice to-day, at the Park Theatre.

Mr. Heller will give a matinée performance at the Wonder Theatre to-day.

Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert may be attended at Steinway Hall, this evening.

The sixth matinée performance of "The Danicheffs" occurs to-day at the Union Square Theatre.

The final performances of "Fifth-Avenue" occur at Booth's Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

The San Francisco Minstrels will, to-day, supply an afternoon as well as an evening performance.

A matinée representation of "Trodden Down" is to take place to-day at the New Broadway Theatre.

"Giroflé-Giroflia" will be the matinée attraction at the Eagle Theatre to-day, and "La Vie Parisienne" will be performed there this evening.

"The Rivals" will be performed at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon, and "My Awful Dad," with Mr. Lester Wallack in the principal rôle, is to be given there this evening.

"Pique" will be acted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre this afternoon, and "Hamlet" will be performed there this evening, the representation last referred to being given for the benefit of Mr. Coghlan.

A MURDERER ACQUITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The second trial of Alexander Sullivan for the murder of Francis D. Hanford in this city last August, which has been before the Criminal Court the past 11 days, has come to a conclusion. The case was given to the jury about 5 o'clock, and at midnight a verdict of acquittal was returned, and this on the third ballot, but one member of the jury holding out. The case was tried before Judge McAllister, who heard it the first time also.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PORTSMOUTH, March 9.—The schooner Emma C. Potter, from Turk's Island, arrived here to-day under a spare mainsail only. Her bulwarks, galley, and standing rigging were carried away, and her boats stove and damaged in a gale. Two of her crew were severely injured.

LONDON, March 9.—The German ship Maryland, Capt. Kuhlmann, from Baltimore Feb. 10, for Bremen, has been sunk, the result of a collision. Her crew were saved and landed at Dover to-day. The American bark Agate, Capt. Brown, from New-York Oct. 25, for Shanghai, China, arrived at the latter port to-day, leaky. She has been ashore, and was compelled to throw overboard 100 tons of her cargo in order to lighten her. The Lottie has arrived at Liverpool. She lost her mainboom and rail by a collision.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape May, N. J., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "Bark ashore at Hereford Inlet, five miles north of Cape May. No particulars."

A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—It has been ascertained that Blacklock, who was arrested in New-York on charge of embezzlement, is the youngest of the Hurley brothers, who figured extensively in Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other places 10 years ago as confidence men. In 1859, under the alias of McCaw, Bennett, and Blacklock, they, in connection with others, perpetrated an intelligence swindle in Denver. On the discovery of the fraud several members of the firm were lynched, and the Hurley brothers came to California, where they have been engaged in various questionable enterprises. The Gulf of California Oyster Canning Company proves a grand fraud, and some of its announced officers are myths.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 9.—Special dispatches to the *Eagle* to-night show that the ice in the upper Hudson has broken up at Castleton, Coxsackie, Catskill, Germantown, Tivoli, Barrytown, and Rhinebeck, and is moving with the tide. It is quite heavy, but as yet no serious damage is reported, though fears are entertained that shipping and docks will suffer. The Catskill Ferry boat was caught in the ice this morning, had both wheels crushed, and was laid up. The new long dock at Saugerties was struck by a heavy field of ice and badly damaged. The ice has moved down from Castleton, and fears are entertained that it will dam up below and the back-water flood the Hudson River track. It is thought navigation will be open to Albany early next week.

INDIANA LEGISLATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—The new State-house bill passed the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 53 to 40, a constitutional majority. It will probably pass the Senate to-morrow. The House also passed the specific Appropriation bills, and agreed to the Senate amendments to the general Appropriation bills. A concurrent resolution for final adjournment on Monday next passed the House.

FOUND GUILTY OF LIBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day, W. Boardman, a former editor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Press*, was found guilty of libel, in publishing an article charging Mrs. Annie Bailey with having abandoned her husband and eloped with another person. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

CONVENTION OF GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The semi-annual convention of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association met at the Southern Hotel here to-day for the purpose of settling passenger rates for the coming Summer. R. C. Wentworth, of the Michigan Central, was elected President, and S. F. Pierson, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Vice-President. The convention will probably continue in session for several days.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AUSTIN, March 9.—At the opening of the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas this morning, on the motion of William Walter Phelps, as counsel for John L. Blair, Moses Taylor, and others, non-resident creditors, leave was granted to file a bill for the appointment of a Receiver of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company. The court promised its decision to-morrow morning.

PROHIBITION STATE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, March 9.—The Prohibition State Convention was held here to-day, at which were nominated Gen. Van Zandt for Governor; Albert C. Howard, for Lieutenant-Governor; Joshua M. Adderman for Secretary of State; Warren R. Perce for Attorney-General, and Samuel Clark for General Treasurer. Who is a Democrat. With the exception of the latter, all the others are candidates nominated by the Republicans.

PROJECTED SUBMARINE CABLE.

HALIFAX, March 9.—It is reported here that the Imperial Government intend laying a submarine cable between Halifax and Bermuda.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—Stephen J. Farrell, aged 9 years, was crushed to death by an alley gate which was violently closed by a gust of wind.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Richards' House bill to provide for compulsory education was passed, with a number of amendments.

Cloud Banners of the Alps.

Among the most exquisite scenes which delight the eye of the European traveler are those wonderful rose-colored cloud banners, floating from the Alpine cliffs. But it is only in the sunlight that Nature hangs out these beautiful tokens. So it is only in the glow of health—the sunlight of our inner being—that nature reveals those physical cloud banners, the "rosy cheek" and "cherry-lip," to praise which every poet of the earth has invoked the Muse to aid him. But they are as rare as the cynical Hood conceived Christian charity to be. Woman, eager to retain this charm, resorts to French art and *rouge*. The effect is similar to that which would be produced by substituting auctioneers' flags for the delicate glowing cloud banners of the Alps. If woman would aid nature instead of adopting art, would seek health instead of vainly trying to mask disease, she would not only win the greatest charm of womanhood—health—but she would avert much misery both from herself and others. DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION has received the highest praise from thousands of pale, delicate, suffering women. One bottle often affords more relief than months of treatment by caustics and other medicines. It is harmless in any condition of the system, and its use often renders the modest invalid exempt from that most trying of ordeals—a personal consultation with a physician. It is the duty of every woman to become familiar with the causes and symptoms of the many diseases to which her peculiar organization renders her liable, and also to learn the proper means of preventing these maladies. The *People's Medical Adviser* contains an extensive treatise upon "Woman and her Diseases." The author also advises courses of domestic treatment, which will often render the services of a physician unnecessary. Every woman should read it. A copy of the *Adviser* can be obtained by addressing the author, Dr. R. V. PIERCE, at Buffalo, N. Y. Price $1 50, postage prepaid. FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender diseases involving more serious consequences. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are either laxative or cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the liver and stomach.—*Advertisement.*

To the Gentlemen of New-York.

We respectfully announce having this day REDUCED the price of our widely popular SILK HATS to $6, and our DERBY HATS to $5. With this announcement we note a recent reduction in cost of labor as enabling us to meet the exigencies of the times, and assure you that, in emulation of the character and reputation of our fabric in the past, we shall produce the AMIDON HAT of the future.

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 10.
—*Advertisement*

STUYVESANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only, $1 per day and upward. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.
—*Advertisement.*

Skin and Scalp Diseases.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, DERMATOLOGIST, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures FALLING, LOSS OF and PREMATURE GRAY HAIR, Dry, Moist, and Scaly Dandruff, Untimely Wrinkles, Redness of the Nose, Pimples, Black-heads, Moles, Moth-patches, Freckles, and all Eruptions and other Skin Diseases.

While Parker's Ginger Tonic subdues Irritation of the stomach and bowels, it is equally efficacious in its effect on the lungs. As a cure of coughs, colds, and sore throat it is without exception superior to any and all others. A teaspoonful taken hourly will cure the worst cold in two days.

Like a Waft

from the Spice Islands is the breath which has been perfumed by the aid of SOZODONT, the national beautifier of the teeth. Decay touches not the teeth which have been fortified against it by this matchless dental invigorant.

The career of B. T. Babbitt is a lesson to all young men that perfect honor and integrity are sure to win. These qualities enter into B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP, for the oils used are so pure, delicate, and effective that no false scent is needed.

The Electric Protector and Central Office system of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 571 Broadway, detects and reports all irregularities in opening and closing your vault, safe, or store. No business man can afford to be without it.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewellers, and grocers.

MARRIED.

DE MURIAS—GARDEN.—On Wednesday, 7th inst. at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. Father Preston, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, Mr. RAMON DE MURIAS, of Havana, to Miss CLARA SYLVIA, daughter of C. H. Garden, Esq., of this City.

LOCKE—STUART.—Thursday, March 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, WILLIAM B. LEEDS to ANNIE, youngest daughter of James Stuart, all of this City.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—At Washington, D. C., March 8, 1877, G. B. JOHN F. BENJAMIN, ex-member of Congress from Missouri, and late member of the firm of Bigelow & Benjamin, bankers, of Washington, D. C., aged 60 years.

BREWER.—Entered into rest Friday morning, March 9, JOHN BREWER, in the 91st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, March 11, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 257 West 36th-st.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Kansas City, March 9, N. BROWN, Jr., son of the late Rev. Nehemiah Brown. Funeral at No. 44 West 24th-st., this (Saturday) at 4 o'clock.

BALLOW.—Entered into rest Thursday, March 8, SUSAN, widow of William B. Ballow, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

FORSYTH.—At Newport, R. I., March 8, EMILY H. FORSYTH, wife of Hermann Bruen, and daughter of the late W. and Cornelia Forsyth, of Albany.

Interment at Albany.

GERMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 8, of disease of the heart, MARY ADAMS, infant daughter of Henry S. and Mary A. Germond, aged 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 239 Gates-av., on Saturday, March 10, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

GILBERT.—At Stratford, Conn., March 8, 1877, CHARLES GILBERT, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Monday, March 12, at 3 P. M.

HERON.—On Wednesday, March 7, MATILDA AGNES HERON.

Friends and the dramatic profession in general are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., at 2 P. M. on Sunday, March 11, without further invitation.

MOTT.—Suddenly, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, JOHN MOTT in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from his late residence, Riverdale, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Riverdale Station to meet 9:35 train from Grand Central Depot, New-York.

PADDOCK.—At Yonkers, Wednesday morning, March 7, EMILY GETTY, daughter of Walter H. and Ann Maria Paddock, in the 11th year of her age.

Funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PIERSON.—At Chester, N. J., on Thursday, March 8, ARABELLA, H. wife of Lyman H. Pierson, aged 39 years.

Funeral at Chester, on Monday, March 12, at 1:30 P. M.

POLLARD.—Thursday morning, 8th inst., ELIZABETH POLLARD, formerly of Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Moses T. Baker, No. 390 Market-st., Newark, N. J., at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, 10th inst. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery at convenience of the family.

RICHARDS.—On Thursday, March 8, of paralysis, ADELIA MARTINO, wife of Samuel K. Richards.

Funeral from her late residence, Columbia, N. J., on Monday, March 12, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Madison on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

STEWART.—On the 9th inst., after a protracted illness, JAMES L. STEWART, aged 51 years and 9 months.

The funeral services will take place under the auspices of the Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 245, at his late residence, No. 374 Grand-st., near Norfolk, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., for interment.

POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 245, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, at the rooms, No. 118 Avenue D, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 1 P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased worthy brother, JAMES L. STEWART. SMITH S. MERRITT, Master.
M. STEWART, Secretary.

SHAUBURY.—On Thursday, March 8, ROBERT S. SHAUBURY, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 12, at 1:30 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Main and Fulton sts., Hempstead, Long Island, and at 2 o'clock from the Episcopal Church. Trains leave Long Island City for Hempstead at 9:03 and 12:32; returning, leave Hempstead at 4:51.

VALENTINE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, March 8, EUGENE W., only son of Rachel V. and Mulford D. Valentine, aged 8 years, 9 months, and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from the residence of his parents, on Saturday, March 10, at 4 P. M. Train leaves Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 2:20 P. M.; returning, leaves Woodbridge at 6:40 P. M.

WINCHESTER.—On Staten Island, Wednesday evening, March 7, SARAH, widow of the late Daniel D. Winchester, in the 85th year of her age.

Friends of the family and of her sons, Locke W. and Thos. D. Winchester, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Trinity Church, 1:30 P. M., Saturday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DUNLAP & CO.'S HATS.

NO. 174 5th-AV. AND 689 BROADWAY.

CARD.

Messrs. DUNLAP & CO. desire to announce to their patrons and the public generally that they have reduced the price of their CELEBRATED SILK HATS to $8, and STIFF FELT HATS to $5.

Being manufacturers of the same as well as importers of the materials used, they are enabled to keep the standard of quality and styles the same as heretofore.

MARCH 1, 1877.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

A POSITIVE, RADICAL, AND UNDOUBTED

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION,

and absolutely prevent its development in all cases of Predisposition or threatened attack.

For Weak Lungs, Chronic Bronchitis, General Debility, Loss of Vigor and Appetite, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervous Prostration

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA
IS A SPECIFIC,
being unequaled as a Vitalizing Tonic and Brain, Nerve, and Blood Food.
Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by Druggists. No. 36 John-st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 10, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 7 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 8 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Assyrian via Queenstown (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed) and at 8 A. M. for France direct; by steam-ship St. Laurent, via Havre; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Hammonia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;) and at 11 A. M. for Scotland and North of Ireland by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Moville and Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Germany and the Scandinavian States, by steam-ship America, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed.) The steam-ships Montana, Abyssinia, and Celtic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New-York March 15. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco March 16. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco March 28.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
New-York, March 3, 1877.

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ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
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PRIVATE COLLECTION
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

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Old stand, No. 37 Nassau-st.

On SATURDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE FROM A COUNTRY MANSION AT WESTCHESTER.

Comprising in part English body Brussels carpets, stair carpets, all handsome patterns; Moquet carpets, ingrain and hall carpets, oil cloths, superb and massive carved bed-room suit, together with the fine curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, and bolsters, elegant parlor suit in brown silk reps, basement and dining-room furniture, rosewood piano stool, music racks, gilt pier mirror, with cornices to match; also a great assortment of dinner sets, tea sets, glassware, oil cloths, mats, &c.

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AND
H. PIPER & CO.'S *Sec*
CHAMPAGNE.

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CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!

Just received, per Pacific Railroad and steamers, ANTIQUE PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE VASES KIOTO, HIZEN, AND KAGA TETE-A-TETE SETS, EXTRA CHOICE FAMILY TEAS, VERY CHEAP. PARKER'S, No. 186 Front-st., Burling-slip, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.
N. B.—special attention paid to settling "estates, conveyancing, and City and county collection.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the month of October, 1858, will pay $20 for the same if in good condition. Address W. G., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES PERMANENTLY eradicated in two to four weeks without the knife, ligature, or caustic. No charge when never until cured. Send for circular containing references.
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DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM
A SPECIALTY.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours 8 to 3.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
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VENNOR'S BIRDS OF CANADA, with 30 large Photographs by Notman.....$12 00
MEMOIRS OF DR. NORMAN McLEOD. New Edition..... 2 00
PUNSHON'S, DR., SERMON

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

THE DELIVERY OF FREIGHT BY NIGHT.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION BEFORE THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS—APPLICATION OF THE WHITE STAR STEAM-SHIP COMPANY TO LAY TRACKS ON THEIR PIER TO CONNECT WITH THE BELT LINE OF RAILROAD — ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE PROPOSITION.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday held a special meeting for the purpose of considering the recent application of the White Star Steam-ship Company for permission to lay tracks along Pier No. 45 North River, to connect with the Belt Line and the New-York Central, for the delivery of freight from their steamers. There were present besides the Commissioners, Mr. R. J. Cortis, of the White Star Line; Col. Henry G. Stebbins, of the Erie Railway; Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, of the New-York Central Railroad, and Mr. C. Toucey, Superintendent of the latter road. In opening the meeting, Commissioner Wales briefly explained the importance of the subject under consideration, and the desire of the Commissioners to grant a hearing to all parties interested before taking final action in the matter. He then invited Mr. Cortis, of the White Star Line, to state the object of the application. Mr. Cortis replied briefly that it was simply desired to carry into practical operation a plan that had long been under contemplation by the company for bringing the ocean steam-ship lines and the railroads into closer connection with each other, a step which the necessities of commerce had long demanded. The company individually desired that the application might be granted, because the introduction of the feature proposed by it would result in a very material saving of expense, and greatly reduce the loss at present incurred by the breakage of freight in its handling.

Mr. Toucey exhibited a plan of the proposed improvement, and briefly explained that the intention was to build a single curve leading from the Belt Line to the pier, across the entire length of which a double track would be laid. It was proposed to draw the freight cars to this curve by means of dummies, and back them on the curve, from whence they would be drawn by horses to the side of the steamers. After being loaded they would again be drawn up to the curve, and transferred by dummies to the depot at St. John's Park. If necessary, the cars could be backed to the side of the steamers by dummies instead of being drawn by horses. It was proposed to do the work of transferring freight at night, so that it might not interfere with the traffic of the street during the daytime.

At the conclusion of Mr. Toucey's remarks, Commissioner Wales, after stating that the special object of the day's session was for the purpose of hearing objections to the application, read a letter from Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, President of the Erie Railway, in which the writer expressed a hope that no conclusion would be arrived at until all parties interested could be heard, and arguing that before the precedent was set of laying tracks on the North River piers some general programme should be determined upon. If the present applications were granted, he said, the consent to lay such tracks would be extended to the occupants of one pier, without being extended to the occupants of others. If the street were wide enough, and the docks extended far enough into the river, they might possibly be put to the use proposed without serious detriment to the use of the street or the property abutting thereon. But, in the present condition of the street, the use of any considerable number of the piers in the way proposed, and the necessary use, in connection therewith, of the tracks in the street by steam, would seriously embarrass, if not destroy, the general business of the thoroughfare and of the railways and steamers delivering freight on the piers to be handled by trucks. Mr. Jewett further objected to the granting of the privilege asked, because it would be regarded as a precedent which might be binding upon the board in cases of applications for a similar use of other piers, which, if granted, would be destructive to the interests he represented. In concluding, he asked the privilege of being granted a hearing before the board to explain more fully his ideas on the matter.

Col. Stebbins, who was mentioned in Mr. Jewett's letter as being familiar with his [Mr. Jewett's] theories of the matter, opposed the granting of the application under consideration. In speaking against the application he had no special reference to the White Star Steam-ship Line or to the New-York Central Railroad, but merely to the general aspects of the question as bearing upon the different industrial interests of West-street. The present obstruction to locomotion in the street should prevent the Commissioners from considering the application, excepting in connection with the plan which contemplates the widening of the street to 250 feet. If that were carried out the discharge of freights in the manner proposed would be more practical. It was a matter that affected the interests of the owners of piers, the owners of property along the street, and the vast market interests of the locality. The use of the freight cars in the upper part of West-street at the present time greatly retarded locomotion, but that retardation was slight in comparison to that which would occur, while freight cars were standing on the curve waiting to be conveyed to the White Star pier. Again, the Commissioners should consider the ultimate effect of the granting of such a privilege as the one now asked. If the work of transporting freight were to be done in the night, of course a great objection to the plan would be removed. But the speaker was of the opinion that it would be very difficult to confine that work to the night-time. The vast business of two such large corporations as the present would soon demand the same facilities during day-time as they asked to have during the night. The speaker believed that these facilities ought to be furnished, but not at the present time, when to grant them would be to "revolutionize" the traffic of a great thoroughfare already choked and ne-farious. When a plan, based upon a broad and comprehensive policy, embracing all the vast interests involved, could be carried into execution, the case would be different. But under present circumstances the Commissioners could not, without detriment, introduce any element that would increase the traffic of an already overcrowded street. The tendency of the proposed concession to delay the inward and outward traffic of other lines should claim attention. In concluding, the speaker expressed a desire that the Commissioners would defer any action until the interests he had referred to might be heard, and that especially Mr. Jewett might have an opportunity of presenting his ideas to the board.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew said that it seemed to him that Mr. Stebbins had presented the case as well as Mr. Jewett could. At least he had expressed the objections that, when cited by him, represented the general objections to the proposed scheme, but would, when cited by Mr. Jewett be changed into the objections of the Erie Railway. The fact was, Mr. Stebbins had stated the whole case when he said that the inexorable necessities of commerce demanded that something should be done toward providing for the interests of the river front. The simple question was whether, in providing for the demands of commerce in a certain instance, improvements that would meet those demands should be made to wait until all other interests had been consulted and provided for. If that system had been adopted in the past improvements of New-York City, it is doubtful if New-York would ever have been improved to any great extent. The speaker could readily understand the opposition of Erie in the present application, and could sympathize with its cause, but surely it was not the fault of the New-York Central, or of the White Star Line, or of West-street, that the terminus of Erie was on the other side of the North River. When the New-York Central made its application for the privilege of constructing a freight road along West-street, between Canal and Barclay streets, the Erie Company prepared a statement citing their objections to the granting of any such privilege. But the idea in the present instance was quite different from the one entertained then. The New-York Central already ran cars past the White Star pier. Car-load after car-load of freight was discharged on trucks, which blocked the pier, and the streets. What the company asked was simply that they might be allowed to transport their freights at night, and thus obviate the necessity for blockading the thoroughfare, which was unavoidable under the present system of delivering freight. The question was not by any means a new one. Some years ago the company had asked to be granted a similar privilege in connection with the delivery of grain at the pier at Thirty-third-street. Since the plan had been put in operation it had very greatly facilitated the business of the company in that particular branch of industry, and there had never been any complaint of the inhabitants of the neighboring streets the fact that the freight was delivered and transported during the day. In the present instance the company merely asked the privilege of transporting freight during the night alone. In connection with the matter, it should also be remembered that there was a great difference between the width of West-street below and above Canal-street. The speaker submitted that the request to construct railway tracks at a point where they would not only not interfere with any public interest, but would add a new facility to the commercial conveniences of the City, was a perfectly just and fair one, the granting of which would not in any way bind the Commissioners to adopt a similar plan at another place and another time, where circumstances would render its adoption detrimental to commercial interests. In concluding, the speaker referred to the benefits that would accrue from the granting of the privilege asked, particularly emphasizing the reduction it would effect in the expenses of freight transportation.

Commissioner Dimock, in referring to the argument advanced in Mr. Jewett's letter, to the effect that the granting of the present application would compel to one party a privilege of which others would be deprived, said that it was embarrassing that the only point of West-street wide enough to permit the railway connection desired was in the district occupied by the White Star Line, while the only line that had facilities for reaching that point was the New-York Central. To grant the application would, of necessity, give these corporations a decided advantage over their competitors, and perhaps place the board in a peculiar position toward the latter. He wished it to be understood that the board would gladly extend these advantages to other parties if it were possible to do so.

After some further unimportant discussion, the board adjourned until Wednesday next at 2:30 P. M., when Mr. Jewett will be given a hearing.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DISCUSSING TWO BILLS FOR ENLARGING THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OVER THE MONEYS APPROPRIATED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

The Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the advisability of recommending to the Legislature the passage of two bills, as follows: The first is a bill entitled, "An act in relation to common schools and the support thereof in the City of New-York," which asks that whenever the moneys appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City for the support and maintenance of the public schools shall be found inadequate to meet the necessary and legal expenses of public education, the deficiency should be supplied by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The proposed act also gives authority to the board "to raise by loan, in anticipation of the annual tax, such sum or sums as shall be necessary to meet such deficiency, not exceeding the sum of $100,000 in any one year." The second bill is relative to public instruction in the City of New-York, and the placing of the finances of the Board of Education at their own disposal and subject to their own control. The proposed act says that moneys apportioned for the support of the common schools "shall be paid into the City Treasury, and be paid by the Chamberlain of the said City upon the drafts drawn on him by the Board of Education, signed by the President and Clerk, and countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee of said board."

Commissioner Watson said it would be well to consider the bills which the board contemplated recommending to the Legislature for adoption. He opposed the bills because they had been hastily considered, and wiser reflection would demonstrate their inutility. He would hesitate before approving the policy of adopting these proposed acts. His reason for opposing them was in consequence of the depressed financial condition of the country. Unless there is a stop put to useless and extravagant expenditure of the public funds, a check put to corruption in the Government and out of the Government, the property of the City of New-York will not, he said, be worth the taxes. They should hesitate to take any step which will not indicate that they approve the principle of retrenchment and economy. There should be a check somewhere to control those rivulets which drain the City Treasury. If they had not been restrained from the beginning in the disbursement of the public funds, $4,000,000 would have been unnecessarily expended. The first bill asked for $100,000, should such sum be needed outside the regular appropriation, and this amount probably looked to cover the deficiency of $80,000 in the teachers' salaries. And the second bill looked to the control of its own finances by the Board of Education. He opposed these measures, because, in his opinion, they conflicted with retrenchment and economy, and placed too much power in the hands of the board.

Commissioner West was of opinion that the two bills under discussion would naturally re-enact the fifteenth section of the act of 1851. As regards the wisdom of the Board of Education having control of its own finances, he did not see any objection to that. The board was quite competent to take care of its own funds. The finances of the City, so far as the school fund is concerned, will be safe in the hands of the board.

Commissioner Walker was in favor of the adoption of the bills. As public officers they would not be doing their duty without protesting against the system which now controls their finances. President Wood, Commissioners Goulding and Beardsley also spoke in favor of the bills, which were finally recommended for adoption by a vote of 8 to 5.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Gold Exchange, held about two weeks ago, resolutions were offered dissolving the exchange, but the Chairman ruled them out of order, on the ground that there was nothing in the constitution to provide for its dissolution and the distribution of the assets. In order to get over this difficulty, the following amendment to the constitution, signed by E. M. Merrill, A. A. Drake, and James Grant, has been proposed, and a meeting will be held at an early day to take action upon it:

ARTICLE 22—SECTION 1. This Exchange may be dissolved whenever a majority of its members in good standing shall sign an agreement under seal to this effect, to be authenticated by the First Vice-President and Secretary of the said Exchange, and in case of such dissolution the President and Treasurer and three members to be elected by ballot shall form a Board of Trustees to close up the affairs of the said Exchange as speedily as possible, by first settling all claims against the said Exchange, and then dividing the balance of its assets among such persons as were members at the date of dissolution, or their legal representatives, and taking their proper and legal vouchers for the same.

SEC. 2. In case of the resignation or death of any one of the Trustees, the remaining Trustees may fill the vacancy.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Friday) March 9, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, Bernard Smyth sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25.6 by 75, on Eldridge-st., west side, 250.3 feet south of Canal-st., for $17,635, to August Dopper, second mortgagee. Under a similar court order, same Referee, Jere Johnson, Jr., disposed of a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.11 by 68 by 24.4 by 71, on Mulberry-st., west side, 130.3 feet south of Broome-st., for $16,530, to same buyer. E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 92.3, No. 433 East 9th-st., north side, 188 feet west of Avenue A, for $9,000, to Oscar C. Ferris, plaintiff in the foreclosure action.

The two following foreclosure sales were adjourned: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the house, with lot, No. 29 Oliver-st., near Pearl-st., to-morrow; and sale by William Kennelly of the house, with lot, No. 394 East Broadway, east of Scammel-st., to March 10.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Freling Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.10 by 66, No. 28 Oliver-st., east side, between Pearl and Water sts.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 85, No. 56 Leroy-st., south side, 150 feet west of Bleecker-st.

By Peter F. Myer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac Utomeyer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 35th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 3d-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 80.10, on East 116th-st., north side, 70 feet west of 2d-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, Eldridge-st., w. s., 250.3 ft. s. of Canal-st., lot 25.6x75 ..... $17,635

By Jere Johnson, Jr.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, Mulberry-st., w. s., 130.3 ft. s. of Broome-st., lot 24.11x68x24x71 ..... $16,530

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick house, with lot, No. 433 East 9th-st., n. s., 188 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x92.3 ..... $9,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 8.

Sherman-av., n. w. corner Hawthorne-st., 100 x100; Josephine L. Ludington and husband to James M. McLean $2,500

151st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x118.1, 23d Ward. Matthew J. Keely and wife to William C. Smith 2,500

71st-st., n. s., 570 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; Elias Chester to Charles T. Chester 20,500

Lot-av., e. s., 33 ft. n. of 119th-st., 27.11x205; Barbara Koolbeck to Anton Scharimpf ..... nom.

11th-st., s. e. corner 41st-st., 37.1x20; Mary E. O'Farrell to Richard K. Jackson 995

113th-st., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x200.11; Egbert B. Mack and wife to John V. B. Lewis. nom.

46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; John H. Wereish and wife to Catharina Helm 3,500

52d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5; Abraham H. Jonas and wife to John Greenbank ..... nom.

52d-st., s. s., 163 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5; Abraham H. Jonas and wife to George R. Kelsey ..... nom.

Mott-st., w. s., 41.10 ft. n. of Worth-st., 21.1x 23.4; Thomas Whaley and wife to John A. Deally ..... nom.

39th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; E. M. Henry, Referee, to Brust A. A. Hadren 12,250

10th-st., s. s., 75.11 ft. w. of 10th-st., 25x 98.11; also, 10th-av., n. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 10th-st., 25x80; P. T. Ruggles, Referee, to Amelia Robbs 4,250

84th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2; also, 85th-st., s. s., 322.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 37.10x102.8; John Lindley, Referee, to Samuel C. 12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.—A beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 16.8x66 feet; well built and arranged; tastefully decorated; finished in hard woods throughout, and in perfect order; one of the most attractive houses ever offered for sale; lot, 100.5; leasehold; ground rent, $280; price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DUGGIN & CRONHAM, ARCHITECTS, No. 63 East 41st-st., corner of Park-av., are authorized to offer for sale one of the most complete and elegant modern-styled houses on Murray Hill, with or without furniture; immediate possession if desired, or the owner will hire the house until it is required by the purchaser.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—The fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20 by 60 by 100.5, No. 54 East 49th-st., opposite Ogden Colleen's park, $200 per month; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or G. W. CARRINGTON, No. 173 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—An elegant four-story house, 43 feet front; built by the owner for his own use; well arranged; tastefully decorated, and in perfect order.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale on Madison-av., opposite the Square. Price low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, of full width, for sale in 37th-st., west of and near 5th-av.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 51ST ST., 5TH Door from 6th ave., at a bargain; others near the Park, $8,000 to $30,000. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—ON MURRAY Hill, No. 63 Park-av., elegant four-story brown-stone residence, cabinet finish.

ONE OF THAT FINE BLOCK OF BROWN-stone four-story 20-foot high-stoops, in splendid order. Inquire on the premises, No. 104 East 60th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Rinnebeck; finest place on the Hudson, and contains 85 acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of the river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; neighborhood unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty, it was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $60,000, and since purchase he expended upward of $40,000 upon it in improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,434, New-York Post Office.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HILSDALE FARM,

Situated one-quarter of a mile from the village of Florence, Mass., and two miles from Northampton; contains 350 acres; is well watered; about 50 acres in meadow, 50 in tillage land, the balance in wood and pasture; a good large house, finely located; large modern barns, stables, &c.; the farm is in good condition, and will be sold low on easy terms, or let for two years to a good tenant; plan of farm can be seen by inquiring of J. A. CLARK, on the premises; will entertain a reasonable offer for the farm, and meet parties there who wish to purchase. Address F. S. BLINN, Post Office Box No. 3,286, New-York City.

LONG BRANCH—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished house; fourteen rooms, besides side kitchen, laundry, and butler's pantry; large stable, stationary bath-house, three to four acres of land, on bluff between avenue and ocean, in best neighborhood. Apply to J. G. DEFOREST, No. 82 South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NICE NEW COTtage; three large lots; fruit, &c.; near Clifton Depot, N. J. Apply to J. BISSELL, No. 46 East 21st-st., or S. NEWELL, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE

of two houses and lots, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., near Broome-st., and No. 211 6th-st., near 3d-av., under P. T. Ruggles, Referee, on FRIDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 189 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water pleny and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased on low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre-st., or GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway, New-York.

FOR RENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE three-story and basement brick dwelling-house No. 15 Lawrence-st., fronting East Clinton-st., one block from Market-st., and within a few minutes' walk of both the depots of the Pennsylvania and Newark and New-York Railroads, and three minutes' walk of the Centre Market; has 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and will be put in thorough repair for a good tenant. Inquire of FREDERICK G. AGENS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.—AT UPPER HACKENSACK, N. J., a handsomely located, comfortable, and convenient two-story and attic, brick cottage; all improvements; two minutes walk from depot; on high ground; never failing spring water; tank and two cisterns; lot 100 feet front by 150 deep, laid out in lawn and terraced; rent low, with privilege of purchase. Apply to N. AMERMAN, Mercantile National Bank, New-York.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—FOR ONE OR more years, a magnificent country seat on the Hudson River, with every improvement, at the low rental of $2,000 per annum. It cannot be surpassed in views, healthiness, water supply, road, &c., &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 21 MILES FROM N. New-York, large brick house, twenty rooms, all necessary outbuildings; five minutes' walk from depot; has been occupied for five years as a boarding-house. For full particulars, address
J. YOUNGS, No. 40 Spring-st., New-York, Or, Summit, N. J.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; modern and first-class; cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $600 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—RENT LOW; A COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, in good order, with barn, stable, one-and-a-half acres of land, fruit, &c., at Port Richmond, Staten Island; eight minutes' walk from the Dey-street or Whitehall Ferry landings. Inquire of CHARLES JUDAH, corner Division-av. and Lydia-st., Port Richmond.

APARTMENT BUILDINGS, NOS. 126 TO 134 East 24th-st.—To let, from May 1, the largest, most commodious, and conveniently arranged entries; one handsomely furnished; one unfurnished; every room light; steam; janitor; district and livery stable telegraphs; on view 10 till 1 and 2 till 3.

COUNTRY.—TO LET VERY LOW, A NICE COTtage, 9 rooms, cellar, barn, fruit, 8 acres, near Summit, New-Jersey; five minutes' walk from New-Providence Depot. Inquire of GEORGE W. LOSS, No. 70 Fulton-st., or of JAMES S. SANDFORD, opposite Summit Depot.

FURNISHED HOUSE—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—To let for three months from June 15; 12 rooms; modern improvements; stable, lawn, garden, fruit. Choice location; near public grade and churches. Five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of the owner, EDWARD G. WARD, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON THE NORTH side of Long Island; one hour from New-York; contains 11 rooms; modern improvements; water supplied from brook by rain; five minutes' walk from depot; country healthy and beautiful; rent $450. Address B. H., Post Office Box No. 2,882.

AT LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENANTS. A 30th-st., near 5th-av., three-story brown-stone. 23d-st., opposite Loudon terrace, four-story. 16th-st., near 8th-av., four-story.
Apply to owner, No. 46 West 20th-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.
On the west side of town, a number of desirable houses at rents from $850 to $2,000.
S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d-st.

AT ORANGE (VICINITY SPECIALTY)—Residence; every modern convenience; hard-wood finish; half acre fruit; commanding fine views; near depot; rent, moderate.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., north side; rental $1,800; desirable dwelling; four story, brown stone, high stoop; 18.9x55x100; with gas-fixtures, &c. Address OWNER, No. 3 Wall-st., third story.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE DOUBLE FRAME house, in good order, with grounds, a short distance from station depot in Tarrytown; rent low. Apply to PURDY & BROWN, Tarrytown, or S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A DOUBLE FIVE-STORY building, situated in Franklin, near Washington st., suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. For terms and particulars apply to or send for
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, No. 51 Chambers-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—UNTIL OCT. 1, NEXT, on 39th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; very low rent; possession immediately. Apply to C. W. BRYES, No. 33 Pine-st., East basement.

A NO. 630 5TH-AV.—SUPERB NEWLY PRESsaced and glazed dwelling, 25x70x100, to let, unfurnished; low. Inquire on premises or
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st. or 33 East 17th-st.

FLAT TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING NO. 189 8th-av. Every improvement; seven rooms; desirable location; the first flat—rent, $60.
S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d-st.

NO. 16 EAST 47TH-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY and freshly furnished well arranged four-story 20-feet house; low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

APARTMENTS IN THE ROCKINGHAM, Broadway and 56th-st.; absolutely fire-proof; elevator, steam heat, nine rooms. Inquire on the premises.

NO. 118 EAST 63D-ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in fine order; excellent location; price $1,700. E. WARD, No. 75 Franklin st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey; 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot; grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room; gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hen-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 30 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the Hon. American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, high-stoop houses, 22x55 feet, on lot 100 feet situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra-wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. D. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's place, on St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, comprising six lots of ground, 60 feet front, and running through to Prospect place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable and coach house on Prospect place. The house is three stories. Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order, offered at the low rent of $800 per annum for one or more years. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

FAMILIES DESIROUS OF LIVING ON THE Central Park should see the House No. 8 East 86th-st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 207 BROADWAY, south-west corner Fulton-st.; front and rear offices, first floor, now occupied by the Travelers Insurance Company; or the entire building; one of the best locations in the City for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Inquire at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET—IN WILSON'S BUILDINGS, CORNER FULton and Gold sts.; well-lighted rooms, heated by steam, with or without power; suitable for heavy or light manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON & CO., No. 79 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS MODERN LOFTS (52 x 100) of the new building south-west corner Broadway and Houston-st.; steam heat, elevator, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. S. ELY, No. 221 Pine-st.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM Saloon, and large house, suitable for boarders; a short distance from City; advantageous lease if desired.
STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY BLOCK, NO. 14 Vesey-st., 150 feet from Broadway, 25x100 feet; in excellent order; also some desirable offices. Apply to J. W. WEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET.—LARGE AND SMALL WORKSHOPS, with fire and burglar proof safe; large size; suitable for a gold-beater or similar business. Inquire of S. H. SKIDMORE, No. 149 Spring-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN AN excellent location for business, No. 195 Duane st., near Greenwich. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 2 New Chambers st., now occupied as a restaurant. Apply to J. CONKLIN, No. 154 John.

RAVENSWOOD VILLA, ON RIVER BANK—Stable, grounds; rent low; furnished.
WM. NELSON, No. 24 Old-slip.

STEAM POWER AND FOURTH FLOOR, 50x90. Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING DESIRABLE DWELling-houses for rent or for sale, that are located in good neighborhoods anywhere below 110th-st., can have them advertised free of charge by sending a full description of the same to Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 105 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, a small country place, three or four acres, (West Chester County preferred,) with a good house unincumbered, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, for which a well assorted stock of ready made clothing will be given. Address, giving particulars, HANSON, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY BRICK OR FRAME house, with all the improvements, in good order, not more than one hour from the City Hall, New-York, for which a two-and-a-half-story basement and cellar house in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, will be given in part payment, balance in cash. Address, full particulars, B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the AMERICAN PAPERWARE COMPANY, Bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of the French Paperware Company, of the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, which has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Ellmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN WRON KOW and THOMAS G. HOGAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Herman Wron Kow and Thomas G. Hogan, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of themselves, residing in said district, and that the debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James P. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said County.
LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John D. Brown, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
m3-law3w8

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, 1877. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HERMAN BLASKOPT, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f24-law3w8s 40 Wall-street, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS

WHITE GOODS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED for our RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Comprising in part,
FRENCH and ENGLISH JACONETS, CAMBRICS,
NAINSOOKS, SWISS MUSLINS, MASALLAS,
PERCALES, MADAPOLLAMS, and ORGANDIES,
DOTTED, FIGURED and STRIPED SWISS,
WHITE, COLORED and SPANGLED TARLATANES,
and all the LATEST NOVELTIES
IN THIS CLASS OF GOODS,
AT PRICES CONSIDERABLY LOWER
THAN HERETOFORE PREVAILING.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.—NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST. Mme. FERRERO, Mlle. ELISE COUDEN, successor.

Mlle. Couden has just returned from Paris, per Celtic, with a large, varied, and elegant assortment of Spring BONNETS and ROUND HATS, selected with great care, from the leading Paris houses, and which she will open on THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Admittance by card only. Invitation cards will be duly sent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELLestablished and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AVENUE. Spring term now commencing. For particulars send for circular. Private lessons every day.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL furniture and pianos in storage at WILLIAM PUTNAM'S, No. 99 6th-av., will please call and pay for the same on or before the 1st day of April, 1877, or it will be sold

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 D.of C.3.65s.c. 72⅜ | 1100 N.Y.C. & H...st. 97⅜
10,000 do.....c. 72¼ | 300 do.....c. 97⅜
20,000 do.....b3. 72⅜ | 800 do.....b3. 97⅜
4,000 O. & M. 2d.....b3 100 | 100 do.....b3. 44⅞
17,000 do.....st. 100 | 100 do.....c. 44
14,000 N. J. Cent'l...c. 50¼ | 100 do.....b3. 44⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103⅜ | 700 do.....c. 44
100 Del. & Hud.....52 | 2200 North-western...st. 53
200 do.....c. 51⅜ | 1540 do.....b3. 53
400 do.....b3. 51⅜ | 1358 do.....c. 51⅜
100 do.....st. 51¼ | 1700 do.....b3. 51⅜
100 do.....c. 51⅜ | 2000 do.....c. 51⅜
50 do.....st. 51⅜ | 507 do.....b3. 51⅜
500 West. Un.....c. 64⅜ | 100 do.....c. 51⅜
100 do.....c. 64⅝ | 500 do.....b3. 51⅜
200 do.....st. 64⅝ | 100 do.....st. 51⅜
1200 do.....c. 64⅝ | 100 do.....c. 51⅜
1100 do.....c. 64⅜ | 300 D., L. & W.....c. 95⅝
2800 do.....c. 64⅜ | 600 do.....b3. 95⅝
900 do.....c. 64⅜ | 100 do.....st. 95⅝
1100 do.....c. 64⅜ | 100 do.....c. 95⅝
100 Pacific Mail.....c. 22⅜ | 500 do.....c. 64¾
300 do.....c. 22⅞ | 300 do.....c. 64⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H.....c. 97⅛ | 100 do.....c. 64⅜
600 do.....st. 97⅛ | 100 do.....b3. 64⅜
300 do.....st. 97⅜ | 200 North-w. Pf. 53
300 do.....c. 97⅜ | 200 St. Paul Pf. 48¾
100 Quicksilver.....c. 17 | 200 Del., L. & W.....st. 95⅝
500 West. Un.....c. 64¾ | 200 do.....c. 64⅝
500 do.....c. 64⅞ | 600 do.....c. 64⅝
100 do.....b3. 64¾ | 1000 do.....s30. 63⅞
500 do.....st. 64¾ | 100 do.....b3. 64⅝
5 Amer. Ex.....c. 58¼ | 35 do.....c. 64⅜
400 Lake Shore.....c. 51¾ | 100 do.....s3. 64⅜
400 do.....s60. 51¾ | 100 do.....b3. 64⅜
700 do.....st. 51¾ | 100 do.....st. 64⅜
900 do.....c. 51⅜ | 1307 do.....c. 64⅜
2300 do.....s3. 51⅜ | 100 do.....c. 64⅜
500 do.....s60. 51⅜ | 100 do.....s5. 64¼
100 do.....st. 51⅜ | 100 do.....s10. 64¼
1800 do.....c. 51⅜ | 100 Ohio & M.....c. 6⅜
300 do.....s3. 51⅜ | 600 do.....c. 6¼
300 Rock Island.....c. 101⅛ | 100 do.....c. 6¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c.....113⅜ | $10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 c.....110⅜
$10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 c.....110⅛ | 4 500 U. S. 5s '81, c.....110⅜
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, c.....110⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Ga. 7s, new..108 | 400 Quicksilver...b.c. 17
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 66¾ | do.....s3. 17
30,000 do.....c. 66¾ | 300 Erie Rail.....b.c. 7¾
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 104¾ | 300 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 44
1,000 do.....b5 50 | do.....c. 44⅛
2,000 Erie 6s.....104¾ | 100 do.....b3. 44
5,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. D., c. & d.....b.c. 97¾ | 500 do.....c. 44⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. | 400 do.....c. 44
La. C. Div.... 99½ | 100 Harlem.....b.c. 140
13,000 M. & St. P. 1st, c. & d. s. f. & b.c. 84 | 100 Del., L. & W.....b.c. 71⅜
5,000 D., M. & T. 1st, 1906.....106¾ | 1400 do.....c. 51⅝
200 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 51⅞ | 1300 do.....b5. 51⅝
7,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.....107⅛ | 600 do.....b3. 51⅝
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.103⅜ | 300 do.....c. 51⅝
2,000 Cen. Pac. gold.105⅞ | 2200 do.....b3. 52⅛
5,000 do.....106 | 2700 do.....c. 51⅝
10,000 Pac. 1st.....103¾ | 100 do.....b3. 51⅜
1,000 T. P. & W. 1st, W. Div. 87 | 100 do.....c. 51⅜
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 90¾ | 100 do.....b3. 51⅜
27 Tenement Sy. Bk. 102½ | 125 C. of N. J.....b.c. 9
10 Ninth Nat. Bk.....76 | 100 Wab. Pac.....Rec's...b.c. 5⅞
30 Del. & H.....b.c. 53⅛ | 300 C. & R. 1....b.c. 3d. 101⅛
200 do.....52 | 300 C. & R. 1....b.c. 3d. 101⅝
200 do.....52¼ | 50 do.....c. 101⅝
100 do.....52⅛ | 100 do.....c. 101⅝
150 do.....51⅝ | 400 do.....c. 101⅞
100 At. & Pac. Tel. b.c. 20 | 200 do.....b3. 101⅝
100 West. Un.....b.c. 64⅜ | 200 do.....b3. 101⅜
400 do.....c. 64⅜ | 50 Chi., R. & I. Pf.....b.c. 47
1500 do.....s5 | Pf.....b.c. 47
1100 do.....c. 65⅛ | 100 do.....b3. 47
400 do.....c. 65¼ | 100 do.....c. 47⅞
100 do.....c. 65⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 47⅛
100 do.....s3. 65 | 10 N. Y., N. H. & H.....152½
400 do.....c. 64⅞ | 100 C., B. & Q.....b.c. 103
500 do.....b3. 65¼ | 110 do.....opg. 103¼
200 do.....c. 65½ | 100 do.....103
2200 do.....c. 65⅝ | 100 do.....102¾
2900 do.....c. 65⅞ | 700 do.....c. 44¼
700 do.....c. 65⅞ | 100 North-western.....53
100 Mor. & Ess.....b.c. 95 | 300 Lake Shore.....c. 51⅞
100 Del. & Hud.....52 | 2200 do.....b3. 52
200 do.....c. 51¾ | 1540 do.....b3. 51⅞
480 do.....c. 51¾ | 1358 do.....c. 51⅞
100 do.....s3. 51¼ | 1700 do.....b3. 51⅞
100 do.....c. 51⅜ | 2000 do.....c. 51⅞
50 do.....st. 51⅜ | 507 do.....b3. 51⅞
500 West. Un.....c. 64⅜ | 100 do.....c. 51⅞
100 do.....c. 64⅝ | 500 do.....b3. 51⅞
200 do.....st. 64⅝ | 100 do.....c. 51⅞
1200 do.....c. 64⅝ | 300 D., L. & W.....c. 64⅜
1100 do.....c. 64⅜ | 600 do.....b3. 64⅜
2800 do.....c. 64⅜ | 100 do.....st. 64⅜
900 do.....c. 64⅜ | 100 do.....c. 64⅜
1100 do.....c. 64⅜ | 100 do.....c. 64⅜
100 Pacific Mail.....c. 22⅜ | 500 do.....c. 64¾
300 do.....c. 22⅞ | 300 do.....c. 64⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H.....c. 97⅛ | 100 do.....c. 64⅜
600 do.....st. 97⅛ | 100 do.....b3. 64⅜
300 do.....st. 97⅜ | 200 North-w. Pf. 53
300 do.....c. 97⅜ | 200 St. Paul Pf. 48¾
100 Quicksilver.....c. 17 | 200 Del., L. & W.....st. 95⅝
500 West. Un.....c. 64¾ | 200 do.....c. 64⅝
500 do.....c. 64⅞ | 600 do.....c. 64⅝
100 do.....b3. 64¾ | 1000 do.....s30. 63⅞
500 do.....st. 64¾ | 100 do.....b3. 64⅝
5 Amer. Ex.....c. 58¼ | 35 do.....c. 64⅜
400 Lake Shore.....c. 51¾ | 100 do.....s3. 64⅜
400 do.....s60. 51¾ | 100 do.....b3. 64⅜
700 do.....st. 51¾ | 100 do.....st. 64⅜
900 do.....c. 51⅜ | 1307 do.....c. 64⅜
2300 do.....s3. 51⅜ | 100 do.....c. 64⅜
500 do.....s60. 51⅜ | 100 do.....s5. 64¼
100 do.....st. 51⅜ | 100 do.....s10. 64¼
1800 do.....c. 51⅜ | 100 Ohio & M.....c. 6⅜
300 do.....s3. 51⅜ | 600 do.....c. 6¼
300 Rock Island.....c. 101⅛ | 100 do.....c. 6¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c.....113⅜ | $10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 c.....110⅛
$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, c.....110⅛ | 20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, c.....110⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, ig. b.a. 105⅝ | 100 Pac. Mail...b.c. b3. 22⅞
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 66¾ | 200 Erie Rail.....b.c. 7¾
2,000 N. Y. Central.....b3 50 | 50 Erie Rail. Pf.....b.c. 17
50 do.....b.c. 50 | 50 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 44
2,000 N. W. C. C. G. 90¾ | 100 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 53½
6,000 do.....90¾ | 300 Mich. Ce.....b.c. 43⅞
5,000 Am. D. & Im. 1st, c. & d.....44½ | 100 do.....s3. 43⅞
100 do.....c. 44
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d, c. & f.....88 | 500 do.....c. 44
$,000 U. S. 7s, 1, g....103¾ | 200 C. & R. 1....b.c. 90
2,000 St. L. & M. 1st. 98½ | 100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 18¼
9,000 do.....98 | 100 do.....c. 18⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, c. & s. f. b.c. b3. 84 | 100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pf.....b.c. 46¾
2,000 D. & M. 1st.....99⅞ | 200 Ohio & M.....b.c. 6¾
5,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1 | 400 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 51⅜
5 Met. Bank.....130 | 1300 do.....51⅜
200 Del. and Hud...b.c. 51⅞ | 800 do.....51⅜
700 do.....51⅜ | 600 do.....51⅜
100 do.....51⅜ | 800 do.....51⅜
200 do.....51⅜ | 300 do.....51⅜
100 Mariposa.....6 | 100 do.....51⅜
200 Mariposa Pf...b.c. 14¼ | 800 do.....51⅜
1600 West. Un.....b.c. 64⅜ | 1000 do.....51⅜
100 do.....s3. 64⅜ | 900 do.....51⅜
900 do.....64⅜ | 500 do.....s3. 51⅜
300 do.....64⅞ | 100 N. J. South...b.c. 1⅜
200 do.....s3. 64⅞ | 100 do.....1⅜
3100 do.....b3. 65 | 2200 D., L. & W...b.c. 64¼
200 do.....65 | 900 do.....64⅜
200 do.....b3. 65⅛ | 200 do.....s30. 63⅜
10 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 58½ | 200 do.....s30. 63⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....s3. 97⅛ | 900 do.....64⅜
100 do.....97⅛ | 100 do.....64⅜
100 do.....97⅜ | 600 do.....64⅜
500 do.....97⅜ | 50 C., B. & Q.....b.c. 103

SALES FROM 3:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C.....108 | 100 N. Y. C. & H.....st. 97⅜
$8,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....110¼ | 100 do.....97⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, c.....110¾ | 200 do.....97⅝
10,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, gold.....103 | 200 do.....97¾
St. J. Bh. b3. 92 | 100 do.....s3. 97
5 Park Bank.....116 | 100 do.....97⅜
100 Quick. Pf.....23⅞ | 100 Fort Wayne.....99⅞
100 Del. & Hud.....51⅜ | 800 Lake Shore.....51⅜
300 do.....51⅜ | 800 do.....s3. 51⅜
300 do.....50⅜ | 200 do.....s3. 51⅜
200 do.....50 | 600 do.....51⅜
200 do.....s3. 50¼ | 300 do.....51⅜
500 do.....s3. 51⅛ | 300 do.....51⅜
100 do.....50½ | 500 do.....51⅜
200 At. & P. T.....s3. 20 | 300 do.....s3. 51⅜
300 do.....20 | 700 do.....b3. 51⅜
200 West. Un.....c. 64⅞ | 1000 do.....s3. 51⅜
100 do.....64⅝ | 100 do.....54
1000 do.....c. 64⅞ | 200 do.....s3. 51⅜
300 do.....64⅞ | 100 N. J. South...b.c. 1⅜
200 do.....64⅞ | 100 do.....1⅜
100 do.....65 | 2200 D., L. & W...b.c. 64¼
200 do.....b3. 65⅛ | 900 do.....64⅜
200 do.....s30. 63⅜ | 200 do.....s30. 63⅜
10 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 58½ | 200 do.....s30. 63⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....s3. 97⅛ | 900 do.....64⅜
100 do.....97⅛ | 100 do.....64⅜
100 do.....97⅜ | 600 do.....64⅜
500 do.....97⅜ | 50 C., B. & Q.....b.c. 103

Friday, March 9—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was comparatively dull and prices irregular. The coal stocks were freely pressed for sale on reports which, however, lack confirmation, that coal is being sold throughout the New-England States at prices considerably below those realized at the recent auction sales in this City. This class of stocks are peculiarly liable to be affected by rumors of any kind, favorable or unfavorable, and are likely to continue to be until the recent revelations in regard to the scandalous mismanagement of one of the corporations shall have faded from the public mind. Lake Shore was adversely influenced by dispatches from Ashtabula to the effect that the Coroner's jury in the Ashtabula Bridge disaster inquest, had rendered a verdict placing the responsibility for the accident upon the company.

Opinion on the street as to the probable future of values is of course as divergent as the interests of speculators are conflicting, but notwithstanding the impression very generally prevails that the market exhibits decided symptoms of latent strength, and that a higher range of prices will be established. This more hopeful feeling is to large measure due to the belief that a gradual, if slow, revival in business is in progress.

The total transactions amounted to 136,717 shares, which embraced 42,790 Lake Shore, 12,200 Western Union, 96,635 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,772 New-York Central, 7,160 Michigan Central, 6,490 Delaware and Hudson Canal, 3,700 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Ohio and Mississippi, and 1,630 Rock Island.

Lake Shore advanced to 52¼, but in the afternoon declined to 51, and closed at 51⅜. New-York Central, which closed yesterday at 96⅜, rose to 98, and finally declined to 97@97⅛. Michigan Central ranged between 43¾ and 44⅛, closing at the former quotation. Rock Island was steady at 101⅛@101¾. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off to 102¾, and subsequently advanced to 103⅛. Illinois Central closed at 53¼, after selling up to 54. Fort Wayne sold at 99⅛, and Pittsburg at 90. Harlem advanced to 140. The Granger shares were quiet, and without feature. Western Union vibrated frequently between 64⅛ and 65¼, with closing sales at 64⅝. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined from 20½ to 20. Pacific Mail was a shade firmer, ranging between 22⅜ and 23. Among the coal stocks the chief interest centred in Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The former opened at 51¾, declined to 51¼, rose to 52¼, and dropped to 50¼, closing at 50¼, against 52½ yesterday, while the latter declined from 65⅛ to 64⅜, recovered to 65¼, and at the close touched 63⅞. New-Jersey Central was dull at 8¾@9. Express shares were neglected.

The money market continues in a condition of extreme ease, and the rates for call loans remain at 2@3 ₱ cent., with the demand light. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3½ to 5 ₱ cent., but the commercial note being exceptional. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $620,000. The following were the rates of Exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Charleston, scarce, nominally 1-16@¼ premium; St. Louis, 1 premium; Chicago, par; Cincinnati, firm, buying par, selling 1-10, and New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼.

The foreign advices reported a fractional advance at London in British Consols, which closed for both money and the account at 96⅛@96¼. American securities were unchanged, 1865s (old) closing at 106¼@106⅜, 1867s at 110, 10-40s at 108⅜, and new 5s at 107⅝. Erie common sold at 7⅜, preferred at 17⅛, New-York Central at 93, and Illinois Central at 51. At Paris French Rentes declined to 106f. 80c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm with a fair demand for to-morrow's mail. The rates for business were about $4 84 and $4 85¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day and demand bills respectively.

Gold declined at the opening from 105⅛ to 105, but later advanced to 105¼. The closing price, at which most of the day's business was done, was 105⅛. The carrying rates were ¼@1⅛ ₱ cent., and the borrowing rates flat to 1 ₱ cent. There is still a large "short" interest in the market, which tends to stiffen the price.

Government bonds were held with much firmness, and prices as a rule were a fraction higher than yesterday. There was a steady inquiry for investment, and further large subscriptions to the New 4½ ₱ cents, which are fbeing absorbed at the rate of $1,000,000 a day. The prospects for the further funding of the debt are now more favorable than for months past, and the negotiations are likely to proceed regularly in future, especially as the markets abroad are showing a decided preference for United States securities. Railroad mortgages, although quiet, were generally strong and higher. New-Jersey Central rose to 56¾ for consolidated Firsts and to 50¼ for convertibles. Delaware and Hudson registered of 1891 were taken at 99⅞@100, and do. of 1884 at 98. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, advanced 1 ₱ cent., to 99½, and do. consolidated Sinking Funds sold up to 84. Chicago and North-western were in demand, consolidated rising to 105 and do. gold coupons to 90¾. Central Pacifics advanced to 106, Union Pacific Firsts to 103¾, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s to 114, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts and Ohio and Mississippi consolidated Sinking Funds were exceptionally weak, the former declining to 93 and the latter to 88. State bonds were dull, the sales being confined to Georgia 7s, which were steady at 106, and Missouri Long 6s, which declined to 105⅜. District Columbia 3.65s sold at 72¼@72⅜.

The imports of Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $2,279,445, and the amount marketed $2,251,137. The total imports of Dry Goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $20,813,048, and the amount marketed $21,044,702.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1877.

Gold receipts	$1,032,870 84
Gold payments	300,823 82
Gold balance	731,838 16
Currency receipts	370,947 36
Currency payments	736,108 15
Currency balance	43,557,304 45
Customs	386,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s 1867, coup	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London	..$4 83¾@$4 84	$4 84
New-York Central	97⅞	97⅛
California	108¾	101½
Pacific Mail	22⅛	22⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	18⅜	18⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	46⅞	46⅜
Lake Shore	51⅝	51⅜
Chicago and North-western	53	53
Chicago and North-western pref	53⅛	52⅜
Western Union	64⅝	64⅝
Union Pacific	71	71
Delaware, Lack. and Western	65¾	63⅞
New-Jersey Central	9¼	8⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	52½	50⅛
Morris and Essex	86⅝	86⅛
Panama	123	122
Erie	7¾	7⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	6	6¼
Harlem	139	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12	12
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	22¼	22
Michigan Central	44	43¾
Illinois Central	53	53¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	98	97	7,772
Harlem	140	140	100
Erie	7¾	7⅜	500
Lake Shore	52⅛	51	42,790
Wabash	5⅞	5⅞	100
North-western	53	53	100
North-western preferred	53	52⅜	400
Rock Island	101¾	101⅛	1,630
Fort Wayne	99⅞	99⅞	140
Milwaukee and St. Paul	18¾	18⅛	200
Mil. & St. Paul pref	47⅛	46⅜	850
Pittsburg	90	90	200
Del., Lack. & Western	65⅛	63⅞	26,635
New-Jersey Central	9	8⅜	425
Delaware & Hud. Canal	52¼	50⅜	6,490
Ohio & Miss.	6⅜	6	760
Michigan Central	44¼	43⅜	7,150
Illinois Central	54	53¼	425
New-Jersey Southern	1⅜	1	550
Ohio & Mississippi	6¼	6⅛	1,900
Ohio and Mississippi pref	11¾	11⅜	100
Western Union	65¼	64⅜	32,100
A. & P. Telegraph	20½	20	800
Pacific Mail	23	22⅝	3,700
Quicksilver	17¼	17	700
Quicksilver pref	24	23⅞	100
Mariposa	6	5⅞	200
Mariposa pref	15¼	14¼	100
Total sales			136,717

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅜	1:00 P. M.	105¼
10:30 A. M.	105	1:30 P. M.	105⅛
11:00 A. M.	105⅛	2:00 P. M.	105⅜
11:30 A. M.	105⅛	2:30 P. M.	105⅜
12:00 M.	105⅛	3:00 P. M.	105⅛
12:30 P. M.	105⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	122	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	113⅜	113⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	113⅜	113½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	108¼	108½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	108¼	108½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	109⅜	109⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	109⅜	109⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	113⅜	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	113⅜	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	114	114½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	114	114½
United States 10-40s, registered	110⅜	111
United States 10-40s, coupons	111¼	111½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110⅜	110⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	110⅜	110⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	109¼	109⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold Coin $113,000 for interest, $18,000 for called bonds, and $3,500 Silver Coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$18,396,000
Gold balances	1,774,000
Currency balances	1,861,633

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$66,386,356
Currency balances	3,443,533
Gold exchanges	7,753,032
Gold balances	1,995,893

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 83	35	H. & St. Jo., due '86.105	
Alabama 5s, '86	36	H. & St. J., due '87..106	
Alabama 8s, '86	36	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	101½
Alabama 8s, '88	36	N. Y. 6s, G. Reg. '87.120	
Alabama 8s, '93	17	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91.121	
Ark. 6s, Funded	98	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '92.121	
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '93.121	
Ark. 7s, M. Isl. & C. R.	10	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17
A. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Connecticut 6s	111½	N. C. 6s, do. c. off. J. & J.	45
Georgia 6s	93	N. C. 6s, do. c. off. A. & O.	45
Georgia 7s, n. bs	106	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66.	10
Georgia 7s, indorsed	103½	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68.	10
La. 7s, Levee bonds	39	N. C new bds. A. & O.	81½
La. 7s, Consolidated	39	N. Y. C. S. C. class 1	9
La. 7s, Levee bonds	39	N. C. S. T. class 2	9
La. 8s, Levee bonds	39	Ohio 6s, '81	106
La. 8s, L. Bs. of '75	39	Ohio 6s, '86	114
La. 7s, Consolidated	62	Rhode Island 6s	110
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	110	S. C. 6s	36
Michigan 6s, '83	104	S. C. 6s, J. & J	36
Michigan 7s, '90	115	S. C. 6s, A. & O	36
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101	S. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66.	36
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101¼	S. C. L. C. '89. J. & J.	45
Fund. bs. due '94-5	106¼	S. C. L. C. '99. A. & O.	45
L. bds. due 82 to 90	100.105	S. C. 7s, '88	35
Asy. or Un'y, due '92	105½	S. C. non 7 bds	23
		Tenn. 6s, old	43
		Virginia 6s, old	30
		Virginia 6s, n. bds. '66.	30
		Virginia 6s, n. bds. '67.	30
		Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	79
		Va. 6s ex mat. coup.	67¼
		Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	72¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

Ala. & Sus. 1st bds.	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Ala. & Sus. 2d bds.	93	Clev. & Tol. new bs.	107¾
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	39½	Clev., P. & A., old bs.	104½
C. & Cin. 7s, 1st	93	Clev., P. & A., new bs.	106
Chic. & Alton 1st	113	Buf. & State Line 7s.	104
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	86
La. & Mo. 1st, gtd	85	L. S. Div. bds.	108
St. L., J. & C. 1st	103½	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	108¼
C., B. & Q., 8 ₱ ct. 1st	113½	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	103¾
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	103¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st	106½
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s	106¾	Mich. C. Con. 7s. 1902	104
C. R. I. & P. SF. 1.6s, '95	102	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82. SF.	112
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	103⅜	N. Jersey S. 1st 7s	90
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	56¾	C. R. of N. J. Con.	50
C. R. of N. J. Conv.	50	L. & W. B. Con. G'd.	35⅜
L. & W. B. Con. G'd.	35⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.	102
Am. Dock 6s, '84	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102
M. & S. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	114½	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st C.	115
M. & S. P. 2d, 7-10 P. D.	94	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st R.	114½
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, Sf. R. D.	92	Hud. R. 7s, 2d. S. F. '85.	112½
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, 1st L. & D.	98¾	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	118
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & D.	82	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	118
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	82	N. Missouri 1st	98
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	97	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	87
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	83⅜	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.	49½
M. & St. P. 2d	91	Cen. P., San J. & Oak.	91½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105	Cen. P. Cal. & O. 1st.	88⅜
Chic. & N. W. 1st bds.	104½	P. C. State Aid bds.	107
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	104½	West. Pacific bs.	100
C. & N. W. 1st	105	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	103¼
C. & N. W. C. G. 8s.	90¾	Union Pac. S. F.	93
C. & N. W. R. G. bs.	87¼	So. Pac. bs. of Mo.	68
Panin. 1st Conv.	102	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	97⅜
Chicago & Mil. 1st	94	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	87¼
C. C. & I. C. 7s	108⅜	P. Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	120
Del., L. & W. 2d	105½	P. Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	112
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	103¼	P. Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	105
Mor. & Essex 1st	115½	Clev. & P. C. & S. F.	113¾
Mor. & Essex 2d	105	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	32½
Mor. & Essex 7s '71	101½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	98
Mor. & E. 1st C.	93⅜	Atkon & T. H. 1st	106⅝
Erie 1st Extended	115¾	P. C. S. Ins. & Loan	70
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101¾	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	69½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	102⅞	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	103⅜
Erie 4th 7s, '80	104¼	Tol. & Wab. ex C.	88½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	101¾	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	77
Long Dock Bonds	105⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2d	70
R., N. Y. & E. 1st	77	Gt. Tol. 1st	102½
R., N. Y. & E. Con.	79	Gt. West. 1st Conv.	83½
M. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	103¾	W. U. bds., 1900, C.	103
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	109		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	133	Market	110
Amer. Exchange	108	Mechanics'	135
Bankers' & Brok. As.	80	Merchants'	119
Central National	102	Nassau	95
Commerce	112	Ninth National	75
Corn Exchange	125	Park	116
First National	300	People	130
Fourth National	100	Phenix	101½
Fulton	150	Shoe and Leather	115
Gallatin National	106	Tradesmen's	132
Importers' & Trad's.	185	Union	130
Manhattan	135⅜		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 9.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, New	112	112½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	136	136½
Pennsylvania Railroad	44	44⅛
Reading Railroad	12⅜	12¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	44⅜	44⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	11	11½
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	7½	8⅛
Northern Central Railroad	21	21½
Lehigh Navigation	21¼	21⅜
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	6⅞	7¼
Philadelphia Railway	44½	47
Central Transportation	39¾	40

The comparative statement of the earnings and operating expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad for January, 1876 and 1877, are as follows: The road earned in January, 1877, $815,354 09, against $664,986 71 in 1876. The expenses in January, 1877, were $322,452 38, against $472,170 11 in 1876. The surplus earnings in January, 1877, were $492,901 71, against $192,816 60 in 1876. The increase of gross earnings were in January, 1877, $150,367 38, and the increase, of surplus earnings, $300,085 11.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	19½	Justice	13
Belcher	7¾	Kentuck	7½
Best & Belcher	34	Leopard	43½
Bullion	8½	Mexican	18
Consolidated Virginia	46¾	Northern Belle	10
California	48⅝	Overman	20½
Chollar	55	Ophir	26¼
Confidence	81	Raymond & Ely	5½
Caledonia	7¾	Silver Hill	9½
Crown Point	8¾	Savage	7¾
Exchequer	68	Segregated Belcher	60
Gould & Curry	12⅝	Sierra Nevada	7
Hale & Norcross	5¾	Union Consolidated	8¾
Imperial	15	Yellow Jacket	15½
Julia Consolidated	5½	Eureka Consolidated	15½

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 9—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 9-16 for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Consols, 96 7-16 for both money and the account.

4:30 P. M.—Consols 96⅜ for money, and 96⅜ 9-16 for the account. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 106f. 82½c. for the account.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1⅛ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

Silver closed at 55½d. ₱ ounce.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

HARRIET MARTINEAU'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Edited by MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. In two volumes. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 8vo., pp. 606, 604. 1877.

The ample autobiography and somewhat discursive memorials contained in these two volumes furnish rare materials for the estimate of a woman whose life grew into singular beauty, ripeness, and completeness during many years of great public usefulness. Dr. Johnson says that any life faithfully disclosed to the world brings together hints and thoughts of special value in the study of human nature and character, and when the life, as in the case of Miss Martineau, grows unconsciously into a public career, the interest in tracing its unfolding, in watching the contrast of outward circumstances with a sensitive and active soul, becomes absorbing and personal. Such an interest attaches to this well-written, healthy, and outspoken autobiography, and if Mrs. Chapman's part is somewhat too diffuse, it is yet a tender and affectionate tribute to one whose inward truthfulness always drew to her the truth-seekers of her time. Among the revelations of personal life which belong to our own day this work will take a foremost place. It cannot be more delightful than Macaulay's *Life and Letters*, nor a brighter record of intercourse with distinguished people than is found in George Ticknor's *Journals*, nor more self-revealing than the *Autobiography and Letters* of Benjamin R. Haydon, but it is inferior to none of these memorials of personal and social life in its self-analysis, in its sketches of brilliant people, and in its portraiture of a rounded and finished life.

Harriet Martineau's life began with the century, and is coeval with all the movements which have wrought such great changes in politics, society, and religion. She was born in 1802, in Norwich. The earliest of her family were French Protestants, and came to England in 1688, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Her father was a respectable manufacturer of Norwich staples—bombazine and camlet—and was neither rich nor poor, though just at the time when Harriet was ready to begin her career the disturbed state of public affairs compelled his failure, and their poverty laid upon the daughter that necessity for exertion to support the family which was the outward determining circumstance that directed her ambition into the channels of useful authorship. Her parents were Unitarians of the type which Dr. Priestly fashioned, and her home was distinctly, and at times even painfully, religious. The sensibility and nervous shyness which tormented her life in childhood affected her first impressions of the outward world. She could remember back to the time when only, 2 years old, she was first aware of the sense of touch as she put out her tiny fingers "to feel the flat velvet button on the top of her sister Rachel's bonnet." Her brother James, now the leader of the Unitarians in England, and one of the few men who has adapted Christian apologetics to the needs of present discussion, was her constant playmate, and, until she marked out her own course of thought, her spiritual adviser. Her religious sensibility manifested itself in various ways. Her idea of heaven was that "of a place gay with yellow and lilac crocuses," and she so constantly longed to be there that at the early age of 7 she meditated suicide as the quickest way to make the change, and one day actually went to the kitchen to get the great carving knife to cut her throat. At another time she took her infant brother James from his crib to the window, where she talked very religiously to the child. Her sensitiveness took special shape, and often resulted in pique. "Palways hated Gay's *Fables*," she says, "and for long could not abide a red book." It manifested itself in anxiety for just dealing with others. And she was painfully nervous lest she should be a hypocrite at her prayers. "I prayed abundantly," she says, "when I was alone," but "I could not pray at chapel." At the same period she awakened to a passionate love of money, bravely resisted in those days and later on by resolute self-denial and constant charities. Her parents brought up their children to industry like their own. "Thus," she says, "was I saved from being a literary lady who could not sew." "I sewed indefatigably all those years—being, in truth, excessively fond of sewing, with the amusement of either gossiping or learning poetry by heart from a book lying open under my work."

After a journey to Newcastle, at the age of 7, and the necessary enlarging of her ideas, she became, as she calls herself, a responsible being, and began to take moral charge of herself. Soon after she attempted, as Dr. Franklin did at the same age, to arrange Scripture instructions, in a paper book, under the heads of virtues and vices, so as to have encouragement or rebuke always at hand; the result of which was that she made that great step in the process of thought and knowedge that, whereas, Judaism was a preceptive religion, Christianity was mainly a religion of principles. Her next step in religious development was the reading of big volumes of Unitarian divinity, and the attempt to make a harmony of the New Testament. Her belief in those earliest days was traditional. "By the help of public worship and of sacred music, and Milton and the *Pilgrim's Progress*," she says, "I found religion my best resource, even in its first inconsistent and unsatisfactory form, till I wrought myself to something better." In the height of her religious fanaticism she even went so far as to pray for the soul of poor Polidori, once Lord Byron's physician, and the author of *The Vampire*, who had committed suicide under gambling difficulties. "Many times a day," she says, "and with my whole heart did I pray for his soul." She carried the same passionate earnestness into her intellectual life. A plain, clumsy, calf-bound copy of *Paradise Lost*, with its blush paper and old-fashioned type, became as a scroll out of heaven to her. "My beloved hour of the day," she adds, "was when the cloth was drawn, and I stole away from the dessert and read Shakespeare by fire-light in Winter in the drawing-room." A little later she began to take a keen interest in the national debt, and entered with great enthusiasm into the political discussions of the *Globe* newspaper, in the face of the constant raillery of her brothers and sisters, who shared the prevailing opinion of that day, that a woman should have nothing to do with politics. She was only four years old when the discussion of the death of Lord Nelson by members of the family aroused this instinct in political matters. Thus she says: "I was all the while becoming a political economist without knowing it, and, at the same time, a sort of walking concordance of Milton and Shakespeare." This intense life was deepened by her increasing deafness. She had to live practically without sympathy, and the constitutional shyness which did not forsake her till she became a woman, prevented her family from understanding her.

At the end of her life, she said that "this same deafness is about the best thing that happened to me, the best, in a selfish view, as the grandest impulse to self-mastery, and the best in a higher view, as my most peculiar opportunity of helping others who suffer the same misfortune." She made a vow of patience about her infirmity in her sixteenth year, and the only help she received in this mismanaged childhood—a childhood which was in peculiar need of sympathy and encouragement—came from her very sensible Aunt Kentish, who understood her better than other members of the family did, and had the patience and discretion to wisely shape Harriet's character, until she reached an age when her habits were fixed and her position assured. But this infirmity had its compensations in the silent growth of what was afterward a singularly self-reliant nature, and in drawing to her the people who felt that she was the one to share the secrets of their own lives. Concerning her isolation from others, she says: "I have had, for the main part of my life, to go in search of impressions and influences as the alternative from abstract, or unrelieved thought, in an intellectual view, and from brooding, in a moral view." All this was true; but she always studied like a man, and her unshared life compelled that digesting of her studies, whether in literature or the different branches of philosophy, which is most important to those who are to act independently and wisely in affairs. In later years this infirmity invited the confidences of men of all parties, and her shrewd and active mind was enriched with the secrets and buried experiences of the best known men and women in England and America. During her London life she was so identified with works of many kinds which touched people's hearts that when a letter sent to the Post Office in that city addressed to "The Queen of Philanthropists," had gone the rounds in vain, some one wrote on it, "Try Miss Martineau," for whom, with this title, which the writer considered sufficiently definite, it was in fact, intended. No hearing person of her time enjoyed in the same degree the intimacy of the wisest and best, and when she became the writer of political and social leaders in the *Daily News*, every step of her life had prepared the way for her unparalleled success as a guide in affairs. Her 1,600 articles in that paper, judging from the quality of those which we have read, must have marked an epoch in editorial writing.

It was her good fortune to enter upon a literary life when there was a distinct opening for the influence which she was best prepared to exert. The Tories had long held the balance of power; the abuses of the last century had been handed over into this; the Whigs had only begun to make themselves felt as a political influence in the *Edinburgh Review* and in Parliament; the questions of social life and the changes necessary in the manufacturing towns were beginning to come to the front, and the forces were gathering everywhere which carried the Reform bill in 1832 with triumphant success. In State and in Church there was need of a new start, and Harriet Martineau was to do in politics what the Oxford Tracts were to do in theology. But before she entered upon her special career, there were certain great questions of personal belief to be settled, and it is but just that her method of settling them should be stated. Such an inquisitive and religious mind could not long content itself with the indefiniteness of belief on important points in religion which then prevailed in her circle. Her studies in logic and philosophy, and the bold application of her present convictions to the evidences of Christianity, as they were presented to her, soon carried her beyond the received opinions even of Unitarianism. Her earliest religious convictions were chiefly the result of a sympathetic temperament and of an unusually silent and meditative life. But before she had reached her twentieth year she had grown to be a confirmed Necessarian and a theoretical atheist, and these conclusions were henceforth the convictions of her life, from which she never swerved. The study of Hartley's *Philosophy of Association*, with the fresh and passionate ardor of a singularly receptive mind, led the way to what seemed to her new light. When she was 11 years old she put a question to her brother James about the old difficulty of foreknowledge and free will, which he could not answer, and which never went out of her mind. He was the first to suggest to her the doctrine of necessity, and when once she understood that "all human action proceeds on the supposition that all the workings of the universe are governed by laws which cannot be broken by human will," her laboring brain and beating heart grew quiet, and something more like peace than she had ever yet known, settled down upon her anxious mind. She then read every book she could hear of on the subject of the will, and found the moral effect of this process "most salutary and cheering." Henceforth her "repose upon eternal and irreversible laws, working in every department of the universe, without any interference from any random will, human or divine" was absolute and unquestioning, and at the close of a busy life, she said that "this conviction of the invariable action of fixed laws has certainly been the mainspring of my activity." She, herself, sums up the logical steps by which she traveled from an imperfect statement of Christianity to atheism:

"It is clear that a Christianity which never was received as a scheme of salvation—which was never regarded as essential to salvation, which might be treated, in respect to its records, at the will and pleasure of each believer; which is next declared to be independent of its external evidences, because those evidences are found to be untenable, and which is finally subjected in its doctrines, as in its letter, to the interpretation of each individual—must cease to be a faith, and become a matter of speculation, of spiritual convenience, and of intellectual and moral taste, till it declines to the rank of a mere fact in the history of mankind. These are the gradations through which I passed. It took many years to travel through them, and I lingered long in the stages of speculation and taste, intellectual and moral. But at length I recognized the monstrous superstition in its true character of a great fact in the history of the race, and found myself, with the sublime of my thoughts mapped, a free rover on the broad, bright, breezy common of the universe."

Her first appearance in print determined the way in which she was to find utterance for the ideas which were her life. The *Monthly Repository* printed her first article, entitled "Female Writers on Practical Divinity," written at her desk before 7 one bright September morning. It came out anonymously, and was read and praised so highly by her married brother in her presence, with such searching questions as to her own opinion of it, that she was obliged to confess, in utter confusion, "The truth is, that paper was mine." "When I was on my feet to come away," she adds, "he laid his hand on my shoulder, and said gravely, (calling me 'dear' for the first time,) 'Now, dear, leave it to other women to make shirts and darn stockings, and do you devote yourself to this.' I went home in a sort of dream, so that the squares of the pavement seemed to float before my eyes. That evening made me an authoress." Her first considerable work was the *Illustrations of Political Economy*, though a little book of *Devotional Exercises*, and another, *Traditions of Palestine*, had already fixed attention upon her and made her name known in the reviews. She had also won the highest prizes of the Unitarian denomination for two religious essays, written to eke out their narrow means, after the loss of what little property was left when her father died, but written under cover, when no one could see her with books or pen, because the good mother, who was unfailing in cheer and sympathy, greatly feared lest her daughter should lose social position in provincial Norwich if she were known as a literary woman. Poverty soon took away all false pride in the matter from both mother and daughter, and "Good Aunt Kentish" sustained Harriet's spirits in her fresh ventures. It was in the Autumn of 1827 that she first read Mrs. Marcet's *Conversations on Political Economy*, chiefly to see what political economy precisely was, and great was her surprise to find that she had been teaching it unawares, in her stories about *Machinery and Wages*, but it was not before 1831 that she began the humanitarian, or social reform novels, which were the precursors of Dickens' stories, and which gave the first suggestions toward the study of sociology in England.

She had the experience of most young authors in finding a publisher, and the story of her visit to London, bravely going from publisher to publisher only to meet with fresh refusals, walking because she could not afford to ride, sometimes her head so giddy that she could not stand without support, and at last obtaining the partial encouragement of Charles Fox, who ventured upon the undertaking because his brother, to whose magazine, the *Monthly Repository*, Miss Martineau had largely contributed, urged him to it, is one of the most pathetic in literature. Looking back to this period of her life, she once said to a friend, "I had no Spring," but the moment her stories were published she had the amplest compensation for the hard and trying experiences of her unfortunate girlhood in a success which was instantaneous, and which at once placed her among the foremost women of her time. "Thin and yellow, and coughing with every breath"—her obligations to the publisher met by the pecuniary assistance of her uncle—she hastened home to await the result. Two thousand copies were first ventured upon, but before the book had been published 10 days a postscript informed her that 3,000 were wanted, then 4,000, and within a fortnight 5,000 copies were issued, and the whole edition was at once exhausted. In her strait to find a publisher she had gone to "The Diffusion Society" and offered her manuscript there, and now Lord Brougham, who was its patron, tore his hair over the tales, unable to endure that the whole society, "instituted for the very purpose, should be driven out of the field by a little deaf woman at Norwich." The *Political Economy* tales were brought out at the moment when they were most needed. They touched upon subjects concerning which Cabinet Ministers were nearly as ignorant as the people, and from young Victoria at the palace to the operatives at Manchester, there was an intense interest in these fresh stories, in which Miss Martineau justified to her friends and the public the conviction that she had something to say. In the darkest hour of her undertaking, when it seemed impossible to find a publisher in any quarter, she replied to her advisers: "The people want this work, and they shall have it." She found readers everywhere. The Czar ordered them from Paris for his own reading and for circulation in the Empire; and the French King was so delighted with them that he instructed his Minister, Guizot, to introduce them into the schools of France; they were widely read in Austria; but when the number on "Population" came out, in which she dealt boldly with the doctrine of Mr. Malthus, then held to be immoral in its influence, the crowned heads of Russia and Austria not only burned all the copies then in circulation within their realms, but publicly forbade Miss Martineau the privileges of travel within their territory. Very different was her reception in England and America. Coleridge, at Highgate, used to watch anxiously for the successive numbers, and there was not a person in the United Kingdom able to read who did not know about them. The deliberate attempt of Croker & Lockhart to break down her reputation by publishing a slanderous attack in the *Quarterly Review*, interested a still larger public in her stories. But while the literary and higher social class delighted in these stories as a fresh sensation, and as illustrations of a new science, Miss Martineau had written so freely and sympathetically of the class socially below them, and had portrayed the wrongs and abuses and trials which the working people of those days endured, and had drawn her pictures so exactly from life, that the people generally recognized her as the prophet and herald of a new era, as in fact she was.

The reform crisis turned upon the subjects which she discussed, and members of the Ministry and of Parliament hastened to render her all the assistance in their power. Within two years and a half, she produced 34 of these little volumes, and it was freely confessed at the time that they did more than any thing else to give English statesmen a proper knowledge of the political and social problems with which they had to to deal. The results to herself were not the least part of her satisfaction: "I think I may date my release from pecuniary care from that 10th of February, 1832." In 1834, on her departure for America, her income from the 10,000 copies already circulated was £2,000. She entered into literary society at a happy moment. The celebrities of 40 years ago were then in the fullness of fame. She met them at dinner parties and they paid their respects to her at her own rooms. The "Biographical Sketches" in the *Daily News* are not more just than her estimates of these noted people in the *Autobiography*. London life was too much for a young author who had sustained it amid constant literary labor. She needed change and rest and sought it in a two years' sojourn of travel in this country at the time when slavery had received almost its first attacks from the Abolitionists, reaching New-York in September, 1834. It is unprofitable to enter into the details of this visit. Her *Autobiography* reveals a state of public opinion, both at the North and at the South which has happily become somewhat changed by the fiery ordeal of civil war, and the social persecution which she received when she avowed herself to be the friend of the slave broke down before she returned to England, from its sheer absurdity. For Mr. Garrison she had and retained the greatest veneration as the apostle of the movement. For the leading statesmen of the day, with whom she was on intimate terms, for Chief Justice Marshall especially, she had great respect. She tells a characteristic story of the great champion of the Constitution: "'My dear woman,' said Mr. Webster to me, at his own table, laying his finger on my arm to emphasize his words, 'don't you go and believe me to be ambitious. No man can despise that sort of thing more than I do. I would not sacrifice an hour of my ease for all the honors and powers in the world.' Mr. Clay made no protestations of this sort to me, nor Mr. Calhoun, whom, with all his absurdities, I respected by far the most of the three in the long run. All were hugely ambitious, but Calhoun was honest in the main point." While still in this country, Carlyle wrote her that "he had rather read of Webster's cavernous eyes and arm under his coat-tail than all the political speculation that a cut-and-dried system could suggest."

She was a faithful student of our institutions at a time when the English people not only did not understand but did not seem to care to ascertain what we were. Her studies were precisely those which prepared her to appreciate the great social problem of the last 40 years, and she keenly enjoyed her adventures in different parts of the country. It was generally understood that she would make a book out of her travels, and the leading men of all parties patronized her, but especially those who believed in slavery. When she had the courage to avow her opinions in Boston, at a critical moment, to the intense satisfaction of Mrs. Chapman, her new-made and life-long friend, who "bowed down her glowing face on her folded arms," as she said to the little knot of Abolitionists, "I now declare that in your *principles* I fully agree," Miss Martineau ventured upon the ground of heroic action, and the constant contributions of her own handiwork to "the Abolition fund in America," as long as that fund was necessary, shows her fidelity to these principles through the whole of her busy life. If M. De Tocqueville has given our institutions a thoroughly philosophical study, it has fallen to Miss Martineau to set forth in her *Society in America*, and in her *Retrospect of Western Travel*, the social and personal features of our political life. These volumes were of great service to us abroad, and contain the most complete and accurate study of American society and politics for the first half of this century which is in existence. The experience which she thus gained in regard to the workings of a free Government was of immense service in her future career as a political writer, and at the close of her *Autobiography* she openly confesses her opinion that this nation is inferior to its institutions. Her words, written in 1855, are: "I regard the prospects of the Republic of the United States with more pain and apprehension than those of any other people in the civilized world." During the civil war her pen was constantly busy in the *Daily News* to set our cause rightly before the English people, and no portion of this deeply interesting story will be more keenly appreciated in this country than that in which Mrs. Chapman gives an account of Miss Martineau's intelligent efforts in our behalf. Had she lived to witness the patience with which 44,000,000 people have waited for a new President, and seen the peaceful way in which we have reached the solution of a difficulty which in other countries has usually been removed by a revolution, the best friend the United States ever had in England would have had her confidence in the permanence of our institutions greatly increased.

Upon her return to London she prepared the two works already referred to on this country, and, when they were well off her hands, began the composition of a novel, written for its own sake, which, under the name of *Deerbrook*, was published in April, 1839, and met with a fair success. And now, beginning March 16, 1840, came her five years' life on a couch, at Tynemouth, on the Northumberland coast, as a hopeless invalid, until, under the treatment of mesmerism, she rose up almost from the grave and again entered upon an active career. The years of her illness were not fruitless; it was a time of seed-sowing; she was always busy in thought, and several books—among them *The Hour and the Man* and *Life in the Sick-Room*—were the fruit of this enforced leisure; but her residence at Ambleside from 1846 till her death in 1876, especially from the time when she entered her own house—the Knoll—was the period of her maturer work, and of her peculiar and best influence as a political and social writer. It was varied by Eastern travel, and constantly interrupted by visitors from all parts of the world, many of whom consulted her in matters upon which for them her writings in politics and religion had thrown new light. She had her share of consultation by the Cabinet Ministers, and often controlled the action of Parliament. Her editorials, six a week, in the *Daily News*, gave her a world-wide influence, and her *History of England* from the beginning of this century greatly added to her reputation. She had, from the beginning of her singular career, been an important factor in public life, but in these years she became a director of current affairs to a larger extent than any woman of her age. This activity continued to very nearly the end of her life.

The translation and condensation of Comte's *Philosophie Positive* was the most important single literary undertaking of her ripest years, and is a wonderful monument of patient and intelligent toil. She entered upon the work with enthusiasm, and found in his teachings much which coincided with her own opinions. Another work, which she produced jointly with her friend, Mr. Atkinson, in 1851, six years after their acquaintance began, was the *Letters on Man's Nature and Development*, a strong and outspoken statement of their religious principles, and in some respects an introduction to a better philosophy of the facts of human type than had heretofore prevailed. The odium which had always been attached to her in religious circles now broke out afresh, but the two free-thinkers were greatly comforted by the number of thoughtful people who held opinions like their own, and the substantial and sunny goodness of Miss Martineau's life, atheist though she was, finally secured for her that ascendency as a wonderfully acute observer of affairs which made many persons quite forget her religious opinions. But there was just enough of the old fanaticism in these latest years to lead her, in her *Autobiography* and in the few letters which Mrs. Chapman prints, to speak sharply and severely against a Christianity which she was never at pains fully to understand. Besides the *History of the Thirty Years' Peace*, her other publications in these closing years were chiefly local and ephemeral in their character.

Her days at Ambleside, within her own dwelling, were always bright and sunny. In her autobiography she writes: "No true woman, married or single, can be happy without some sort of domestic life, without having somebody's life dependent upon her." It was just Miss Martineau's choice, in fact, to lead a single life, but when, amid sad struggles and mistakes, her lover in her early womanhood became suddenly and hopelessly insane and died, she turned her attention to the development of her intellectual gifts, and had no love affairs afterward. And yet she was not without strong affections, but they were always held in check by the work to be done. The picture of her home-life at the Knoll, the interest in her fellow-lakers, as they called themselves in that district, her constant visitors from all parts of the world, and her intercourse with the Wordsworths and Arnolds, who dwelt near by—all this is charming; and Wordsworth has never had his portrait painted more vividly than by her. She understood him, and held his philosophy, his poetry, and his egotism at their proper value. Here is one of her portraits:

"It was one of the pleasures of my walks * * * to meet with Wordsworth, when he happened to be walking and taking his time on the road. In Winter, he would be seen in his cloak, his Scotch bonnet and green goggles, attended perhaps by half a score of cottagers' children, the youngest pulling at his cloak, or holding by his trousers, while he cut ash switches out of the hedge for them. After his daughter's death, I seldom saw him except in his phaeton, or when he called. He gave way sadly (and inconsiderately as regarded Mrs. Wordsworth) to his grief for his daughter's loss; and I heard that the evenings were very sad. Neither of them could see to read by candle light; and he was not a man of cheerful temperament or of much practical sympathy." Again she says truly of him: "He saw through an imagination less poetic than metaphysical, and the heart element in him was not strong. He had scarcely any intercourse with other minds, in books or in conversation, and he probably never knew what it was to have anything to do. His old age suffered from these causes."

There is very much in this life which must be passed over without mention. It was long and busy, and in some respects eventful. Miss Martineau anticipated death many years before it came, her disease being deterioration and enlargement of the heart, and looked forward to it as the final end of all possible existence for herself, without fear or dismay. She died in the Summer sunset of her home, amid the Westmoreland Mountains, on the 27th of June, 1876, at the ripe age of 74 years, attended by the family friends she most loved, and in possession of all her mental powers up to the last expiring day.

Enough has been said to indicate the sphere of her activity, her preparation for it, and the principles by which it was directed. The estimate of Harriet Martineau will depend upon our point of view. Her *Autobiography*, like that of her friend, John Stuart Mill, gives a singularly clear, impartial, and evidently truthful account of her inward life and personal opinions, and contains her deliberate judgments of others. It is also the work by which she will be remembered. The woman, with her, was always before the author. Her writings were too closely identified with current affairs to retain their vitality much beyond the occasion which suggested them. Even her religious essays were chiefly tentative—opinions honestly held and with an increasing following, but based upon very imperfect knowledge of Christianity in early life; based, indeed, so far as they concern this life, upon a just philosophy of common sense and of human nature, confirmed by the resolute purpose to throw out of the account as "a creed outworn," what did not conform to these early convictions, and intensified in her last years by an apparent prejudice which had something of the warmth of her first religious fervor. There is no evidence in her *Autobiography* that her vigorous reason ever fully grasped all the facts and considerations of the Christian belief. But, if she is defective here, she stands upon firm and reasonable ground in the things of the present life. Her sympathetic temperament made her the recipient of facts and experiences which were the necessary stimulus of a vigorous, logical, and incisive mind. Her imagination was never strong enough to lift her above the solid basis of fact. Her early education had been discursive and free, and her provincial conceit had broadened out into a certain impartiality of judgment which she never lost. She lived always in the atmosphere of strong and clear good sense. She followed her womanly instincts in standing on the right side in the political and social struggles of her time, and was not less pronounced as an Abolitionist than she was decided and earnest in pleading for the practical liberty of the working classes in her own country. She was wise in her generation, strong and faithful in her friendships, modest and humble for one constantly flattered by the attentions of the great, and as true to her convictions of duty as she was faithful in the discharge of her obligations to others.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Golden Butterfly.* A Novel. By the authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy." New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*The Roman Triumvirates.* By Charles Merivale, D. D., Dean of Ely. With a map. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America.* By Henry Wilson. Vol. III. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Wood's Illustrated Plant Record and Guide to Analysis.* Adapted to any American Botany. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co. 1877.

—*Alexander Hamilton.* A Historical Study. By Hon. George Shea, Chief Justice of the Marine Court. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1877.

—*Lessons in Electricity at the Royal Institution, 1875-6.* By John Tyndall, D. C. L., L.L. D., F. R. S. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*The Effects of Cross and Self Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom.* By Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*The Turkish Empire; The Sultans, the Territory, and the People.* By Rev. T. Milner, M. A., F. R. G. S. New and revised edition. London: The Religious Tract Society.

—*The Apologies of Justin Martyr.* To which is appended The Epistle to Diognetus. With an introduction and notes by Basil L. Gildersleeve, Ph. D. Douglass series of Greek and Latin writers, Vol. V. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*The Life and Writings of St. John.* By James M. Macdonald, D. D., Princeton, N. J. Edited, with an introduction, by Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D. D., Dean of Chester. Profusely illustrated. Royal octavo, pp. 436. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AMBASSADOR OR ENVOY.

THE PRIVILEGES OF AN AMBASSADOR GREATER THAN THOSE OF AN ENVOY—THE CEREMONY OF PRESENTATION TO A SOVEREIGN—WHY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD SEND AN AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The arrival of a new United States Minister at this court and the commencement of the London season has suggested to me that it may be interesting to your readers to be made acquainted with the details of his presentation to the Queen, and of the rank and prestige accorded him here officially and socially.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, when appointed, is provided with a sealed letter of credence signed by the President of the United States and addressed to the Queen. He is at the same time furnished with an exact copy of the same from the Department of State—this latter being left open. On his arrival at his post (London) he transmits the "office copy," as it is called, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, (Lord Derby,) with a letter requesting to be informed when it may suit the pleasure of her Majesty to receive him, so that he may present his credentials in person. A very necessary ceremony, as, until it is performed, he does not officially enter upon his duties as Envoy.

If he arrives at the period of the year when the Court is at the Capital, the first opportunity is selected. I notice in the *Times* of to-day, a report of the presentation to her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, of the newly arrived Chinese Minister. The accidental presence of the Queen in London, consequent upon the opening of Parliament, with the arrival of the Minister, afforded an immediate occasion in this instance. If, however, the season is over, or for any other reason her Majesty may not be in London, the Minister of Foreign Affairs arranges a time when the Envoy proceeds to the residence of the sovereign and presents his letters of credence in due form. In the case of Mr. Pierrepont, arriving after the departure of the Court from London, he was obliged to go to Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty, having in attendance two or three ladies in waiting, receives the Envoy standing. He is presented by the Foreign Minister and he then delivers his credentials, accompanying the same perhaps with a few complimentary remarks. The interview is an exceedingly formal one, lasting about five minutes and the conversation limited to the most general topics. If the Envoy's wife accompanies him she is presented by one of the ladies in waiting; if not, her presentation takes place at some subsequent period, at a court generally, or it may be at a drawing-room or a less formal affair, such as a garden party—on these occasions she is presented by the wife of the Foreign Minister (Lady Derby.) The ceremony of presentation to the sovereign is considered an etiquette of the most important character, and a country would naturally feel slighted if its representative was not received with all the proper ceremony to which he is entitled by virtue of his office. Hence we have seen it stated many times that one of the primary causes of the Franco-German war was the want of courtesy shown to the French Ambassador by the German Emperor, and later, the diplomatic difficulty regarding presentations to the infant Emperor of China, at one time seemed likely to lead to equally grave consequences. It is related that negotiations for the stoppage of war between France and Venice were interrupted by the omission, on the part of the French Ambassador, to accompany the Venetian representative down the staircase, on the occasion of a visit paid by the latter; and were only renewed, after some correspondence between the two Governments, by the French Ambassador accompanying his visitor to the door and waiting until he had seated himself in his carriage. It will be seen, therefore, that the manner in which a representative is received and the courtesy extended to him is a matter justly regarded with jealousy by the country which sends him, and a slight to him is taken to be a sure indication of the feeling entertained toward the sovereign or country which he represents.

Ambassadors are of higher rank, and enjoy privileges not extended to Envoys. They are regarded as the personal representatives of their sovereign, and can demand an audience of the King or Queen of the country to which they are accredited.

Envoys, on the contrary, communicate the views of their Governments through the Minister of Foreign Affairs only. Ambassadors, in both court and social circles, rank next to the blood royal, and at balls, concerts, or other state occasions of the kind are entitled to ascend the dais reserved for the royal family. The rank of Envoys in social circles is determined more by courtesy than by rule, although they are generally accorded precedence after Dukes. At the house of a colleague they have no positive rank, and are assigned positions at table, &c., at the pleasure of the host.

It is usual for her Majesty after the London season is over to invite the Ambassadors and their wives, in rotation, according to precedence, to Castle Windsor to dinner, and she has extended the honor to most of the Ministers and to Envoys, although in the latter case it would seem that she is governed more by inclination than by any established custom. All diplomats take precedence of their colleagues according to the date at which they present their credentials, a rule established by the last International Diplomatic Congress, and is the only proper plan by which order could be adopted. It is evident that it would be difficult as well as discourteous for any Government to determine by selection which country's representative should be accorded preference.

The dean of the diplomatic corps at the Court of St. James at present is the Ambassador from Turkey; following him come the Ambassadors of Austria, Germany, Russia, France, and Italy. Up to a recent date the ranking Envoy was the Minister from Honduras. He being recalled the Duke of Saldanha, from Portugal, succeeded, but since the death of the Duke, Lieut. Gen. De Bulow, Envoy from Denmark, has precedence of all the ministers. Mr. Pierrepont having been the last to present his credentials comes at the foot of the list.

It seems strange to an American that his country, which in population, extent, and wealth is excelled by no other, and which, perhaps, of all others is the most important in its commercial interests, and necessary to the prosperity of Great Britain, should rank so low diplomatically; that its Envoy, who ought to be entitled to all the privileges and receive the same attention as the representative of the most favored nation, should be compelled to give precedence to Colombia, Guatemala, or Portugal, and many of those minor States; but, as has been shown, such is the rule laid down, and there is no help for it so long as the United States continue to send Envoys instead of Ambassadors. For the above reasons the question has often been mooted whether it would not be better to elevate the rank of our Envoys rather than embarrass or trammel with the mission entirely and leave the conduct of affairs in the hands of a Chargé d'Affaires. It is simply absurd to send a Minister to England with small pay and subordinate rank and expect the same consideration for him as is accorded to Ambassadors who come with large retinues and are allowed sufficient to maintain their state. There is really no necessity for a Minister at all, as the diplomatic intercourse of the United States has of late become so simplified that its representatives abroad are merely the mouth-pieces of the State Department, and their duties consist in copying or repeating the instructions of the Department, which are communicated to them either by letter or by cable. The question therefore resolves itself into this, whether the people of the United States desire to keep up their prestige by display abroad. If they do, then let them by all means give their representatives equal rank with those of any other nation and sufficient allowances to keep up the state required of them; or if democratic feeling is too strong for such a course, abolish the mission entirely and let a subordinate officer from whom no display is expected represent the country in a modest and economical manner.

AN EX-DIPLOMAT.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1877.

DOMESTIC GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fully agree with your correspondent "W. N." on the unreasonable prices demanded for many things of daily need. Respecting wages, if girls and men also employed in houses received less there would be fewer people out of work. Many families would prefer to divide the work among three girls at $12 or $10, than to keep two at $15 per month, or to keep a man for the fires and other heavy work if he asked not more than $15—or to hire a woman having a family of her own to support, to come in and wash, clean windows, &c., if $1 per day and her meals were her compensation, instead of $1 50. Thus would money, which is not too plenty among well-to-do people just now, be more equally diffused among the needy. There is another grain on the purses of house-owners which calls for redress. In the block in which I reside, and in many others, we pay a tax for street-cleaning; yet the dirt is allowed to accumulate so that by a neighborly agreement $1 per month is paid by each house to a man who really sweeps up and removes the dirt. We are forced to support the excesses of removing garbage and ashes, but the carts come so irregularly, and the men are so uncivil, that many houses employ a private ash-man at the rate of $1 50 per month. The chief cause of grievance against the public carts is that the men refuse to take the contents of any barrel which is not placed on the edge of the sidewalk, whereas the law directs that they remove the contents of any utensil placed in the "court or area" as well. The appearance of a street is much improved by a row of barrels, when there is no regularity in the coming of the carts, and they are put out at hazard hours too soon. If the men came into the courts (not down any steps nor into the house,) many could place their receptacles in a less conspicuous position. Since the malaria on Harlem flats was attributed to the mixture of garbage with which they were filled, there has been a very just demand that vegetable matter should be separated, but there is no provision apparent to convey such away—the public ash-cart refuses even cut grass, vine-trimmings, and a barrel with soot from chimney sweeping. I did not know that the latter was vegetable, certainly the small portion of kindling wood used in the coal fires does not entirely fill our chimneys. Now the $30 paid per annum to have the street fairly clean and tidy may not be seriously unpoverishing to me and to my neighbors, but it is where that sum is an item to a family that the wrong falls, and I daily walk through streets where the public duty of cleansing is neglected, and inhale the malarious odors which I pay doubly to have removed. I have thought this week past that a crop of potatoes, or at least clover, would have a fair chance to grow among the accumulation which covers the pavement which is almost a tradition in some well-built streets and avenues, and I dread the dry as much as I loath the wet condition of the dirt. With the March winds great flakes of poisonous dust will penetrate our eyes, ears, and throats. There are hundreds of vagrants to work; we are taxed to pay for their work. Why is it not done?

MUSICAL CRITICISM IN AMERICA.

ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN CRITICS—THE FORMER SAID TO BE CHARITABLE, THE LATTER BRUTAL—MISS ABBOTT'S RECENT DEBUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I believe there is nothing Americans are more interested in than progress in the arts and sciences, and none that they love more than the art of music. There are not many who look upon music as a science, and yet no public is so quick to condemn an artist if he or she does not sing scientifically as the American. There is no art or science that does not take at least five years to learn well, and one who has not studied the art of music would be perfectly amazed to learn the hours of nervous toil, despondent moments, and tremendous determination it takes for a musician to conceive the idea of the composer and bring the voice under such perfect control that it becomes a mere machine in his hands.

Every tone has to be worked upon weeks, months, and sometimes years so as to bring out all the resonance there is in it. Faure, the celebrated French baritone, had one note in his voice that he could not master; it was not at all resonant, and he could not make it so. One evening he went to the opera and heard an artist with a baritone voice; he had one good note in his voice, and that was the poor tone in Faure's voice. Faure said, "That's my note; now how does he do it?" and he went night after night to hear him sing that one note, until he gained the knowledge he wanted. So the poor singer was the means of teaching the artist what no other person could have done.

I do not think we Americans encourage talent sufficiently; we are free with our money, and receive foreign talent with the extended hand of friendship, but our own home talent must be as great as Nilsson's, in its way, or we will not accept it. We have been spoiled by hearing the greatest of living artists. We do not like to receive conscientious singers; nothing less than genius will suit us, and we won't have anything else. The musical critic is supposed to occupy his place as an educator of the public taste, but in many cases he does harm instead of good. In London, during the season, one can hear the greatest singers in the world the whole season through, such as Tietjens, Nilsson, Patti, Albani, Thalberg, Trebelli-Bettini, Campanini, Capoul, and others, great and small, and where can you find the taste more cultivated in vocal music? And yet nowhere can you find kinder and healthier criticisms upon the efforts of young, striving artists than there. During the last season several American débutantes have appeared in opera in London, nearly every one of them being failures, and yet the critics dealt kindly with them, trying to point out all the good they saw in their talents and touching lightly upon the bad qualities. They try to teach by their criticisms, instead of utterly crushing good endeavors. The consequence is that talent grows there, and every evening one can attend a concert of home talent which is very enjoyable.

Only this last year the musical journal of London, the *Graphic*, spoke of Albani as "that rising student, Albani." We all know the English public is one of strong likes and dislikes, and are not afraid to show their feelings; but they encourage talent where they see real merit, and wait for time to finish what has been commenced with determination.

There is a critic here who sometimes writes for THE TIMES upon Wagner's productions. Any one who reads can see he is a Wagnerite and an enthusiast. We need more enthusiasts among the critics, but educated ones. This critic seems to understand how much an artist has studied to fill the parts he sings, and seems to look for all the good points he has, knowing the criticising public will find the apparent flaws soon enough. It would seem that most of our critics, knowing little of this divine art, go and hear the singers, who do as well as they can, and some of them do very

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the dangers of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 41 latitude, or anything to the north of it.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

From NEW-YORK for LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA, WED.. March 14 | CHINA.....WED., March 28
PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21 | BATAVIA....WED., April 4

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, gold, and upwards, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets issued from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line sail from Queenstown as recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at this year's rounds.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $35.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CISCO & SON, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown).
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....March 18, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall), with first-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14.
CLARIBEL.....March 23
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ATLANTA.....March 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 10.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY..March 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to interior points at low rates per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Desbrosses.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodation; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $85. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 4th-st., Hoboken.

AMERICA...Sat., March 10 | MINNESOTA...Sat., March 24
WESER...Sat., March 17 | ODER...Sat., March 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....$60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia, March 10, 2 P. M. | Bolivia...March 24, 1 P. M.
Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M. | Alsatia...March 31, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia...March 14, 3 P. M. | Utopia.....April 7, noon.

Cabins, $50 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets at reasonable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-room, smoking, and bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 38 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....SATURDAY, March 10, P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain.....Sat., March 17, P. M. | Egypt.....March 24, 12 M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HALLOCK, SATURDAY, March 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 Beaver-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator also, with the steamer J. D. SCULL, for Palatka, has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, General A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. & G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, March 17

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, New-Caledonia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. BILLIAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (Eng.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with:

LABRADOR, Saturday...Wednesday, March 21, 9½ A. M.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLON.....WEDNESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MOELLER, LÜLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway.

HAMBURG AMERICAN Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH (ENGLAND) and HAMBURG.

TERIDES.....March 15 | FRISIA.....March 29
WIELAND.....March 22 | CIMBRIA.....April 5

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $150 gold, Second Cabin, $90 gold, Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., Gen'l Agents. CH. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited" Washington Express, of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 3, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 12, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 3, 8, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 4, 7:10 A. M., 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:20 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 8:20, 8:50, 9:50, 11:50, 4 A. M., 5:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, 10:40, 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains from Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. H. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, via Shore Line, at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT 1877. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:10 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORS WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Fulton place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via other lines taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLEBS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESPANOLA CIGARS.

The subscribers have made arrangements for the exclusive sale of the cigars of this well-known and celebrated brand, manufactured in Key West, and invite the attention of the public to the full assortment of all the usual styles they are now prepared to offer.

Influenced by the high duties on imported cigars, the proprietor of the Espanola factory at Havana has established a

BRANCH IN KEY WEST,

and is using there the same class of Vuelto Abajo tobacco as in the Havana factory, the pure quality and aromatic flavor of which have given this brand its present high credit among consumers. The prices are materially less than for those from Havana, and a comparison will show that they are in every respect fully equal. They are offered in connection with our usual list of Havana Cigars.

PARK & TILFORD,
Nos. 917 and 919 Broadway, New-York.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Nos. 130 and 132 Chambers-st., New-York.

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Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25c. a year.
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DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION

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SAVORY & MOORE,

No. 143 New Bond st., London. Sold by them and all CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park places.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Ramuteau, Paris depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF E. BISSINGER IS THIS DAY changed to E. BISSINGER & CO., Mr. FRANK B. GORTON having been admitted to an interest in my business.

E. BISSINGER.

New-York, Feb. 12, 1877.

REMOVALS.

EUGENE ROBERT HAS REMOVED temporarily to E. J. Pallard & Co's, No. 680 Broadway, in consequence of the fire at No. 1 Bond-st.

FINANCIAL.

Ocean National Bank Assets at Auction

THE RECEIVER OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK WILL SELL FOR CASH, ON

The 27th Day of March, 1877,

at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, through Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, the assets of said bank, consisting of the following described real and personal property:

7,000 Acres of Good Western Prairie Farming Lands,

situated in Jackson, Monroe, Johnson, and Williamson Counties, in the southern portion of the State of Illinois, within convenient distance of railroad and river communications and good markets. A detailed description of each 80 acres of said lands and abstracts of title can be had on application to the Receiver. Title perfect.

Valuable Coal and Iron Property, Blast Furnace, and Farming Lands for Sale.

"IRONDALE COAL AND IRON PROPERTY."

Said lands and works are situated in Preston County, West Virginia, and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the Grafton Junction, and are connected therewith by a branch railroad of uniform gauge and construction; distant 270 miles from Baltimore, 92 miles from Cumberland, 199 miles from Wheeling, 114 miles from Parkersburg, (and 65 miles from Pittsburg by the line of the Pittsburg and Charleston Railroad, now building southward across West Virginia,) by means of which coal is accessible to the markets of the East and West, and will shortly also have access to the markets of Pittsburg and the magnetic ore deposits of Virginia and Kanawha. The tract of lands embraces 1,190 acres, of which 320 are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber. It is also underlaid by three distinct workable veins of good coal, accessible at or near the surface, three, four, and eight feet in thickness, respectively, which have been tested and worked on this and adjacent properties for many years. The coal yields a fine, lustrous, hard-grained coke, suitable for iron making. There are also in close proximity to the bituminous coal three separate beds of iron ore, of the variety known to miners as "clay iron-stone," so largely in use in English furnaces, ranging from 22 inches to 4 feet in thickness, and so easily mined that it can be placed at the furnace stack at $1 25 per ton. In juxtaposition with the iron belts are lime-stone suitable for fluxing purposes, fire-clay, and building sand-stone, suitable for constructing furnaces, ovens, &c. Among the Permanent Structures and Improvements erected for the most part by the company are, one Hot-blast Furnace, 39 feet stack, 11.9 bosh, two Blowing Engines, 80-horse-power, made by Sweeney & Son, of Reading; Hot-blast Apparatus, 28-feet stock; four miles of railroad, 4.8½ gauge, sidings, switches, 55 and 60 pound rail, well laid and ballasted; one Saw-mill, turbine wheel, circular saws, carpenter and tool-shop complete; Grocery, including copola, molds, castings, patterns, &c.; Machine and Blacksmith's Shop, with lathes, drills, &c.; thirty-nine workmens' dwelling-houses, double and single; gardens attached, in good order; store-houses, engine-houses, offices, sheds, coking pits, trestles, and all the tramways, drifts, openings, stables, and other structures and excavations necessary for the operation and maintenance of an extended production and shipment of iron and coal. The works have been in successful operation for several years. They were laid out, worked, and enlarged under the immediate supervision of one of the largest manufacturers, the whole expenditure on the property being upward of $700,000. The best furnace has a capacity of turning out ten to twelve tons of pig-iron per day from the ores on the estate, which produce has ranked as No. 1 and No. 2 foundry (gray forge and white) iron in Eastern markets. The capacity can be greatly increased, at but little cost, by the erection of a second furnace, the site of which is selected. Further particulars, Geological and Mining Engineers' Report, can be had on application to the Receiver.

SALE LOANS.

N. Weed, Jr., check on Ocean Bank.....$13,875 00
Collaterals—100 shares of the Susquenanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Coal Company, $100 each.
S. C. Taylor, demand notes.....$26,000 00
Collaterals—2,000 shares Gregory Gold Mining Company stock, $50 each; 6,000 shares Tannerdale Coal Company, 25 each.
L. P. Stafford, time 60 to 180 days.....$2,750 00
Collaterals—40 shares Solar Oil Company stock, $100 each.
L. M. Price, note, balance due.....$1,196 27
C. G. Taylor, call loan.....$41,813 10
Collateral—150 shares Portage Lake Canal Company stock, $100 each.
J. S. Gaslin, call loan.....$41,188 71
Collateral, 400 shares Wabash and Erie Canal Company stock now in suit in Indiana.
H. G. Fant, call loan.....$809 00
Collateral—Note of J. B. Stewart for $3,352.

JUDGMENTS.

Eugene Durnin	$391 29
Henry D. Stover	1,257 60
Egbert Reed	2,538 17
Charles Callender	4,097 92
Andrew H. Perkins	2,540 25
James Patterson and Sylvester Thompson	421 68
Smith A. Taylor	128 23
Columbus S. Stevenson	25,085 16
Jack. Coleman	108 23
Wm. H. Moloney	597 77
Audley W. Gassaway and George T. Beiler	3,600 51
Isaac W. Parmenter, Charles H. Pollock	1,568 11
George Schoemaker	159 54
Peter Sebb	215 97
Lester J. Brownell	137 97
Thomas T. Ryan	174 70
Daniel T. Cornell	106 70
B—— L. Tomlinson	76 07
James Atkinson	350 21
Samuel M. Parsons	1,110 95
Wm. H. Miller, The Wayne Paper Co., Isaac Miller	3,493 31
James Davitt	336 47
David Wagstaff	12,249 65
George W. Thompson, Frederick C. Bartlett	299 50
Elmer D. Scott, W—— L. Barnes	458 73
John Sessions	9,445 02
Silas B. Dutcher	925 47
George W. Hodges	39,265 20
Churchill J. Cambreling, Stephen C. Cambreling, and Edward D. Wood	2,177 92
Thomas Clarke and J—— E. Wilkins	3,718 40
M—— Townsend and J—— E. Wilkins	741 87
Stephen C. Cambreling	2,177 92
W—— and Frank Clarke, Charles Q. Lawrence	5,095 77
William Wood and J—— E. Wilkins	279 70
John Vliet, Francis Holmes	635 87
W—— B. Benson	4,000 00
S. Van Vleck, E. R. Butcher, C. C. Yeaton, George Wilkie, Richard C. Wilkie	5,574 43
Thomas Wrigley	89 23
A. L. Hager	237 20
K. Palmer	120 05
William H. Fraton	508 33
John S. Shuttleworth	480 95
John Van Tine and George W. Muren	1,039 54
John Van Tine	746 09
Benjamin F. Sands	8,841 20
Franklin J. Tinkham	1,304 64

NOTES AND DRAFTS.

A. Bininger & Co., Geo. E. Raymond & Co., Styles A. Wheeler, Geo. E. Raymond & Co., John T. Upritt, Geo. E. Raymond & Co., Giles L. Smith, Geo. E. Raymond & Co., A. C. Osborg, Geo. E. Raymond & Co., Henry D. Stover, H. H. Wood	$11,000 00
Patrick Duggan, Geo. E. Raymond & Co.	208 20
John Quinn, W. B. Fiske & Co.	19 70
Loeb brothers	716 00
Reachfield, Bogert & Co., Wm. H. Ames & Co.	3,000 00
Terhune & Brett, W. L. Barnes	250 00
C. C. Campbell, John sessions	400 00
H. J. Kimball & Co	5,000 00
Richard J. Bolles	500 00
George L. McOmber, indorsed Harvey W. and James G. Brown	9,800 00
N. Weed, jr., check on Ocean Bank	15,847 10
F. H. Holmes	4,472 95
George L. Wood, check on Ocean Bank	60,340 39
F. H. Holmes, overdraft	835 19
W. C. Weed, overdraft	2,091 74
Charles H. Stewart, Thomas S. Smith	2,000 00
Collateral—30 shares, $100 each, Washington and Alexander Railroad stock	127,154 00
Joseph B. Stewart, Charles H. Stewart	3,000 00
Andrew T. M. Reynolds, Charles H. Stewart	1,054 63
Wilson & Savage	275 00
Raccoon Mountain Coal Company	4,000 00
Etna Mining and Manufacturing Company, J. Holmes, Agew & Platt, J. C. Haselton, L. B. Smith	3,055 52
Collateral—200 shares Raccoon Mountain Coal Company stock, $100 each.	
James L. Schott, E. J. Ingham	1,350 00
Craig & Neal, Jas. L. Schott	439 09
Henry C. Spaulding	2,248 00
Anson Dart	720 00
Thomas H. Osborn, Maury & Co	15,000 00
C. C. Spaulding	3,195 63
Alexander Fenn	1,500 00
William F. Owen	11,250 00
Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C	50,000 00
Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., indorsed A. Hart	1,377 00
H. G. Wheeler, President Brunswick and Florida Railroad	7,000 00
H. G. Wheeler	30,000 00
M. N. Wisewell	2,000 00
Collateral—60 shares Solar Oil Refining Company of Pennsylvania, $100 each.	
A. Brower, M. W. Sedgwick	500 00
Collateral—100 shares Arrow Patent Steel Manufacturing Company, $100 each.	
M. J. Coie & Co	8,000 00
Robinson & Co	1,152 00
George C. Smally	2,097 60
Samuel F. Richards, of Philadelphia	3,500 00
Atkinson & Co	5,954 17
Henry S. Morgan	461 52

BONDS AND STOCKS.

500 shares Warner Petroleum Mining Company of Indianapolis, Ind., $10 each.
200 shares Antucknal Oil Mining Company of Indianapolis, Ind.
1,000 shares Holman Gold Mining Company of Colorado, $2 each.
10 shares Salisbury Economic Fuel Furnace Company of New-York, $100 each.
10 shares Carbondale and Shawnestown Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.
485 shares First Preferred Stock of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, $100 each.
970 shares Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, common stock, $100 each.
800 shares Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, $100 each.
160 shares Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, $100 each.
$5,000 bonds issued by the Logan County Mining and Manufacturing Company of Virginia. First mortgage.
$500 bond of Mt. Vernon Railroad Company of Illinois.
470 shares Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company stock, $100 each.
420 shares Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C.
One First Mortgage bond of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company for $1,000.
800 shares Gold Hill Mining Company stock.
50 shares American Plate Glass Company, $100 each.
178 shares Watertown Knitting Company, $25 each.
80 shares Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, $100 each.
40 shares Miners' National Bank of Salt Lake, $100 each.
754 bonds issued by the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES ON LIVES OF James Davett for.....$1,650
(Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey, paid-up policy.)
Alfred C. Smith, Jr., for.....$3,570
(Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, paid-up policy.)
Samuel S. Bowman.....$15,000
Home Life Insurance Company.....$5,000
Manhattan Life Insurance Company.....10,000
(Annual premiums paid to February, 1878.)

For further particulars apply to the Receiver at No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

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CALL LOANS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS

THE CHURCH DISASTER.

FURTHER FACTS CONCERNING THE PANIC.

STATEMENTS BY FATHERS LANGCAKE AND WHYTE—THEIR EFFORTS TO CALM THE CONGREGATION—THE CRY OF "FIRE" NOT TRACED TO ITS ORIGIN—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERALS OF THE DEAD—THE CORONER'S JURY IMPANELED.

The disaster on Thursday evening at St. Francis Xavier's Church formed the chief topic of conversation in the City yesterday. Rev. Father Langcake said that he had not time to peruse the newspaper accounts of the disaster, but Father Whyte, who had done so, had informed him that the story had been very fully told. Father Whyte had also expressed the opinion that THE TIMES' report was the best that had been published. Father Langcake says that he did not hear the cry of fire, but numerous other persons did, and they agreed that it proceeded from the direction of the door of the church. Whether it was the wanton act of a scoundrel or not he could not say, but there were fiends going about, and it might be so. A more causeless alarm it would be difficult to conceive. Father Langcake was nearing the close of his sermon when the cry of the fainting woman in the north-west corner of the gallery attracted his attention. "It was all like a telegraphic flash," said the Father. "I cried out, My good people be seated, there is no cause of alarm. But they were beyond reasoning or persuasion. In less than one minute they were piled on top of each other in the stairway and were crowding into the sanctuary and upon the altar. A number clamored to me to know where the fire was. I answered, My good people, there is no fire. I will now give the benediction and the organ will play. Resume your seats." Father Langcake then put on his vestments and pronounced the benediction. Those in the body of the church and in the east gallery were sufficiently calm to kneel down during the ceremony. To this fact the priests attribute the comparatively small loss of life. Had the rush for the doors been general, the possible extent of the disaster is too terrible to contemplate. Immediately after the benediction, however, the panic began to spread again, and that it did not culminate is due to the heroic presence of mind of the volunteer organist, Miss Leonora Martin, and the choir of school girls belonging to the St. Cecilian Society. Acting on the hint given by the officiating priest, Miss Martin began very coolly to play a hymn, and the little choir sang it through to the close without a tremor, despite the terrible excitement that prevailed all around them. The music had a soothing effect, and the remainder of the congregation passed out without accident.

The mission for women was to have concluded last night, and that for men is to begin to-morrow morning. At yesterday morning's service Father Langcake announced that to get rid of the sensation there would be no further instructions for the women except a short one this morning. Confessions would be heard, however, all day yesterday and to-day. Referring to the catastrophe, he stated that every priest in the establishment had celebrated mass for those who were injured, and that they would continue to do so. He then invited all present to kneel down and offer up a *Pater* and *Ave* for the same purpose. This having been done, he concluded his remarks with a piece of advice, which he hoped his hearers would remember and act upon all their lives. "When you are in a crowd," said he, "and a cry of fire or a panic should arise, keep cool; act as you are told by those having direction, and all will be well." Despite the disaster the church was packed yesterday with worshipers, and all day long the clergymen were kept busy listening to the female penitents who crowded the pews. A great many curiosity seekers went into the church during the day, but there was nothing unusual for them to look at. No trace of the terrible struggle remained anywhere about the building. The Thirtieth Street Police Station was also besieged during the morning hours by a set of similarly morbid loafers who quickly left on being informed that there were no bodies there for them to glut their diseased curiosity upon. In most instances they made use of the hollow pretense that they had relatives missing, and wished if possible to identify the bodies, but their unconcerned manner gave the lie to their assertions. The Morgue was another centre of attraction for those ghouls, but it was not until after 3 o'clock that the body of the unknown girl was identified. Then a prepossessing young woman entered, and catching sight of the clothing, cried out that it belonged to her sister. Her grief was such that very little beyond the bare facts could be got from her. She refused to look upon the body, saying that she could not bear to do so and feel it break, the news to her widowed mother. She gave her name as Mary Kelly, and her sister's as Maggie Kelly, aged 19, a native of this City. Mary and her mother are in service, but the dead girl had latterly been out of employment, and was staying with some friends in West Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Mary, who lives at No. 36 West Washington-square, was unaware of her sister's visit to the church until informed during the afternoon that she was missing. The arrangements for the funeral were completed before night. The body is to be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church at 10 o'clock this morning, when a solemn high requiem mass will be offered for the repose of the souls of the unfortunate dead by Father Langcake, who will also preach a discourse pertinent to the occasion. One other body will also be buried at the same time—that of Mary Casey, aged 16, whose corpse was neatly laid out yesterday in the house of her uncle, Mr. Peter Hagan, No. 229 West Eighteenth-street. The funeral of Ann Forbes, who was a cook in the house of Mr. James McGinty, No. 419 East Nineteenth-street, will take place at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon from her late residence. The other victims will all be buried to-morrow—Mrs. Spencer and her little son Michael from No. 69 Ninth-avenue at 1:30 P. M., and Mrs. Coughlan from No. 202 West Twenty-fifth-street, and Ellen Masterson from No. 408 Seventh-avenue at 2 P. M. The interments will all be in Calvary Cemetery. Yesterday the various bodies were all in a forward state of preparation for burial, and in nearly every instance a wake was in progress last night. In the house of Miss Masterson, a corps of "Keeners" were singing their dismal old Irish chant. Had the body of Miss Kelly not been identified, she would still have had a decent funeral. The Jesuit Fathers sent a request to the authorities yesterday morning to keep the body as long as possible, and to notify them when interment could be no longer put off, so that they could provide a coffin and other requisites for properly burying it.

A number of persons who were present in the church at the time of the panic were interviewed by a TIMES reporter yesterday, but their versions do not vary in any important particular from those already published. The absence of side incidents was a feature of the disaster. The only one in any way noteworthy that could be learned was one narrated by Father Langcake as illustrative of the senseless manner in which the women acted.

A very stout woman, who had succeeded in reaching the outer threshold, suddenly stopped in such a manner as to block up the passageway. No persuasion could induce her to move. She remained firmly braced in her position, uttering a succession of insane bellowings. At length a man went up to her and said, "If you don't get out of this I'll break your nose." Whereat, with a yell, she bounded on to the sidewalk and disappeared. All parties agree that the cry of fire that precipitated the panic came from the direction of the church doors, and some say they saw a man put his head inside and cry out. Others relate that there were several men in the aisles near the door when the alarm was first sounded, and that they acted in a threatening manner, as though they were about to discharge pistols into the congregation or throw sticks or stones among them. A man in woman's clothes is also described by some as having been the guilty party. But none of these rumors can be traced to any more trustworthy foundation than the excited imaginations of the relators. Father Whyte was in consultation with Capt. Williams on the subject yesterday morning, and the latter is endeavoring to ascertain what truth there is in the theory.

Those who were reported as wounded were around as usual yesterday except Margaret Murphy, who was confined to her bed by her injuries. These, however, are not serious. Neither the Jesuits nor the Police, nor the Believue Hospital authorities have heard of any further cases, but the injuries, if any, must therefore be slight. Father Langcake, after the disaster, saw one woman seated on a neighboring stoop seemingly in distress. He went up to her, and learned that one of her legs was dislocated or bruised. Otherwise she seemed all right. He offered to procure her medical attendance, but she declined, and hobbled off without assistance. He did not get her name.

PREPARING FOR THE INQUEST.

The action of Coroner Ellinger, who assumed charge of the dead, was merely of a preliminary character, the inquest being adjourned until the latter part of next week. The first steps taken were the viewing and examination of the bodies by Deputy Coroner Cushman, who performed that duty at the late residences of the deceased, and subsequently reported the wounds and immediate cause of death in each case as follows:

Ann Spencer, aged 39, No. 69 Ninth-avenue, concussion of brain and shock.

Michael Spencer, aged 7, son of the former, fracture of the left sixth rib and shock.

Mary Casey, aged 16, No. 188 Eighth-avenue, concussion of brain and contusions of the left ear and right leg.

Mary Coughlin, aged 62, No. 206 West Twenty-fifth-street, shock.

Ellenoth Masterson, aged 50, No. 408 Seventh-avenue, fracture of the skull.

Ann Forbes, aged 46, No. 419 East Nineteenth-street, shock.

The body of the girl taken to the Morgue for identification was recognized as that of Maggie Kelly, aged 19, who was employed as a servant in a house in Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

At the request of Prof. Dalton, of the Bellevue Hospital College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Cushman made an autopsy of the body of the last mentioned victim, which resulted in proving that the girl died from shock, no marks of violence being observable on the body. At 3:30 P. M. the Coroner impaneled the following jury at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station:

James Lynch, Emigration Commissioner, No. 148 West Twenty-second-street.

James L. Walsh, broker, No. 26 West Broadway.

D. R. Homs, grocer, No. 462 Hudson-street.

William Bergen, ; o. 54 Morton-street.

Nicholas Hemerich, baker, No. 706 Greenwich-street.

William Leonard, undertaker, No. 69 Eighth-avenue.

Robert McIntyre, fancy goods dealer, No. 115 Eighth-avenue.

Edward W. Hughes, clerk, No. 155 Eighth-avenue.

Joseph McDonald, hatter, No. 155 Eighth-avenue.

Hugh Fitzpatrick, liquor dealer, No. 176 Eighth-avenue.

James Hart, No. 208 Eighth-avenue.

Joseph Cummings, No. 261 Eighth-avenue.

Robert Laughlin, furniture dealer, No. 352 Eighth-avenue.

B. Shea, restaurant keeper, No. 376 Eighth-avenue.

After swearing the jury Coroner Ellinger conducted them to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where they were met by Rev. David Merrick, Pastor of the church, and Father Whyte, who detailed informally the incidents of the disaster, and pointed out the various exits from the edifice. The stairway leading to the west gallery was inspected, after which the jury were informed that the inquest would be held in a room of the College of St. Francis Xavier in the latter part of next week.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE AVENUE.

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME BY THE PROPERTY-OWNERS IF THEY ARE TO BE ASSESSED FOR THE COST.

A meeting of the property-holders interested in the construction of the proposed new avenue along the New-York approach to the Brooklyn Bridge met at the corner of Cherry and Dover streets yesterday afternoon. About 50 property-owners and tax-payers were present, including Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. Ambrose K. Ely, together with representatives of Harper Brothers, and other large firms along the route of the projected improvement. After an informal discussion upon the merits of the scheme, and an examination of the maps prepared by the engineers, the meeting organized by the choice of Oswald Ottendorfer as Chairman, and A. K. Ely as Secretary. Mr. Ottendorfer, from the committee appointed to ascertain the views of property-owners, presented the following report:

The undersigned, members of the committee appointed at a meeting of the property-owners on and adjacent to Frankfort and Dover streets, to take into consideration and report as to the propriety of opening an avenue along one or both sides of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge approach and viaduct, beg leave to report that after consultation with a large number of those located in the vicinity of the proposed improvement who are to be most largely affected by it, and listening to the opinions of others as expressed at three public meetings called for that purpose, together with many written remonstrances received, they are convinced that the great majority of those owning property in the vicinity are at present opposed to the project if they are to be assessed for any part of its cost, and they do not, therefore, think it desirable. While such an avenue, with improved grade, would be, no doubt, of great advantage in many respects both to the neighborhood and Bridge Company, its probable cost, with the inconvenience likely to arise from an extended change of grade, appear to more than counterbalance the anticipated benefits in the estimation of most of those directly concerned.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.
J. S. SCHULTZ.
AMBROSE K. ELY.
GEORGE H. SQUIERS.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz stated that while he had signed the report he did not wish to be understood as being personally opposed to the enterprise. He thought that the property-owners of this part of the City were making a great mistake in rejecting the scheme—a mistake which they would realize better in the future. For himself he would be willing to pay three or four times more than the cost of his assessment rather than have the project fail through.

After further debate the report was adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned. From conversations had with many of those present, there is little doubt that the majority of the tax-payers would approve of the project provided the cost was borne by the Bridge Company or the City.

THE FALLEN BUILDINGS.

LARGE CROWDS VIEWING THE RUINS AT WASHINGTON-STREET—GREAT QUANTITIES OF GOODS EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER — LOSS FROM $35,000 TO $50,000.

Large crowd of spectators were gathered yesterday around the fallen buildings Nos. 341 and 343 Washington-street, watching the work of clearing away the ruins and speculating as to the causes of the sudden crash. The large five-story structure which gave way so completely was crammed to repletion with hogsheads of sugar, barrels of salt and flour, boxes of soap, and other articles in the wholesale grocery line, and the entire mass is now jumbled together in the utmost confusion. The beams of the different floors still retain their places sufficiently to indicate where the stores had once been, but the whole of the front wall above the first story has crumbled into the street, where an immense mass of broken brick, barrels and boxes of goods and portions of the frame work of the building are piled together in an almost indistinguishable heap, the whole being covered with tarpaulins to protect the goods from the wet. A gang of workmen was busily engaged all day clearing away the débris, but the work of removing the goods will probably take fully a week, if not longer. Mr. Henry Welsh, the proprietor of the ruined store, says that his loss will not much exceed $5,000, the bulk of the goods, which were stowed at some distance from the street, being comparatively uninjured. He attributes the cause of the disaster to rotten timbers used in the construction of the building, which, strained by the force of the gale, gave way at a weak point and brought down the entire front wall with it. The Police authorities incline to the opinion that the crash was caused by the overweighting of the floors, a view which is in some measure borne out by the large amount of heavy goods which still retain their places in the interior. The larger part of the goods will have to be removed by derrick, and with extreme care, as the side walls are in a shaky condition, that on the south being particularly dangerous. This wall will probably be torn down slowly from the top, and the outer front and the larger part of the sides will have to be reconstructed. The owner of the property is Mr. Lemuel Skidmore, of Nassau-street. His loss is variously estimated at from $35,000 to $50,000. Neither the damage to goods nor to building are covered by insurance, and the loss will therefore fall upon Messrs. Welsh & Skidmore. The house adjoining the ruins on the south, which was occupied by Abraham Decker and his family of eight, was considerably damaged by falling brick, the entire upper story being wrecked completely. The house occupied by Robert Masson at the time of the accident was still visible, surrounded by broken wood-work and fallen brick. In rescuing the people from the upper stories the Police were forced to use axes in cutting through the broken débris which had fallen from above. Fortunately, none of the occupants were seriously injured, a result which was owing to the fact that only a small portion of the top of the southern wall gave way.

COL. INGERSOLL'S LECTURE.

Col. Robert Ingersoll has lately been lecturing in the West on domestic or social topics, but the present political excitement is too much for him, and in his lecture here on Wednesday next he has been led irresistibly to select a national topic. "Political Questions" will, doubtless, be a sharp review of the present political situation, and "Political Answers," which forms his second proposition, will unquestionably be an able, epigrammatic, forcible, and impassioned presentment of the dangers of the future to the Republican Party. Col. Ingersoll is to-day the most brilliant epigrammatist of all our public speakers, and once absorbed, as he cannot fail to be at this time, in his subject, he will be entertaining and instructive, for there will be food for thought as well as subject for mirth in whatever he may utter. The rumor lately current that Col. Ingersoll was likely to take ground against the Administration was doubtless due to his well-known relations to Mr. Blaine. Aside from all merely personal considerations, his address at Steinway Hall, next Wednesday, will be sure to attract a great audience.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A largely attended meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association was held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 335 Bowery, Mr. Julius Harburger in the chair. A letter was read from Hon. John Cochrane, apologising for his inability to attend, and briefly stating his views in relation to the policy of the new Administration. A truer or more solidly constructed national policy, the writer was convinced, could not be devised. A policy comprehending as it did early resumption of specie payments, a single Presidential term, an honest civil service, free schools, and a liberal treatment of the Southern question, should receive as unanimous support from legislators. At the conclusion of the reading the association adopted resolutions congratulating the country on the peaceful solution of the Presidential contest, eulogizing the policy of the new Administration, and the admirable Cabinet nominations of President Hayes, and pledging to the Administration the support of all manly Republicans. The association was subsequently addressed by Mr. William H. Townley, at the conclusion of whose remarks the meeting adjourned.

A STORM OF WIND AND RAIN.

DAMAGE TO PERSON AND PROPERTY.

SINKING OF THE SCHOONER HIRAM WELLS—DAMAGE TO THE CHAUNCEY VIBBARD—DEMOLITION OF THE PHŒNIX CHEMICAL WORKS IN BROOKLYN—DIFFICULTIES OF FERRY TRAVEL—A HOTEL ON CONEY ISLAND BLOWN DOWN—DOCKS AND PIERS SUBMERGED.

The changeable weather of the past few days reached a culminating point on Thursday evening, when a storm of wind and rain broke with great violence over the City. The United States Signal Service hoisted their danger signals over the Equitable Building at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, and very shortly afterward the waters in the bay and far up the North and East Rivers became rough and covered with white caps. Many of the masters of sailing craft took warning from the signals and dropped anchor in the Lower Bay, and near Quarantine, and thus averted possible disaster. The rain began to fall at 10:50 o'clock on Thursday night, and continued with slight intermission until nearly noon yesterday. A high wind commenced blowing between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, and attained its greatest velocity at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning, when it blew at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Up to 4:47 P. M. yesterday, the amount of rain which had fallen was only .70 of an inch. At Cleveland, Buffalo, Erie, and Port Huron, a light snow fell during yesterday. The damage done in various parts of the City, although vexatious, was fortunately unattended with any loss of life, and with but few serious accidents. Rickety sign-boards, fences, dilapidated chimneys, and sky-lights were blown down, and unprotected show windows were demolished, while rotten ailantus trees measured the ground in nearly all of the Parks and thoroughfares.

The most serious disaster which occurred during the storm was the demolition of the Phœnix Chemical Works in Brooklyn, resulting in a loss of $30,000. The wires of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies worked very badly during the early morning throughout New-England and the East, and nine heavy poles belonging to the former company were blown down in the vicinity of Stamford, Conn. Cable news from London was also materially interrupted, owing to the disarrangement of the land connections at the dale, and communication with Sandy Hook was rendered impossible for the same reason until 9 o'clock A. M. The snapping of canvas awnings, which had become taut from saturation with rain, alarmed the passing pedestrians in many of the avenues, and small fragments of slate roofing and house ornaments were sources of alarm to people whose business exposed them to the fury of the gale. Navigation in the rivers was much impeded by vessels which had broken loose from their moorings. The most serious accident which occurred on the water was the sinking of the schooner Hiram Wells, by which one life was lost. The Albany steam-boat Chauncey Vibbard was blown from her dock and sustained considerable damage from collisions with other craft, but was finally captured and towed to her pier. The Harlem steam-boats effected their early trips with much difficulty, and the ferry-boats in both the North and East Rivers were unable to run on schedule time until nearly noon. The passengers by the ferry-boat Castleton, of the Staten Island ferry, on her 9 A. M. trip were much alarmed by the boat being blown broadside into her slip, where she veered from side to side for several moments, and was in imminent danger of capsizing. The Communipaw ferry-boats, connecting with the 8 o'clock train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, reached their landings nearly an hour behind time, owing to the delay caused by the sailing craft which had broken loose from their moorings and were drifting up the river. Part of the roof of the Icebriate Asylum at Ward's Island was torn off through the violence of the wind, and the sea wall of Blackwell's Island was badly damaged in places by the rough waves. Vanderveer's new hotel, which was approaching completion at Coney Island, was totally demolished. The gale prevailed at all points on the Hudson River all of Thursday night and yesterday morning, and docks and piers were submerged by the waves in many instances. The western track of the Hudson River Railroad, at Peekskill, was so badly washed that traffic over it was stopped. Following are the principal casualties and incidents in detail:

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

The following damage was reported by the Police as having occurred during the storm:

The telegraph lines between the Penitentiary and the store-house on Blackwell's Island were blown down, and communication between the points was suspended.

The signs on the buildings Nos. 1, 10, and 33 Barclay-street, and the flagstaff on No. 32 Park-place, were blown down and demolished.

A large plate-glass window in the building at the north-west corner of Sixtieth-street and Second-avenue was demolished by the gale.

At C. Landmann's Park, Sixty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, the dancing hall was unroofed. The fence surrounding the grounds, at Sixty-ninth-street, was blown down, and the shooting gallery was destroyed.

A large skylight was blown from the roof of a four-story tenement-house on the north side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, and landed on the roof of the tenement-house No. 861 Third-avenue, after traversing a distance of 40 feet. It was then blown from the roof of the Third-avenue building to the street, and was smashed to small fragments.

The signs and awning posts in front of No. 782 Third-avenue were blown down and demolished. This was also the fate of the sign in front of J. E. McLarney's store, No. 1,058 Third-avenue, and those in front of Nos. 557 and 334, which were blown to the opposite side of the avenue.

The large dancing pavilion at Bender's Park, foot of East Sixty-third-street, was completely unroofed. The roof and the beams supporting were broken into small splinters; loss, $2,000.

Along the line of Fourth and Madison avenues considerable damage was done. The plate-glass window of Carter & Robertson's drug store, at the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, was demolished by the gale.

The cupolas at the store at Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, north-west corner, were blown out. The building is unoccupied, and the damage will not exceed $200.

Two large panes of glass, measuring 10 by 12 feet each, were blown out of the window of the saloon of C. J. Wrench, No. 1,629 Broadway, causing a loss of over $700.

The show windows of the stores No. 875 Tenth-avenue, and No. 831 Eighth-avenue, were demolished, loss, $500.

The large wooden cross at the apex of the roof of the German Catholic Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, was blown away, carrying with it a portion of the tin roofing, causing $150 damage.

Patrolman Bow, of the Fifth Precinct, while on duty yesterday morning, was struck on the head by a window-shutter blown from the second floor of No. 265 Broadway, and was severely injured. He was attended at his home by Police Surgeon Cook.

Ann Connor, aged 4 years, of No. 554 West Thirty-sixth-street, was knocked down and severely injured by a sign blown from McKenna's liquor store, No. 438 Eleventh-avenue.

A great many of the slates covering the roof of the new Cathedral of St. Augustine, in course of erection in East Houston-street, near the Bowery, were blown off.

Large portions of the roofs of Duryea's storage warehouse, Nos. 292 to 295 South-street; Walter & Fielding's paint store, No. 262 South-street, and the tenement-house No. 20 Jefferson-street, were blown off. J. Holler & Sons' sugar-house, No. 62 Montgomery-street, was partially unroofed.

A large square of plate glass in the window of Stiner's tea store, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, was demolished. Damage, $175.

The high board fence surrounding the Magnisen Asylum, at Eighty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, was demolished. Damage, $300.

A portion of the cornice of the Stevens apartment house, Twenty-seventh-street and Broadway, was blown off.

Panes of plate glass were broken at Nos. 717 and 535 Sixth-avenue, north-west corner of Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue, at the Hotel Brunswick, and at No. 1,305 Broadway.

Five feet of the ornamental railing on the roof of the Rutgers Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue, was also carried away.

The coal office of George Peterson, No. 973 Eighth-avenue, was unroofed. Damage, $50.

A plate-glass window in the Grand Circle Hotel, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, was demolished. Damage, $100.

The show-window of No. 349 Eighth-avenue was demolished. Damage, $300. The show-window of No. 479 Eighth-avenue was also blown out. Damage, $75.

A sign was blown from the roof of No. 134 Seventh-avenue, and crushed through the awning to the sidewalk.

A fence in Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, was blown down. Damage, $50.

A fence in Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was demolished. Damage, $25.

A telegraph pole was blown down at No. 206 Eleventh-avenue.

The wires of the fire-alarm telegraph were somewhat disarranged by the storm, but none of the poles were blown down, and no serious damage was done.

A portion of the roof of No. 843 Tenth-avenue, a tenement-house, was blown off at 3:30 P. M.

The boat-house of Bernard Kelly, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Harlem River, was blown down and completely demolished at 8:30 A. M.

Many fences were blown down in various parts of the City.

Trees were blown down at the following places during the storm: At No. 335 East Fifteenth-street; in front of No. 68 Lexington-avenue; at No. 313 East Twenty-seventh-street; in front of No. 1 Cottage-place; in front of No. 1 Fifth-avenue; at No. 47 East Twenty-first-street; at Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

PERSONS INJURED.

Abraham Katz, a butcher, who keeps a store at No. 1,988 Third-avenue, was seriously injured yesterday. Finding that the awning was insecure, he attempted to make it safe, and while so engaged a sudden squall blew the whole structure to the ground, burying him beneath the débris. When extricated it was found that he had received serious internal injuries. He was taken to his home in East Seventy-eighth-street.

Barbara Dorr, aged 43, of No. 531 West Fortieth-street, was struck and severely injured by a sign blown from the paint store of John McCloskey, No. 387 Ninth-avenue. She was attended by Police-Surgeon Fetter and taken home.

As Patrolman Frederick Sherman, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was entering his home, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, the cornice was blown from the roof and struck him on the neck and shoulders, injuring him severely. He was attended by Police-Surgeon Steinert.

Catharine Cassidy, aged 45, of No. 54 Oliver-street, was struck by a sign which fell from No. 271 Canal-street, and was severely injured. She was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

A SCHOONER SUNK.

The schooner Hiram Wells, which was laden with coal, and bound for Portland, Me., slipped her anchor, while lying off the Weehawken docks, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and drifted down the river. While passing the Elysian Fields, off Hoboken, she ran on a rock, staving a hole in her starboard side. The Captain and crew labored hard to get her off, and after succeeding in doing so, the vessel drifted before the wind as far as Bull's Ferry, where she sank. The Captain and crew saved their lives by floating ashore on a small box, but a colored boy, who was employed as a cook, was drowned.

ACCIDENT TO THE CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.

Early yesterday morning the Albany steam-boat Chauncey Vibbard was blown by the violence of the gale from her moorings, at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street, into the middle of the North River. She was fastened to the pier by six 10-inch hawsers, which snapped like reeds, and the fine steam-boat drifted at the mercy of the wind and waves. She came into a coal-boat lying close by, but no damage was sustained. The Vibbard was then blown toward the New-Jersey shore, and came into collision with a schooner lying at anchor off Weehawken. The bowsprit of the schooner struck the Vibbard on the starboard side, abaft the wheel, and burst through the after-cabin, tearing up some of the joiner-work and starting two of the deck beams. The schooner lost her jib-boom. The Vibbard was towed to her moorings without having received any further damage. The loss to the boat will not exceed $500.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn much damage was occasioned by the fierce gale which raged during Thursday night and yesterday morning. During the early part of the day a rumor, which proved to be without foundation, gained circulation that the cables and temporary foot bridge erected across the East River was misplaced by the storm. Mr. Farrington, Chief of Construction, crossed over at 8 o'clock in the morning. When the wind-storm was at its height he states that the foot-bridge between the towers was blown from four to five feet to the side at times. This he ascertained by standing in one of the cradles and taking an observation. When a stiff puff came it swung out four or five feet, then went back to three feet, and in the lulls it settled to its proper place. There was a wavy and lifting motion of the bridge as he walked along, and he had to brace himself for the journey. He went into all the cradles, and found that they hadn't moved an inch from their places; the fastenings all along the foot-bridge were correct, and there was no motion of the cables on the top of the towers.

The Police report that damage was occasioned by the storm as follows:

A portion of the spire of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, was blown down. The estimated loss is $100

The old Baptist church, corner of Pierrepont and Livingston streets, lost a portion of the tin from the roof.

The largest loss was sustained by the Phœnix Chemical Company, in the destruction of their works at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, Gowanus. The works occupied a frame building 170 feet long by 35 wide, and four stories high. At about 7:30 o'clock a few workmen who had arrived on the premises preparatory to commencing their day's labors, were startled by the sudden trembling of the structure and the cracking of timbers under the fierce wind that was blowing. They sought safety in flight, and none too soon, for in an instant afterward the structure fell with a crash that startled the neighborhood. The building contained a large amount of valuable stock and machinery, and the Superintendent of the works roughly places the loss at $30,000.

The tin sheathing of the roof on the old workshop at the Penitentiary was blown off, as were also 1,200 square feet of the tin roofing of the Kings County Hospital. Large numbers of trees, signs, and lamp-posts were also blown down in various parts of the city, but fortunately no lives were lost.

THE STORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

The storm yesterday caused considerable damage in New-Jersey. In Jersey City the roof was blown off Gov. Beale's house, in Sussex-place. Ella Smith, aged 7 years, was blown over an embankment on Grand-street and sustained serious injuries. A flag-pole in front of No. 3 Engine-house, in Mercer-street, was prostrated, but no one was injured. A coal barge named the Orson Breed was dashed against the Morgan-street dock with so much force that a hole was driven in her side, and she sunk. She was loaded with coal for the sugar-house. The Captain and his family narrowly escaped with their lives. The Captain, whose name is Charles Cole, lost about $1,500. A number of signs, awnings, fences, and trees were blown down in various parts of the city.

In Paterson a new steeple, just erected on the Second Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Ellison and Church streets, was demolished. In falling, the bricks struck against Edward Osborne's house and did considerable damage. The walls inside were stripped of their plaster and the house was slightly moved from its foundations. The damage is estimated at $2,500 on the church and $500 on Mr. Osborne's house.

A new dwelling-house in Elizabeth was razed, involving a loss of $1,500. Many chimneys were blown down and trees uprooted.

In New-Brunswick a number of roofs were blown off and signs, trees, and fences prostrated. Considerable damage was done all over the State, but no estimate of the actual loss can now be made.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM NORTHWARD.

PEEKSKILL, March 9.—A gale of wind prevailed at all points on the Hudson last night, and it is still blowing heavily. Everywhere docks and piers are submerged, and a mile north of Peekskill the west track of the Hudson River Railroad is washed to such an extent that trains cannot pass over it. The delay, however, is not serious, as the east track is used. It is feared that to-night's tide may cause damage.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 9.—The effect of the heavy wind in this city was very damaging to signs, scuttles, and window-blinds. A sign, 20 feet long, was blown from a building, and struck Lansing Hoffman on the side of the head, knocking him down and rendering him unconscious. Another man was also hit by the sign, but was only slightly hurt. In different parts of the city window-blinds were thrown into the street, and scuttles were torn from roofs. Near Bull's Head a shed was destroyed by the wind. On all the railroads running through Dutchess County the telegraph lines were torn down in many places, and communication over the Hudson River Railroad telegraph line was interrupted by breaks in the Highlands north of Cold Spring, and also south of Peekskill. The storm was so violent along the river front that the men did not commence work on the bridge caisson till after noon. Main-street pier was completely hid by the water in the morning, the tide rising to the steps of the Exchange House.

ROSENDALE, March 9.—A fierce wind and rain storm raged here last night and this morning. A freshet in Rondout Creek flooded the docks. A south-east wind prevailing forced the ice on the river up from below, and meeting the creek current, formed a barrier at the mouth of the creek. The ferry-boat was unable to run, and the steamer Norwich had to force a passage to Rhinebeck. The wind has subsided. Reports show that the ice is all broken as far up as Catskill, and will move down with the tide.

TORONTO, March 9.—A severe sleet storm is prevailing east of here, and the telegraph wires are very much deranged.

ITS EFFECTS IN THE EAST.

BOSTON, March 9.—The gale in this vicinity has been the severest of any for years. Little rain fell. The wind at one time to-day registered a velocity of 72 miles an hour, the highest since the establishment of the signal station here. Considerable damage is reported in the city to buildings, &c., but no marine accidents are recorded. At Bristol, on the Old Colony road, a train ran into some empty cars, which were blown on the track from a siding. The engine and freight cars were badly wrecked, but no one was injured. At Taunton the roof of the new theatre was lifted off and carried in the air over a large block of buildings, and crashed down on Main-street. At Lawrence the roof of the old St. Mary's Church was stripped off. The new car-house of the North Brookfield Railroad Company at North Brookfield was completely demolished. Numerous other damages of minor importance are reported.

THE NEREID BOAT-CLUB.

The Nereid Boat-Club, of Brooklyn, held their regular annual meeting Thursday evening, when Joseph P. Earle, Captain; Charles R. Flint, President, and other officers were elected, and 16 gentlemen admitted to the active roll. To accommodate the increased membership, a second story is to be added to the present boat-house. Two new four-oared gigs have been contracted for, to be ready for the Spring races. The club has an active membership of 60, and 53 active honorary members. It has 14 boats, with a capacity of seating 68. The Nereid promises to take an active part in boating this season.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Paul Schulze, of No. 197 Pearl-street, has succeeded in making an extremely fine pen-drawing of President Hayes, the lithographic copies of which are almost life-like.

The payment of pensions, which was begun on Monday last, is being continued rapidly, and up to yesterday afternoon 4,926 pensions had been paid, aggregating $109,000.

During the month of February, 2,993,061 mail letters, 360,539 mail postal cards, 1,796,166 local letters, and 510,448 local postal cards were delivered in this City, and 4,270,449 letters and 575,163 postal cards were collected.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course will be delivered this evening at 8 o'clock, in the great hall, by Prof. G. F. Barker, of Philadelphia, on "Magneto-Electricity," with illustrations and experiments.

Dr. William J. Morton, of Boston, will deliver a lecture at Chickering Hall, Eighteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Tuesday evening next, on the subject of "The South African Diamond Fields, and a Journey to the Mines.

Rev. Chauncey Giles will lecture at the Swedenborgian Church, No. 114 East Thirty-fifth-street, to-morrow evening, on "The Doctrines disclosed by Swedenborg—How they differ from Protestant and other Religious Doctrines."

The twenty-fifth annual commencement and reception of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, will be held on Tuesday evening, March 13. The address will be delivered by Col. Thomas B. Thorpe.

The "Stabat Mater" will be sung at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth-street, on the remaining Sunday evenings in Lent. In order to avoid the crowding at these recitations as in former years the admission to the church will be by ticket only, the full number of which have been distributed.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, which is at present on her voyage to this port, has been entirely remodeled and refitted from stem to stern. Her saloon and state-rooms are placed amidships, making her passenger arrangements uniform with the other steamers of the line now running, and she has been supplied with new engines which indicate a high rate of speed.

Another meeting of the Committee of Bankers, of this City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and the Legislative Committee of Tennessee, who are engaged in negotiating for the settlement of the debt of that State, was held yesterday, at the Merchants' Bank, and lasted for about two hours. The meeting was held with closed doors, but Mr. George Coe stated that the negotiations so far made were of a very satisfactory nature.

BROOKLYN.

The City Railroad Company has lost 42 horses by cerebro-spinal meningitis during the past two weeks.

A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday providing that the repairing of wooden pavement with granite blocks be done by day's work. Gen. Slocum, President of the board, voted against the resolution.

Rev. Henry R. Dickson, Pastor of the First Reformed Church, on Joralemon-street, died of pneumonia at his residence, on Livingston-street, near Court, on Thursday night. Deceased was 54 years of age, and a native of South Carolina.

John Schwerdt sued Henry Darling for assault, laying his damages at $5,000. The assault occurred in a lager-beer saloon on Division-avenue on the 29th of April last. In the City Court yesterday the plaintiff recovered a verdict of $4,000. A motion for a new trial was denied.

Charles Colter, a laborer, 26 years of age, died yesterday morning from concussion of the skull received by jumping out of a window in the third story of the City Hospital. Colter was being treated for delirium tremens, and jumped out of the window during the temporary absence of the nurse.

William Kelly, a frame-maker, was arrested yesterday, and committed by Justice Semler, on a charge of abandoning his wife, Mrs. Kelly and her six children, ranging from 6 years to 14 months, was found by Officer Hulse, of the Twelfth Precinct, without food or fire, and with but very little clothing. They had had no food for 24 hours.

Mrs. Anna Mulligan, aged 30, was burned to death on Thursday night, at her residence, No. 293 Atlantic-avenue. She got out of bed to give her sick child some medicine, and while carrying a lamp filled with kerosene oil it exploded, setting fire to her night clothing. Her husband put out the fire, but Mrs. Mulligan died of her injuries in a few hours.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sportsman's Club of Middle Village have applied to the Legislature for a charter. They also intend applying to the county (Queens) for legislation to prevent sportsmen from New-York visiting the district.

As the firemen were running by the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, on Newtown-avenue, Astoria, on Thursday night, in answer to an alarm of fire on Carver-street, a panic was created in the church, and a large portion of the congregation began to rush to the street. Sergt. Darby told them there was no fire, and succeeded in calming their fears, but not before four ladies were seriously injured by being trampled upon. The

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CABINET.

PROMPT ACTION TAKEN BY THE SENATE—UNEXPECTED RESULT OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION—THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OBEYED—HOW PRESIDENT HAYES HAS BEEN BENEFITED—UNFORTUNATE BEN BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The opposition to the President's chosen Cabinet officers melted away very rapidly after yesterday morning, so that to-day, when the Senate met, there was no one who dared to take the responsibility of objecting to acting at once on all the nominations. Mr. Evarts was reported from the committee as unanimously recommended for confirmation, and so was Mr. Key and Mr. Schurz. The cause of this unexpected acquiescence in the nominations is found in the unanimous voice of the people as expressed through the newspapers, and by countless telegrams and letters urging immediate and unanimous confirmation. Mr. Blaine's friends were about the newspaper offices yesterday inquiring for the sentiment of the exchanges from all parts of the country. The consequence was that several papers were sent dispatches, on authority, last night, stating that "rumors connecting Senator Blaine with any movement to defeat the confirmation of the Cabinet are sensational and groundless." The credulous public is asked to believe that Mr. Blaine has no pique or resentment; that he felt highly complimented by the tender of a position to his intimate friend, Mr. Hale, who declined to enter the Cabinet with Mr. Blaine's approval—all of which means that Mr. Blaine, having brought up his forces and arranged them in line, found the contemplated battle must end in disaster, and, like Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula, he has suddenly changed base, attempting thereby to conceal defeat. The other Senators who were at first disposed to vote against the confirmations, did not make the mistake of advertising their purpose to the country, and, therefore, they had nothing to do to get on the right course but to quietly assent to the confirmations without issuing any explanations. What should have been done last Wednesday was only less gracefully performed to-day, by the confirmation of all the Cabinet. The outburst in the Senate has been useful in every way. Mr. Hayes knows much better than the people ever will know the motives that have inspired certain men, because he knows much that will never be made public about attempts to force men into his Cabinet in the interest of the personal ambitions of various Senators. He has learned quickly how to estimate and value the support and advice these men will now profusely bestow. By their unsuccessful attempt to drive him, they have deprived themselves of any claim to advise him, and any power to swerve him by their advice. The popular demonstration aroused has been of the greatest value. It has shown that the people stand by what is right. Hundreds of thousands of those who voted for Gen. Grant in his first election had an enthusiastic hope that he would be independent of professional politicians. He failed the first week to carry out his good intentions. Mr. Hayes has made the same fight, unexpectedly to most people, no doubt, and has won his first victory. Yet he has not treated it as a victory at all. No complaints, no note of alarm, no boasts have come from the White House. The nominations he made in pursuance of his duty, and in his own way. He waited for the Senate to exercise its constitutional power. There was no lobbying, no promises, no threats, no interference. The confirmations having been made, not a word comes from President Hayes that has a tone of triumph. He has given no excuse for a quarrel, and the result is that Senators Cameron, Blaine, and Conkling must give him a fair support or go clear over to the Bourbon wing of the Democracy. Nobody in the Cabinet is anybody's man. Each will be as free and independent in his department as President Hayes himself. This is the first step toward a proper selection of minor officers; for there will be nobody appointed because of friendship or enmity to Mr. Blaine, Mr. Conkling, or any other person. There is a possibility of a further conflict with the Senate in the future. Suppose, for instance, a Postmaster were nominated for a town in Maine whom Mr. Blaine desired should not be appointed. Under the usage of the Senate he could defeat the confirmation. Such cases may, and probably will, arise some time in the future; but there is not likely to be any further conflict this session. Ben. Butler, who is reported to have called on the President, and given assurances of his support, was around the Senate endeavoring to get some votes against the confirmation. "Why," he said to one Senator, with an air of injured dignity, "there are four men in this Cabinet who are hostile to me." It is probable, on a new consideration of the list, he will see that there are seven instead of four. The same four that he regards as hostile to himself he considers to be friends of the brothers Hoar, and this is to him the most serious fact of all.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

As soon as the Senate went into executive session to-day the various Cabinet nominations were in turn reported back from the committees, accompanied in each case with a unanimous recommendation for confirmation. A motion was then made to take up the nomination of David M. Key as Postmaster General for immediate action. A single objection would have prevented action upon it by the Senate to-day, but no objection was interposed. A vote upon the question of confirming it was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 54, nays 2, the negative votes being cast by Democrats. This vote seemed to be regarded as a test of the strength of the opposition to the remaining nominations, and no further opposition was made against any of them beyond a demand for a roll-call in the cases of Messrs. Schurz and Evarts. The vote on Mr. Schurz's nomination was 44 for confirmation and 2 against it. The vote on Mr. Evarts' nomination was about the same, quite a number of Senators on both sides having abstained from voting and the few negative votes in each instance being cast by Democrats. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, voted for Evarts, Schurz, and Key. He remarked that his vote for Mr. Evarts was under what he regarded as the instructions of his Committee (on Foreign Relations,) which had instructed him to report it favorably. Mr. Conkling refrained from voting on this nomination. The nominations of George W. McCrary to be Secretary of War, Richard W. Thompson to be Secretary of the Navy, and Charles Devens to be Attorney-General, were confirmed without a roll-call or even a division of the Senate in either case.

There is considerable comment to-night, altogether of a favorable character, upon the action of the Senate to-day in confirming the Cabinet appointments of President Hayes. It is now the impression that the administration will without delay put into effect through the various executive departments the policy outlined in President Hayes' inaugural address. The President has been visited this afternoon and this evening by numerous friends who have congratulated him upon the fact that the Government is now fully organized. All the members of the Cabinet will take the oath of office on Monday, and enter immediately upon their respective duties. The first regular day of Cabinet meeting will be on Tuesday, in accordance with the usual custom heretofore.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE ORDER REDUCING THE PAY OF THOSE ON SHORE DUTY RESCINDED—THE FAULT OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Robeson to-day issued an order rescinding his order No. 216, which has been the subject of so much comment, and which was made necessary by the failure of the late Democratic Congress to make a sufficient appropriation for the support of the Navy. This order reduced the pay of naval officers on shore duty from waiting order pay to furlough pay, which was about one-half of what they were entitled to receive. Naturally, it worked a very great injustice to a very large number of meritorious officers. But the fault was that Congress failed to make the appropriations for the support of the Navy, with a full knowledge of the effect it would have upon the naval officers. Toward the close of the last session they passed a deficiency bill making an appropriation sufficient to pay the amount withheld from the officers affected by the Secretary's order. The order of to-day rescinds the operation of the other one, and the officers who were affected by it will receive the amount due them as a difference between waiting orders and furlough pay, and they will hereafter receive the amount of pay to which they are entitled in the grade of service they are rendering the Government.

ARREST OF A SOUTHERN DESPERADO

REVENUE AGENTS AMONG ILLICIT DISTILLERS—THE CHIEF OF A GANG OF LAW-BREAKERS CAPTURED—A NUMBER OF DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A report has been received at the Internal Revenue Office from Agent Chamberlain, who has been pursuing illicit distillers in Georgia. The report gives the particulars of the arrest of a noted guerrilla named Harrison Barker; the arrest of 65 distillers and the destruction of 21 distilleries, and 30,000 gallons of beer and mash in the north-western portion of Georgia. Concerning Barker, Agent Chamberlain writes: Some two or three years since, he was arrested for shooting a Deputy Marshal. Subsequently he made his escape, was arrested afterward in Kansas City, Mo., taken to Atlanta, and again made his escape from Fulton County Jail. Since then he has evaded arrest, and has occupied his time in protecting the illicit distilleries of Forsyth and adjacent counties by bushwacking civil officers of the Government. He has been very bold and defiant, and has often threatened to kill any officer on sight who attempted his arrest or invaded his settlement. He has not slept at home for two years, excepting occasionally on Saturday and Sunday nights, the nights on which revenue raids are seldom if ever made. Knowing this, the revenue officers with their military escort determined upon a Saturday night capture, and the following description is given of the circumstances:

About 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning we reached a point about two miles from his house. Here we entered the woods, dismounted, tied our horses to trees in a very secluded spot, and then proceeded very quietly and stealthily on foot. Not a word was spoken, everything was as quiet as the grave. We crept along cautiously, passing up and down steeps and declivities, across ravines and creeks, until at last the guide whispered, "There's his house." Looking forward a distance of about 100 yards we saw the log cabin of our bold and dangerous foe. Quickening our pace we immediately had the house completely surrounded. So carefully and quickly had we approached that the watchful dog never barked until we were within the inclosure; then he gave the alarm, but too late. Fortunately for us the dog slept soundly that night—probably having been instructed not to bark on Saturday nights. Lieut. Miller stationed his men around the house with loaded carbines, while Deputy Marshal Findley advanced to the door and knocked. The knocking was repeated several times before any response came. The delay satisfied us that we had bagged our game, for if the desperado had been absent the door would have been quickly opened. Immediately upon the opening of the door Deputy Findley jumped into the house, and into the only room, with a pistol drawn and ready for action. Search was made, but no Barker could be found, his wife saying that he was not at home; but Findley knew better, and was not to be put off. So, with lighted candle, he climbed into the loft of the house, while Lieut. Miller kept a secure guard below; and there in bed, protruding from between two shuck mattresses, he discovered just the top of a man's head, while on top mattress lay a woman apparently asleep, who, on being disturbed, became very indignant and excited. But her protestations against intruders were useless. Findley's sharp eye was fixed upon the exposed portion of somebody's head between the mattresses—and well he knew who it was. He quickly approached the bed and tapping the exposed head with his pistol said, "Barker I want you. My name is Findley, the man you shot at so many times and the one you have boasted you would kill on sight. Get out of there. Now is your chance." Like a whipped dog, out crawled Barker and surrendered, and wisely, too, for any different action would have cost him his life.

The arrest of Barker removes from the community one of the most dangerous bushwhacking desperadoes in the Southern States.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

In the Senate to-day the Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in answer to the resolution of the 2d inst., inclosing the final report of the operations of the troops under Gen. Gillem in the Modoc country. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Also, a communication from William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, requesting the return of the messages—about 30,000 in number—delivered to Hon. O. P. Morton, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, some weeks ago, in accordance with an order of the Senate. Laid on the table to await the action of the Senate.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the forty-second call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupons and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 10th day of June next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds—$500, Nos. 38,851 to 40,400, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 98,651 to 108,100, both inclusive. Registered bonds—$50, Nos. 491 to 496, both inclusive; $100. Nos. 6,351 to 6,386, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 3,961 to 3,978, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 15,051 to 15,163, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 6,768 to 7,335, both inclusive.

The following balances were in the Treasury of the United States to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,613,275; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,635,000; coin, including $59,039,500 in coin certificates, $90,121,192; outstanding legal tenders, $364,239,484.

The Treasury now holds $338,601,550 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $19,206,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $2,162,700; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,554,000; national bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $318,002,977; gold notes, $1,428,920. The receipts to-day from internal revenue were $302,834 83, and from Customs $543,534 08.

Mrs. Hayes held her first reception at the White House this afternoon. It was very numerously attended, principally by ladies resident in Washington, and included a large and distinguished representation of the unofficial as well as the official society of the capital. Mrs. Hayes received this morning a beautiful bouquet of rosebuds and violets, accompanied with a card bearing the words: "From a Mississippi Republican, who stands by the statesman who has said 'He who best serves his country serves his party best.'"

Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,039,000	$1,058,400
Boston	1,318,000	1,258,500
Philadelphia	138,000	106,000
Miscellaneous	1,227,000	1,340,000
Total	$3,692,000	$3,762,000

Receipts to-day, $369,000.

Ensign Albert F. Freeman is ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station: Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Page to the St. Mary's; Lieut.-Commander A. G. Kellogg is detached from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to special duty, to examine into the condition of the tug Blue Light, at New-London, Conn., especially as to the necessary repairs to place her in service during the incoming Summer.

The President will send several nominations to the Senate on Tuesday. Among them will probably be the names of Asa O. Addis, of Vermont; James B. Howell, of Iowa, and Orange Ferris, of New-York, to be Southern Claims Commissioners. Among the names presented to-day for the Commissionership of this District is that of Mr. L. E. Middleton, who was for 12 years Cashier in the Treasury, and is now one of the leading bankers in this city.

Several persons interested in river and harbor improvements called upon the President to-day, and received assurances from him that appropriations heretofore withheld would probably be allowed to be used when the new Secretary assumes the duties of his office.

JUDGE STANLEY MATTHEWS' LETTER

FULL TEXT OF HIS NOTE TO GOV. CHAMBERLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA—AN EARNEST APPEAL—MR. EVARTS' INDORSEMENT.

COLUMBIA, March 10.—The following letter is made public to-day by Gov. Chamberlain, at the special request of Hon. Stanley Matthews, and is the letter alluded to by Mr. Blaine in the Senate on the 7th inst.:

WASHINTON CITY, March 6, 1877.

Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, but have learned to respect you from my knowledge of your reputation. I take the liberty of addressing you now, with great distrust of the propriety of doing so, prefacing it by saying that I speak without authority from any one, and represent only my own views. The situation of public affairs in South Carolina is too complicated to be discussed at length in a note, and yet impresses me as one that ought to be changed by the policy of Republican statesmen in such a way as not only to remove all the controversies that disturb that State, but to remove all embarrassments arising from it to the party in other parts of the country. It has occurred to me to suggest whether, by your own concurrence and co-operation, an accommodation could not be arrived at which would obviate the necessity for use of Federal arms to support either Government, and leave that to stand which was best able to stand of itself. Such a course would relieve the Administration from the necessity, so far as Executive action is concerned, of making any decision between the conflicting Governments, and would place you in a position of making the sacrifice of what you deemed your abstract rights for the sake of the peace of the community, which would entitle you to the gratitude not only of your own party, but the respect and esteem of the entire country. I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken, as my motive is to promote not only the public but your personal good. With great respect,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Appended to the foregoing letter are the following lines by Mr. Evarts:

DEAR GOVERNOR: I have read this letter, and conversed with Col. Haskell and Senator Gordon on this subject, so interesting to us all. I should be very glad to aid in a solution of the difficulties of the situation, and especially to hear from you speedily. With my compliments to Mrs. Chamberlain, yours very truly, WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF NORTH CAROLINA—MEETING OF CITIZENS OF SCHENECTADY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, March 10.—The Republicans here sustain President Hayes in his Southern policy. They demand that he shall have a fair trial. If he can succeed, the country will be greatly benefited and the party will be placed upon high ground. The existence of the Republican Party in this State depends upon the success of the policy as laid down by the President. There will be no division in this State in the party, such as one element sustaining the President and the other the Senate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SCHENECTADY, March 10.—At a citizens' meeting held here last evening in honor of the inauguration of President Hays, the following resolution was adopted, with instructions that it be telegraphed to the President:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Schenectady, in meeting assembled, congratulate you, Mr. President, on your policy of reconciliation, and bid you God-speed in your noble aim to restore in hearty unity the different sections of our country.

DEMOCRATS OF MEMPHIS INDORSING THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY—MEETING OF BUSINESS MEN AT THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—The largest meeting of business men that has ever assembled at the Cotton Exchange of this city met there this afternoon to take action in reference to the policy foreshadowed by President Hayes in his inaugural address and by the appointment of D. M. Key to his Cabinet. William A. Goodwin presided, and speeches were made by several prominent men. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the business men on the subject, who reported a preamble and resolutions, to the effect that the members, without committing themselves to the legality or the fairness of the means or the methods by which Rutherford B. Hayes became President of the United States, but recognizing him as such under the rulings of the Electoral Commission and the count of the two houses of Congress, and having read carefully his inaugural address, we are impressed with the hope that it is his determination to give the country an Administration of pacification, reconciliation, justice, &c.; therefore

Be it Resolved by the Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange of Memphis, that we hail with satisfaction and approval the broad departure of President Hayes from the policy which has characterized the Administration of the past years, and that we pledge ourselves, without regard to past or present political associations or affiliations, to uphold and sustain him in every just and constitutional measure or act of his Administration having for its object the permanent pacification and reconciliation of the people and States of the Federal Union, and to this end, be it further resolved, that we heartily indorse and approve his appointment of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. D. M. Key, to the position of Postmaster General, and that our thanks are due to Mr. Key for his promised acceptance of the same.

These resolutions were adopted almost unanimously. On the Committee on Resolutions were Gen. A. J. Vaughan, Col. A. D. Gwynne, and Major W. M. Gay, three ex-Confederate officers, the committee being composed entirely of Democrats.

ST. PAUL, March 10.—The Board of Trade at Minneapolis this morning, and a large meeting of the leading citizens of both parties at St. Paul this evening unanimously adopted resolutions cordially approving of the policy foreshadowed in President Hayes' inaugural address, and his selection of Cabinet officers.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOTE.

STATE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY.

A GOVERNOR, COUNCILORS, AND OTHER OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE—EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS MADE BY THE REPUBLICANS—THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST IN ALL THREE DISTRICTS—IMPORTED SPEAKERS LABORING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 10.—The campaign in this State has been one of the shortest and dullest in the memory of the oldest politician. New-Hampshire will elect on Tuesday next a Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Councilors, State Senators, and other less important officers, and last, but most important of the selections it will make, will be three Representatives in Congress. The candidates before the people are all well known; perhaps the Democratic candidate for Governor may be said to be politically too well known for his own good. The Republicans have nominated for Governor Mr. Benjamin F. Prescott, of Epping, in the solid Republican County of Rockingham. He is personally a genial, attractive man, who has since the campaign began been repeatedly addressed in letters containing assurances from Democrats that they would give him their support. Mr. Prescott is a graduate of Dartmouth College, has been Secretary of State, and has not done anything which any man in the State can tell to his discredit. On the other hand, nominated by the Democrats is Hon. Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth, who was selected by the Bourbon element of the party, against the sentiment and without regard to the feeling expressed by the "progressive" young men in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Marcy has been nominated twice before for Governor within three years, and failed each time. Very little time is now wasted in personal criticism of Mr. Marcy, as his defeat is regarded as just as certain as that there will be an election.

The candidates for Representatives, State Senators, and Councilors have been selected with great care by both parties. In the First District the Republicans have named Hon. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, who formerly represented the district, and has a good military record besides. Opposed to him is Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, who represented the district in the last two Congresses. In the Second District the Republican candidate is James F. Briggs, of Manchester, a lawyer of high standing at the bar of New-Hampshire, a good speaker, and one whose natural ability and legal education qualify him for the office for which he is nominated. Mr. Alvah Sulloway, his opponent, is a manufacturer, of indifferent education, a hail fellow with the "boys," and a very good sort of a man to stay at home in New-Hampshire, while Mr. Briggs goes to Washington, which he undoubtedly will. In the Third District of the State, Hon. Henry W. Blair, of Plymouth, a Republican, who has represented the district in Congress for two years, is opposed to Col. Henry O. Kent. The Democratic candidate was beaten two years ago by 209 majority, but he has somehow obtained the impression that because Mr. Blair asked Congress to legislate on the liquor question he has forfeited the support of Republicans in his district. The prospect for the candidates is that Benjamin F. Prescott will be elected by about 3,000 majority. That is a moderate claim, and, judging from what well-informed but rather discouraged Democrats say, it will be nearer 4,000. The interest in the Congressional contest is so great as to drive almost out of sight the Councilors and State Senators, but enough is known, after a careful canvass of the State by the Republicans, to assure them of a majority in the Legislature, on a joint ballot, fully as large as that elected last March, and many Republicans confidently predict a gain. The Democrats make no pretense of believing that Marcy will be elected, and the indifference to him will certainly work his decisive defeat. Jones' majority of 336 for Congress in the First District in 1875, it is believed by many Republicans, will be wiped out. By others, who are cautious in their estimates of the stability of some of the voters in the district, the prediction is made that nothing but money, in larger sums than have already been offered by the Democrats, will give Gen. Marston a majority. The Second District, from which Mr. Bell was elected two years ago through sharp practices on the part of Democrats in the City of Manchester, cannot be captured this time for Mr. Sulloway, and Major Briggs will probably get 1,300 majority, the majority for Mr. Hayes in that district. In the Third District Mr. Blair is entitled to 209 majority, if he commands the vote which elected him in 1875. If he can hold on to the vote for Mr. Hayes last November, he will come out 861 votes ahead of Col. Kent.

The State Committee, having their headquarters at the Eagle Hotel, where they constantly hear from all parts of the State, are in the best of spirits in anticipation of general success for the Republican ticket. One prominent speaker, who just came in this afternoon from the First District, declared there was not the faintest doubt that all three Republican Congressmen would be elected. This is not claimed by the committee, but they do claim the Second and Third Districts. The Democratic State Committee claim nothing as assuredly theirs but the Representative from the First District. The election has followed too soon after the inauguration of President Hayes to suit them very well.

The Republicans began their out-door work by celebrating with a torchlight procession and fireworks the election of Mr. Hayes, and the glare of the blue-lights burned in their rejoicings had at first a melancholy, and then, with the aid of outsiders, an infuriating, effect upon the Democrats. The Democrats have come howling into the campaign with the proposition that the people of New-Hampshire are called upon to denounce the infamy at Washington by which the Republican candidate was made President. It two Democratic members of Congress are elected, they say, the decision of the Electoral Commission is disapproved by the first State which has had the opportunity to express its opinion through its voters. It is not altogether comfortable for the Democrats, now that they have made this proposition loudly all over the State, to feel to-day that the decision of the tribunal will be sustained in New-Hampshire. The Republicans have had few outsiders at work in the State as yet, depending upon the closeness of their work to draw out the vote rather than upon stump speeches. The Democrats have been more ambitious. They have brought on from Washington ex-Speaker Randall and Hon. George M. Beebe, and both of them have made speeches. Mr. Beebe, one of the filibusters and confusionists, has apparently come out here among the granite hills to unload the rage which he was unable to give expression to in Congress. The Tilden clubs turn out in the uniforms they wore last Fall, and Mr. Beebe amuses himself by drawing heart-rending pictures for them of Republican villainy, and in prompting cheers and "tigers" for Tilden, Hendricks, reform, and the brass band that furnishes the stimulating music. Then Tarbox is here from Massachusetts, wailing rather prematurely about the "row" that President Hayes had kicked up at Washington. That sort of talk will stop now. The news of the confirmation of all the Cabinet appointments reached here this afternoon, and it certainly elated the Republicans and as unmistakably depressed the Democrats. While the question of confirming one or two of the men selected by the President was in dispute, it was an open one in the Republican Party, which all could discuss without being at all affected in their allegiance. But until a decision was reached the Democrats made mouths, and directed attention, with undisguised glee, to the "mess" made by Mr. Hayes. There are many Republicans in this State, in this very city, who were of Senator Blaine's opinion on the subject, considering the President's experiment a dangerous one. They said what they thought, too; but I did not hear one Republican say that he felt constrained, in consequence of any appointment he did not like, to cast his vote for the Democratic candidates for either Governor or member of Congress. The announcement that the Senate had confirmed the nominations brought all discussion to a close. The fullest confidence is expressed in the wisdom of the President. Among Republicans his appointments are heartily accepted, while Democrats begin to open their eyes to find the man whom they had quoted all over the country as "weak, easily led, and without a mind of his own," compelling acquiescence in his first official act.

I had almost neglected to say that the Prohibitionists, who mean well enough, no doubt, have again nominated a ticket, with Mr. Asa S. Kendall as its head. He may get 500 votes, 200 of which will come from the First Congressional District. Their vote has been steadily declining for three years. There is the usual hullabaloo among the Democrats about counterfeit tickets prepared by Republicans and circulated about the State, and altogether too much Tilden in the campaign to make it attractive to a State which gave Mr. Hayes a majority of 3,000 votes.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S CONSTITUTION.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BLAINE ADVISING THE REMOVAL OF THE RELIGIOUS TEST AND THE STRENGTHENING OF THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The following letter from Hon. James G. Blaine, United States Senator from Maine, to Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, is printed by the Concord *Monitor*:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1876.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Concord, N. H.:

MY DEAR SIR: I was glad to find in my brief interview with you as you passed through Washington on your way North, that you are warmly in favor of removing from your Constitution those clauses which prohibit Roman Catholics from holding office in New-Hampshire. I doubt not you will find a majority of your fellow-members of the Constitutional Convention holding the same views, and I certainly hope that all Republicans will unite in striking from your organic law a proscriptive test which the Democrats maintained during their long supremacy in your State. It will be specially gratifying and specially significant to see this disability removed from the Catholics by a Republican Constitutional Convention, at the very time of all others when the members of that Church are massed in well nigh absolute unanimity, and inflamed with unreasonable hate and bitterest rancor against our party. It is easy and natural for any political party to extend the franchise and liberties of its allies and supporters—but it is the peculiar merit and honor of the Republican Party that it has extended franchise and liberty to friend and foe alike. It has removed political disabilities from a large mass of influential men in all the Southern States, with the absolute certainty that the power thus freely given would be used for the defeat, and, if possible, the destruction of the political organization that conferred it.

Let us be just and fair toward all. If the Republican Party cannot hold power in this country by the free suffrages of all the legal voters, without regard to creed, caste, color, or nationality, then, of course, we go out of power, and go out with unstained honor, and with a record of magnanimity and patriotism that has no parallel in the history of political organizations in America.

While removing all disabilities from Catholic voters in your State, do not fail at the same time to strengthen your system of free common schools with all the sanctions and safeguards of organic law. Deeply interested as thousands of Catholic laymen are in maintaining free schools as the only assured method of providing education for their children, the Catholic priesthood of the United States of America seem determined to break down the system of non-sectarian public instruction so happily established and so prosperous in most of the States. On that issue there must be no parleying and no pattering. Popular education, without regard to religious creed, must be maintained in this country at all hazards as the only sure foundation of popular government, the only guarantee of liberty regulated by law. And the Catholic priesthood of the United States may as well understand that on this question there will be no compromise and not one hair's breadth of yielding by the advocates of the free common schools.

I have no desire to interpose my advice gratuitously in the affairs of your State, but the issues to which I have thus briefly referred will affect public opinion far beyond the boundaries of New-Hampshire. An injurious public policy maintained by the Republicans in one State hinders the success of the party throughout the Union.

You are at liberty to communicate these views to any one who may care for my opinion on the questions involved. And if you deem it desirable may make this letter public. Very sincerely yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

FOUR COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—Four persons, named Bill Phelps, Juha Phelps, Robert Hess, and George White, were arrested here to-day for making counterfeit 50-cent pieces, quarters, dimes, and nickels. Their "swag" and molds were captured, and they lodged in jail. A special dispatch from Shelbyville announces that Dr. W. N. Gwinn has been committed for making counterfeit quarters.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Two more of the train thieves who have been operating on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad between here and Flora, Ill., were captured on Thursday night, and warrants have been issued for four others. A preliminary examination was held this afternoon, when two of the arrested parties were discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to hold them. Another large amount of the stolen goods has been discovered.

THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

ALBANY, March 10.—Superintendent Eaton was on the stand to-day in the new Capitol investigation, and detailed the pertinacity with which he was urged by the Commissioners to accept the Superintendency, and stated that he consented only on being assured that he could continue until the completion of the contracts for other work he had in hand.

MOVEMENT OF INDIANS.

HOT CREEK, March 10.—Several hundred Indians crossed the road at Utter's ranch at Last Water, Indian Creek, to-day. There were a number of squaws and papooses with them. Several small bands have crossed toward the agency within the past few days.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

CHESTER, March 10.—Conductor George Powell was run over by his train on the Baltimore Central Railroad this morning, at Concord Station, and killed. Hiram Griffiths, colored, died this morning from injuries received while attempting to board a freight train.

DETENTION OF AN AMERICAN SCHOONER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The Mexican authorities claim that the schooner Montana is unlawfully detained at Mazatlan, waiting for a telegraphic decision from the Treasury Department as to whether it is lawful for her to discharge a portion of her cargo there and then proceed with the remainder to foreign ports.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE DEBT.

THE WHOLE MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED BY A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, March 10.—The recommendation of the Joint Committee of the Legislature on the State Debt, that a commission be appointed, to be composed of the Governor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, to consider the whole matter and report to the next Legislature some plan of settlement acceptable to the bondholders and not too burdensome to be willingly sanctioned by the people of the State, has been acted upon by the Legislature, and the commission appointed. The committee says the State is not now in a condition to offer her creditors such a settlement as they would be likely to accept, and that it is very desirable to have the debt settled upon principles of equity and justice. The next Legislature will meet on the second Wednesday of January, 1879. The poll-tax amendment to the Constitution failed in the House. The Western members, who represent white men entirely, thought the amendment would defeat the Democratic Party in that portion of the State, and they voted against it. The Legislature will adjourn Monday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning the large planing mill, on Noble-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, in Philadelphia, owned by William B. Thomas, and occupied by Turner, Lairsh & Co., took fire and was entirely destroyed. The loss on the building is variously estimated at from $21,000 to $30,000, on which there is but little insurance, several policies which recently expired not having been renewed. The loss on the stock of Turner, Lairsh & Co. will reach about $6,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the carpenter shop on the first floor of the three-story frame building in the rear of the Colored Orphan Asylum, at One hundred and forty-fourth-street and Boulevard, which is used as a hospital. The loss was $200. The inmates of the asylum were much alarmed at the fire, but fortunately no panic ensued and no accidents occurred.

The Winnesquam House, at Mosquito Bridge, N. H., owned by the Laconia Saving Bank Company, was burned yesterday noon. Loss $10,000; insured.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The ship Maryland, hence for Bremen, reported by cable from London as sunk by collision and her crew landed at Dover, although sailing under the German flag, was owned by the firm of G. A. Schlenz & Co., of this city. The ship and cargo of petroleum were fully insured in Bremen offices.

BOSTON, March 10.—The British bark W. S. Marshall, of St. John, New-Brunswick, from Cork, Ireland, in ballast for St. John via Hampton Roads, went ashore at Nantucket yesterday morning during a thick fog, and bilged. She will probably be a total loss. The crew were saved by the force of Life-saving Station No. 14.

PORTLAND, March 10.—The schooner Julia E. Gamage, of Rockland, for Boston, went ashore yesterday off Lyme Cove, and will probably be a total loss. She had a cargo of pig iron. The crew were saved.

LONDON, March 10.—It was the bark Porro, from Antwerp, for Bull River, S. C., which collided with the ship Maryland, from Baltimore, for Bremen. The Porro put into Dover with the loss of bowsprit and bows damaged by the collision.

FAYAL, March 9.—The British bark Maria, from Dobby, for Belfast, previously reported as abandoned, and from which vessel out two survivors of her crew were rescued in a famishing condition by an American schooner, has been washed ashore here. The greater part of her cargo, consisting of timber, will be saved.

NEW HAVEN, March 10.—A fishing smack has arrived here for assistance for the ship Maryland, derelict and waterlogged. Three foreigners were on board the disabled vessel, having been placed there by a Norwegian smack. The Maryland was reported yesterday to have foundered after a collision with the bark Porro.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT STORM.

HARTFORD, March 10.—In North Manchester yesterday, during the gale, the steeple of the Congregational Church was blown down, the Methodist Church unroofed, and the Naugatuck Railroad obstructed by the overflow of water.

SCHENECTADY, March 10.—There is a great freshet in the Mohawk River. The water has risen 12 feet since last night, and is now 18 feet 6 inches above low-water mark. The ice has broken up, and the lower part of the city is submerged.

WILKESBARRE, March 10.—The Susquehanna River is 35 feet above low-water mark. The flats are overflowed, and travel is impeded between this city and Kingston.

THE TRANSFER STEAMER MARYLAND.

HARTFORD, March 10.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipman sitting, in this city, to-day, in the suit of the City of New-York against the New-England Transfer Company, involving the right to run the transfer steamer Maryland between Harlem River and Jersey City in connection with a through line for the South and West via the New-York and New-England Railroad, a verdict was rendered in favor of the transfer company. The court dismissed it on the ground that the Maryland was not a ferry-boat within the meaning of the charter, but, on the contrary, it was a part of the through railroad line and adapted solely to the transportation of railroad cars, and was an instrument of inter-State commerce with which the city had no right to interfere.

A MASSACHUSETTS FARMER MURDERED.

BOSTON March 10.—A. M. Messenger, a resident of Norfolk, living on the main road between Walpole and Wrentham, was robbed and murdered in his own house, on the evening of the 8th. He was a well-to-do farmer, and the owner of considerable property, and has been living entirely alone. He was found by neighbors yesterday afternoon in bed, tied hand and foot, and life extinct. He was probably choked to death, as the imprint of fingernails were visible on his throat. The general impression is he was murdered by tramps. All the drawers in his desk and bureau were overhauled, and his empty pocket-book was found lying on the floor.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

AUSTIN, March 10.—The case of the Central Railroad has been adjourned over to Monday by request of one of the Directors, who appeared to oppose the action of the President. The Union Trust Company applied to join in the suit in behalf of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, and was admitted.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Mr. Bickow, of Middlesborough, M. P. for Yorkshire, England, has brought suit in the Superior Court of Montreal against the South-eastern Counties Railway Company and Hon. A. R. Foster for the recovery of $1,000,000 for arrears in debentures, and demanding a sale of the road.

EX-PRESIDENT IGLESIAS.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Senor Iglesias and suite of Mexico arrived here last night and to-day were called upon by many prominent citizens. They will leave for New-Orleans to-morrow evening, where they will remain until they receive advices from Mexico. They go thence to Vera Cruz.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 10.—Special dispatches to the *Eagle* to-night say that floating ice in the upper Hudson, moved by the heavy wind and warm weather, is again becoming anchored by the sudden cold, and navigation will be greatly retarded thereby.

DISMISSAL OF A CLERGYMAN.

ST. JOHNSBURY, March 10.—A committee of the Methodist District Conference, having investigated the charges of forgery against Rev. E. D. Hopkins, have found him guilty, and dismissed him from his pastorate.

DROWNED WHILE FORDING A CREEK.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—At Friendship, Ripley County, Ind., on Thursday night, Casper and Henry Johnson, uncle and nephew, were drowned in attempting to ford Laughrey Creek. They both leave families.

CURRENT FRENCH EVENTS.

THE END OF AN EXCITING TRIAL.

THE PRISONER SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS'

ridiculous he grew more and more angry. Finally Offenbach has made him this offer: a jury of honor is to be formed, and the passengers on the Canada to be cited as witnesses. Each party is to deposit $5,000. If the jury convicts Offenbach, after hearing the evidence, of having said a word against France, or of expressing a single unpatriotic sentiment, his $5,000 francs are to be handed over to the suffering workmen of Lyons, for whom public subscriptions are now being organized. If the jury conclude that the Senator was wrong, his 25,000 francs are to be bestowed in the same way. M. Arbel declines the offer and thinks it a very silly proposition, but this very fact is regarded as a verdict of acquittal for Offenbach.

An acquaintance who has been ill for some time took a cab the other day for the purpose of getting a bit of an airing. He told the cabman to take a little tour. The driver went slowly about La Trinité, then came to the Opera, where he halted. After a moment the gentleman inquired into the matter. "What have you stopped for?" he asked, rather brusquely. "What for?" repeated the driver, with an air of surprise. "Why it is here, Monsieur, that we admire the façade of the Grand Opera," and he went on with a little speech upon the subject of architecture. He had taken his fare for an English tourist, and was very much disappointed when forced to drive on. A similar adventure happened the other day to a French tourist in Venice. Entering a gondola, he gave the order to go to the Bridge of Sighs, and on arriving at the spot rendered memorable by the romantic and sombre history of Marino Faliero, the gondolier cried, "Ten minutes' stoppage," and tranquilly lighted his pipe.

"Ten minutes! and why? *Perché l'arresto?*"

"*Signor, il tempo ordinario per la poesia, per l'amorosa*," and in spite of his protests the tourist was obliged to give himself up to poesy and emotion for the regular 10 minutes' halt. At the end the gondolier drew out his silver watch, waited a few seconds in order to be accurate, then started the gondola forward with the satisfaction of a man who had done his duty.

Notwithstanding the circumstantial report by the St. Petersburg *Golos*, a translation of which I sent you the other day, the friends of Mme. Patti deny that Nicolini had anything to do with her flight, and aver that she has never shown any particular attachment for him. It is not denied, however, that M. De Caux was extremely jealous of the tenor, and tried to prevent his wife from singing with him. From that came scenes of passion and the battle spoken of by the Russian newspaper. Nicolini knows by experience what family quarrels are, for he had scenes enough when living with his own wife and family. Mme. Nicholas was jealous also, and finally the tenor obtained a legal separation from her, as is reported here, but upon what grounds I cannot say. I am not quite sure that the word "legal" can be appropriately used in this connection. At any rate Nicholas is a man of family, separated in some way from his wife, and about the least likely of tenors to captivate the Marquise de Caux. One is only too glad to believe, therefore, that she did not leave St. Petersburg with the tenor, but with her female friend and *femme-de-chambre*. One thing is certain, Mme. Patti came directly to Paris and entered a complaint against her husband, demanding a separation from bed and board. If she had been guilty of running off with a tenor she would scarcely have taken this step, for any lawyer in Europe would have told her that her cause was lost in advance. This singular case came before the tribunal during the present week, and I shall probably learn the truth of the scandal in time for Friday's mail.

ODD FREAKS OF AN IRISH JUDGE.

TERRIBLE DIATRIBES OF A LORD JUSTICE—HOW HE IS WONT TO SCARIFY THE JUDGES BELOW HIM—A CORRUPT MOTIVE CHARGED ON ONE "BIG WIG"—THE OFFENDER'S HOME LIFE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1877.

We have been amused and scandalized here for many a day by the terrible diatribes of Lord Justice Christian on his brother Judges. Mr. Christian is said to be the greatest lawyer in Ireland, or even in England. He was raised to the Bench in an almost unparalleled way—straight from the ranks of the profession, without political claim of any sort. He was first made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and his delight here was to prove that his chief and his colleagues knew nothing of law, to scorn their decisions, and hold them up to public ridicule. From this post he was elevated to the Lord Justiceship of the Court of Chancery Appeal. This court, as its name signifies, hears appeals from all the Chancery branches and from Chancery itself; so that it reviews the judgments of no less than three courts of first instance. Under Mr. Gladstone's administration Lord O'Hagan was the Irish Chancellor, and whenever his decisions came before the Court of Appeals—in which he himself, by a curious anomaly, had a seat—Lord Justice Christian was wont literally to scarify him, and the spectacle of one Judge abusing the Judge who sat beside him was too good not to attract enormous audiences to the court. At last the matter was brought before Parliament; but Parliament preferred to let things be, and the Lord Justice appeared to grow worse than ever. When Mr. Gladstone was defeated, Lord O'Hagan, of course, retired, (on a pension of £1,000 a year,) and Dr. Ball, Mr. Disraeli's Chancellor, took his place. Everybody waited to see what Mr. Christian would do. Strange to say, he behaved wonderfully well; but he had a victim none the less. He pounced upon the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Chatterton, a man of slight legal attainments and a perfect faculty for taking the wrong view. His decisions were invariably reversed, the Lord Justice lacerating the unhappy man in the most exquisite style on every recurring occasion. At last the Vice-Chancellor made an effort to hit the Lord Justice. It fell out in this way. A case of no great moment came before him, and he decided against the plaintiff, a lady. She appealed to the court above. The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice reversed the decision, and sent the case back to the Vice-Chancellor to settle a matter of accounts. The Vice-Chancellor, now touched his revenge, and in settling the account somehow mulcted the lady in a sum of £1,037. She appealed again, and the court above again reversed the decision; and then Lord Justice Christian opened a whole battery on Chatterton, and paraphrasing his judgment, said he had fined the lady £1,037, because she had dared to appeal against his decision. Now, this was a clear charge of corrupt motive. He took care to add that he did not mean that the Vice-Chancellor had said this to himself and acted on it, but that this might as well have been the case. The Bar, however, took the matter up warmly, and 40 of the Queen's counsel and 40 of the juniors signed a requisition calling a meeting to denounce Mr. Christian. The next day (yesterday) half a hundred others signed another requisition to do away with the first; and so the Bar was split into two huge divisions, either side backing either Judge. Perhaps in no country in the world could such a thing happen save in Ireland. At the eleventh hour the whole warfare collapsed, the Father of the Bar being conveniently out of town, and therefore unable to call the meeting.

I may add one or two observations about the Lord Justice by way of illuminating the interesting nature of the quarrel. The duties of his office occupy about 100 days per annum. His leisure is therefore more than considerable. How do you think he employs his time? This cross, cranky, jealous potentate reads novels from morning till night. He sees no company, and accepts no invitations. He is married, and has a family. He allows his wife, who is a very pleasant lady, and apparently a very happy woman, to entertain as she pleases up to 6 o'clock in the evening. Then all the guests must go. He never appears until then, and he sits down to dinner in silence. He takes breakfast in his study alone, and after a certain hour in the morning no servant dare come to the level of the hall on pain of instant dismissal. In fact, he must not be encountered on the stairs. Sometimes he never leaves the house for weeks together, and then he drives out in a carriage and pair, and flying through the streets strikes terror to his species. He once nearly broke down; and addressing the nearest thing to a friend, said: "If I ever invited any man to my house I would invite you." And then he stopped. In contradistinction to his marvelous knowledge of law, he is reputed to be the best Shakespearean student alive in the three kingdoms. It is said he can repeat the plays verbatim. So that between the novels and the plays, and the law, and his own sweet temper, Jonathan Christian is by no means an ordinary person. Spiteful people say he is mad; but no signs of failure have shown themselves as yet, and he is now well over 60 years of age.

THE REPUBLICANS OF TENNESSEE.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT HAYES—THE NEED OF REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

At a recent caucus of the Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature, called for the purpose of considering what course should be pursued by the incoming National Administration touching the civil service of the Government in this State, an address to Mr. Hayes was unanimously agreed to as embodying their sentiments in that regard. Among other things, they say:

"The faults of the Administration just closed are well defined, and in spite of its many excellences, and the excellence of Republican principles, came near losing to the party the confidence and support of the country. To fully regain that confidence and restore to the party its former strength, it is necessary to consider and avoid those faults. Among them the management of the civil service may, perhaps, be regarded as the gravest, and to that more than to any other cause may be attributed the deterioration of the Republican Party at the South; and whatever of responsibility attaches to the National Administration for the unsettled condition of affairs there is directly traceable to the appointment of improper persons to the local civil offices. With such, office-holding has become a profession; they depend upon patronage for a livelihood; it is the life and inspiration of their Republicanism; and the growth of the party by the accession to its ranks of solid, respectable people, who would dispute their ascendancy, is as far from their desires as it is fatal to their interests. They have placed themselves between the Administration and the people; and the people, judging the Administration by the character of its appointees, have learned not only to mistrust its good intentions and honesty, but to look upon it with that feeling of contempt which its representatives too often justly inspired. This popular disapproval of their character and conduct has been pleaded by them as persecution on account of their principles, and that which should have swept them out of public position converted into the manna of political life. While this is not the only, or even the chief cause to which the unsatisfactory condition of Southern affairs is attributable, it is the one for which the Republican Party is responsible, and which it should seek without delay to remove. It is not altogether enough that these parasites, wherever found, shall be dismissed; men of dignity and character, identified in feeling with the community in which they live, and selected with due regard to the popular wish of the locality, should succeed to their places. In other words, the offices are for the people, and between honest and capable applicants, whose claims alone should be considered, he should be selected who is objectionable to the smallest number of those whom he is to serve. The evils herein faintly portrayed, no less than the necessities of the party, if it would longer maintain its ascendancy, call aloud for the long promised reform so ably set forth in your letter of acceptance. We ask a vigorous inauguration of this policy in Tennessee, and pledge to it our earnest support without the hope or expectation of personal reward. The presence of a large liberal element here, acting with the Democratic party under protest, renders a change in the political sentiment of Tennessee, if we are only aided by a sound administration of Federal affairs, among the early probabilities. Hereafter let the patronage of the Government be employed in building up the party by bringing to it, through the character of the appointments made, the confidence and respect of the people whenever that may be perfected, instead of feeding the parasites whose official presence threatens it with destruction, and we predict that the most satisfactory results will speedily follow."

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* of the 7th inst. has the following account of the singular suicide of an unknown young man at the Falls: "About noon on Monday, a stranger, apparently about 25 years of age, dressed in dark clothes, with a black slouch hat, and a snuff-colored overcoat, his face smooth, with the exception of an auburn moustache, applied at the upper gate to Prospect Park for admittance, and after paying his fee entered and walked along the bank to a point just below the tail-race that empties in the river. An attaché of the Park walked down toward the stranger for the purpose of directing him where to obtain the most attractive views of the scenery around the grounds. His attention was attracted from the man for a moment, and when he turned he was thunderstruck to see the stranger wading out into the rapids. He instantly shouted, 'Come back, you fool, you will go over the falls!' The only attention he paid to the friendly and gratuitous advice was to throw himself forward on his face, and strike out lustily for the brink of the cataract. Just below where he entered was a small cascade, over which he was carried, and under the water out of sight for a moment. When he emerged his hat was off, and a moment later he obtained a foothold in the rapids, and made up the bank on the Canada shore. Mitchell, the park attaché, had by this time reached Prospect Point, where he had hastened in hopes of being able to reach the man when he came down the stream. The stranger, standing in the rapids, saw Mitchell, and divining his object instantly struck out again, swimming lustily out further from the shore, and successfully placing himself far beyond the reach of the astounded man on the bank. Just as the stranger reached the brink, and as he went over, he doubled himself up, clasped his hands over his head, and went down to his death. Of course the body of the suicide has not been recovered, and the chances are against its ever being found. There is no clue whatever to the identity of the stranger. It is thought that he arrived in town on Conductor Story's morning train from Lewiston, although it cannot definitely be ascertained whether he came at that time or earlier in the morning, owing to the very meagre account given of the suicide's personal appearance. As a consequence nothing is known of the reason impelling the suicide to commit self-destruction. Those who saw him say he had every appearance of being sober and in his right mind. At the present time of writing no inquiries have been made here for any missing party, and the mystery surrounding the affair remains as impenetrable as ever."

INSTINCT OF WILD GEESE.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "Dr. Lankford, who returned a day or two since from the south-eastern part of the State, mentions the following curious fact in natural history. He gives the statement on the authority of Mr. W. R. Smith, a leading farmer and miller living near Morley, in Scott County, Mo. About a year ago Mr. Smith captured two young wild geese and raised them with the balance of his domestic goslings. The wild ones became quite tame and took kindly to the changes of civilized life. They adapted their habits to the ordinary delights of the barnyard, and swam in the pond with the tame geese, without showing a disposition to go on a wild goose chase. At length, about the 4th of November, the weather began to change, and after being domesticated some eight months the wild fellows, prompted by an instinct to seek a more sunny clime on the approach of Winter, spread their wings to the breeze and started on a migratory tour, flying southward. Their departure was natural and to be expected. After an absence of two months, early in January, great was Mr. Smith's surprise to find, on getting up one morning, that the two wild geese had returned to their old haunts on his farm. They not only returned, but 11 more wild geese came with them as visitors, which they piloted safely from some Southern bayou. The new comers made themselves at home, and were fed and fondled by the children. They come up to the mill at feeding time to get their rations, and gabble all together, and put on all the airs of civilized geese who have had a good moral training."

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S SPRING STOCK.

One of the oldest and most successful houses doing business in the clothing trade in this City is that of Messrs. Rogers, Peet & Co., No. 487 Broadway. The firm has been identified with the wholesale trade for about 18 years, but commenced the retail business only three years ago. A lot of new styles of Spring goods was opened yesterday. Besides the regular articles of Spring wear for gentlemen, the firm makes a specialty of youths' and children's clothing. Chief among the novelties in this department are light Ulster overcoats of marvelous patterns, and the "Parisian kilt," a garment combining a jacket and trousers. The latter is made of cut tapes, braids, and plain materials. In the men's department may be found Spring Ulsters, light in weight, of neat patterns and serviceable texture, forming an admirable garment for protecting one from sudden showers. The prices of these goods range from $15 to $20. Some very pretty patterns of English goods are made up in sack overcoats for Spring wear. A new stock of business and dress suits is also offered at prices to suit all customers.

THE SAN FRANCISCO "FRAUDS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in the *World* of this date, headed "The San Francisco Frauds," and claiming that a Republican investigating committee had made a statement of frauds committed in that City at the last election, I do, as a witness of both the registration and polling of votes, declare the *World's* account a garbled and untrue version of the affair. The investigating committee is composed of the Municipal Supervisors of the City of San Francisco, and, I believe, with one exception, are straight Democrats. Their findings (if correct) are of the total fraudulent registrations, not considering that a portion of these might be zealous Democrats. Considering that the Code allows registration to proceed to and on the day of election, the number of fraudulent registrations is very small. Of the number of fraudulent registrations a very small proportion attempted to vote, and they were promptly challenged by vigilant champions of both parties. I might occupy more of your valuable space, but it is needless, as the above-mentioned article is transparent on its face to all right-minded and honorable citizens.

YOSEMITE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 6, 1877.

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM ROME.

THE ANNUAL EXPOSITION OF ITALIAN WINES—THE AREA OF VINTAGE—MILLIONS OF ACRES UNCULTIVATED—THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL—THE KING'S FAVORS—THE POPE AND HIS CARDINALS—INCREASE OF PROTESTANTISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877.

Hardly an act or incident worth taking notice of has succeeded in the legislative or political experiences of this country in the past week. Happily, the machine of government moves on without any rough jar. There is much work yet to do, and obstacles to be overcome; among them the most difficult are those connected with revenue and taxation. A process for the reorganization of parties is in its incipient stage, the end of which will probably be to have once more in the Chamber a right, left, and centre, or the three grand divisions which in the past have contributed to temper counsels and hold each other in check at moments when more than usual obstinacy has exhibited itself in taking the final vote upon questions involving paramount interests of the State.

There has been for some time open in Rome the exposition, which has now become annual, of Italian wines, and the interest shown in it by the public is very encouraging for the future of this important industry of the country. It has for a long time surprised foreigners that the Italians have not tried harder to improve the quality of their native wines, and make of them a more considerable article of commerce and an added source of wealth. It is true that of late years, in the north of the peninsula, a greater effort has been made, and it has been attended with good results. The energy and enterprise of the Piedmontese are well known, and in respect to working power their superiority to the inhabitants of the other districts is acknowledged, and we have another proof of it in the quantity and variety of the wines sent to the present exposition. The Barolo and Nebiolo of Piedmont, and the other wines which are sold in the important market of Asti, and which in commerce take the name of that city, are already very widely and favorably known, and if the effort for improvement continues, they must have a more extensive sale than at present in foreign countries. The Italian *mosto* is abundant and good in favorable seasons; but the art of wine-making is not as well understood in Italy as in France. With more attention given to the matter by large proprietors, and the application of science, the art can be learned, and the people of this country will find their account in it. The wine product of France last year, I believe, was 8,300,000,000 of litres—or at least 9,000,000,000 of bottles—and any one can make an estimate of the value of this product of France, putting the average price even at the very lowest. The extent of the area of Italy is considerably more than one-half that of France, with many circumstances favorable to production. I do not remember what the production of Italy was the past year, and, indeed, it is not easy to know with much exactness, as there is not yet any good system of reports made out by the Government for the information of the public. There are millions of acres in Italy uncultivated, which could be made to support the population if the proprietor classes would work with more intelligence and offer new stimulants to encourage the agricultural laborers, to constitution generally. They form a compact, well organized, and enthusiastic political party. They do not propose to remain longer in a condition of political inferiority. They will no longer be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. They will not again yield blind obedience to men who have not capacity enough to govern their own section; whose leaders often have neither skill nor courage, and sometimes mistake pettifogging for statesmanship."

PRAISE FROM TEXAS FOR THE INAUGURAL.

The Galveston (Texas) *News*, one of the most influential Democratic papers in the State, thus expresses itself: "Were the *News* more concerned for party than for country, it would feel chagrined, disconcerted, and almost dismayed at the spirit and tenor of the new President's inaugural. In felicity of phrase, pertinency of remark, and liberality of utterance, the present address has rarely been equaled in the series of our presidential speeches, and will not even suffer by comparison with the famous inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson, on the 4th of March, 1801. All good citizens will unite with him in the congratulation that the country, in the peaceable settlement of the late controversy, has given to the world a new example in history of a great Republic, in the midst of parties contending for power, compelling party tumults to yield the issue to adjustment according to the forms of law. For the rest, let us take the new President at his word until he belies it by his acts, hoping, for the sake of the country, that he will be faithful to his pledges and will make a salutary administration."

ANECDOTE OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* prints a communication which says: "One of the best things to illustrate the character of Mr. Hayes is told by a Boston gentleman, a native of Salem, a person of much force and determination. In the Summer of 1860 he was traveling with his family in Canada; taking a steamer at Quebec for Haw Haw Bay, at the mouth of the Saguenay River, there came up a dense fog, and the steamer, through the incompetency of the Captain, who was grossly intoxicated, was placed in a fearful position. The drunken brute assured the large number of passengers on board that he knew what he was about, and gave orders to steer the boat in a direction which would have made shipwreck inevitable. To all advice and remonstrance only abuse was returned; when the Boston gentleman said, 'If four men will stand by me I will take the command of this steamer from this drunken man, and put the mate in charge.' The first man who volunteered was Rutherford B. Hayes, then an unknown lawyer in Cincinnati."

SUITS AGAINST EX-CONFEDERATES.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says: "Suits have been entered in the Circuit Court of the United States (Judge Bond's) against ex-Gov. William Smith for $15,000, Col. Shelton C. Davis, Clerk of the Senate, for $1,000; Lieut-Gov. H. W. Thomas, formerly Second Auditor, for $2,000; Col. George W. Manford, $5,000; St. Leger L. Monoure, $2,000; J. L. Shackleford, $500; Daniel Denoon, $500; J. O. Chiles, $2,500; Judge E. H. Fryer, $2,500, and Philip F. Howard, $2,000, being amounts, principal, interest, &c., of sums of money paid in coin to the officers named from the State Treasury on the eve of the evacuation. Some of the money was paid here, some on the route by canal to Lynchburg, and other at Lynchburg—all by the disbursing officers of the State Government. The District Attorney has commenced these suits in obedience to instructions from Washington, and the reason they were not before commenced, as stated, is that sufficient evidence was not obtainable until recently. The sums enumerated are larger than those actually received by the defendants. For instance, the amount Gov. Smith received was $5,000, Judge Fitzhugh $1,000, and Col. Davis $300, and so on. Members of the Legislature got $90. The United States authorities claim in the case of Gov. Smith that little or no money was due him for services by the State at the time. The Federal Government contends that it is entitled by conquest and succession to all the assets of the Confederate State of Virginia. The gentlemen most interested in this matter seem to have no fears of the result. In many, if not in most cases, it can be proved that what was paid them in coin was no more than was due them on salary account. Judge Fitzhugh, in 1874, turned into the treasury $1,000 in gold on this account, and had previously (in 1865) offered it to Gov. Peirpont, who declined to receive it, alleging that his State Government was not the same as the Richmond Government."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* thus groups the statistics of the week: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending March 3 was 55,357 tons, against 8,236 tons for the same week of last year—increase, 47,121 tons; for the year, 783,393 tons, against 488,418 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 294,935 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite, 232,269 tons; bituminous, 43,587 tons; total, 274,769 tons, against 236,236 tons anthracite and 55,821 tons bituminous; total, 92,057 tons, for the same week of last year; increase of anthracite, 196,026 tons; decrease of bituminous, 13,294 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was, anthracite, 2,787,566 tons; bituminous, 446,543 tons; total, 3,234,209 tons, against 2,107,947 tons anthracite and 435,771 tons bituminous; total, 2,543,718 tons, for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 679,619 tons; increase of bituminous, 10,872 tons; total increase, 690,491 tons."

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Speaking of Hon. George W. McCrary, the new Secretary of War, the Des Moines *State Leader*, the leading Democratic paper of Iowa, says: "Mr. McCrary is a growing man, and he is an honest one."

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

OBJECTIONS TO ITS PROBATE.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT, MRS. ALLEN, AND MRS. LA BAU GIVE THEIR REASONS FOR OPPOSING THE INSTRUMENT—THEY ALLEGE THAT THE WILL IS INVALID.

Following are the objections in full to the will of Commodore Vanderbilt, as filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court by counsel of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, a son, and Mrs. Allen and Mrs. La Bau, daughters, of the Commodore:

The objections of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, next of kin and son of the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, against the validity of the papers writing propounded for probate to the Surrogate of the County of New-York as the last will and testament and the codicil of the last will and testament of Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased:

First—He alleges that the said first-named paper writing is not the last will and testament of said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, and the said last-named paper writing is not the codicil of the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, to his last will and testament.

Second—He alleges that the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, did not sign the said papers writing, or either of them, at the end thereof, or at all, in the presence of any or each or either of the attesting witnesses thereto.

Third—He alleges that the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, did not subscribe or sign said papers writing, or either of them, at the end thereof, or at all, in the presence of any or each or either of the attesting witnesses thereto, to be for his last will and testament, or for a codicil to his last will and testament.

Fourth—He alleges that the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, did not seal, publish, or declare said papers writing, or either of them, in the presence of any or each or either of the attesting witnesses thereto, to be for his last will and testament, or for a codicil to his last will and testament.

Fifth—He alleges that the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, did not acknowledge the subscription of said papers writing, or either of them, to each or any or either of the subscribing witnesses thereto.

Sixth—He alleges that the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, did not at the time of subscribing or signing said papers writing, or either of them, if he did so subscribe or sign them, or either of them, or at the time of sealing or publishing said papers writing, or either of them, if he did so seal or publish said papers writing, or either of them, or at the time of acknowledging the subscription thereof of said papers writing, or either of them, to have been made by him to the attesting witnesses thereto, if he did so acknowledge said papers writing, or either of them, declare the first-named paper writing to be the last will and testament of him, Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, or the last-named paper writing to be the codicil to the last will and testament of him, the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased.

Seventh—He alleges that the attesting witnesses to said papers writing did not, nor did any or either of them, sign his name as a witness at the end of the said papers writing, or either of them, at the request of said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased.

Eighth—He alleges that the attesting witnesses to said papers writing did not, nor did any or either of them, subscribe or sign his name to said papers writing as a witness thereto, if any or either of them did subscribe or sign his name to said papers writing as a witness thereto, in the presence of said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased.

Ninth—He alleges that the attesting witnesses to said papers writing did not, nor did any or either of them, subscribe or sign his name to said papers writing as a witness thereto, in the presence of each other.

Tenth—He alleges that the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, was not, at the time said first-named paper writing purports to have been executed, nor at any time when it was executed, if executed at all, nor at the time said second-named paper writing purports to have been executed, nor at any time when it was executed, if executed at all, of sound mind or memory, or in any respect capable of making a will or of making a codicil to a will.

Eleventh—He alleges that the said paper writing purporting to be such last will and testament, and the said paper writing purporting to be a codicil to such last will and testament, and each of them, if executed by said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, were obtained and the execution thereof secured by fraud and circumvention and undue influence practiced against and upon said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by William H. Vanderbilt, or by some other person or persons unknown to the contestant.

Twelfth—He alleges that the said paper writing, purporting to be such last will and testament, and the said paper writing purporting to be a codicil to such last will and testament, and each of them, if executed by said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, were procured, and the execution thereof procured, by fraud and circumvention and undue influence exercised upon and over said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by William H. Vanderbilt, together with others, or by and through the medium of others, or another, at his instance.

Thirteenth—He alleges that the said paper writing, purporting to be such last will and testament, and the said paper writing, purporting to be a codicil to such last will and testament, and each of them, if executed by said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, were procured and the execution thereof procured, by fraud and circumvention and undue influence exercised upon and over said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by William H. Vanderbilt, personally, and by and with the aid of others or another, (in intimate relations with said testator,) to procure which aid special means were used and favors shown by said William H. Vanderbilt toward such other person or persons in regard to matters material to the interests and position of such person or persons.

Fourteenth—He alleges that said papers writing and each of them, if executed by said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, were not and each of them was not, freely and voluntarily executed or made, the first named as his last will and testament, or the second as a codicil to his last will and testament, by the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, but that the subscription to each of said papers writing, and the publication or declaration thereof, if either of said papers writing was subscribed and published or declared by him was procured by fraud, restraint, and coercion exercised upon him, the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by the said William H. Vanderbilt, or by some other person or persons unknown to this contestant.

Fifteenth—He alleges that the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, at the time he is alleged to have made and executed the first mentioned paper-writing, and at the time he is alleged to have made and executed the second paper writing, was, by reason of delusion, (morbid and mental,) mania, mental disorder, loss or absence of natural affection, and age, disqualified to make any testamentary disposition of his property, or perform any testamentary act or acts.

Sixteenth—He alleges that the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by reason of a mania and a continued morbid and unnatural desire and inclination to perpetuate his name, wealth, and power by the concentration of his property in his son, the said William H. Vanderbilt, and in the latter's children, had thereby become incapacitated from making any valid testamentary disposition of his property before and at the time of executing the said papers writing, if said papers writing were executed by the said Cornelius Vanderbilt at all; that influenced by such delusion and desire the said Cornelius Vanderbilt had an undue and unwarranted regard for one of his children, the said William H. Vanderbilt, and an unjust and unwarranted aversion to his other children, subjecting said testator the more to the undue influence brought to bear upon him by the said son, William H. Vanderbilt, and by those whom he called to his aid.

Seventeenth—He alleges that the said last will and testament, and the said alleged codicil thereto, are, and each of them is, invalid in law, and are, and each of them is, illegal and void, and each and every provision in each of said papers, writing contained is illegal and void.

Eighteenth—He alleges that the said first-named paper writing purports to have been executed, nor at any time when it was executed, if executed at all, nor at the time said second-named paper writing purports to have been executed, nor at any time when it was executed, if executed at all, of sound mind or memory, or in any respect capable of making a will or of making a codicil to a will.

Nineteenth—He alleges that the said paper writing purporting to be such last will and testament, and the said paper writing purporting to be a codicil to such last will and testament, and each of them, if executed by said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, were obtained and the execution thereof secured by fraud and circumvention and undue influence practiced against and upon said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by William H. Vanderbilt, or by some other person or persons unknown to the contestant.

Twentieth—He alleges that the said paper writing, purporting to be such last will and testament, and the said paper writing purporting to be a codicil to such last will and testament, and each of them, if executed by said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, were procured and the execution thereof procured, by fraud and circumvention and undue influence exercised upon and over said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by William H. Vanderbilt, together with others, or by and through the medium of others, or another, at his instance.

Twenty-first—He alleges that the said paper writing, purporting to be such last will and testament, and the said paper writing, purporting to be a codicil to such last will and testament, and each of them, if executed by said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, were procured and the execution thereof procured, by fraud and circumvention and undue influence exercised upon and over said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by William H. Vanderbilt, personally, and by and with the aid of others or another, (in intimate relations with said testator,) to procure which aid special means were used and favors shown by said William H. Vanderbilt toward such other person or persons in regard to matters material to the interests and position of such person or persons.

Twenty-second—That the said first mentioned paper writing and the said second mentioned paper writing propounded for probate were not, nor was either of them subscribed, at the end thereof by the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, nor was the subscription thereto, or to either of them, (if ever made,) made by him in the presence of each of the attesting witnesses, or acknowledged by him to have been so made to each of the attesting witnesses, nor did he at the time of making such subscription, or at the time of acknowledging the same, (if he ever did so subscribe or acknowledge the same,) declare the said first paper writing to be his last will and testament, or the second paper writing to be a codicil thereto, nor did he, nor did each of the said attesting witnesses sign his or their name or names at the end of the said papers writing or either of them at the request of the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, nor was any or either of said papers writing or instruments executed, acknowledged, attested, or published as required by the statute in such cases made and provided.

Third—That the said Cornelius Vanderbilt was not, at the time of the making and subscribing, or at the time of the acknowledging by him of the said papers writing, or any or either of them, (if he ever did so subscribe or acknowledge the same,) of sound mind and memory, or capable of making a will or codicil.

Fourth—That the said papers writing, if ever made or executed by the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, were and each of them was obtained and the execution thereof by him procured by fraud and circumvention and undue influence exercised and practised against and upon him by William H. Vanderbilt, (his son,) and some other person or persons conspiring and acting in concert with said William H. Vanderbilt.

Fifth—That the said first mentioned paper writing was not freely or voluntarily made, executed, published, or declared by him as his last will and testament, nor was the second mentioned paper writing freely or voluntarily made, executed, published, or declared by him as his codicil, or as a codicil to his said alleged last will and testament.

Sixth—That the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the time of making, executing, and publishing the first mentioned paper writing, (if he ever did make, execute, or publish the same,) and at the time of making, executing, and publishing the second paper writing, (if he ever did make, execute, or publish the same,) was, by reason of delusion, (morbid and mental,) mania, mental disorder, loss or absence of natural affection, and age, disqualified to make any testamentary disposition of his property, or perform any testamentary act or acts.

Seventh—That the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, by reason of a mania and a continued morbid and unnatural desire and inclination to perpetuate his name, wealth, and power by the concentration of his property in his son, the said William H. Vanderbilt, and in the latter's children, had thereby become incapacitated from making any valid testamentary disposition of his property before and at the time of executing the said papers writing, and upon the said second mentioned paper writing purports to have been executed, nor at any time when it was executed, if executed at all, of sound mind or memory, or in any respect capable of making a will or of making a codicil to a will.

Eighth—That the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, was not, at the time said first-named paper writing purports to have been executed, nor at any time when it was executed, if executed at all, nor at the time said second-named paper writing purports to have been executed, nor at any time when it was executed, if executed at all, of sound mind or memory, or in any respect capable of making a will or of making a codicil to a will.

Ninth—That the said paper writing, purporting to be such last will and testament, and the said paper writing, purporting to be a codicil to such last will and testament, and each of them, if executed by said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, were obtained and the execution thereof secured by fraud and circumvention and undue influence practiced against and upon said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by William H. Vanderbilt, or by some other person or persons unknown to the contestant.

Tenth—That the said paper writing, purporting to be such last will and testament, and the said paper writing, purporting to be a codicil to such last will and testament, and each of them, if executed by said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, were procured and the execution thereof procured, by fraud and circumvention and undue influence exercised upon and over said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, by William H. Vanderbilt, together with others, or by and through the medium of others, or another, at his instance.

Eleventh—That the said first-named paper writing is not the last will and testament of the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, nor is the second paper writing the codicil of the said Cornelius Vanderbilt to his last will and testament.

Second—That the said first mentioned paper writing and the said second mentioned paper writing propounded for probate were not, nor was either of them subscribed, at the end thereof by the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, nor was the subscription thereto, or to either of them, (if ever made,) made by him in the presence of each of the attesting witnesses, or acknowledged by him to have been so made to each of the attesting witnesses, nor did he at the time of making such subscription, or at the time of acknowledging the same, (if he ever did so subscribe or acknowledge the same,) declare the said first paper writing to be his last will and testament, or the second paper writing to be a codicil thereto, nor did each of the said attesting witnesses sign his or their name or names at the end of the said papers writing or either of them at the request of the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, nor was any or either of said papers writing or instruments executed, acknowledged, attested, or published as required by the statute in such cases made and provided.

Third—That the said Cornelius Vanderbilt was not, at the time of the making and subscribing, or at the time of the acknowledging by him of the said papers writing, or any or either of them, (if he ever did so subscribe or acknowledge the same,) of sound mind and memory, or capable of making a will or codicil.

Fourth—That the said papers writing, if ever made or executed by the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, were and each of them was obtained and the execution thereof by him procured by fraud and circumvention and undue influence exercised and practised against and upon him by William H. Vanderbilt, (his son,) and some other person or persons conspiring and acting in concert with said William H. Vanderbilt.

Fifth—That the said first mentioned paper writing was not freely or voluntarily made, executed, published, or declared by him as his last will and testament, nor was the second mentioned paper writing freely or voluntarily made, executed, published, or declared by him as his codicil, or as a codicil to his said alleged last will and testament.

Sixth—That the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the time of making, executing, and publishing the first mentioned paper writing, (if he ever did make, execute, or publish the same,) and at the time of making, executing, and publishing the second paper writing, (if he ever did make, execute, or publish the same,) was, by reason of delusion, (morbid and mental,) mania, mental disorder, loss or absence of natural affection, and age, disqualified to make any testamentary disposition of his property, or perform any testamentary act or acts.

Seventh—That the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, by reason of a mania and a continued morbid and unnatural desire and inclination to perpetuate his name, wealth, and power by the concentration of his property in his son, the said William H. Vanderbilt, and in the latter's children, had thereby become incapacitated from making any valid testamentary disposition of his property before and at the time of executing the said papers writing, (if said papers writing were executed by the said Cornelius Vanderbilt at all;) that, influenced by such delusion and desire, he, the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, had an undue and unwarranted regard for one of his children, the said William H. Vanderbilt, and an unjust and unwarranted aversion to his other children, subjecting him, the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, the more to the undue influence brought to bear upon him by his said son William H. Vanderbilt and those whom he called to his aid.

Dated New-York, March 9, 1877.

JAMES MATTHEWS,
Proctor for the contestant, Mrs. Ethelinda V. Allen.

The objections of Mrs. Mary A. La Bau are the same as those of Mrs. Allen.

*THE NEW HARLEM RIVER B

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A FADED PHOTO.

"So quick bright things come to confusion."—*Shakespeare.*

I hope it's not significant
Of some one getting tired or jaded,
But I find some one's photograph
Begins to look all faint and faded.

Of course I wear it—some one knows,
Though not another soul suspects it—
As close as may be to my heart.
Perhaps it is the warmth affects it;

Perhaps the cold! I never swerve.
I'm faithful as the Roman legions.
But now and then some one appears
Voyaging in the Arctic regions.

And on a gleam has thawed the ice,
But yet has scarcely quite removed it.
They say that warm seas girt the Pole;
But then, you know, they haven't proved it.

That pic ure fades decidedly,
As dwindles Luna to a crescent;
It looks washed out. Say, does it prove
That some one's love is evanescent?

Such thoughts upon these sunless days,
Despite my bosom's ardor, strike it.
I wont believe the augury—
And yet it looks a little like it.

Arise, fair sun! revive those tints;
Our olden plighted troth remember.
Her smile—how well somebody knows!—
Could make a sunshine in November.

MAURICE DAVIES.

Tinsley's Magazine.

A WINTER'S TALE.

Caercombe on a sunny day is one of the pleasantest of English watering-places all the year round. It has no settled season, but is probably at its best in Winter, for there it is possible even in December to catch a glimpse of the sunshine and warmth of the departed Summer that still clings about the place. Even then, on the pier and in the streets, people stroll about in the desultory fashion of those who have taken a spell of idleness, and mean to enjoy it. It is difficult to believe that daily work or regular occupation are ever undertaken there, for even the residents are infected by the pervading spirit of indolence, and are in the habit of going out at hours in the morning that quite preclude the possibility of settling down to anything for the rest of the day.

Such is its fine-weather aspect, but on wet days it is a wilderness, a desolation; streets and pier are alike deserted, left to the invaders, the wind and rain, who take possession of it for a while, until routed by the returning sunshine, which is sure to come back after a day or two. Sometimes on a wet Winter day, when there is a heavy gale blowing, a few of the most adventurous visitors defy both rain and wind, and struggle on to the cliffs to see the sea break against the neighboring coast, and some have evidently done so this stormy December morning, for two people are plodding along under one umbrella down the road which leads into that quarter of Caercombe where all the lodging-houses flourish.

The couple present a woefully bedraggled appearance; the girl's waterproof clings to her, heavy with the wet dripping from it, a lock of bright hair that has blown from under her hat hangs over her shoulder wet and shining, and her boots are muddy to her ankles. A wretched object one might be tempted to call her, but that her cheeks are dimpling with smiles, and that she laughs heartily as each gust of wind threatens to tear her away from her companion's arm, to which she clings desperately, trying to keep pace with his long strides.

"Do I walk too fast?" he asks, holding the umbrella tight with both hands in front of their faces, in hope of sheltering her more from the rain.

"You do, rather," she says. "But look, there are our lodgings just down there; only a few steps more and I shall be at home. Oh, dear, what will Uncle Tom say to my coming back such a fright? He said it wasn't fit for me to go, but I would."

She points to a house a little further down, and as she does so the door opens, and on the threshold they can see a tall soldierly-looking old gentleman. He looks down the road first toward the pier, and then, with a quick "right-about-face" sort of movement, veers round and looks in the opposite direction. By this time the umbrella has arrived in front of the door, and the girl, slipping from under its shelter, runs up to him, crying:

"O, Uncle Tom, while I was on the cliffs my umbrella was blown right away into the sea, and this gentleman, who was passing at the time, kindly offered me his, and brought me back. This is my uncle, Colonel Hursley," she says to the owner of the umbrella, who, after raising his hat, is about to go away. "Please stop; I am sure he will wish to thank you for taking such care of me."

After this speech Colonel Hursley has no choice but to repeat his niece's assertion courteously, but with a certain stiffness of manner that is not unnoticed by the young man.

"It is nothing," he stammers; "I could do so less."

Then he remembers they have walked home arm in arm all the way, and as the young lady and himself are strangers to each other, he feels bound to proffer some explanation.

"I found her in the pelting rain, out by the Cove, wet through, and as she could not stand against the wind, I ventured to offer her my arm, and bring her home."

"If it hadn't been for him, Uncle Tom, I should have been there still," says Miss Seaton, from her stand in the hall, where she is taking off her waterproof.

"Go up stairs and change your things," says Colonel Hursley imperatively to his niece. "Go up stairs at once!" he repeats, as the girl tries to slip past him to the door; and, divining it is her intention to shake hands with the young man on the step, he stands so that he blocks up the narrow passage, and she has to content herself with a friendly nod and smile as she says:

"Good by; I shan't forget your kindness."

Then she goes away as she is bidden, but she stops on the landing, and peeps through the balusters at her uncle and her new acquaintance. The latter has come inside, and they are talking quite amicably, and Miss Phemie Seaton indulges in a pleased little laugh when she hears Colonel Hursley say,

"You really must stay to luncheon, or I shall think you owe me a grudge for my ingratitude. I fear I treated you with scant courtesy; but I was horrified to see that child come home with a stranger. It might have been most awkward; there is no knowing who one may pick up at a place like this. I could not tell at a glance who you were, could I, Mr. Kennicote?"

"Well, no; but I bear no malice, I assure you. I shall be delighted to accept both your offers," replies the other.

Phemie waits to see him hang his hat on a peg in the hall, and then flies to her own room to take off her wet things. She jumps out of one dress into another so quickly that she is down stairs again, dressed in all her best, looking as dry and neat and natty as if she had not been out in the rain for a week, by the time that Mr. Kennicote makes his appearance in the dining-room, with the Colonel's dress-boots on.

"Phemie, let me introduce Mr. Kennicote to you; he is the nephew of a brother officer of mine long ago, when I was in the Rifles. Mr. Kennicote, Miss Seaton," Colonel Hursley says, with the air of one announcing that the acquaintance began from that moment, ignoring the fact that these two have met before.

They bow to each other with mock gravity, and then sit down to luncheon, during which meal Christopher Kennicote wins golden opinions from Colonel Hursley by the deference with which he listens to his [the Colonel's] views on all subjects, only differing from him sufficiently to give spice to the discussion. The old officer is delighted with "Dick Kennicote's nephew;" and the young man makes hay while the sun shines indoors, despite the rain out of doors. He talks to his host and watches the niece, furtively thinking how pretty and unaffected she is in both looks and manners. When he met her on the cliffs, and offered her his assistance, he had been charmed by the simple unembarrassed way she had accepted it. She had made no demur, as any girl less entirely free from self-consciousness would have done. She was too unversed in the world's ways for the lack of introduction to make her hesitate in the fear lest this offer might be merely a pretext for making the acquaintance of a pretty girl, and too innately well bred to look on the adventure as one out of which she might get a flirtation. Seeing all this, he is well pleased that fate, in the person of his uncle's old friend, should have ordained that they are to become better acquainted. Luncheon finished, they all sit round the fire, and soon grow chatty and confidential, quite like old friends. By the time Christopher Kennicote rises to go the early Winter twilight has long drawn in, and it is quite dark.

"You will have a nasty walk to the hotel in the rain; but the wind will be at your back, going in that direction," Colonel Hursley says, bidding his visitor good-bye.

"It is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and I can't complain of the harbor it drove me into this morning," says Mr. Kennicote.

Then he starts on his way, up the hill this time, and as he walks briskly along the vision of a girlish marvelous face, with frank blue eyes that meet his own without a shadow of coquetry in them, comes before him in the darkness. In the silence a clear sweet voice seems speaking to him still, talking, not very learnedly perhaps, but a good deal of girlish nonsense, which is yet free from any tendency toward fastness or flippancy; and when Christopher Kennicote turns in at the door of his hotel he knows that he has fallen in love with Colonel Hursley's niece, and he resolves that he will not attempt to fall out again.

Being still so minded, the next day he found his way to Sea View Terrace as early in the morning as he felt he could without unduly intruding. He was received cordially by both uncle and niece, who, already dressed to go out, invited him to accompany them, and he accepted the invitation gratefully. The wind and rain of the previous day had given place to sunshine and a soft westerly breeze that came pleasantly against their faces as they went up the hill to the cliffs, toward the scene of yesterday's disaster.

"We must look for my umbrella," said Miss Seaton. "I wonder what has become of the poor thing!"

"Perhaps a mermaid has picked it up," Mr. Kennicote suggested.

"She would find it useful under the sea to keep the water off, wouldn't she?" said the girl, merrily.

And so, laughing, talking now jestingly, now seriously, of all things under the sun, they passed that morning and many following mornings, afternoons, and evenings.

During the next fortnight there was scarcely an hour in the day when Christopher Kennicote was not with his new friends. No excuse was too trivial to afford a reason for going where he might stay blissfully in Phemie Seaton's presence. Colonel Hursley looked on complacently; old bachelor though he was, he could read the signs of the times, and was more than willing that Kennicote and the child should make a match of it.

The child, as he called her, was the only one unconscious of what was passing before her very eyes. She had yet to learn the part that she was now playing in the little drama of her life. She just knew she was very happy, and that the days slipped away very pleasantly; but it did not occur to her to draw comparisons between the present and the past, and call herself happier than she had ever been before, and speculate on the reasons; this knowledge was to come later. Now she was perfectly content to go on meeting Christopher Kennicote day after day, on precisely the same footing of friendly intimacy; and he, seeing how utterly innocent she was of any idea of love-making, found himself progressing out slowly with his wooing. If he made her pretty flattering speeches she only laughed at him. When, in his despair of making her understand how completely he had lost his heart, he grew sentimental, Phemie would look at him with an inquisitive surprise in her blue eyes that fairly puzzled him.

"Was there ever such a girl before—a woman who positively did not know when she was being made love to?" he would ask himself, in amazement. It was a new experience to him, and the novelty was not without its charm; it also had no time to wear off, for a fortnight after their first meeting was the limit of both his own stay at Caercombe and of hers.

December was nearly out, and Christmas within a couple of days, when their last day together came. The next four-and-twenty hours would find them all scattered. By that time Colonel Hursley would be on board the troopship Niger, leaving England to rejoin his regiment in India, after six months' leave.

Christopher Kennicote would be at home in Leicestershire, where his own people had been expecting his return for the last ten days, wondering what could detain him so long during the hunting season, for he had decided on keeping his own counsel until he should have something definite to say.

Phemie Seaton's destination was an old-fashioned manor-house on the borderland between North Devon and Cornwall, some miles distant from all neighbors, and in Winter separated from them by what the country people forcibly term "gassly" roads, where she had hitherto led an uneventful contented life, mostly alone with old Jenifer, the housekeeper; for the Squire, her father, took but little notice of his daughter, never having quite forgiven her for being a girl, when a son would have been so much more to his taste.

Mrs. Seaton, Colonel Hursley's sister, had shared his disappointment truly, and died of it, rather glad to get away from a world in which she had made two great mistakes, the greater of which had been her marriage with the Squire, for the husband and wife, utterly unsuited to each other, had led a most unhappy life; and Mr. Seaton, left a widower, never entertained any idea of marrying again, but resigned himself to the fate that should one day give Roscoria into the hands of his little fair-haired daughter, between whom and himself there was small sympathy. Not that he was actually, or even negatively, unkind to Phemie; it was merely the result of circumstance that their lives, lived under the same roof, lay so far apart.

The Squire was devoted to out-door sports of all kinds; these necessarily kept him much away from home during the day; indeed Phemie rarely saw him between an early breakfast and a late dinner, at which, until recently, she had not been thought old enough to appear. But for the last year they had dined together, and Phemie, who took little interest in the shooting or the runs across country with the Trelaby hounds, or in the prospects of the crops, which formed the chief topic of her father's conversation, dreaded the return to those dinners and to those dignified efforts to make herself companionable to him, oppressed by the humiliating sense that her failure was to be attributed to the fact of her being only a girl.

In Colonel Hursley's eyes this was not such a drawback, and Phemie, knowing this, was thoroughly at her ease with him, would talk to him without that feeling of restraint which kept her silent at home. It was just four months since, seeing what a dull life the girl led at Roscoria, he took her away with him "to show her the world," he said, by which he meant London, Edinburgh, and Paris. He did his best to spoil her, petting and making much of her, and Phemie took it all thankfully, it was something so new, so delightful, to be coaxed and cosseted by any one but old Jenifer; and in this last week at Caercombe Phemie's heart began to fail her at the thought of going back to the old life, and at the knowledge which forces itself upon all of us, sooner or later, that nothing can last for ever, though it is only of happiness that it is said; "Sorrow clogs Time's footsteps sadly, and lingers an unwelcome guest." It is these last days of one's life that go at such a desperate speed, hurrying away from us some one or thing to which we cling, loth to let it go even for a while out of our sight.

It was so with Phemie Seaton now. A last day had come for her, a very borrowed Summer day at Christmas time, and she went down to breakfast with a most woe-begone face. What was the good of the sunshine when everybody was going away to-morrow? and when Christopher Kennicote looked in at Sea View Terrace, as his daily custom was, he found her sitting near the window, listless and discontented. She brightened up a little at the sight of him, and then grew dismal once again over the thought that he would not be able to come any more.

Colonel Hursley glanced from his visitor to his niece. "Take her out for a little fresh air," he said to the one, and "Go and put on your bonnet, my dear," to the other.

His orders being obeyed, the two young people soon found themselves sauntering along the cliffs toward the place of their first meeting. It was a little promontory jutting out into the sea beyond the rest of the coast-line. Soft green turf grew underfoot that was pleasant to walk upon; below lay the sea, blue as the sky overhead, but not a Summer sea lying lazily and unruffled in its unbroken calm. To-day little waves broke everywhere into white feathery crests, and kept it in perpetual motion.

For a minute or two Phemie watched it; then, with an impatient sigh, she sat herself down on a stone with her back to it.

"Why do you do that?" asked Mr. Kennicote; "you won't have the chance of looking at the sea to-morrow."

"Indeed I shall!" she said; "every day of my life I see it from my window at home, and it is just because I don't want to be reminded of going that I turn away."

"That is an easy way of forgetting; so I suppose when you have lost sight of Caercombe you will forget all about me?" said Christopher Kennicote.

Phemie looked up quickly, and was about to protest, when she was seized with a sudden shyness that for the first time made her avoid meeting his eyes, and withheld her from speaking frankly as she would have spoken five minutes ago. Her heart began to beat fast with a strange nervousness, and though fearful lest he should believe she could forget, she made no answer

world over; and like cases bring forth similar results. One of the chief attractions of the Hague is its admirable picture-gallery, containing some of the finest examples of the Dutch school to be met with in the wide world. Paul Potter's famous Bull is once more here in safe possession. It was carried away to the Louvre, and kept there a considerable time as one of its chiefest attractions. It is a picture great in size and stupendous in execution, faithful to the very life. One wonders at the amazing vigor possessed by so young a man; a man, too, whose constitution yielded to consumption before he had reached his thirtieth year. In the firm set of the lips, and the general outline of the profile, as seen in his bust, there is something which reminds one slightly of Gustave Doré. There are few who have not seen or heard of Paul Potter's Bull, for it has been produced in oleographs and engravings without number.—*Argosy.*

ON THE HEIGHTS.

As one who climbs unto the mountain's brow
Finds the strong head which served him on the plain
Dizzy and blind, the heart whose pulse was low
Now throbbing wildly with the upward strain,
So fares the spirit on the heights of thought.
Reason, the manful, blankly stares and reels,
While Love, the child-like, consciously o'erwrought,
Cries out in anguish to the God it feels.
H. G. HEWLETT.

THE JAPANESE NEW-YEAR.—The Japanese, so often styled the "French of the East," in nothing more justify the title than in the prominence they give to the festival of the New-Year's Day, which is now, as with us, the 1st of January. And, indeed, Yedo becomes a pretty sight, when decorated in holiday attire, to usher the New-Year in. A people in whom a natural taste for decorative art is perhaps more developed than anywhere else in the world, throw all their energies into the task of dressing up their city with evergreen. Rich and poor alike have the taste, and all do something. Before the poorest house will be planted a couple of stocks of the omnipotent bamboo, which, having furnished our houses, nay, almost built them, clothed us, and to a small extent, even fed us, throughout the old year, now lends its delicate leaf, and the graceful pliancy of its stem, to help the city to be gay in welcoming in the new. A street in Yedo this day looks like an avenue of bamboos. But much greater things than this can be done by the more prosperous citizen. Here the bamboo is only used to be bent into frame-work of arches, and every other kind of device, and then covered with green leaves, with small oranges at intervals, thus supplying by art the absence of England's holly, with its natural contrast of red and green. And then the climate of Japan peculiarly lends itself to festivities at this season. With the exception of one slight fall of snow we have had the most glorious weather for many weeks, and the snow itself did not arrive until the new year had fairly begun with a cloudless sky and brilliant sunshine. If the city is so pretty, it would be natural to suppose that the people would themselves appear in their best attire. And this also is well worth seeing, and worthy of some admiration, as far as the native dresses go. Groups of men and girls are scattered about the streets, playing, with no great skill it must be confessed, the game of battledore and shuttlecock, a favorite pastime of the Japanese, who play this game as a game of cricket, wherein the unlucky swain who drops the shuttlecock must submit to have a big streak of black paint drawn across his face by one of the competitors of the other sex, who in this game generally seem to get the best of it, and take huge delight in the infliction of the forfeit. The girls have on their gayest "kimono," or silk robe, which is often very tastefully decorated, and their best wooden sandals, which are generally lacquered. This attire, and a liberal allowance of powder to whiten the neck, which is left bare by the kimono, and rouge to color up the lips and cheeks, often enable the Japanese girl to put in an appearance, wanting in natural charms, but artistically a success. But when we come to the European costumes, then no pen but the pen of Dickens could do justice to the subject. For on this day everybody calls on everybody else, and the Mikado holds a great reception for his Ministers; and the correct dress to be worn by all not actually entitled to a uniform is simply European evening dress, surmounted by a tall hat. Surely such hats have never been seen elsewhere. For so long as anything is worn which has once been a tall hat, it does not matter what is its present condition, and such trifles as the fact that it has been persistently brushed the wrong way, or sat upon a few times, are beneath the notice of the statesman whose head it adorns. Nor do the dress-suits fail to come up to the same high standard. A pair of inexpressibles that once were black, made on a plan past mortal ken, so wonderfully tight and short are they, have their commencement about an inch above the tops of a pair of lady's boots. How these have been wriggled into no man shall say; the feat has been performed once-more in safety, and the risk has not to be run again until the next New-Year. But who can blame inexpressibles for being too high at the bottom, when they are so much too low at the top? It must surely be the fault of the waistcoat, of which the other garments are innocent, that there is a broad stratum of shirt between the two; and it is creditable to all concerned that the stratum aforesaid should have been clean no longer ago than the last time it was worn, last New-Year's Day. But a dress-suit, even when tastefully constructed of good alpaca, is hardly warm enough for January. We need a comforter, and what so effectual in this capacity as a nice large rough bath-towel? Picture the Japanese *yakunin* complete; his costume, as above surmounted by the remains of his tall hat, delicately balanced on his ears, himself in a *jinrikisha*, or mounted on a donkey; and compare this with the graceful, flowing robes of elegant materials worn by his fathers, and all will agree that in the matter of the change of costume Japan has been most ill-advised.—*Spectator.*

HENRIETTA MARIA AT THE TIME OF HER MARRIAGE TO CHARLES I.—In her sixteenth year she was married to Charles. The marriage articles provided that she and her retinue should practice the ordinances of their religion with fitting dignity, and that her children should be educated by her until their thirteenth year. There appears to have been a kind of understanding between the courts of London and of Paris that this last engagement was a mere form. The French Court played fast and loose with the Vatican, the English negotiators with the Parliament and people of England. Marie De Medicis, however, looked on the stipulation as a reality, and the success of Henrietta Maria in giving it effect cost her children the crown of these realms. When she left France for England, she received a letter from her mother, enjoining her with the utmost solemnity to act in her new sphere as the missionary and protectress of Catholicism. "The descendant of St. Louis," she was exhorted to strive, like him, "for the good of the faith and the exaltation of the Church," and to follow his example in being faithful unto death "among the infidels." The King met her at Dover. At the moment of his arrival she was at breakfast, but rose from the table, ran down a pair of stairs, and on seeing him offered to kneel and kiss his hand. He "wrapped her up in his arms with many kisses." She had got ready a little French speech: "*Sire, je suis venue en ce pays de votre Majesté pour être commandée de vous*"—here she broke down and burst into tears, but Charles came to her relief with more kisses and tender protestations. She was tiny in person, with features of large form but delicately shaped, brown hair, dark eyes, now touchingly soft, now sparking like stars, air *spirituelle*, complexion "perfectly beautiful," and something in her face which "made all the world love her." Not an unpleasant thing for a bridegroom to "wrap her up in his arms with many kisses!" Presently they started for Canterbury. On Barham Downs a pavilion was erected and a banquet prepared. The King, who had winning ways with those he loved, was tenderly gallant, carving with his own royal hand for Henrietta, and serving her both with pheasant and venison. Under the June sky, in the bracing air of the upland near the sea, her spirits rose, and her joyful sympathy with the men and manners of her new home passed all bounds. Father Saney, her confessor, comes sidling up to her elbow, and whispers that is the vigil of St. John the Baptist, when no good Catholic would give scandal by eating flesh. Henrietta sticks to the savory meat, and lets the austre shaveling sidle back again. Her English subjects, watching these symptoms with eager Protestant eyes, are in ecstacies of delight. "Can your Majesty," ventures one bold inquirer to ask, "tolerate a Huguenot?" "Why, no!" answers Henrietta; "was not my father one?" They entered London by the river, where hundreds of glittering barges, with streamers flying, joined the royal procession. This brilliant dawn of married life was soon overcast; nor did the gay ecclesiastical contumances of Barham Downs herald the emancipation of the Queen from the rule of Father Saney. On the first day of her holding Court at Whitehal, she showed that her eyes could flash the dark lightnings of anger, as well as beam with the piquant sweetness of coy surrender. Finding a room inconveniently hot and crowded, she cleared it "with one scowl." Charles soon became aware that she was to be Catholic first and English second. Neither her pride as a wife nor her ambition as a Queen could prevail with her to take part in the coronation. Not even from a latticed box in the Abbey would she witness the ceremony or countenance the schismatic Church of England. On no point could Charles be more keenly sensitive; but Henrietta was inexorable. She atoned to Father Saney for the freakish peccadilloes of Barnham Downs by ostentatious and abject submission to her spiritual advisers. While the latter rode in a carriage she trudged through the mud on foot in penitential pilgrimage; and Charles always believed—nor has the statement, though denied by Henrietta and mythically colored by her enemies, been ever conclusively disproved—that she once went to Tyburn and paid reverend homage to those questionable martyrs who had died for the gunpowder plot. These things soon made her unpopular in England; but her conduct is not surprising. She must have felt, on establishing herself in London, that something very like a fraud had been practiced upon her. Her marriage articles conceded all that was required for the free and stately practice of her religion, and both King James and King Charles had made large promises as to the toleration of Catholics in general. She found herself in the midst of a nation fanatically Protestant, convinced that the toleration of Popery was a heinous sin, and shuddering at the "idolatry of the mass." The strongest instincts of her nature, devotion to her Church, pride in her father and in France, sense of what was due to her as a wife who had given her hand under special conditions, and compassion for the persecuted Catholics of England, combined to make her shake the torch of her faith in the faces of her English subjects.—*Contemporary Review.*

HARRIET MARTINEAU'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT.—I suppose I must tell what that first paper was, though I had much rather not, for I am so heartily ashamed of the whole business as never to have looked at the article since the first flutter of it went off. It was on "Female Writers on Practical Divinity." I wrote away, in my abominable scrawl of those days, on foolscap paper, feeling mightily like a fool all the time. I told no one, and carried my expensive packet to the Post Office myself, to pay the postage. I took the letter V for my signature—I cannot at all remember why. The time was very near the end of the month. I had no definite expectation that I should ever hear anything of my paper; and certainly did not suppose it could be in the forthcoming number. That number was sent in before service-time on a Sunday morning. My heart may have been beating when I laid hands on it; but it thumped prodigiously when I saw my article there, and, in the Notices to Correspondents, a request to hear more from V. of Norwich. There is certainly something entirely peculiar in the sensation of seeing one's self in print for the first time: the lines burn themselves in upon the brain in a way of which black ink is incapable in any other mode. So I felt that day, when I went about with my secret—I have said what my eldest brother was to us—in what reverence we held him. He was just married, and he and his bride asked me to return from chapel with them to tea. After tea he said, "Come now, we have had plenty of talk; I will read you something;" and he held out his hand for the new *Repository*. After glancing at it, he exclaimed, "They have got a new hand here. Listen." After a paragraph, he repeated, "Ah! this is a new hand; they have had nothing so good as this for a long while." (It would be impossible to convey to any who do not know the *Monthly Repository* of that day, how very small a compliment this was.) I was silent, of course. At the end of the first column, he exclaimed about the style, looking at me in some wonder at my being as still as a mouse. Next (and well I remember his tone, and thrill to it still) his words were: "What a fine sentence that is! Why, do you not think so?" I mumbled out, stillily enough, that it did not seem anything particular. "Then," said he, "you were not listening. I will read it again. There, now?" As he still got nothing out of me, he turned round upon me, as we sat side by side on the sofa, with "Harriet, what is the matter with you? I never knew you so slow to praise anything before." I replied, in utter confusion, "I never could baffle anybody. The truth is, that paper is mine." He made no reply; read on in silence, and spoke no more till I was on my feet to come away. He then laid his hand on my shoulder, and said gravely, (calling me "dear" for the first time,) "Now, dear, leave it to other women to make shirts and darn stockings; and do you devote yourself to this." I went home in a sort of dream, so that the squares of the pavement seemed to float before my eyes. That evening made me an authoress.—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY AS RECTOR AT EVERSLEY.—He now settled as Rector at Eversley, with his wife; and life flowed on peacefully, notwithstanding the anxieties of a sorely neglected parish, and the expenses of an old house which had not been repaired for more than a hundred years. Owing to the circumstances under which the living fell vacant, the incoming tenant got no dilapidation-money, and had arrears of Poor Rates and the pay of the curate to meet. The house itself was damp and unwholesome, surrounded with ponds which overflowed with every heavy rain, and flooded not only the garden and stables, but all the rooms on the ground floor, keeping up master and servants sometimes all night, bailing out the water in buckets for hours together; and drainage work had to be done before it was habitable. From these causes, and from the charities falling almost entirely on the incumbent, the living, though a good one, was for years unremunerative; but the young Rector, happy in his home and his work, met all difficulties bravely; and gradually in the course of years the land was drained; the ponds which ran through the garden and stood above the level of the dwelling rooms were filled up, and though the house was never healthy, it was habitable. New clubs for the poor—shoe club, coal club, maternal society, a loan fund and lending library—were established one after another. An intelligent young parishioner, who is still school-master, was sent by the Rector to to the Winchester Training College; an adult school was held in the rectory three nights a week for all the Winter months; a Sunday-school met there every Sunday morning and afternoon, and weekly cottage lectures were established in all the outlying districts for the old and feeble. The fact of there being no school-house had a good effect in drawing the people within the humanizing influences of the rectory, which was always open to them, and will ever be associated in the minds of young and old of this generation at Eversley with the kind and courteous sympathy and the living teaching which they all got from their Rector. At the beginning of his ministry there was not a grown-up man or woman among the laboring class who could read or write—for as boys and girls they had all been glad to escape early to field work from the parish clerk's little stifling room, ten feet square, where cobbling shoes, teaching, and caning went on together. As to religious instruction, they had none. The church was nearly empty before the new curate came in 1842. The farmers' sheep, when pasture was scarce, were turned into the neglected churchyard. Holy Communion was celebrated only three times a year; the communicants were few; the alms were collected in an old wooden saucer. A cracked kitchen basin inside the font held the water for holy baptism. At the altar, which was covered by a moth-eaten cloth, stood one old broken chair; and so averse were the parish authorities to any change, that when the new Rector made a proposal for monthly communions, it was only accepted on his promising himself to supply the wine for the celebration, the churchwardens refusing to provide except for the three great festivals. This he continued to do till a few years since, when Sir William Cope undertook the office of Rector's church-warden, and at once put this matter on a right footing. The evil results of such years of neglect could only be conquered by incessant labor, and the young Rector's whole energies were devoted to the parish. He had to redeem it from barbarism; but it was a gentle barbarism, for the people, though not intelligently responsive, were a kindly people, civil, and grateful for notice, and as yet wholly untainted by indiscriminate alms-giving. He was daily with them in their cottages, and made a point of talking to the men and boys at their field work, till he was personally intimate with every soul in the parish, from the women at their wash-tubs to the babies in the cradle, for whom he always had a loving word or look. Nothing escaped his eye. That hunger for knowledge on every subject which characterized him through life, and made him ready to learn from every laboring man what he could tell him of his own farm work or the traditions of the place, had put him when he was curate on an easy human footing with the parishioners, and was one secret of his influence, so that before the state of his health obliged him, in 1848, to take a curate, he had got the parish thoroughly in hand. It was from his regular house to house visiting in the week, still more than his church services, that he acquired his power. If a man or woman were suffering or dying, he would go to them five or six times a day—and night as well as day—for his own heart's sake as well as for their soul's sake. Such visiting was very rare in those days. For years he seldom dined out; never during the Winter months, when the adult school and the cottage readings took up six evenings in the week; and he seldom left the parish except for a few days at a time to take his family to the sea-side, which occurred the more frequently from the constant illness produced by the damp rectory; but he was never easy away from his work. His only relaxation was the few hours' fishing in some stream close by. He was not, though a good man, because from the poaching tastes of his people he felt it might bring him into unpleasant collision with them, and for this reason he never wished to be made a magistrate, lest he should have to sit on the bench in judgment on his parishioners. He could not afford to hunt, and when in after years he took a gallop now and then to refresh himself, and to see his friends in the hunting-field, where he was always welcome, it was on some old horse which he had picked up cheap for parson's work. "Another old screw, Mr. Kingsley," was said to him often by middle-class men, who were well aware that he could ride, and that he knew a good horse when he saw it. They perhaps respected him all the more for his self-denial. At this time there were kennels in the parish; the fox-hounds (now known as Mr. Garth's) were kept at Bramshill, Sir John Cope being master. His stablemen were a very respectable set of men, and most regular at church; and the Rector, though he could not afford to ride, had always a friendly word with the huntsman and whips; his love of horses and dogs and knowledge of sport made an intimacy between them, and he soon won their respect and affection. Of this they gave early proof, for when the confirmation after his induction was given out in church, and he invited all who wished to be confirmed to come down to the rectory for weekly instruction, the stud groom, a respectable man of five-and-thirty, was among the first to come, bringing a message from the whips and stablemen to say that they had all been confirmed once, but if Mr. Kingsley wished it they would all be happy to come again.—*From Charles Kingsley, his Letters and Memorials of His Life.*

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.—M. Milsand supports these assertions by a comparison of French with English, which he considers especially calculated to display by contrast the peculiar tendencies of his own language. English, as he describes it, is far from homogeneous in character; it is less the result of any organic growth than of the organic decomposition of two forms of speech, the elements of which cannot even be united under one system of grammatical rules; but it possesses the creative power of growing languages; it still imposes on those who speak it the necessity of creating new terms for every fresh sensation. This is done by means of its movable affixes, which behave almost like the primary elements of half-formed words, not combining with the verb or substantive which they are intended to modify, but assuming toward it a temporary juxtaposition which indicates the more clearly the mental conditions under which the peculiar impression was conceived. A door opens, and a dog, a tortoise, a child, or a majestic person comes into the room. A Frenchman sees them *enter*, "bounding," "crawling," "running," or "walking solemnly," as the case may be. For these different kinds of fact he has but one general abstract term which denotes no visible action, and which utters, under the false semblance of a verb, the merely intelligible result to which a thousand different actions may conduce. The Englishman, on the contary, employs as his verb a word by which the visible act is described, and indicates by a simple preposition the aim or result which the occasion attaches to it. He says the dog, the tortoise, or the child, bounds, crawls, or runs into the room. Again, instead of the abstract word *chercher*, which expresses only one conceivable hope or intention, in view of which we may *rummage* in our pocket, *extend our hand* in the dark, *look out* of the window, or *turn over* the leaves of a dictionary, the Englishman is able and even compelled to employ, each in its turn, as many descriptive verbs as there are different acts to be accomplished under the general name of *seeking*. He says, *feel for, fumble for, look out for*. The same descriptive character attaches to English adjectives; these denote the sensible effect which the given quality produces, while corresponding words in French express purely intelligible types of character which no two minds can conceive in the same manner, but which all minds clothe alike in the one unmeaning word. In short, English appeals to the imagination, French exclusively to the intellect. The one reflects thought in its subjective conditions, the other expresses only its objective results. The one is a supple medium for all spontaneous and individual emotion, and the other is a legal mask under which all such emotion is concealed. German, of course, shares with English this elasticity, which is an essential feature of Teutonic languages; it even surpasses it it in the power of raising sensuous images by means of abstract terms. The words *Unabhängig, Zufällig Unanständig*, for instance, while expressing an abstract idea, recall more strongly still the material impression from which it is derived. The speech of an Englishman and a German is like that of the ancient Greeks, "full of phrase, the meaning of which it is impossible to *understand*," which affect the mind as so many impressions of sight or hearing, or so many stirrings of spontaneous thought.—*Contemporary Review.*

OTHER WORLDS.—Rejecting on the one hand the theory of the plurality of worlds in the sense implying that all existent worlds are inhabited, and on the other hand the theory of but one world, we should accept a theory which might be entitled the Paucity of Worlds, only that relative, not absolute, paucity must be understood. It is absolutely certain that this theory is the correct one, if we admit two postulates, neither of which can be reasonably questioned—viz., first, that the life-bearing era of any world is short compared with the entire duration of that world; and, secondly, that there can have been no cause which set all the worlds in existence, not simultaneously, which would be amazing enough, but (which would be infinitely more surprising) in such a way that after passing each through its time of preparation, longer for the large worlds and shorter for the small worlds, they all reached at the same time the life-bearing era. But quite apart from this antecedent probability, amounting as it does to absolute certainty if these two highly probable postulates are admitted, we have the actual evidence of the planets we can examine—that evidence proving incontestably, as I have shown elsewhere, that such planets as Jupiter and Saturn are still in the state of preparation, still so intensely hot that no form of life could possibly exist upon them, and that such bodies as our moon have long since passed the life-bearing stage, and are to all intents and purposes defunct. But may we not go further? Recognizing in our own world, in many instances, what to our ideas resembles waste—waste seeds, waste lives, waste races, waste regions, waste forces—recognizing superfluity and superabundance in all the processes and in all the works of nature, should it not appear at least possible that some, perhaps even a large proportion, of the worlds in the multitudinous systems peopling space, are not only not now supporting life, but never have supported life and never will? Does this idea differ in kind, however largely to our feeble conceptions it may seem to differ in degree, from the idea of the imagined creatures on a fruit, that some or even many fruits excellently fitted for the support of life might not subserve that purpose? And as those creatures might conceive (as we *know*) that some fruits, even many, failed to come to the full perfection of fruit life, may not we without irreverence conceive (as higher beings than ourselves may *know*) that a planet or a sun may fail in the making? We cannot say that in such a case there would be a waste or loss of material, though we may be unable to conceive how the lost sun or planet could be utilised. Our imagined insect reasoners would be unable to imagine that fruits plucked from their tree system were otherwise than wasted for their would conceive that their idea of the purpose of fruits was the only true one; yet they would be altogether mistaken, as we may be in supposing the main purpose of planetary existence is the support of life.—*Belgravia.*

VIDISSE.

Peace of the night,
Joy of the day,
Make me the morn.

I saw a valley spreading wide
Where once, when Summer smiled it o'er,
A river with its rushing tide
Divided, shore from shore,
The surging grass, the rustling corn,
The tokens of a wealth unborn.
Now, meadow and river were merged, until
They lay but one plain all white and still.
White, too, were the hills that, clustering round,
Seemed holding the valley in willing thrall;
While, higher still than the height of all,
Two mountains rising hold the gate
Whence, hurrying on, the river wound,
Hurrying ever, yet ever late,
Peace of the night,
Joy of the day,
Make me the morn.

I saw the eastern sky all gray,
While, sinking low in the west, the moon
Still lingered, waiting the coming ray
That should bring to her death so soon;
Waiting for him her lord to come,
Patient if only she could say
That she had shared the joy, the day,
With him who, though he took away,
Had given her all, o'en life's short sum.
Peace of the night,
Joy of the day,
Make me the morn.

I saw a veil all wondrous fair,
Weaving itself of mist and light,
Now sinking here, now rising there,
Covering o'er with bridal white
The valley resting in peace below,
While still in the west the pale moon shone,
Waiting the end of her reign alone,
Waiting to share with her lord his throne—
Content, when the joy was come, to go.
Peace of the night,
Joy of the day,
Make me the morn.

I saw in the east a golden surge,
The first bright wave of the flood of day;
And, borne along on the flying verge,
Holding over its heav'nward way,
One cloud, the herald and child of the sun,
The witness to earth of the joy begun.
I saw the veil so strangely fair
Mingling its woof with the shining air.
All this I saw. But, oh! to have seen,
When first the hand of the morning's lord
Lifted the veil of wondrous sheen,
And kissed the face of the earth-bride white;
When first the joy in its majesty
Over the earth and the heavens poured,
Till all was a world of radiant light—
But, oh! to have seen what I could not see.
Peace of the night,
Joy of the day,
Make me the morn.
—"*H.*" *in Harvard Advocate.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S INFLUENCE.—His correspondence increased year by year as each fresh book touched and stirred fresh hearts. Officers both in the Army and Navy would write to him—all strangers; one to ask his opinion about dueling; another to beg him to recommend or write a national form of family prayer for camp and hut; another for a set of prayers to be used on board ship in her Majesty's Navy; others on more delicate social points of conscience and conduct, which the writers would confide to no other clergyman; but all to thank him for his books. The atheist dared tell him of his doubts—the profligate of his fall; young men brought up to go into holy orders, but filled with misgivings about the articles, creeds, and, more than all, on the question of endless punishment, would pour out their difficulties to him; and many a noble spirit now working as a priest and Pastor in the Church of England would never have taken orders but for Charles Kingsley. * * * The publication of *Yeast* brought him some enemies and many correspondents; and more than one "fast man" came down from London to open his heart to its author and ask his advice. * * * Clergymen wrote to him to ask him to advise them how to save members of their flock from Popery; mothers to beg him to try and rescue their daughters from the influence of Protestant confessors; while women themselves, hovering between Rome and Anglicanism, between the attractions of a nunnery and the monotonous duties of family life, laid their difficulties before the author of the *Saint's Tragedy.*—*From Charles Kingsley: His Letters and Memorials of his Life.*

LENGTH OF DAYS.—From one cause and another, it is not surprising that so comparatively few reach extreme old age. The average of human life has been extended through the resources of modern science, but not to such an extent as might be expected, for the average still does not range higher than forty-five to fifty. Some reasons for this comparatively low average have been alluded to. To these may be added the frightful deterioration of health from intemperance. Drinking, once a fashionable vice, has become a prevalent evil in the lower departments of society, and the evil is conspicuously increased in proportion to an advancement in the gains of labor. Alcohol! In that single word we have no end of premature death accounted for. The most correctly logical definition, as far as we have seen, of the physical and mental ills inflicted through the agency of alcohol, is that given by Dr. B. W. Richardson in his work on the *Diseases of Modern Life*. There can be no doubt that the reckless abuse of this stimulant, always growing the more reckless, as has been said, as means are increased for its indulgence, has a terrible effect on the increase of pauperism and death rates. According to Dr. Richardson, alcohol has a tendency to throw life off its balance. "A balance at the best of times finely set is broken in favor of death. A mental shock, a mechanical injury, an exposure to cold, a strain, a deprivation of food beyond the usual time of taking food—any of these causes, and others similar, are sufficient to cause an organic wreck, which, left to its own fate, would soon break up from progressive internal failure of vital power." Much that follows on this subject we commend to general attention—without, however, expecting that what the learned writer says will be of any practical avail. Another cause for the undue shortening of life which has not yet been referred to is the intense mental strain prevalent among literary men, artists, statesmen, judges, and some other classes. If not a new feature in society, this mental strain is at least more conspicuous than it was formerly, because the struggle to attain high rewards is greater and more dependent on individual exertion than it seems to have been in past and less exacting times. In short, the derangement of the nervous system, leads to no end of functional derangements in the heart, stomach, and so on, in all which are found reasons why so many of our most eminent notabilities are removed ere they reach fourscore. They fall victims to a heedless, certainly unfortunate, overtasking of the brain. Medical men in high practice, though well aware of the dangers of professional exhaustion, are not always exempt from the charge or being careless of their own health. The wiser among them endeavor to limit their hours of work, and at the proper season retreat to the country for the sake of invigorating rural sports. But for these precautions, the death rate among London physicians would be very much greater than it is. The late Sir Henry Holland is known to have greatly lengthened his days by habitually making long Autumnal tours over the globe, always returning invigorated for fresh work. The very common practice among people in business of taking a month's holiday at the seaside, or some inland healthful resort—a practice immensely facilitated by railways and steamboats—has the same beneficial tendency. As regards the salutary results of checking the mental strain in literary labor, we could speak from a degree of personal experience. We have for the last forty years—whether in town or country, whether in Winter or Summer—never written a line after 9 o'clock at night. When that hour strikes the ink-glass is shut up, the pen and paper laid aside, and the mind is allowed to calm down before retiring to rest. The rule is peremptorily followed with the best consequences. In the varied pressure of inexorable circumstances it may not be possible to be so extremely guarded. Lives are abruptly lost, the most precious in the community. He, however, who falls in the fair light of life, though mistaken has been his eagerness, may be said to fall nobly. It is a considerably different thing when men shorten their days through luxurious indulgences, in wanton disregard of the rules essential to the preservation of bodily health. Up till fifty years of age, it perhaps signifies little how some of these rules are neglected, because the constitution originally vigorous resists or overcomes various deteriorating influences. At all events, there may be no immediate mischief. After fifty, and more particularly sixty, a change has taken place. The breathing, the digestive, the circulatory processes are less able to endure tear and wear. A little indiscretion may derange the whole machine, and bring it prematurely to a dead stop. It is wonderful how much may be done to protract existence by the habitual restorative of sound sleep. Late hours, under mental strain, are, of course, incompatible with this soincement. On this topic Dr. Richardson says it has been painful for him to trace the beginnings of pulmonary consumption to late hours at "unearthly balls and evening parties," by which rest is broken and encroachments made on the constitution. But, he adds, "It in middle age the habit of taking deficient and irregular sleep be still maintained, every source of depression, every latent form of disease, is quickened and intensified. The sleepless exhaustion allies itself with all other processes of exhaustion, or it kills imperceptibly, by a rapid introduction of premature old age, which leads directly to premature dissolution." There, at once, is an explanation why many people die earlier than they ought to do. They violate the primary principle of taking a regular night's rest. If they sleep, it is disturbed. They dream all sorts of nonsense. That is to say, they do not sleep soundly or for any useful purpose; for dreaming is nothing more than wild imaginative notions passing through the brain while half-sleeping or dozing. In dreaming there is no proper or restorative rest.—*Chambers's Journal.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD BROUGHAM.—A day or two after my arrival in London, I met him at dinner at the house of the correspondent of his through whom he engaged me to help in poor-law reform. By his desire, no one else was asked. The first thing that struck me was his being not only nervous, but thin-skinned to excess. Our hostess' lap-dog brought out the nervousness immediately by jumping up at his knee. He pretended to play with Gyp, but was obviously annoyed that Gyp would not be called away. He was not accustomed to lap-dogs, it was clear. Before we went to dinner, I could not but see how thin-skinned he was. The *Examiner* newspaper lay on the table; and it chanced to contain, that week, an impertinent article, warning me against being flattered out of my own aims by my host, who was Brougham's cat's-paw. The situation was sufficiently awkward, it must be owned. Brougham did not read the article now, because he had seen it at home; but I saw by glances and pointings that the gentlemen were talking it over, while my hostess and I were consulting about her embroidery; and Brougham looked, not only very black upon it, but evidently annoyed and stung. He looked black in another sense, I remember—not a morsel of his dress being anything but black, from the ridge of his stock to the toes of his polished shoes. Not an inch of white was there to relieve the combined gloom of his dress and complexion. He was curiously afraid of my trumper, and managed generally to make me hear without. He talked excessively fast, and ate fast and prodigiously, stretching out his long arm for any dish he had a mind to, and getting hold of the largest spoons which would dispatch the most work in the shortest time. He watched me intently and incessantly when I was conversing with any body else. For my part, I liked to watch him when he was conversing with gentlemen, and his mind and its manifestations really came out. This was never the case, as far as my observation went, when he talked with ladies. I believe I have never met with more than three men, in the whole course of my experience, who talked with women in a perfectly natural manner; that is, precisely as they talked with men; but the difference in Brougham's case was so great as to be disagreeable. He knew many cultivated and intellectual women; but this seemed to be of no effect. If not able to assume with them his ordinary manner toward silly women, he was awkward and at a loss. This was by no means agreeable, though the sin of his bad manners must be laid at the door of the vain women who discarded their ladyhood for his sake, went miles to see him, were early on platforms where he was to be, and admitted him to very broad flirtations. He had pretty nearly settled his own business, in regard to conversation with ladies, before two more years were over. His swearing became so incessant, and the occasional indecency of his talk so unaffectable, that I have seen even coquettes and adorers turn pale, and the lady of the house tell her husband that she could not undergo another dinner party with Lord Brougham for a guest. I, for my part, determined to decline quietly henceforth any small party where he was expected; and this simply because there was no pleasure in a visit where everybody was on thorns at to what any one guest might say and do next. My own impression that day was that he was either drunk or insane. Drunk he was not; for he had been publicly engaged in business till the last moment. All manner of protestations have been made by his friends, to this day, that he is, with all his eccentricities, "sane enough;" but my impression remains that no man who conducted himself as he did that Summer day in 1834 could be sane and sober.—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

THE QUEEN OPENING PARLIAMENT.—I know what these far-off sounds mean—that the Queen of the realm is now close at hand, and that the crowning ceremony of the day will not be delayed many minutes. Presently the door on the right of the throne, recently shut for a few minutes, is flung open, and the Prince and Princess of Wales—the former wearing a peer's robe—enter. But here, be it noticed, his Royal Highness has an exceedingly difficult task to perform. Between the woolsack and the throne—the latter usually protected by a railing—there is, in the normal condition of the House of Lords, an interval of some twenty feet. To-day the woolsack has been drawn back to within almost an arm's length of the royal seat and quite close to its steps. Notice, therefore, especially the skill with which the Prince guides his consort through this narrow channel, depositing her finally on the woolsack, with her back to the Chancellor, and himself in a chair on the right of the throne. Meanwhile lords, ladies, and commoners have all stood up to greet the future King and Queen of England. Now behold the six pursuivants, brave in gold and purple; the four heralds, in gold and crimson; the equerries and grooms in waiting, in number six more—these head the royal procession. Those two gentlemen who follow, clad in the ordinary uniform, black and gold, of the royal household, are the Controller and Treasurer, Lord Henry Somerset and Lord Henry Thynne. The middle-aged erect gentleman, in the attire of the Queen's aide-de-camp, is the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Next to him are Col. Clifford, usher of the Black Rod, in a suit of mourning, and Garter King-at-Arms, in a gorgeous panoply of gold. The Earl-Marshal and the Lord Great Chamberlain follow; and last, immediately before the Queen, comes, in his peer's robes, the Prime Minster, Lord Beaconsfield himself. Aloft he carries that which is miscalled the sword, and should rather be described as the scabbard, of State. His face is perfectly expressionless; his step deliberate; not a single muscle in his arm, considerable as the tension must be, appears to move. But before the Prime Minister has assumed his place on the left of the throne, an effect of indescribable brilliance has been witnessed. Her Majesty is now inside the House of Lords. Immediately on her first entrance the whole company stand up. The ladies had previously been observed to be submitting their opera-cloaks to some mysterious operation, and simultaneously, at the instant that they rose from their seats, their mantles descended from their shoulders, and displayed a glorious "gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls" and flashing of diamonds. Her Majesty has now traversed the strait already described past the woolsack, has shaken hands with the Prince of Wales, and has taken her seat on the throne with the ermine robe thrown over it. On her left are the Princesses Louise and Beatrice. The Lord Chancellor stands on the right of the Queen, and next to him is the Marquis of Winchester—whose personal appearance is remarkable as being very strongly suggestive of the type of Englishman seen on the French stage—bearing the Cap of Maintenance on a cushion of crimson velvet. The whole space about the throne is densely thronged with peers, holding various offices. Very slightly does her Majesty, after taking her seat, incline her head. The signal is, however, quite intelligible, and is interpreted aright. The company once more seat themselves, but the ladies do not resume their opera-cloaks. Amid a breathless silence Black Rod approaches the royal presence, and at once retires. His mission is to summon the House of Commons to the bar of the Peers. Nothing could be more impressive than the absolute stillness which now prevails. Her Majesty sits motionless as a statue. The Prince of Wales is equally still and silent. Lord Beaconsfield does not relax a line of his countenance. This singular suspense lasts for five minutes. Black Rod returns, and, in the twinkling of an eye, there comes the sound as of a mighty, rushing wind. Nearer it gets, and nearer. It is her Majesty's faithful Commons. The officers of the House have found it just possible to keep back, by a rather complicated machinery of ropes and barriers, the concourse, till the Speaker and the Leader of the House have taken their place in the reserved box behind the bar, at the side immediately opposite the throne. But after that comes the deluge; and the expedient of the "ballot," instituted ostensibly for the purpose of preventing a crush on these occasions, breaks down lamentably. The whole thing is a wild stampede, and members of the House of Commons, as they flook into the presence of their sovereign, remind one of nothing more than a herd of undergraduates wildly rushing into the Sheldonian Theatre on Commemoration Day. But order is restored, and there is once again a deep silence. The Lord Chancellor makes an obeisance to his royal mistress, and presents to her a paper—the Queen's Speech. But her Majesty very slightly suakes her head, on which, Lord Cairns, drawing himself up to his full height, retains the document, spreads it open, and begins to read it in a tone audible throughout the entire chamber. This occupies as nearly as possible ten minutes. Her Majesty then leaves the throne, and passes from the House with the same ceremony that accompanied her entrance. The pent-up torrent of general talk again bursts forth, the company begin to disperse, the kaleidoscopic splendors melt away, and the pageant is over. A second, and, in many respects, a more interesting function is yet to be performed to-day. The first debate of the session takes place this evening; and before that time a new peer has to be formally installed in their Lordships' house. I reach the House of Lords just in time to witness the Earl of Beaconsfield—who, by the bye, does not enter the Robing-room, but retires for robing purposes to an apartment specially set apart for him—introduced to their lordships by the Earls of Derby and Bradford. It is a simple yet not unimpressive ceremonial. The Prime Minister and his two friends are preceded by a little procession. The circuit of the chamber is twice solemnly made by the group; Lord Beaconsfield is presented to the Chancellor whom he himself created; and finally retires from the chamber by the door on the left of the throne, to doff his robes, and to reappear, after a few minutes, in the plain dress of an English gentleman as leader of the House of Lords. In the debate that followed, Lord Beaconsfield delivered his maiden speech in the Peers, and that speech was a success, secured by the self-same arts as those which years ago won for Mr. Disraeli his ascendency over the House of Commons.—*All the Year Round.*

DREAMS.—'Tis superfluous to think of the dreams of multitudes; the astonishment remains that one should dream; that we should resign so quietly this deifying reason, and become the theatre of delirious shows, wherein time, space, persons, cities, animals, should dance before us in merry and mad confusion, a delicate creation outdoing the prime and flower of actual nature, antic comedy alternating with horrid pictures. Sometimes the forgotten companions of childhood reappear.

"They come, in dim procession led,
The cold, the faithless, and the dead,
As warm each hand, each brow as gay,
As if they parted yesterday."

Or we seem busied for hours and days in pergrinations over seas and lands, in earnest dialogues, strenuous actions for nothings and absurdities, cheated by spectral jokes, and waking suddenly with ghastly laughter, to be rebuked by the cold, lonely, silent midnight, and to rake with confusion in memory among the gibbering nonsense to find the motive of this contemptible exclamation. Dreams are jealous of being remembered; they dissipate instantly and angrily if you try to hold them. When newly awaked from lively dreams, we are so near them, still agitated by them, still in their sphere—give us one

ALL ABOUT THE DOG TRADE.

CHANGES IN SPORTS AND FASHIONS.

HOW GOTHAMITE DEALINGS IN DOGS BEGAN —THE PRESENT BUSINESS AND WHERE IT IS DONE—THIRTY-FIVE KINDS OF DOGS DESCRIBED—ASTOUNDING PRICES—PRIVATE OWNERS OF FIVE DOGS—STEALING, TRAINING, AND ASSASSINATING DOGS.

The first dog store in New-York was started about 1845 or 1846 at No. 5 John-street, by Archie and John Greaves, who kept there down to 1859. Then, only a little after them, a man named Moore began selling and trading in dogs on Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. In 1850 he moved out on the Bloomingdale road, where he staid three years, and then came down on the Fifth-avenue, where he died. It was about 1850 that Butler opened a little dog shop up stairs at the corner of Fulton and Water streets, but he didn't do much until he got in the cellar of the same building. Then he commenced to work up, and in 1853 he moved to No. 3 Peck-slip, where he continued doing a larger business until his death in 1873. When he died people said that it was from hydrophobia, but that was not the case. It is about 21 years ago that Harry Jennings started his first place, at No. 114 Madison-street. After a year or so there he moved to No. 49 Madison-street, and also opened a branch establishment at Kerrigan's Hall, No. 23 White-street. The latter place was pretty well known to the sports in those times, and a fellow who went there when anything was going on always got fair play and his money's worth. Jennings is still in the dog business, at No. 391 Broome-street, where he keeps about 100 dogs and lots of fancy pigeons and other beasts and birds, but he is out of the sporting line, and does a legitimate business in watch dogs, hunting dogs, and game dogs. When he was in Madison-street he had at one time as many as 500 dogs of all kinds in his stalls, and was doing well. He was an Englishman, and had been raised in the old-fashioned way, so that he could see nothing wrong in fighting dogs or chickens, it being natural amusement for them, as well as for the lookers-on. But upon the advent of Mr. Bergh he was forced into the quiet line he is in now. In his day he was the largest dealer in dogs in the country, and one of the squarest of sports.

The largest stock of dogs of all varieties is now kept by Daniel P. Foster, at his place No. 3 West Third-street, and on his farm at Bloomingdale, 30 miles back of Paterson, N. J. It is at the latter place that he keeps all his big dogs and most of his very fine ones, such as he supplies to the bigbugs of the Union and Manhattan Clubs, and the sports of the Racket and Coaching Clubs. Two weeks from now he is going to exhibit six dogs, Skyes, Yorkshire blue and tans, black and tan, and pug, for which he issues a challenge to the world to find their equals in all the points of color, cloth, coat, form, and so forth. Beside Foster and Jennings, the principal dog businesses are now at Hale's, No. 209 Fulton-street, Dovey's, No. 3 Greene-street, and a place at the corner of Fiftieth-street and Broadway. There are many others, but they are all small fry, and not one of them quite free from a suspicion of handling dogs that they never have either raised or bought.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VARIOUS BREEDS.

A look at Mr. Foster's assortment fully justified current praises of it. He has fine specimens of the many kinds of dogs now in fashion for ladies' pets, gentlemen's attendants, hunters' companions, housekeepers' safeguards, and sporting men's ideals, and it cannot but be interesting to review them in their order. First and foremost in present favor with the ladies, is the charming "Yorkshire blue and tan," a dog of which the skye-terrier is the remote suggestion. Nip, who may be regarded as a model of the breed, is truly a beauty, with a long, blue coat of silky hair on his short body, golden brown on feet, ears, and face, and he weighs but 7½ pounds. He is directly from the celebrated strain of Hon. R. Walton, Somersetshire, England, and is, beyond question, of the purest possible Scottish blood. What may be a pet of the ladies, who love best costly things. Three hundred dollars have been refused for him, and his puppies when but 8 years old sell readily for $50 each. It is to be hoped that his place in feminine favor will not be shaken by the knowledge that he is only capable of killing rats in 40 minutes and 21 seconds, and that he would much rather fight than eat any time, qualities inborn in all of his blood. Drake, a relative of his, has killed 500 rats in 1 hour and 51 minutes.

Next to this handsome little beast the "black and tan" ranks highest in popularity, as it has for several years past, increasing in value as it diminishes in size until the costliest are the tiniest and most useless. Mr. Foster has one two and a half years old, bred from J. Shaw's Tiny and Mr. Marston's Charley, the finest pair in England, it is claimed, which weighs but 3 pounds, and is valued at $200. It is a very trimly built little beast, with the customary black and tan style of looking, as if it were ashamed of its feeble existence. A female 11 years old has lost all her hair and looks like a Japanese dog, a misfortune not infrequently happening to finely bred dogs of this class, but so valuable is she still for her blood that $250 have been refused for her. She took the first prize at Barnum's great dog show in 1866. A more valuable specimen still of these little beasts was a female, weighing but 1 pound 8 ounces, for which the notorious Josie Mansfield offered $300, and was refused by Mr. Foster. It died of sun-stroke at the mature age of 17 months and 10 days.

Still more expensive luxuries are the "King Charles" spaniels, of which it is boasted by many that there are no longer any more of pure breed in this country. That there are, however, can very readily be demonstrated by any person disposed to pay $500 for one. A King Charles must have a black glossy and wavy coat, without a white hair in it, but with tan spots over the eyes; he must have very long silken ears and long black eyes, must not weigh over 8 pounds, must have a short nose and a short back, and his coat, when parted from the middle of the back, must measure 7 inches in length of hair on each side. Those are the points to demonstrate his purity of blood. One in Foster's stock has only 6¾ inches long and a nose but half an inch in length.

Next to the King Charles breed, and almost as scarce as they, are the "Blenheims," nearly as pretty, quite as useless, but rather less expensive. There are two kinds of them—one yellow and white, the other black and white. The former were in olden times most in favor in England, but the latter are now most highly prized. They are not now much in demand in this country, and command but about $150 each.

Another ladies' pet, very scarce and valuable, is the English "pug." The pug has a tawny-colored coat of fine short hair, a black stripe down his back, a black muzzle, small fine black ears, a curly tail, and must not weigh over 8 pounds. A pair of full-grown pugs cannot be bought for less than $300, and puppies three months old command readily from $30 to $50 each.

The "Italian greyhound," once very popular here, has been permitted by fickle fashion to drop almost entirely out of sight, and there is nothing like a fixed value for those which remain. Their price runs all the way from $20 to $100, according to diminutiveness.

Pure "Scotch terriers," especially when exceedingly small, are held in high esteem as pets, and it is really surprising to what an extent they can be thwarted by breeding in-and-in for a few generations. Mr. Foster exhibited at the Centennial show one weighing, full grown, but one pound nine ounces, for which he refused an offer of $500, made by a gentleman from Montgomery, Ala., who wished to purchase it for his wife. Two weeks after he brought the little beast back home it tumbled out of a window and broke its neck, but he has it stuffed and naturally that one viewing it simply as an entirely useless ornament might see advantages in having it in its present condition rather than alive.

The "Spits" or "hydrophobia dog" is rapidly disappearing before the public fear of his treacherous nature and poisonous character. The breed came originally from Russia, and only a few years ago good ones were worth from $100 to $150 each, but now the best are a drug in the market at from $10 to $25, and every week, as one of the doomed race perpetrates some new outrage and so gets into the papers, the value of his brethren declines. It should be understood, however, that there are two kinds of dead to dogs, the blackmouthed and the flesh-tint nosed. According to eminent French medical gentlemen who have investigated the matter, the latter only are the poisonous ones. The others are no more dangerous than any other dogs. If this is true, it is to be hoped that the black-nosed breed will not be allowed to die out.

At the head of the list of dogs worthy to be the attendants, or rather the friends, of gentlemen, one naturally places the magnificent and intelligent "St. Bernards." As "all is not gold that glitters," so every big yellow dog is not a St. Bernard, though his master may fondly imagine him to be such. Foster has four, one dog and three bitches, which he would not part with for $1,500, they are pure blood, and he keeps them for breeding, selling their puppies readily for $40 each when 8 weeks old. Coroner Eickhoff paid him $150 for one 7 months old. Capt. Munson, of Astoria, imported the four adults from Mount St. Bernard, where, it is said, only four or five now remain. The male, "Bruno," is 6 years old, stands 33 inches high at the shoulders, and weighs 210 pounds. The St. Bernards are kings among their species, with heavy tawny coats like lions, great heads proudly carried, faces full of intelligent expression; black muzzles, and webbed feet. They are the most faithful of canine friends, and the most reliable of watch-dogs.

After them one encounters a great variety of dogs, generally valued for their services in the hunting field, which it is scarcely worth while to classify, and may as well be considered hap-hazard as they come, as follows:

"Laverock," or "Scotch setters," white and lively-colored, with long, fine silken hair, large eyes, feathered legs and tail; easily trained; very fine bird dogs, and worth, when well broken and full-blooded, $1,000 per pair. The male should stand about 27 inches high at the shoulders, the female 24 inches.

"Spanish pointer," liver and white, and also black and white, the former best; "double-nosed" dogs, about the same height as the preceding, but very powerful and muscular; weight about 70 pounds; coat of fine hair and moderate length; value, $300 to 500 each, when thoroughly broken for the field.

"Red Irish setters," very scarce and valuable dogs. A pure blooded one should be of general dark red, almost blood-red, with a black stripe from the top of his head to the tip of his tail, black nose and black eyes, beautifully feathered legs and tail, long hair; stand about 25 inches high at the shoulders, and weigh about 65 pounds. If he meets these qualifications he will be worth from $250 to $500, according to his perfection and the thoroughness of his training. The "Irish setter" is a splendid hunting dog, but people not fully posted about them should be very shy of buying them, for certain other dogs, comparatively worthless, often imitate their points very closely.

"Lord Gordon" setter; a made-up dog, produced by a cross between the Scotch collie, or shepherd dog, and the English setter; a noble looking animal, black and mahogany tan in color, and long haired; about 75 pounds weight; slow in field work, and rather prized for fancy than real value. A dog of this breed may be said to be worth from $100 to $150, according to the eagerness of the buyer, though much higher prices have been paid for them. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is said to have given $1,000 for one in Edinburgh, Scotland.

"English setters"—Good, faithful field dogs, the most commonly known of the various breeds employed in this service; worth from $50 to $200 each, according to training.

"Irish Water Spaniel," great duck dogs, and excellent retrievers everywhere; liver-colored, long haired, curly, and furnished with a sort of woolly topknots on their heads, very bushy tails and legs; stand about 24½ inches high at the shoulders, weight, 45 to 54 pounds; worth $125 each.

"Cocker Spaniels," liver and white, with mottled feet; weight, 15 to 30 pounds; good to flush birds, but cannot be trained to stand to game, and worth only from $25 to $50.

"Bull-dogs," thorough-bred, short-backed, short or "three-quarter" tail, very wide chests, broad heads, short noses, small eyes, and small "button" ears, color either white or white and brindle, or brindle; must not weigh less than 8 pounds, nor more than 20 pounds. These animals, pure-blooded, are rare in this country. The Spaniards are peculiarly fond of them. Foster has one, 3 years old, for which a Spanish gentleman named Savala, of Havana, has unavailingly offered him $450. The puppies are worth $50 to $75 each when 8 weeks old, in Cuba, but are in little demand here. The bull-dog has had the misfortune to achieve a reputation which does not endear him to peace loving families, and it must be admitted that his physiognomy is not prepossessing, especially to strangers, upon whom he seldom fails to smile so as to show all his teeth, but to his owner he is said to be one of the most faithful and devoted of brutes.

"Bull-terriers," with small eyes, fine limbs, short backs, fine coats, tipped tails, broad chests, and unlimited pluck and endurance, are great favorites. The delusion prevails, among people not given to doggy knowledge, that bull terriers are only fit for fighting, but that is a mistake. They are very devoted to their masters, kindly with children, and unexcelled as watch dogs, but of course their pugnacious qualities can very easily be developed and utilized in the ring. Probably about $100 may be put down as the average value of a good bull terrier, but that figure may be quadrupled or even quintupled if the beast has distinguished himself as a terror. Generally they are white with black patches on the body or over the eye, irregularly marked. A very ferocious fighting breed is produced, however, by crossing a white terrier with a Scotch "blue poll," a very rare variety of cordially combative qualities, the result of which is a "ticked" dog.

"Scotch deer hounds" are animals noted for their powers of scent; not of much use in this country, except for the gratification of fancy; are rare and very high priced, a fine full-blooded specimen being deemed worth $1,000 even in these hard times. A good one should stand 30½ inches high at the shoulders, weigh 65 to 70 pounds, have a shape very near that of the English greyhound, a rough coat, and be of mixed black, blue, and gray colors.

"English greyhounds," which are seldom gray, but, in the finest strains, black tipped with white on the feet and with white breasts; or white, or white tipped with black. They are rare here, valuable only for their running capabilities, but enormously high-priced, at least as much so as the ones just mentioned. Mr. Foster has a pair of the strain of "Master McGrath," the famous dog matched for £50,000 to run for the Chester Cup in '62.

"Fox hounds," and "harriers"—the latter but a smaller variety of the former and straighter runners—common dogs, but worth, when of good strain, from $25 to $75 each.

"Russian Wolf dog," a huge, rough-coated, blue-colored dog, about 32 inches high at the shoulders. Only one pure specimen is known to be in this country, it is believed, Col. Delancey Kane, having been presented to him by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and is worth at least $1,000.

"Irish wolf dog," black and rough; almost as large as the one just mentioned; has a head very much like that of a Scotch deer hound, but rather broader, more fancy dogs, selling all the way from $50 to $250, according to size and purity.

"English fox terriers," very handsome trim, light weight dogs, bred between black and tan and bull terrier. Their colors are generally black, white, and tan, irregular, and their weights run between 6 and 14 pounds. They are good ratters, plucky at drawing burrows, and sell from $25 to $100 each.

"English kennel terrier," bred between the bull terrier and white English terrier, good animals about a farm to hunt vermin, and worth $20 to $30.

"Skye terriers," long-backed, short-legged, with very long coarse hair, blue on the back, with silvered top-knot and silvered legs. Their weight should not exceed 12 pounds. Formerly they were white stars, but can now be got for from $50 to $150, the latter price commanding a fine specimen so lost in hair that one has to make him bark, bite, or yowl to learn which end his head is on. Few dog fanciers care for them, but women like them.

"Dandy Dismont" terriers, long-legged, long-tailed, long-backed, ricketty looking, homely beasts, half-breds between the "otter" and the "Skye" terriers, it is said, produced by the wicked ingenuity of a gypsy. They are keen, intelligent, and rare as they are ugly, and sell sometimes for as much as $200, although $50 ought to get a fairly good one. In weight they run all the way from 10 to 20 pounds.

"Scotch terriers," wiry dogs, weighing from 9 to 13 pounds generally, but sometimes bred down considerably smaller, of generally reddish tint, with silvered heads and large expressive eyes. They are worth from $25 to $100, according to purity of blood. A very pretty "table" or parlor dog is produced by crossing them with the Skyes, and these half-breeds are now most popular here.

"Scotch collies," or shepherd dogs, animals of proverbial and apocryphal sagacity; generally black and white on the bodies, tan at the feet, and with tan spots over the eyes; ears naturally cocked up, sharp-pointed noses, and broad breasts. Puppies are worth $25, and full-grown dogs, trained to sheep or cattle tending, $150 each.

"Poodles" are presented in several varieties—French, Spanish, and German. The first mentioned is large and white, the second large and black, the last small and white; all curly-haired, and all useless for anything but tricks, which they learn to perform with great readiness and ability. According to their training they are worth from $5 to $100.

"Esquimaux" dogs are said to be owned in New-York, but it is doubtful if there is one pure-blooded animal here. The first ever brought to this City was "Lulu," imported by Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, and sold, when quite old, to Dr. Ranker, of Baltimore, for $300. They look like a big, black sort of Spitz, weighing about 60 pounds each, and are claimed to be very good, affectionate, and faithful animals, but this climate is much too warm for them ever to do well here.

The "Dalmatian," or coach dog, a sort of calico animal, covered with black spots on a white ground, is worth $100 when trained to both "single and double harness," that is to run under the buggy when but one horse is in the shafts, or, if two horses are attached, to run between them under the pole.

"Newfoundlands"—if pure are either black and white or altogether black—should stand 24 inches high, and weigh 80 or 90 pounds. Their general appearance all are familiar with. Full-grown good ones are worth from $50 to $75 each. They are fine water retrievers, intelligent, and good natured. Indeed, they are, as is said of some men, "good-natured to a fault," for they are prone to make friends with strangers readily. Occasionally, however, a cross Newfoundland is to be met with, generally one whose temper has been soured by his being kept chained a great deal, and he is a terror.

Siberian blood-hounds were quite popular some time ago, but they have proved themselves treacherous and dangerous beasts, and people are generally getting rid of them. There is not a mere question of possible hydrophobia when one is attacked by a ferocious brute three feet high at the shoulders, weighing 236 pounds, and seven and one-half feet long from tip to tip. Those were the dimensions of a beast of this kind exhibited here in the dog show of 1862; $700 were paid for him, but now one pretty nearly as big and dangerous can be bought for $50.

The "English mastiff" may well close the list, not as an insignificant animal only worthy of the tail of the canine procession, but as one of such nobility as to deserve a post of especial honor. He is now very rarely met with in this country. A Mr. Braverman, of Newark, Penn., has three, puppies from which he sells, through Mr. Foster, for $50 each when they are eight weeks old, or $200 when fully grown. Beyond this stock, and a few single individuals owned by private gentlemen here and there, we have no genuine mastiffs. Even in England they are very rare now and valuable. The noble animal, in its serious beast, even in its puppyhood, seeming oppressed from infancy by a sense of the solemnity of life and the responsibility of his existence. If full-blooded he should be of tawny color, with black muzzle, have heavy, hanging jowls, prominent forehead, bloodshot "pop" eyes, an enormous head, and a tail curling over on his back. He should stand about 27 inches high, and weigh 140 to 160 pounds.

So much for the choice dogs deemed worthy of preservation; but who shall reckon the great army of curs of lower degree, the half breeds, quarter breeds, and no recognizable breeds at all, constituting the vast numerical majority of our dogs. Where they are bred, how they grow, and who they belong to are, to a great extent, mysteries. Still stranger it is, how those friendless brutes escape being swept out of existence by the annual enforcement of the dog law in the Summer time. They must bear charmed lives. Nevertheless, the numbers running at large do seem to diminish year by year.

FINE SPECIMENS AND THEIR OWNERS.

Some of the private individuals who own remarkably fine dogs in and about New-York, are as follows: L. L. Lorillard, Yorkshire blue-and-tan dog and Skye aint, both very fine. Jerry Costa, two of the handsomest and smallest bull-terriers in the country, and a pair of Skyes. Ed. Staples, resident on Bond-street, is a great sports-man, and has about a splendid pattern. E. Winans, fine rare blooded bull-dog. P. Egan has a black-and-tan "toy" terrier, three pounds weight, for which he has refused an offer of $500; also a beautiful Yorkshire blue-and-tan and three "pugs," which cost him 50 guineas, in England, when puppies. Charles Haggerty has three nice black-and-tans. H. Speaks, of Amity-street, near South Fifth-avenue, has a pair of really magnificent pure blood St. Bernards. Mr. Powers, the Twenty-third-street tailor, has a Skye terrier for which he paid $200. P. Gallagher has a noted Yorkshire terrier for which he has refused $500. George Rice is proud of his ownership of an undivided interest in a three-pound Skye. Mike Murray has a black-and-tan that weighs only 2 pounds 4 ounces, and worth at least $900. Eugene Hale has two fine Russian terriers and three blue terriers. D. Baxter owns a pair of red Irish setters, thoroughly broken, for which he has refused $1,000. Shepherd Knapp owns five or six bull-terriers, of a superb breed, not over 7 pounds weight, and worth about $100 each. Frank Cossens owns some noted gun dogs and handsome skyes. Isaac Varian has a model bull-terrier. John Griffith owns a pair of very diminutive black-and-tans. Louis Gross is owner of a pair of Siberian blood-hounds, one of which weighs 180 pounds, and the other 201 pounds. Frank Work, the driver, has at his place on Twenty-seventh-street, a very fine English mastiff dog. A. Belmont owns a mastiff slut that is much praised. Harry Hill keeps at his country seat several bull-terriers, skyes, and a pair of Persian blood hounds. Mr. Davidson, of New-Rochelle, has a Scotch terrier slut and a bull-terrier dog, both of remarkable fineness of blood. Charles M. Schieffelin keeps at his place in Westchester County two magnificent English mastiffs, one Gordon setter, and an English pointer, pure blooded and well broken. W. H. Pullis, proprietor of the old Washington Hotel, on the Hackensack road, back of Hoboken, has probably the finest lot of English bull-terriers in this country. He has imported, since 1870, 37 of these animals, the finest that could be bought at any price in England, and still has several of them. Mr. R. Hale, of Long Island, owns a pair of St. Bernards of great size and beauty. Mr. Whitmore, of Jersey City, has a splendid pair of Alpine mastiffs, very similar to the English mastiffs, and rare in this country. They stand 30 inches high, are jet black, and are worth about $300 each. J. Buckhard, of Williamsburg, is owner of a pair of very large and fine Siberian bloodhounds. Judge De Puget, of Hoboken, has a full-blooded St. Bernard, which he himself brought from the monastery whence these dogs derive their name. Mr. Wilkins, of Harrisburg, Penn., owns the only pure Spanish bloodhound known to exist in the North. A Kentucky farmer has with enormous pride lavish ears 12 inches long, red eyes, and an irrepressible longing to eat everybody he sees. His owner values him at $500.

Each of the principal dog dealers named has about $25,000 invested in his business, and his annual sales will amount to about the same sum in ordinarily good times, but now, that winter is rather dull, but prices are still stiff, as dogs are not very perishable stock, and their owners can afford to hold on and wait for a more prosperous season. The supposition exists in some minds that dog dealers are in league with dog thieves, and that there is a sort of exchange for valuable stolen dogs between the sportsmen of the Union. Such is not the fact, however. No reputable dealer will buy a dog brought to him at his store, but will go to the house of the seller to satisfy himself that the dog really belongs there, and that title is clear, before he will invest. The thefts are generally perpetrated by boys from 15 to 17 years old, who make a business of stealing dogs in order to get rewards for returning them.

Dogs intended for fighting purposes are trained for their conflicts with as much elaborate care as human prize-fighters are, and upon much the same general plan. First they are fed with wheat-bran mash, which acts as a gentle purgative, and reduces them. Then a course of gelatinous food follows, sheep's heads, calve's heads, &c., boiled with wheat-and-tana. R. Speaks, of Amity-street, near South Fifth-avenue, has a pair of really magnificent pure blood St. Bernards. Mr. Powers, the Twenty-third-street tailor, has a Skye terrier for which he paid $200. P. Gallagher has a noted Yorkshire terrier for which he has refused $500. George Rice is proud of his ownership of an undivided interest in a three-pound Skye. Mike Murray has a black-and-tan that weighs only 2 pounds 4 ounces, and worth at least $900. Eugene Hale has two fine Russian terriers and three blue terriers. D. Baxter owns a pair of red Irish setters, thoroughly broken, for which he has refused $1,000. Shepherd Knapp owns five or six bull-terriers, of a superb breed, not over 7 pounds weight, and worth about $100 each. Frank Cossens owns some noted gun dogs and handsome skyes,

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1877.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The sudden and complete collapse of the Senatorial opposition to the Cabinet nominations of President HAYES is at once a very gratifying evidence of the power of public opinion over a body not hitherto remarkable for deference to such an influence, and of the quiet determination with which the President can do what he conceives to be right and stick to it. The Senators who complain that the motives of their opposition to the Cabinet appointments have been misapprehended, will have many excellent opportunities to shine in the character of disinterested patriots, and thus to prove that they have been grossly misjudged. It is just possible that, in filling Federal offices in this and other States, the President will pay as little regard to their personal "claims" as he did in selecting his Cabinet. Suppose he should go on the principle, as the country has a right to expect that he will, of selecting capable and honest men without inquiring whether they are good Conkling or Cameron or Blaine men, will the virtue of "the Senatorial group" be strong enough to secure the confirmation of such appointments? That is a question of some importance to the public interests, not to mention its bearing upon the political future of the Senators themselves.

The letter sent by Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS to Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has been published at Mr. MATTHEWS' own request, and will be found in another column. As the writer expressly disclaims speaking with authority and stating any views but his own, the letter has neither interest nor value apart from its being an expression of the opinions of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS. The brief accompanying note from Mr. EVARTS neither indorses nor disapproves of these views, and contains simply an assurance of his readiness to co-operate in a solution of the difficulties in South Carolina. It is evident, therefore, that a good deal more noise has been made over this correspondence than its importance deserves, but it is also evident that the relations between Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS and the President should have made the latter somewhat less forward in volunteering advice on a subject of so much delicacy, and one on which it is extremely desirable that the action of the Administration should not be hampered by the interference of friends, however well meaning.

Our respected contemporary, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, seems desirous of taking the lead as the Conkling organ of the State, a distinction which we trust that the *Sun* will not seriously object to. But if we may be permitted to make a suggestion to our Buffalo friends, it would be against the dangers of too much zeal. Even if the friendship of Mr. CONKLING were as abiding as his enmity, it would be hardly worth the while of an influential newspaper to purchase it by servile adulation of the illustrious Senator. Assuming it to be a reasonable ground of satisfaction to a newspaper editor to be permitted to nominate the Collector of the Port of Buffalo Creek, in defiance of the opinion of sundry influential persons who thought their wishes entitled to respect, and at the fag end of an Administration, remarkable for its desire to please Mr. CONKLING, it is hardly a big enough prize to be secured at the cost of the independence of an organ of a highly respectable body of public opinion. The time has passed when trading politics and journalism can be successfully combined, and the editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* would consult the interests of his paper in making his choice between them.

The interest in the New-Hampshire contest centres in the election of three Representatives to Congress. The Democrats have given up all hope of carrying the political fossil who was forced upon the party into the Governor's chair, but still claim their ability to elect, by the force of money and "influence," their candidate from the First Congressional District. They have even been foolish enough to declare that New-Hampshire will, by sending two Democrats to Congress, express its condemnation of the "fraud" by which TILDEN was sent back to private life. The Republicans of New-Hampshire may safely be counted on to reduce the Democratic majority of eight in the next House to seven, if not to five, and their chances are certainly improved by the successful stand which President HAYES has made against personal dictation in forming his Cabinet.

In another column will be found the details of the bill agreed to by the sub-committee of the Joint Legislative Committee on Cities in regard to the changes to be effected in the organization of our local Government. These do not essentially differ from the summary of the bill published in THE TIMES of Friday. One valuable feature, not noticed there, is the provision for a Charter election in the Spring, in accordance with the recommendation of the Municipal Commission. The proposed central bureau for the purchase of supplies for all departments, which is one of the distinctive features of the bill, may prove an excellent device in good hands, but will require to be very carefully guarded to prevent its becoming a nest of corruption. The entire bill will need careful scrutiny, affording, as it does, so tempting an opportunity for covering up a variety of personal and partisan jobs under cover of a scheme of reform.

THE LESSON OF THE WEEK.

Neither the President nor the country can fail to understand the moral of the week which closes to-day. It began in uncertainty; it ends in success. It opened with doubts as to the relations borne by the President to a certain section of his own party, and his ability to hold the position despite the opposition he might encounter; it closes with well-defined purposes on his part, and an assurance that in his efforts to fulfill them he will have the cordial support of the people. The lesson would be a suggestive one in any circumstances. In existing circumstances it has the special value which attaches to the solution of a complicated problem.

Impulsiveness is not a quality which those attribute to the President who know him best. Had he entered upon his duties in a gushing frame of mind, with the reputation of a man prone to make professions in excess of his purposes, his inaugural address would probably have fallen flat upon the community. As a literary effort there was nothing remarkable in it. Its periods were not brilliant; its exposition of policy was not particularly new. The significance of the document was derived altogether from the faith which the public had learned to place in the integrity of its author. What he said he meant. In these days that is so rare an attribute of official speech that its appearance in this connection might well produce the effect observed. The highest praise that can be accorded to the President is predicated upon his honesty of speech. Men had learned to scoff at declarations favorable to civil service reform; here was a President whose character and record inspired trust in his determination to carry out the changes in the dispensation of patronage which are essential to its purity. So with regard to a conciliatory policy toward the South. There is nothing new in the idea. We heard it reiterated under JOHNSON, who only intensified the sectional bitterness he professed to eradicate. More than once we were reminded of it under GRANT, who divided his patronage between dependents and Senators, with no other effect than to make bad worse, and to encompass with still greater difficulties the Southern question. What in other quarters would have been passed over as the commonplaces of an incoming official, became in the mouth of President HAYES stern realities. A consciousness of this fact lies at the root of the opposition subsequently encountered by the President, and of the popular confidence which is the source of his present power.

If any doubts remained they were dispelled by the composition of his Cabinet. It was not the handiwork of a hack politician. No slavish partisanship had dictated the selection of names. It was a strong combination, but it derived strength less from partisan aspects than from its general adaptation to the policy proclaimed. A weak President would have endeavored simply to please influential friends. He would have so adjusted the Cabinet offices as to gratify tried supporters, and to win the support of party adherents, who might otherwise be indifferent. The experience of recent years would have been repeated. We should have had one department assigned, practically, to Senator A, another to Senator B, and so on through the list; the President virtually abdicating his position in respect of patronage in one direction in order that he might obtain terms in respect of patronage in another. Mr. HAYES' Cabinet was therefore a two-fold novelty. It was an announcement of his intention to be President in reality as well as in name, and to be the sole judge of the men whom he should gather around him as advisers. It was a reaffirmation in the most practical form of his resolve to carry out the policy he had imperfectly foreshadowed, and to use the instruments he could best rely upon for the attainment of his ends. In this light the list of names sent to the Senate on Wednesday, and now ratified, must be read.

In this light it was read by Senators who had learned to consider patronage a part of their perquisites, and who assumed that one of their functions is to shape the policy for which the President is responsible. They resented as an indignity to themselves the suggestion that the President should be allowed to construct his Cabinet with reference to the duties to be performed rather than to their individual interests and ambitions. They attempted to secure partisan applause by putting an unwarranted construction upon the President's Southern policy, and judging of its fitness by the standard of their own sinister purposes. The prospect was for a moment dispiriting. The timid saw in the hostility, more or less open, of certain Senators, a sign of impending division in the Republican Party. They imagined they could trace the outlines of a contest between a powerful section of the party and the President, and they were gloomy, if not despondent. The situation was certainly not free from misgivings. There was apparently an imminent risk of collision, and the possibilities of the result were anxiously discussed.

Who should yield—the President, or the Senators who desired to be his masters and threatened to become his enemies? The answer to the question is interesting, primarily, because it casts a great deal of light upon the character of the President. A man in his position, infirm of purpose or with confused ideas of duty, would almost surely have succumbed. Called suddenly to the choice of a course which involved a sacrifice of convictions to secure peace, or their maintenance at the cost, possibly, of party war, a weak President would have made the best terms he could. He would have concluded a bargain favorable to his immediate comfort and convenience. Mr. HAYES did nothing of the sort. He had chosen his ground, and there he stood. He had nominated his Cabinet officers, and he left to the Senate the responsibility of rejecting them. He had exercised his right, and he waited to see who would resist it. There was much bluster and shaking of heads on one side; on his there was simply a quiet, unflinching maintenance of the power which belongs constitutionally to the President. His vindication came yesterday. The Cabinet he arranged was confirmed. The Senators whose mutterings had scared the cowards of the party smiled blandly, and said they meant no harm, or voted favorably under instructions, or absented themselves. The President's inflexibility of purpose comes off triumphant.

Another consideration, developed by the events of the last three or four days, is even more suggestive. The judgment and feeling of the Republican Party, and of the country, are overwhelmingly on the side of the President and his policy. Faith in his personal integrity may have had something to do with the support that has been extended to him by the party, and by the business men of both parties. Faith in the reforms he has in general terms indicated has had more. Honest men of all shades of opinion are wearied of an everlasting struggle for offices, and of the demoralization which the struggle entails. And there is all but a universal desire for the cessation of sectional strife, and the adoption of measures that shall bring the North and the South into cordial harmony in their efforts to promote national prosperity. About these points there is now no room for doubt. They have been made clear as sunlight by the brief but ominous contest between the President and those who would have broken him down; and the fact that they are clear will not be without effect upon the President in his administration of the Government.

THE GREAT REFORM FOR TAX-PAYERS.

The report of the Municipal Commission will soon go before the Legislature, in the form of the concurrent resolution which they recommend. It would have produced more effect had it been better written. The essay style and the long complicated sentences do not suit such documents, designed to convince all classes. More of trenchant, compact English would have produced a stronger effect. Nor are its statements of important facts either new or impressive. Surely the burdens resting on the whole tax-paying community of the State might have been represented in more telling language and with equal truthfulness.

The report, however, is strong where it chiefly should be. The examination of the whole subject is thorough and philosophical, and its recommendations are not merely wise, but practical. The point most novel in the recommendations of the Commission is the one which has been urged for many years in these columns—the referring all matters of expenditure in cities to a body chosen by the tax-payers. This will be the portion of the constitutional amendments recommended which will excite most discussion in the Legislature and throughout the State.

In this City, all the demagogues who have fattened for years on the spoils of a wealthy community, and who, through the plunder they can distribute, command an army of followers, will shout at once, "An attack on universal suffrage! The new project of aristocracy!" and will seek to arouse the ignorant voters as against a scheme for an aristocracy of property. This outcry will not, however, much affect the rural voters of the State, inasmuch as they have always lived under this "aristocratic" system. Every one of the 120 villages of the State, with their 2,000,000 inhabitants and $500,000,000 of property, are governed by the tax-payers. That is, those who pay the money for public purposes determine how it is to be spent. If this be "aristocracy," we have always had it in this State. It is true that, indirectly, the non-tax-payers, in the election of village Trustees, can determine a certain limited expenditure of public money on the roads, or certain small inevitable annual expenses; but any large outlay must be decided upon by the tax-payers. The masses have enjoyed all the undeniably good effects of universal suffrage in the elections for State or National officers, and even for School and Village Trustees. But when it came to spending money, the State has always wisely left it, in villages, to those who paid it.

The results have been admirable. Any laborer, by acquiring a little property, could become a voter on the village taxes. But every dollar he voted away came, in part, out of his own pocket. He became at once a conservative and an obstructionist where jobs were concerned. Our village administration has been characterized, on the whole, by good sense and moderation in its public expenditures. But how has it been with the cities? These, twenty-four in number, contain about the same population as the villages, say a little more than 2,000,000, but an enormously greater wealth, say $1,500,000,000. Where has the control of this vast property been thrown? Undesignedly, and against the ancient policy of the State, it has fallen into the power of the poorest and most ignorant classes. It is impossible, within our brief limits, to show how this came about. But primarily it arose from the fact that the tax-payers could not vote directly on questions of expenditure in cities, because they were too numerous; they must vote through delegates. Thus the control of public moneys in cities fell naturally either into the hands of municipal councils or of the Legislature. To have formed a body to control taxes and expenses, elected solely by tax-payers, would have conflicted with the reforms in the State Constitution which abolished a property qualification and required that all elective officers should be chosen by universal suffrage. From these and many other causes, an exception was allowed to creep in with regard to cities, and the non-tax-payers were permitted to control an income surpassing that of many a kingdom. We all know how this worked, and what intolerable evils it brought upon us. The permanent debt of our cities has reached the immense sum of $170,000,000, and the debt of this City alone has increased from $18,000,000 in 1860 to $113,000,000 in 1875, and taxation from $9,000,000 to $28,000,000. Obviously we cannot go on long in this course without bankruptcy and ruin.

The Commissioners, in their recommendations to the Legislature, have wisely allowed small rent-payers (of "not less than $250,") and small tax-payers on "property assessed at not less than $500," to be electors for the proposed Board of Finance in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. This will enable all who have any permanent interest in the financial welfare of the city to vote as to the disposition of the public funds, and will exclude the poor and ignorant tools of demagogues, who have been their implements for plundering us so long.

NEW-YORK'S MOST PRESSING WANT.

The 1,300,000 inhabitants of this City still content themselves in their daily travels from the upper to the lower part of the island with a rate of speed which old Gov. STUYVESANT would have scorned in the days when he rode on his dapple gray from the fort at the Battery to his farm or "Bowerie" on the East River. The great patronage awarded to the Elevated Road which serves a comparatively remote portion of the town at a moderate rate of speed, is an earnest of the immense business in store for a steam road through the backbone of the island, going at the rate of forty miles an hour. With us speed is an object of primary importance. In the conveyance of passengers from their homes to their places of business in the lower part of the City, the effect of speed assumes another aspect. We have to look not only at the distance traveled, but at the manual and intellectual work for which time is gained by the merchant, the artisan, and the laboring man. The rapidity of travel on a well organized underground or elevated road would be, at the lowest calculation, from seven to eight times as great as that now attained by the horse cars and omnibuses. To the poorer classes the gain represents two hours' additional labor each day.

The construction of a better class of dwellings in the upper part of the island for our working population would immediately follow the establishment of a through steam road from Harlem River to City Hall Park or the Battery. The elbow room thus gained to the laboring man, the merchant, the banker, and the tradesman by increased velocity of transport at low rates of fare would give renewed impetus to the material interests of this City. No one doubts the effect produced on trade, commerce, and industry, by increased facility of communication between the dwelling and business portions of a great Metropolis. What the Metropolitan Railway has done for London a rapid transit road would do for New-York. Thus, as far as the time actually occupied in going to and from the scenes of their daily labors is an indication of the useful occupation of the productive classes of this City, one-fifth would be added to the economic power of our population with the establishment of a rapid transit road, carrying passengers at the rate of say thirty miles an hour. A very much higher rate of speed could be attained on an underground road, free from obstructions so common on the surface, and protected against snow, ice, and wind at the most inclement seasons. Our actual railroad speeds are far within the limit of our mechanical power.

Seven miles of rapid transit northward from Wall street is as vital to the development of the great trading interests of this City as is the establishment of a proper system of terminal facilities. Both are necessities, it New-York wishes to retain her commercial supremacy. No plan that has yet been proposed seems to win sufficient public favor. The underground road, from Forty-second street to City Hall Park has found many advocates. The late Commodore VANDERBILT was at one time very earnest in this matter; it was his intention to build an underground railroad from the City Hall direct to the Forty-second-Street Depot, connecting there with his Fourth-avenue underground road. He proposed to run trains at the rate of forty miles an hour, making four stoppages between City Hall Park and Harlem River. He secured a charter from the Legislature in 1861. Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT went abroad; on his return he seemed deeply impressed with what he had seen of the working of the Metropolitan Railway in London, and was understood to be as favorably disposed toward his father's underground scheme as was the Commodore himself. Nothing however came of it.

Three prominent American engineers reported that the double track underground road from the City Hall to Forty-sixth-street, including engine-houses, car-shops, and sheds could be constructed for $5,208,233. The chief engineer of two great underground railways in London, his assistant, and his superintending engineer, carefully examined the ground, all approved of the plans and estimates. Since then labor and materials have greatly declined in value. The road could no doubt now be built for much less money. We understand the project has been recently revived under the name and style of "The Great Metropolitan Railway Company." We do not learn, however, that Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has interested himself in the matter. Without his assistance it is not likely to succeed, as its success depends entirely on an assured connection at low rates with the Fourth-avenue underground road. If Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT would put himself at the head of this enterprise and supply the missing link between the City Hall and Forty-second-street, rapid transit would be an accomplished fact, and Mr. VANDERBILT would control the most valuable city railroad on this continent. We believe this to be the most practical, effectual, and speedy mode of supplying the wants of the people in this direction.

Various forms of an elevated road have been suggested. It has been proposed to add a second story to Broadway, or to take some central side street, of little use as a thoroughfare, and appropriate it for an elevated road, or to carry such a road along the river side on the eastern and western exterior streets. Another plan has been suggested—to acquire a right of way twenty-five feet in width right through the houses, commencing at the Battery and running westerly, and not far from Broadway, to and above Manhattanville: upon this to construct an elevated road about twenty feet above the street level, crossing the intersecting streets upon light iron bridges of a single arch. Where the road crosses the block, to build up as a support for the road-bed a one-story arched building of stone or brick, extending from street to street. Within this would be a room twenty-five feet deep, and opening on each street, which would be available to rent for all sorts of business purposes, and especially for such as would seek a location on the line of a great thoroughfare. Upon this road-bed, running in a direct line, over solid masonry through the blocks and across the streets on high iron bridges, two wide tracks might be laid, upon which cars could be propelled at high rates of speed by stationary engines, and commodious waiting-rooms, and staircases for ingress and egress, could be afforded from the space below. Another track might be laid, somewhat after the fashion of the Gilbert Elevated Road, on iron framework ten or twelve feet above this road-bed for additional trains, so that up and down trains, through and way, fast and slow, might all be accommodated. Through travel from the Battery to the Central Park, in from ten to twelve minutes, would be an accomplished fact, in a style as free from every discomfort as traveling could be. Such a road might branch off and extend along the upper end of the island on each side of the park, or there might be an independent road from the South Ferry to Harlem on the east side of the town. Whatever plan be adopted, it is due to the wealth and enterprise of New-York that the result be compassed and carried out. Our peculiar long and narrow island demands an original plan.

BOOKS AND READING.

For eight or ten years past book-publishers have each season reported business as dull as it can be; and yet, according to the same authority, business has steadily continued to grow duller, indicating that book-publishing may be very much duller than it can be without any disastrous consequences. The number of books constantly put forth—new editions of old books as well as new editions of new books—even in such hard times as we have been having for three years or more, shows conclusively that we are a reading people, and that we must buy books when we have very little money to buy anything else. Who buys all the books that are printed, we wonder? Comparatively few persons of our acquaintance, almost any one of us may say, read a great deal beyond newspapers and periodicals, but still large editions of works of all kinds are continually exhausted, and new editions called for. Publishers certainly do not give them away, and they who buy them can hardly be suspected of buying without any purpose. There must be more reading than we suppose—not regular or habitual reading perhaps, but frequent and cursory reading in many volumes, in the hope of getting what is best out of them without too much labor.

We hear a good deal, nowadays, of smattering, of a lack of thoroughness; though it is hard to say how it can be otherwise in an age that encourages the opposite of concentration. In reading, for example, we must manage as we can. A professional student or author may give his days and nights, his months, his years, his life to poring over musty tomes, to the consultation of original sources; for that is his vocation and the chief end of his being. But how is it with a man of nice taste, of love of letters, who is obliged to support himself and his family? Can he be expected to sit up all night, after he has come home tired from the office or counting-room, to ponder over PINDAR and AVERROES in the original, presuming him to be familiar with the Greek and Arabic? Must he bore into "The Divine Comedy," and the second part of "Faust," into the abstruseness of KANT and HEGEL, to pluck out the secret of their significance? Must he, in a word, study every work conscientiously, instead of skimming and taking all the short cuts to knowledge that are available? If he should attempt to be thorough, and discharge his other manifold duties besides, it would not be long before the undertaker would have need of him. Situated as he is, he has no choice but to get his learning and information in the easiest way. However fragmentary his attainments, they are far better than ignorance; for every idea, fact, or bit of intelligence gained, irrespective of the manner of its gaining, is a positive advantage, practically as well as intellectually.

What we call culture is a very indefinite term. Persons are classified as cultured who have the widest divergence in knowledge. Every one ranked as cultured is presupposed to have read, at the lowest, twenty-five hundred to three thousand famous works, beginning with PLATO and HOMER, and continuing down to HERBERT SPENCER, BROWNING, EMERSON, and scores of contemporaries. How many of the cultured have read to any such extent can be illustrated by a trifling computation. Very few of us begin to read seriously and understandingly until we are at least fifteen, and seldom continue for over five-and-thirty years. Presuming we finish one work each week, which is a liberal average, we should have read at the end of the time only eighteen hundred and twenty solid works. It is highly probable that many of us who are accustomed to look upon ourselves as rather studious than otherwise, do not read a dozen books that have gained reputation in a twelvemonth, however much of current literature we may have consumed. Indeed, the twenty-five hundred or three thousand are supposed to be standard, and to have been mastered while we are still young, before we shall have reached thirty or thirty-five, at any rate. Such works are rarely undertaken at a later period; for, neglected in youth, their number appalls us at a time of life when we have so many other things to distract our attention, and when practical concerns press upon and absorb our mind.

The fact is that many books that everybody is thought to have read very few persons have really read. It would be considered an impertinence to ask any educated man if he were familiar with all of SHAKESPEARE'S plays. Nevertheless, beyond his principal dramas, persons, unless students, have not generally gone. MILTON, SPENSER, BUTLER, HOOKER, FIELDING, SMOLLETT, LOCKE, HUME, ADDISON, SWIFT, and dozens of other authors are regarded as a matter of course: but, for the most part, even these worthies are neglected. They are looked into, perhaps; their leaves turned, certain passages run through, and their careful reading deferred to that convenient some time which never comes. If we have them on our library shelves we deem it quite enough. We can perform the obligation that we feel we owe them when we have abundant leisure; and we do perform it then—which is never.

We are not far from right either. Is there any good reason that we should occupy ourselves with what we do not care for? Should we read, except for mere instruction and information, that which fails to interest us? We are led to believe that we should take courses of reading as a duty; that we should devote the leisure of years to conning the literature of by-gone centuries, whether it appeals to us or not. This seems to us to be a mistake. There is so much at present, that everybody who wants to read at all is attracted to and hungry for, that it appears absurd to reject this and seek endless volumes because they have won renown in the past. Circumstances and previous conditions have often made works famous that do not deserve fame now; the tastes and opinions of epochs change completely, and we are no more compelled to approve in literature what our great-grandfathers approved than we are to pay to their descendants the debts of their contracting. Many books are renowned to-day because they are so little read. They are great names, and the shadows they have cast forward we still rest under, fancying the shadow to be the light of immortality.

It is a good general rule to read only what we are interested in. That which fails to interest us was not written for us; and go over it often as we may, we shall not remember or profit by it. Scholars and professional littérateurs are bound by their calling; but educated persons, who have affairs, save time and secure their satisfaction by choosing their reading as they choose their friends—by instinctive sympathy and correspondence of taste.

MARRYING TITLES.

The abrupt ending of the matrimonial partnership between ADELINA PATTI and the Marquis DE CAUX points a moral to a more than thrice-told tale. The mania for marrying titles, with which even *divas* are attacked, has long prevailed in this theoretically democratic land of ours in the most aggravated and aggravating form. The peerless PATTI, who still with pride proclaims her American nationality, is the last of the great army of matrimonial martyrs. If the divine child of genius and song, whom ROSSINI has called not only the greatest artist living, but the greatest who has ever lived, can be captured with a title, without wealth, or worth, or character behind it, have we much ground to expect a decrease in the victims of misplaced affections? The barter between American women of beauty and fortune and broken-down Marquises, worthless Counts, and other titled vagabonds, has been carried on actively for twenty years. We might not be warranted in commenting on this species of commerce if the balance of benefits or trade were not on the wrong side.

In an economic point of view, the exports are too enormously in excess of the imports to argue a healthy state of things. The principle of equivalents—of something for something—is too palpably disregarded. The transfer of numerous large fortunes to Europe is annually going on, and the only return to ambitious mammas is a worthless son-in-law with a worthless name. The one brings no happiness, and the other no honor. It is estimated that about one in thirty of the intermarriages with foreigners proves happy.

The reasons for this result are not mysterious. The ways of thinking and living in Europe are diametrically different from our habits of thought and life. The American wife encounters a social sentiment on the continent directly in conflict with the teachings of a life-time. The husband is a latitudinarian in all that pertains to his own conduct, and a jealous disciplinarian in what pertains to the manners of his wife. He is astonished and even enraged that so reasonable a request as that a mistress should be domiciled under the same roof with the young wife should meet with a mild remonstrance. He cannot understand why the expense of this customary part of his domestic arrangements should not be provided for out of the marriage portion. Believing himself in the theory that no woman is to be trusted, he suspects his wife of transgressing under all circumstances where he himself would have transgressed. He insults her that supports him with his degrading suspicions, and snarls at the hand that feeds him.

Another cause of unhappiness is that the cultivated American wife finds, when too late, that her pretentious lord is inferior in manliness, in manners and in honor to her rejected American suitors, and that he often lacks both delicacy of feeling and decency of action. Having no solid worth, he fails to retain the admiration of his wife, because she sees in him no qualities that are admirable. It being early ascertained that the marriage on the husband's part was purely mercenary, there can exist little affection or respect for a man whose outward recognition of the marriage relation has to be bought and daily paid for in cash. Another cause of unhappiness to those who enter into these foreign matrimonial alliances is the sad awakening to the actual value of these romantic titles. When the American girl, whose notions about noblemen are derived from works of fiction, learns that the title of Count means no more than our Esquire—that is, nothing at all—she realizes for the first time the shadowy nature of the equivalent given for the life possession of her fortune and her person. A wealthy and theoretically refined American lady recently married a German Count, whose occupation was that of a baggage-smasher at the military depot of Heidelberg.

A correspondent avers that during his sojourn in Rome he had an Italian Count blacking his boots, and adds that the work was never so badly done. This and the higher titles of Baron or Prince are assumed, or are often bestowed by courtesy after having been extinct from two to six hundred years, as in the case of the so-called German Prince who married the wealthy and beautiful Ohio lady a few years since. If personal violence and actual horse-whipping is escaped by the victims of these titled fortune-hunters, who persist in living on the European plan, the victims should rest and be thankful. They should remember that some of their misguided sisters are not so fortunate. So long as the titled loafer does not employ blows to enforce his daily demands upon his wife's purse, she should be thankful for the privilege of supporting a superior a being in tranquillity and peace.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in the issue of Feb. 26, entitled "What Can be Done in the South?" coming under my observation at the same time with the Atlanta *Constitution* of March 3 and the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger*, presents contrasts so striking that I am tempted to ask you a little space for comment. Hear the *Constitution* of this morning:

"Shackles and Slavery"—"Constitutional Government Brought to an End"—and the "Rule of Fraud Substituted"—"Hayes Declared President by the Grace of Madison Wells" and "The Connivance of the House of Representatives"—"The Post of Honor for the Greatest Scoundrel and the Smile of Society for the Successful Perjurer."

Hear the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger*:

"Though deceived and swindled by the partisan members of the Commission, yet we are fairly pledged to its arbitrament. Hence with new increments of disgust and undying hatred and opposition to Radicalism on the Bench, in the Church, in the 'halls of Legislature,' in society, everywhere, let us peacefully await the solution of all our missions in the results of the next general election. Nor is Mr. Hayes to be envied. It will ill become a President whose credentials and terms of office are based upon reeking fraud and corruption to prate about reform and conciliation."

One drop of comfort, however, serves to sweeten the bitter chalice which is pressed to our lips. It is that hereafter, more than ever before, the Democrats of the South will be forced to cleave together as one man, and stand for local government and their individual rights. The name of a white Radical should be a hissing sound in our ears, and the solidity of our section should become as impervious to impressions from our enemies as the rock of Gibraltar to the waves that lash its base, or the stormy winds that howl around its summit."

These two papers—in Atlanta and Macon—are the real exponents of Southern opinion.

All the country papers are only echoes of these leading journals. If any refuse to copy servilely, they only strive to intensify their views—to "out-herod Herod." You say "the Federal appointees ought to be men identified by solid and paramount interests, and, as far as possible, by birth and social and other ties, with the portion of country in which they are to exercise their functions. They should be men of unquestioned probity and capacity, and known to be such. They should not be office-seekers, and should not, if it can be avoided, be dependent on their appointment for a livelihood." It does not need that this "co operation shall involve adhesion to the Republican Party in all its policy, or in local organization." The whole article is full of noble and generous sentiments, but, in view of the facts, "'tis sweetness wasted on the desert air."

Government might find some such men in the Democratic ranks, but they would not accept office under a "Radical Administration," knowing, as they do, that their acceptance would involve them in bitter contempt and social ostracism. Doubtless men could be found to accept office, but they would be men whom no party could trust. This policy of throwing a "sop to Cerberus" has been tried often enough by the Republican Party, and has only resulted in discomfiture. It was tried in Tennessee. When Hon. W. G. Brownlow was elected Senator, his son-in-law, Senter, became Governor ex officio. He issued a call for a nominating convention, inviting all citizens, without distinction of party—including those who, up to that time, had been disfranchised—to come, and, burying all former animosities, to unite in one grand union of peace and harmony.

The people were jubilant over it! A political millennium had dawned! They rushed to the convention! A few unimportant offices were conceded to the Republicans to keep up the show; but that was the last ever heard of the Republican Party in Tennessee!

The same policy was adopted in Alabama, though not so easily consummated. In this State Gov. Bullock appointed his judiciary from the Democratic ranks, but they have ever maintained their political allegiance to the Democrats. And now, what is to be the policy of the new Administration? Are the men now in office to be displaced for Democrats who apply to President Hayes such mild epithets as "villain," "scoundrel," and "perjurer," not only in the newspapers, but in the streets? I know some of these men who hold office; know them to be men of unblemished reputation for business integrity and morality; who compel respect wherever known, and who, after having fought the battles of their country, came here and invested their money in real estate, thus becoming tax-payers and citizens. They challenge investigation into their moral standing. Most of them are members of churches and entitled to occupy a high social position, and would were they to defend the Democratic policy in the South, and testify, when called upon, that there is no social ostracism on account of political opinion, or oppression of the people enfranchised by the Government.

Few, very few, men holding office in Georgia are of Northern birth that came South since the war. The United States Marshal, one Collector of Internal Revenue, and one Postmaster are the only men who hold first-class offices. The others are filled by native Georgians. But what has become of those Southern (!) Congressmen elected by Republicans from 1865 up to the present time? All (with one or two honorable exceptions) gone back to their "first love," and are now keeping company with the Democratic Judges, solicitors, &c., appointed by Gov. Bullock. Can you change a Democrat into a Republican by giving him office? Those who indulge the "Utopian dream" of converting Democrats by this process involve themselves in absurdity not less than would the General who, before the battle, should turn over to the enemy his guns and ammunition. LENOX

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, March 3, 1877.

STAMPING OUT THE GROG-SHOPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some friend has sent me a paragraph from THE TIMES in which I am represented as saying at a public meeting, "If I could have my way I would make it hanging for the first offense, for that's what it has got to come to." And, the writer continues: "The dreadful crime he refers to was the selling of a single glass of cider."

Will you kindly afford me space in your columns to deny the truth of that story. This is what I said: A gentleman said to me one day in the street, "you will never stop these secret grog-shops about town." "What," I replied, "not if we hang them?" "Oh! If you hang them, you will do it." "Well," I answered, "we shall stop them." And I repeat it here and now, we shall stop them. The rope will not be necessary. State Prison will be sufficient.

Our late Legislature, without a dissenting vote in either house, passed an "Act additional," punishing the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the manufacture as well, by a fine of $1,000, and commitment until paid, and jail also for three months at hard labor. If that does not clean out the secret grog-shops, we shall take another turn or two at the screw, and so keep turning until the rum sellers cry enough. The people of Maine are thoroughly in earnest against "the gigantic crime of crimes."

NEAL DOW.

PORTLAND, Friday, March 9, 1877.

WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You republish, in your issue of March 6, a portion of a letter purporting to come from Washington, which appeared in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, in which the writer says some very sensational things concerning the tomb of Washington and his remains. I beg leave through your columns to say that there is not one word of truth in the article; that it is a falsehood from beginning to end. I request the publication of this denial as a general refutation of any such slanderous statements concerning Mount Vernon which have recently been circulated through the press of the country. Washington's tomb is in good condition, and there is not now, nor has there been, any danger of its "walls falling in," as the Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* falsely writes.

J. MCH. HOLLINGSWORTH, Superintendent.

MOUNT VERNON, Va., Thursday, March 8, 1877.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present Legislature of this State has no more important duty to perform than to appoint wisely the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the next three years. For this position the Empire State should be able to command the services of the best talent, the widest acquaintance with educational matters in theory and in practice, and the highest personal qualities. Among the candidates are Mr. Andersen, of this City and Mr. Jonathan Tenney, of Albany. They are both men of high character; both have thorough knowledge of educational affairs gained from large experience as educators; the latter has also a wide acquaintance with the teachers of the State. L. A. E.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD.

THE ILL-FEELING BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE—ATTITUDE OF THE EMPIRE TOWARD THE REPUBLIC—AN OPEN RUPTURE FEARED SOON.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Evening Standard* publishes a special telegram from Paris, in which its correspondent says: "Information of the gravest kind reaches me from a well-informed source. I think it very doubtful that the Government will allow it to be transmitted by telegraph, and therefore send it by post. The German Government have assumed an attitude toward France which is calculated to cause serious uneasiness as to the maintenance of peace; the German Government have been consistent in their manifestation of ill-will. First came their refusal to take part in the exhibition of 1878; next, the attacks of the German press against France, and now, I understand that the Cabinet at Berlin has intimated to France that they regarded the construction of a second line of fortresses as a hostile step. This second line of fortresses was intended to create an artificial frontier line between Germany and France, without which the latter country is open to invasion. This pretension on the part of the Berlin Cabinet is simply monstrous. The French have as good right to fortify Arras, Verdun, Besançon, and the plateau of Langres as the Germans have to increase the fortifications of Mayence, Strausburg, and Metz, and to fortify the Vosges. The French Government have, I understand, complied, partially at least, with the demands of Germany, and have undertaken not to continue the fortifications of Arras, but it is feared fresh concessions will lead to fresh exigencies, and that these will be carried so far that France will in self-defense have to say no, and bid the Germans do their worst.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE FINAL PROTOCOL—ANARCHY IN CONSTANTINOPLE — AN EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a special telegram from Berlin, which says: "Count Schouvaloff will carry to London definite proposals for the solution of pending questions. There will be no demand for a pledge of future action. A final protocol is to be signed by the powers collectively, reviewing previous diplomatic proceedings, recognizing the good offices of Russia on behalf of the Christians, and recommending the Porte to execute the reforms proposed by the conference and protect its Christian subjects against their Mohammedan neighbors. Gen. Ignatieff will await at Paris the powers' replies to this proposal."

The *Times'* correspondent at Pera, in a letter to that journal, under date of March 2, says: "Under former Sultans there were instances of tyrannical, improvident, and rapacious government, but under Sultan Abdul Hamid we are in full anarchy, the palace issuing orders without consulting the Porte, the Porte transacting business without guidance from or communication with the palace. Such a combination of tyranny with anarchy, of absolutism with impotence, the world never witnessed."

The same paper's Belgrade dispatch about the preparations in Bosnia for resisting an anticipated Austrian movement, says: "The Governor of the Tuch provinces has been ordered to send 625,000 pounds of bread and 30,000 pairs of sandals for the army.

The correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg, in a letter dated March 1, discussing his telegram of Feb. 27 stating that an extraordinary council of the Ministers was held on the previous day, at which the Czar presided, and at which it was decided to demobilize the Russian Army, &c., says: "The council to which my telegram referred was held, and I have no doubt the question of peace or war was fully discussed. Further, I am told on the best authority that the whole question having been gone into in the presence of Gen. Ignatieff, the members of the council over which the Emperor presided were unanimous in the conclusion that, in the present circumstances, peace is of the greatest necessity to Russia. I am also informed that, owing to these considerations, ideas of a peaceful policy were accepted during that council, and that the only point on which the members differed was the time at which the demobilization of the Army should be ordered. According to my informant, it was decided that the order for demobilization should be issued as soon as peace was signed between the Porte and Servia and Montenegro."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

VERSAILLES, March 10.—In the Senate to-day an election was held for a life member to succeed Gen. Changarnier, deceased. Two hundred and eighty-three votes were recorded. The absolute majority required was 142. M. Stanislas C. H. L. Dupuy de Lôme obtained 142 votes, and was therefore elected, against M. Andrea, who obtained 140 votes, and M. Grandperret, who obtained 1 vote.

PARIS, March 10.—M. Francisque de Vaugelas, Second Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, has been transferred to Berlin in the same position. M. Balny succeeds M. Vaugelas at Washington. M. Pierret, French Consul at New-Orleans, has been appointed Consul at Yokohama.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 10.—On the Stock Exchange during the week business has been inactive. The rate of money from day to day has been 1¼ to 1½ per cent. Foreign securities have been undecided, and the movements about equally divided. Russians are better and Turkish lower. A few purchases caused American Governments to rise ¼. American railways are little changed. Canadians are heavy.

In Mincing-lane the leading markets do not quite maintain last week's steady tone. Dealers take very moderate supplies. The export trade is still depressed, as the serious failing off shown by the official returns includes various kinds of colonial and foreign produce. Plantation Ceylon coffee, after fluctuating, closes at last Friday's rates, with very good demand. Native is lower. Other kinds are not materially changed. Deliveries have improved, and stocks in the hands of the trade are known to be low. A few cargoes of new Burmah rice sold at rates which were not obtained last week. Sugar has unexpectedly become very flat. Low sorts have fallen a shilling per cwt., and could not be realized in quantity, even at the decline. Other kinds are unsettled. Refined has also given way. The feature in the Tea market has been the large public sales of China during the week, which established prices for Congou almost lower than any former period. Green teas are depressed. Spices are unimproved.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—The Cunard Line steamer China, which sailed from here for New-York to-day, took out £175,000 in silver bars. Silver closed in London to-day at 53¾d. per ounce.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ATHENS, March 10.—M. Deligeorgis has formed a new Cabinet in place of that resigned in consequence of a vote of censure being passed upon it by the Chamber.

LONDON, March 10.—A private telegram from Japan says the rebellion in that country will probably soon be finished.

Baroness Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild is dead.

AN OLD MAP OF THIS CITY.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* of Thursday morning says: "Mr. Enoch May has placed in the Burlington Library a rare and valuable relic—one of the original edition of 'A plan of the City of New-York, from an actual survey made by James Lyne,' in 1728. Upon the upper right-hand corner is the coat of arms of New-York, under which is the date '1728' and 'Col. Robert Lurting, Mayor,' and under this is the inverted motto, '*Sigill civitat Novebora*.' In the upper left-hand corner is the dedication, as follows: 'To his Excellency, John Montgomery, Capt. Genl. & Gov. in Chief of His Majesties Provinces of New York and New Jersey, this Plan of the City of New York is humbly dedic'd, by your Excellency's obet. & most humble servt. Wm. Bradford.' The City is laid out in six wards, as follows: West Ward, South Ward, Dock Ward, East Ward, North Ward, and Montgomerie's Ward, the last being the largest, in respect to territory, at least. 'King's Farm' occupies a large tract reaching down toward the Battery."

A GRIEF-STRICKEN MOTHER.

The Cuthbert (Ga.) *Appeal* publishes the following touching story: "On Saturday last Mr. Holt, living near Ward's Station, lost his little son, about 6 years old. Mrs. Holt at the time of her child's death was in perfect health, but her loss proved more than she could bear. She prayed earnestly that God would take her with her little boy—that she did not wish to live away from him—and at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning she was a corpse by the side of her dead child. Just before death she asked her sister if she would take her infant, a child some six months old, and being informed that she would, retired to her bed, saying, 'I will now die,' and expired without a struggle. She was buried in the grave with her child."

BROOKLYN SODA FACTORY BURNED.

A LARGE BUILDING ON SACKETT-STREET DESTROYED EARLY THIS MORNING—LOSS PROBABLY $100,000 TO $150,000—FIFTY WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the engine-room of the six-story brick building Nos. 10 and 12 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by J. Monroe Taylor as a saleratus factory. The building is located near Ferry-place, within a stone's throw of Hamilton-avenue ferry. The flames shot up with great rapidity, illuminating the whole vicinity and presenting a grand scene as viewed from the river. Just above the building on Sackett-street, is a row of nine brick tenement-houses, the inmates of which were suddenly awakened from their slumbers. They rushed into the street, taking with them all their goods within easy reach. The interior of the building was completely gutted within 20 minutes, and at 2 o'clock the front wall fell with a tremendous crash, several firemen barely escaping with their lives. Engine No. 3 was first at the fire, and was quickly followed by Nos. 4 and 2, and the firemen worked so well that it soon seemed probable that they would confine the fire to the building in which it originated. About 10 minutes after the front wall fell, the lower side-wall toward the ferry came crashing down on a small building occupied by McCaldon Brothers, proprietors of a coal and wood yard at Nos. 4, 6, and 10 Sackett-street.

About 50 persons are believed to be thrown out of employment on account of the fire. The fire was first discovered by Officer Maloney, who was standing in front of F. E. Smith & Co.'s Atlantic Flour Mills on Atlantic-avenue, near the ferry, and no sooner had he given the alarm than the whole building was wrapped in flames. The firemen and an adequate force of policemen were almost immediately on the spot, and were untiring in their exertions to put out the fire, and give aid to the poor tenants who were obliged to desert their homes.

As nearly as could be ascertained, no lives were lost, although it was supposed when the walls fell that some one might be buried in the débris.

The building had very flimsy walls. It was originally only three stories in height, but three additional stories were afterward added. The foundations were also weak, and all gave way readily during the progress of the fire. Three alarms were sent out, and about six engines and hook and ladder companies were speedily at the scene. From the start, however, it was apparent that it was hopeless to try to save the factory, and the attention of the firemen was devoted chiefly to preventing the spread of the fire. Three horses were also removed from the factory itself. The nine tenement houses on the east side of the factory seemed at one time in great danger of being burned. They were quickly emptied of tenants, and firemen with ladders reached the roofs, and from this point of vantage fought the flames more effectually. The fire burned very fiercely, however, and there seemed to be plenty of fuel for it to feed on. The flooring and the beams and sashes all shot forth flames. After a while, too, there was a huge burst from the roof, and a mass of flame When the front and sides of the building toppled over, a few other crashes were heard, one, a very loud one, being ascribed to an explosion of the factory boiler. Toward 2:30 this morning the progress of the flames had been apparently checked. As nearly as could be ascertained amid the confusion which reigned it seems that the loss on the building, machinery, and stock will reach from $100,000 to $150,000, much of the amount being covered by insurance. The stock on hand was very heavy, the hands having during the past month been kept working night and day.

The origin of the fire was not altogether certain, but a fire is kept burning in the engine-room all night, and it is thought that, owing to carelessness on the part of the man attending it, communication was had with the woodwork surrounding the boiler.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE ODGER.

The other day a cable telegram announced, at the age of 60, the death of George Odger, shoemaker, political agitator, pamphleteer, and patriot generally; one of the last members of that band of doctrinaires who organized the Chartist movement and took part in the stirring events immediately preceding the passing of the Reform bill of 1832. Few of these men now remain. Ernest Jones, the brilliant and most eloquent speaker of the band of young agitators, has long since joined the great majority. Boales, after giving the authorities and leading statesmen of both the great political parties no peace, holds a good County Court Judgeship, and has ever since kept quiet. Mill, the philosopher, is also dead, and so is Cartwright, Thelwall, Tooke, Hunt, and many others too numerous to mention. Chartism is dead, but many of the reforms for which its disciples fought, and even died, have been quietly conceded. Odger took an active part in the agitations of those times, and although his education had been almost totally neglected in his youth, he soon became noted as a ready, daring, and able speaker. He first identified himself permanently with a great public movement of a pacific character in 1864, when, associated with W. R. Cremer, Beales, and George Howell, he formed all the various trades societies in Great Britain into political organizations for securing Parliamentary reform. The wisdom of this step may be questioned, but as nothing succeeds like success, the scheme was eminently a success. The first object of the movement was to secure manhood suffrage and the ballot.

The former panacea for all the ills with which the political world is afflicted has not been granted. The ballot they have got, and now we hear grumbling that it is no protection and is a delusion. Odger became an active member of "The International," but the acts of the Communists in Paris during the siege, acts which the "Council" in London indorsed and approved, compelled him to resign all connection with that impracticable body of agitators. When the agricultural laborers of Warwickshire were goaded into a great strike by pinching poverty and the violent speeches of hired agitators, philanthropists, and scamps, George Odger again entered the arena and traveled over the disturbed districts, delivering lectures and advocating resistance to the last. In 1868 he was put forward as a working man's candidate for the representation of Bristol. He, in a very suspicious manner, and without any intimation, abandoned the field. He was openly charged with having sold his cause for $2,500. He was put forward for Southwark by the same party, and had the support of John Stuart Mill, Gladstone, and many other leading Liberal statesmen, and politicians who are not statesmen, but he was signally defeated. In none of his Parliamentary contests as the "representative of labor" did he ever succeed in thoroughly enlisting the sympathy of the working classes. He was suspected as a professional agitator, and it was notorious that it was by this means alone he lived for many years. Mr. Odger contributed to various magazines and papers articles on land law reform, strikes, the Game laws, and other cognate subjects. These articles show literary ability of a very mediocre standard, while as an orator he was below the average agitator, and infinitely inferior to such a man as Bradlaugh. The republic of letters loses nothing in the death of George Odger, but he will be greatly missed among that small, uninfluential, but noisy body of agitators in Great Britain who alternately cajole, bully, and mislead the unreflective masses.

HON. DAVID A. SMALLEY.

Hon. David A. Smalley, United States District Judge for Vermont, who died in Burlington last evening, was born in Middlebury, Addison County, Vt., April 6, 1809. He received an academic education, and afterward studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in Franklin County in 1831. In 1842 he was elected State Senator, and on the expiration of his term declined re-election. In 1844 he was admitted to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Democratic Convention held in Baltimore in 1852, and in 1853 was appointed Collector of Customs of Vermont. In 1857 he was appointed United States District Judge for Vermont, and on account of ill health Congress authorized him, in 1875, to resign for the residue of his term on full pay, but he did not avail himself of the privilege.

NATIONAL PRINCIPLES.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Saturday, 10th inst., says: "Mr. Hayes is already claimed by some of his surprised and enthusiastic Southern supporters as being 'a Northern man with Southern principles.' We hope not, indeed. Van Buren disgusted us with all such characters years ago. We prefer Northern men with national principles."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The Wagner Festival begins to-morrow evening and extends over a fortnight. The title which Mr. Fryer has assigned to the performances under his direction is not an inappropriate one, for they will certainly be representative in no ordinary degree of the composer's work from its inception to its fruition. "The Flying Dutchman" is the outgrowth of his youthful labors; "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" mark his advance toward the realization of his theories; "Die Walküre" is typical of what he accomplished later on, with Bayreuth and its triumphs in distant but clear view. It appears to us that a *solennité* of this kind ought to be awaited with lively interest, and such promising indications as are supplied by a large sale of seats are, we are glad to note, not wanting. While the soloists engaged are the most competent obtainable, special attention has been paid to the orchestral, choral, and scenic departments of the enterprise. Hence, an ensemble of uncommon excellence may be counted upon. We need not, however, go over the well-traveled ground of the preparations which Mr Fryer, with the co-operation of his conductor, Mr. Nenendorf, has long had in progress. These will first result, to-morrow, in the rendering of "The Flying Dutchman," with Mme. Pappenheim as *Senta*, Mr. Fritsch as *Eric*, Mr. Preusser as *Dalando* and Mr. Blum as *Vanderdecken*. Wednesday, "Lohengrin" will be sung, and, on Friday, "The Flying Dutchman" is to be repeated. On the following Monday, "Tannhäuser" is to be brought out, and, on Friday, "Die Walküre" will surely be in readiness. Mention may here be made that at a performance of "Lohengrin" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music may be enjoyed during this week, and that the sale of tickets therefor opens to-morrow.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The fifth of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts took place at Steinway Hall, last evening. The spacious auditorium was filled to overflowing, and the performance was of the spirited and finished order to which Mr. Thomas' forces have long accustomed local dilettanti. The list of selections does not call for a lengthened notice, embracing, as it did, familiar numbers only. It opened with Haydn's tuneful and particularly modern Symphony in D, and included further a recitative and aria de concert, by Mozart, the overture to "Fidelio" No. 4, and Raff's "Im Walde" symphony. The latter work has been played again and again by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, but, although it borders more closely upon programme-music than severe critics consider justifiable, it is always listened to with delight. Raff's writing is charmingly smooth, his themes are of exceeding grace and shapeliness, his orchestral coloring is as varied and as bright as Mendelssohn's, and hence the purely pictorial nature of some of his "effects" can be readily overlooked. The second part of "Im Walde," which includes the "réverie" at twilight, and the thoroughly Mendelssohnian "Dance of the Wood Nymphs," was, as usual, most appreciated; the whole symphony was, as heretofore, exquisitely performed. The aria de concert was "Ma che vi feco, o stelle," a number much in the style of the grand air from "Die Zauberflöte." Miss Thursby sang the florid passages very easily and brilliantly, but she is not yet equal to the delivery of recitative.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A three-act comédie vaudeville, called "My Awful Dad," was acted at Wallack's Theatre last evening, to the manifest delight of a large audience. "My Awful Dad" is from the pen of Mr. Charles Matthews, who possessed himself of the idea upon which Alexandre Dumas founded his comedy of "Le Père Prodigue," and constructed upon it a piece in two acts, which has now been drawn out to admit of division into three. The change did not impress us yesterday as particularly felicitous, but the continuous merriment of the spectators indicated that the attractiveness of "My Awful Dad" was not likely to suffer from the comparative meagreness of its story. This story is very simple, setting forth, as it does, the youthful indiscretions of an aged man of the world. *Mr. Adonis Evergreen* is certainly a rather wild character, but under all circumstances he is a brilliant gentleman, while his son, *Mr. Dick Evergreen*, who is ostensibly a model of propriety, is in reality a worthless as well as a disagreeable personage. The pranks of *Adonis Evergreen*, whose fondness for the sex and general love of display lead him into all sorts of comic misadventures, called forth, last night, uproarious merriment, Mr. Lester Wallack representing this character with great spirit and resource. Mr. Beckett, as the solemn *Dick Evergreen*, proved to be a capital foil for Mr. Wallack's vivacity of word and action, and Mr. E. M. Holland endowed *Humphrey Loveckin*, a sort of conventional hypocrite, with an individuality which rôles of this kind seldom have. The most important of the remaining parts were assigned, respectively, to Mr. Shannon, Miss Rose Wood, and Mrs. John Sefton, and when the curtain fell upon the final scene of what is rather a three-act farce than a comedy, there were not two opinions as to the drawing power, for a few weeks at least, of the latest novelty brought out at Wallack's Theatre.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Kate Claxton will this week act in "The Two Orphans" at the Grand Opera-house.

"Our Hash House" is announced for nightly performance by the San Francisco Minstrels.

A concert by Slavin's Georgia Cabin Singers will take place at the Grand Opera-house to-night.

Mr. Roberts' "Jack and Gill" pantomime troupe are to tenant the Olympic Theatre, this week.

"The Danicheffs" will to-morrow enter upon the sixth week of its run at the Union-Square Theatre.

Mme. Ilma di Murska has returned to California from Australia, and is now singing in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will act at the New Broadway Theatre, this week, in "Kathleen Mavourneen."

The seventh week of the successful career of "Our Boarding-House" at the Park Theatre will be entered upon to-morrow evening.

A concert of English glees—the fourth and last, this season, we believe—may be attended at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening.

Afternoon and evening vocal performances by the "madrigal boys" are to enhance, this week, the attractiveness of the New-York Aquarium.

The first performance at Booth's Theatre of the spectacular extravaganza entitled "A Trip to the Moon" has been postponed until Wednesday evening next.

Mrs. Oates and her English "comic opera troupe" will sing at the Lyceum Theatre throughout this week. They will first interpret "Madame Angot's Daughter."

Senor Francisco Peralto will, to-morrow evening, set out to accomplish the feat of riding 600 miles in 50 consecutive hours. This performance is to take place at Gilmore's Garden.

The last week of Mr. Heller's "third programme" at the Wonder Theatre commences to-morrow evening, and includes, with the nightly performance, a Wednesday and a Saturday matinée entertainment.

Miss Kellogg and her English opera troupe terminated a brilliant season at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon. "Mignon" was the opera, and Miss Kellogg, as the heroine, received a large tribute of flowers.

"La Belle Hélène" will be repeated at the Eagle Theatre to-morrow evening, and will be given there until Thursday, when it will make way for "La Jolie Parfumeuse." Friday evening, "La Petite Mariée" will be the attraction.

Mr. Eben Plympton has returned to New-York, at the close of a very successful tour with Miss Neilson. Sickness prevented Mr. Plympton from visiting California, but he will reappear with Miss Neilson when that artist gives her farewell representations, previous to departing for Europe, late in May.

The third concert of the Oratorio Society of New-York takes place at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening next. Bach's "Actus Tragicus" cantata, Brahms' "Requiem," and a grand scene from Gluck's "Orpheus" will make up the programme, which Misses Marie Von Hemburg and Anna Drasdil and Messrs. Brandeis and Stoddard are to interpret.

A new three-act comedy called "Blue Glass" will be made known at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow evening. It is understood to be founded upon a former play entitled "Oh! These Men!" but Mr. Daly is skilled in work of this sort, and the story and characters of "Blue Glass" are likely to have quite as much *actualité* as its caption. Messrs. Coghlan, Brougham, Lewis, Fisher, Drew, and Hardenbergh; Misses Davenport, Rigl, and Cowell, and Mrs. Gilbert all have rôles in the new piece.

"Hamlet" was acted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last evening, the occasion being the benefit performance of Mr. Coghlan. Representations of this sort do not, as a rule, invite critical comment. They habitually bring together the admirers of an artist, and, in so doing, afford him, if he desires, an opportunity of trying an experiment the success of which would be more questionable under other circumstances. As a mere matter of record, therefore, we shall confine ourselves to saying that Mr. Coghlan and his manager showed commendable judgment in making "Hamlet" material for semi-occasional revival only. The company of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is scarcely fitted to skip from the drama of "contemporaneous interest" to tragedy, and Mr. Coghlan, who is an actor of the modern and essentially practical school, has almost as little sympathy with pathos and poetry as Mr. Lewis usually appears to have in the eccentric rôles assigned to him.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Russian Italian Opera season closed on the 18th ult.

The Silesian Whitsuntide Musical Festival will be held at Breslau.

M. Gros has been made Director of the subsidized opera-house of Lyons for five years.

The deaths are announced of Dr. Egger, the well-known musician, of Vienna, and of Herr Sobranm, conductor of the Berlin Walhertheater.

Mme. Erard has just opened a new concert hall in Paris, which will be offered gratis to any competent artist who chooses to give performances there.

The "Walküre" of Herr Wagner, the first opera in the "Nibelungen," following the Prologue, "Das Rheingold," was produced in Vienna on Sunday, Feb. 25.

A new drama in four acts, called "Le Père," and written by MM. Decourcelles and Claretie, has been produced with questionable results at the Paris Gymnase.

Mme. Marie Sass has not succeeded at La Scala, in Milan. The revival of "Poliuto" was coldly received, and she was not more fortunate in "Lucrezia Borgia."

Signor Arditi has rewritten his "Les Belles Viennoises" waltz expressly for Mlle. Albani, who introduced it as the "Albani" waltz in "Linda di Chamineux," at Paris.

Berlioz's *légende dramatique*, in four parts, "La Damnation de Faus," was given on Feb. 18, at M. Pasdeloup's Concert Populaire, in Paris, and also at the Concert du Châtelet.

An Italian opera season will be given this month in Berlin, under the direction of Signor Gardini, who has engaged Mlle. Elelka Gerster as prima donna; Signor Marini, tenor; Signor Medioroz, baritone, and Signor Bagagiolo, bass.

Signor Masini, the tenor, was promised to appear in "Aida" at the Paris Italian Opera-house, on the 27th ult.; on the other hand, his name is included in the list of artists to appear with Mme. Patti, Mme. Trebelli, &c., at the Imperial Opera-house, in Vienna, on the 3d of March.

The first step in a new movement has been taken in the commencement of an unbroken series of morning performances at the Aquarium Theatre, in London. As yet the entertainment is of the lightest, consisting only of Mr. Burnand's burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan." More serious productions are, however, likely to foll w.

Instead of appearing in Auber's "Maçon," as intended, Mlle. Fechter will make her début at the Opéra Comique in the "Mignon" of M. Ambroise Thomas. Mlle. Donadis-Fodor (grand-daughter of the famed prima donna, Mme. Fodor, of the King's Theatre, Haymarket,) is to appear soon in M. Gounod's "Philémon et Baucis."

M. Gounod is trying to tempt M. Obin, so long the leading bass of the Paris Grand Opéra, to return to the lyric stage in the Salle Favart, and to undertake the character of the monk *Joseph*. (*Cardinal Richelieu's* right hand.) in the new opera, "Cinq Mars. Grand Enever de France," which will be probably produced in April next, although M. Carvalho is anxious to have the first representation this month.

The ballet to be introduced in M. Mas enet's new work, "Le Roi de Labore," now preparing at the National Opera-house, in Paris, will be in the third act, and is called "La Paadis d'Indra." The action of M. Gallet's libretto passes prior to the introduction of the Mohammedan religion in Lahore. The chief characters have been assigned to Mlle. De Reské, Mlle. Fouquet, M. Salomon, (the title part,) M. Lassalle, M. Menu, and M. Bondouresque.

Miss Geneviève Ward has appeared in Paris at a morning performance as *Lady Macbeth* in the sleep-walking scene, and as *Lady Teazle* in the "School for Scandal." The verdict of the French papers upon her performance is highly favorable, and her pronunciation of French is said to be perfect. It is amusing to read the criticism of the Parisian press upon Sheridan's masterpiece. The *Journal des Débats* speaks of *Lord Careless, Lord Teazle, and Mrs. Candour!*

A season of French plays will commence at the Louvre Gallery on the 21st of May, and terminate at the close of July. The opening piece will consist of "L'Ami Fritz," with Mlle Fouvre in his original character. This substantial fare disposed of, there will follow a much lighter entertainment, the succeeding 2 tractions consisting of Mme. Chaumont, Mlle. Judic, and Mlle. Theresa. An annual season of French plays is promised. The chance of this may, however, depend upon the result of the opening venture.

THE LOST GEORGE S. WRIGHT.

A PAINFUL STORY OF THE TRAGIC FATE OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY.

From the San Francisco Bulletin: March 2.

The *Free Press* (Nanaimo) issues an extra containing what purports to be particulars attending the wreck of the steam-ship George S. Wright in Queen Charlotte Sound, three years ago. The news is third or fourth hand, and is scarcely entitled to credence. The *Free Press* received its information from Capt. Dudower, of the sloop Ringleader, who reports that at Bella Bella, the Indian chief Charley Hamsett came on board the sloop and told him that a Wakena Indian who worked as coal-passer on the steam-ship George S. Wright at the time of her wreck, and who, with 15 white men, reached the shore alive, related to him the following particulars of the disaster:

The steam ship George S. Wright, while crossing Queen Charlotte Sound, encountered a most terrific gale, with the sea running mountains high. The vessel endeavored to keep her course, but a huge wave broke over her, putting out the fires. Immediately afterward the boiler exploded, and in a short time the steamer sank. In the meantime the boats were lowered, but, with one exception, they were instantly swamped. The fortunate, or rather unfortunate 15 contained 15 white persons and the Wakena Indian, and reached one of the two small round islands in Queen Charlotte Sound in safety. At night those saved lit a fire and went to sleep. The fire attracted a party of Wakena Indians, who, in conjunction with their tillicum, who had been saved, cut the throats of the white men while they were asleep, mutilating their bodies in a frightful manner, and afterward threw their bodies into the water. The disaster occurred close to where portions of the wreck were washed ashore. The saved Indian says that Capt. Ainsley went down with the steamer, and that he worked hard to get the boats lowered, and in throwing life preservers to those persons struggling in the seething waters. The only persons that the Indian knew who reached the shore in safety were the first mate and the carpenter. As the Indian was working on the steam-ship, and would therefore know all the crew, we presume that the 13 others in the boat were passengers.

The sloop Ringleader is now on the way to Victoria to inform the Government of this matter, and endeavor to get a gun-boat to go up there and arrest he murderers.

THE NEWARK REPUBLICANS.

The Young Men's Central Republican Club of Newark held a banquet in the Continental Hotel Friday night, in honor of the inauguration of President-Hayes. John P. Jackson, presided, and Hon. Courtlandt Parker, Congressman Peddie, Mayor Yates, Hon. Phineas Jones, Joseph Conet, Dr. Stockton, Rev. Dr. Forrester, and other well-known gentlemen were among those present. Mr. Parker said that he believed that, by the law, and the testimony, and the honest will of the people, Hayes and Wheeler had carried Louisiana, and this opinion he expressed after a careful investigation into the facts. Yesterday morning the following resolution, adopted at the meeting, was transmitted by telegraph to President Hayes:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Newark here assembled cordially indorse and fully approve your declared policy of reform and conciliation, as expressed in your inaugural address, and exemplified in your appointments, and they tender you their hearty and unreserved support.

RECEIVER FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ALBANY, March 10.—Hon. Henry Pierson, of this city, has been appointed Receiver for the North America, Guardian Mutual, Widows' and Orphans', and Reserve, all New-York life insurance companies, and the New-York State Life Insurance Company, of Syracuse. He has filed bonds to the amount of $140,000, which have been approved.

STANDING BY HAYES.

ANOTHER RICHMOND PAPER URGES THE SOUTHERNERS TO SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT IN HIS CONCILIATORY POLICY.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, March 10.

* * * Now, passing by all the incidents of the history of the election, it is not to be disputed that President Hayes has presented to the nation, and especially to the Southern people, a way out of trouble as agreeable as it is surprising. He has been but a few days in his seat, but he has manifested enough steadiness of purpose to create a strong inclination toward confidence in his sincerity and his firmness.

When we consider the strange circumstance that a man elected as he was should turn out to be so conciliatory and just we must feel astonishment. But do we not feel warranted in concluding that he can with peculiar efficiency carry out his principles and plans and restore national harmony with national justice? We must see that such a revolution, wrought by the most reasonable and useful people of both parties, will be the more decided and settled for such a combination, and that this achievement would be perhaps the most complete and decided mode of bridging the "bloody chasm." It would be the delivery of the nation from usurpation and oppression by the co-operation of both the great parties, and with a conciliatory intention that would not be in danger of interruption.

Now, all this, notwithstanding the consistency and firmness of the President up to this time, depends upon events to come. If he President continues faithful, it is the duty of good and honest public men to stand by him and go with him heartily. Such men should rally to his support with patriotic fervor in all cases where he is assailed by Blaine, Morton, and their destructive and vindictive colleagues. A Conservative or Democrat who would withhold from the President his sympathy and his support at such a time must be a strange man, and not true to the principles avowed by the party with which he is united.

We can end further that it is the duty of all men who have faith in the principles of the Constitution to give their support to Mr. Hayes, as long as he is faithful to his own declarations, with alacrity. It is only by holding up his hands that his policy can be maintained and carried out. If he is deserted by the Conservatives and Democrats he must fall, while the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats combined can sustain him triumphantly, and give peace to the land and a restored Republic to the nation.

At a time like this mere party motives are nothing. First of all questions is the safety of the country. After that party issues may be considered. With a free land and a restored Republic party questions must be changed. Some of the most important of the recent campaigns will be ended altogether, and there will be a new heaven and a new earth of party politics. First free the country, and then for the new order of things.

We repeat, if all is true that seems so, we should join the leader and sustain his plan of conciliation. Our deliverance will be strange, but as complete as it will be strange; and it would be the strangest of all strange and unaccountable things if a long-suffering and agonized nation could fail to co-operate in securing such a deliverance, and to rejoice over it with exceeding joy when it is secured.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 11—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and East Atlantic States colder north-west, backing to warmer south-west winds, stationary or rising barometer, and clear weather.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	31°	25°	3:30 P. M.	47°	31°
6 A. M.	29°	23°	6 P. M.	43°	30°
9 A. M.	31°	24°	9 P. M.	36°	27°
12 M.	39°	29°	12 P. M.	37°	25°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 26⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 37°

	1876.	1877.
Weekly average	41°	37°

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

RONDOUT, March 10.—A special to the *Daily Freeman* from Saugerties says a woman named Seigler, while under temporary aberration of mind, cut her throat with a razor seven times, and then made a gash in her arm, bleeding to death from the effects of the last wound.

LARGE FIRE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

At the hour of going to press, a large fire was raging in the vicinity of Sackett-street, South Brooklyn. The exact locality could not be learned.

SHOOTING A DOG.

From the Cleveland Leader.

A well-known gentleman, who boards on Prospect-street, owned a dog that he very much desired to be rid of. On the advice of a friend, he took it to the Central Station and asked if the officers would be so kind as to permanently stop its appetite by dosing it with lead.

The officer on duty straightened up. "My dear Sir," said he, "we will do it on this condition: That no mention of the affair goes into the *Leader*. We are tired of rackets on the dog business."

The gentleman agreed, and led his dog to the back yard, where it was tied to a stake. He then retired, just as he saw a man with a rifle come out the side door, ready for action.

As he went down the front steps he heard a "bang." A yell, and then all was silence.

He went home happy—and on the front door-step saw his faithful dog, a little hot about the neck, and minus the upper part of his left ear.

THE REASON WHY.

Not being able to compete in merit, an attempt is being made to secure the trade by offering large discounts. Notwithstanding this, ladies who investigate the Automatic Sewing Machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, cannot be induced to buy the noisy, hard-running, two-thread sewing machines, even at a very low price. The best is cheapest. No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

"A Parallel."

JESSUP & Co. are selling wearing apparel this month at prices unparalleled in the annals of the clothing trade, at No. 256 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

To the Gentlemen of New-York.

We respectfully announce having this day REDUCED the price of our widely popular SILK HATS to $5 and our DERBY HATS to $3. With this announcement we note a recent reduction in cost of labor as enabling us to meet the exigencies of the times, and as are you that, in emulation of the character and reputation of our fabric in the past, we shall produce the AMIDON HAT of the future.

F. H. AMIDONS' SON,
No. 220 5th-av.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10.
—*Advertisement*

It Never Closes.

The new Turkish Bath at No. 7 West 24th-st., having completed additions to its facilities, necessitated by its liberal patronage, will henceforth remain open at all hours of every day and night. The RUSSIAN VAPOR AND MEDICATED BATH departments close at 10 P. M. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

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Is unpleasant, but a tartar on the teeth is far worse. Obliterate it, with the delightful SOZODONT, which yields them beauty and health, hardens and improves the gums, and impregnates the breath with a most delectable aroma.

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HALTING RAPID TRANSIT.

OUTCOME OF TWENTY YEARS' TALK.

THE SCHEMES THAT HAVE PASSED THE LEGISLATURE AND WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM—OPPOSITION OF THE HORSE RAILROAD COMPANIES—PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE VARIOUS PROJECTS.

It is nearly 20 years since the people of New-York began to feel the pressing need of more speedy communication between the upper and lower end of the City than is afforded by the horse railroads. From that time to the present this necessity has become, every year, more apparent and more pressing, until now it is generally admitted that rapid transit in some form or other is absolutely indispensable to the growth and prosperity of the City. It is probably within bounds to say that 100,000 of the best class of citizens have been driven out of New-York during the last 12 years by the lack of facilities within the City limits for getting to and from their residences and places of business within a reasonable time and with ordinary comfort. New-Jersey and Brooklyn have reaped the benefit of the stupidity or negligence of New-York in failing to furnish a decent means of locomotion for her citizens. For 10 years past it has been possible for a man doing business below Canal-street to live 10, 15, or even 20 miles out in New-Jersey, and reach his home in less time and far more comfortably than he could get to the upper end even of the thickly settled portions of New-York.

During all these years the demand for rapid transit on Manhattan Island has been constantly increasing, and the subject has been agitated incessantly, but, thus far, almost entirely without any practical result. After the innumerable schemes of rapid transit that have been invented and discussed, and the bills, numbering nearly a score, that have passed the Legislature with a view to its accomplishment, all the City has to show is a frail one-legged single-track road from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-street, located on the extreme west side of the town, and utterly inadequate to accommodate one-twentieth of the population who daily experience the need of rapid transit. All the early projects for rapid transit took the form of underground or tunnel roads. The first that passed the Legislature was the "Metropolitan," which provided for a tunnel under Broadway to Union-square, and thence under Madison-avenue to Harlem River. This project was vetoed by Gov. Fenton, at the instigation, as was asserted, of the horse railroad companies. Next came the well-known "Arcade" scheme, whose projectors spent several hundred thousand dollars, and twice succeeded in passing their bill through the Legislature, only to encounter a veto from the Governor. Among the other schemes for an underground railroad were the "Central Underground," which succeeded in getting a charter from the Legislature; the "Beach Pneumatic," (since changed to the "Broadway Underground,") and the "Vanderbilt," both of which also obtained charters. All of these charters, except the Broadway Underground, are understood to have been forfeited on account of failure to build the roads within the time specified. The Broadway Underground charter still survives, and efforts continue to be made (with what prospect of success is not known) to raise the capital necessary to carry out the enterprise. The difficulty with all the schemes for rapid transit underground has been the impossibility of inducing capitalists to invest in them on account of their enormous cost. When Commodore Vanderbilt obtained his charter for an underground road from Forty-second-street to the City Hall, it was believed that rapid transit was secured. He was known to have the means to build the road, and as it was to connect with, and furnish a feeder for, his Fourth-avenue road from Forty-second-street to Harlem River, it was thought that, if any underground road could be made to pay a fair dividend on the investment, it would be this. But the public were disappointed. After spending $12,000 in surveys, and getting the opinions of the best engineers at home and abroad, Commodore Vanderbilt came to the conclusion that the enterprise would not pay, and gave up his charter. Since that time the attention of capitalists and friends of rapid transit has been turned to elevated roads as the only feasible means of solving the problem. A great number of different plans for elevated roads has been submitted to the Legislature at one time or another, and three of them succeeded in getting the indorsement of that body and were granted charters. These were the "Greenwich-street" or "New-York Elevated" Road, the "Gilbert Elevated," and the "Manhattan" or what is commonly known as "Swain's Three-tier Road." Since these charters were obtained an amendment to the Constitution has been adopted which prohibits the Legislature from giving any more grants to private parties to lay down railroad tracks in cities whether for rapid transit or horse-cars. The amendment also prohibits the construction of any street railroads without the consent of the local authorities and also the consent of a majority in interest of the property-owners on the route of the proposed road. This will be found to be impossible for New-York City ever to get rapid transit except through one or more of the charters that were obtained from the Legislature before the adoption of the constitutional amendments. Of the charters for underground roads, all are understood to have lapsed except the Broadway Underground. Of the three charters for elevated roads, the Manhattan, or "three tier" is also said to have been forfeited by a failure to comply with its provisions in regard to time. At all events, nothing is being done in the way of constructing the road. There only remain, therefore, the Greenwich-street Road and the Gilbert Elevated, from which the citizens of New-York can have any reasonable hope of securing rapid transit for many years to come. The Greenwich-street Road was the first to put anything resembling rapid transit in practical operation in this City. The original plan of running the cars by stationary engines, with an endless chain, had to be abandoned after fruitless experiments involving an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, and the charter finally went into the hands of a new company, which is now operating the road on the only feasible plan of steam dummy engines running on the track itself. Meagre as are the accommodations afforded by this road, with its single track, it has established the practicability and success of elevated rapid transit railroads, and has already become an indispensable necessity to thousands of people who daily use it in traveling to and from their homes. But it is not so substantial a structure as a rapid transit road ought to be, and it can never accommodate but a small fraction of the public. It is also involved in litigation which is liable to end in stopping the running of its cars altogether above Thirtieth-street. Two Judges have decided that it has no power under the charter, to build or operate a road above that point, that it cannot construct another track, and that the privileges granted by its charter have expired. The only remaining charter that has any validity is the "Gilbert Elevated," which has also been involved in litigation through the persistent opposition of the horse railroad companies, which may be said to have been the chief obstructionists to any and all methods of rapid transit for the last 15 years. These companies, after having obtained possession of nearly all the good streets in the City, without compensation to any one except lobbyists and corrupt members of the Legislature, now assume a sort of ownership of the public thoroughfares, and claim together to prevent the public from getting any better means of conveyance than is furnished by their horse cars. In the suit brought by the Sixth-avenue Railroad against the Gilbert Elevated Company last Summer they practically set up a claim to ownership of the entire street, and to "consequential damages" for any interference with their occupation of the whole space between their track and the sky, or for any speedier mode of transit that might draw away a portion of their custom or reduce the value of their stock. Judge Sedgwick, in his decision, did not go quite to the length of their claim, but he enjoined the further building of the Gilbert Elevated Road under the modified plan sanctioned by the Commissioners appointed under the Rapid Transit act of 1875. He based his decision on the ground that this act was unconstitutional. Subsequently, the Gilbert Elevated Company, in a suit brought by property-owners on South Fifth-avenue, got a contrary decision from the full Bench of the Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit act. This decision has been appealed from, and will be argued before the Court of Appeals on the 20th of this month. Should the decision of the Supreme Court be affirmed, the company will proceed immediately to construct their road from the Battery to Central Park, for which contracts have already been made and the iron manufactured. If the decision of the Court of Appeals should be adverse to the court below, then the company will be thrown back on their original charter, and can proceed to build the road on the original plan, spanning the streets with an arch from curb to curb. The modified plan authorized by the Commissioners under the Rapid Transit act was adopted because it was thought to be less expensive, but the company retain all their rights under the original charter in case the decision of the Court of Appeals is against them. The Greenwich-street Road and the Gilbert Elevated

THE HOUSEHOLD.

GOOD THINGS IN THE MARKET.

The markets are abundantly supplied with edibles, and prices for everything are reasonable. Fruits are no higher, and butter is cheaper. Eggs are a little dearer and so is cheese, the supply of both being lighter. Apples are plentiful and low-priced. There is no change to be reported in the prices for cranberries, but Florida oranges are scarce. Poultry is in excessive supply, and purchasers can make good bargains. The only varieties of game now in season are wild ducks, pigeons, plover, and snipe. Canvas-back ducks are dear, and so are pigeons trapped. Pigeons shot are plentiful and low priced, because they are regarded, and are really, inferior to the birds that are caught in the traps prepared for them. Among the novelties in the markets are green peas from Florida, which are quite expensive. Kale, spinach, and water cresses, are arriving in pretty large quantities from the South and are not high priced. Other vegetables are a little cheaper, especially potatoes, which are in liberal supply. The most appetising morsels in the way of fish are shad and salmon, but prices for them are a little too high for people of moderate incomes.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

VENISON STEAKS.—Take from the neck or haunch; have gridiron well greased; fire clear and hot; lay the steaks on the bars; turn often, not to lose a drop of juice; broil rapidly; they take three or four minutes longer to cook than beef-steak; have ready in a hot chafing-dish piece butter size of an egg for each pound of venison, a pinch of salt, little pepper, tablespoonful each of lemon-juice and jelly for each pound, and a glass of wine for every four pounds. This should be liquid, and warmed by the boiling under the dish by the time the steaks are done. Lay each steak in the mixture singly and turn over twice. Cover closely, and let all heat together for five minutes before serving, with fresh hot water beneath, unless a lamp is burning underneath. In the absence of chafing-dish, heat the wine, jelly, &c., in saucepan. Serve in an ordinary dish, cover and set in oven for the same time.

If a plainer dish is desired omit wine and jelly; pepper and salt the steaks when broiled; butter them in proportion as above, and let them stand between two hot dishes five minutes before going to table, turning them three times in the gravy that runs from them into the melted butter.—HOUSEKEEPER.

VEAL PIE.—Three and a half pounds breast of veal, cut in small pieces, placed in a hot frying-pan, with a quarter of a cupful of fat; fry quickly each side to a rich brown, then turn into a pot, with enough boiling water to cover it; add one small white onion, one heaping tablespoonful grated carrot, one teaspoonful thyme, salt and pepper to taste; cook till very tender; add a piece of butter the size of a large walnut and sufficient browned flour to thicken the gravy; boil well, and turn in a baking-pan over the fire, the sides of which have been lined with paste; place a small cup upside down in the centre to keep up the upper crust, which should be half an inch thick. The under crust to meat pies is apt to be slack baked, therefore it is frequently omitted.—HOUSEKEEPER.

POT-AU-FEU.—Five pounds round beef; place on fire in soup pot, with five ounces beef dippings, brown in it; add five ounces brown flour, let cook a few minutes, then add 8 quarts boiling water, skim carefully, then add one large carrot cut in dice, one large carrot grated, one large turnip cut in dice, three large onions quartered, one leek sliced, one sprig parsley, and one large sprig thyme tied together, one bay leaf, one sprig marjoram, salt and pepper to taste, cover closely and boil very slowly three to four hours, then withdraw the parsley and thyme and the beef. If the pot-au-feu is seasoned rightly send to table with pieces of stale baker's bread fried in hot drippings. Meanwhile glaze the beef on its dish; put inside the oven door to dry; have ready four tomatoes nicely washed and dried in towel; break them in pieces in a bowl containing two tablespoonfuls oil, two of vinegar, small pinch white sugar, one tablespoonful grated onion; salt and white pepper to taste; mix well; when ready to serve use it to surround the glazed and dried beef.—HOUSEKEEPER.

PICKLED FISH.—Clean the fish thoroughly and cut into pieces about five inches long; rub each piece on the cut side with salt. Take a stone jar which will about hold the fish, put a layer of fish on the bottom, then a few whole peppers and allspice and a blade of mace, then another layer of fish, spice, &c., till the jar is nearly full; then pour good cider vinegar over it until the fish is quite covered. Tie paper over the top of the jar and cover the tie with flour paste; this keeps in all steam. Put the jar in the oven and bake for three hours. The fish is fit for use as soon as cold, and will keep, in the pickle, for six months. The white-fish, pickerel, &c., of the lakes are very nice for pickling, while the land-locked chargeon of the great lakes is almost as good as pickled salmon if it be scalded in water before spicing, &c. Shad is excellent pickled, as all the bones disappear.—G. D. T.

CODFISH CAKES.—Soak three pounds salt codfish in cold water till it comes to a boil; pour off the water; if too salt for the taste, add fresh cold water; don't let it boil; when soaked sufficiently remove all bones and skin and chop fine in chopping-bowl; boil six white potatoes till done, drain off water, mash very fine, add one-half cupful milk, less than one-half cupful butter, salt in proportion to the freshness of the fish; beat well with a spoon and add to the fish, mixing thoroughly, using more potatoes than fish; roll with the hands into small round cakes an inch thick, and fry a rich brown in very hot fat. These, with stewed dried peaches and rice pancakes, make a good breakfast.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO RECOOK COLD FRESH FISH.—Pick up in flakes any cold fish, boiled, broiled, or fried; brown some butter, add to it a pinch of grated nutmeg and a few whole pepper-corns, a little minced parsley, and one onion, with a tablespoonful salad oil; stir the fish in this sauce, and when dished squeeze the juice of a lemon over it.—AUNT ADDIE.

COOKING TERRAPINS.—Mrs. Rubican prepared them as follows: Put the terrapins alive in a pot of boiling water, where they must remain until they are quite dead; you then divest them of their outer skin and toe-nails, and, after washing them in warm water, boil them again until they become quite tender, adding a handful of salt to the water; then take off the shells and clean the terrapins very carefully, removing the sand-bag and gall without breaking them; then cut the meat and entrails into small pieces and put into a sauce-pan, adding the juice which has been given out in cutting them up, but no water, and season with salt, cayenne and black pepper to your taste, adding a quarter of a pound of good butter to each terrapin and a handful of flour for thickening; after stirring a short time add four or five tablespoonfuls cream and a half pint of good Madeira to every four terrapins, and serve hot in a deep dish; a very little mace, a large tablespoonful of mustard, and ten drops of the gall juice is for many, and there are those who prefer the yolks of four hard boiled eggs; during the stewing particular attention must be paid to stirring the preparation frequently, and terrapins cannot possibly be too hot.—A. E. S.

OYSTER OMELET.—Put over the fire in their own liquor a pint of oysters; let them come to a boil; skim them out and let them get quite cold; then cut up in small pieces. Make an omelet, of this quantity of oysters, of six eggs, four teaspoonfuls of flour stirred in two cupfuls milk, a pinch of salt, and a very little cayenne pepper; add the oysters, and fry in two omelets; use butter to fry them in.—AUNT ADDIE.

PICKLED LAMBS' TONGUES.—Boil six tongues in one quart hot water, two teaspoonfuls salt, one teaspoonful each of thyme, celery-seed, and mustard-seed, one dozen pepper-corns, one dozen whole cloves; boil till very tender, and very slowly; skim and trim neatly; cut in pieces lengthwise; place in a jar, and pour over them, boiling hot, sufficient vinegar to cover them; add whole cloves, one tablespoonful mustard-seed, one-half bay leaf, one dozen pepper-corns or red pepper, whole, and two white onions, sliced thin and placed in the jar in layers with the tongues; ready for use in 24 hours.—HOUSEKEEPER.

HOT SLAW.—One head of cabbage, half a pound of pork, and fry it out and take out the scraps. Chop up the cabbage and put in the fat with water and pepper, if liked, mustard. When nearly done, add one cup of vinegar.—DECKER.

WHITE BEANS.—Soak one pint of dried beans over night; parboil in plenty of water, with a small piece of soda in it; drain perfectly dry and place in a baking dish; rub one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter into four even tablespoonfuls flour, until it is a cream; beat in this two spoonfuls condensed egg, adding slowly a gill of vinegar, and a sprinkle of salt; pour over the beans, place a pie-plate, inverted, over them and put in a rather cool oven one-half hour.—AUNT ADDIE.

STEWED CARROTS.—Boil the carrots until tender; also boil separately five small onions; cut the carrots into any small fanciful pieces you may choose; mince the onions, and chop a sprig of parsley; have a pint of milk boiling, which season with a little pepper and salt, adding a small piece of butter rubbed in as a thickening; put in the carrots and onions, and let simmer 10 minutes; stir in the parsley, and dish at once.—AUNT ADDIE.

STEAMED CEREALS.—Is "Thrift" or "Physician" "in error?" These preparations I have found to be developed in the very best manner for digestion, both for my own tolerably healthy digestion and the impaired digestion of some of my patients. It is a mistake to cook cereals so as to destroy the taste they are like jelly made from gelatine and other preparations—pleasing to the palate, but wholly innutritious. Again, actual test fails to discover the "wood-like substance" spoken of by "Physician" as the result of desiccation. One of the strong points in favor of steam cooked cereals is the uniformity in the process; it is all cooked to the same degree of completeness, not in part developed to a jelly which is so difficult for the stomach to take hold of that it passes it forward unmixed with the gastric and other fluids—consequently is cannot be assimilated—while another part is left underdone to develop the vomiting and diarrhœa produced by uncooked cereals and vegetables.—MEDICUS.

SUET PUDDING.—One-half cupful chopped suet, one cupful Indian meal, one-half teaspoonful soda; scald these together, make a thick batter; one cupful chopped apples, one-half cupful sugar, two eggs, two large tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half pound raisins, spices to taste; baked in a hot oven for two hours.—M. H. S.

TAPIOCA AND INDIAN PUDDING.—Soak a large spoonful of tapioca over night; in the morning scald in the quart of milk, less a cupful of milk; when the milk is not stir with it four tablespoonfuls of Indian meal wet with cold milk, and a tablespoonful butter; let it boil 10 minutes; when cool add two eggs, one-half cupful molasses, or one cupful sugar, add the cupful cold milk, beat together; bake three hours; sliced apples may be added.

SEED CAKES.—One pound flour, one-half pound sugar, one-half pound butter, one cup milk, two tablespoonfuls ground ginger, two papers caraway seeds, one teaspoonful baking powder; mold rather stiff and roll out as thin as ginger-snaps.—AUNT ADDIE.

ENGLISH PUFFS.—Two quarts flour; rub in little shortening; one pint milk, half cupful yeast, half cupful sugar; set a sponge for several hours; then knead and roll half inch thick, and cut with tumbler.—DECKER.

INDIAN PANCAKES.—One pint meal almost; sift up with flour; scald the meal, but not the flour; thin with milk; salt; last thing add one teaspoonful cream tarter, and one-half of soda, mixed together; ring and bake right away.—DICKS.

RICE CAKES.—Boil one-half pound of rice very soft; let it get nearly cold, then stir in it one-half pound butter warmed, two teaspoonfuls salt, and two of sugar; beat into this five tablespoonfuls condensed eggs, adding one pound of flour sifted, in which you have put two spoonfuls baking powder; make into a stiff batter with milk, and bake in waffle irons, muffin rings, or in cakes on the griddle.—AUNT ADDIE.

OLD-FASHIONED BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Put some lukewarm water in the batter-pail, add salt, a handful of Indian-meal, buckwheat-flour enough to make the batter of the desired thickness, then add yeast to raise it. Be sure to get the batter thick enough, for it can easily be thinned, when wanted to bake, with a little milk, which will make the cakes more tender and of a beautiful brown. Stir up the batter at night; let rise until morning, and bake. If the next night add more lukewarm water, salt, and sufficient flour to thicken, as before. If the cakes should be slightly sour, dissolve a little soda in warm water, just before baking, and add. It is well to use the batter all up once in two weeks or thereabouts, and start new again.—S. D. S.

CHOCOLATE CORNSTARCH.—One quart of milk, quarter pound of chocolate, one tablespoonful cornstarch, two eggs, one cupful white sugar; grate the chocolate, add to this the cornstarch and sugar; mix well; put enough milk on to dissolve; then add the yolks of the eggs well beaten; heat the rest of the milk; when near boiling stir in the mixture and let it boil for five minutes; when done pour into a dish and let it cool; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth and add a spoonful of sugar, and drop in spoonfuls over the pudding. You may omit the last if you wish, but it makes a pretty dish.—C.

YEAST CAKES.—Put a very large handful of hops into two quarts of boiling water and boil until the water is reduced one-half; boil three large potatoes until cooked; mash them and add them to two pounds of flour; pour the boiling hop-water over the flour and potatoes and stir until it is quite smooth; while it is warm add two tablespoonfuls of salt and half a teacupful of sugar; before it is quite cold stir in a dissolved cake of compressed yeast or a gill of any other liquid yeast; let it get perfectly light, then knead in all the Indian-meal it will take; roll out in a sheet about a half inch in thickness, cut in small cakes; lay them on a cloth on a board, putting them in a warm place; turn them over every day; they will take ten or a week days in the Winter, to dry; place in paper bags, a few in each, and tie tightly, hanging in a dry place. Will keep good for months.—AUNT ADDIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.—I heartily sympathize with your correspondent "W. N." in her complaints and troubles. For the benefit of others who have like trouble I will say that I have changed my tactics, have taken a smaller house, discharged one girl, and keep but two, pay one $15 the other $12 per month, do my marketing at or near Washington Market at low prices, for cash down, and not at credit prices. As soon as warmer weather comes I shall discharge another girl, and get along with one. This is the right movement along the line for ladies to make in 1876. Try it.—S. P.

HARD SOAP.—Four and one-half pounds fat, one box of condensed lye, one-half pound sal-soda, one and one-half pounds resin; dissolve a pound can of lye in six quarts of soft water; put the grease in large kettle, add two quarts lye, two quarts soft water, and boil 30 minutes; then add three quarts lye, little at a time, not to stop the boiling, which continue from two to five hours, or until it becomes soap, which may be tested by cooling in a spoon. Then add the resin, broken quite small, putting in rest of lye slowly, not to stop the boiling, which continues 30 minutes, then add one teacupful of salt, boil till the soap is separated from the lye and strings. When cooled in a spoon it should be hard, let it cool 15 minutes, then stir in the melted sal-soda, stir thoroughly, pour in molds; wooden boxes or pails will answer; when cold cut in pieces to dry.—HOUSEKEEPER.

REMOVING TEA STAINS.—The stains will come out of buff linen lunch cloth by being put in the boiler in a suds made of two pailfuls of water, a teaspoonful of soft soap and a tablespoonful of the "Magical Mixture" for washing. Let these ingredients boil together five minutes; then put the boiler on the corner of the range and put the cloth in, stirring it around, but not letting it boil. The color will not be injured in the least by this process.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO CLEAN MATS AND TIDIES CROCHETED WITH YARN.—Lay in cold water for 15 minutes, then rub plenty of white castile soap on them; then rinse in clean suds; hang up in the sun, and when nearly dry press on underside, and they will look as good as new.—M. A. D.

TO CLEAN ZINC BATH TUBS.—Muriatic acid mixed with one-fourth water; mix this with whiting so that it can be applied with a cloth; rub the zinc with the mixture; rinse with soft water.—RUTH.

KEEPING CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—Carpets and furniture can be entirely protected from moth by care, cleanliness, and turpentine. Nice furniture should be well beaten to remove dust and moth; mix well; put enough milk on to dissolve; then add the yolks of the eggs well beaten; heat the rest of the milk; when near boiling stir in the mixture and let it boil for five minutes; when done pour into a dish and let it cool; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth and add a spoonful of sugar, and drop in spoonfuls over the pudding. You may omit the last if you wish, but it makes a pretty dish.—C.

YEAST CAKES.—Put a very large handful of hops into two quarts of boiling water and boil until the water is reduced one-half; boil three large potatoes until cooked; mash them and add them to two pounds of flour; pour the boiling hop-water over the flour and potatoes and stir until it is quite smooth; while it is warm add two tablespoonfuls of salt and half a teacupful of sugar; before it is quite cold stir in a dissolved cake of compressed yeast or a gill of any other liquid yeast; let it get perfectly light, then knead in all the Indian-meal it will take; roll out in a sheet about a half inch in thickness, cut in small cakes; lay them on a cloth on a board, putting them in a warm place; turn them over every day; they will take ten or a week days in the Winter, to dry; place in paper bags, a few in each, and tie tightly, hanging in a dry place. Will keep good for months.—AUNT ADDIE.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Lieut. Felix H. Hyman, Commissary of Subsistence of the Fifth Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

At an election in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, last Thursday evening, Capt. Reitsner, of Company B, was elected Major.

Company A, Battalion United States Engineers, will give a grand ball at its barracks, Willett's Point, Long Island, on Friday evening, March 16.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, will hold its annual ball at Tontonia Assembly Rooms, in Third avenue, to-morrow evening.

Battery K, Artillery, Lieut. A. Hoelzel commanding, will hold an election for Captain, at No. 147 West Thirty-second-street, on Wednesday, March 14, at 8 P. M.

William H. Brown has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, vice Lomes resigned, and Richard S. Grims has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company I, in the same command, vice Dinsmore resigned.

The new uniform recently adopted by the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, is a very handsome dress. It consists of frock coat and pantaloons of dark blue material, trimmed with red. Helmets will be worn, those of the officers being surmounted with white plumes.

A division drill of Companies A and H, Seventh Regiment, was held at the regimental armory last Friday evening. Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald was in command, and a series of battalion movements were well executed. Company A paraded 37, and company H 43 files.

Capt. C.A. Sommers, of Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, has resigned. The members of his company presented Capt. Sommers a set of resolutions handsomely engrossed and framed, and he in return presented to the company a crayon portrait of himself. A collation terminated the festivities.

An interesting military rifle match was contested between teams of five from each of the several companies in the Tenth Regiment, Albany, on the 6th inst. The distance covered was 200 yards; position, standing; five shots by each man. The aggregate scores made by each team were as follows: Company D, 83; B, 79; G, 76; E, 76; C, 75; A, 74; H, 73; I, 63, and F, 57.

The next competition for the "Amateur's" badge will take place at Conlin's Gallery, No. 930 Broadway, to-morrow evening. The conditions are as follows: Distance, 110 feet; ten shots; rifle, 22 calibre; position, off-hand; Creedmoor rules to govern. All persons who have made a better score than 46 out of a possible 50 points in gallery matches are debarred from competing in this match.

At a meeting of the Old Guard last Monday evening an amendment to the constitution was passed, changing the date of the monthly meetings from the first Monday to the first Thursday evening. At the close of the meeting President Alexander Henriques was presented with a magnificent gold medal by his comrades as a token of esteem. A collation was next discussed by the members of the organization.

Col. J. W. Yale, recently elected to the command of the Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, has made the following staff appointments: Adjutant, Welcome B. Randall; Quarter-master, George W. Edwards; Surgeon, Dr. Gregory Doyle; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. George W. Cook; Inspector of Rifle Practice, John A. Nichols; Commissary of Subsistence, Julius A. Baumgrass; Chaplain, Henry R. Lockwood.

Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has made the following changes upon his staff, owing to the resignation of Col. John T. Denny, Assistant Adjutant-General: Major Robert Lenox Belknap, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. Herman Oelrichs, Brigade Inspector, vice Belknap, promoted; Capt. W. W. Astor, Ordnance Officer, vice Oelrichs, promoted; First Lieut. W. E. Iselin, Aide-de-Camp, vice Astor, promoted; George E. Dodge, Aide-de-Camp, vice Iselin, promoted.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, will parade in full dress uniform, for review and dress parade, at its armory next Wednesday evening. After the review a promenade concert and reception will be held. An inadvertent error occurred in this column last Sunday, by which it appeared that Ordnance Sergt. Marvin R. Wood had been reduced to the ranks. Sergt. Wood was returned to the ranks at his own request, owing to his inability to spare sufficient time from his business to attend to the arduous duties of that office.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, will drill by wings as follows: Companies B, E, F, and K on Tuesdays, March 13 and 27; Mondays, April 2, 16, and 23. Major George C. Bradley will assume command on these occasions, and Lieut. George A. Phelan has been detailed Acting Adjutant. Companies A, C, D, G, and I will drill on Thursdays, March 15 and 29; Fridays, April 6, 20, and 27; Lieut. Col. William H. Brownell commanding and Lieut. George A. Phelan acting as Adjutant. The entire regiment will drill in full-dress uniform on Wednesdays, March 21, April 11, and May 2, assembling on each occasion at 8 P. M.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, had another mounted drill at the "Rendezvous" last Monday evening, parading 43 men. The troop will drill dismounted next Wednesday evening. This troop will hold a reception at the Concordia Assembly Rooms, No. 23 Avenue A., on Wednesday, April 4. The entertainment is intended to celebrate the occupation by the troop of its new armory, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth-street. Ever since the troop left Yorkville it has held a reception, and a large attendance may reasonably be expected. The members of Batteries K and B., Artillery, have accepted invitations to be present in full uniform on that occasion.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will parade for review, dress parade, and the presentation of "Marksman's" badges, at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, March 29. It is uncertain who will present the trophies, or what officer will receive the review. Regimental drill in this command will take place on Mondays, April 9 and 23. The latter being a closing drill, will be observed in a special manner. A dress parade and review, concluding with a reception, will probably take place on that occasion. The Veteran Association is making arrangements to have an elaborate banquet at Delmonico's on Saturday, April 21, the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861.

At a regular meeting of Company G, Ninth Regiment, last Tuesday evening, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: Sergeants, August Stroh and J. Hallett; Corporals, E. Envrard, W. Benedict, and J. Hernandes. Companies A and D drilled in division movements last Thursday night. The drum and fife corps of this command assembled for drill and inspection by Adjt. Bartlett last Friday night. Twenty drummers and nine fife-players were present. The efficiency of the band was tested in the execution of the various "calls," which were very satisfactorily performed. The band was in full dress, and looked very soldierly. A few marching movements were executed, during which various suggestions were offered by the Adjutant. The non-commissioned officers of Company G held a drill on the same evening under command of the Captain of that company.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, was tendered a complimentary dinner at Delmonico's by his staff last Thursday evening. The occasion was the second anniversary of the date of Gen. Vilmar's commission. At 7 o'clock the party sat down to dinner. The table was elegantly decorated with cut flowers presented by the lady friends of the staff officers. The members present were Col. W. E. Van Wyck, A. A. G.; Major David Scott, Inspector; Major Eugene M. Earle, Engineer; Capt. Koch, Judge Advocate; Major Lefferts, Signal Officer; Capt. Louis Berndt, Ordnance Officer; Capt. William E. Webb, Quartermaster; Capt. Albert C. Hall, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Andrew Gilsey, Aide-de-Camp. After the removal of the cloth, Major Koch, on behalf of his fellow-members, presented to the General a handsome oil painting representing himself and staff, reproduced from a photograph. The General was taken completely by surprise, and expressed his thanks for the handsome testimonial with much feeling. A toast was next drank to the Commander-in-Chief, and responded to by Col. Van Wyck, after which various toasts were drank and responded to, and the party remained at the festive board until a late hour.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, assembled at the State Arsenal last Friday evening for review, dress-parade, and the presentation of marksman's badges. Line was formed with an equalization of eight companies of 10 files front. The ceremony of dress-parade was first executed, and was performed in a very handsome manner. The men were steady, and the manual was satisfactory in the general details. After the First Sergeants had made their report, Adjutant Murphy called the names of the 61 marksmen who were entitled to badges, and the trophies were duly presented by Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve. The regimental team of 1876 was next marched to the front, and Col. Thomas Denny, on behalf of the First Brigade Staff, presented it with the set of guidons won by the team at Creedmoor last September. At the conclusion of these ceremonies the several companies were reduced to 10 files front, and a battalion drill took place. The movements were good, the officers were prompt, and the guides active. The drill was succeeded by a review of the regiment, in line and passage, by Brig.-Gen. Ward, who was accompanied by his full staff. A promenade concert and ben brouahs the entertainment to a close. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers of this command will be held at the Armory next Friday evening.

The left wing of the Twenty-second Regiment paraded in fatigue uniform for battalion drill at its armory last Friday evening. Col. Porter was in command, and line was formed with five companies of 16 files front. The drill occupied nearly three hours. An election will be held in Company H on Tuesday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. R. Kelly Styles, First Lieut. Drisler, it is said, will probably be the successful candidate. An election for Captain in Company F will be held on Tuesday, March 20, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Horsfall. First Lieut. Hermesberger will probably be chosen for promotion. First Lieut. Eugene A. Heath, Commissary of Subsistence in this command, has tendered his resignation. Commissary Heath has long filled this office with complete satisfaction to his superior as well as his subordinate officers. The position is not by any means the least onerous on the staff of a regimental commander, and in the Militia, where service in this department is invariably coupled with social amenities, an officer who wears the insignia and assumes the duties of the office with equal ability, is invaluable to his commandant.

Adjt.-Gen. Franklin Townsend has issued the following circular letter to the Assistant Adjutants-General of the several States:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 1, 1877.

To the Adjutant-General of the State of ——:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that for the purpose of promoting a spirit of friendly rivalry in that most important part of a soldier's duties—the use of the rifle—between the uniformed Militia of the different States, the State of New-York has donated a handsome bronze trophy ("The Soldier of Marathon") to be annually contended for in an "inter-State Military Match," at each Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, and which is to be held during the year by the Adjutant-General of the State whose team may have won it. The following are the terms upon which this trophy is shot for: Open to one team from each State and Territory of the United States, consisting of 12 men, chosen in such manner as may be prescribed by the military authorities of such State or Territory, from any one or more of the regularly organized regiments, battalions, or companies of uniformed Militia, each team being provided with a certificate from the Adjutant-General of the state they represent, certifying that each of their number is a regularly enlisted member of its uniformed Militia in good standing, and was such on June 1 preceding the match. Competitors to appear in the uniform of their corps. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing, at 200 yards and (with head to the target) at 500 yards. Ten shots each at distances with two sighting shots. Weapon, the authorised military rifle in use by the uniformed Militia of the State or Territory which the team represents. In cases where no particular model has been adopted by a State, the team will be allowed to use any military rifle used either by the regular Army or the uniformed Militia of any State. This match has been shot twice, namely, in 1875 and 1876, seven teams from seven States (New-York and Connecticut only participated. In 1875 the trophy was won by New-York, and in 1876 by Connecticut, the latter holding the trophy at the present time. If this match were to be generally participated in by the uniformed Militia of the different States it would result in extending and developing an interest in rifle practice which would do much to increase their efficiency. I would, therefore, cordially invite the officers and members of your uniformed Militia to participate in the match for this trophy, (which will take place in September next) and trust that you will do what you can in your power to bring the matter to their attention, and to aid in the formation of a team to represent your State in this contest, feeling that the result cannot be otherwise than beneficial. The State of New-York would be pleased to provide tents for all teams visiting Creedmoor to participate in this match, and the National Rifle Association have offered to allow them to camp on the range without charge. Their only expense will be for their own transportation and subsistence. Hoping that your State may be represented hereafter, I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

THE "HEAVEN-SENT MINISTER."

MR. PITT'S ROOM IN WALMER CASTLE—HOW PRINCE TALLEYRAND ENJOYED IT.

From the London World.

When the "Heaven-sent Minister" was Lord Warden, he lived as much at Walmer as he possibly could; but, as Lord Granville remarks, "Mr. Pitt's room is strangely chosen. It looks neither to the south nor to the sea, and what little view there might have been to the landward is shut out by Lady Hester Stanhope's plantations." Pitt always spoke in the most rapturous terms of Walmer, and delighted in filling it with company to such an extent that he was obliged to rent an additional house for his guests to "overflow" into. When he wished for a few hours of peace, it was his humor to go to a farm where hay and corn were kept for the horses. Here he had a room fitted up with a table and two or three chairs, and would sit and write while some plain food was being cooked for him. At other times he was content with very primitive refreshment. "O," said his niece, Lady Hester Stanhope, "what slices of bread and butter I have seen him eat there, and bunches of bread and cheese big enough to feed a family!" Pitt's love apparently enjoyed Walmer as much as her uncle. They worked hard at reviewing volunteers and receiving company, and it is curious to note that the man who died young, worn out in the service of his country, whose enemies taunted him with his want of devotion to the fair sex, was a tremendous critic of feminine costume, gifted with an eye not only to "threaten and command," but to distinguish and decide on the depth of a fold or the hang of a petticoat. It is to Lady Hester Stanhope's energy that Walmer owes the magnificent grove, unequaled for hundreds of miles along the coast. Not often can grand trees be persuaded to grow on the sea-beach. Lady Hester did not persuade; she commanded and compelled. Pitt happened one day to remark that Walmer only wanted trees to make it beautiful. No sooner had he left for London than his niece galloped over to Dover, got the three regiments that were in quarters there, and employed them in leveling, trenching turf, and transplanting shrubs and flowers. When Pitt returned she had her reward in the exclamation, "Why, Hester, this is a miracle!" and an eloquent eulogium upon her good taste in keeping to the style suited to an antique castle. The trees planted—Pitt being Consul—are now stately veterans, and Lord Granville is growing shrubs almost to the water's edge. "This room has a curious history," the present Lord Warden tells us; "for many years it remained exactly as Mr. Pitt left it, with the same paper on the walls. But when the castle was lent to the Queen and Prince Consort after marriage, the wall of Mr. Pitt's room was pulled down, so as to join to it another room, and make a new dining-room. On the Queen's departure, however, the wall was rebuilt in the old place. When Prince Talleyrand, during his embassy in England, came here on a visit to the Duke of Wellington, he asked particularly to occupy Mr. Pitt's room, and seemed to live there with some sense of triumph. His idea was that he had been treated rather slightingly by Mr. Pitt when he came over as Secretary to M. Chauvelin in 1792, and that to sleep in his rival's bed was like taking a species of revenge."

FORGOT HIMSELF.

The Adrian (Mich.) *Times* says: "A Republican of this city, who engaged actively and effectively during the late contest by singing the campaign songs, also sings in one of our church choirs. Sunday he felt happy, as every good Republican did. During the singing by the choir of the popular song, 'Hold the Fort,' the audience were not a little startled to hear ringing out, in a clear tone and with much unction, 'Hold the Fort for Hayes and Wheeler.' He says he didn't mean to, but he couldn't help it."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 7-16 for money and 96 9-16 for the account. United States bonds, 1867s, 109⅞; New-York Central, 91.

3 P. M.—Consols, 96 7-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 108¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £73,000.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 107f. 15c. for the account.

HAMBURG, March 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 1,100,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—12 M.—Cotton—The receipts at Liverpool to-day were 12,500 bales, including 11,000 bales American. Futures 1-16d. cheaper: Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 5-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 23-32d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is very dull; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales 8,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, sail, 6 9-16d.

1:45 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 48s. ₱ cwt. for American; Pork, 61s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Prime Mess; Bacon, 38s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 39s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, sail, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 23-32d.

2:15 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day included 2,250 bales American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures firm; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 25-32d.

LONDON, March 10—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 49s. ₱ quarter.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	19	Justice	13
Belcher	7	Kentuck	7½
Best & Belcher	32¼	Leopard	4½
Bullion	18	Mexican	17
Consolidated Virginia	4.3	Northern Belle	2½
California	47½	Overman	80½
Chollar	64	Ophir	24⅝
Confidence	9½	Raymond & Ely	5
Caledonia	7½	Silver Hill	6¾
Crown Point	9	Savage	7½
Exchequer	6¾	Segregated Belcher	60
Gould & Curry	12½	Sierra Nevada	7
Hale & Norcross	18½	Union Consolidated	8¾
Imperial	1½	Yellow Jacket	12½
Utah Consolidated	5½	Eureka Consolidated	16

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	72¼	2800	Lake Shore	80⅝
2,000	Mil. & St. P.		3200	do	80⅝
	c.s.	84	2500	do	80⅝
14,000	U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	3500	do	80⅝
500	At. & Pac. Tel.	20	300	do	80⅝
300	Pac. Mail	22½	200	Mich. Cen.	83½
200	do	22⅝	400	do	83⅝
800	do	23	1800	do	83⅝
300	Del. & Hud.	80	300	do	83⅝
200	do	80⅛	300	D., L. & W.	83⅝
50	do	80⅜	200	do	83¾
100	do	80½	2200	do	83¼
100	do	83	800	do	83¼
100	do	83⅛	800	do	83¼
100	do	83⅛	1000	do	83¼
100	do	83⅛	2000	do	83⅝
200	do	80¼	900	do	83⅝
100	Erie Railway	7⅝	100	do	83⅜
800	West. Un.	84½	100	do	83⅜
200	do	84⅝	400	do	83⅜
100	do	84⅝	100	do	83⅜
100	do	84⅝	3400	do	83
300	do	84⅝	200	do	83⅛
100	do	84⅝	2000	do	83¼
200	do	84⅝	200	do	83¼
500	Pac. Mail	22⅝	200	do	83⅜
70	N. Y. C. & H.	97¼	200	do	83¼
200	do	97¼	100	do	83⅜
1253	do	97¼	100	do	83⅜
100	do	96⅞	900	do	83¼
1000	do	96⅞	300	Chi., B. & Q.	103
300	do	97	100	do	103⅜
100	do	96⅞	200	do	103⅜
100	do	96⅞	100	do	103¾
100	Erie

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ENGLISH BARONET ON AMERICA.

THE TWO AMERICAS: AN ACCOUNT OF SPORT AND TRAVEL. With notes on men and manners in North and South America. By Major Sir Rose Lambart Price, Bart., F. R. G. S. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.

The interest of Sir Rose Price's book is in the end of it. We do not say this satirically, but from an American point of view. Though his travels are sufficiently exciting for English readers, the scenes of his adventures are often so near home that "familiarity" has bred in us a certain amount of "contempt," which is, perhaps, a little rough on well-intentioned writers of travels. For all that, as books go, *The Two Americas* is eminently entertaining, and we are glad to hear that it is to be published on this side of the water by Messrs. Scribner. But, as we said before, its chief interest for us lies in its latest chapters, because here it is that we get the author's opinions about ourselves. It has been said by some sage philosopher that nothing is more interesting to a man or woman than the opinion of one or the other in a case of undisclosed love, but it would seem that one nation is quite as curious to know what another nation thinks of it. All England was in a flutter the other day at M. Taine's opinions of the English. Sir Rose Price's views of American life will not arouse us very much; yet they cannot fail to interest us, more particularly that in treating of America he contrasts what struck him as remarkable with his own country, and thus gives us glimpses of the sentiments and feelings that influence English people. For example, the rapidity of growth peculiar to our Western towns was very striking to him as an Englishman, accustomed to the slow progression of rural districts in the British Isles. "How very few villages or towns that we remember in our early youth that are not still either villages or small towns, now that old age has bent our frames, and remorseless Time stands watching the few remaining grains of sand still to run before he knows us over." Then comes the reflection that in America villages and towns never cease to grow. Of course, he has a great deal to say about Chicago, but the newspapers there seem to have startled him more than anything in the Golden West. He says the Chicago style is not only unique, it is bewildering. For instance, he noticed in one of the papers there on Nov. 27, in 1875, an article containing an account of a recent execution, which, headed in black letters, announced the following startling intelligence: "Jerked to Jesus. Four Senegambian butchers were wafted to Heaven yesterday from scaffolds; four of them died with the sweet confidence of pious people." At Niagara he was worried to death with "photographers, pertinacious and brazen-faced Jewesses, guides, and harpies of every description," and he advises his countrymen to get up in a morning and see the Falls before the black-mailers are out of bed. Sir Rose is an English Tory. He shakes his head a little at the Republic.

"It has almost been a source of satisfaction to find, on inspection, inquiry, and diligent investigation, that the institutions of the country are very far, indeed, from being perfect; that bribery and corruption is reported common in both Senate and Congress; and that the supposititious virtues which, according to the reiterated statements of our leading Radicals in England, appertain to all Republics in general, and the United States in particular, only really exist in their own imaginative and highly-wrought conception of modern Utopia, based on republican principles."

The aristocratic Major is a trifle indefinite in his criticism. He would have been "awfully disappointed," as the English say, if he had found everything quite satisfactory, because he begins by hating republican institutions, which is quite natural for a titled military man who finds himself, on this side of the Atlantic, on a level with an honest tradesman, and on the other with his social foot on the honest trader's neck. Nevertheless, the fine old soldier (for he has seen service) is not blind to the future greatness of the States:

"There is no country in the world whose prospects of future greatness are so apparent to the most superficial comprehension, but to ascribe such prosperity to the peculiar form of its Government, or to the effect of universal suffrage, is as ridiculous as to suppose the worn and impoverished land of Europe, decrepit from the hundreds of years of slow and exhaustive agriculture, to be simply the effect of monarchical institutions."

Sir Rose is intensely relieved when he has got quite away from this question of republicanism. He is delighted with us as a people; he praises our hotels; he is lavishly grateful for our courtesy and hospitality; he pays a high tribute to the kindly, though independent, manners of our people of all classes; and he is positively enthusiastic upon the old proverb that "blood is thicker than water," the moral of which he points with an account of the voluntary assistance rendered by Commodore Tattnal at the sanguinary affair of the Taku Forts, when the British found the job of taking the Chinaman's strongholds tougher than they had expected. The distinguished traveler liked New-York, and our fair readers will care to be told that he saw here more pretty girls in a shorter space of time than in any other town he had visited. "Nearly all have beautiful hands and feet, and dress both expensively and well," and he accounts for American ladies having more jewels and more time on their hands than English ladies generally because their husbands have not the expense of keeping up big establishments, town houses and country houses, grouse moors, shooting boxes, fox hounds, and other luxuries which are part and parcel of the expense of gentlemen of "effete monarchies," who have to pay heavily for amusements that can be had for nothing in America. But of all "the good fellows" here he thinks "the United States Army officers are about the best." It was quite an accident that prevented the Major from being in Custer's campaign in the Indian massacre. He received the General's permission to join him only a few days too late to accept an already half-arranged invitation to be one of the party. We are glad Sir Rose was too late, or we should not only have been deprived of an entertaining book, but we should not have had to chronicle the honest and manly tribute of a straightforward English commander to the geniality, education, and pluck of the officers of the Army of the United States.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Roberts Brothers will soon publish *Boudoir Ballads*, by J. Ashby Sterry.

—John Habberton is writing a *Sequel to Helen's Babies* for Frank Leslie.

—D. Appleton & Co. will soon publish Dr. John Tyndall's *Lessons in Electricity*.

—Trübner & Co., London, have nearly ready *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, by John Rhys.

—The Library of Harvard College contains 200,000 volumes, and $10,000 are expended annually for new books.

—Kelly, Piet & Co., Baltimore, announce as in press an American edition of *Power's Catechism*, in two volumes.

—Richard H. Stoddard is writing a sketch of the life of Richard H. Dana, the venerable Boston poet and essayist.

—*Ben Milner's Wooing*, by Holme Lee, will be the first volume in Roberts Brothers' "Town and Country Series."

—Mr. Patterson, of Edinburgh, is to publish a new translation of Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, greatly improved upon Smollett.

—The author of *Erewhon* is now well advanced with his new work on *Hereditary Instinct as Bearing on Pre-existence*.

—*A History of Belfast, Me.*, (1770-1875,) by Joseph Williamson, will be published by Loring, Short & Harmon, Portland.

—*The Kings of Israel and Judah*, by the author of *The Peep of Day*, is reissued by Robert Carter & Brothers, of this City.

—*Ten Years of My Life*, by the Canadian Princess Felix Salm-Salm, is announced by R. Worthington & Co., of this City.

—Peter Bayne, the biographer of Hugh Miller, is to be the consulting editor under the new régime of the *Contemporary Review*.

—Lee & Shepard, Boston, will soon issue *The Supernatural Factor in Revivals*, by Prof. L. T. Townsend, D. D., the author of *Credo*.

—The news comes from England that Mr. Longfellow's next volume of fugitive and recent poems will be called *The Threshing Floor*.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. publish a capital pamphlet story, *Taking Sides*, by Mrs. Jennie Marsh Parker, which is specially intended for school boys.

—The Orange Judd Company have in press an illustrated volume, entitled, *Irrigation for the Farm, Garden, and Orchard*, by Henry Stewart.

—The *Monthly Reader* is the name of a new paper published by John L. Shorey, Boston. It contains 16 octavo pages, and costs five cents a copy.

—Commander Cameron's *Across Africa*, which will be published directly by Harper & Brothers, has reached a third edition in England.

Mr. Sidgwick's *Hedonism*, an examination of the main argument of "The Methods of Ethics," is F. H. Bradley's latest contribution to ethical science.

—The Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church in America has published a volume of *Centennial Discourses* on religious and church topics.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons publish, for Dr. E. C. Seguin, a pamphlet on *Myelitis of the Anterior Horns*, which means spinal paralysis of the adult and child.

—The collected writings of John Sheehan, the friend and fellow-worker of Father Prout, well known as "The Irish Whisky Drinker," will shortly be published.

—The latest book on China is by J. Thomson, a fellow of the Geographical Society, and is published in one volume, by the Christian Knowledge Society of London.

—Matthew Arnold is preparing for the press a new edition of his poetry, together with some of his recent papers in the English magazines on questions of the day.

—Sadlier & Co., of this City, will publish, in April, a book of travels around the world, by Ella H. Walworth, with the title, *An Old World as Seen Through Young Eyes*.

—Mr. O. B. Frothingham is engaged upon a *Life of Gerrit Smith*, and invites assistance from those who knew him, at his address, No. 50 West Thirty-sixth-street, in this City.

—Two conclusions are to be reached in the April *Atlantic*, the end of Mrs. Kemble's "Old Woman's Gossip," and the last act in Mr. Howells' comedy "Out of the Question."

—The *Portrait* for Feb. 24, published by Frovost & Co., London, contains a likeness of Mr. William Black, with his autobiography and two fac-simile manuscript pages of *Madcap Violet*.

—Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston, have just out to press *A Talk on Art*, by S. G. W. Benjamin, whose paper on "French Contemporary Art," in *Harper's* for March, has attracted much attention.

—The Catholic Publication Society, in this City, has just issued a volume of *Poems, Devotional and Occasional*, by Benjamin D. Hill, one of the Paulist Fathers, and a contributor to the *Catholic World*.

—Prof. Thomas Davidson, of Harvard, comes out in the last *Atlantic*, and acknowledges himself as the man who would like to introduce many changes in the study of Greek, at that venerable university.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish hereafter a quarterly record of current literature with the title *Putnam's Library Companion*. It will be a quarterly continuation of this firm's well-known hand book *The Best Reading*.

—Sheldon & Co. are the present publishers of Roget's *Thesaurus of English Words*, a work which has assisted poets and young writers to a greater extent than is generally believed, and have lately brought out a new, revised, and enlarged edition.

—Macmillan will publish very soon, uniform with his *History of the Saracens*, a small work, by Edward A. Freeman, on *The Ottoman Power in Europe, its Nature, Growth, and Decline*. The same publishers will bring out Dr. Abbott's lectures, entitled *Through Nature to Christ*, lately delivered on the Hulsean foundation at Cambridge.

—Estes & Lauriat have the eighth thousand of *Sidonia* now ready. They have in press *Vineta*, by Ernest Werner, the author of *Good Luck* and *Broken Chains*; *Monsieur Lecoq*, by Gaboriau, the author of the *Mystery of Orcival*, and a new novel by a distinguished American author, which will be definitely announced during the month.

—The industrial publishers, Henry Carey Baird & Co., Philadelphia, have recently issued a useful little work by Mr. W. W. Grier on *Rural Hydraulics*. It is a practical treatise on the often difficult question of rural household water supply, and gives a full description of springs and wells, of pumps and the hydraulic ram, with instructions in cistern building, the laying of pipes, and kindred matters. It costs only 75 cents, and is what everyone who owns a house in the country ought to have.

—It is proposed to publish the *Select Sermons* of the late Rev. Dr. William Sparrow, of the Alexandria Theological Seminary, a man who made quite a figure in one section of the Episcopal Church, and whose *Memoirs*, lately published, have attracted much attention. Mr. T. Whittaker, No. 2 Bible House, will bring out the book if a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured. The same publisher will have ready in a few days a beautiful little book entitled *The Rock that is Higher than I*, by Rev. J. Elgar Johnson, of Hoboken. It is a prose illustration of the two texts, "Lead me to the rock that is higher than I" and "A man shall be as as the shadow of a great rock."

—Thomas Nelson & Sons, No. 42 Bleecker-street, are the sole agents in the United States for the Oxford University Press, and publish the Bibles, in various editions, which are famous the world over for their beauty of typography. The latest achievement of this press is the making a complete Bible, bound in limp morocco, which weighs less than three and a half ounces. Their large edition, minion type, of the *Oxford Sunday-School Teacher's Bible* is one of the most desirable editions of the Scriptures, intended for constant use, which has ever been made. It contains numerous rules for their study and a vast amount of much-needed information, which is not easily accessible to those who most need it.

—It is not often that in the scramble for the republication of brilliant English books any publisher retains for long the entire control of any important and popular work. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. had the right to republish the *Life of Dr. Norman McLeod*, and at least two other editions have been put upon the American market since they published this work; but they have now eclipsed everything, through sheer force of wit, by bringing out the same work in one complete 8vo. volume, in the new style which the "Riverside Press" introduced, and which is constantly growing in popular favor, with gilt top, rough edges, maroon cloth cover, and paper lettering on the back, making a book which is an immense improvement on any previous edition, and which, though entirely of American manufacture, is thoroughly English in style.

—A new weekly is about to try the temper of New-York in a field which is thick with the bones of deceased predecessors—the field of comic journalism. *Puck* is an illustrated *Humoristisches Wochenblatt* which has made so many stout Teutons laugh that it now aspires to raise the smiles of readers of English. The prospectus of the new departure asserts that *Puck* "has, by the remarkable merit of its cartoons from the pencil of the famous artist, Mr. Joseph Keppler, attracted the attention of our best American citizens. A demand has been created for an edition, in English, that shall combine these really striking illustrations with letter-press appealing to general comprehension." In answer to this demand, the *Puck* Publishing Company has decided to issue their first number in English on the 14th of the present month. It would be the smallest of all advice to assure *Puck* of a success where so many have failed, but if he succeeds in making people laugh we suppose he will be able to meet the worst events with fortitude. The weekly is still in its first year.

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

OBSERVATIONS OF A TRAVELER.

COTTON IN THE BLACK BELT—ITS PLANTING, CULTIVATION, PICKING, GINNING, BALING, AND MARKETING.

From a Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1, 1877.

Alabama made her wealth growing cotton and slaves. Since the war she has made her poverty growing cotton alone; and this will be her net result as long as she neglects the production of meat and bread. As cotton is still the chief production of the farms here, and the chief value of the State, it seems appropriate to give the details of its cultivation and manipulation for the benefit of those who have any interest and ignorance in regard to it. None of the operations are very difficult or remarkable in themselves or in comparison with other farm labors. But the accompaniments of birds to January plowing, the field of white blooms and black hands in August, and the ginning, would interest any Northerner if he could see them.

The old system of cultivation and handling is still followed, though innovations are beginning to appear. About the 1st of January the Spring work begins for the year's crop. "Trash" hands walk through the cotton field, and with a hickory stick about four feet long, knock down the old cotton plants or corn stalks. The plows—one horse—follow, turning a furrow about 2½ inches deep and 4 to 5 wide, and back furrowing the land into beds or rows from 3 to 5 feet apart, according to the strength of the land; the richer it is the greater the distance between the rows, to give the ranker growth more light and air. This "bedding up" is thought desirable because the young cotton plant is very tender and liable to die if water stands about it. The land lies thus until April, when, to mellow it still more, it is back-furrowed again and thrown into new beds. Some, however, prefer not to rebed it this second time, saying that the plant does better on the firmer soil that has settled. A shallow trench is then opened on top of the bed by a "bull-tongue" or "skooter" plow. The cotton seed is sown by hand very thick in this trench, about four bushels to the acre, and covered about one inch deep by a light wooden harrow or a drag. Some use a machine called a cotton-planter, which opens the trench, drops the seed and covers it, all in one operation. The hand sowing is preferred by many, because more seed is planted, and those that do not grow are valuable manure; and because they are necessarily planted at various depths. This gives more chances for securing a sufficient number of plants, since those that come up first, if killed by frost, may be replaced by later ones. When the plants are about two weeks old the rows are "barred off:" a plow, running on each side of the row, throws off a furrow, and leaves the plants in a ridge of earth three or four inches wide. The hoeing then commences and the cotton is "chopped out" by alternately cutting out and leaving the plants, the space and the plants being each about the width of the hoe. Two days after this the earth is thrown back to the plants and the bed remade by a broad, shallow plow, called a "sweep." Two weeks later, it is chopped out again to thin the plants, or bring them to a "stand," leaving them about 18 inches apart. After this operation till 1st of July, the ground is stirred as often as is necessary to kill the weeds and keep the earth in good order. The cotton matures in about 90 days; the buds or "squares" form at the end of the first month, the first blossoms open at the end of the second month, and the first mature cotton is grown at the end of the third month. The plant is a woody shrub of one stalk, averaging three feet high and three-quarters of an inch in diameter at the ground.

Cotton picking commences Aug. 1, and continues often until Christmas. The blooms that mature first are those on the lowest branches. This first picking is small, perhaps 200 pounds to the acre. The next opening is a good one, 500 or 600 pounds is a good crop. Four or five pickings are required to gather the crop, as squares, blooms, and mature cotton are on the plant at the same time, and succeed one another until frost comes. The picker wears a coarse sack tied over the shoulder. He goes between two rows, and picks with both hands at once. An adept keeps his back almost horizontal and straightens up but seldom, only to shake down the cotton in his sack, or to empty it into his hand-basket, or to empty this into his "hamper" basket standing where the wagons can get it. Picking is light work that women and children do; but to those not accustomed to it it is exceedingly tiresome to the back and shoulders. It requires fingers that are rather small, for thick ones cannot readily get the cotton out of the cups or "bolls" in which it blooms. The picker catches all of the boll between the thumb and two fingers and pulls it out with one motion; the boll remains on the plant. A good hand in a good field picks from 400 to 600 pounds of seed cotton per day, at 50 cents a hundred weight. In Mississippi and other regions where the cotton is luxuriant and uniform, they are trying machines that gather the cotton and the bolls together. Another machine separates the fibre from the shells. But the small pieces of shell, stalks, leaves, and other impurities that come with the fibre have thus far prevented satisfactory results in these efforts.

At the "gin" house the picking of each hand is weighed; those that fall below their allotted task are discharged. The cotton then passes to the cotton-gin. This is a machine for picking the fibre from the seeds. In general terms it is a box about 4 feet wide, 4 deep, and 6 long. In one end of this box is a shaft or cylinder revolving circular saws placed about one inch apart on the whole length of the shaft extending across the box. These saws pass through slots in a metal plate, or between fingers, giving just enough room for the saw. The teeth of the saws are very sharp points set at a small angle to the circumference of the saw; they set more as hooks than as cutting teeth. The seed cotton is fed into the hopper along the saws; the teeth of the saws catch the fibre and carry each bloom against the metal plate; there the saw pulls the fibre through the slot. The seed is too large to enter the slot, and is held by the plate close to the saw until all the fibre has been pulled and scraped from its surface; it then slips between the saws and slides down and out of the gin. At the other end of the box or the gin, is a large cylinder or drum on whose circumference are raised a number of stiff brushes extending its entire length across the box, to be of the same length as the cylinder bearing the saws. These brushes touch the saws, revolve much faster than they do, and in the proper direction to take the fibre off the teeth. The brushes act also as a fan, and having thrown the fibre from themselves into a shoot, they blow it in a white stream or cloud from the gin into the "linter room" adjoining the gin room. There the cotton is fed down somewhat to be packed for handling.

The "screw" for baling or "packing" cotton stands near the gin-house. An upright frame of heavy timbers sustains a large perpendicular screw, 15 to 20 feet long. To the lower end of the screw is pivoted a block as long and wide as the side or a bale of cotton. To the upper end of the screw, and above its support in the frame, is attached the levers or arms for turning it. They are two descending legs like those of the letter A. A mule is harnessed to one or the legs, and thus turns the screw. The crate or box in which the cotton is packed is formed of movable sides, and rests on the bottom timbers of the upright frame. One piece of sacking to cover one side of the bale is placed in the bottom of the box; the cotton is poured into it and trampled down; the top piece of sacking is laid over it; the block or "traveler" on the end of the screw is adjusted to enter the top of the box; the mule is whipped, the screw creaks and descends, the traveler enters the box and continues to press down the cotton till the desired compression is reached. The sides of the box are then removed and the hoops are passed around the bale and fastened. This completes the bale, or "bag," as they call it here. It is then hauled to the nearest city or town for marketing. Some is sold from the wagons on arrival. More of it is stored in fire-proof warehouses at 50 cents per month. There it is still further compressed by steam power before shipping. The planter can get from the bankers, who are generally owners of the warehouses, advances on his crop, even before it is grown, or, perhaps, planted. He pays the legal rate of 8 per cent. interest, if the time is short; if it is several months he pays an additional rate of 1½ per cent. charged as commission and deducted from the amount of the sales.

C. H. F.

WHAT THE CLIPPERS DID.

SHORT PASSAGES BY SOME OF THE FAMOUS SAILING VESSELS OF 20 YEARS AGO.

The Boston *Journal* prints a communication giving some interesting statistics of quick trips to Melbourne made by sailing vessels. He says:

"The Falcon sailed from New-York for Melbourne Sept. 23, 1855, and is recorded as having made the passage in 73 days.

The Mandarin, Perit, sailed from New-York Dec. 21, 1855, arriving at Melbourne March 1, 1856, making the passage in 70 days.

Nightingale, Mather, from New-York May 20, 1854, arriving at Melbourne Aug. 3, passage 74 days.

Panama, Cone, from New-York April 27, 1856, arrived at Melbourne July 10, passage 75 days.

Whirlwind, Geit, from New-York, March 28, 1855, arrived June 11, passage 73 days.

Snow Squall, Dillingham, from New-York Dec. 2, 1852, and anchored outside "Port Phillip Heads" to prevent drifting on shore in a calm, Feb. 15, passage 75 days.

Ringleader, Matthews, from Boston Oct. 18, 1854, at Melbourne Jan. 5, 1855, 79 days; but as she was detained nearly a day off Pernamonoo for the purpose of landing her mate with a broken arm, a day is thrown off her time, making the passage 78 days.

Wakefield, Carver, Boston, Aug. 13, 1873, arriving Oct. 31, 79 days.

Australia's dates would make the Malay's passage about 83 days, though on a previous voyage she ran out from New-York in 81 days, both very creditable passages; but I again remark, 'they have been repeatedly beaten.' I am informed the R. R. Forbes, modeled by Commodore Forbes, and owned by himself and Russ, Sturgis & Co., ran the run in 65 days, but in the absence of the Commodore from town, I cannot ascertain whether it be true; but I think the Mandarin's passage of 70 days is unexcelled. The average of the first six passages quoted above is 73½ days, and I beg it remand 'Australia' that they are all from New-York, which is at least two days' sail further from Australia than Boston. I think, therefore, I have made good my statement that the passage of the Formosa and Malay, though very creditable, 'have been repeatedly beaten.' I am informed exception is taken to the position I have assumed, as the passages quoted were made by extreme clippers, which are extinct to-day. Could the winds and currents of the ocean are, or should be, so much better understood now than 20 years ago that the passages of the present time should fully equal if not exceed those of that period. The fame of our clipper ships will not perish with the present generation. Yet many of the shortest passages recorded have been made by medium models. When in China no one thought of the Mandarin as a clipper. Neither the Ringleader nor Wakefield were extreme models. The Forence, Wadsworth, of Boston, owned by the Messrs. Forbes, sighted Trinidad in 30° south, 30 days from Anton (what English clipper has ever beaten this?) and has she been round to Melbourne and made the Flying Dutchman' passage thence, she would have made the unprecedented passage of 62 days from England to Melbourne.

Ship Nabob, of Boston, William Cole, Master, owned by S. Hooper & Co., made the passage from New-York to Hong Kong in 85 days, doubtless the shortest on record. She passed Cape St. R quen the thirty-third day, thence to Java Head in the remarkable time of 41 days, and anchored at Hong Kong in 52 days from St. Roque. Yet neither of these ships were extreme clippers, but would be considered quite full beside many of the ships today. The Granges, Shillaber, is a full ship, yet she has just made the passage from New-York to Melbourne in 81 days, and the same is true of the Formosa. The present fleet of ships is all that can be desired for short passages, if our navigators will but push out where the favorable breezes are to be found."

LETTER FROM JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

A PARTING MESSAGE TO A CHANCE TRAVELING ACQUAINTANCE — HIS SEVERE ILLNESS.

From the Detroit Tribune.

In 1865 William P. Pope, Esq., of Binghamton, while on the cars from that city to New-York, made a traveler's acquaintance with Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and both being particularly genial and companionable gentlemen, the chance acquaintance was cherished by both. This incident is mentioned that the personal allusions in the following letter, recently written to Mr. Pope by Mr. Abbott, may be understood. The letter, with its picturesque allusions and suggestions, will be read with interest by the friends of Mr. Abbott in this vicinity:

FAIR HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19, 1877, 2 o'clock P. M.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 16th I have just received, and read with great pleasure. I have scarcely forgotten a single incident of our ride, and only two or three days ago I was thinking of you, as upon this, my dying bed. I was contemplating the number of persons I had seen and loved, and whom I should never see again until we meet in heaven. As two ships come together upon the ocean, greet each other, and then, borne away by winds and current, separate from each other, and are soon out of sight, so you and I met. But the meeting was to me so sympathetic and joyful that I can never forget it, and I am sure that it will add to the enjoyments of heaven that I shall meet you a brother angel there. For many weeks I have been in joyful daily anticipation of my departure. I am very feeble, but without pain, and, on the whole, happy. The doctor tells me that I am liable to drop away at any hour. Yesterday I thought I could not live till night. Five months ago an excellent consulting physician said that I could not live five days. I have no special disease. The doctors say that I am simply all worn out. My lingering here is to them, as to me, a wonder. I have no anxieties, no excitement, no mental energies; and, pillowed upon my couch, I am continually penciling articles for the newspapers. On the 18th of last September, I entered upon my seventy-second year. I never was so happy before as now. My cup is full. When I contemplate my passage through the stars, guided by a cuneiform escort, my arrival in heaven—wonderful, wonderful heaven—my personal presentation to my heavenly Father, the revelation which will be made to me of Jesus Christ, my Saviour, and of all the mysteries of the incarnation, and of the spirit world, my joy ascends to rapture. I am very happy to remain here as long as God would have me, but no language can tell how joyful I expect to be at the arrival of the chariot of Israel, the horsemen thereof, to convey me. I shall probably never see you again in the world, my dear brother, but I shall be indeed glad to greet you when you enter the golden gates; and that time will soon come with many. I am, affectionately, your friend,

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

JUDGE KEY'S PLATFORM.

A gentleman sends to the Chicago *Tribune* an extract from a private letter from Hon. D. M. Key, the new Postmaster-General, written Nov. 9, 1875, prefacing it as follows:

At the date of the letter Judge Key had been appointed by Gov. Porter to fill the unexpired term of Senator Andrew Johnson. The Democratic Party of the State, by resolutions of the State Convention, had taken strong grounds against national banks, and was altogether wild with William Allen's "rag-baby" policy. In public utterances Judge Key had expressed somewhat moderate views on these questions, and was accordingly made a target for the editorial assaults of two or three of the leading daily papers in the State. These attacks continued from day to day, growing more bitter daily, and they culminated in an editorial demand that Judge Key should resign the Senatorship. It was at this juncture that I wrote a friendly letter to him. For several years the Judge had been the Chairman of the Hamilton County Executive Committee of the Conservative Party, and had been the Secretary, so that we necessarily were thrown into much political association. Replying to my letter, Judge Key wrote at length, and some extracts will interest the public. I quote:

* * * I beg you to remember I am no diplomat, no trimmer, no time-server—I believe you know that. My one to and my platform are, "Honesty is the best policy." If my party adopts a platform, every single principle of which I do not indorse, I think I may vote for and support its men if I choose. * * * When Col. F. was Superintendent of Public Instruction, we had a conversation at the Maxwell House, in Nashville, in which we both agreed that we were honest and would not be partisans, but should reserve to ourselves the right to do what we might think right. That is yet my platform, and always shall be. If it takes me to the altar or the stake, I shall take that platform with me to it. If my party and conscience go together, I shall go with my party; but if my conscience go one way and my party the other, then I prefer to go with my conscience and judgment. If the Democrats in Party don't want a man with this sort of platform, it had better read me out. * * * I stand by my utterances. They were sincerely given, and I have no apologies to make for them. They are the truth, and I shall stand or fall by the truth. * * * You may file this letter, and use it against me if I fail in a jot or tittle of what I say. Yours truly,

D. M. KEY.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN UTICA.

The Utica *Herald* of the 7th inst. says: "We congratulate the citizens of Utica on the election of David H. Gaffin for Mayor by a majority of 573. It is, first of all, a Republican triumph and a rebuke of that Democracy which exhausts itself in billingsgate. It is a sweeping personal victory for a popular young citizen, independent of rings, and subservient to no clique. Beyond all, it is an earnest declaration in favor of economy and thrift in municipal administration. In its political significance, the result was in part at least brought about by the accession of President Hayes, and it is a pronounced approval of his inaugural address."

A SCORCHED RABBIT.

The Columbia (Penn.) *Spectator* is responsible for this rabbit story: "Mr. Watson, living near Kellyville, this county, made his fire one morning recently and sat down to enjoy the warmth and a 'chaw' of tobacco. Presently a large rabbit jumped from the fire into the middle of the room, and looked around for some means of escape. Mr. Watson seized the shovel and quickly laid the unexpected visitor lifeless upon the floor. An examination of the wood on the fire showed a small hollow in one of the logs, in which the rabbit had been hauled from the woods."

FRESH MEAT FOR SCOTLAND

THE ROAST BEEF OF AMERICA.

METHODS OF REFRIGERATING—THE CHILL-ROOMS—EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS—THEORY AND PRACTICE—PRICE OF BEEF—NEW-YORK RETAIL PRICES TOO HIGH—THE REFRIGERATING PROCESS OF THE FUTURE.

When you have dived down into the depths of the State of Indiana, not for political purposes, but after beef information, (the State of Indiana being a stanch iron steamer plying between this port and Glasgow,) you will begin to understand that beef, its transportation, and the general question of how to feed Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales—the whole United Kingdom in fact—is getting to be quite an important and engrossing business.

An iron ship's between decks, arranged without regard to acoustic principles, causes every sound to re-echo, and as some 40 odd carpenters, machinists, and tinsmiths are at work at once, all pounding, hammering, sawing, and scraping, the din and the noise is surprising. It is a quick job that is wanted, and these mechanics have been at it, night and day, ever since the steamer arrived, and will finish the chill-room only in time to stow away the beef, which, billed yesterday, is to be on the dock some time about midnight, for the steamer is to sail to-morrow. It is a kind of trade which has developed so rapidly, in such a tumultuous kind of a way, that chill-rooms are now being built or being enlarged in almost all of the transatlantic steamers. Contractors of refrigerating apparatus, or chill-rooms as they are called, are amply prepared for all emergencies, and there is no doubt that if Mr. G. A. Banta were called upon to turn the biggest steamer into a beef-ship within 36 or 48 hours, he would put in his thousand or two of workmen, and at the appointed time a cargo of beef would be ready to be put below. It strikes you, as you see the cargo going into the depths of the ship through the four various hatchways, that the steamer is carrying out hardly anything else but food. Down a huge spout aft, from the side of a towering elevator, there shoots an avalanche of Indian corn into the hold; forward they are lowering barrels of lard, and aft one notices a mountain of boxes marked hams. Butter will go in the ship without a doubt, and certainly cheese, and you may rest assured that Edinburgh or Glasgow will have quite a comfortable meal out of the ship's contents, with what we call in America all the appropriate trimmings.

Refrigerating in the United States has been carried to a very great degree of excellence, and its principles are thoroughly understood. Long ago the plan of placing food in juxtaposition with ice was abandoned, as being wasteful and hurtful to the substances to be preserved. All later plans of refrigerating separate the ice from the alimentary substances. There are two simple ways of doing this: Either the food to be kept is placed in a chamber surrounded by hollow walls filled with ice, or there is an ice receptacle in the middle which keeps the surrounding chamber cold. But still, simple as are these two methods, other precautions are necessary. As nothing is more delicate than the sense of taste, food which might be sound and pure, and without the least taint of decomposition, might acquire a certain indescribable flavor, which would cause it to be rejected, if placed in refrigerators without ventilation. Almost all the modern methods of refrigerating call into play some process by means of which a current of air is produced which is in constant contact with the food. Of course, the flesh of an ox, which is dead matter, may not be supposed to have any further use for oxygen to breathe; but still, practice shows that renewed currents of air are absolutely necessary in order that the beef shall not undergo some peculiar changes of latent decomposition, even when the temperature is reduced. Such air as is introduced must be dry, because moist air would not only precipitate its water, and thus soak the meat, but would raise the temperature, by destroying the ice. The problem then resolves itself into placing the food in a cold, dry atmosphere, and of keeping the temperature down to a certain fixed point.

Some four or five years ago Col. E. C. Townsend settled the point, once for all, in regard to the temperature at which fresh beef could be transported, having successfully carried a cargo of meat from Texas to Philadelphia. A degree of cold approaching to freezing is not required for transporting fresh beef. It is true that such meat would arrive, if kept at 32 degrees during a year, in a sound condition, but the act of freezing meat impairs its quality. It is unnecessary to enter here into an elaborate explanation why such frozen beef is not good. It is sufficient to say that, though merchantable, its price would be very low. Scientific men state that such changes as may take place in beef kept at very low temperatures are more physical than chemical, but as butchers and the consumers pay for the beef, and are ignorant or indifferent as to the scientific facts, if they can help it, they will not touch frozen beef. The self-satisfied party, then, who in Winter hangs a leg of mutton out of his window, and allows it to freeze and thaw, and thaw and freeze, will, when he boils or roasts his piece of meat, get a very inferior piece of mutton.

It is because, then, that Winter does not require such a low temperature in order to keep perfectly well. The difference of a few degrees of the thermometer is of the greatest help in point of economy of ice and expense of apparatus. If, during the 10 or 12 days' voyage the State of Indiana may take to reach Glasgow, the temperature of the beef-chamber can be kept somewhere between 36° and 40°, the steers which were killed at Harsmus Cove on the 7th of this month will arrive in Glasgow on the 20th of March in the primest, ripest condition, and as roast beef or steaks will undoubtedly delight our Scotch friends.

Scrambling down the ladders of the ship, we make our way below, and witness the construction of the chill-room. First, a double wooden wall, with half-dozen sheathings applied to the iron ribs and sides of the vessel, as much greater precaution must be used on an iron vessel than on a wooden one. This sheathing is of wood, paper, and felt, with certain hollow spaces to allow the air to pass through. Beams and rafters are placed on the roof of the chamber, into which hooks are driven, on which the quarters of beef are to be suspended. In the middle of the space is the ice-room, which has a cubical area of some 10,000 feet, and will hold some 37 tons of ice. This room has a tin floor, and has sides of galvanized iron, with gutters to carry off the dissolved ice. In this room there is a fan blower, which is worked from the deck above by a small steam-engine, the band running from the fly-wheel of the engine to the blower. Of course, the 2,000-horse power of the steamer will never miss the little steam this tiny locomotive requires. The blower is separated by a wooden box from the ice-room, though in the midst of it. The ice-chamber is made as tight as can be, only at the bottom there are certain openings where the air can escape. From the blower runs two long wooden boxes or canals, if you please to call them so, which go away back to the very furthest end of the meat-chamber. Now, suppose we follow the method employed right through. First, the ice-room is filled with ice. Now the sides of beef are hung on the hooks in the meat-chamber, the ice room being separated entirely from the beef chamber. Now the engine is started. It sucks the air up from the beef chamber by means of the wooden air-pumps, draws this air into the ice-room, then throws it out again into the beef chamber, and so on, all the way through, over and over again, until the voyage is ended and the beef landed at its destination. The whole working is very perfect, all the equivalents of cold, of latent heat, of temperatures, of the melting of the ice, have been so carefully studied, having due regard to space, &c., that the 37 tons of ice will keep the 160 cattle which the ship contains in sound order. When the ship arrives, without anybody having touched the ice or added anything to it, some ice will still be left in the ice-room; though 80 per cent. of it will have gone. It is questionable whether in Summer passages the ice will not have to be renewed to a certain extent, but it is believed that, with the experience gained, even in July and August, the ice-room once filled, it will not be found necessary to replenish it. Of course, in Winter, at present temperatures, some of the difficulties have been removed in bringing the beef. Should the trade, however, develop, and be a constant business, it is probable that the beef, before being put on shipboard during the Summer, will be first refrigerated to about the proper temperature, and then put in the ship's chill-room. At sea some small amount of ice is necessary, which the devotion on the vessel's engineer. The little engine which runs the blower must be kept up to its work, and thermometers in various parts of the beef chamber must be looked at. If the beef is getting too cold, the movement of the fan or blower must be retarded. If the chamber is warming up, the speed of the engine must be increased.

On the Spain, a huge ship, the chill-room, for 180 slaughtered cattle, has been for some time in successful operation. While examining the State of Indiana, a party of the workmen left in order to construct a second chill-room on the Spain, which is to have the capacity of holding 160 more cattle, so that with ice-rooms, holding some 75 tons of ice in all, the Spain will carry out 340 dressed beeves. The National Line, the Anchor Line, the White Star, and the Williams & Guion Lines are all now in the beef business. It is not far out of the way to state that at the present moment 1,000 head of slaughtered cattle go out to Great Britain every week from New-York. But what is 150,000 pounds of beef a week, when one thinks of the lots of mouths anxious to get a bite of it on the other side?

There is a portion of THE NEW-YORK TIMES entitled "The Live Stock Markets," commonly with no end of care and attention, which, it may be stated, with regret, few readers study sufficiently, save those directly interested in the cattle business. Now when in an interesting letter from the English correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES we find that the Devonshire Club had "eaten no other beef except American for 14 days," and "pronounced it excellent," and that the saving over English beef was from 5 to 10 cents per pound, there must necessarily exist some connection between the live stock market of New-York and the prices quoted there, and the cost to a member of the Devonshire when he sits down to roast beef in the club-house dining room.

Suppose we quote from the report of the "Live Stock Market" of the 7th of March. We find that 140 Illinois steers, weighing 1,200 pounds, scant, alive; dressed, 672 pounds on 56 pounds, net, were sold at 10¼ cents per pound. These were good cattle, just about the same grade of meat as we all eat in New-York. We will call these No. 2 cattle. Now, 16 head of Illinois steers, alive, 1,640 pounds, when dressed weighing 918 pounds on 56 pounds net, sold at 11¾ c

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses just completed on Madison-av. and 53d-st. (Lenox Hill,) built under the supervision of E. W. Buckley, Esq., architect; they are perfect in design and complete in the most minute detail; the ground is natural soil, no rock, the descent of ground securing perfect drainage; in designing these houses due regard has been paid to ventilation and interior finish, thus securing for the occupant health and comfort. For particulars apply on premises, or of S. McCAFFERTY, No. 650 5th-av. Houses open every day.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.—NOS. 56 West 25th-st. 17 West 37th-st., 17 West 39th-st. 22 West 40th-st. 16 East 41st-st. 24 West and 26 East 46th-st. 20 West 46th-st. 20 West 52d-st. 1 East and 11 West 53d-st. 45 and 61 West 54th-st. 53 and 57 East 55th-st. 9 West 56th-st. 23 and 31 West 58th-st. 16 East and 166 West 57th-st. 345 Madison-av. (95x60x100, new, $32,500,) and 667 5th-av. W. P. HERMOSE, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE, LET, OR LEASE.—NOS. 40 AND 42 Prince-st., 50 feet 6 inches front by 114 feet deep; suitable for livery stable, storage, or carpet-bag factory, or any business requiring large space, as there is about 11,500 square feet good floor room, and 6,000 square feet good dry cellar. For further particulars and terms apply to TOWNSEND HAINES, No. 13 Chambers-st., or to JAMES B. WARDEN, 9 Perry-st.

DUGGIN & CRONMAN, ARCHITECTS, NO. 68 East 41st-st., corner of Park-av., are authorized to offer for sale one of the most complete and elegant medium-sized houses on Murray Hill, with or without furniture; immediate possession can be had, or the owner will have the house until it is required by the purchaser.

LOW RENTS.—TO LET, AT NORTH NEW-YORK, a beautiful location, five minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge, two lines of steam boats, and three railroads, elegant 3-story and 20-foot front houses, containing 11 rooms; the building will be let at the rent of an ordinary flat in town. Apply to T. OVERINGTON, No. 119 East 129th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SMALL, HANDSOME dwellings, three-story, brown-stone, well located; good neighborhood and convenient of access; every year desirable; 111th-st., near 4th-av., and Lexington-av., north side. For particulars apply on premises or to Messrs. BLOODGOOD, No. 19 Nassau-st.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE DWELLing: 47th-st.: convenient to 5th-av. and the Windsor, with superb dining and billiard room extension; for sale unfurnished or furnished; very cheap. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st. or 33 East 17th-st.

$18,000.—FOR SALE IN 48TH-ST., ABOUT 300 feet east of 6th-av., a desirable four-story brown-stone house, 19x55 feet; well arranged; marble hall, hard-wood stairs, &c.; lot, 100.5; leasehold; $11,000 can remain on mortgage. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 8th-av.—Splendid three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed and in superb order, for sale at a bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL four-story brown-stone-trimming house, 25 feet wide, No. 156 West 23d-st., near Sixth-av. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

NO. 28 EAST 74TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., finished in cabinet and hard woods throughout, seven large mirrors, elegant chandeliers, newly frescoed, low rent; to be seen 2 to 5 o'clock; owner on premises between 2 and 5 o'clock every day.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS, 50 by 100, in 64th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., for modern brown-stone-front house, in good locality. Address, with full particulars, JAMES THOMPSON, Box No. 3,561 Post Office.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. a charming, superbly finished house, 16.8x66 feet; in perfect order. Can be purchased at reduced price. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000, NINTH WARD, (CHARLES-st.)—A three-story brick house, 20x56x95, in first rate order; excellent neighborhood. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,779 Post Office.

FOR SALE—WEST 50TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV. and elevated railroad station, medium-sized house; a bargain; easy terms. WINANS & DAVIES, No. 128 Broadway.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE, AT GREATLY REduced price, No. 178 Madison-av., just south of 34th-st., 25x85 feet, with possession May 1. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale on Madison-av., opposite the Square. Price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, of full width, for sale in 37th-st., west of and near 5th-av. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

SACRIFICE.—34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.; ELEgant four-story brown-stone. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

ONE OF THAT FINE BLOCK OF BROWNstone four-story 20-foot high-stoops, in splendid order. Inquire on the premises, No. 104 East 60th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE OR RENT, from April 1, elegant residence, 16 rooms, 10 are bedrooms; house has every modern improvement found in city houses; well built and filled in with brick; carriage-house and other buildings; three acres of land; large frontage on the leading avenue; healthy locality; grounds beautifully laid out; rear borders on water, with islands connected by fancy bridges; 10 minutes' walk from depot; near all churches, schools, and Post Office; good sidewalks; gas and water; a place suitable for a gentleman's residence all the year round; must be seen to be appreciated. Call or address HENRY SMITH, No. 492 Grand-st., New-York, where plans can be seen, or Box No. 508 Stamford Post Office.

EXCHANGE OF MOUNTAIN FOR SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE.

The advertiser wishes to exchange his country residence, situated two miles from Plainfield Station or one mile from Dunellen Station, in New-Jersey, for a sea-side residence for one or more seasons; Long Branch preferred. The house has 12 rooms, (furnished for summer;) six acres of ground; barn for four horses, and vegetable garden, yielding an abundant supply for a large family; would arrange to equalize any difference in rental value of the two premises. Parties having a sea-side residence convenient to railroad station and wishing to exchange as above stated will please address EXCHANGE, Station D Post office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William T. Casticon, corner of Bard and Castleton avs., New-Brighton, together with the elegant furniture. The place comprises 15 acres land, laid out in the most tasteful manner; lodge, gardener's house, stables, green-houses, graperies, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A VERY DEsirable residence on 7th-st., eight minutes from depot; 14 rooms fine order, pleasant grounds; fruit, garden, &c.; hard pan price; terms to suit. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, country cottage sites for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone-sts.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, a very desirable place, nicely located, 10 rooms, very large garden, fruit, &c.; furnished if desired. Apply to JOHN S. DEMAN, Village Tax Office, Bridge-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF TWELVE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., WEST 55TH AND 56TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the Executors of the estate of Margaret Horn:

BROADWAY.—The three lots adjoining the north-west corner of 56th-st., together with the full-size lot in the rear, on 55th-st.

TENTH-AV.—Six lots, north-west corner of 56th-st., four on the avenue, and two in the rear, on 56th-st.

WEST 56TH-AV.—Two lots, north side, 125 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x100.5 feet.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Executor.
JEMIMA SMITH, Executrix.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

The four-story brick building and lot,
SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CHAMBERS, CHATHAM, AND DUANE STREETS,
Will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, March 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The property, which has a frontage of about 34 feet on Chambers, 3 feet on Chatham, and 95 feet on Duane streets, has been occupied as a tea-store for 25 years, and leases to May 1, 1878, at $6,000 per annum. 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of
ADRAIN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., WILL SELL AT auction, at 111 Broadway, MARCH 20, 1877, at 12 o'clock, the very valuable four-story high-stoop dwelling, elegant mirrors, wooden mantels, &c., 1,009 Madison-av., near 78th-st.; 15.6x58x74; terms easy. Particulars at 4 Pine-st. or 33 East 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING DESIRABLE DWELLing-houses for rent or for sale, that are located in good neighborhoods anywhere below 110th-st., can have them advertised free of charge by sending a full description of the same to Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 105 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, a small country place, three or four acres. (West Chester County preferred.) with a good house unincumbered, worth from $5,000 to $4,000, for which a well assorted stock of ready made clothing will be given. Address, giving particulars, HANSON, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY BRICK OR FRAME house, with all the improvements, in good order, not more than one hour from the City Hall, New-York, for which a two-and-a-half-story basement and cellar house in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, will be given in part payment, balance in cash. Address, full particulars, A. Box No. 1,644 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

Clinton-place, between Greene-st. and University-place; three stories, high stoop, brick. 25x96 feet	$1,800
Greenwich-av., near 12th-st.; three stories, English basement, 22.10x45	1,200
Lafayette-place, near 4th-st.; four stories, high stoop, granite. 30x60x159 feet	3,000
Union-place, near 18th-st.; three stories, brick cottage. 21.6x50 feet	1,400
Union-square, near 16th-st.; four stories, high stoop, brick, 25x80 feet	3,500
Washington-square, near 5th-av.; three and a half stories, high stoop, brick, 50x75 feet. With stable	3,000 4,000
Washington-square, north; four stories, high stoop, brown-stone, 25x136 feet, with stable	3,000
Waverley-place, near 5th-av.; four stories, high stoop, brick, 23.6x82 feet, including extension	2,000
West 45th-st., near Broadway; two stories, high stoop, brick, 22x42 feet	1,500
East 9th-st., near 5th-av.; three stories, high stoop, brown-stone, 20x55 feet	2,250
West 9th-st., near 6th-av.; four stories, English basement, brick, 17.5x52 feet	2,000
East 10th-st., near Broadway; four stories, high stoop, brick, 25x75 feet	3,000
West 11th-st., near 5th-av.; four stories, high stoop, brick, 20x50 feet. Rent low.	1,800
East 12th-st., near 4th-av.; three stories, high stoop, brown-stone, 20x55 feet	
West 12th-st., near 6th-av.; three stories, high stoop, brick, 22x55 feet	2,000
West 12th-st., near 7th-av.; three stories, high stoop, brick, 20x50 feet	1,300
West 13th-st., near 6th-av.; three stories, high stoop, brown-stone, 25.6x80 feet	3,000
East 14th-st., near 4th-av.; three stories, high stoop, brick, 22.8x54 feet	1,500
East 17th-st., near 5th-av.; four stories, high stoop, brick, 22x56 feet, including two-story extension	3,500
East 17th-st., near Irving-place; four stories, high stoop, brown-stone, 25.6x80 feet	3,000
East 17th-st., near Irving-place; three stories, high stoop, brick, 23x58 feet	1,800
East 18th-st., near 3d-av.; three stories, high stoop, brick, 20x50 feet	1,800
East 18th-st., near 3d-av.; three stories, high stoop, brick, 20x55 feet	1,600
West 18th-st., near 8th-av.; three stories, high stoop, brick, 12.6x45 feet	600
East 19th-st., near Broadway; three stories, high stoop, brown-stone, 20x45 feet	1,800
West 19th-st., near 5th-av.; three stories, high stoop, brown-stone, 25x55 feet	2,500

COMPLETE LISTS CORRECTED DAILY.

HOUSES TO RENT UNFURNISHED.

	Per year.
West 11th-st., near 6th-av., three-story, brick	$1,700
West 22d-st., four-story brown-stone, English b.	1,200
West 29th-st., near 6th-av., three-story, brick	1,400
East 30th-st., near 3d-av., three-story b. s.	1,200
East 39th-st., near Park-av., four-story b. s.	3,500
West 48th-st., three-story brown-stone	1,800
East 53d-st., four-story b. s.	3,000
West 54th-st., a full size four-story brown-stone.	4,250
West 55th-st., four-story brown-stone 18x60	2,200
West 59th-st., opposite Park, four-story b. s.	1,000
Lexington-av., near 29th-st., new, 25x55	1,700
Madison-av., near 65th-st., four-story b. s.	2,250

For permits and particulars apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, high-stoop houses, 22x55 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra-wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ABOUT ONE MILE from the station, on high ground, with splendid river views, both north and south, a stone house, fully furnished and frescoed throughout, and in perfect order, together with large stone stable and porter's lodge; hot and cold water throughout the house, stationary wash-tubs, &c. The grounds consist of thirty-two acres of land, with fine garden. Apply to
A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

ROSELLE, N. J.—TO LET, AT A MODERATE rent, a house containing nine rooms, with carriage-houses, and half an acre of ground inclosed; plenty of fruit; six minutes' walk from depot, and 45 minutes by train from foot of Liberty-st. Apply to W. H. BRAMHALL, No. 128 Chambers-st., and see photograph, or address E. H. J., Box No. 194 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $800 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT; large house with gas and water; good barn; gardener's lodge and grapery; shade and fruit trees; about 12 acres of ground; a living spring; fine view and healthy location; within 30 minutes of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad; the terms are reasonable. Apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM HEIGHTS, OPPOSITE TO the residences of Messrs. Lewis G. Morris and H. N. Camp, a desirable two-story and attic house, with six acres of land; good stable and out-buildings; fine apple orchard and garden; two railway stations close to the property. Apply to
A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN Creek, near Penny Bridge, 20 lots, with bulkhead, together with new building, 150x40 feet, suitable for a manufactory. Apply to CHARLES S. HURLEY, No. 4 Spring Terrace, Manhattan-av., or to
A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., N.Y.

TO RENT.—ON 5TH-AV., EITHER AS DWELLING or for business purposes, that very desirable northwest corner of 29th-st.; it has dining room and butler's pantry extensions. Will be leased for a term of years for commercial purposes
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

APARTMENT BUILDINGS, NOS. 126 TO 132 East 24th-st.—To let, from May 1, the largest, most commodious, and conveniently arranged suites; one handsomely furnished; one unfurnished; every room light; steam; janitor; district and livery stable telegraph; one view to 11 and 2 till 3.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED IF DESIRED. —A gentleman's country seat on the Hudson; nine acres of land highly cultivated, with stables; large graperies, conservatory, &c.; beautiful river views; never before rented; can only be had for a private residence. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON THE NORTH side of Long Island; one hour from New-York; contains 11 rooms; modern improvements; water supplied from brook by ram; five minutes' walk from depot; country healthy and beautiful; rent $450. Address S. H., Post Office Box No. 2,882.

FLAT—FULLY FURNISHED, LARGE, SUNNY rooms; water in abundance; dishes, linen, glass, &c.; no well; all outside rooms; no children allowed to occupy it; terms, $125 per month. No. 103 West 55th-st., third story.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD HOUSE, NORTH-east corner 6th-av and 44th-st., several suites of apartments from May 1; table d'hote, elevator, &c. Apply at No. 531 5th-av., between 1 and 5 P. M. JAMES P. COLT.

AT LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENANTS. 50th-st., near 6th-av., three-story brown-stone. 23d-st., opposite London terrace, four-story. 16th-st., near 5th-av., four-story. Apply to owner, No. 46 West 20th-st.

AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE in Amherst, Mass., to rent; furnished complete, except linen and silver; for summer months; has 10 rooms; rent, $75 a month. Apply to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., north side; rental $1,800; desirable dwelling; four story, brown stone, high stoop; 18.9x55x100; with gas-fixtures, &c. Address OWNER, No. 3 Wall-st., third story.

TO LET, FURNISHED—UNTIL OCT. 1, NEXT, on 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; very low rent; possession immediately. Apply to C. W. BEYER, No. 33 Pine-st., first basement.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, AT WEST NEWbrighton, near Sailors' Snug Harbor, a very desirable brick dwelling-house; eight bedrooms, gas, water, &c.; stable, stalls for three horses; and two acres ground. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

A NEWLY AND FULLY FURNISHED brown-stone residence; frescoed, and every convenience; 59th-st. and Park-av.; $2,200.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine-st. and 33 East 17th-st.

NO. 389 MADISON-AV. (MURRAY HILL.) —Unusually desirable four-story high-stoop dwelling, well furnished.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN PERFECT order to rent unfurnished; location Lexington-av., near 58th-st.; rent low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 16 EAST 47TH-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY furnished richly furnished well arranged four-story 20-feet house; low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

AMONG THE CATSKILLS.—AT WINDHAM, N. Y.—To let, an elegant cottage, 13 rooms, garden, stabling, &c.; $250 per year. Photograph and plan at No. 715 6th-av. Dr. WHEELER K. BOTT.

APARTMENTS IN THE ROCKINGHAM, Broadway and 56th-st.; absolutely fire-proof; elevator, steam heat; nine rooms. Inquire on the premises.

FAMILIES DESIROUS OF LIVING ON THE Central Park should see the House No. 8 East 86th-st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE HIGHstoop HOUSE, No. 45 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, to rent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE on Madison-av., near 40th-st., to rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE HANDSOME four-story, high stoop, brown-stone house, No. 32 East 39th-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT 32-FT. WIDE HOUSE ON 42d-st., near 8th-av., to rent unfurnished; low rent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE VERY DESIRable four-story brown-stone house, No. 15 East 31st-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 118 EAST 60D-ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, in fine order; excellent location; price $1,700. R. WARD, No. 75 Franklin-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 139 West 12th-st. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PROSPECT-ST., ORANGE, N. J.—WITHIN five minutes' easy walk of Brick Church station, a delightful cottage commanding an unobstructed view of Orange Mountain, to rent, furnished, from May until November to a responsible party; house is very conveniently arranged, and contains 10 rooms, entirely of bath-room, and has attic under mansard roof. Address HARPER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

$300 40 PER YEAR.—AT MONTGOMERY, N. J., 40 minutes from Courtlandt-st., N.Y., by the Montclair Railroad, and within 10 minutes' walk of depot, a pleasant cottage containing eight rooms and attic; also in perfect order, with stable, henery, and about one acre of ground; possession immediately if desired. Address MARTIN, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., $1,250, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000; Madison-av., $2,500, $4,000, $10,000, with stable; 5th-av., $4,000; 42d-st., $2,500; 27th-st., $2,400; 24th-st., $2,000, $3,000; 26th-st., $1,000, $2,000; 128th-st., brown-stone, $800; 39th-st., near 5th-av., $1,800; unfurnished; also others. HAY & UTLEY, No. 224 5th-av.

TO LET.—A NICE RESIDENCE AT RIDGEFIELD, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 25 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry; four acres, carriage-house, shaded lawns, abundance of choice fruits; everything in fine order. Apply to ALEXANDER SHALER, No. 294 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FROM MAY 1.—A handsomely furnished brown-stone house on 21st-st., near Broadway; owner wants several rooms but no board; rent low to small responsible family. Address DIVISION, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LEASE.—UNFURNISHED; THE FIRST FLOOR in the building corner 5th-av. and 28th-st.; none need apply but those of the highest respectability and willing to pay for improvements. Apply at No. 1 East 28th-st. on Monday, from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT, AT ASTORIA.—A VERY DESIRABLE residence; two-story double house, with all improvements, and about four acres of land; carriage-house, stable, &c. For permits, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FLAT TO LET IN 23D-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV. —Seven rooms, all lighted; having all conveniences; stairs and halls carpeted by owner; janitor on the premises; rent $60 per month. J. DENHAM & Co., No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 95 WILLOW-ST., Brooklyn Heights, near both Fulton and Wall-street ferries; view of the water; pleasant surroundings; immediate possession. E. HAVILAND, No. 49 Barclay-st., New-York.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET—LOWER PARTS OF modern three-story houses No. 109 Bank-st. and No. 774 Greenwich-st.; also, two desirable floors at No. 686 Washington-st.; good yards and rear.
RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th-av.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE, NEAR 5TH-Av., to let; rent $150 per month; Sloquette and Armistead suspects for sale with or without furniture; immediate possession; party going South. Call at No. 33 West 45th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 23 DOMINICK-ST.; 12 rooms; all improvements; good neighborhood; suitable for one or two families. Inquire on the premises.

FURNITURE FOR SALE, AND HOUSE TO rent, in 22d-st., near 8th-av.; good neighborhood; immediate possession.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY BRICK house, very cheap; all modern improvements; 8th-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Inquire of A. LEVY, No. 14 White-st.

TO LET—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, 10TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., furnished or unfurnished; will be put in thorough order for private family; rent low.
WINANS & DAVIES, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A Quick transit, 45 minutes; three furnished houses; also a list of unfurnished from $300, for all classes.
A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

TO LET, HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HIGH ground; eight minutes from depot; rent $700; carpets and furniture for sale if desired. Address Post Office Box No. 1,951, New-York.

A—ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY and completely furnished brown-stone residence; rent low; permits at 33 East 17th-st. or 4 Pine-st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND BASEment stone-house on Lexington-av. and 63d-st.; rent $1,500.
M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 610 Broadway.

TO LET.—DWELLINGS FROM $550 TO $1,500, in good locations, and possession of some of them can be had now.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS UNFURnished houses to let.
B. W. WILLIAMS, 837 6th-av.

TO LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED, A four-story brown-stone house in 47th-st., near 5th-av.; frescoed throughout, and in perfect order. Apply to OWNER, No. 192 Greenwich-st.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY WITHOUT CHILDREN. A fully furnished flat, in a first-class apartment building; rent, $1,350 per month. Address COMFORT, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story high-stoop house, $3,600; 36th-st. near 5th-av., furnished, $2,500; also, furnished and unfurnished flats. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th-av.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., $2,000, $3,300; 31ST-st., $3,000; 53d-st., $4,000; 42d-st., $3,500, $2,000; 35th-st., $3,000; furnished; also others, all locations and prices. RAY & UTLEY, No. 224 5th-av.

APARTMENTS $25 TO $100 PER MONTH; Houses $500 to $2,000. Send for printed lists.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN ALL LOCATIONS; call for revised printed lists.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP.—WEST 48th-st.; gas, water, &c.; 14 rooms, less two owner retains; $1,200. Address ALPHA, Station G.

PARLOR FLAT OF NO. 64 CLINTON-PLACE, opposite the Brevoort House. Address Box No. 1,174 Post Office.

TO RENT.—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING, NO. 2 Irving-place, near 14th-st. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE.—RENT $45 per month. Apply at No. 310 East 13th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY WIDOW LADY AND SON, THREE unfurnished rooms, except carpets, with one family only, of respectability; terms low, but prompt. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD HOUSE, NORTHeast corner 6th-av and 44th-st., several suites of apartments from May 1; table d'hote, elevator, &c. Apply at No. 531 5th-av., between 1 and 5 P. M. JAMES P. COLT.

TO LEASE.—THE STORE OR WHOLE BUILDING No 10 West 4th-st., a few doors from Broadway, at a very low rent; size 22x22 feet, suitable for almost any kind of business. Also, the Long Island Pottery, North 7th-st., Williamsburg, with all its appurtenances; established nearly 30 years, and until the death of the late proprietor doing an immense trade; terms to suit any responsible applicant. Apply to JOSEPH P. QUIN, No. 8 West 4th-st.

BRUEN HOUSE—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO LEASE on favorable terms; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea-bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 207 BROADWAY, south-west corner Fulton-st.; front and rear offices, first floor, now occupied by the Travelers Insurance Company; or the entire building; one of the best locations in the City for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Inquire at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET—IN WILSON'S BUILDINGS, CORNER FULton and Gold sts., well-lighted rooms, heated by steam, with or without power; suitable for heavy or light manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON & CO., No. 79 Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A DOUBLE FIVE-STORY building, situated in Franklin, near Washington st., suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. For terms and particulars, apply to or address
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, No. 51 Chambers-st.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY BLOCK, NO. 14 Vesey-st., 150 feet from Broadway, 25x100 feet; in excellent order; also some desirable offices. Apply to J. W. WEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET.—LARGE AND SMALL WORKSHOPS, with fire and burglar proof safe; large size; suitable for a gold-beater or similar business. Inquire of S. H. SKIDMORE, No. 149 Sprinz-st.

TO RENT—FOR LAW OR OTHER OFFICES, second story of building Nos. 1 and 2 Park-row, corner of Ann-st. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

TO LET—A STORE, (PLATE-GLASS FRONT;) also well lighted lofts and rooms at Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT AND LOFTS of building No. 100 William-st. Apply to W. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STORE TO RENT ON 8TH-AV. near 23d-st.; plate glass front, and in good order; rent, $1,600. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 2 New Chambers-st., now occupied as a restaurant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

STEAM POWER AND FOURTH FLOOR, 50x290. Nos. 138 and 190 West Houston-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELLestablished and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $8,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

HALF INTEREST IN A FINE LARGE hardware store for sale; stock new; location excellent; established six years; principals only. Inquire at the store. JACOB W. SMITH, No. 304 3d-av., corner of 22d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYing their own house, will let a large cosily-furnished room, abundant table, on very reasonable terms, to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen. No. 238 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 45, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—Spacious suite of well furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—With board, large and small rooms on fourth floor; closets, fires, and all conveniences; reference.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, with first-class board; table boarders taken, with good attendance. No. 24 Irving-place.

SECOND FLOOR—LARGE, ELEGANT ROOMS en suite, handsomely furnished, both adjoining; private table and abundance; references. Call at No. 14 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 354 WEST 230-ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely furnished connecting rooms on second story, with first-class board, in private family; references.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on the second floor, with or without board; also one on the fourth floor; references.

NO. 45 EAST 26TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY: square rooms, sunny, and others, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A handsomely furnished parlor and alcove, also several single rooms, with or without board.

NO. 16 EAST 23D-ST.—MADISON SQUARE—To let, with board, rooms on second and third floors; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 158 EAST.—Handsomely furnished second and third floor rooms, with unexceptionable board; family private.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with or without private table or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 741.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NO. 299 HENRY-ST., NEAR GRAND-ST.—TWO gentlemen can have good board at moderate prices; no moving.

NO. 237 WEST 53D ST.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH or without board; desirable location, near Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH BOARD; also, other rooms, at reduced prices; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board. Call at No. 214 Madison-av., corner 36th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 273.—WHOLE OR PART OF parlor floor, with or without board; private table if desired.

VERY FINE SECOND AND FOURTH STORY rooms to let, with board; references. No. 46 East 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV

LEGISLATING FOR THE CITY.

DETAILS OF THE NEW MEASURE NOW BEING CONSIDERED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CITIES—IMPORTANT REFORMS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS SUGGESTED—ENLARGING THE POWERS OF THE MAYOR—CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICES.

The details of the bill now being drawn up under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Cities of the Assembly and Senate were obtained last evening from the gentleman who is engaged in drafting it. They are as follows:

Absolute power of appointment is to be vested in the Mayor. A Spring election for all City officers is provided for, the first to take place in April of next year, though this may be so modified that the first election will be ordered for next month. The Mayor is to hold office for three years, and the Board of Aldermen for two years.

The Department of Parks is to continue under one head, to be appointed by the Mayor on the passage of the bill. The duties of the Park Commissioners are to be confined to parks and places and the sidewalks surrounding them.

The Board of Public Works will have control of all sewers and of the regulating and grading of the entire City, including the annexed district. The present eight bureaus of this board are to be abolished. The Bureau for the Collection of Water Rents is to be transferred to the Finance Department, to a bureau to be created there, which will include the present Receiver of Taxes, the Receiver of Assessments, and the Water Register, all under one officer. The Bureau of Incumbrances of the Board of Public Works is also to be abolished, and all the duties of that department, excepting the purchase of supplies, will be consolidated in one bureau, under one officer, to be called the City Engineer. The duties of the bureau will include the entire Croton water system, all the sewerage and drainage, the repairing, paving, regulating and grading of the streets, and also all the duties heretofore performed by City Surveyors and Inspectors. The employment of City Surveyors for any particular work will be done away with, and the officers of the bureau will be required to prepare all maps, plans, and assessment lists of work done for which assessments can be laid. This is expected to be a very considerable saving of expense to the City.

A bureau is to be created under a single head to be called the City Architect, and this is to be charged with the construction and repair of every building erected in the City at the expense of the Treasury, including all schools, all buildings of the Park Department, all buildings of the Department of Charities and Correction, the Third District Court-house, and the new Court-house, and also the repairs of all buildings erected through this bureau. It will also have the care of all public buildings belonging to or leased by the City, not under the charge of any department, (like prisons, armories, drill-rooms, &c.,) or in the care of the Board of Education, or in that of any public institution. This does away with the system of employing three or four architects by the different departments heretofore in vogue.

A third bureau to be created is to be in charge of an officer to be known as the Engineer of Docks. This bureau will substantially have charge of the dock system, but the plans heretofore approved of by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund can only be altered by obtaining the approval of those Commissioners. The leasing of all dock property is to be transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the collection of all dock rents and wharfage dues will be given to the Bureau of City Revenue, in the Department of Finance. The Department of Public Works will, in short, be confined to public works exclusively, and will be relieved of all other duties of every description.

As for the Police Department, it has not yet been settled whether there will be two or four Commissioners, but it has been agreed that the duties of the Excise Board shall be transferred to this department, and that the expenses to be incurred shall be limited. The duties of the Licensing Bureau of the Mayor's office will also be placed under the charge of the Police Commissioners.

The Department of Charities and Correction will have two Commissioners, the idea being that one shall have charge of the charities and the other of the correction. The President and the Commissioner having the longest term to serve are to be retained.

The Fire Department Commission is to be reduced to one officer. The present President will be continued to the end of his term. To this department will be transferred the duties of the present Department of Buildings.

Under the Mayor's immediate supervision it is proposed to create an Office of Supplies. At present it frequently occurs that one department—the Fire, for instance—is purchasing horses while the Department of Charities and Correction is selling them. There exists no power to transfer goods from one department to the other, and these have been in the habit of acting as independent corporations. The property of the City cannot be utilized under the present system, and the desire of the framers of the bill is to establish a bureau under an officer or officers, (the number has not been finally fixed,) through which all purchases by the City for all departments must be made on requisitions. The supplies must all be purchased by contract, and power is given to transfer goods from one bureau or department to another when property not required in the one is required or may be used in the other. Proper books and inventories must be kept of all property belonging to the City, and it must be registered so as to show in which department it is. The heads of departments will be required to give bonds to account for the property they receive, and when they fail to deliver to their successor or to account for such property, they will be compelled to pay its value.

In regard to the Street-cleaning Department the feeling is that the Police are to act more as a supervisory power over the street-cleaning, on the ground that they are better able to watch the actions of others than their own. It is proposed that the Police Board shall control to some extent, and enforce, the cleaning, but the work is to be let out to one or more competent contractors, either in districts or taking in the entire City, the persons contracting to be selected and the terms and conditions to be approved by the Police Commissioners, with absolute power vested in the Mayor to disapprove of the parties or terms selected. In other words, the Police Commissioners make the contracts and arrange the terms, subject to the approval of the Mayor, who is held personally responsible for their execution. Security to a proper amount must be given, and forfeiture may be made and damages liquidated from this security where the contractors fail to satisfy the Mayor that they are carrying their contract into effect.

The period of office of the various heads of departments has not yet been determined upon. It is suggested that the incoming Mayor should appoint for his own period of office, and that all offices should cease and terminate at the entry into office of the next Mayor. But this is yet an open question.

Some other minor changes are proposed, but have not yet been definitely fixed, in regard to some of the other departments, but those given are substantially the ones that are at present contemplated. The joint committee meets at 9 o'clock next Tuesday morning, and the resolution arrived at was that the sub-committee should then submit the draft of the bill for approval. In case this should be received, the bill is to be introduced forthwith in the Senate by the Chairman of the joint committee, Senator Woodin, but before action by the committee of the Senate, and after the bill has been introduced and printed, all parties interested are to have an opportunity to be heard. No unnecessary delay, however, is to be allowed to take place in having the bill as finally adjusted urged on its passage through the Legislature. The sub-committees of both houses have substantially agreed upon all the propositions considered. They were in session on Wednesday night until after midnight.

THE JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

An injunction was issued on Thursday last by Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the suit of the Juvenile Guardian Society against the Board of Visitors—Theodore R. Roosevelt, Henry L. Hoguet, and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell—who have instituted the recent examination into the alleged mismanagement of the society's funds. Mr. William Ware Peck, of No. 128 Broadway, who has been retained as special counsel by the society, says that the object in bringing the suit in question is to test the powers of the Board of Visitors under the law. The society claims that as it is not in any way supported by State funds the Board of Visitors has no legal right to examine into its affairs, or at least not unless they accord to the society the right of calling witnesses, of cross-examining those brought forward, and of retaining counsel in its own behalf. Mr. Peck thinks that the recent investigation by the Board of Visitors was a one-sided, inquisitorial affair, and that the society was given no opportunity for defense. One of the visitors, he said, had openly avowed his intention of crushing the society, and before such a tribunal it was manifest that the institution would not obtain fair play. Judge Daly's order enjoins the members of the Board of Visitors against publishing any false, defamatory, or libellous statements against the society, its affairs, or the conduct of its officers. The order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent is made returnable on the 19th inst.

THE BOWERY STATE BANK.

Shortly after the panic of 1857 Mr. J. A. Stewart, now President of the United States Trust Company, was appointed Receiver of the Bowery State Bank. It is over 18 years since Mr. Stewart took charge of the bank's accounts, and it is alleged that he has not yet filed his accounts. A few days ago an application was made to Judge Law-rence by Zimra W. Butcher to compel Mr. J. A. Stewart to file his accounts as Receiver. The order was made returnable on the 18th inst. A number of stockholders claim that the affairs of the bank were not judiciously managed, and it was stated yesterday that at least $300,000 more ought to be coming to the stockholders.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES.

REVISED TARIFF ADOPTED BY THE AGENTS OF THE TRUNK LINES—THE NEW RATES TO TAKE EFFECT TO-MORROW.

In accordance with the agreement made by the several Presidents of the New-York Central and Hudson River, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railways, at the recent meeting held in this City, the general freight agents of the different lines out of this City, including all the fast freight lines, have issued the following joint tariff of rates, to take effect on Monday next. The rates are based on an advance of 50 per cent. on the Chicago basis, the old rate to Chicago having been for some time past, first class, 50 cents; second class, 45 cents; third class, 40 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; special, 25 cents, per 100 pounds. Below will be found a complete list of the new rates to all important points, in cents per 100 pounds:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Special Class.
Rochester, N. Y.	45	40	35	30	20
Buffalo, N. Y.	45	40	35	30	20
Erie, Penn.	45	40	35	30	20
Jamestown, N. Y.	45	40	35	30	20
Mansfield, Ohio	55	51	44	33	26
Columbus, Ohio	60	56	48	36	28
Springfield, Ohio	62	58	49	37	29
Dayton, Ohio	60	61	52	39	31
Cleveland, Ohio	49	46	39	29	23
Sandusky, Ohio	54	50	43	32	25
Bellefontaine, Ohio	60	56	48	36	28
Cincinnati, Ohio	70	64	55	41	32
Indianapolis, Ind.	71	66	57	43	33
Richmond, Ind.	70	64	55	41	32
Terra Haute, Ind.	81	76	62	48	38
Madison, Ind.	76	74	64	48	37
Michigan, Ind.	90	82	69	51	41
Evansville, Ind.	92	85	72	55	43
Jeffersonville, Ind.	79	74	64	48	37
New-Albany, Ind.	83	78	68	52	41
Louisville, Ky.	86	87	71	55	44
Nashville, Tenn.	125	115	100	69	55
Memphis, Tenn.	145	130	110	74	61
Alton, Ill.	91	85	73	55	43
St. Louis, Mo.	97	91	79	61	49
Toledo, Ohio	58	54	46	35	27
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63	61	52	39	30
Lafayette, Ind.	74	69	59	44	34
Peru, Ind.	71	66	56	42	33
South Bend, Ind.	70	65	55	42	33
Logansport, Ind.	71	66	56	42	33
Decatur, Ill.	86	80	69	52	40
Jacksonville, Ill.	90	84	72	54	42
Peoria, Ill.	84	78	67	50	39
Springfield, Ill.	86	80	69	52	40
Pekin, Ill.	84	78	67	50	39
Bloomington, Ill.	84	78	67	50	39
Keokuk, Iowa	97	91	79	61	49
Laporte, Ind.	75	70	60	45	35
Chicago, Ill.	75	70	60	45	35
Detroit, Mich.	53	49	42	32	25
Fort Huron, Mich.	53	49	42	32	25
Joliet, Ill.	75	70	60	45	35
Kalamazoo, Mich.	70	66	56	42	33
Milwaukee, Wis.	75	70	60	45	35
Grand Rapids, Mich.	75	70	60	45	35
Jackson, Mich.	63	59	51	38	30
Hillsdale, Mich.	63	59	51	38	30
Lansing, Mich.	70	66	56	42	33
Battle Creek, Mich.	70	66	56	42	33
Grand Haven, Mich.	75	70	60	45	35
Quincy, Ill.	97	91	79	61	49
Sandoval, Ill.	91	85	73	55	43
Vandalia, Ill.	96	91	69	55	43
Cairo, Ill.	99	97	77	58	46
Anderson, Ind.	70	64	55	41	32
Kendallville, Ind.	65	61	52	39	30
Waterloo, Ind.	64	60	51	38	30
Danville, Ill.	77	72	62	46	36
Urbana, Ill.	100	99	75	57	47
Sturgis, Mich.	66	62	53	40	31
Jonesville, Mich.	63	59	51	38	30
Schoolcraft, Mich.	69	65	55	42	33
Flintwell, Mich.	71	67	57	43	33
Allegan, Mich.	72	67	58	43	34
Three Rivers, Mich.	68	64	55	41	32
Muskegon, Mich.	75	70	60	45	35
Nottawa, Mich.	68	64	55	41	32
Holland, Mich.	75	70	60	45	35
Pana, Ill.	96	91	69	55	43
Union, Ohio	66	61	52	39	31
Crestline, Ohio	55	51	44	33	26
Bellaire, Ohio	57	53	46	34	27
Bellaire, Ohio	58	54	46	34	27
Newark, Ohio	60	56	48	36	28
Hamilton, Ohio	66	61	52	39	31
Chittenden, Ohio	70	64	55	41	32
Parkersburg, W. Va.	57	53	46	34	27
Wheeling, W. Va.	57	53	46	34	27
Portsmouth, Ohio	70	64	55	41	32
Pittsburg, Penn.	45	40	35	30	21
Zanesville, Ohio	57	53	46	34	27
Galion, Ohio	60	54	44	33	26
Ravenna, Ohio	49	46	39	30	23
Piqua, Ohio	70	64	55	41	32
Shawneetown, Ill.	85	80	68	51	40
Mattoon, Ill.	91	86	65	51	41

A ROUGH PRACTICAL JOKE.

HOW THE GAMBLERS GOT RID OF AN OBNOXIOUS CUSTOMER — HIS SUPPOSED FLIGHT FROM THE CITY.

For some time past the proprietors of the wealthier gambling saloons of the City have been annoyed by a person known as "Split-check Jimmy." He is a broken-down sporting man, whose only present object in life appears to be to secure enough money to enable him to rejoin his wife in Paris. He never has more than a dollar or two in his pocket, and on this capital he has been in the habit of frequenting the various faro banks, making himself officious in advising strangers, and trying all sorts of dodges known to the fraternity to secure a few extra dollars. He has been got rid of by means of a rather rough practical joke. A young scion of a well-known up-town family was selected to arrange matters. Being unknown to the obnoxious gambler, he readily secured his confidence, and then unfolded to him a plot by which both might be speedily put in possession of needed funds. In the St. Denis Hotel, at which he was stopping, he said there was a Frenchman who had recently arrived from California, on his way to Europe. He had seen him place 15 $1,000 notes in an envelope and deposit it in his trunk. The plot was to steal the envelope, which the young man announced his ability to accomplish, but to get away with it he would require two confederates, one to stand at the foot of the landing and receive the money as soon as obtained, and the other to station himself at the foot of the stairs, take the envelope from the second man, and walk rapidly away with it. If the robbery should be discovered quickly, this plan would give the third man ample opportunity to escape, while suspicion remained directed to the other two, thus placing the security of the booty beyond all misadventure. A well-known sport named Lynch had promised to act as second man, and the opportunity was offered to "Split-check Jimmy" to be the third. The young man was to have $10,000, and the other two $2,500 each. "Split-check Jimmy" jumped at the bait, and a day was appointed in the middle of the week to do the job. As the hour drew near several hundred sporting men seated themselves about the corridors of the hotel to witness the dénouement. "Split-check Jimmy" was at his post, pale and nervous, and unaware that anybody was watching him. In due time the young man appeared at the head of the landing with a large envelope stuffed with pieces of newspaper, which he handed to Lynch. The latter hurriedly descended the stairs, and passed the envelope to Jimmy, who thrust it into his bosom, inquiring, "Where will I go?" "Up Twenty-sixth street," whispered Lynch, as he turned away. Jimmy went out, and around the corner at the top of his speed, while the convulsed sports crowded to the windows. Just as he reached the ladies' entrance a stout, fierce-looking man, who had been selected to complete the job, stepped out, and clutching Jimmy by the shoulder, demanded the money. Jimmy blanched with terror, his legs shook under him, and in the most piteous tones he begged for mercy, at the same time handing the envelope to his captor. The latter released him, and the moment "Split-check Jimmy" felt himself free he set off on a wild run. He has not been seen since, and it is believed that he has not stopped fleeing yet.

THE FLOUR TRADE REVIVES.

Saturday's sales of flour in this market reached the extraordinarily large aggregate of 25,000 barrels—about one-half of which amount was for shipment to the West Indies and South America. Prices closed strong throughout. The contracts for City Mill Extras for the West Indies were for over 10,000 barrels, within the range of $6 60 to $7. Of the sales for the South American markets were nearly 2,000 barrels Southern Extras, in good part to arrive, within the range of $7 25 to $8 per barrel. Buyers for the European markets were not operating to any important extent. Trade on European account has been very dull indeed for a long time past. As yet, in view of the unfavorable cable advices, the prospect of an early improvement is not encouraging. The revived demand from other sources is very gratefully welcomed by sellers.

ROBBED IN A STREET CAR.

Peter Schneider, of No. 63 Taylor-street, Brooklyn, had his pocket picked of $1,400 yesterday while riding on a Flatbush-avenue car. Mr. Schneider, after drawing the money from the Brooklyn Bank, rode to the transfer stables at the corner of Flatbush and Classon avenues, where, after he had left the car, he missed his money. Getting off at the stables he had been crowded by three men, who, when he discovered his loss, were still in sight. Schneider followed two of the men to Spencer-street, and then went to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where he reported his loss. An accurate description of the supposed thieves was furnished to the Police, but they have not yet been arrested.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman George A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Walter L. Sessions, of Panama, N. Y., is at the Union-Place Hotel.

Congressional Delegate Martin Maginnis, of Montana, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo; Andrew T. McClintock, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BURNING AN EMPTY SALOON

A COMPLICATED CASE OF ARSON.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN A GRAND-STREET LIQUOR STORE—THE SHELVES FOUND SATURATED WITH KEROSENE—AN INFERNAL MACHINE THAT DID NOT GO OFF—THE PERPETRATORS NOT FOUND—NARROW ESCAPE OF EIGHT FAMILIES.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while Patrolman Kehoe, of the Eighth Precinct, was passing through Grand-street, his attention was attracted to the liquor store on the south-east corner of Grand-street and South Fifth-avenue, from which the odor of burning wood was issuing. The store is situated on the first floor of a three-story building, and there is one door on Grand-street and two on South Fifth-avenue. The door on Grand-street and one of the entrances on South Fifth-avenue, were securely fastened. The other door on the avenue, which was usually secured by a bar and padlock on the outside, was unfastened, and the policeman forced this door in. On entering he discovered that two painted barrels behind the bar were on fire and the flames were extending along the shelves toward the ceiling. An alarm was given, and the firemen, who arrived promptly, quickly extinguished the flames. A smell of kerosene oil which pervaded the place aroused the suspicions of the firemen that the fire was of incendiary origin, and on making an examination these suspicions were confirmed. The empty barrels and shelves behind the bar had been saturated with kerosene, and ropes of mosquito netting, also saturated with oil, had been so placed as to conduct the flames from the barrels to the shelving. Deputy Fire Marshal Hill was notified, and repairing to the store commenced an investigation. Two of the "dummy" barrels, which extended in a row behind the bar on each side of the beer-pump, had been partially consumed, and the shelving had been badly scorched. On the head of one of the barrels, about 10 or 12 feet from those which had been burned, he found a cigar-box packed tightly with mosquito netting saturated with kerosene, and fastened to the side of the box with a pin was a piece of candle about an inch and a half long so arranged that when it burned low it would set fire to the netting, and the flames would then reach the shelves. The cigar-box rested on a pile of finely cut kindling-wood, which was also saturated with kerosene, and the head of the barrel was covered with oil to the depth of a quarter of an inch. The candle had been lighted, but had gone out before it had burned low enough to ignite the netting. It was evident that the fire had been started by a similar contrivance to the one found by the Deputy Fire Marshal. A further examination of the place showed that the shelves were filled with empty bottles, and that the entire stock on the premises consisted of a barrel of ale in the cellar, and a half barrel of the same beverage in the store, two or three bottles containing small quantities of liquor, and a few common cigars. A stone jar, which had contained kerosene, was found behind the bar, and the Police are trying to discover where the oil was purchased. The person who sold it will, no doubt, remember the sale, as it is very unusual to use a stone jar for kerosene. The bar and padlock with which the side door on South Fifth-avenue was usually fastened were found lying on the sidewalk near the door. They did not bear any marks of violence and it was apparent that the door had been opened with a duplicate key, and the bar removed by the incendiary. The building in which the liquor store is situated is a three-story brick structure. It is an old building, but in good condition. The upper floors are occupied as dwellings by eight families. The occupants of these apartments were all asleep when the fire was discovered, and were greatly alarmed. Had the fire gained much headway it is highly probable that a terrible loss of life would have resulted.

The Police experienced great difficulty in ascertaining who the proprietor of the saloon was. There was no name over the door, and the residents in the neighborhood say that no one had been in frequent that they were at a loss to know who was the present proprietor. Patrolman Kehoe learned that the bartender employed in the place was named Henry Lonnet, and lived at No. 4 Renwick-street. Acting Capt. Knight, of the Eighth Precinct, proceeded to Lonnet's house at about midnight and went home, and the first he knew of the fire was when he was arrested. He was locked up at the Prince-Street Police Station to await an examination by Fire Marshal Sheldon. It was learned that the original proprietor of the store was L. Seelig, and a license in his name was found suspended behind the bar. It is a fourth-class license, issued by the present Board of Excise on June 20, 1876, and expires on May 1, 1877. It was issued for the premises No. 171 Prince-street, and although it bears on its face, "This license is not transferable," appears to have been used to legitimatize the store at Grand-street and South Fifth-avenue. Seneth was employed by him as a bartender, and in conjunction with a man named Eiwell or Oliwell, who is said to keep a liquor store in the vicinity of Canal and Mott streets, bought the place from Seelig. They did not succeed in making the business profitable, and sold the goodwill, fixtures, &c., to Joseph Hancock, who is said to be a resident of Connecticut. Hancock, who is the last known proprietor of the establishment induced Sennett to remain in his employ as bar-tender. The onsiness did not prosper, and Hancock had been endeavoring to sell out for two months past. It is stated that the stock and fixtures in the place were insured, but for what amount or in what company has not yet been learned. About a month ago Hancock accompanied a man to the store, and introduced him to Sennett as Charles Edmonds, of No. 85 Dey-street. Hancock said that Edmonds was going to take possession of the store for a few weeks, and if he could make it pay, would become the proprietor by exchanging some land which he owned in New-Jersey for the good-will and lease. Edmonds took possession, and had cards printed bearing his name. It is asserted that this was merely a ruse for the purpose of obtaining a lease for certain gambling operations, and that Edmonds, as the proprietor of this store, purchased on credit large quantities of liquors and cigars, which were sent to the store and, immediately after being delivered there, were reshipped to some place in New-Jersey. During the past week Edmonds' creditors have been clamorous, and he made this as an excuse for giving up the place, telling Sennett that he "didn't think it would suit him." He disappeared, and has not been seen about the place since. Hancock has not been seen at the store for several days.

Sennett was taken to the Fire Marshal's office yesterday and closely questioned. He stated positively that when he closed the place he fastened the door on South Fifth avenue with the bar and padlock as usual and then went home. He did not again leave the house until he was arrested. The information obtained from this witness by Mr Sheldon is of vital importance to the case, and for prudential reasons it is withheld from the press for the present. The Fire Marshal was fully convinced of Sennett's innocence, and at his request Justice Otterbourg discharged him from custody. He will no doubt prove a valuable aid to the Fire Marshal in prosecuting the investigation which he has set on foot. Mr. Sheldon deems the case one of great importance, and will spare no effort to ferret out the guilty persons and bring them to justice.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

AN OFFICER'S SON USED BY A STREET BEGGAR TO EXCITE THE SYMPATHY OF THE BENEVOLENT—A BRUTAL STEP-FATHER CONVICTED.

An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children appeared yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions as a prosecuting witness against a man named John Carr, whom he charged with having unlawfully made use of his son, a handsome child of 3 years, to procure money by begging. He testified that he saw Carr on Fifth-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, leading his child by the hand, and accosting ladies, to whom he would say: "I am destitute; I am compelled to beg. I would not do it for myself, but I cannot see my boy starve. Will you save him from starvation?" This appeal induced many people to give him money. Carr, the officer said, was at his work of begging for at least an hour before he was arrested. The child was put upon the stand, but his answers were of very little value as evidence. When he was asked where his mother was, he said, plaintively, "My mamma is on the Island for stealing a shawl." Carr was convicted of the charge, but sentence was suspended until Tuesday next to permit him to procure evidence of his previous good character. The little boy was given into the custody of the society employing the officer who arrested Carr.

A man named William Eagan, residing at No. 163½ Hamilton-street, was arraigned before Justices Wandell, Flammer, and Morgan, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday morning, charged by officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children with having brutally beaten Michael Navins, his stepson, on last Sunday night. A portrait of the boy as he appeared when he was first seen by the officers of the society was presented to the court in evidence. It represented him with a badly disfigured head and face, with rent clothing and unkempt hair. The lad testified that his stepfather came home drunk on Sunday night, and, without cause, struck him on the mouth with his fist, and, after knocking him down, brutally kicked him. By the first blow several of the child's teeth were knocked out. A woman who resides in the house with the defendant and his family testified that she saw Eagan strike the boy with his hand. The prisoner declared that he found his wife lying drunk on the stairway, with the boy Michael, also intoxicated, sleeping beside her. He carried his wife to her bed, and roused the boy. Being angered at the latter's condition, he struck him slightly with his open hand. He did not subsequently kick him. He had been married to the boy's mother for eight years, and had one child of his own. Mrs. Eagan had four children by a previous husband, of whom Michael was the youngest. He, the prisoner, had taken care of Michael from the time he was nine months old. Of late he had often been compelled to chastise the boy for frequenting distilleries and bucket-shops and drinking liquor, a taste for which he had acquired from constant association with his mother, who, the prisoner said, was a drunkard. Mrs Eagan was called to the stand, but, as she was intoxicated on Sunday night, she could not tell how her husband assaulted her son. She said, to impress the Court, after Justice Flammer had declared she was not a good woman, that she had four children, one of whom was "a fine girl of 10." The remarks about the issue of the first marriage roused her husband's ire, and he asked Justice Wandell to ask Mrs. Eagan the whereabouts of her eldest son. She looked bitterly upon her husband, and then informed the Court that her eldest boy "went to the Centennial, and is now with the other boys." This statement, she explained, meant that her son was a convict in the Philadelphia Penitentiary. Eagan was convicted of cruelty to his step-son and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The court decided that Mrs. Eagan was not a proper person to care for her son, and he was committed to the guardianship of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

THE CHURCH DISASTER.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF MARY CASEY AND MAGGIE KELLY—SERMON BY FATHER LANGCAKE—THE BODIES INTERRED IN CALVARY CEMETERY.

The friends of but two of the victims of the Sixteenth-street church disaster accepted the invitation of the Jesuit Fathers to participate in the benefit of a solemn High Mass of requiem yesterday morning. The bodies of Mary Casey and Maggie Kelly arrived in two hearses shortly before 10 o'clock. They were followed by nearly a hundred carriages. The coffins were deposited in the centre aisle at the foot of the altar steps, and six tall candles were placed about them—two at the head, two at the foot, and two between. Mary Casey reposed in a handsome walnut casket with a profusion of silver-plated trimmings. Maggie Kelly's body lay in a plain rosewood coffin. On Mary Casey's casket stood an elegant floral cross and a tall broken column of tuberoses and violets. Both coffin and casket bore on their lids silver-plated crosses inscribed with the names, ages, and dates of death of the occupants. The church was heavily draped in black. Long before the services began it was crowded in every part except the front portion of the middle aisle, which was reserved for the mourners by a sympathizing congregation, many of whom were men. Father Langcake was the celebrant of the mass, with Father Merrick as deacon and Rev. Mr. Plante as sub-deacon. Seated within the altar rails were Rev. Fathers Hudson, Mignard, Daley, Thiry, Wnyte, and McQuade. There was a double quartet choir, half being volunteers. Mr. Berge opened the ceremonies by playing a solemn dirge. At the offertory Miss Wernecke, soprano, sang the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and after the last Gospel, "Angels ever bright and fair." The mass over, Father Langcake changed his vestments for a long robe of black velvet embroidered in gold and silver, and, mounting the altar steps, said:

Almighty God is in the habit from time to time, when He thinks the time has come to make some manifestation of His power, of recalling men to the remembrance that He is, exists, and is the Lord God. In His mercy and wisdom He permits that we should be shocked by some frightful catastrophe. One of these we witnessed only two nights ago. I for one will never forget it, and I hope that it will be very long before such a scene will be reproduced. God is the author of life, and He is also the master of human life, and gives it and takes it away. He gave you the life, you parents and the breath you breathe through your nostrils, and He has a perfect right to take them away, though He usually acts otherwise, and sends sickness, consumption or fever to do His work. Now and then, however, He visits us with an appalling accident, and persons who little dream they are so near death are marched without warning to eternity's door. God is the Lord, and has a power like unto Himself, and it is in order that we may think so, and not forget that He is the Lord God and give up to the world's follies, that these things are permitted by Divine Providence. These warnings may be looked at from two points of view. We may consider them a sign of harshness and severity on the part of God. It would certainly not take the correct view. He is harsh sometimes—there is no use in disguising the matter. Being the image of goodness He cannot tolerate everything. If he did He would not be all-wise, but all-foolish. He tells us Himself that He can get angry, and that His wrath is terrible. Repent and sorrow, He asserted that we may not fall under mine wrath. Continuing, the preacher said they came here to pray and to take part in the mission exercises. Could they have been in a better state? Could they have had better preparation? I am informed, and I am delighted to be able to state the fact, that all of them received the consolations of religion in their last moments. You remember what a trying time it was. Fathers Whyte and Thiry gave the sacraments to some, and I myself gave absolution to five or six. One good, pious woman had received holy communion on the morning of the disaster. One young girl, Mary Casey, was well known to you all as a pious, good girl. She came to mass every morning of the week. They were all well prepared, and we have every reason to feel consoled that God did not treat them harshly.

After asking the congregation to profit by the lesson taught them, he said: You all remember that on last Sunday or Monday evening, from this very platform, I told you that I had not the slightest doubt that for some present this mission would be the last. Little did I think—though looking over such a grand audience I felt sure of my words—how quickly they would be verified. God wants us to realize that we may die at any moment. Let us, therefore, take to ourselves this other lesson: Be ready. Make your peace with God, if it be necessary, by sincere repentance and perfect conversion of heart, and when once you have done so keep in His holy grace by doing your whole duty. I will now perform the special service for the dead. Let all join in praying for the repose of the souls of the seven who perished in this disaster.

During the entire discourse the voice of the preacher was echoed by sobs and wailings that broke forth from every point of the church, and whenever he touched upon the subject of the disaster the lamentations of the friends of the deceased were pitiful to hear. The special service having been concluded, the two coffins were lifted on the shoulders of a number of young men and borne down the aisle while the organ played Chopin's funeral march. The faces of the dead were not exposed to view. The congregation passed out, and reinforced by an immense outside gathering covered the neighboring sidewalks and stoops, and even encroached on the street, so that the carriages had difficulty in making their way up to the curbstone. When the coffins had been deposited in the hearses they moved off and the carriages began to fill with mourners. At this moment a most distressing incident occurred. A tall fleshy woman, past middle age, poorly but neatly dressed, and carrying a market basket on her arm, reached the corner of Sixteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. Attracted by the crowd and seeing the hearses and carriages, she stopped and inquired of a little girl bystander whose funeral it was. The child answered, "Mary Casey's and Maggie Kelly's." With a frantic shout the woman rushed madly down the street, crying and wringing her hands. The astonished crowd opened a passage for her, and then streamed in her wake as she dashed recklessly among the tangle of vehicles. She ran on, uttering the most heartrending cries, until she reached the hearses. She tried to open them both one after another, and then attempted to clamber into carriage after carriage as each one drove past. The occupants, possibly thinking her crazy, held the doors. When the last one had gone by she stood helplessly in the street at the Union-square corner, dancing up and down, and crying bitterly. The crowd gathered around her, and then it was learned that she was the mother of Maggie Kelly. She had not been notified and knew nothing about her daughter's death until informed by the little girl. The Kelly's, it seems, were in good circumstances 10 years ago, when the husband and father owned a large livery stable in Thirteenth-street. After his death the family were reduced to poverty, and on account of the mother's fondness for liquor the daughters became estranged from her. The friends of the surviving daughter say that it was by their advice that the matter was kept quiet from the old lady, lest her presence in the church and at the funeral might cause scandal. A lady in the crowd took pity on the poor woman's distress and pressed a $5 note into her hand, with which she immediately proceeded to hire a cab, and followed on after the funeral procession to Calvary Cemetery. In her excitement she had lost her basket, but she did not stop to look for it. Maggie Kelly was buried at the expense of the Jesuit Fathers, and was interred in their private lot.

The funeral of Ann Forbes took place at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mr. James McGinty, No. 419 East Nineteenth-street. The remains, which were neatly coffined, were first taken to the Church of the Epiphany, in Second-avenue, where the burial service of the Catholic Church was read over them. Thence they were removed to Calvary Cemetery for interment. An imposing concourse of friends of the deceased attended. The ceremonies were conducted quietly, and were without incident.

The four remaining victims will be buried this afternoon.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Excise last week received 48 applications for licenses, accompanied by $2,122 50 for license fees.

No news was received yesterday from the stranded steam-ship L'Amérique, and she still remains in the same position on the coast near Seabright.

The Seizure room of the Custom-house is at the present time so densely packed with confiscated cigars that the Collector has ordered a special sale of 70,000.

The steamers Celtic, America, Ethiopia, and City of Mexico, which sailed yesterday, took out 52,082 letters, 705 registered letters, and 101 bags of newspapers.

William Wallace, aged 60, of No. 21 East One Hundred and Ninth-street, fell from a scaffold at No. 382 Third-avenue, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Mayor Ely has approved of the Aldermanic resolution providing for establishing a public pound in the old Dikeman homestead on the Kings Bridge road, in the annexed district.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week, 526 deaths, 511 births, and 119 marriages, showing a decrease of 31 deaths, 17 births, and 3 marriages, as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

Mr. George Cregier, Chief Clerk of the Police Courts, has sent to the Controller the following returns of fines for February: Tombs, $440; Essex, $533; Washington-Place, $1,289; Fifty-seventh-Street, $320; Harlem, $47; Fordham, $40. Total, $2,669.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Gold Exchange yesterday afternoon, an informal meeting of the members was held with closed doors, for the purpose of taking an expression of the members regarding the proposed dissolution of the Exchange. The meeting was, it was asserted, not an official one in any respect.

A grand concert, in aid of the French Evangelical Church of New-York, will take place on March 22, at Steinway Hall. The programme, which bears the names of some of the most distinguished artists, (vocal and instrumental,) is a very rich one. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will add to the musical charms of the evening.

William Miller and Thiebaud Bauer have signed articles of agreement to wrestle for a purse of $500, the match, best two in three, to take place Tuesday evening, March 20. Miller is in close training at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, under the care of "Jack" Goulding. Bauer takes his breathings in the Park daily, and wrestles with

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WASHINGTON.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

PRINCIPLES TO GOVERN MR. KEY IN HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT—DECLINATION OF MR. TYNER TO TAKE THE POST OF FIRST ASSISTANT—A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLICAN TO BE APPOINTED—MR. KEY TO GIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO POSTAL MATTERS IN THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Postmaster-General Key has indicated a line of policy for the administration of the Post Office Department which cannot fail to increase the efficiency of the postal service, give satisfaction to the people, and disarm the criticism of those Republicans who have taken issue with the President for appointing an Independent Southern Democrat to his Cabinet. In the first place, changes will not be made in the *personnel* of the postal service except for good and sufficient cause, and when appointments are made, the moral worth and capacity of applicants will be rigidly inquired into. It is understood that Postmaster-General Key has intimated to Mr. Tyner that he would like to have him remain as First Assistant Postmaster-General, and take charge of appointments, particularly those for the Northern States. Postmaster-General Key fully appreciates his position in accepting office under a Republican Administration, and desires to manifest his hearty co-operation with the President in carrying out the policy laid down in the inaugural address. In furtherance of this he desires to have Mr. Tyner, or some man like him, who has the confidence of the Republican leaders, as his chief assistant, so that leading Republicans may freely make known their views touching the best policy to be pursued to increase the efficiency of the postal service, and at the same time promote the general policy of the President, as foreshadowed in his inaugural address. In so far as it is practicable and consistent with the interests of the service, the patronage of the department will be distributed among Republicans; but something more than mere partisan services will be required to secure appointments. Mr. Tyner declines to remain in the department as a subordinate, but will assist the new Postmaster-General whenever his advice and experience will serve in carrying out his plans. Mr. Key will ask the President to name for First Assistant Postmaster-General a representative Republican, in order that the Republicans of the country may feel assured that he intends to act in perfect accord with that party, and to assist the President in administering the Government in the interest of all the people. Mr. Key says he was invited to a seat in the Cabinet to represent the South, and his purpose is to give personal attention to that section. He will weed out all the inefficient officials who may be found in that section, and where it is advisable to do so will appoint men, without regard to politics, who have the requisite ability to faithfully perform their duties, and the capacity and disposition to aid the Administration in bringing about that reconciliation between both sections of the country so ardently desired by all good citizens.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET.

THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO BE SWORN TO-DAY—SOUTHERN LEADERS SEEKING WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA—APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The members of the new Cabinet will be qualified to-morrow, and the first meeting will be held at 11 o'clock. After the Cabinet meeting the retiring Cabinet officers will accompany their successors to their respective departments and formally introduce them to their new duties.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Several members of the new Cabinet were at the Executive Mansion this afternoon. To-night Secretary Evarts and Vice-President Wheeler were in consultation with the President, but the meeting was without importance, being merely of a social character. Later in the evening the President was visited by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Representative Gibson, of Louisiana. These gentleman were also accompanied by Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, and had interviews with the members of the Cabinet to-day upon the same business that directed them in their interview with President Hayes to-night, that being with regard to the question of the continuance of the present status in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, and was in response to numerous appeals asking for a performance of the service that engaged their attention. They specially urged the withdrawal of the troops from the State-houses in New-Orleans and Columbia, and sought to know the disposition of the President in that matter.

The interview to-night was perfectly free, and characterised by entire candor on both sides. As to the length of time which will elapse before a final result is reached in this matter, Senator Gordon, who had a very cordial expression of views from the President, decline to express an opinion at present, further than to say that he is satisfied no unnecessary delay will take place, and that not more than a few weeks will intervene before a final solution.

The President received these gentlemen in the the most cordial manner, and was not backward in giving utterance to his opinions as to what was necessary for the purpose of securing peace and prosperity in the Southern States generally, and particularly in the sections in whose interest he was approached. There have been numerous applications for appointments to minor offices, principally to Postmasterships. Delegations of Congressmen and others have come solidly to the front in the indorsement of individual claims submitted to their protection. The President has only in one or two instances even indicated what course he will pursue. Yesterday he ordered the appointment of H. A. Young to be Postmaster at Petersburg, Va.

On Tuesday the letters submitted by representative South Carolinians in the interest of the Hampton Government will be referred by the President to the Cabinet.

Gentlemen connected with the executive branch of the Government say that the number of letters received by it is not nearly so large as was anticipated, though four or five clerks have been constantly engaged since Tuesday last indorsing and filing them for the examination of the President and the several departments. The matter of appointments is regarded as subordinate to questions of State or national importance, which will first engage the attention of the new Administration, and of this policy office-seekers are aware, none of them having received any assurance whatever to strengthen their hopes.

According to the private utterances of immediate friends of the President, he will act with deliberation and caution on all matters which will come before him, and with a view to unity between the Cabinet and himself, the members of the Cabinet having accepted their respective places in perfect accord with the policy announced in the inaugural address.

The President and Cabinet are in daily receipt of letters and telegrams from prominent persons of both political parties, in approval of the mild and rational course indicated as the rule of government.

THE VACANCIES IN THE SENATE.

THE SUCCESSION TO SENATOR SHERMAN—GEN. GARFIELD TO REMAIN IN THE HOUSE BY REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT—MATTHEWS OR TAFT—THE SOUTHERN VACANCIES—PROSPECTS FOR THE ADMISSION OF EX-GOV. KELLOGG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Gen. Garfield has sent the following dispatch declining to be a candidate for the Senate in place of Senator John Sherman, who yesterday resigned to take the administration of the Treasury Department:

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1877.

Hon. T. J. McLain, Jr., Columbus, Ohio:

The President requests me to remain in the House, where he thinks I can at present be more useful in the work of pacification of the country, which his Administration has undertaken; therefore, I will not be a candidate for the Senatorship. Give my thanks to those who have desired to support me. J. A. GARFIELD.

The telegram is the result of an interview between the President and Gen. Garfield last evening, in which the former frankly stated his decided wish that Gen. Garfield should remain in the House, even at the sacrifice of his chances for a promotion to the Senate. The President's reasons were such as will suggest themselves to all who consider the situation of the Republican Party in the House. Many of the most able members have been succeeded by new men or promoted to the Senate. The next House will be weak on both sides in experienced legislators, and the loss of Gen. Garfield would be serious indeed. At the same time he gives up a most favorable chance of an election to the Senate. It is freely admitted that he has a larger number of votes than any other candidate, with the advantage of residence in the northern part of the State, and some other circumstances in his favor. He voluntarily withdraws from the canvass which he would be glad to enter upon, because he is needed in the House, and because he is requested by President Hayes to remain there. The President's request was not only verbal, but is understood to have been reiterated in writing.

The Senatorial contest in Ohio increases in interest. Attorney-General Taft will be in the field as a candidate. The first choice of the Cincinnati delegation will be Stanley Matthews, but it is believed now the northern part of the State, being left without a candidate of their own, will prefer Judge Taft to Mr. Matthews, and his chances may be considered excellent. His election would be very popular in Washington. It is thought of Stanley Matthews that he ought to be as generous as Gen. Garfield, and remain in the House, for he is certain to oust Banning from his fraudulently acquired seat as soon as there can be a report from a committee and a vote in the House. This fact will no doubt influence some votes in the Legislature.

It is probable the Committee on Privileges and Elections will not report on the case of Mr. Kellogg during the present session of the Senate. This determination, if reached to-morrow, will be due to the fact that Senators Edmonds, Cameron of Wisconsin, Ferry, and Sharon are absent, the two former in consequence of severe sickness. The absence of these Senators leaves the Republicans with a bare majority, and it is deemed impolitic to report the case to the Senate with the uncertainty that the majority would be unable to control it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Senator Morton will make an effort to have the case of Kellogg, claiming a seat as Senator from Louisiana, acted on at this session of the Senate, and the impression prevails that a favorable report on his case will be made by a majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on Tuesday next. It is not certain, however, that the Senate will agree to act on the case now, as a number of Republican Senators prefer to let the matter rest for the present rather than take any action on the vexed Louisiana question which might be embarrassing to the Administration, when by permitting the Kellogg case to go over until the next session it can be determined with much less discussion than if an attempt were made to do so now, and besides, the matter may be virtually settled by the Executive Department of the Government before that time. There are now 72 members of the Senate, and four vacancies are to be filled—two from Louisiana, one from Ohio, and one from South Carolina. The Louisiana case is first in order, and it is said the Democrats will vote in favor of postponing the case of Kellogg until next session. The Senate is now composed of 38 Republicans, 33 Democrats, and one Independent Republican, (Judge Davis.) The Democrats have all of their Senators present; but on the Republican side Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, are confined to their rooms by sickness, and Mr. Ferry has been called home to Michigan by the serious illness of his brother; consequently if but two Republicans vote with the Democrats in favor of postponing the case, that motion will prevail. In the Pinchback case Messrs. Christiancy, Edmunds, Morrill of Vermont, and Paddock, who are now members of the Senate, voted with the Democrats against his admission, and Messrs. Booth and Dawes, who would also have voted against his admission, were paired with Messrs. Oglesby and Wright. In the vote of Wednesday last, on the motion to refer the credentials of Mr. Kellogg to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Messrs. Booth, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Davis of Illinois, Jones of Nevada, and Morrill voted with the Democrats in favor of the motion. In view of all the circumstances, it is believed that the Kellogg case will not be disposed of before next Winter. The same may be said of the South Carolina contest. Should these cases go over, the special session of the Senate will probably close before the end of the present week, as the executive business can be disposed of in a few days.

THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE REPORTED—SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AND THE ADMINISTRATION—THE PRESIDENT TO BE EARNESTLY SUPPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A gentleman who arrived here to-night from South-western Georgia says that since the inauguration of President Hayes public sentiment in the South has undergone a most remarkable change. The wise and liberal utterances of the inaugural address, followed by the selection of Mr. Key as a member of the Cabinet, has convinced the Southern people that the President means to carry out the policy indicated by him, and they are prepared to yield him a cordial support. The gentleman alluded to is a Democrat, who served through the rebellion in the Confederate Army, and has had opportunities of learning public sentiment in that section. The South is tired of the leadership of Northern Democrats, and if President Hayes will go forward in the line he has marked out the people of the South will sustain him and make every effort to give success to his Administration. On his journey to Washington he heard people freely commenting on the President, and the universal feeling was one of thankfulness that Mr. Tilden was defeated. They believe that Mr. Hayes has the power to do more for the South than Mr. Tilden could possibly have done had he been elected, and already Mr. Hayes has more earnest friends among Southern people than Mr. Tilden had prior to the day of election. This gentleman says the revolution in public sentiment is almost beyond belief, and he expresses the conviction that within six months President Hayes will be more popular in the South than he is now in the North.

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VACANT OFFICES—BUT LITTLE EXECUTIVE BUSINESS—A SHORT SESSION EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—There have been no changes in the foreign service yet arranged, or at least no nominations have been determined or very much discussed. Mr. Washburne has not disclosed his purpose in coming home at this time, but whatever it may be he will probably be superseded at Paris. There are a large number of vacant offices of various kinds to be filled, and the President has a long list of candidates for them, which will be distributed to the proper departments. The Senate will not meet again till Tuesday, when some further nominations will be sent in, and others will follow as rapidly as possible. So far as executive business is concerned, there is no reason why the occasion for the Senate remaining in session should not terminate this week. There is a great desire among Senators to adjourn as soon as possible. The most important nomination to be made this session is to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. It is not understood to be decided who will receive the nomination, but Circuit Judge Drummond, of the Seventh Judicial District of Illinois, is believed to be most favorably thought of. Senator Howe and Senator Christiancy are among the names considered. There is a great desire manifested to avoid any extra session of Congress. None will be called if any way can be discovered under the law for supporting the Army till December. It has already been stated that contracts for subsistence, transportation, and clothing, can be made; the only difficulty is about the pay. There have been already proffers of advances by private parties to meet the wants of the pay department, but it has yet to be determined whether the acceptance of such proffers would not be absolutely in violation of law. If any lawful manner of paying the Army bill next Winter can be found, no extra session will be called. Neither Democrats nor Republicans want an extra meeting of Congress till there has been time for the abatement of passions aroused in the last session, and the country, it is believed, is longing for a rest from the uncertainty which has lasted so long, and would come again with Congress.

THE FEDERAL OFFICES IN NEW-YORK

NO CHANGES LIKELY TO BE MADE—NO REMOVALS WITHOUT CAUSE—THE POSTMASTER'S AND SURVEYOR'S TERMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It is probable that in the immediate future there will be a very warm contest here regarding a number of Federal offices in the State of New-York. During the present month, the terms of Gen. G. H. Sharp, Surveyor of the Port, and Mr. T. L. James, Postmaster, will expire, and of course there are a number of applicants for their positions. It is not probable, however, that any change will be made in either office, the policy of the new Administration being generally to remove no official without cause. Both Gen. Sharp and Col. James are strongly indorsed by the leading men of the City and State, particularly by leading business men. Among the prominent candidates for the position of Surveyor in the event of a change are Judge Dittenhoefer, ex-Police Commissioner Disbecker, and Gen. Merritt.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

STATEMENT BY A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Judge Luttrell, Democratic member of Congress from California, who passed through here to-night en route for his home, informed your representative that he had had positive assurance from President Hayes that a special session of Congress will be called from the 1st to the 15th of May. Mr. Luttrell says it is conceded that Mr. Randall will be put forward by the Democrats for the Speakership. The Oregon election case will be brought up during the session.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

VIEWS OF A MEMBER OF THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OF 1840.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Fred D. Stuart, who was in the expedition which discovered the Antarctic Continent in 1840, has prepared an article for publication in relation to the open sea said to exist near the North Pole, with some comments on what is claimed to have been accomplished in that regard. He does not say there is an open polar sea, nor that such a thing is impossible, but offers some suggestions regarding the theory of a polar open sea which will be interesting, especially to those who have given the subject attention. Mr. Stuart approves in the main of Capt. Howgate's plan of operation submitted to Congress. He thinks that great care should be taken—much greater than heretofore—in the selection of those to whom the outfit and conduct of any expedition should be intrusted, especially one to be employed in polar research. His remarks in regard to the qualifications of the officer to command, and his views as to the means which should be employed to solve the problem of an open polar sea, may lead to the adoption of other plans than those heretofore employed to settle the question. The suggestions made by him as to the origin or cause of an open polar sea, if one should be found, will doubtless elicit comment, and, perhaps, invite others to give their experience and views touching polar exploration.

AN IMPORTANT CLAIM DECISION.

RIGHT OF ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT TO RECOVER FROM THE RECIPIENT MONEY PAID BY OFFICERS UNDER A MISTAKEN VIEW OF LAW.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The United States Court of Claims a few days ago rendered a decision announcing as the unanimous opinion of the court that for any and all sums of money paid by Government officers to any individual under a mistaken view of law, the Government has a legal right of action against that individual, and may compel him to pay back the money regardless of the well-settled rule and principle that as between individuals under similar circumstances there can be no such recovery. The facts on which this decision is based are, in brief, as follows: Thomas L. McElrath, a First Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, was summarily dismissed the service in 1856, on account of supposed desertion, but in 1873 the Navy Department, being fully satisfied that this action was wrongfully taken, revoked his dismissal, and he was allowed half-pay for the intervening period. He received this under protest, and brought suit against the United States for some $7,000 as the residue of the full pay and allowances to which he claimed he was entitled during the time specified. The court finds that the confirmation by the Senate of Lieut. Haycock as McElrath's successor in 1866, immediately following his dismissal, filled the complement of First Lieutenants of the Marine Corps as then fixed by law, and that under these circumstances the subsequent revocation of McElrath's dismissal was ineffectual to restore him to his former position, and that he was, therefore, not entitled to even the half pay which he received for the seven years during which he was not an officer of the corps. The court accordingly dismiss his claim, and order judgment to be entered against him in favor of the United States on a counter claim presented by the Government for $6,106 actually paid him. The court also holds that the petitioner has no equitable claim to the money he received, as it is found he rendered no service after his dismissal, and intended to render none, having resigned before he was dismissed, and having sent in his resignation at the same time that he applied to be reinstated. This is the third case decided by the court during the last two years, wherein a suit against the Government has resulted, not only in the entire dismissal of the claim, but in the allowance of an unexpected counter claim in favor of the Government.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Last night the Police under Lieut. Skippon raided the notorious "Club-house" in this city, and arrested a large number of persons who were there engaged in gambling. Among the number was an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent Judge of South Carolina, an ex-United States Senator, and several ex-members of Congress, who were taken to the Tenth-street Station-house. The establishment was one of the most fashionable gambling-houses in the city, and its suppression by the Police authorities is the commencement of an active war against the gambling-houses of the District. This morning the parties arrested were discharged upon leaving collateral security, the proprietors being held in $1,000, and the players in $20 each to appear as witnesses.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, is now in Washington, at the Riggs House, to settle his business affairs with the Department of State. He received a hearty greeting from his friends. His conduct throughout his eight years' residence at Paris has been emphatically indorsed by the Government.

There has been a very active Police surveillance of the drinking saloons here to-day, and the proprietors have been taking extra precautions to escape the vigilance of the authorities. There is an evident determination on the part of the Police authorities to thoroughly enforce the law. In this respect, several arrests for keeping open on Sunday will, in all probability, be made to-morrow.

Senator Blaine dined on Saturday evening with Secretary Evarts and Secretary Schurz. In the afternoon Mr. Blaine attended the reception at the White House, and was received with very marked cordiality both by the President and Mrs. Hayes.

Considerable excitement has been created in the Marine Corps and other places because of an impression that seems wide-spread, to the effect that ex-Postmaster-General Tyner will receive the appointment of Paymaster of the Marine Corps, in the place of Major Cash, deceased. The rumor has startled several marine officers, who have had ambitions to succeed Major Cash, out of their usual propriety, as they feel they have a herculean task before them to cope with so powerful an opponent as a member of President Grant's Cabinet. The intimations also cause comment outside of naval and marine circles, but Judge Tyner says to-night that although the subject was spoken of to him at the White House, he is not an applicant for the enviable office.

A very recent letter from London to the Treasury Department contains exceedingly encouraging advices regarding the condition of our securities in Europe, and also regarding operations by the Syndicate.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum has directed that, whenever it becomes impracticable for Collectors to secure the services of persons who will accept the office of Gauger, owing to the inadequacy of the compensation, they will be permitted to nominate for appointment as Gaugers one or more of their deputies, who will perform the work without extra compensation or fees, but actual traveling expenses incurred for gauging will be allowed.

This has been a rather quiet day at the Executive Mansion. The President and his family attended church in the forenoon, and have been quietly at home during the greater portion of the day. Few visitors were in attendance, and the visits, with very few exceptions, had no reference to business matters.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following were the Post Office changes during the week ending March 10, 1877:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Agnes C. Paul, Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Me.; Mrs. Jennie Robinson, Brownsville, Windsor County, Vt.; Warren W. Wiley, Sandgrove, Bennington County, Vt.; Joseph Raymond, North Harwich, Barnstable County, Mass.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Frederick L. Nichols, Bainbridge, Chenango County; Ambrose E. Gorton, Chittenango, Madison County; Orsamus Powell, Clay, Onandaga County; George W. Potter, East Carleton, Orleans County; Rector Foster, Sidney Plains, Delaware County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Breadyville, Bucks County, James Flack, Postmaster; Kelly Cross Roads, Union County, A. S. Hock, Postmaster; Kribb's Farm, Clarion County, M. T. Hubbard, Postmaster; Pickwick, Clarion County, Manley W. Bovee, Postmaster; Saint Joe, Butler County, William M. Durham, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—James McElroy, Barre Forge, Huntingdon County; C. W. Schultz, Camargo, Lancaster County; Michael Specht, Chulasskey, Northumberland County; Samuel B. Moreland, Cole's Summit, Huntingdon County; J. H. Hetler, Hetlerville, Columbia County; George H. Langton, Matamoros, Pike County; David Irvin, Ogdensburg, Tioga County; George T. Rose, Smithville, Lancaster County; Lewis Edwards, Trout Run, Lycoming County; Reuben S. Little, Wenks, Adams County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—Mary W. Stewart, Oxford, Talbot County.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, passed here this evening on his way to Washington, in a special car furnished by President McKeen, of the Vandalia Railroad. Secretary Thompson is accompanied by George E. Farrington, Vice-President of the Vandalia Railroad, of Terre Haute, and Hon. E. B. Martindale, proprietor of the *Indianapolis Journal*; Hon. W. P. Fishback, E. W. Halford, editor of the *Journal*, and Mrs. E. W. Halford, of this city.

MURDERED HIS WIFE WITH AN AXE.

ELMIRA, March 11.—An old man named Peter H. Penwell, 65 years of age, killed his wife at Erin Centre, in this county, yesterday evening, by striking her on the head with an axe. He was originally from Huntington, N. J., and they were married five years ago at Toledo. Family difficulties occasioned the trouble, arising from stories Penwell had heard in relation to the former character of his wife. They both took arsenic in the morning with the intention of committing suicide, but took an overdose. After Penwell had killed his wife he attempted to cut his throat with a razor. He was brought to this city and lodged in jail this evening.

KILLED ON HIS WAY TO A FUNERAL.

ELMIRA, March 11.—A young man named Burchell, who had been sent for to be present at the dying bed of his mother, in his haste jumped from a moving train of the Lehigh Valley Railroad this morning, and was so seriously injured that he cannot live.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN

THE TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

MONEY AND BOASTFUL CLAIMS AS IN THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN—DIFFICULTIES OF SPEAKER RANDALL'S POSITION AS AN APOLOGIST FOR FRANK JONES—DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS IMPERCEPTIBLE EVEN WITH THE AID OF MONEY AND RANDALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, March 11.—The Democratic campaign in this State is run in a peculiar way this Spring. A State Committee exists, but it has nothing to say about what shall be or has been done, and its Chairman and members are under the impression that not very much has been done to obtain success. The candidates for Congress have made the campaign their own private affair, and have probably contributed to the fund of the State Committee with sufficient liberality to obtain freedom from impertinent questions. Here, in the First District, the only Democratic candidate who has any confidence in himself is Hon. Frank Jones, and he is confident that he will be elected by a large majority. He is a happy sort of man in temperament, but in ability is not to be compared, as a candidate for Congress, with Gen. Marston, the Republican nominee, who stands at the head of the legal profession in the district. Jones began life as a peddler; afterward got possession of a brewery, out of which he realized great wealth; and his wealth has brought around him a large number of followers, who know on which side their bread is buttered. He was not heard of as a Congressman by his constituents until he voted for the Electoral Commission. His vote did not please the "Bourbons" of this district, and Mr. Jones found that out a week ago, when he came home from Washington to look after his interests. As he cannot speak for himself, he immediately cast about for somebody who could speak for him. The Democrats were almost rabid with rage at Hayes' inauguration, as their temper would have countenanced a war rather than anything but Tilden. The complaint against Jones reached his ear only last week, and it made him desperate in his resolution to win. Since Monday of last week the Democrats, therefore, have been making use of every moment to beat Marston, and they will keep up their efforts until Tuesday night without cessation.

Jones, in his anxiety to obtain a distinguished apologist, sent off to Washington for Speaker Randall, and he came on here post-haste. Since his arrival he has been speaking in the Republican counties of the district, and has endeavored to subdue in some measure the resentment which Jones' constituents felt against him for the part he had taken in obtaining the election of Hayes. He does not find it an easy thing to do. Last night, at Dover, when Mr. Randall in the course of his speech put the question, "Should we have taken Hayes or war?" voices replied throughout the house, "War." That was very awkward, for Randall thought it was best to take Hayes, and he was obliged to digress from his somewhat fulsome praise of the Democratic candidate in order to subdue the Democratic tiger. If Mr. Jones is elected, he can only be so by the disaffection or purchase of nearly a thousand voters who last Fall cast their ballots for Hayes. It is given out, and by Democrats, too, that he has openly declared that if his election should cost him $50,000, he would spend it rather than suffer defeat. Now, $50,000 is a good deal of money to spend over four counties. He might easily, perhaps, buy 100 votes in Portsmouth, but not even Democrats who are most confident can say where he will get the other 700 or 800.

The Republicans have no money to spend. They are relying upon district canvassers to keep up the voters, and have had very few meetings. They are confident to-day that Gen. Marston will pull through with a good majority. He has been at work in Rockingham and Strafford Counties, and has made some excellent speeches to large assemblages, and will to-morrow go into Belknap and Carroll. Jones is not at all helped by the candidate of the Democrats for Governor, and has pretty frankly admitted that Marcy will be defeated. But little reference is made to "old Dan" in the meetings, and it is a foregone conclusion that he will not go to Concord in an official capacity this year.

While no one can yet say where Mr. Jones has put his money, there is one way in which everybody in Portsmouth finds he is using it. Every night last week special trains left this city for other places in the country, and these trains were as free as air or water to anybody who chose to use them. All the idle and vagabond fellows about this just now rather idle city took the opportunity to have a free ride and a good time, though, perhaps, not half of those who swelled the meetings in this way were voters. Then there are about 400 men in the employment of Mr. Jones and another Democratic brewer, and when their day's work is done in the breweries they are each presented with a Tilden uniform, and "invited" to go to Dover, or some other place where a Democratic meeting is to be held. Mr. Jones is a business man, and he is making this campaign a matter of business. He always makes it to the interest of his employes to do his bidding, although he does not verbally command. Here, as elsewhere in the State, the issue is still, with the Democrats, Tilden and Hendricks, rather than the choice of superior men. The Republicans have put in nomination an educated man, a gentleman by nature and training, and they are relying upon the good sense of the people of the district to send a man better qualified than Jones to represent them in the national councils. I have heard a good deal of boasting here in the Rockingham House—owned by Jones—about the large number of Republican voters who will support the Democratic candidate; but with diligent inquiries today in Portsmouth I have not yet been able to find the first Republican who will admit that he will vote for anybody but Marston. The fact is that if Tilden were here himself and was controlling the canvass it could not be made to imitate more closely than it does in boastfulness and noise the Democratic national campaign of 1876. The Democrats claim everything, and intend to do so until the last hour. With the full Republican vote cast for Marston he will be elected by more than 700 majority. The Republicans are watching very closely all of Jones' agents, and his money will be spent very cautiously if they do not find it out. The general impression here, among outsiders, those who are not active politicians, is that Jones is overconfident, and that if he should use money it would never reach the voters, but would stop in first hands. The Democratic candidate himself expects a majority of 1,000, but he would be highly gratified if he secured 10. It is rather funny that Hon. George M. Beebe is here asking the voters to condemn the very result achieved by the Electoral Commission for which their candidates voted, while Speaker Randall is apologizing for the vote of Jones as a bitter necessity whose wounds only time will heal.

Several amendments to the Constitution are to be voted on at the election next Tuesday. One of these is a proposition to dispense with jury trials in property cases where the amount involved does not exceed $100. Another—of great importance to the people of New-Hampshire, who complain of the expense of holding an election every six months, as they now do—proposes that the Governor and members of the Legislature shall be elected biennially instead of yearly. A further change proposed is that to hold the State election in November instead of March. There is no discussion of the proposed amendments, and neither party pretends to oppose them. Yet some doubt is felt about their adoption. The Democrats are calculating that the Prohibition vote in this district will be about 500. That is probably a large enough vote to expect from them in the whole State, and the Democrats will be disappointed.

Since reaching this district it has been impossible to learn anything definite about Democratic prospects in the second and third districts, as little attention is given to them here, but as no confidence is expressed in the power of the Democrats to beat either Briggs or Blair, it may be inferred that they do not much expect to elect Sulloway and Kent. Sulloway is very much such a man as Jones: good enough in his way; self-made; successful in business; good at a bargain; shakes hands with everybody; has no education worth mentioning, and has no qualifications for Congress. Kent is called a sorehead, and is distasteful to many Democrats because they never know exactly where to look for him, he has been on both sides of the fence so often.

ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY.

THE CANDIDATES IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE—RECENT VOTE OF THE STATE—THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

The people of New-Hampshire will elect to-morrow their Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Legislature, town and county officers, and three members of Congress. They will also vote upon a number of amendments to their Constitution, and should these be ratified, the Legislature chosen (as that body will consequently meet biennially hereafter,) will probably feel called upon to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Cragin at the expiration of his term in 1879. One hundred thousand copies of the amended Constitution have been distributed among the people, and they have had good opportunity to become acquainted with the proposed changes. Chief among these are the abolition of the religious test for holding office (commonly disregarded of late years) and the extension of the term of the Governor, Railroad Commissioner, and members of the Legislature to two years. Another matter, which has excited much interest in the State, is a change providing that in cases involving less than $100, (where the title to real estate is not concerned,) parties, as a constitutional right, shall not be entitled to a trial by jury. The candidates for the State offices are:

	Governor.	Railroad Commissioner.
Rep..	Benjamin F. Prescott.	Granville P. Conn.
Dem..	Daniel Marcy.	Thomas J. Dinsmore.
Pro...	Asa S. Kendall.	Warren G. Brown.

For members of Congress the candidates are as follows:

District.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Gilman Marston,	Frank Jones,
2.	James F. Briggs,	Aivah Sulloway,
3.	Henry W. Blair.	Henry O. Kent.

The Prohibitionists of the First District have nominated Caleb Moulton. The present delegation consists of two Democrats and one Republican, including Frank Jones and Henry W. Blair. Two years ago the vote of the districts was as follows:

District.	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
1.	13,631	13,967	336 Dem.
2.	12,930	13,084	154 Dem.
3.	12,389	12,180	209 Rep.

The vote of the State in recent elections has been:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Prohibition.
1876—	President	41,539	38,509	...
1876—	Governor	41,761	38,133	425
1875—	Governor	39,233	39,121	773
1874—	Governor	34,143	35,608	2,100

A special election for member of Congress will be held to-morrow in the Ninth District of Georgia to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Hon. Benjamin H. Hill to the Senate. That gentleman was elected last Fall without opposition. The regular Democratic candidate now is Hiram P. Bell. The independent Democratic candidates are Emory Speer, James J. Turnbull, and Dr. A. T. W. Lyttle. A Republican convention was called for Saturday last to nominate a candidate. The Democratic papers of the District seem worried by the presence of the independent candidates in the field, and some of them go so far as to say that they endanger the election of the regular candidate.

By order of Lieut.-Gov. Simpson a special election will be held in Barnwell County, S. C., to-morrow, to fill a vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of Hon. Jones W. Williams. Hon. J. J. Maher is the Republican candidate.

RAILROAD LITIGATION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Mr. George Tyson, of New-York, for himself and numerous other creditors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, applied to Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, at Chambers, late yesterday afternoon, for an injunction to restrain Thomas Allen and H. T. Marquand, President and Vice-President of that road, and the inspectors of Election of that corporation from preventing him and his associates from voting their stock at the coming election for a new board of Directors. Judge Treat refused the injunction on the ground that no emergency was shown, and because the same matter is now before one of the State courts.

NEW PASSENGER RATES.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The General Passenger Agents were in secret session all day yesterday discussing the new rates, &c., but no definite action was taken, nor is it expected a conclusion will be reached before Tuesday. The question as to where the next convention shall be held was discussed in committee and New-York seemed to be the favored point and next September the time.

THROWN FROM A TRAIN AND DROWNED.

POTTSVILLE, March 11.—John Landrigan, aged 40 years, while attempting to jump from a moving coal train, near Schuylkill Haven, on Friday last was thrown into the canal and drowned.

DROWNED IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—Washington Dill, aged about 40 years, was drowned in the Susquehanna River, near Duncannon, last night, by the capsizing of his boat.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. P. R. Holly, of Stamford, Conn., died at Hamilton, Bermuda, March 3.

Lincoln Ropes, youngest son of Ripley Ropes, Esq., of Brooklyn, N.Y., died at Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 27, aged 11 years.

MR. MATTHEWS' LETTER.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* prints the following telegram from Gov. Chamberlain, alluding to the Evarts and Matthews letters which were made public in Sunday's TIMES:

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9, 1877.

I do not feel warranted in making public the letters referred to without the consent of the authors. All public allusions to them in Washington are unexpected and unauthorized by me. I will send them if their authors consent.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

TWO DEATHS BY FIRE.

BURNING OF A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

A KEROSENE LAMP IN A LUDLOW-STREET TENEMENT EXPLODES AND SETS FIRE TO THE BUILDING—TWO CHILDREN KILLED AND TWO DANGEROUSLY SUFFOCATED—BRAVERY OF FIREMEN IN RESCUING THE INMATES.

A fire, which unhappily resulted in the death of two children, and the probably fatal suffocation of two others, occurred at 7.15 o'clock last evening in No. 94 Ludlow-street, a five-story tenement, occupied by about 20 Jewish families. The prompt attendance of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 and the bravery exhibited by its members in rescuing the imperiled inmates of the house undoubtedly averted a far more serious disaster. The circumstances under which the fire originated are these: Shortly after 7 P. M., Mrs. Manson, the wife of Hyman Manson, the occupant of the front rooms on the second floor, lighted a kerosene lamp, and, placing it on a bureau situated near one of the windows, went into a rear apartment. During her absence, her two-year-old child ascended a chair, placed near the bureau, and pulled off the lamp cover, thereby overturning the lamp, which fell to the floor and exploded. The mother of the child, attracted by the noise, hurriedly re-entered the room barely in time to preserve her child from a horrible death. Grasping the child in her arms, the affrighted woman ran screaming from the apartment and rushed wildly down stairs. In the meantime the fire spread rapidly, totally destroying the furniture in the rooms, communicating to the hallway and thence to the upper floors. Volumes of stifling smoke ascended to the rooms above, while the wildest confusion and terror reigned among the people living therein, a number of whom succeeded in making their escape before the egress by the stairways was cut off by the rapidly spreading flames. When the fire started Israel Levine, a tailor, and his wife and five children were in their rooms on the fifth floor. Hearing the cry of fire and seeing that the flames were gaining headway, Levine and his wife carried three of their youngest children safely to the sidewalk, but not before they themselves were subjected to painful burns on the hands and feet. Their two remaining children, Abram Levine, aged 8 years, and David Levine, aged 6, ran to the stairway leading to the roof, but finding the roof door securely locked, returned and hid in a rear bed-room. Their parents vainly attempted to rescue them, but were driven back by the fire, which was then raging throughout the second and third floors. The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, on arriving at the scene, were instrumental in saving the lives of many of the tenants. While some of the firemen gained access to the upper floors with the aid of their ladders, others ascended to the roof of No. 22 and adjoining houses, and thence descended into the burning house. Assistant Foreman Thomas Lally rushed into the rooms occupied by the Levine family, and carried the bodies of Abram and David to the roof, where he discovered that the former was dead and that his brother was in a condition of insensibility. Fireman Dwyer found Hattie Manson, aged 10 years, on the same floor insensible from suffocation. After removing this

PRESENT TRADE OUTLOOK.

THE IRON-WORKS OF PHILADELPHIA

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON BUSINESS—THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS INQUIRED INTO—GENERAL PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRADE—DULLNESS IN RAILROAD ENTERPRISES OBSERVED—BUT ON THE WHOLE A GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT IS ANTICIPATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 7, 1877.

Among the many wise acts of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, I am strongly inclined to number the inauguration of Presidents in the Spring-time of the year. It was what a popular actor of the day has converted into a trite saying—"a happy thought." Men, partaking in a slight degree of the hybernating characteristics of the lower animals, wake up to a greater activity with the first warm, sun-shiny days of Spring, and only then really begin their new year. But how is it when this annual reviving is further stimulated by the influence of a new order of things in Washington—when a new President occupies the White House? The effect is still more marked. Every one is sanguine, every one hopes for something better from a change, when that change is not too startling, too revolutionary. The undesirable form of change is just what we have escaped from during the last few days, and, consequently, coming out of long days of commercial darkness as we are, this Spring of 1877 seems to have an extraordinary and unusual vivifying influence on the hitherto prostrate energies of commerce and manufacture. I have spent the last two days among some of the leading business men of Philadelphia, and they give me an idea of a hospital full of patients whom nature has kindly restored to the prospects of full health, and relieved from the terrors of the operating table. On all sides, wherever I go, from men of both political parties, I hear congratulations on the extrication from the political excitements and entanglements of the last four months. Either the business men of Philadelphia cannot appreciate or calculate results, or we should have seen a Summer so disastrous that it would have shaken the commercial foundations of the whole continent. However, we have passed the *mauvais pas*, and Philadelphia is not only willing but ready to make a new start. Ready! That is the all-important matter. In the course of a long conversation I had with Mr. Drexel this morning—and his banking connections give him every opportunity for feeling and accurately timing the pulse of Philadelphian industry—he assured me that he believed the great manufacturing interests of Philadelphia, though they had received a severe shock, were stanch and firm. "I do not see any signs of weakness, much less of poverty, among our manufacturers," he said; "they do not seem pushed for ready money, nor do they find difficulty in getting it. We have plenty of money here, more than we need, for money is a drug. All we want is confidence, and that I think we may now look for without being overconfident." Mr. Drexel is right. That we have plenty of money lying idle is shown in the steady fall in gold during the past Winter—we are now within 5 per cent. of specie payments—and in the heavy balance of trade in favor of this country. The last commercial feature is far from being a sign of prosperity, but it shows that we have been converting our assets into cash. Consequently we have plenty of ready money, can look calmly about us, and prepare for that quiet and steady improvement in business which shall not only encourage our industries but give an income to our capitalists. The natural and inborn conservatism of Philadelphia has kept her business men in a condition to meet and use to their benefit any chances of business improvement; and, so far as I can judge, they are amply prepared to undertake all and any legitimate business. But I also see a manifest determination to "go slow." There is no desire to push business. On the contrary, I rather think that business conservatism, with the trees, is going to put on another ring of outside covering and protection. This is wise. Let us hope the wise will not abjure or forsake their wisdom.

In my wanderings, so far, among the business men of Philadelphia, I have been principally among those connected with the iron interests. It is hardly necessary for me to remind the readers of THE TIMES that Philadelphia is a consumer, not a producer, of iron. Before the great panic which was inaugurated in the Fall of 1873, the product of the iron manufacturers of Philadelphia, footed up the very respectable sum of $60,000,000. The statistics of last year are not yet available, though a heavy reduction from this amount will, of course, show itself. Still, this reduction will far from consist solely in a loss of business and profit. Raw material and labor have borne, with business and profit, their share in the general loss. About one-fourth of the production of the blast furnaces of the United States is smelted from Lake Superior ore, and certainly the price of other ores is regulated by that coming from Lake Superior. The price of ore at Cleveland is to-day but little more than one-half the price which was current in 1873—that is, in the earlier part of 1873, before the panic; probably $7 a ton for best specular ore now, against $12 or $13 a ton in 1873. Here is a reduction in price of from 40 to 45 per cent. in raw material. This reduction can easily be computed in the aggregate. In 1875 the production of pig iron was: Of anthracite, 908,046 tons; of charcoal, 410,950 tons; of bituminous coal and coke, 947,545 tons; total, 2,266,581 tons. Again, there has been a very heavy fall in the price of coal; in the case of anthracite coal of $2 or more a ton. Add to this the fall in the price of labor, greater in the eastern than in the western districts, thanks to the Pittsburg trades-unions, and it will be seen that what I have said is the fact, viz., that the reduction in the money aggregate production of the iron works of Philadelphia is far from all falling on business and profit.

The prevailing dullness in iron is greatly aggravated by the total absence of all new railroad enterprises. There is hardly anything in the way of iron production that a railroad does not need—rails, locomotives, car wheels, fish-plates, bolts, nuts, bridgeiron, &c.—and this source of prostration is hopelessly immovable for the present. While existing railroads of great importance are almost daily tumbling into the hands of Receivers, what possible prospect can there be of tempting capitalists into new ventures? However, many of the Bessemer steel mills of the country are active enough. In 1876 the weight of steel rails produced was 412,461 tons, against 290,863 tons in 1875 and 129,015 tons in 1873. But against this increase we must set off the decrease in the production of iron rails, which will probably amount to 75 or 80 per cent. of the increase in the production of steel rails. This change from iron to steel is not surprising. The fall in ore and coal and the improvements made in the Bessemer process have brought down the price of steel rails to $50 and even $49 a ton. Before many years have passed over us steel will have usurped the place of iron in many branches of production. This is a certainty. Steel has already supplanted iron in some directions, and the steel works of the country are comparatively more active than the iron works.

Now, this dullness in railroad enterprise directly affects some of Philadelphia's most prominent manufacturing interests. For instance, her locomotive works and her car-wheel works. I had a long conversation with Dr. Williams and Mr. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, yesterday. They say that they have never been so idle as they are to-day; that their production of two months hardly exceeds that of a week in good, brisk times. These works can easily turn out 500 locomotives a year; but so slight are the needs, or rather the demands, of the railroad companies just now, that I verily believe that the Baldwin works could build all the locomotives wanted in the country—although there are 15 locomotive works in the United States. This state of things is, however, to a certain extent exceptional. Last year many railroad companies, especially those centering in Philadelphia, bought many new locomotives in order to carry their Centennial traffic. Those engines are not worn out, consequently they have no need for their usual supply in 1877.

With regard to car-wheels, this latter feature of the case does not apply. The railroad companies do not appear to have added to their rolling-stock last year in the same proportion as they did to their locomotives, and the car-wheel business is consequently looking up a little. Mr. John Whitney tells me that whereas they were only making about 100 wheels a day, and only running three days in the week at that, they are now making 150 wheels in day and running every day in the week. Still, their works can turn out from 250 to 300 wheels a day; so they are still running far behind their capacity. There is, nevertheless, a better demand for car-wheels, including some orders for street car wheels from Europe. I hear, too, that one of the leading railroad companies has just concluded a contract for 1,000 new cars, and is negotiating for the building of 3,000 more. This will give a chance to the car-wheel makers; 16,000 wheels is an item not to be sneezed at. Indeed, I hear a good deal about actual and prospective contracts in iron products, some made within a few days. Clarke, Reeves & Co. have taken a Canadian contract for 3,000 tons of bridge iron; a large Camden firm has taken a contract for 5,000 tons of iron pipe, to go to Boston, and I hear more than whispers of a contract for 1,000 tons of ship plate iron, with a large ship-building establishment. I am also told that Harland & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, have contracted for two large steamers; that Mr. Morgan is going to add two more steamers to his already large fleet, and that there is more than a probability that two more steamers will be added to the line between this City and Philadelphia. In the last case, I presume the contract will go to the Cramps, of Philadelphia, who built the four fine steamers already on the line.

For machine tools, which are such an important feature in the iron manufactures of Philadelphia, the prospects are decidedly encouraging. The Sellers, the Bennets, and other machine tool makers, are getting an increased number of orders. The Sellers tell me that they have received more orders during the first two months of this year than they did during the corresponding period of last year, and that inquiries are daily increasing. They say that they are greatly encouraged at the outlook, especially since the settlement of the Presidential contest, and the advent of a quieter state of things in Washington. By the way, they have just completed for the Russian Government one of the largest and finest machine tools ever produced—or, rather, three tools in one, for it is a combined planer, slotter, and shaper. The tool (the word seems hardly to have lost its due meaning in such a case) is 36 feet long and 26 feet high. It has a horizontal motion of 24 feet, a vertical motion of 12 feet, and a lateral motion of 6 feet. Nearly two years have been occupied in its construction, and it is about as costly looking a plaything as the most ambitious mechanic could possibly desire. It is destined for the Navy-yard at Cronstadt.

I met this morning Mr. Joseph Wharton, who is, in addition, to his large nickel works here, largely interested in some important iron and steel corporations—notably the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Company. He tells me that they are doing a fair business in their steel rail mill, that their furnaces are in blast, and that many of the neighboring furnaces in the Lehigh Valley are in blast, probably about two-thirds of them. With regard to the general prospects of the iron trade, Mr. Wharton thinks that we may look for a gradual improvement from this time, but that iron masters will have to be content with very much smaller profits than they had grown to look for before that fatal 1873. And I am bound to say that every one else with whom I have discussed the subject appears to coincide with Mr. Wharton's opinion. With regard to the large nickel works the prospect is not very lively; but this arises from a purely exceptional circumstance, as far as I can judge. Some of the European Governments—notably the German—finding themselves with an insufficiency of silver currency, are devoting all the energies of their national mints to the coinage of silver. Consequently the coinage of nickel is for the time, in abeyance, and the demand for nickel is proportionately very slack. Mr. Wharton has been running his works all through the Winter, but more for the benefit of his workmen than of himself, I think. The works will possibly shut down altogether for a while during the coming Summer; but, I do not see that this thoroughly exceptional case mars the prospects of Philadelphia manufacture. It may be, after all, that something will turn up to keep the works running.

Among the rolling mills business is dull. Of the six mills congregated here I only learn of one, the Penroid Iron Works, which is really busy, and, in some departments, they are running night and day. Mr. Baily, however, tells me that the mills look for a steady, though slow, improvement. There is, indeed, plenty of room for improvement, for the price of bar iron is down to 2 cents a pound against 3¼ cents a pound three or four years ago. In heavy castings there is little doing. This is but natural. In the present state of the pig iron market, furnace men are not likely to be buyers of blowing-engines, &c. The Southwark Iron Works, which were so famous for heavy iron castings, first under the Merricks and then under H. G. Morris & Co., have been closed for some time, and are likely to remain closed until fresh capital takes hold of them. I. P. Morris & Co., who make the heaviest castings in the country, whose works are in the suburb of Port Richmond, are doing little, and will probably be among the last to feel, to any extent, the improvement in the iron trade. What I said above about the business of the makers of car-wheels naturally applies to that of the makers of car-axles. A certain amount of business is going on, and better times are looked for. But any marked improvement must await the movements of the railroad companies. That they must appear as buyers before long is evident. For a long time past they have been buying literally from hand to mouth, having long ago entirely exhausted their accumulated stock on hand. Latterly they have ordered half a dozen car-wheels or axles where formerly they would have ordered 50 or 60. All they have done is to replace worn-out or broken axles. This applies to purchases of all branches of railroad supplies. Strict economy is the order of the day; and a very good thing, too. May it long continue to be so.

Some of the pipe-makers are fairly busy, and with good prospects of continued activity. I have already spoken of a large Boston contract with a Camden firm. Another firm, R. Wood & Co., has contracts for about 2,000 tons on hand, and Morris, Tasker & Co. are tolerably busy in gas-work and oil tubing. This last is accounted for by the activity in the oil districts, where innumerable new wells are being driven. Whether this activity will continue in face of the recent heavy tumble in petroleum is problematical.

The makers of stationary engines complain of dullness in their line of business. This was only to be expected. But any real and sustained improvement in general manufacture would soon throw some life into their shops. The shipbuilders are, comparatively speaking, idle; the Cramps and Nafie & Levy having only repairing work on hand. However, I have already given some facts showing that an improvement may soon be looked for in the ship-yards. On the whole, I regard the situation in Philadelphia as satisfactory. Every one seems hopeful and encouraged. No one appears to be crippled, so as to be unable to go with improved times, and that is saying a good deal more than can be said of some great manufacturing centres. Above all, I am glad to see a determination to wait quietly for the looked-for improvement. No one seems at all inclined to risk that improvement being lasting by unduly pushing things too soon.

A. P.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN PERSIA.

A London paper says: "Some little time ago one of the Shah's pish khedmets, (personal attendants,) riding in the neighborhood of Zenjan, about 180 miles from Teheran on the Tabris road, found a piece of gold ore. On inquiries he heard that one of the inhabitants of the village close by had occasionally been seen returning from the mountains in a mysterious manner. The villager was found and his house searched, and the pish khedmet discovered a small crucible, a forge, and appliances for melting, and nearly £80 worth of pure gold. The man, nearly 70 years of age, said that he had found this gold at different times, and by stealth during the last seven years; but he affirmed that there existed a very rich mine of gold whence he had obtained it. As the mountains were covered with snow, no further investigation could be made at the time. The man was taken to Teheran, and has been interrogated by the Shah himself. He of course is perfectly willing to show the spot where he found the gold, the more so as the Shah has given him the village in which he lived close to the mine as a free gift. The pish khedmet, who was the cause of discovering the mine, will receive the long-promised 3,000 tománs (£1,200) for the first person who discovered a gold mine. After a few days in Teheran, the Amin i Sultan, accompanied by the old villager, is going to Zenjan with some assistants who know a little of mining, and work is to be commenced at once. The Shah has already made a promise to the effect that he will present his people with the one year's revenue, a sum of 4,000,000 tománs (£1,600,000.) His Majesty will probably himself go to the mine in the Spring to see the treasure. Nobody here has the least doubt of this rich gold mine, which is to regenerate Persia with its millions and millions; it is, however, not as all certain whether this mine or even a poor one exists."

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

A TRAVELER'S VIEW OF ALABAMA.

PLANTERS' HOMES IN THE BLACK BELT—THE YOUNG BLOOD AS HE IS—HIS CHARACTER AND OPINIONS—A COLORLESS ACCOUNT OF ONE SIDE OF SOUTHERN LIFE—ABRUPT FRANKNESS BUT HEARTY CORDIALITY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sunday, March 4, 1877.

A white walker in the South is as rare as a white crow. I have not seen a white man walk half a mile since I left New-York. So the foot-path has a sombre sentiment as the track of a down trodden race through fields of labor and secretive woods and cane-brakes. While following its short-cut through a swamp or a pine grove I sometimes met a negro hurrying to town. He respectfully touched his hat and said, "Good morning, Sir," in a quiet way. The woods were desolate in their bare branches, and draped along the water-courses with long gray moss that has a mournful effect of ragged shrouds. Here and there a maple was just budding, though it was the middle of February, and wild plums showed their little white heads just ready to burst. Many of the trees differ in shape from their Northern kindred. The beech has the same smooth, blue-gray bark, but it has not the same strong, sinewy articulation of branches that is so characteristic. It is rather taller and slimmer than with us, as though it had lost sturdiness in this mild air. I think this change is general in some degree, but is most noticeable in the more gnarled varieties of trees.

The birds were out in the bright sun seeking worms and insects in the first grass on favored slopes. But they were generally silent. The robbins piped a little now and then, but they had not begun to sing as we hear them in May. Meadow larks were abundant, and doves went in flocks, almost as pigeons do. Blackbirds also flocked on the ground or on the trees, as with us in October before their flight to their genial Winter home. The crows were the quietest set I ever heard, or rather saw, for not one of them cawed. But now and then an owl hooted in the depths of the canebrake. The buzzards in large numbers circled through the high air, and hawks sailed over the trees and meadows. The plaintive song of the Wa-bee-bee, as it is called in Canada, came often from some nook in the woods. And quails frequently whirred away from my path. I saw several birds that I do not know; one the "fire bird," of a deep blood-red, and having a brilliant red suit on his head. The brown thrush, the high-hole, and even the blue jay were all silent. But the mocking-bird began to call them all by name, and I suppose he soon awoke a merry chorus.

The open road is even more desolate than the path through the bare woods, for it tells of such mournful decay. No fences are seen, excepting around little gardens by negro cabins. Dead cotton plants covered some of the fields, and made them look, at a distance, like great bare currant patches. Here and there rains have washed in the sand and red clay gullies often 50 feet deep, though but a few feet or yards wide. One is surprised to see the earth stand straight up in banks like stone; no frost here breaks it down. Such gullies often run half a mile through fields and across roads; yet not one in a hundred is stopped from growing, though it might have been done by throwing into its beginning a few armfuls of pine brush. I met the most dilapidated teams and wagons. Often two calves were harnessed before an ox-cart; a small load of pine or "light wood" was surmounted by a big negro; he held the ribbons—generally cotton rope—and drove the team with much skill. A steer and a mule sometimes hauled a wagon covered with cotton duck over a low frame of boughs; inside were negroes of all ages lying on bundles and bags, and singing or chatting in much glee. They always stopped talking when near me, and generally saluted me with respect. Deference to whites is the invariable rule with the negro.

The plantations are large, having from 1,500 to 3,000 acres, and strips of woods intervene, so that habitations are often two or three miles apart even in the best regions, and double that distance in the regions of poorer land. The country is naturally monotonous, and oppressive with the lack of life and thrift. The scenes only that showed any movement were the fields being prepared for cotton. Sometimes 10 or 15 single mules and men would be plowing at a very moderate gait, and they seemed the more animated from their semblance of a race. They all plowed abreast, or as nearly so as slow computation of the individuality of a mule allowed. Of course, to accomplish this those most advanced on the unplowed side left a proper number of furrows to be plowed by those that followed. They were "bedding" the land, or throwing it into ridges, on which the rows of cotton and occasional hills of corn were to be planted. Here and there was a small repetition of this industrious scene. A solitary steer, as large as a good calf, was harnessed to a plow. A negro thus cultivated a few acres, a mere patch in an immense estate, elsewhere grown up to "broom-sedge" and brush.

At last I reached the plantation that I was to visit. What refreshment there is in a prosperous farm-house! You get there the truest touches of nature. Cleanliness and order invite you. The rough man comes directly from the field, and brings something of the earth and the horse. You feel in his hand the grip of power. In his voice you hear the freedom of the wind. The abundance of nature is about him and her directness in his frank speech. All this I remembered as I turned from the road toward the house. But the scene before me soon destroyed all visions of that kind. A low rails upon the ground marked the place where a fence had stood along the road. Beyond this a picket fence, with swaying panels half off the posts, showed that the grounds were once inclosed. Twenty-three negro cabins stood a little back of the house. They were unpainted, dingy cribs; some were empty, and without windows or doors; at others throngs of half-clad children and a dozen women peered at me out of the doors and from behind the corners. A corn-crib and a packing screw stood beyond these. A garden was fenced beyond the house by high boards, preventing a view within. There was no barn, no stable, and no chisel on the place. The house was once white, but was streaked and spotted with faded paint. Many of the window-panes of the upper story were broken. No curtains were at the windows. A man's saddle lay on the piazza, and a hunting-horn hung on the wall above it. Three or four hounds had barked and gathered about me while I ascended the steps and knocked at the open door. No one came, and I sat down in a chair that happened to stand near. The grounds were littered with trash and chips and the paper, rags, and fag ends of a careless household. In a few minutes I heard some one calling behind the house: "Mis'r, O-O-Oh, Mis'r Nelson." "What d'ye want, now?" "Dar's a ge'man up hyar."

Before long the host came. He was rather a testy, florid man, and so came a little bristled by intrusion. But he soon brought a chair and sat down, solacing himself with a copious chew of tobacco and an extensive spread of his heels on the railing.

"So you're from the North, are you? Well, Sir, are you going to give us Tilden for President?"

"I can't say, Sir; but it looks like it. I suppose you helped him here all you could?"

"No, Sir; the niggers rule this county; we've got nothing to say about Presidents now. We've turned that business all over to the niggers."

Just then a crash of glass in the hall started him from his chair to the door. "What the —— are you doin' here?"

"Oh Mis'r Nelson, I was a-bringin' in some water, Sar."

"You was, was you; well, I'll learn you to break them glasses, you little devil you," and he thrashed the boy with a whip. The roaring was equally energetic. At last, "Now, you black ——, don't let me see you here again today, dy'e hear?"

I was amazed at the quickness with which the climax was reached, and the quickness with which everything dropped back into the ordinary course of events. As he tipped back again in his chair he resumed:

"Yes, ——'em, they've got to be kept in their place, or we'd be ruined by 'em."

"How do you get along with them at work? Do you have any difficulty in controlling them?"

"Oh, no, Sir; not a bit, that is, generally."

"Do they ever get impudent and willful?"

"No, ——'em. They know I wouldn't put up with it. I had a nigger here last year that bothered me some. I told him he wasn't plowing right, and he muttered something or other I didn't understand. I rode up and gave him a few licks over the head and told him to drive on. He didn't move at first, but I got off my horse, and he started mighty soon. I just kept that nigger trottin' till night, now, I tell you. As fast as his mule gave out I sent for a fresh one; I just rode my nigger by him for hours. That night I payed him up and told him to leave. I hadn't no more use for him, no how. But they don't often trouble us. They're patient and quiet enough, but we've got to cuss 'em out once in a while."

I wondered how prevalent these practices and opinions were. Since then I have found that they are not the every-day features of life; but they are not sufficiently rare to excite comment.

"You have quite an orchard there, on the hill?"

"Yes, Sir; that was one of the largest in the country—20 acres I reckon. But its mostly dead. The broom sedge, that coarse big grass you see there, grows up and ribits hide in it. And the niggers set fire to it to start the ribits out and shoot 'em. That's what kills the trees."

In the centre of the hill a washed gulley had formed, and toppled over a dozen large trees. It will probably destroy a quarter of the orchard, if other gullies do not beat it.

The hostess came in from the garden where she and five negrees had been planting some peas and setting onions. She was sallow and thin; her calico gown was thoroughly soiled, and her hair unkempt. She talked in a loud coarse voice, and so ignorantly that I thought her a servant.

"Was that Jim you was a licking jes' now?"

"Uhm, uhm."

"That's right; give it to the little devil; he's allers at somethin'. You didn't lick him half enough." I was not introduced to her then or afterward.

Just then Mr. J., a neighbor rode up to the steps. We were introduced, but he did not get off his horse.

"Well, Sir, we're glad to see Northern gentlemen down here; but we don't want any more carpet-baggers. No, Sir; we've had enough of them. I'm a rebel, Sir; I fought you just as good as I could do it, and old Abe Lincoln, too, how I did hate him; more'n the devil does holy water."

I thought this comparison quite appropriate. He reeled somewhat in his saddle, and continued the unguarded expression of his sentiments after an awkward silence: "So you're not afraid to come down hyere amongst us rebs, eh? I thought you Yankees expected to be bull-dozed down hyere. Well, Sir, you're right; we don't want nobody to come down hyere to ride the nigger over us; but any gentleman who'll mind his own business and let us alone we're glad to see. Come out to my place, Sir, and I'll show you some o' the best land and as good water as ever you saw."

I promised to visit him the next day. When we were called to supper he rode away, after demanding and receiving a renewal of my promise.

The dining-room was a large square room, with the usual high ceiling. Its walls were bare and dingy. The furniture consisted of a table, a cupboard, a bureau, a bed, and two chairs. As there were three of us to sit, a third chair was brought from the piazza. A shabby negro girl waited on us. The servants come and go in the houses, barefooted and silent as ghosts. I hardly ever hear a single word from them.

After supper we and our chairs gathered around the fire in the parlor. A bed with high posts, a bare table with a few copies of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* and tobacco appliances, a worn-out lounge, a wash-stand, and a gun and shooting-traps in one corner, were all the adornments of that room. A small piece of carpet lay on the floor at the bedside. The lady of the house sat on the end of the lounge and composedly spit tobacco juice on the carpet till it fell in a puddle. Why on the carpet? Now and then a hound would yelp in the kitchen in the midst of a general scuffle. Then Mr. Nelson would call out, "You, Jim, what 're you doin' to them dogs now."

An apologetic voice would reply, "I hain't a-doin' nothin', Sar," and then the conversation and smoking would be resumed by Mr. Nelson.

"The niggers is hell-bent on religion, politics, and schoolin', but you can't larn 'em nothin'. O, there's some, now and then one, that larns to read a little; but they can't git no distance into knowledge like we can. It ain't into 'em to do it, and you needn't expect it. Then they never get anything ahead. But, one old nigger died over here last week worth six mules."

"I take it a plantation now is ranked by the umber of mules it keeps, instead of the number f hands?"

"Yes, Sir; that's the stock a man owns now."

"Can you always get all the labor you need?"

"I can, Sir; and most of us can. But some treats 'em so bad that the niggers won't work for 'em. Some cheats 'em out of their wages and abuses 'em."

"Do they steal as much as they used to, or do as much mischief?"

"No, Sir; since the State Legislature passed laws for white men, the niggers don't steal so much. But they give us trouble yet. A nigger burnt down my gin mill last year."

"How was that?"

"I don't know. May be he got some notion agin me. But they're the best labor we can git. They're the only people can work cotton so cheap, and live on so little."

We retired early, as the host was going away early next morning to hunt foxes. In the night I awoke in a strange world. The moon was shining brightly, but aside from this it seemed as if chaos had come again. A labored tooting of a horn sounded on the piazza; two packs of hounds barked and howled around the house; the Guinea hens filed saws in a tree above my window; two men shouted back and forth from the road to the piazza; a plow share for a bell rang to call the laborers; some geese screamed, and the mules in their yard brayed with the general uproar. Soon I heard the tramp of two horses going off in the distance, and the howling of the hounds and, the tooting of the horn gradually died, and the quietness of night came again.

When I awoke the negro girl was making a fire on the hearth. She and other maids or service enter and leave rooms without knocking, without speaking, in a dumb way that is strange, and even startling at times.

After breakfast I gladly resumed my route to Mr. J's, exchanging the wealth of sunlight, the first buds and grass, and the songs of birds, for the poverty, the dirt, and the coarseness of such a home. Mr. Nelson is one of a small class, the dissipated sons of rich slaveholders. Some of them had lint the coats of gentlemen. When that was taken from them they were stripped to their naked infirmity, and circumstances now reveal in them the accumulated coarseness, cruelty, and ignorance of a degenerating existence. Happily, many of the youth of both sexes, bred in wealth and helpless luxury, are at work gaining redemption from their curse of slavery.

C. H. F.

GAME AND POULTRY IN PARIS.

Statistics have just been published showing the quantity of game and poultry taken into Paris from the 1st of January, 1876, to the 31st of December in the same year, both days inclusive. There were of partridges 678,624; of pheasants, 87,931; of grouse, 5,068; of snipe, 19,037; of quails, 166,994; of larks, 1,862,133; of orioles, 2,929; of teal, 4,153; of plovers, 2,180; of blackbirds, 10,309. The turkeys which passed through the gates and toward the markets never to return numbered 586,925; the ducks, 944,513; the chickens, 5,342,910; the pigeons, 1,587,985; the geese, (of the feathered tribe,) 800,371; the hares, 347,337; the warren rabbits, 636,572; the tame rabbits, 2,226,478. Of carcombs there were taken into the city during the same period 10,123 kilogrammes (or about 20,000 pounds weight;) of chicken kidneys, 113 kilogrammes; of goose livers, 27,875 kilogrammes; of ducks' livers, 9,480 kilogrammes. Included under the general head of "game and poultry," there figure 3,447 "sucking pigs and lambs," and the stranger items of squirrels, 191; hedgehogs, 51; bears, 113. The consumption of these species of game has evidently not yet begun on an extensive scale in Paris, but there is no saying whether the taste for bear may not grow into a passion. A bear fed on nuts and honey should be able, one would think, to furnish a dainty dish. As for the hedgehog, appearances, it must be owned, are against him, but the great nation prides itself on a just superiority to vulgar prejudice.

HORSES FOR THE FRENCH CAVALRY.

The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper writes: "I find a curious piece of news in the *Avenir Militaire*. There is such a dearth of horses for cavalry remounts, and so much difficulty in procuring them from Austro-Hungary, that the War Office has decided to import a number of horses from the Argentine Republic. Some of these horses have already been tried by way of experiment and were found to answer. Therefore the War Office, by an order dated the 6th of last month, has commissioned two cavalry officers, Capts. Guillaume and De Pasloun, to superintend the purchase and importation of horses from the Pampas. They are very cheap on the spot, but the sea voyage is so long and costly that I cannot think this device will answer. It seems amazing that, considering the high price the French Government pays for its troop horses, it should have so far to go for them as Buenos Ayres. If matters came to a pinch I cannot help thinking that the 'home conscription' which was set on foot here after the war would supply quite so many horses as could possibly be needed. In a country where the Government takes in hand so many things that might better be left to private enterprise, it is surprising that the *Avenir Militaire* does not start breeding mules."

SWEDENBORG'S TEACHINGS.

OLD AND NEW CHURCH DOCTRINES.

LECTURE BY DR. CHAUNCEY GILES IN THE NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH—THE CLAIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE OLD CHURCH COMPARED WITH THE SWEDENBORGIAN DOCTRINE—A NEW CONCEPTION OF THE BIBLE.

Dr. Chauncey Giles lectured last evening before a large congregation, in the Church of the New-Jerusalem, in Thirty-fifth-street, between Park and Lexington avenues, on the subject, "The Claims and Principles of the New Church." The discourse was one of a series of lectures on the Swedenborgian doctrines, and was devoted to an explanation of the difference between the doctrines of the New Church and those of the Old Church.

The New Church doctrines, said the preacher, are regarded by those who receive them as a new dispensation of the divine truth and the fulfillment of the Lord's promises of a new state of society upon earth, in which there shall be a clear and satisfying knowledge of the Lord and of man's own nature and destiny as a spiritual being, in which the principles of love and truth, justice and mercy, purity and kindness will universally prevail in the human life. The religious doctrines which have prevailed and which now prevail have no power to introduce man to such knowledge and happiness, but, on the contrary, tend to break men up into sects. New Churchmen believe that a system of religious truth essentially different from these doctrines has been disclosed to man, which gives him all the help he needs to regain his lost spiritual perfection, and which restores him to harmony with himself, his fellow-men, and his Lord. This is a great, and, to most people, a seemingly incredible claim, but the more the New Church doctrines are studied the more clearly will they demonstrate their fitness to accomplish this divine purpose. They deal with universal principles; they are the laws of man's life as they exist in the constitution of his spiritual nature; they are a spiritual science, and bear the same relation to his progress in spiritual life that a true knowledge of the material world bears to his physical progress. To illustrate the nature of these doctrines, and their difference from other church doctrines, it is necessary to compare them with some of the doctrines commonly taught and entertained in the Christian world. That world to-day, both in the Catholic and Protestant Churches, believes in the theory of one God in three persons—a theory leading to the conception of three beings entirely distinct from each other in office and character, a theory which introduces conflicting and irreconcilable elements into the first principles of religious doctrine, and demands of the mind to assent to a mystery which is contrary to its simplest conceptions, namely that three persons make one person. The doctrines of the New Church teach that there is one God, and only one, in one Divine person, in whom is the trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. These three make one God, as man's nature, spirit, and body make one man. The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are perfectly distinct from each other, but are united in one person and are the three factors which make one God. The trinity is thus distinctly presented, while the unity is preserved intact, without any conflicting elements entering into the doctrine. Again, the commonly received doctrines attribute to God elements of character quite as contradictory as the theory that three persons should make one person. They conceive. Him to be at once the embodiment of love and of hatred, of mercy and of wrath; they represent Him at once as loving man with infinite love, and of hating him with infinite fury. True, the absurdity of the existence of these opposing qualities in the same mind is partially removed or concealed by representing the Father as the embodiment of justice, and the inflexible executor of the penalties of disobedience, and the Son as the personification of love and tenderest mercy. But this is effected by the creation of another contradiction in the presentation of the Father and Son as being not only distinct in name, but unlike in character, and thus impressing the mind with the conviction that they are two beings, entirely distinct from each other; that, in effect, there are two Gods instead of one. The doctrines of the New Church teach that the one God is a being of infinite love and wisdom, having no attribute of character which is not in perfect harmony with these essential qualities, and that He always acts from infinite love and with infinite wisdom in every particular toward every human being; that He has and is always doing, and will continue forever to do everything in His power to accomplish his purpose of blessing man with happiness to the fullest possible extent. In this doctrine unity of character and unity of person are presented without conflicting elements to disturb their absolute oneness, and in such a way that the mind is inspired with the assurance of divine favor and afforded rest and peace. The doctrine further removes from the Lord all the responsibility of sin and suffering, and places it upon man, where it properly belongs.

The prevalent doctrines teach also that after creating man, the Lord subjected him to an arbitrary test of obedience which He knew he would not sustain, and afflicted to that test an arbitrary penalty of physical death as the consequence, not only to himself, but to all his posterity; and that, after man's fall and there was no hope for him, God, the Son, who could not have been a party to the first act, and who is the embodiment of love and mercy, consented to suffer the penalty in man's stead, and thus effect his salvation. Admitting that is necessary on man's part is to accept this salvation by an act of faith and his sins are blotted out, and he is restored to divine favor. This doctrine has, it will be seen, the effect of only increasing the distinction between the Father and the Son, and is so full of contradictions and absurdities that no one would ever have entertained it for a moment. Instead of maintaining such a doctrine, the New Church teaches that the Lord never inflicted any arbitrary penalty upon man for disobedience, but simply told him the consequences of disobedience of the laws of life. He was not angry when man disobeyed Him, and when man sinned, He did what an infinitely wise and merciful being naturally would do—employed every possible means to prevent him from going further astray and to save him from the effects of which his manner means had failed to secure this end, He came Himself, clothing His divine being with a human nature and material body, to satisfy not only His justice but His infinite love, and to give man the help he needed. There is nothing in this view of the case to militate against the doctrine of the personality of God. God the Father, the only God, came into this world by taking upon Himself a human nature, which nature was the Son of God, and no more distinct from the Father than man's material body is a person distinct from his spirit. The manner in which the work was effected is also in accordance with the divine unity of person and character. The Lord came to bring Himself into such relations to man that He could transmit His powers and life to him, and thus save him from spiritual death, and the human nature He assumed became the medium of this transmission. The whole effect of the latter doctrine is to produce upon the mind a rational and cordial assent to the doctrine of revelation, that God is one in essence and form, one in character and person.

The two systems of doctrine, continued the speaker, differ somewhat in what they teach regarding the nature of man, as they do in what they teach regarding the nature of God. The common doctrines teach that the human form belongs only to the material body, and that the spirit is a vital force which gives to that body its motion and power, while the doctrines of the New Church maintain that the spirit is the real and substantial man in human form, and that the material body is merely the spirit's external covering. Regarding the body as the real man, the common doctrines consider death as the greatest calamity that can befall man, and shrink from it as the curse of God for man's sin. The New Church, on the contrary, regards material death as but an orderly step in man's life, a provision of infinite love and wisdom for the attainment of his higher happiness, and, therefore, to be regarded as a blessing rather than a curse. The old doctrines further teach that the human form will be raised from death, reorganized into a spiritual body, and re-endowed with life. The new doctrines teach, on the other hand, that the material body, once cast off, will never be reinhabited, and that man's resurrection is completed by his withdrawal from the material body. Again, the prevalent doctrines teach that the resurrection will take place at some future time, when a general judgment will be passed upon the whole human race. The New Church doctrines, however, teach instead that man's resurrection takes place at the time of the death of the material body, and that the judgment occurs in the spiritual world into which man passes after his material death. Regarding this spiritual world the Christian Church teaches nothing with clearness and consistency, but, through a maze of theories and speculations, leaves the future practically a blank, or as something from which man must not try to draw the veil. The New Church, on the contrary, teaches that the spiritual world is a real and substantial world, in the true sense of the word, and that it differs from this natural world only in being richer in every beautiful object, and a thousand-fold better adapted to every human want, to the harmonious development of every human faculty, and the attainment of all heavenly good. Comparison of this with the uncertainty, darkness, the fear of losing our personal being, and possibly of meeting an angry God, which accompanies the former doctrine, will afford some idea of the difference between the two views of the future life. The New Church also differs with the Old Church in its conception of the Bible. While the latter regards it as the Word of God, containing a revelation of divine truth, conveyed with more or less accuracy but each untranslated in the standard of

inspiration by the assaults of science, the former believes in its absolute and perfect inspiration, and considers it a divine book, of which God Himself is the author—a book written according to the relation between spiritual and natural things, according to different laws, and adapted to the condition of all human beings from the highest to the lowest. The New Church, therefore, accords to it a higher degree of inspiration, a higher place in the divine economy of God to man, and believes in it more largely, fully, specifically, and undoubtingly than any other body ever did. But nothing could be farther from the truth than the idea sometimes entertained that the New Church regards the writings of Swedenborg as a substitute for the Bible. The New Church finds in these writings the key to the interpretation of the Scripture, but it never presumes to make them the substitute for the Word of the Lord, for which there can be no substitute.

The old doctrines, said the speaker in conclusion, are arbitrary and based upon the principle that "might makes right." They have no orderly and rational coherence. The new doctrines, on the contrary, are a statement of the immutable laws of the divine wisdom and order, all of which are harmonically related and connected, and which dissipate all doubts and solve all problems concerning the vital questions of life.

The next lecture will be devoted to a consideration of the theme, "The Atonement—Its Nature and Necessity and How it was Effected."

A DEFENSE OF SWEDENBORG.

REV. J. C. AGER, OF BROOKLYN, REPLIES TO A LECTURE IN WHICH SWEDENBORG WAS CHARGED WITH IMMORALITY.

Last evening the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-street, Brooklyn, was crowded by a congregation eager to listen to a lecture by Rev. J. C. Ager, Pastor of the church, in reply to a lecture delivered recently by Rev. J. W. Chadwick, Pastor

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUTLINES OF AN INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE. By DAVID SYME, (of the Melbourne *Age*.) Philadelphia: HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.

Mr. Syme's work may be described as an attempt to so consider economic phenomena as to form a basis for the necessity of the regulation of industry by legislation. His book is one of the many that have appeared of late years, in which the authors, while endeavoring to preserve the form, depart from the spirit of real scientific inquiry in political economy, and present special pleas for particular theories, instead of rigid and logical expositions of natural laws. Of course, Mr. Syme is led, by the ultimate object he has in view, to discard at the very outset the term political economy as, to him, "meaningless and misleading," and to substitute for it the term industrial science, which he defines as "the science which regulates human industry." He then proceeds to attack deduction as a method of economic investigation, summing up his argument in this way:

"If the results obtained by this process are only approximately true, and can only be true by making allowances for disturbing causes; and if, at the same time, it is found impossible to make these allowances or to adjust motives which neutralize each other, and if, after all, the verifying or inductive process is still necessary to correct important and even fundamental errors, (in laws,) arrived at by the deductive process, surely enough has been said to show that this method is inapplicable to the subject before us."

The fallacy of this conclusion is apparent on its very face, to anyone who has given any attention to economic research, or who has any idea of the methods pursued by the physicist in astronomy, for instance. Most people will continue to agree with Mr. Cairns that if the student "decline to avail himself of any other path than that of strict induction, he may reason till the crack of doom without arriving at any conclusion of the slightest value." At this stage of the world's history the labor which Mr. Syme would impose by adopting induction as the true method is as needless as it is unprofitable. The economist can, and does, derive his premises from the conclusions of workers in other departments of science, physical as well as mental; and the laws of the physical world must play as important a part in his special work as the laws of the human mind, if his inquiry is to be of any scientific importance whatever. With regard to the chapters in Mr. Syme's book entitled "Alleged Sufficiency of Self-interest," "On Demand and Supply," and "On Competition," it may be enough here to say—without pointing out the notable misrepresentations of economic doctrines as expounded by the founders of the science and the illogical reasoning which pervades them—that the main effort is to show that the moral element does not receive due weight in political economy. But then, if moral considerations do not form more powerful factors in the production and distribution of wealth, one does not see how economists are to blame. They deal with what is, not with what ought to be. If avarice, selfishness, ruinous competition, adulteration of manufactures, act as disturbing and hurtful causes, the remedy will not be found in assuming hypothetical premises, and the persons to be blamed are the preachers and teachers. But the moral element is the one to which Mr. Syme is desirous of assigning an all-controlling influence, in order to clothe government with extraordinary functions.

In the second part of his book Mr. Syme deals with what he calls the "principles" of his industrial science, in which he includes "Industrial Forces," "Value," and "Price." "Every motive in industrial action he terms a force; and he classifies forces as the Egoistic, embracing wants and desires, the Hemeistic or social forces, and the Allostic, or moral forces, the Hemeistic being stronger than the Allostic, and the Egoistic stronger than either; and as there are always several motives acting on the mind at the same time, "we can never tell beforehand which will prevail." Surely, here is ground for State interference! By value Mr. Syme understands, not a relation, but the subjective quality of satisfying human desire. Exchange value is not value at all, but price. One is quite prepared, after finding exchange value confounded with price, and all the valuable doctrines with which these words are associated set aside, to see that the fact of value or price fails to receive anything like an explanation. One sentence will show to what an extent his treatment of labor, capital, and land is a contribution to science: "Land is only limited in quantity in the same way as capital and labor are limited, and they are purchasable and let out for hire the same way." We are really left with nothing; but the empirical generalizations which may be evolved out of the "industrial forces," and this prepares us for the startling conclusion found in Part III. entitled "Relations." Want of space precludes any notice of the chapters on the relations of industrial science to sociology and ethics, in which the reader is prepared for what is unfolded in the chapter headed "Relation to Art." There we are told that "the art of industry is industrial legislation." In other words the political economist must not seek for natural laws regulating the production and distribution of wealth, but confine his attention to the study of Mr. Syme's "industrial forces," and subject these forces to proper legislative control as time, place, and circumstance may require. Men are to be made just in their dealings and nations prosperous by positive enactments. Acts of Parliaments, Legislatures, and Congresses are to take the place of natural laws, and the exclusiveness of ancient Cathay is to be the rule for States. The study of political economy at the Antipodes is a curious thing, if Mr. Syme's setting forth of it is to be accepted as a fair sample.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

—The March number of the *Catholic World* contains a second installment of "Up the Nile," making one more of the great host of writings on the historic river. It is given in a light, feminine style, although the text would seem to argue the writer a man. A fine, but rather prolix, poem of Lamartine is translated under the name of "Longings." This is followed by a heavy article on the "Similarities of Physical and Religious Knowledge," being based on a book bearing that title by J. T. Bixby. The letters of a young Irishwoman to her sister, translated from the French, still fill pages with desultory fragments of goody Catholicism. Another writer calls attention to Sir Aubrey de Vere's "Mary Tudor," and gives copious extracts. The review is highly laudatory, and compares De Vere's drama with Tennyson's "Queen Mary," much to the disadvantage of the latter. There is likewise a strong article on "English Rule in Ireland," which is full of unwelcome facts, as far as historical records can be accepted as facts, to all who speak English or have English blood in their veins. Chapter X. of "Six Sunny Months" appears to be a sample of the flimsiest magazine serial. A paper on "The Dead Cities of the Zuyder-Zee," a French book written by Henri Havard, is a pleasant review of what must be a delightful volume. The edition quoted here is an English translation by Annie Wood, published by Bentley & Son, of London. Havard sees and describes some of those wonderful effects of scenery in Holland and Friesland, which we admire in Dutch paintings in oil and water-colors. Here is one of his descriptions of a calm, taken from the quotation from the English translation mentioned:

"I turned my head (toward the Eastern horizon) and saw one of the most curious spectacles I ever contemplated in my life. From the hull of the boat to the top of the mast, from the zenith to the nadir, all was of the same tint. No waves, no clouds, no heavens, no sea, no horizon were to be distinguished—nothing but the same tone of color, beautifully soft; at a short distance a great black boat, which seemed to rest on nothing, and to be balanced in space. The sea and the sky appeared of a pearl-gray color, like a satin robe; the boat looked like a great blot of ink. Nothing can give an idea of this strange spectacle; words cannot describe such a picture. Turner, in his strangest moods, never produced anything so extraordinary."

Henri Havard chartered a vessel called a tjalk, and poked about in out-of-the-way places. He seems to have had an artist's eye for human beings as well as landscapes. Of a place called Hindeloopen he says:

"Small as it was, it had its arts, its special costume, a style of architecture, and a language only spoken within its walls—which is a fact so singular that it would appear incredible, were it not for traces and incontestable proofs of their existence. The most remarkable of its peculiarities was, and is still, the costume worn by the women. * * * Not content with having a dress different to other nations, the inhabitants of Hindeloopen regulated the style of their costume, and adjusted it, according to the age and position of the woman in its smallest detail. From its very birth a child is put into the national costume; its little legs are wrapped in the usual linen, but the upper part of its body is subjected to the prevailing habit of the country. Its head is covered with a double cap—one of linen, the other of silk garnished with the usual kerchief; above this again is placed another calico kerchief, and on that again a third of larger dimensions, scarlet in color, and trimmed with lace. The tiny body is cased in a close-fitting jacket, over which is an embroidered bib, and the baby's hands are put into calico mittens."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Johnston's *New American Cyclopædia* is at length completed.

—The late Mr. Shirley Brooks left a diary, parts of which are to be published.

—The *Cornhill* for March contains a notable paper on "Chaucer's Love Poetry."

—Rev. Julius H. Ward has retired from his editorial connection with the *North American Review*.

—The Messrs. Bell, London, are about to publish a small volume on the Emperor Charlemagne.

—The *Contemporary Review* pairs off with the *North American* in treating of the Centenary of Spinoza in their March numbers.

—*Charles Kingsley's Memoir* has reached a fourth edition in England, and is the subject of the leading article in *Macmillan's* for March.

—A very interesting memorial of the late Dr. Francis Gardner has been published by the Public Latin School Association of Boston.

—The granddaughter of Daniel Webster, Mrs. James Geddes Day, is writing her reminiscences of the home life of the great defender of the Constitution.

—*The History of France*, by Mrs. Emma Marshall, which will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co., in this country, has met with great success in London.

—The author of *Turkistan* has recently completed a translation of Tolstoy's *Kazaki*, and is now engaged upon a translation of Tourguenief's new novel, *Nov*; or, *The Virgin Soil*.

—In England, Caxtoniana abound. Mr. Elliot Stock is about to print in photozincography a fac-simile of Caxton's *Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, with an introduction by Mr. William Blades.

—Dr. Titus M. Coan, who has made his mark for fresh and original essays which have something of the flavor of old Montaigne, will have a characteristic article in the *April Galaxy*, "On Being Born Away from Home."

—Anticipating all French biographers, M. Paul Lindau has written, under the title *Alfred de Musset*, a memoir of the French lyric poet, and is said to have accomplished his difficult task in an unexceptionable manner.

—George Henry Lewes contributes to the March *Fortnightly* an article on "The Course of Modern Thought," and Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, in the March *Contemporary*, discusses "The Progress of Religious Thought in Scotland."

—*Harriet Martineau's Autobiography*, which was published only a week ago, has already reached a second edition, and the publishers, J. R. Osgood & Co., find it difficult to supply copies to meet the demand. It promises to be the really important book of the season.

—Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, whose book on Russia will be one of the most important of the spring reprints in this country, intends to apply the same thorough method of study to Turkey, and has already begun to learn the dialects spoken in the Balkan Peninsula.

—Roberts Brothers are still republishing in square 16mo. volumes the *Imaginary Conversations* of Walter Savage Landor. Three volumes are already out; a fourth is promised, and still another is expected before the work will be complete so far as these conversations go.

—The friends of John Morley will turn to the March *Fortnightly* for a characteristic statement of vigorous thought in "An Address to Some Miners." Few men excel him in the discussion of the questions of social philosophy and general education, and he touches no subject which he does not brighten.

—Edward Maitland, the author of the suggestive book *The Key of the Creeds*, has written a new work under the title of *England and Islam*, in which he shows the scheme of the world's development as set forth in the Bibles of antiquity, the significance of the present crisis, and the duty and destiny of England.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons have made an arrangement with the English editors and authors for the *Historical Biographies* edited by Rev. M. Creighton, and for the *Historical Hand-books*, edited by Oscar Browning. Both series of works have been warmly indorsed by the best critics, and have already done much for the thorough study of English history.

—The *Spectator* says that, "the paper by Sir John Lubbock in the March number of the *Fortnightly Review*, 'On the Habits of Ants,' is as fascinating as the best of novels, without having anything in it of that highly imaginative character which has too often attached to the observations of naturalists on the habits of creatures so widely separated from us as the insects."

—*All for Her; or, St. Jude's Assistant*, is the title of G. W. Carleton & Co.'s next novel. It is written by a well-known clergyman of this City, and sets forth the temptations and trials of a young assistant amid local scenes which will be easily recognised. The same house has in press a volume of poems, *From Dawn to Noon*, by Violet Fane, a lady whose readers are principally men about town and members of the different clubs.

—Dr. Edward A. Freeman, the author of *The History of the Norman Conquest*, is one of our most prolific magazine writers. For March he has an article on "Owen's College and Mr. Lowe," in *Macmillan's*, and another on "Race and Language," in the *Contemporary*; he is a frequent contributor to our own *International*; and at the same time he is engaged upon one or two important historical works.

—Mr. W. J. Loftie, the projector of the "Art at Home Series," and the author of the first volume, *The Plea for Art in the House*, is a well-known writer for the *Saturday Review*, and the *Guardian*, and an enthusiastic collector of art objects. He is the Rector of the Royal Chapel in Savoy, London—one of the Queen's chapels—and is an intimate friend of Mr. J. R. Green, the author of the *Short History of the English People*.

—The Princess Salm-Salm has had an eventful life and is by no means disposed to keep her adventures to herself. Her gossip moves among persons of high rank and deals with the politics of the greatest nations, so that both on the personal and public score, her reminiscences can hardly fail of piquancy. R. Worthington, of No. 750 Broadway, is about to issue *Ten Years of My Life*, by Princess Salm-Salm. The 10 years cover a period embracing three great wars.

—Mr. Edward A. Freeman has written a new book of no great size, which has a collateral bearing on his *History of the Saracens*. It is called *The Ottoman Power in Europe; Its Nature, Growth, and Decline*. It will be published by Macmillan & Co., uniform with the history. The same firm are about to offer a new theological treatise, written by Rev. Dr. Abbott, founded on his Hulsean Lectures lately delivered at Cambridge. The name is *Through Nature to Christ*.

—The biography of William H. Seward, which has been so long looked for, has at last made its appearance from the presses of D. Appleton & Co. This follows closely on the statue erected to his memory in Madison square. Were Mr. Seward now alive he would be able to rejoice with us over the late victory of the cause of Republicanism, which he was always ready to champion, and which in this country owed a good deal of its strength to his efforts.

—*The Jericho Road*, the little anonymous volume published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, of which between 7,000 and 8,000 have been sold, is announced for republication in London, by George Routledge & Sons. It is altogether a Western story in its scenes and characters, but it touches some of the deepest problems of human life, and the touch of nature which makes the whole world akin will make this book as much at home in London as on the Wabash River.

—"The English and Foreign Philosophical Library," to be published here by J. R. Osgood & Co., will contain the following works: *The History of Materialism*, by Prof. F. A. Lange, translated by Ernest C. Thomas; *Natural Law: an Essay in Ethics*, by Miss Edith Simcox; *Outlines of the History of Religion to the Supremacy of Universal Religions*, by Prof. C. P. Tiele, translated from the Dutch by J. Estlin Carpenter; *What is the Ego?* by Dr. C. E. Appleton, and *The History of the Chinese Philosophy*, by Dr. E. J. Eitel, Hong Kong.

—Matthew Arnold is still a power among the younger thinkers in England. Many university men still regard him in the light of an intellectual guide and pattern of literature. Among the finest of his literary ventures are his poems, some of them being so good that one hesitates to name their betters in the current literature of the last 50 years. A new edition of his poetry, inclusive of his later compositions, will be published by Macmillan & Co. The volume will also contain some of his recent papers on questions of the day which have appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* and the *Contemporary Review*.

—The National Temperance Society publishes some good books, and represents the advance guard of the movement for reform from drinking throughout the country. It has just issued *Our Coffee-room*, a striking narrative of successful Christian work among the working men and poorer classes in England, by Elizabeth Colton, with an introduction by Gen. Sir Arthur Colton; *Gospel Temperance*, a series of essays on its Scriptural basis, by Rev. J. M. Van Buren, and the *Text-book of Temperance*, by Dr. F. R. Lees, F. A. L. These books contain a great amount of useful information, and are written from a practical point of view.

—*The Eleventh Annual Report* of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sets forth that the number of cases of cruelty prosecuted by the society was 1,005. In addition to this, 2,010 cases of prevention of cruelty, which did not warrant arrest, occurred during the year in New-York and Brooklyn. According to the report by the Treasurer, Charles Lanier, the disbursements for 1876 amounted to $14,799 27, while the receipts from various sources foot up $15,568 89, leaving a balance on the 31st of December of $769 62. The pamphlet calls for donations in the shape of drinking fountains, of which there are at present only 15, erected by the society throughout the City.

—Mr. John Morley, in the *Fortnightly Review*, says of Wallace's *Russia*, which has been detained at Holt & Co.'s by the late arrival of directions for coloring the maps, though it will be published during the present month, that "it is one of the stoutest and most honest pieces of work produced in our time, and the man who has produced it may securely enjoy the reflection, which is by no means given to all of us, that, even if he never does anything more, he will not have lived for nothing. Mr. Wallace makes no claim to any marked brilliancy of style. His work is not literary; it is something much better than literary; and his descriptions derive an effectiveness of their own from the reality and thoroughness of his knowledge."

—The authorship of the volume on *House Decoration* in the "Art at Home Series" is divided between two cousins, Agnes and Rhoda Garrett. The latter is a remarkable woman. At one time she was a partner of William Morris, the author of *The Earthly Paradise*, in a firm of professional house decorators, and now carries on the business in company with her cousin, meeting with abundant success in various parts of England. These ladies are thoroughly practical women, and their book is the outgrowth of their own experience and culture in the range of work which they have taken up. Their success in England is because they have met an existing want, and there is no reason why a few thoroughly practical, judicious, and artistic professional advisers of this sort should not be equally successful in this country, or why this should not specially be taken up as "women's work." The Misses Garrett certainly teach the way to do it in their little book.

—The forthcoming number of the *Nineteenth Century* more than fulfills its promise. It begins with a prefatory poem by Alfred Tennyson; Mr. Gladstone follows with an essay on "The Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion;" W. R. S. Ralston writes about "Turkish Story-Books;" Sir John Lubbock discusses "The Imperial Policy of Great Britain;" the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol considers "The Church of England, Present and Future;" Mr. Grant Duff begins a series of articles on "Russia;" Rev. J. Baldwin Brown answers the question, "Is the Pulpit Losing its Power?" Prof. Croom Robertson explains "How we Come by our Knowledge;" Cardinal Manning begins "The True Story of the Vatican Council;" Matthew Arnold has a paper on "Falkland," and the number closes with some account of "Recent Science." It may be safely said that a more brilliant list of subjects, by men whose names carry weight, was never given within the covers of a single number of a monthly magazine, and if the *Nineteenth Century* goes on as it has begun it will compel the attention of thinking men on both sides of the Atlantic.

—*Tenth Annual Report of the Samaritan Home for the Aged*. The list of officers, managers, and committees for the year 1877 which the report of this charitable institution presents may well give rise to doubts concerning the popular belief in the hard-heartedness of "people of the world." Officers and subscribers to the annual fund, as well as donors of miscellaneous articles, are for the most part those whose names appear frequently in such reports as may be given of private entertainments among the best class of our citizens, and not a few might be put under the head of fashionable people. According to the signed report of the Treasurers, Mr. J. J. Higginson and Mrs. C. A. Kissel, the cash on hand, from a receipt of $12,937 36, up to Dec. 31, 1876, was $1,273 75. The assets of the Home are $5,000, while the liabilities are $14,500, that sum having been raised by bond and mortgage on the house and lot No. 414 West Twenty-second-street, the premises occupied by the Home. The officers have done much for this charity, but are naturally desirous to clear it of debt and extend its usefulness. Subscribers are earnestly requested to pay their annual contributions as early in the year as possible, and new donors are cordially invited to assist in the good work. Checks, or money, with subscriber's full name and address, should be sent to the acting Financial Secretary, Miss Edith May, No. 21 West Nineteenth-street.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Great Match and Other Matches*. No Name Series. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*The Poetical Works of John Keats*. By Lord Houghton. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*Imaginary Conversations*. By Walter Savage Landor. Third series. Dialogues of Literary Men. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*The Chien d'Or*. The Golden Dog. A legend of Quebec. By William Kirby. New-York and Montreal: Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co. 1877.

—*Essentials of English Grammar*. For the use of Schools. By William Dwight Whitney, Professor of Sanskrit in Yale College. Boston: Ginn & Heath. 1877.

—*Charles Kingsley; His Letters and Memorials of His Life*. Edited by his Wife. Abridged from the London edition. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

—*Holy Cross*. A History of the Invention, Preservation, and Disappearance of the Wood Known as The True Cross. By W. C. Prime, L.L.D. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Home Building*. A Reliable Book of Facts Relative to Building, Living, Materials, Costs. Containing plates and original designs. By E. C. Hussey, Architect, No. 191 Broadway. New-York: Dio, 50 pp.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
9—Bainbridge vs. Literbenore.
4—Cutler vs. Philadelphia Fire Ins. Co.
5—Cutler vs. The Clay and Stock Ins. Co.
16—N. Y. State Loan and Trust Co. vs. Palmer.
21—Falconer vs. Tilden.
51—Kendall vs. Sage.
58—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
101—Cushing vs. The Mayor, &c.
108—Riggs vs. Pursell.
109—Betts vs. Betts.
110—Reinach vs. Smithers.
115—Stokes vs. Richardson.
116—Chadsey vs. Hubbell.
123—Adjustable Folding Chair Co. vs. Marks.
127—Reinach vs. Meyer.
129—Cummings vs. N. Y. Cement Co.
132—Board of Supervisors vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
134—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tradesman's Bank.
135—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth National Bk.
136—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Sandford, (Nos. 1 and 2.)
146—Greer vs. Allen.
154—Hanna vs. McDonald.
157—Haines vs. Resenau.
163—Erkenbrach vs. Erkenbrach.
167—Colleder vs. Phelan.
170—Adjustable Folding Chair Co. vs. Marks.
171—Parser vs. Tomlinson.
172—Smith vs. Wright.
179—Reinach vs. Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
127—Salisbury vs. Stinson.
129—Brewers' & M. Ins. Co. vs. Davenport et al.
130—Abernethy vs. Franklin.
131—Woolsey vs. Brown et al.
133—Levy vs. Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.
133—Stewart vs. Bramhall.
139½—Bueza vs. Koch.
56—Garvey, Ex'x, vs. McDevitt et al.
80—The People ex rel. St. John's College, Fordham, vs. Com'rs of Taxes and Ass.
134—Anthony vs. Daly.
136—Southard, Assignee, vs. Walsh et al.
137—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
140—Bradhurst vs. Townsend et al, Ex'rs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Demurrers.
13—McMahon vs. Jones.
15—Peoples' Savings Bank of Providence vs. Franklyn et al.
Law and Fact.
148—Hatch vs. Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co.
67—Herriot vs. Herriot.
87—Aiken vs. Disney.
334—Whiting vs. Gearty et al.
110—Auffarth vs. Schmaedicke et al.
151—Ten Kvak vs. Cory.
35—Burrows et al. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.
89—Snare vs. Hardwicke.
57—Waterbury vs. Fenton et al.
62—Brunnscheidt et al. vs. Blasinger et al.
86—Semple et al. vs. Smythe et al.
Nos.
102—Moore vs. Franklyn.
138—Crommond vs. Del., L. and W. R. R. Co.
139—Leopold vs. Hermann.
192—Bell vs. Goodsell.
198—Bowley vs. Gould.
205—Hanrahan vs. Hanrahan.
218—McGrath vs. Giebel.
228—Hart vs. Levi.
230—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
232—Cheaney vs. Witherbe.
233—De Jonge vs. Volgar.
234—Hageman vs. Koch.
240—Oastead vs. Durhand.
241—Callender vs. Callender.
242—Matter of Smith.
243—Huerstal vs. Torrey.
244—Petrie vs. Myers.
245—Meyer vs. Meyer.
252—Palmer vs. Mayor, &c., Medicine Co.
253—Sause vs. Same.
268—Bates vs. Rice.
269—Potter vs. Murphy.
284—Maya vs. Sinn.
289—Callender vs. Callender.
291—Hoagland vs. Smith.
293—Hoagland vs. Gale.
296—Goldsier vs. Stemler.
297—Betts vs. Locke.
302—Betts vs. Babson, Jr.
306—Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Miner.
307—Gilfillan vs. Mitnacht.
308—Overbeiser vs. Burr.
309—Inman Line & S. Co. vs. Hubbell.
310—Betts vs. Betts.
311—Foley vs. Rathbone.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Tuesday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1098—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
1664—Tunison vs. Camp.
1398—The U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1880—Woodruff vs. Imp. Fire Ins. Co. of London.
1740—Berge vs. McNiff.
1063—Custance vs. Burr.
1694—Gaily vs. Keys et al.
1610—Olmstead, Ex'r, vs. Nash et al.
826½—Whittaker vs. Fetretch.
1742—The Grader Cotton Gin Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Mfg. Co.
1844—Dunkin vs. Allerton et al.
1928—McIntyre, Adm'x vs. N. Y. Gaslight Co.
1932—Conner, Sheriff, vs. Thurber.
1341—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
2404—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3582—Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1512—Moody vs. Libby et al
500—Bailey vs. Dodge.
2786—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
1944—Murtagh, Adm'r, vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1956—Chapin vs. Norfolk & S. R. Boa. Co.
1964—Tilton & McF. & Mfg. Co. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1978—Williams vs. Lord et al.
980—Messmore vs. Hanlenbeck.
981—Same vs. Same.
1988—Flake et al. vs. Fiske, Marshal.
1992—Lewis vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1998—Shults Jr., vs. Rosenthal.
2024—Wake vs. Smuttlework Paper Co.
2058—Prior vs. Conner, Sheriff.
878—Guardian M. Life Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank of N. Y.
Nos.
3760—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1810—Livermore et al. vs. Gould et al.
2078—Reed et al. vs. Roberts.
2080—Phillips vs. Steele et al.
2086—Denike vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2088—Giles, Rec'r, vs. Spaulding.
2092—The Stonington St. Bt. Co. vs. Toun.
2094—Flynn vs. Schenck.
2098—Clark et al. vs. Waite.
2102—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.
2128—The Mayor, &c., vs. Brandon.
2134—Weidemeier et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2150—Felton vs. Parke.
2158—Hofield et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2162—Gesmeter vs. Claflin et al.
3941—Dummer vs. Frost.
1846—Christian Union Pub. Co. vs. Rothschild.
3254—Ganung vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
1826—Ballard vs. Schackelford et al.
3486—Whiteman et al. Ex'rs, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1862—Elliott vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.
1794—Elliott vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
3304—Ellison vs. Griscom, Adm'r.
1864—Brinckerhoff et al. vs. Smith et al.
1870—Parut et al. vs. Smith et al.
1872—Argal vs. Smith et al.
1842—Palmer vs. Green.
1956—Cavanagh vs. Purdy.
1972—Hart vs. Duryea et al.
1536—Schelley vs. Diehl et al.
1558—Same vs. Same.
1642—McMahon vs. McDonnell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Westbrook, J.

No day calendar until Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.
1—Brennan vs. Arnstein.
2—Claflin vs. Moore.
3—Hegeman vs. Cantrell.
4—Knox vs. Hexter.
5—Gimbernat vs. Gould, impl'd.
6—Leonard vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
7—Winq vs. Crosby.
Nos. General Calendar.
27—Black vs. White.
29—Purcell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
31—Fowler vs. Kelly, Sheriff
35—Zimmerman vs. The Nat. Steam-ship Co.
37—Neill vs. Am. Pop. Life Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
8—Mut. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Davies et al.
10—Milbank vs. The Nat. Bank of Newark.
11—Weil vs. Fischer et al.
14—Fleming vs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
16—Whitney vs. Martine.
Nos.
17—Armstrong vs. Noll et al.
19—Whitney et al. vs. Cen. R. R. Co. of N. J.
47—Westerman vs. Remington et al.
12—The Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Balch et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
486—Schmidt vs. Leatham.
508—Fayne et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
300½—Sparman, by Guardian, vs. Kein.
378—Pook, Ex'x, vs. Cohen.
450—Karle vs. Fink et al.
435—Hall vs. Barrett, imp.
401—Ludlow et al. vs. Spofford.
442—Strong vs. Harlem Savings Bank.
480½—Simmons et al. vs. Webb.
577—White vs. Van Vleck.
456—Gilman vs. Stevens.
392—Newfield vs. Copperman.
482—Argle vs. Gildersleeve.
244—Jenkins vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.
Nos.
971—Roellisberger et al. vs. Peter.
972—Geiger et al. vs. Peter.
620—The Nat. Park Bank of New-York vs. The Erie R. R. Co.
1177—Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.
756—Rantenberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
637—Franklin vs. Catlin, Jr., et al.
579—Harrison vs. Reford et al.
573—Harrison vs. Ross.
743—Uhl, Recr., vs. Cremer
314—Germania Bank of New-York vs. Frost.
569—Dye et al. vs. Adriance.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
6—Case on—Malcolm vs. Holmes et al.
4—Beames vs. Tomas.
5—Arnold vs. Morris.
8—Genner vs. Briant.
10—Azor vs. Rumbien.
22—Campbell vs. McEwen.
30—Mackellar vs. Murphy.
Nos.
31—Wakeman vs. Robenstein.
24—Crononge vs. Quinn. Demurrers.
2—Heinrichs vs. Fabbrio.
3—McGram vs. Patterson Fire Insurance Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by G. P. Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, J. J.

Nos.
45—Huebner vs. Roosevelt.
15—Myers vs. Bennett.
8—Gessler et al. vs. Schappler et al.
68—Orden vs. Haines.
67—Wight vs. Robertson.
71—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.
14—In the Matter of Page.
42—Steinach vs. Brooks.
43—Smith, sur., &c., vs. Salomon, impl'd, &c.
Nos.
44—Harter vs. Starin.
53—Wallach vs. Rayner, &c.
54—Burling vs. Wakeman.
56—Nichols et al. vs. Marvin.
24a—Davis vs. Amer. Soc. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
29—Taske, Jr., et al. vs. Wallace.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 18—Guilterman vs. The Liverpool, Philadelphia and New-York Steam-ship Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Stewart, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5766—Mackintosh et al. vs. Rogers et al.
6124—Connolly vs. Smith.
6117—Oliar vs. Dittenberg.
6774—Seligsberg vs. Ufansky.
3908—Nunn vs. Clark.
6126—Button vs. Bradley.
7834—Clarkson et al. vs. Silman.
6119—Sweig vs. Lowenstein et al.
Nos.
6529—Levy vs. Stumme.
3364—Fiser vs. Oppenheimer.
7881—Cummins vs. McArthur.
7883—Goodman vs. Kelber et al.
7791—Mather vs. The Mayor, &c.
3383—Davis vs. Loshman.
3651—Oppenheimer vs. Gideon et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Gould, J.

Nos.
6917—Pentach vs. Bigelow.
5918—McGuire vs. Vanderbilt.
5946—Rabenstein vs. Brennan.
8748—Hyatt vs. King.
5575—Beckendorf vs. Puck et al.
4295—Wagner vs. Meinen.
4973—Tallman vs. Beers.
2582—Dater vs. Payne.
5815—Rosenenger vs. Goldstein.
5853—Raber vs. Clark.
4992—Donegan et al. vs. Steinmey et al.
5928—Sickel et al. vs. Light.
5023—Wheeler vs. Dumont.
6829—Leary et al. vs. Kramer.
5943—Same vs. Conner.
5949—Huber vs. Conner.
Nos.
5813—Prelsfelder vs. Newhouse.
5710—Wetzel vs. Schaaf.
9199—Chevalier vs. Kohnstamm.
7845—Smith vs. Dreher.
1788—Jackson vs. Haiman.
7196—Spofford vs. Mc-Oready.
5849—Berge vs. Hart.
7717—Fish vs. Dusenbury.
5890—Hopkins vs. Lyddy.
5835—Hawkins vs. Huerstel.
3739—Titus vs. Schwind.
2542—Fine vs. Atwater.
4562—Pforsheimer vs. Tucker.
8421—Friedrich vs. Brandis.
7520—Fish vs. Stilwell et al.
6121—Rice vs. Bunn et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
——Reuben vs. Brewers' and Maisters' Association.
2946—Gallagher vs. Del. & Lack. R. R. Co.
7576—Raymond vs. Easton.
5751—Mayor, Aldermen, &c., vs. Smith et al.
7772—Colwell Lead Co. vs. McCool.
8463—Krekeler vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
7708—Delavan vs. Stiger.
5580—McCready vs. Spofford.
Nos.
6093—Staab et al. vs. Bennet et al.
7009—Metzinger vs. Welde.
6025—Ross et al. vs. The Grand Trunk R. R. Co. of Canada.
9182—Cordts vs. Muller.
7895—Goodwin vs. Dennis et al.
1386—Alling vs. Holbrooke et al.
7905—Gildersleeve vs. Parry.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Sutherland, J.

William Reilly and James Murphy, robbery.
William Quigg, mayhem.
Catharine Miller, grand larceny.
John W. Bray, grand larceny.
James W. Austin, grand larceny.
Laurence Bowe, receiving stolen goods.
Walter Brown, petit larceny.
John Booher, petit larceny.
Andrew Miller, petit larceny.
Theron T. Thompson, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Bridget McNally, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Williams, felonious assault and battery.
George Carroll, felonious assault and battery.
Barnard Connay, felonious assault and battery.
Bridget Connolly, burglary.
John Manley, burglary.
Alexander Heatherington and Richard Harmon, burglary.
John Kerrigan, burglary.
Charles O'Rourke, grand larceny.
John O'Neil, grand larceny.
Charles Merrit, grand larceny.
John Miller, grand larceny.
John H. Thomas, forgery.
Sarah Robinson, receiving stolen goods.
Emanuel Mannheimer and Herman Mann, receiving stolen goods.
Jacob Lavine and Mary Bayer, petit larceny.
William Telcot and Robert Alexander, petit larceny.
Rosannah Monell, petit larceny.

WEST VIRGINIA.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. MATHEWS—HIS ADDRESS.

Hon. Henry Mason Mathews was inaugurated as Governor of West Virginia, at the Capitol, in Wheeling, on Monday, 5th inst. He made a brief address, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"The condition of West Virginia, or that which is now West Virginia, during the war and at its close was very unlike that of any other State. The people of the Northern States, with rare exceptions were thoroughly united in the support of the Government of the Union. The white population of the Southern States, with but equally rare exceptions were thoroughly united in an allegiance to the cause of secession. Here the native population was about equally divided in sympathy, conduct, and active support, between the cause of the Union and the cause of the Confederacy. The contest was thoroughly internecine. Each community was divided, and many families had their representatives in both armies. When the war ended the most hopeful who anxiously desired the establishment of a perfect peace, looked forward to a long period to be characterised by feuds and strifes begotten of the war. It was, as we then thought, not unreasonably apprehended that for many years the political parties of this State would be a party of Unionists and a party of Confederates. To the credit of the intelligence, temper, patriotism, and hearts of our people be it said, these apprehensions were happily groundless. There has been here, in a degree unsurpassed and perhaps unequaled elsewhere, a renewal of good feeling. The legitimate results of the war have been accepted in good faith, and political parties are no longer aligned upon the dead issues of the past. We have ceased to look back mournfully, and have said, 'Let the dead past bury its dead,' and with reorganized forces have moved

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FLYING DUTCHMAN, (Opera)—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, Miss Cronmy, Mr. G. Fritsch, Mr. E. Preusser, and grand chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BLUE GLASS—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle Marie Aimee.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—(English Comic Opera.)—Mrs. Oates' Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—JACK AND GILL, (Pantomime.)

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—RIDING AGAINST TIME by Francesco Peralto.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.—LECTURE by Hon. E. L. Fancher—"The Peerless Preacher of Christianity."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—LECTURE by Hon. W. F. Bick—"A Tour Through India."

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Henry A. Pratt, M. D.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

NO. 853 BROADWAY.—DREAMING IOLANTHE AND OTHER STUDIES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

New-Hampshire to-morrow elects a Governor and three Congressmen. It is generally conceded that PRESCOTT, the Republican candidate for Governor, will be elected. As if to make this more certain, the Democratic candidates for Congressmen are offering to trade off their candidate, MARCY, at a very liberal discount. The game of the Democracy is evidently to concentrate all their efforts on the Congressional districts. The majority in the next House is too small to be trifled with. In the First District, JONES, who was in the late House, is the Democratic candidate, against GILMAN MARSTON, an able lawyer, who proved his courage and ability while in Congress during the war. Neither BRIGGS, Republican, nor SULLOWAY, candidates in the Second District, have ever been in Congress. H. W. BLAIR, Republican nominee in the Third District, has been in Congress, and has made a good record. His opponent is H. O. KENT. Great expectations are entertained of JONES, who, it is said, has promised to spend $50,000 to elect himself. That is a great deal of money to spend in a single district; and it is quite possible that the New-Hampshire voters, who have been much annoyed about tales of bribery and corruption in their State elections, will resent this ostentatious parade of cash. If JONES is not elected, it does not seem likely that any Democratic candidate in the State will be.

If the Democrats are "going to the country," as they promise, on the result of the Electoral contest in Washington, they could not do better than to begin in New-Hampshire. They went from Congress with "a good cry," and the natural inference from their angry talk was that they were going to inflame the Republic with the notion that the palladium of our liberties was wrecked, and that unless the next elections went in favor of the Democratic Party the country was gone to the dogs. The people, however, do not seem to respond to any such sentiments when they are put forth in the forcible-feeble style of the party organs. And, for some reason, the Democratic managers in New-Hampshire have failed to sound any such note of alarm. Speaker RANDALL, who is stumping the State, finds himself compelled to apologize for the vote of JONES, who is candidate for re-election in the Third District. JONES voted for the Electoral Commission bill; so that cry is spoiled for this year. RANDALL, taking the other tack, asked his audience whether they would have HAYES or war. The unterrified bawled out, "War." This is an unfortunate beginning for the promised great uprising of the people. The trouble is that all those people who do not like the result of the Electoral Commission are Democrats, and they hold their own Representatives responsible for it.

The correspondents of the London papers seem to be at their wits' end to invent "definite proposals" to be submitted to the Sublime Porte by the great powers. It was first said that Russia would ask that all the powers unite in demanding guarantees that the promised reforms be carried out. Next it was confidently asserted that a collective note "recommending" the execution of these reforms was in course of preparation. Now it is reported that the protocol is simply to consist of an agreement between the Porte and the other powers that the reforms be put into effect, and that the Christian subjects of Turkey be placed under the protection of the signatory powers. This last clause contains a condition impossible of fulfillment. The main difficulty of the case, as it now stands, is this: No proposition for a solution of existing complications can be made without leaving Russia ultimately free to visit Turkey with a punishment which has been sanctioned by the other powers. It is as it Russia, knowing that any reasonable demand on Turkey would be refused, were manœuvring to have Christian Europe unite in an ultimatum. This being rejected by the Sublime Porte (as it certainly would be) would leave Russia in the attitude of an agent of the other powers to execute their implied will. So far, Russia has failed to secure any ultimatum the failure of which would give her freedom to proceed to extreme measures.

Gen. GARFIELD's withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in Ohio will increase the interest felt in that struggle. His action (which was taken at the suggestion of the President) is certainly a concession to considerations of public duty. He is needed in the next House, to which he has been re-elected. Many strong men on both sides have dropped out, and the Republican leadership, naturally falling to Gen. GARFIELD, will not be sure to come into good hands if he should be promoted to the Senate. This withdrawal might have simplified the Ohio canvass for Senator somewhat, but it happens that STANLEY MATTHEWS, who was GARFIELD's strongest competitor in the race, is also wanted in the House. He should contest the seat claimed by BANNING, for a clearer case of fraud than that by which BANNING secured a return at the polls does not anywhere exist. If MATTHEWS should go to the Senate and leave BANNING's fraudulent claims uncontested, say some of the Ohio Republicans, a great wrong would remain unrebuked. This feeling is likely to manifest itself in the canvass, which is now being carried on with much warmth, but with perfect good feeling and candor.

Anxious Republicans who have thought that Postmaster-General KEY would consider himself bound to put none but Democrats on guard in the post offices, may cheer up. Mr. KEY has signified his intention of making no changes but those specially needed. And he evinces his sincerity by the desire that his predecessor in office—Mr. TYNER, or some Republican of equal prominence—shall serve in his Department as First Assistant Postmaster-General, specially attending appointments in the Northern States. Of course, our Democratic friends who have been dreading "a row in HAYES' Cabinet," will rejoice to learn that Mr. KEY is the least likely of any to create such a painful commotion.

THE REPUBLICANS AND REFORM.

A question which individual Republicans in every part of the country will be called upon to consider, and to form a definite opinion upon before long, is that of a radical reform in the system of our civil service. There has heretofore been a good deal of talking and more writing on this subject, but it is entirely within the truth to say that it has never received very careful attention from any large part of the public. The time when it was most considered was when President GRANT appointed his Civil Service Commissioners, and, for a while, supported the plan which they submitted to him with great apparent sincerity and earnestness. But, whatever his conviction in regard to the need of reform, or in regard to the merit of the principles which he adopted from his Commissioners, his steadfastness of purpose was not sufficient to enable him to carry the reform out in its essential proportions. He evidently adopted it without anticipating what labors or sacrifices it would require of him, and when its operation brought him serious annoyance he first compromised and then surrendered. Virtually he declared that if the Representatives of the people in Congress would not carry on the reform, he should not try to force them to do so, and as the Representatives were personally interested in defeating it, it went by the board. The country never really had the question presented to it in a clear and definite form, and consequently never had a chance to declare for or against it.

If, however, President HAYES attempts to faithfully carry out the declarations of his inaugural address, it is certain that the history of the next attempt at reform will be different from that of the last. Exactly what will be the first steps of Mr. HAYES it is impossible and unnecessary to anticipate, but it is easy to see what must be their direction. He has announced his purpose to do what he can to secure a change of system in the civil service such as will make competency and character the tests for appointment to and tenure of office. Whenever he undertakes to bring about this system he will meet the opposition, more or less honest, of a great many active and influential men, and he can succeed only by the exercise of great wisdom and firmness on his own part, and by the hearty support of the body of his party. Whether he can have this support depends on the individual members of his party. It is clear that he can do nothing without it. He may, indeed, make a very different struggle from the brief and ill-considered one in which President GRANT came to such sudden and ignominious failure. He may act deliberately where his predecessor acted hastily. He may count the cost, and, as far as his own constancy is concerned, may meet the demand on him where Gen. GRANT was surprised and harassed into defeat. He may temperately but steadily employ all his power, and exhaust all his resources as President to apply his principles to make them understood and appreciated by the people and to call to his support the solid sense of the community, where Gen. GRANT was content with half-way measures, and with feeble and inconsequent appeals to the country. If he does this, he will stand many chances of success, and we believe will succeed. But, after all, the result will depend on the amount of earnest, intelligent, disinterested support he is able to command from the rank and file of the Republican organization. The country can have the inestimable blessing of a sound, efficient, stable, economical civil service, if the Republican Party really wishes it. It cannot have that blessing except on that condition.

And we desire to urge strongly upon our readers the fact that nothing will contribute so much to the vigor and permanence of the Republican Party as the reform which Mr. HAYES has undertaken, because nothing has been the cause of so much division, confusion, and paralysis in the party as the evil methods which prevail, and which he desires to change. The energy of the party has been in a great degree sapped by the substitution of mere office-seeking zeal for the zeal of conviction among its active workers. We do not expect in our day to see the former done away with and the latter only prevail. But thousands of Republicans will bear us witness that the time was when our party won its greatest victories, not wholly under the lead of men who were self-seekers, but most largely of men who profoundly desired the triumph of our principles. We shall also find many swift witnesses to the fact that of late years the latter, in all fields of party work, from the primary meeting to the President's Cabinet, have been too often crowded out by the former. The machinery which is indispensable to partisan action, and by which alone men can act together effectively, has to too great a degree passed under the control of men who used it for their own advantage, and who did not seek and would not tolerate the co-operation of any other class. The office-holders, the office-seekers, and their respective followings have too often seized the organization, and treated the honest and unselfish members of the party with indifference or with defiance, and they have done this because they know that offices were to be got and kept by partisan activity, by the possession of the organization, and as rewards for the use of that organization in such manner as the powers that were should desire. If they are deprived of this motive for their course they will abandon it, and the party machinery will again pass into the hands of those who will use it, in the main, to advance the principles of the party. In this way the party will gain the advantage of being more closely identified with the public good. It will command the ear of the country more readily, because its professions will not be constantly cheapened by the suspicion of interested motives. It will enlist the great practical force that flows from sincere and earnest conviction among its members. Its leaders will reflect the real sentiment of the party, and will be respected accordingly. If Mr. HAYES had it in his mind, wholly independent of the needs of the country, to help to place his party upon a strong and broad basis, to improve its *moral* e and to contribute to future stability and efficiency, he could not have devised a better means than the steady pursuit of a thorough civil service reform.

FLAT-HOUSES.

The passing into bankruptcy of one of the best of the "flat-houses" in this City, and the comparative failure of others, show, what has long been evident, that these structures did not fully meet the wants of our public. The houses were usually built at the period of high prices, and often with much lavishness of expense, so that their necessary rental was very high; the landlords, too, were eager for an excessively high rate of profit, and those who carried them on were extravagant in all their details. The result of it all was that the new "flat-houses," which were expected to cheapen rent to persons in moderate circumstances, have really raised it. To give $2,500 or $3,500 for four or five rooms on an upper floor, with, perhaps, no sunlight and no especial conveniences, was somewhat extravagant and unreasonable. Many of the houses, moreover, were not arranged well in the cooking department, and the smells of the kitchen filled the halls; some were so badly planned that the hall-door opened on a lobby passing by scullery and bedrooms, before leading to the reception-room, a feature reminding one of some of the remarkably-constructed Berlin apartment-houses. All these defects have worked against the success of these buildings. It is possible, too, that the number of persons, in such times as these, able to rent rooms at from $2,500 to $5,000 is somewhat limited; or, if they have sufficient means, they prefer to take a whole house at the same price. The class of house, however, which is certain to succeed is one of a cheaper and more reasonable kind, and toward this the attention of capitalists ought now to be directed. The main demand for house-room is from persons able to pay from $300 to $600—the great army of shopkeepers, professional men of small incomes, and upper mechanics. Our sister City of Brooklyn is endeavoring to meet this demand with characteristic ingenuity and skill.

Owners of real estate, finding so great a call for small rentals, have put up in that city cheap but comfortable flat-houses, where a family could have a suite of rooms and kitchen in a pleasant situation, and with well-kept halls, for a rent of from $25 to $50 per month. Numbers of these houses are building or have been built in Brooklyn, and are paying a good profit. We know of none of the character in this City. In such times as these, with money low, material cheap, and labor at the best terms, any capitalist choosing his site carefully, could easily build a structure of this kind which would pay 7 per cent. net. The great condition of success in such houses is that they be put under good supervision, all disorderly tenants be excluded, and the halls kept in perfect order. The kitchens must be arranged so as to be above one another, and not to carry their odors into the halls. The great objection to such buildings is naturally the height of stairways, but architects are confident that elevators can be invented without the expense of steam, which will relieve the tenants of this difficulty and of that of carrying up their coals and heavy provisions. Great improvements, too, are now made in fire-proof, cement-block partitions, in asphalt or cement-covered water-proof roofs, and in arrangements for getting rid of garbage and refuse.

We believe, too, that in the future, many of the housekeeping difficulties are to be removed in these flat-houses. Already first-class houses, like the Grosvenor House, enable the families to dispense with any elaborate cooking, each household ordering what it prefers in the common restaurant—only, perhaps, having their own tea or coffee in their private rooms. The greatest trial of an ordinary family—the washing—may yet be escaped by resorting to a common laundry. Still, the landlords who plan the future flat-houses should only regard the present habits of people, and make all their arrangements as if for those preferring individual family life. If a model tenement-house can be built for the poor in Brooklyn, which shall pay 7 per cent. interest, why cannot an apartment-house for the middle classes be constructed which shall pay an equal profit?

THE AMERICAN SAILOR.

We took occasion some time since to call public attention to the fact that within the past twenty-five years there had been a great and unfortunate change in the mental and moral qualities of those who answer to the name of American sailors. At that time we confined our comments to the actual sailor, that is, the man who ships before the mast, as it is technically called; but the reports of shipwreck and disaster which during the last six weeks have come from almost every portion of our coast would seem to indicate that our comments on the subject were too much restricted, and that we should have included the officers with the crew. It may be urged that in an emergency no amount of skill and energy on the part of the officers can overcome the want of proper intelligence in the crew. The best trained Captain that ever commanded a ship would feel considerable uneasiness as to the result of a voyage, if he should find on leaving port that the men who were shipped as "A. B.s" were merely broken-down stevedores and dock loungers, to whom the various sails and ropes were only empty names. Yet this is a difficulty that many American Captains have had to encounter, of late years, and we are willing to accord the highest praise to those who, in spite of it, have been successful. But there are certain classes of accidents that, in the majority of cases, may be set down as due to the ignorance or carelessness of those in command. These would include collisions and the loss of or damage to a vessel caused by running her aground in other than very stormy weather. The acts of GOD or the stupidity of the crew can hardly be held up as a shield for the officers when such disasters are reported; and yet if any one will turn over the files of shipping news for a month or two back he will find that these preventable accidents form a large proportion of the marine misfortunes there reported.

It would be difficult to give any satisfactory reason for these mishaps without admitting that as a rule our sea captains are not nowadays what they used to be. The hardy Cape Cod sailor, who by degrees worked himself from the forecastle to the cabin, may not have been very gentlemanly in manners, and his speech was apt to indicate too clearly the rough character of his education, but in that sound judgment which comes from long experience wedded to good common sense he stood without a rival in his profession. In these days of advance we have let superficial theories take the place of what was formerly the result of long years of hard labor. The art of navigation is now taught in the so-called commercial colleges, in common with book-keeping and the Spencerian system of penmanship. We have no wish to find fault with those who study navigation in this way; and doubtless the method of constructing logarithms and other mathematical problems can be learned to better advantage on shore, under able teachers, than they could be while at sea. Nor do we suppose that graduates from these schools are, without further examination, placed in command of our merchant ships; but we are, certain that an impression is fast gaining ground that but very little previous training is required in one desirous of taking such a position.

Three or four years ago the managers of the only great steam-ship company that is distinctly American, becoming convinced by the numerous blunders of those in their employ that it was a difficult matter to get thoroughly-trained officers for their vessels, endeavored to establish a training-school on each steamer. The plan proved a failure, as might have been foreseen from the first; but the attempt showed the very curious notions entertained by the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company as to the kind of training an officer should receive. These boys were taught how to "box the compass," take solar observations, and receive and deliver merchandise; but here their education came to a standstill, as there was no further field for practical instruction. These vessels were dependent not on sails but on steam. The former were only used when the wind was fair; consequently the "cadet" might have served for years without witnessing a single display of seamanship in its true sense, such as could be seen almost daily on an ordinary sailing vessel. Yet those who make passages in steamers do so under the impression that the officers are thorough seamen, who would be capable, should the coal give out, the engines break down, or the vessel become in any way disabled, of bringing her safely to port. Now, the instruction needed to fit a man to meet and overcome difficulties of this nature can only be acquired by serving a long apprenticeship on sailing vessels of various kinds; and if the cadet scheme of the Pacific Mail had been continued long enough to bring these young men into positions of responsibility, the stockholders of the company and the traveling public would have suffered severely for this error of judgment.

While the instruction received on sailing vessels is the only kind on which an officer of a ship or steamer can depend, the trouble just now is that from a scarcity of men thus trained persons are put into command whose experience has not been long or varied enough to fit them for such positions. The average sailor of to-day has not a sufficiently-developed moral character to allow of his being promoted, and ship-owners are thus frequently forced to employ men to take charge of their vessels who have made but a few short voyages. It is thus inexperience that is asserting itself in this wintry weather in the long lists of disasters to which we have referred. In time no doubt the trouble will be corrected; there are intelligent young men enough in this country who are willing to devote several years to the hard work of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this profession. To many minds a life at sea has a peculiar fascination, and now that the chances of promotion and position are greater than in almost any other business into which a young man can enter, there is no reason why a large number should not avail themselves of the opportunity.

BEGUILING CHROMOS.

The question whether chromos develop or repress a taste for art has been long and vehemently discussed. Opinions differ materially on this point, though there can hardly be two opinions, one would think, in respect to chromos offered as an inducement to newspaper subscribers. That there are two opinions, however, is very obvious, from the fact that publishers continue to offer them as premiums, when they must know from the experience of others that the custom is frequently followed by disaster, and always attended with peril. A tremendous responsibility rests on chromos. If they were human creatures they would be sued in every court in the land, and enormous damages obtained for the losses of which they have been the cause. These may be estimated by hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not by millions, and new losses are constantly sustained, and will be, no doubt, while chromos are manufactured.

There is nothing absolutely harmful in a chromo. In itself it is innocent, not unhandsome often, and may be a source of pleasure, yea, and of profit. But, like anything else, perverted in its uses—presenting it as a premium, for example—it may become an active agent for mischief. As a premium it is elusive, illusive, delusive, and deluding, particularly in regard to the publisher. Of course, persons influenced to subscribe for a newspaper by being told that they will get gratis a really splendid work of art, portraying "Fido and Little Mollie," or "The Baby at Breakfast," or "The Kitten and the Milk Jar," are very apt to be disappointed, both in the work of art and in the newspaper. Perhaps they do not deserve much commiseration. They ought to be aware that conscientious publishers generally make their journal inviting by its contents; that whatever money they may have to spend they put into it, instead of into chromos; that a very good journal and a very good premium are prone to be financially incompatible.

But the publisher suffers more than the subscriber, and for the publisher our pity is chiefly stirred, because we have been made acquainted with so many of his woes. Chromos are rarely a fatuity of daily newspapers; they belong in the main to weeklies—weeklies of every order and variety. Many weeklies believe that chromos are indispensable to their existence; more money, time, and thought are spent on them and their distribution than on editorials, contributions, and correspondence. There have been instances, and not a few, in which weeklies have gained vast circulation through chromos, or their equivalent, and have been supposed to be extremely prosperous, until careful examination of the books has proved that the circulation costs more than it brings in. Hard, cold, undeniable figures have shown that for each paper sent out two dollars and fifteen cents was spent, while the price received for it, including everything, is not over one dollar and sixty-seven cents.

As a means of distributing chromos, this may be a satisfactory showing—there may be people so enamored of chromos that they would surrender all their surplus to introduce them to the inartistic heathen of the Republic; but, as a mere matter of business, the exhibit is neither cheerful nor encouraging. Such publishers, in place of heaping up riches, as they had fondly imagined, have depleted their purses, and all through their overestimate of the potency of chromos. There are dozens of worthy, though excessively sanguine, men who might be enjoying to-day a snug income had they not been infatuated with printed copies of high-colored pictures. But, in consequence of such infatuation, they are looking about for capitalists—great or small—whom they can convince of the magnificent fortune which awaits any man capable of comprehending the financial possibilities of widely-circulated chromos. True, they did not succeed themselves; but they can explain why they did not in the most plausible manner. They have had experience, and their experience is valuable. They can tell anybody else having money exactly how to do what they failed in. Singular how the money of another man, provided he will lend it, brightens the understanding of a man who has no money of his own.

Chromos, odd as it may appear, have often given birth to weekly newspapers. Men who would never have conceived the idea of publishing, and whom nature never designed for publishers, have been prompted to undertake the business by discovering a lot of chromos that could be had cheap. Having heard of what has been achieved by these for weeklies which were languishing, they fancy they see their opportunity, and in a brief while they are at the head of a journal whose sole excuse for being is chromatic. Their newspaper—so called because it contains no news—blazes with reasons to subscribe; but the reasons are all evolved from flamboyant prints. One finds very little in the arid columns except double-leaded editorials and displayed advertisements on the glorious advantages of possessing a chromo compared to which "The Transfiguration" is a failure and "St. Mark and the Slave" a veritable daub. You are urged to take the paper, not on account of anything in it, but on account of the chromo, which is the beginning and end of all its journalistic enterprise. If you can only secure the wonderful chromo, nothing else will be necessary; it will bring instruction, entertainment, serenity, supreme content. If you should miss the chromo, you will have missed the prize of life, and all your future must henceforth go ill. Subscribe! Subscribe! Subscribe! Do you not see that on the chromo hangs all your hope of pleasure and of peace?

Is it not strange that a showy print should inform a man of his genuine vocation, and then declare the information false through a melancholy experience? Who would believe that chromos could turn good shopkeepers or worthy agriculturists into publishers, were not the fact so familiar? He who should pick up an old musket, and deduce therefrom that he was born to set up an armory, would be accounted eccentric, indeed. But he would be far less eccentric than the man who unfolds a newspaper and his fitness to direct it from a splash of color. That any sane mortal can do so is a phenomenon of the time, and future chroniclers will vainly attempt its explanation. Meanwhile, to those who are tempted let us say, put not your trust in chromos! They may be gorgeous of hue, and marvelous as art, but out of them no newspaper, however weakly, is legitimately born.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

A Detroit chemist has just become the victim of misplaced confidence to such an extent that it is more than doubtful if he can again put any trust whatever in his fellowmen. The chemist in question was an inventor, and, unlike most inventors, he was willing to prove his confidence in his invention, even at the risk of his life. Mr. KEELEY, of Philadelphia, two years ago, invented a machine with which he offered to transport passengers between New-York and Philadelphia in half an hour, but he has never yet shown the slightest disposition to transport himself, with the aid of his machine, to any of the numerous remote localities where, in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, he would do the most good. Mr. BERGH has invented the beautiful theory that the Spitz dog is a harmless animal, whose bite has an effect rather beneficial than otherwise upon the person bitten, but he has sedulously refrained from placing his own legs at the disposal of a hungry and veritable Spitz. On the other hand, the Detroit chemist, after having invented a lotion warranted to raise the dead, volunteered to test its efficacy himself, and had it not been that his confidence in mankind was as great as his confidence in his lotion, his test might have been thoroughly successful.

The lotion in question had, as the inventor claimed, the marvelous power of revivifying any corpse, or part of a corpse, to which it might be applied. In order to submit it to the severest possible test, the chemist constructed a private sausage machine for the purpose of cutting himself into extremely small pieces. Having first written a letter requesting his friends to collect his pieces and revivify them by an application of the wonderful lotion, he set his machine in motion, and was successfully chopped up, with the exception of his legs, which were preserved whole, in consequence of the accidental stoppage of the machine. It is now alleged that his friends positively refused to make use of the lotion. This trustful chemist was, of course, collected and put in a basket, but the Detroit people firmly believe that not a drop of the revivifying lotion was employed to bring him back to life.

Before inquiring into the possible reason of this apparently cruel and faithless conduct, it is proper to recall the fate of an earlier discoverer of the precise lotion which the Detroit chemist rediscovered. The circumstances of the case, as set forth with much minuteness in a monograph upon the elixir of life by M. DE BALZAC, are briefly as follows: An old man on his death-bed confided to his son a vial contained a fluid with which he requested that his corpse should be anointed. In due time the old man died and the son dutifully proceeded to anoint him. He began by placing a single drop of the fluid in his father's eye, which immediately opened and glared upon the young man in a way that the latter regarded as insulting and menacing. Being an astute person, the son dreaded that it would be unwise to waste the precious elixir by bringing an objectionable and useless old gentleman back to life, and he therefore placed a heavy stove lid on the paternal eye and gave orders for the hastening of the funeral.

Years afterward the son in turn lay upon his private death-bed and bound his confidential valet to bring him back to life by aid of the elixir. No sooner was he dead than the faithful valet redeemed his pledge in part by anointing his master's head, and had not the head foolishly begun to swear at the valet's slowness and thereby frightened him into dropping the vial and spilling every drop of the elixir, the corpse would undoubtedly have been thoroughly anointed and entirely restored to life. As it was, there was nothing to be done except to bury the living head with the dead body, and accordingly both were buried, in spite of the indecent interruptions with which the exasperated head scandalized the officiating priest.

This story is here cited, not because of its intrinsic interest, but merely because of the light which it throws upon the possible cause of the failure of the Detroit chemist's plan. It is not necessary to suppose that the chemist's friends deliberately disregarded his dying request. On the contrary, it is very probable that mere curiosity to note the effects of the lotion would have induced them to use it. If such was the case they unquestionably began their experiment with the chemist's legs, which, being unmutilated, seemed to invite the first application of the lotion. Now, the average Detroit person is said to be cool and self-possessed, but when that distinguished chemist's legs began to walk about the room in a blind and aimless way, knocking down a chair here and kicking an estimable citizen there, more or less confusion must have occurred. What is more probable than that during this confusion the bottle containing the lotion was upset or broken? With the loss of the lotion all hope of successfully reviving the entire chemist vanished. It is true that the legs would probably have lived for several days, but they would finally have died of starvation. If the chemist's friends did take the liberty of drowning the legs, and thus rendering an early and decent funeral practicable, they can hardly be blamed. Their one mistake was their failure to run the legs through the sausage-machine, and thus furnish a homogeneous and readily portable corpse.

The entire blame of this sad affair rests upon the chemist himself. He should have provided at least a dozen bottles of the lotion, and thus secured himself against accidents. What right had he to assume that his solitary bottle would escape an untimely breakage? He placed too much confidence in the caution and steadiness of nerve of his surviving friends, and, as a natural consequence, he must remain indefinitely dead, and his invention will be universally regarded as a failure.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER VIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Said Mr. Burke, in his great speech on the "True theory of the rights of man:" "In states there are often some obscure and almost latent causes, things which appear at first of little moment, on which a very great part of its prosperity or adversity may most essentially depend." The insidious, but often fatal, effects of noxious gases from defective drains are pretty generally understood; yet it is often of little use to admonish the man in vigorous health of danger from a cause so remote and obscure. But let the poison enter the blood of his family or himself, and he will give heed to statements of facts, and give attention, at least, to suggestions designed to remove the cause. To-day New-York is sick, and may possibly hearken to suggestions which in other conditions would be scouted.

What New-York needs for recovery from the present paralysis in real estate, for the development of her resources, and to assure her predominance in the future, is population and personal property—or to put it more concisely, men and money. Very well, you say, let them come! But just there is the difficulty—you wont let them come; indeed, you will not even let them stay when they have come. Let me illustrate by a few, a very few, facts bearing upon the proposition "to let them come."

An inquiry was made a few months ago by a member of the Bar as to whether a client of his, not residing here, by removing to this City and investing $250,000 in business would subject that capital to taxation. He said that his client preferred New-York as the future scene of his business activity, but that this City did not present such supreme advantages over another city as to justify him in paying the tax. With great reluctance his counsel was told that the law would impose the tax, and he went away sorrowful.

A gentleman from abroad recently brought letters to a merchant here, asking his co-operation in assisting the foreigner in obtaining property for establishing a manufacturing business here with foreign capital. The merchant, in view of the quantity of manufacturing property standing idle, advised the foreigner to advertise for such property. He did so, and was alarmed at the great number of answers received, and proceeded to consult the merchant, who was, in turn, amazed. The foreigner very wisely said, "If I had received a dozen answers, I should probably have proceeded to make my selection, but there must be some special cause that has vacated so much manufacturing property." The merchant advised him to inquire of some of the owners. He did so, and then, for the first, learned that the taxation of capital was literally the moving cause, and that he too would be subjected to it if he invested here. And he also sought another city.

A gentleman who had made a fortune of several millions in a distant State, charmed with the brightness and gayety of the city, decided to spend several months in each year here, and entered into negotiations for a house at an annual rent of $10,000. Before they were concluded he learned that he might be subject to a tax upon his personal property, and the charm was broken and the man and the money lost to the city.

Here are three typical instances. There have been thousands of such within the past ten years, some more, many less, important. "Let them come," indeed. Why don't you? You keep at large expense a dog to drive them—men and money—off. He is, to be sure, old and nearly toothless, but they don't know that, and he has here and there a tooth which might puncture them. Many have been bitten, but let us hope that it may soon be said: "The man recovered from the bite; the dog it was that died." Is any other business conducted upon a principle which the above examples illustrate? Does any dealer, wholesale or retail, tax his customers for entering his premises? While they are on his premises he protects them, shelters them by his roof, warms them by his fire, gives them water if thirsty, would be liable for damages if they fall through an unguarded hatch or stairway. But whether they buy or not, he does not present a tax bill for the "protection" he has given. No, he puts all that in his bill for goods sold, just as the tenant finds it in his rent. The difference between the dealer and this City is this, many may visit the store or shop and few buy, but none can live in the City without in some way paying for such "protection" as he may receive. The customer, like the untaxed personal property, really pays for all the protection received, but in such a way it is not felt, perhaps not even known.

It cannot be necessary to follow out in detail all that the City lost when, as in the cases cited, men and money were turned from the very doors they desired to enter. Every interest would have been benefited and stimulated by their establishment here; but real estate more than all. These rejected, repelled elements are those for the want of which real estate is languishing, rents declining, mortgages foreclosing, ruin impending. These rejected customers and consumers were willing to bear their share of taxation, assessed as upon real estate, to help to pay the debt, and help to pay for the government or misgovernment of the City; but they were not willing to incur the risk of being specifically taxed, in addition, upon their personal property, not acquired here, perhaps not even situated here, and which would contribute so largely to the present welfare and future prosperity of the City.

This law for taxing personal property has been illustrated by the figure of an old and almost toothless cur. It is well known that it is almost wholly inoperative owing to inherent defects, and want of adaptation to changed conditions of affairs. Yet this cur barks and scares, has a shadow which blights, and here and there a fang which rends unmercifully when it does penetrate. What shall we do with him? Send him to a dentist for other and sharper fangs, or provide him with a short rope and heavy stone?

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

FIREMEN AS BUILDING INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 8th inst. I find a long article on the buildings destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst. at Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Bond-street. For a long time, in my review of the proceedings of our legislators at Albany, I have been interested in the varied opinions expressed as to the propriety of merging the Department of Buildings into that department controlled by the Fire Commissioners.

Parties unacquainted with the materials used, and the manner of constructing a building, would be very apt to consider, on reading the above-named article, that it furnished an additional reason why the Building Department should be so merged. Chief Shay is represented to have said that, "a fire occurred on the third floor of the building about three years ago. To their surprise they found the space between the planking" (I suppose flooring and ceiling is meant) "filled with shavings, and it was evident that the carpenters engaged in finishing the interior of the building had stuffed the shavings into the spaces between the floors and ceilings to get rid of them. Mr. Shay had no doubt, from what he saw on that occasion, that this was the case on each floor."

Now, Mr. Editor, I have no desire to impugn the veracity of Mr. Shay, who is a very prominent and no doubt very efficient officer of the Fire Department, but I do say this, that if Mr. Shay is the author of the above statement, he has certainly shown himself to be entirely ignorant of the manner in which all buildings are erected. The veriest apprentice boy who has been six months at the business, whether apprentice carpenter, framer, brick-layer, lather, or plasterer, knows that the ceilings are never put into buildings until after the floors are laid, and that to get shavings between the floors and ceilings would necessitate either the stuffing of shavings from below by parties not interested in the removal of shavings or in tearing up the floors after the ceilings had been put in in order to get shavings in from above. As this would necessitate a greater expense than would be incurred by burning or carting away the shavings, it is certainly apparent that Mr. Shay, (if he is the author of the above statement,) is either very ignorant of the construction of a building or has given utterance to opinions which he cannot substantiate by facts. Furthermore, if the above statement were true, and it is a matter of improbability that it should be, the Inspector of Buildings having charge of that portion of the City at the time of the erection of those buildings, would either be guilty of a dereliction of duty or would prove himself as ignorant of the same as the author of the statement referred to. In all my experience as a carpenter I have never seen a single occurrence of the kind, nor do I, knowing the extra expense that would be incurred by such a disposal of the shavings or debris of a new building, believe that a single builder in this City could be found who would be insane enough to permit such a thing.

A PRACTICAL BUILDER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 8, 1877.

ALBANY.

A REVIEW OF LEGISLATION.

THE NEW BILL OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CITIES—POSITION OF THE MINORITY IN REGARD TO IT—THE DEBATE ON THE WOODIN CHARTER BILL—DEMOCRATIC INDEPENDENCE—STATE LEGISLATION—THE APPROPRIATION AND SUPPLY BILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 10, 1877.

The first requisite to the accomplishment of good legislation, as to most other things, is to know what you want. When this is clearly and definitely ascertained about half the battle is won. Some eight weeks of the session were consumed in finding out what was wanted in respect to improving and correcting the administration of the City Government. At the end of that period of incubation the members most interested seemed to settle upon a programme, and, having settled it, they proceeded to formulate their ideas in the shape of the bill, a draft of which was considered by the Sub-committee of the Joint Committee on Cities on Tuesday night last. The completed bill will be submitted to the full committee on Tuesday next. The details of the proposed law are by this time tolerably familiar to the public. Its provisions include those of a number of separate bills which have been introduced into the Legislature this session by members of both parties. One Democratic member had an idea that the Dock Department should be merged in the Public Works Department, and he brought in a bill for that purpose; another brought in a bill to merge the Building Department in the Fire Department; another a bill to confine the operations of the Park Department within the limits of the park boundaries; another a bill consolidating certain bureaus; another a bill to have the streets cleaned by contract, the Mayor and others to be the contracting officers; a Republican member had a bill to the same effect, except that the Police Board were to have the awarding of the contracts. All these schemes were embodied, in whole or in part, in the new bill, and the question arises how, under these circumstances, will this new and comprehensive measure be received. The party in the majority in the Legislature will, of course, be held responsible for its passage or its failure; but it is certain that if the minority members array themselves solidly against it they will put themselves in a very inconsistent and not very creditable position. It will probably be found, on looking over the books of the Assembly, that nearly two-thirds of all the bills introduced making changes in the City Government have been brought in by Democratic members. As the new bill embodies and perfects their rather crudely drawn measures, will they oppose it? The Democratic Senators did not vote solidly against the Coroners, Register of Deeds, and Commissioner of Jurors bills in the Senate. They opposed them in debate, but when it came to recording themselves only a few were found to do it. The Democratic Assemblymen will probably do the same thing. Senator Morrissey is of opinion that the bill will have more than half the Democratic votes in the House recorded for it, and the solid body of the Republicans. Certainly, no charge of partisanship can be brought against the bill, so far as we now know of its provisions.

The debate on the important bill under consideration in the House this week, and commonly known as the "Woodin Charter bill," was in some respects, very significant. The two parties in the House did not array themselves solidly for and against it. On the contrary, the division of opinion shown in the debate was entirely on the democratic side. The member most persistent in his attempts to get in amendments was the Democratic Representative from the Nineteenth District, Mr. Ecclesine. The character of the amendments he offered, was such that it was plain to all the City members that he was trying to serve the interests of his district at the expense of the City, and the opposition to him was conducted almost exclusively by other City members of his own party. In one amendment he offered he was supported by the leader of the minority, Mr. Cozans, but this did not make matters better. Mr. Cozans raised his voice in vain. His associates opposed him as readily as they did Ecclesine. In fact, we have in this House the most independent Democratic minority which has been seen for years. It is almost as little under control as a Republican majority is, and any one who has any knowledge of this peculiar animal knows it is one which never bears the curb quietly. Mr. Cozans received the complimentary nomination for Speaker, which is always understood to confer the leadership of the minority. It seems to have done nothing of the sort for the member from the Fourteenth District. He has his set, and the rebellious spirits who sit opposite him on the other side of the chamber have theirs. The feeling of hostility between the two is far beyond that between the two political parties in the House. Every City bill which comes up develops this, and the antagonism exhibited itself with peculiar violence on the occasion of the debate on the famous New-York Surrogate clause in Mr. Piper's bill. It seems as if the old days of Tammany Hall supremacy had passed forever. It is no longer possible for the head of that organization to compel implicit obedience to one man simply by officially designating that man as the leader. The more independent spirits in the party, who do not depend for their livelihood upon a City office, reply, "Give us a man for a leader who can lead us." This is something which Mr. Cozans does not appear able to do. The Woodin Charter bill, so far as can be foreseen now, will have the support of perhaps half the Democratic delegation from this city. The debate upon it will be resumed Tuesday morning, and will probably be concluded the same day, when it will be ordered to a third reading.

When this measure has been got out of the way, room is made for other City bills. The bill to abolish the Marine Court is one which should be early considered; Mr. Flecke's bill relative to retired policemen and firemen is another, and is deserving of the united support of both parties; the bill to create a Police pension fund is now on general orders; and so are the bills previously referred to which came down from the Senate. Mr. Corsa recently introduced a bill for the grading of the Police force. It should receive prompt attention. This measure is one on which there is no division of opinion. It is in the interests of good government, effective administration, and of justice; for it is not just that a man who goes on the Police force totally inexperienced should receive from the first day the same pay that the older and most experienced members do. It is not fair to these, and it is not fair to the public, which pays both salaries. Mr. Fish's salary bill is on the general orders. It is a comprehensive and practical measure of reform, and it is to be hoped Mr. Fish will push it with all his accustomed energy.

In respect to State legislation it may be noted that the annual Appropriation bill has passed the House, and gone to the Senate for action. The laws made necessary by the constitutional amendments have been passed. That affecting the Superintendent of State Prisons has already begun to bear good fruits; the delay of the Senate Canal Committee to act upon the Public Works bill, caused much embarrassment in the Canal Department, but the bill is passed now, and the nomination for the office will probably be sent to the Senate next Monday or Wednesday. The Supply bill was reported by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to the House this week, and was made the special order for Thursday next. There will undoubtedly be a long contest over it, but Mr. Husted will carry no own pretty well. One bone of contention is absent—the appropriation for the new Capitol. This will be put in by the Senate Finance Committee, of which Mr. Harris is Chairman. A most distressing circumstance connected with the attempt of this gentleman to regain control of the new building—for it has become apparent to all that the attack on the plans is simply a stalking horse for an attack on the commission—is the fact that nearly 200 workmen are kept idle and in distress on account of the stopping of work which followed the passage of the resolution discontinuing the stonecutting. It is impossible to withhold one's sympathy from these poor fellows—begging, not for alms, but for work. They haunt the committee room; they wait outside in the passage; they stand idle in the hall of the Capitol; they send delegations to the Governor, to Senator Harris, to Mr. Husted; they crowd anxiously around any one who knows about their affairs or exhibits an interest in them, and anxiously inquire what chance there is for work going on again. Two or three of them were in such distress that the workmen still employed on the building subscribed among themselves this week a small fund to help them along. If this stoppage of work were because the State determined to stop building the new Capitol for a few years, as the Governor recommended, there would be no cause to complain. The State owes work to no man, whether he wield a pen or a hammer; but when all this distress is directly due to the personal ambition of one man, whose political strength is dependent upon regaining control of the construction of the building, the case is very different. Mr. Husted has promised that if Senator Harris will get the Senate to rescind the resolution stopping the work he will get the House to do the same; but it is not to the interest of the Albany Senator to do this. It was asserted when the resolution passed that no men would be discharged, and there was, therefore, no objection to its passage.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE HAYES GENEALOGY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late issue of THE TIMES reference is made to the origin of the name of Hayes, to which family belongs our distinguished President from Ohio. In *Burke's Peerage* the narrative is given as follows:

"The traditional origin of the noble house of Hay is thus related: In the reign of Kenneth III., Anno 980, the Danes, who had invaded Scotland, having prevailed at the battle of Lonearty, near Perth, were pursuing the flying Scots from the field, when a countryman, with his two sons, appeared in a narrow pass, through which the vanquished army were flying, and impeded for a moment their flight. 'What!' said the rustic, 'had you rather be slaughtered by your merciless foes than die honorably in the field? Come, rally, rally!' and he headed the fugitives, brandishing his plowshare and crying out that help was at hand. The Danes, believing that a fresh army was falling upon them, fled in confusion, and the Scots thus recovered the laurels which they had lost, and freed their country from servitude. The battle being won, the old man, afterward known by the name of Hay, was brought to the King, who, assembling a Parliament at Scone, gave to the said Hay and his sons, as a just reward for their valor, as much land on the river Tay, in the district of Gowrie, as a falcon from a man's hand flew over till it settled, which, being six miles in length, was afterward called Errol; and the King being desirous to elevate Hay and his sons from their humble rank in life to the order of nobility, this territory assigned them a coat of arms, which was argent, three escutcheon gules, to intimate that the father and two sons had been the three fortunate shields of Scotland."

So much for tradition. But the incontrovertible fact is that the noble houses of Tweeddale and Errol claim a common progenitor in William de Haya, who obtained a grant of the lands of Errol from William the Lion, and was King's butler in that monarch's reign.

This family has been very many years prominent in the history of Scotland; one of the family, Gilbert de la Haye, was appointed Lord High Constable of Scotland and Earl of Errol during the reign of Robert Bruce, for services at Bannockburn, and for further history of the family, *vide* Burton's *History of Scotland*.

Another gallant knight, John Hays, was an active adherent of Mary Queen of Scots, and was sent by her as Ambassador to Queen Elizabeth to secure the consent of the Virgin Queen to Mary's marriage to Lord Darnley. A part of the family seem afterward to have belonged to that strictest sect of the Protestant faith, viz., the Covenanters, for the ancestor of the present celebrity, Gen. Hayes, is stated to have emigrated from Scotland in 1680, immediately succeeding the disastrous battle of Bothwell Bridge, when many Cameronian, or Covenant families, found refuge in foreign lands, as shown by Macaulay.

There have been many modes of spelling the name, viz.: in olden times, De la Haye, De la Haya, and in late times Hay, Hays, and Hayes.

HENRY HAYS,
No. 8 West Eleventh-street, New-York.

THE NEW CAPITOL AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Advisory Board" of the New Capitol Commission should feel quite gratified at the defense of their "mixture" which is afforded them in your long editoral in to-day's TIMES. After reading that counterblast, one should venture with diffidence to ask through your columns whether, in the opinion of the two architects of the "Advisory Board," the Renaissance style is absolutely, and beyond peradventure as it were, incompatible with "exterior beauty and interior convenience;" also, whether, in their mature judgment, the adoption of such style necessarily precludes "light and ventilation"? If their prejudices extend thus far, it is rather evident to outsiders that such a bias should have rendered them incompetent to have been selected originally as an advisory board to pass upon the old design, or an executory board to patch up a new one. The whole controversy can be concentrated in a few words. The Advisory Board had before them a building in an advanced stage of erection, against which charges of needlessly extravagant finish and deficiency of light and ventilation were brought. How best to remedy these evils was the problem submitted—a problem which any well-educated architect should have been able to solve without violating the unities. This is the only issue raised by skilled members of the profession, whose opinion as experts is certainly entitled to respectful consideration. They have made no defense of the original design. They have merely questioned the propriety and intelligence of the radical and utterly inharmonious changes adopted by you.

Your editorial says truly that "humorous architecture may be bought at too dear a price," and it is self-evident to those who know that our "Romanesque" whistle will prove, as Mrs. Partington might observe, a "costive" one at the price. Horace, in his *Ars Poetica*, satirizes the efforts of a painter who would seek to unite the monstrous forms of horse and man. Now, what the executory board are doing is not, figuratively speaking, placing the head of a horse, or even of an ass, upon a human body, but rather capping a costly base with a veritable architectural mule—neither purely Gothic nor Romanesque nor Saracenic, but a grotesque, ill-fitting *olla podrida* of the three.

PLEB.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 8, 1877.

THE DOG QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read an article in your issue of the 9th inst. to the effect that the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen are preparing an ordinance to provide for, and dispose of, all the dogs in the City. Did they use any discrimination there would be some sense in their proceedings, and they would be doing the City a benefit by getting rid of a number of vagrant, mangy, unowned dogs; but that those which are owned and cared for, and even have a license paid for them, should not be allowed in the streets except on a string, is an absurd arrangement, and simply gives employment to a set of loafers, who, at 50 cents a head, can carry off any dog they may find (whose owner has not complied with the law) to the Pound, where it will be killed within a given time unless redeemed by the payment of $3. I wish all dog owners and sporting men in the City would take the matter up and ventilate it through the press.

A DOG OWNER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 10, 1877.

A HINT TO THE CONTROLLER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot you bring to the notice of Controller Kelly, (who is anxious to save the City some money,) the fact that the northern half of the second story of Centre Market would make four or five splendid court rooms, far superior to the one for which the City was sued a few days ago for $3,000, while all of the above premises brings to the City the modest sum of $2,250, and is being pretty severely used at that. His Honor, the Controller, was raised in the neighborhood, and is well acquainted with the size and eligibility of the premises and its convenient location to the Tombs.

Perhaps if you should make the suggestion to him he might act upon it, as the lease was not taken a few days ago when offered for sale.

OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 8, 1877

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"La Belle Hélène" is to be the attraction tonight at the Eagle Theatre.

The pantomime of "Jack and Gill" is to be represented at the Olympic Theatre this evening.

Mrs. Oates and her company sing "Madame Angot's Daughter" at the Lyceum Theatre tonight.

Mr. Daly's new comedy called "Blue Glass" will be made known to-night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The Wagner Festival commences at the Academy of Music this evening, when "The Flying Dutchman" will be sung.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will this evening appear in "Kathleen Mavourneen" at the New Broadway Theatre.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

COMPLAINTS OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANS AGAINST THE PORTE—THE RUSSIAN PROPOSITION TO THE POWERS—AFFAIRS IN THE PROVINCES.

PARIS, March 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople published here says according to letters from the provinces the Christian population everywhere is molested, especially in Armenia. The Armenian Patriarch, finding his representation to the Porte of no avail, has tendered his resignation. A great slackening in the work of carrying out the reforms is observable. The telegraph operators threaten a strike because the Government has decided to pay their salaries in paper, which involves a reduction of 40 per cent.

LONDON, March 11.—Count Schouvaloff left Paris yesterday for this city. The *Observer* says he brings a note which he is ordered to communicate to Lord Derby immediately, proposing that the European powers and the Porte sign a protocol guaranteeing the reforms and placing the rayahs under the protection of the powers.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says the Council of Ministers to-day raised objections to several of Montenegro's demands, particularly to the cession of Nicsic. The Montenegrins have resolved to maintain all their demands.

A Reuter telegram from Paris states that President MacMahon will entertain Gen. Ignatieff at a banquet on Tuesday.

An interviewer reports that Gen. Ignatieff intimated that he had not wholly relinquished his idea of going to London.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris telegraphs as follows: "Gen. Tchernayeff has suddenly arrived here to confer with Gen. Ignatieff. It is asserted that Russia has asked or is about to ask the powers to propose to the Porte the establishment of an international consulting commission for one year at Constantinople to advise the Porte and watch and report on the application of the reforms. There is no chance of Turkey accepting this plan."

The *Standard's* special from Pesth says it is confidently stated that Russia has advised the Prince of Montenegro to considerably moderate his demands for the cession of territory and a seaport.

The Herzegovinian insurgents have petitioned the Porte for amnesty and permission to return to their homes.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch reports that the Turks are fortifying the banks of the Save and Unna, on the Bosnian and Austrian frontier.

A Rustchuk dispatch to the *Cologne Gazette* says the greatest part of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube, which numbers 17 vessels, with 60 guns, has left Sulina harbor and been stationed at various points on the Danube.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the information that the negotiations now proceeding turn on the signing of an international protocol is now confirmed from so many sides that it can no longer be doubted. The Porte is to pledge itself in a protocol counterasigned by the powers that it will carry out the reforms agreed upon by the powers in the preliminary conference. This may be taken as the essence of the Russian proposals. Russia does not seem to have abandoned the hope of finding a form for this international document which will overcome British objections. Count Schonvaloff's return to London indicates that it is thought some such form has been found. The correspondent alleges he has good information that Russia is ready to make great concessions as regards form, provided the real essence of her proposal is accepted. Not only does there seem to be no intention to insist upon an agreement about eventual measures of coercion, but everything is to be avoided beyond present assent to and signature by the powers of the protocol which might entail obligations for the future. In this way it is thought the assent of England may be secured.

On the other hand, the protocol would be so framed as not to oblige the Porte to sign the document in contradiction with the attitude which it has taken up throughout the negotiations. There will consequently be no question of direct intervention of the Powers in the internal affairs of Turkey relative to the nomination of Governors or Commissioners of Control, or guarantees generally. It seems Russia even means to show the greatest liberality in granting time to Turkey to carry out the reforms. The correspondent adds that although these concessions show a sincere desire for peace, and although the satisfaction which Russia will obtain appears trifling. She will yet obtain her object, viz., the right of control over Turkey and the cancellation of the Treaty of Paris.

The Porte having been early informed of the foregoing proposal, tried to parry it by issuing its last note specifying 11 measures of reform which it was already putting into operation. Turkey therein grants almost more than Russia asks for. There is, of course, considerable difference between the note and the international protocol; but still the note is a recognition by Turkey of a certain obligation toward the guaranteeing powers. The question is, can Russia be induced to accept this imperfect mode of assuming the obligation, or will Turkey having gone thus far go still further.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says reports reach Belgrade through usually trustworthy channels relative to the immense armaments in the interior of Russia. It is asserted 1,000,000 men will be in arms by the 16th of March. It is supposed Russia has other purposes besides an attack on Turkey.

A difficulty has arisen between Servia and the Porte relative to the evacuation of positions on the Drina frontier. The Turks refuse to abandon seven islands in the river unless the Servians abandon the position around Little Zwornik. The Servian Government has communicated with Constantinople, and it is hoped the matter will be arranged.

The same correspondent says the brigades of Bosnian, Bulgarian, and Albanian volunteers have been disbanded. The Servian artillery and engineer forces have been reduced to a peace footing. The Mohammedans of Bosnia are becoming very excited. Foreign residents state that there is imminent danger of a massacre of the rayahs in the Tuzla district.

The exactions from the Christians are unparalleled; murders are numerous, and the inhabitants are flecing to Austria or joining the insurgents. Banjaluca is being transformed into a fortified camp. The rayahs are compelled to work on the fortifications on the bank of the Save, without distinction of age or sex. A desperate conflict with the insurgents is reported in the valley of the Mahovra. It is said the Turks were defeated and their commander was killed.

THE INDIA FAMINE AND CYCLONE.

CONDITION OF THE IMPOVERISHED DISTRICTS—LATER ESTIMATES OF THE LOSS OF LIFE BY THE CYCLONE.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Times* dispatch from Calcutta says the number of natives on the relief works in the Madras Presidency has decreased 47,500 in the past week, while there has been a small increase in Bengal. The Spring crop is coming on in the most distressed districts of Madras. The Mysore Government reports that nearly two-thirds of the area and half the population of Mysore are affected by the famine, and water is scarce.

Full reports from the local officials on the recent cyclone show that the total loss of life was really less than half of Sir Richard Temple's first hurried estimate of 205,000.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

CAIRO, March 11.—An Egyptian man-of-war which was cruising in the Gulf of Suez to break up the slave traffic, took fire at sea and was entirely destroyed. There were 430 men on board, of whom 400 were saved, including all the Europeans.

PARIS, March 11.—Pardons or commutations of sentence have been granted to 224 Communist convicts.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Observer*, in a leader today, says: "We have reason to believe that when a proposal was recently made in the French Chamber of Deputies for the extension of the fortifications of Paris, the scheme was dropped in deference to peremptory declarations from Berlin that any addition to the defenses of Paris would be considered a *casus belli*."

LONDON, March 12.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Madrid says the journals of that city express marked displeasure at the appointment of Messrs. Evarts and Schurz to positions in the new Cabinet. They say both have supported the Cuban filibusters in the United States, and they entertain fears of the result of their accession to power.

The *Standard's* Madrid telegram reports that the British and German Ministers have had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of improved commerce with the Sooloo Islands. It is understood that liberty of trade with those islands will probably be conceded before long.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON WRITES IN APPROVAL OF SENATOR BLAINE.

The following letter of approval has been transmitted by Mr. Garrison to Hon. James G. Blaine:

BOSTON, March 8, 1877.

Hon. James G. Blaine:

DEAR SIR: Though I am not one of your constituents, I desire most heartily to thank you for your recent manly, eloquent, and patriotic utterances in the Senate while justly asserting the validity of Senator Kellogg's election, and the legitimacy of the claim of Gov. Packard of Louisiana, and of Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina, to the recognition and support of the General Government. Be assured, to you will be accorded the warm approval of all those tried and true souls in the land who remember too vividly the awful consequences that have resulted in the past from cowardly compromises with the despotic and rebellious spirit of the South to sanction any more such insane attempts to "draw out leviathan with a hook," to harmonize radically hostile elements, and to pacificate disloyalty by treating it with special consideration. Of course, you will be most furiously assailed by the pseudo Democratic organs North and South; but this will be sure proof that you have sagaciously struck the right key-note, in the right place, and at the right time, and manfully met the issue presented by the incorrigible enemies of equal rights and legitimate government. So they writhed and howled at the delivery of your nobly patriotic speech on the Amnesty bill, at a former session of Congress—a speech that proved as potent as the sugar of Iduna when it touched the cowering toad, and evoked the demon in its real shape—a speech to which the only reasonable objection could be made was its surpassing clemency to the whole rebel mass, making but a single exception to the person of the arch-traitor of them all, Jefferson Davis, and he excepted only because of his official responsibility, and the unparalleled horrors of Andersonville—a speech which, by the vials of wrath it brought upon your head, notwithstanding its excessive magnanimity, demonstrated that nothing will "conciliate the South" but to put the control of the Federal Government and the destiny of the nation into her hands, as in the days of her oligarchical supremacy.

You will be blamed in another quarter. There is a weak, timid, purblind, compromising element in the Republican Party which your outspoken words of sound reason and timely warning will greatly disturb, because its panacea for all our national divisions is "conciliation"—meaning thereby a truckling to the South as in the days of yore, and a stond indifference to the fate of her colored population. The elimination of this element from the party would greatly add to its strength and efficiency, as it is ever a drag in any great emergency. That which it seeks to "conciliate"—by sacrificing principle to expediency—is devoid of all sense of honor, every pulsation of patriotism, every feeling of nationality. Its wishes are neither to be gratified nor consulted. The truly loyal at the South need no conciliation; to the disloyal no concession should be made. If President Hayes shall be true to his inaugural professions his Administration will be a shield of defense to the oppressed against their lawless oppressors. God grant he may be equal to his responsibilities! He cannot do better than to respond, in word and deed, to your noble declaration: "Whoever else shall halt or grow weak in maintaining it, so long as I have the strength I will stand for the Southern Union men of both colors; and when I cease to do that, before any presence North or South, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget its cunning!" Yours, to noble justice,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

LABOR UNION TROUBLES.

BUFFALO, March 11.—Saturday night, about 7 o'clock, 20 compositors on the *Courier* quit work by order of the President of Typographical Union No. 9, the manager of the *Courier* Company having refused to accede to demands made by the union in regard to the payment of a scale of prices adopted by them. Some inconvenience was experienced, but the paper was issued as usual on Sunday, and the strikers' places have been filled, mostly by non-union men. The trouble does not extend to any other office. The manager of the *Courier* Company has issued peremptory orders against the re-engagement of any of the strikers.

FOUR BOYS POISONED.

SPRINGFIELD, March 11.—Four French boys at Ware ate poisonous wild turnips, mistaking them for flag-root. One has died, and the others are not expected to live.

THE GREEK CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Athens correspondent of a London newspaper writes: "I strolled into the Chamber of Deputies the other day, and found the members as excited as though they had been discussing not the Budget, but the issues of peace and war. The building itself is quite new, sufficiently handsome, and more conveniently arranged than any Parliament-house with which I am acquainted. The hall is simply and handsomely decorated in the classical style, which is not only appropriate but indispensable to everything in modern Athens. The roof is supported by two noble marble pillars, which inclose the tribune, arranged on the French plan, with an upper row of seats for the President and four Secretaries, and a lower pulpit for the orator. Facing the President are seven rows of plain seats ranged in a wide curve and divided down the middle by a broad passage. The front benches on one side of this passage are for the Ministers, who have green baize tables whereon to deposit their papers. At the corner of this bench nearest the gangway sat M. Coumoundouros, the Premier, a fine-looking old man, with a healthy, ruddy, genial face, white military-looking moustaches, and a bright, laughing eye. Next to him, and in striking contrast, sat M. Contostavlos, the Minister for Foreign Affairs—a tall, thin man, whose dark, sallow complexion, strongly-marked features, and high prominent forehead rivet the attention of the stranger. He studied in Germany, he speaks French like a Parisian, and is in every respect highly cultivated. The members, unlike French Deputies, generally wore their hats, only lifting them off after the English fashion, when speaking. Many spoke from their places, as in the English House of Commons. There was a good deal of *sans gêne* about the proceedings, and some of the Deputies sat with pot hats pushed over their eyes, addressing their colleagues with comforters wrapped round their necks. Some eight individuals lent a picturesque aspect to the whole scene by wearing the Greek national costume, which we call the 'palicare' dress—a marone or blue jacket, buttoned at the top, and disclosing a white plaited shirt, marone-colored gaiters, and the fustanella, or full petticoat. Over their shoulders is thrown a short brown cloak, the bright red lining of which harmonizes with the scarlet cap worn carelessly on the side of the head. Most of the wearers of this picturesque attire were gray-bearded men on the shady side of 50, and it was explained to me that they were afraid of adopting European habits lest they should be laughed at. They were used to the 'palicare' dress, and could feel comfortable in no other. Twenty years ago nearly all the Deputies were similarly attired, and in the last Cabinet was a gentleman who had never donned a European coat. Fancy a Minister proposing the Budget in a white petticoat."

THE COMING OF THE BIRDS.

The Rochester *Union* says that Mr. A. B. Lamberton, of that city, has kept a record of the arrival of birds for some years past. In 1872 the first robins were observed there March 28. Wild geese were going north March 29, and snipe were found April 17. That was a backward year. In 1873 robins came March 13, sparrows 17th, blue birds 18th, pigeons 19th. Snipe and woodcock were found at Victor March 28. In 1874 blue birds arrived March 18, and snipe were shot March 21. In 1875 the first robins were seen March 11, and snipe were found April 7. It is found by ornithologists that the male song birds migrate north about a week before the hens, and when not disturbed in a nesting ground, will return to the same place for years. Evergreen swamps are the localities in which the birds are generally to be found first, as they are warmer than other regions, and there are some instances of robins remaining all Winter in this latitude in dense swamps. Orioles and bobolinks are the last birds to arrive, and do not greet us with their song until about May 8.

IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.

A woman out on North hill, being counted out the other morning, after a debate on the question, "Who shall arise and build the fire?" got up and split her husband's wooden leg into kindling wood, and broiled his steak with it. It made him so mad that he got hold of her false teeth and bit the dog with them. She cried until she had a fit of hysterics, and then fillipped out his glass eye, and climbed upon the bed-post, and waxed the glaring eye to the ceiling with a quid of chewing gum. Then he took her wisp of false hair and tied it to a stick, and began whitewashing the kitchen with it. Then she started off to obtain a divorce, but Judge Newman decided that he couldn't grant a divorce unless there were two parties to the suit, and there was hardly enough left of them to make one.

LATIN TREASURE TROVE.

RICH RELICS OVER 3,000 YEARS OLD.

OPENING OF AN ANCIENT TOMB IN ITALY—A VAST QUANTITY OF TREASURE FOUND—A REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF GOLDSMITHS' WORK—GOLDEN AND SILVER ORNAMENTS—IVORY FRAGMENTS AND NUMEROUS VASES.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Rome, Feb. 10, concerning the discovery of a sepulchre at Palestrina, says: "The tomb was found among those olive grounds and vineyards upon the plain at the foot of the hillside up which Palestrina creeps. It was a rectangular chamber, dug in the earth, at the depth of about two metres from the present surface, and measuring 5.45 metres in length by 3.92 in width at one end, and 3.80 at the other. Its construction was of the primitive character, the walls being lined with slabs of tufa, and, although the stones which covered it have been crushed in, the contents were found so placed, and, with the exception of the most perishable portions, in so remarkable a state of relative and perfect preservation, as to make it an easy task to form a sufficiently correct picture of what the interior was like, when, the survivors having turned aside, the slabs forming the covering were laid down, as they have remained for more than 30 centuries. On the walls was hung a panoply of arms, circular shields of bronze, lances, swords, daggers, and it would seem, also, clubs, the weapons of the deceased. Upon the floor but farther to one side, as indicated by a narrow rectangular cavity of about two metres in length in which the bones were found—stood a sumptuous funereal couch made of wood and bronze, upon which lay the body, no doubt gorgeously attired, for among the dust and bones of the dress and body, and the crumbled wood and oxydized bronze of the couch, were exquisite golden fibulæ, a massive breastplate or headpiece—opinions differ as to which—of solid gold, and other ornaments of the same material. At the head and feet of the corpse stood bronze tripods with their *lebes*, and by the sides a number of objects, some for funereal use, others of a domestic character, which had either belonged to the deceased or had been placed as tokens of respect and affection around his remains. Among them are silver vases and tazze, beautifully wrought and of various forms and size;

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 10, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	38	Spirits Turpe, bbls.	334
Beans, bbls.	520	Lard, bbls.	1,151
Cotton, bales	615	Resin, bbls.	179
Copper, bbls.	163	Oil-cake, pks.	210
Copper ores, pkls.	144	Pork, pkls.	247
Dried Fruit, pkls.	160	Beef, pkls.	240
Eggs, bbls.	3,951	Cut-meats, pks.	1,992
Flour, bbls.	3,469	Grease, pks.	58
Wheat, bushels	1,200	Lard, pks.	1,220
Corn, bushels	78,500	Lard, kegs	50
Oats, bushels	20,175	Stearine, pks.	56
Rye, bushels	400	Butter, pks.	4,631
Malt, bushels	2,100	Cheese, pks.	788
Barley, bushels	9,910	Tallow, pks.	254
Grass-seed, orgs.	1,162	Dressed Hogs, No.	124
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,400	Rice, pkls.	85
Oat-meal, bbls.	150	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds.	213
Beans, bgs.	1,200	Starch, bxs.	1,950
Hops, bales	606	Skins, bales,	14
Hides, bales	318	Tea, half-chest	1
Leather, sides	15,902	Tobacco, hhds.	59
Lead, pigs	1,423	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	251
Molasses, (N.O.)hhds.	45	Whisky, bbls.	970
Oil, bbls.	50	Wool, bales	211

COFFEE—Rio quiet, but quoted steady, with sales of 938 bags, by the Keystone and 2,500 bags by the Campanero at Baltimore, on private terms....Other kinds dull, but otherwise without change.

COTTON—Declined 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on a limited movement....Ordinary quoted to-day at 10¹⁵⁄₁₆c. low Middling, 11 11-16c. @11 13-16c.; Middling, 12 3-16c. @12 5-16c. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 815 bales, of which 713 bales were on last evening.) all to spinners. ....And, for forward delivery business has been quite active, but on a reduced rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 66,800 bales, of which 14,100 bales were on last evening and 52,500 bales to-day, with 64,400 bales on the sale on the basis of Middling, with sales reported here of 200 bales @12.10c.; @12.10c.; April, 12.16c. @12.17c.; May, 12.33c. @12.34c.; June, 12.46c.; July, 12.55c. @12.56c.; August, 12.60c. @12.61c.; September, 12.37c. @12.39c.; October, 12.13c. @12.13c.; November, 11.91c. @11.93c.; December, 12.01c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of ₱@19 decimal points ₱ lb., closing weak....The receipts at this port to-day were 615 bales, against 4,148 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 4,961 bales, including 3,965 bales to Liverpool, 300 bales to London, 300 bales to Bremen, and 396 bales to Havre. The exports from all ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,337,173 bales, of which 1,214,357 bales were sent to the British ports, and 722,816 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¹⁄₂	10¹⁄₂	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Good Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Ord.	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Low Middling	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Low Mid.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Good Middling	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling Fair	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Fair	13 13-16	13 13-16	13 15-16	13 15-16

Stanfld.

Good Ordinary	10¾	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord	11¾	Middling	11 9-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was quoted quite firm on an unusually active business—the home trade purchases having been quite liberal of desirable Winter and Spring Wheat Extras (the latter mainly of Minnesota product) and the export dealings almost wholly for the West Indies and South America, very extensive, mainly in City Mill Extras. The aggregate of the day's transactions was the largest reported in many months. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3@$6 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 25; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 75@$4 75, chiefly at $4 10@$4 30 for good to about choice; inferior to choice Superfine Western, at $3 50@$5 75; mainly at $3 50@$5 65; ordinary to very good extra State, $5 55@$6; very good to very choice do. sold at $6@$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, on the basis of $6 50@$7 for good to very choice; do. for South America, at $7 50@$8 for good to choice, and up to $8 35 for very fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted at $5 75; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 50@$6 50; very good to very choice do., $6 90@$8 25; and other grades within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 1,300 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 10,200 bbls. were regular City Mill brands; 2,400 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, (these chiefly at $7@$8;) 900 bbls. do. patent do.; 2,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for home use, within the range of $7@$8; 700 bbls. do. for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7 25@$8;) 500 bbls. Superfine, and 650 bbls. No. 2, at the quoted rates....Of Southern Flour, 2,350 bbls. sold at full rates, many within the range of $7 25@$8 for Extras, of which 1,700 bbls. (part to arrive,) for shipment, mainly to South America....Of Rye Flour, 270 bbls., in lots, chiefly fair to very choice Superfine State, at $4 50@$5, the latter quite an extreme market price. Of Corn-meal, 550 bbls., including Brandywine at $3 20@$3 25, and Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 75@$3. Market quiet and drooping....and of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,200 bags, mostly on the basis of $1 05 for coarse City, and 90c. for Baltimore.

GRAIN—Soring ₱Wheat attracted more attention from local millers, and for export, and the better qualities were quoted somewhat firmer. Wheat was very quiet within the previous (nominal) range. Sales were reported to-day of 70,000 bushels, including Red Western, very poor, 5,000 bushels, at $1 30; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 16,000 bushels, for export, at $1 42@$1 43; No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, 16,000 bushels, (of which 8,000 bushels for milling,) at $1 40½, (with this rate reported bid at the close;) ungraded Spring, at 5,000 bushels in store, $1 25@$1 38½, of which 18,000 bushels Milwaukee, for milling, reported at $1 38@$1 38½, and 16,000 bushels very good Chicago, crop of 1875, for export, at $1 25....Corn quiet to-day, new crop a shade cheaper. Export inquiry light, sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels, including New-York No. 3 at 54¼c.@54½c.; closing weak; New-York Steamer Mixed at 54¾c. closing with this rate asked; New-York seaboard White, 2,500 bushels at 56¼c.@56¾c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 54¼c.@55c., mainly at 55c.; Southern White, 2,700 bushels, in store, at 59c.; Southern Yellow at 56c.@57c.; Western Yellow at 57c.; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 56c.@58½c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago dull, today, in store, quoted at 56c.@56½c.; and afloat at 58c.@59½c. And for forward delivery, 100,000 bushels New-York Steamer Mixed Western, deliverable next week at 55c.; with this rate subsequently asked....Rye sold to the extent of 15,900 bushels prime State, in store, for export to the Continent, at 96c.; car lots of State were at 88c.@89c.; and of Pennsylvania at 85c.@86c. Market firm....Barley active at stronger rates. ....Sales were reported of 30,000 to 38,000 bushels ungraded Canada, part at $1; 7,500 bushels No. 1 do., on private terms; 6,000 bushels at $1 06, Barley-malt sold to the extent of 8,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 15, and 1,400 bushels choice two-rowed State at 85c., cash....Canada Peas inactive; quoted at 86c. before....Oats quoted rather weak in price, on a limited business....Sales reported of 22,500 bushels, including White Western, at 40c.@43c. for inferior to about prime, chiefly at 43c.@44c.; Mixed Western, in car lots, at 37½c.@42½c., as to quality; very poor do. at 32c.; White State, ordinary to prime, within the range of 40c.@55c.; Mixed State at 43c.@53c.; unmerchantable do. at 51c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,500 bushels, at 43½c.; New-York No. 2 do., 1,500 bushels, at 51c.; New-York No. 3, 6,000 bushels, at 40c.; Mixed Pennsylvania, from track, at 42c.... Clover-seed more active, but at easier rates, with about prime to choice Western quoted at 14½c.@15c.; very choice do. to fancy do. held at higher pr'es; fair to choice State at 14½c.@15½c., (within which latter range 700 bags State reported sold, partly for export, selling mostly at 15c.)....Timothy-seed dull; prime quoted at $1 90 bid, and $1 95@$2 asked....Other seeds inactive, but quoted as before....Sale Hay has been more sought after, with shipping qualities quoted firm at 65c.@70c., and retailing qualities at 70c.@$1, the extreme figure for very choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c....Straw has been in fair demand, including Rye Straw within the range at 55c.@80c.; Oat, 55c.@65c., ₱ 100 lb. ....Feed quoted firm and fairly active, with sales reported of good to very choice 40 to 50 lb., at $19@$20 40, mostly at $20; 850 bags 60 to 80 lb. at $19 60@$20 50, and 700 bags 100 lb. at $21 50@$22 50, and choice to fancy shapes, in small lots, at $24@$25....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 1,004 bbls. Flour, 72,943 bushels Wheat, 397,584 bushels Corn, 78,632 bushels Rye, 1,425 bushels Peas.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 200 bales sold, to arrive, at 3¼c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been inactive at from 45c.@50c. for good to fancy....Other kinds very quiet and as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues in fair request on the basis of $2 05@$2 15 for common to good Strained, ₱ 280 lb. Sales reported of 600 bbls. good Strained and ₱ at $2 18....Tar and Pitch inactive, as last quoted....Spirits of Turpentine in brisk demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close up to 42c. ₱ gallon; 310 bbls. sold in lots at 41½c.@42c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been very dull, with Western, in bags, quoted nominal at $34, currency; City nominal. ....Exports for the week only 2,422 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude in light demand; quoted at 10¼c. in bulk, and 13¼c. in shipping order.....Refined has been very quiet, and quoted at 15¾c.....Refined, in cases, at 20¾c.@21c....City Naphtha; quoted at 11¾c.@12c.....At Philadelphia and Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 15¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork was quoted lower for early delivery, on a moderate movement, closing rather more firmly....Sales reported of 100 bbls. unInspected at $14 75, and 200 bbls., fancy brands, in lots, at $15 37½@$15 50....Other kinds very dull....Extra Prime quoted at $12; Prime Mess quoted at $14....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been quiet to-day; quoted for March, as the close, nominal; May, $14 75 bid; June, $14 95....sales reported of 1,000 bbls., May, at $14 75@$14 80; and 500 bbls., June, at $14 95@$15....Dressed Hogs in less request, with Western quoted at 6¾c.; City at 7¾c.@7¾c....Cut-meats have been dull, but prices steady.....Sales include small lots Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.@8½c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our previous range....Bacon in moderate demand, with sales reported here of 200 bxs. Long Clear at 7¾c.; Short Clear quoted at 8¼c.; City Long Clear at 8c.@8¾c. And at Chicago Long and Short Clear quoted at 7¾c., but dull....Western Steam Lard has been more active for early delivery, with further reduction in prices, but closing with rather more firmness. ....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 725 tcs. prime at $9 60@$9 70, closing at $9 60, (nearly to return); 750 tcs., to arrive, at $9 60@$9 70; 300 tcs. Philadelphia at $9 50@$9 62½....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been quite active, but again quoted lower, now having a declining tendency....Western steam, for March, quoted at the close nominal, at $9 60; April, $9 62½; May, $9 75, and June, $9 87½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 250 tcs., March, at $9 55; 5,750 tcs., April, at $9 60@$9 75; 5,250 tcs., May, at $9 87½@$9 90, and 500 tcs., June, at $9 87½....City Steam and Kettle in very slack demand; quoted at the close at $9 50@$9 62½....No. 1 quoted nominal....Refined Lard unusually active in demand for the purchases for early delivery, at $10@$10 12½, and the West Indies at $8 62½.... Sales, 800 tcs. for South America on private terms, and 4,500 tcs. for the Continent at $10 06@$10 12½....And for Chicago delivery, 4,000 tcs., for export, at $9 75.... Of Beef, 200 tcs. City Extra India Mess sold on private terms, quoted at $22 50....Of Beef-hams, small lot of choice Western at $21@$21 50....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs unchanged, nearly as last quoted....Tallow has been in active demand, and quoted strong.....Sales equal to 141,000 lb. Country and City at 7¾c.@8c., chiefly City at 8c., with this rate bid for prime City, and up to 8¼c. asked for choice.....Stearine dull, and no City nominal; prime to choice Western quoted at 11½c.@11¾c., at which the week's exports to Europe have been 982 pks. Pork, 1,339 pks. Beef, 7,524 pks. Bacon, 3,982 pks. Lard, 14,257 bxs. Cheese, 3,506 pks. Butter, also, 1,457 pks. Tallow.

WHISKY—Duly, held at $1 13½, with $1 11 reported bid.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate demand was reported to-day in the local markets on nearly all accounts. Rates varied little. Grain room for steamers for British ports was in fair demand, and over movement with respect to previous days, (chiefly Refined Lard,) and a moderate business in Rye and Corn for Continental ports. From the outports the advices were of a very moderate trade. Tonnage for Grain was rather more sought for balance loading. The Liverpool engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at 3-64.; and, by steam, 500 bales do., in lots, at ⅛ ₱ lb.; (with Grain room quoted somewhat firmer;) 54,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl., 75 pks. Fruit on private terms, 300 pks. Provisions, part at 20s.; 22 tons Leather at 40s. ₱ ton, acc. of recent shipment, 700 cases Canned Goods and 1,000 Glue-pieces, on private terms, and, by steam, from Philadelphia, 150 bbls. Tallow and 4,000 bbls. Apples (the latter mostly of through freight) on private terms, and, by steam, from Chicago, of through freight, 5,000 pks. Lard and Bacon, reported on the basis of 50c. via New-York. Hence, and Philadelphia, and 55c. via Portland, ₱ 100 lb....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Oil on private terms; and, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; small lots of Tallow at 25s., and of Measurements Goods at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 1,100 pks. Oil-cake and 200 bags Seed on private terms; 50 tons Tallow at 32s. 6d., and 100 tons Pacific at 30s. ₱ ton; 350 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; and 6% of recent shipments of 5,000 cases Canned Goods at market rates....For Hull, by steam, 800 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lb.; 100 tons Measurement Goods on private terms....For the United Kingdom, a British bark 943 tons, with Lathwood, reported on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian ship, 1,003 tons, hence, with about 7,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 7½d., (and 6,200 gratuity;) a Norwegian bark, 687 tons, with about 4,400 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d., and a bark, (to arrive from a Southern port,) with about 4,500 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, by sail, 2,000 tons Refined Lard, reported on private terms, quoted at 5c. ₱ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 10,000 bushels Rye and 400 tcs. Refined Lard, reported on private terms....For Bremen, the steamer of this week cleared, with 17,500 bushels Corn and 8,000 bushels Rye, (reported as engaged some time since) within the range of 1.25@1.45 reichmarks ₱ 500 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40 do. for hhds. and 70 do. for cases; 150 bales Leather at 35s. ₱ 20 do.; 320 bbls. Resin at 3 do., and sundry lots of other general cargo on the basis of 75@100 do. ₱ measurement ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 600 tcs. Refined Lard, reported on private terms....For Stavanger, a Norwegian brig, 295 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, reported on private terms....For Valparaiso, a British ship, 1,220 tons, (lies arrived from Liverpool at Sandy Hook,) with Coal and general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Adelaide, a British bark, 640 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, (engaged at about 50% of 57½ ₱ ton....For Bayonne, a Norwegian bark, 291 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, in shipper's bags, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For the Mediterranean and back, a Hamburg bark, 596 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Bahia, a German brig, 248 tons, with Flour, loading here and at Richmond, at $1 10 ₱ bbl....For Rio Grande do Sul and back, a brig, 112 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Liverpool, a British brig, 1,220 tons, (lies arrived from Liverpool at Sandy Hook,) with Coal and general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Adelaide, a British bark, 640 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, (engaged at about 50% of 57½ ₱ ton....For Bayonne, a Norwegian bark, 291 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, in shipper's bags, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For the Mediterranean and back, a Hamburg bark, 596 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Bahia, a German brig, 248 tons, with Flour, loading here and at Richmond, at $1 10 ₱ bbl....For Rio Grande do Sul and back, a brig, 112 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Valparaiso, a British ship, 1,220

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, according to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

GLOW NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., March 14 | CHINA.....WED., March 28
PRUSSIA...WED., Mar. 21 | BATAVIA.....WED., April 4
Staterooms on the midship saloon passage deck.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets issued from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Course, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, at 6:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. DORAN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 48 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $35 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). Steamships of full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 28
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....March 15
ANDES.....March 28
Superior first-class passage accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 39 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE, Agent.....WEDNESDAY, March 14
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 17
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
For freight, C. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
First cabin, $80, $85, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
From pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Current Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms, amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...March 17, 7 A. M. | Alsatia...March 31, 7 A. M.
Bellvia...March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria...April 7, noon.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; to intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Rivoria...March 14, 3 P. M. | Utopia.....April 7, noon.
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 21st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., March 17 | ODER.....Sat., March 31
MOSEL.....March 24 | HERMANN.....Sat., April 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, March 22, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....March 24, 12 M. | England, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts for £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with LABRADOR, Saniglier...Wednesday, March 21, 9½ A. M.
For passengers apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
SAM SALVADOR, Capt. PICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 14 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 Beaver-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. Rs. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. R. BOUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, March 17
connecting with Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship HENGKONG.....Monday, April 2
from San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLUMBIA.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LOLLEY & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21
FOR VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO, touching at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz connecting at the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 81 and 83 Broadway.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HAMMONIA.....March 10 | HOLSATIA.....March 29
WESTPHALIA.....March 24 | SILESIA.....April 7
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; All other Steamers, $75 currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., 61 Broadway.
Steerage Agents, GUNARD & SOAR, 129 Greenwich-st.
Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen-sts., N. Y.

SPECIALTIES.

MADE UP LACE GOODS.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE DEPARTMENT, WHICH ABOUNDS WITH EVERYTHING NEW AND NOVEL IN
LACE AND SILK TIES, BIBS, JABOTS, BOWS, BUDS, FICHUS, CREPE SQUARES, COLLARETTES, RUFFLINGS, PUFFINGS, SLEEVES, POMPADOUR, &c., &c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS
AND
INSERTINGS.

EXAMINE, FROM 3c. PER YARD TO $1.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

CREPE DE CHINE, ALL COLORS, $2 50 PER YARD.

☞ DON'T FORGET THE BASEMENT,
New Goods every day.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

BARGAINS IN
ENGLISH STONE-CHINA.

TEA SETS, (44 pieces,) $2 50; 55 pieces, $3.
ENGLISH STONE-CHINA DINNER SETS, (100 pieces,) $10.
PORCELAIN CHINA TEA SETS, (56 pieces,) $4 25.
TOILET SETS, (11 pieces,) $3.

BARGAINS IN HOTEL WARE.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 ALLEN-ST.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" consisting of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular trains at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 12 A. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant, second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 9:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30 P. M. Sunday, 1 and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily: 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Also for trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Emigrant accommodation.

8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M., Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M., and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Shore Line, at 8:05 A. M., and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. | L. W. FILLEBS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. H. PARKER.
For Red Bank.
From Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wed'day, 14th...3 P. M.	Wed'day, 14th...7 A. M.
Thursday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th...7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th...3 P. M.	Friday, 16th...8 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th...9 A. M.
Thursday, 22d...12 M.	Wed'day, 21st...10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier 21, steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 21, steamer leaves Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS.

Spring Importation
OF
Axminster, Moquette, Wilton, and Brussels Carpetings,
NOW OPEN,
Comprising a very Choice Collection of the
NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS.
ALSO FRESH STOCKS OF
American Carpetings
IN
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND INGRAIN.
Oil Cloths and Linoleum, Persian Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway and 19th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO.
SPECIALTIES.
DRESS-MAKING.
BLACK DRESS SILKS. BOYS' CLOTHING.
UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.
FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES FREE.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

DAMAGED UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS AND Linens; also table linens, napkins, towels and Russia crash, from auction; balance of blankets and flannels very cheap.
WILLIAM MATHEWS,
No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.—NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST. Mme. FERRERO, Mlle. ELISE COUDEN, successor.

Mlle. Couden has just returned from Paris, per Celtic, with a large, varied, and elegant assortment of Spring BONNET and Round HATS, selected with great care, from the leading Paris houses, and which she will open on THURSDAY, March 15.

Admittance by card only. Invitation cards will be duly sent.

MARIE TILMANN, AGENT, IMPORTER of finest Paris millinery; large, unique assortment; opening Thursday, 15th inst.; patrons' invitations by letter. No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

GROCERIES, &C.

PARK & TILFORD,

Have sold S. DAVIS, Jr.'s, DIAMOND HAMS for more than twenty years.

The United States Centennial Commission reported an award for Hams exhibited 1876.

1. The excellent flavor of the meat.
2. Its good keeping quality demonstrated by the perfect freshness of Hams cured in the Winter of 1873.

Hams are now sold at low prices.

Ask for circular "How to Cook the Diamond Ham."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY HAVING SOLD HER HORSE will sell at sacrifice top phaeton built to order last October; also a set of fine single harness. Call on coachman, stable No. 128 East 19th-st.

A SET OF DUNECOME SINGLE HARNESS for sale. Call at No. 7 East 26th-st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, March 20, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, for the ensuing year—say ten thousand five hundred (10,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of oak, and six hundred and fifty (650) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named if accepted,) and the price per gross ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand five hundred (8,500) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the gross price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing, and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of wood to be cut only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the places and times to be designated by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding from the 1st day of June, 1878. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTEAD,
DAVID WEMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1877.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., March 9, 1877.

TIMBER, STONE, AND QUARRYMEN AND DEALERS—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 20th day of March, 1877, for furnishing during May next in the rip-rap at South-west Ledge Light Station entrance to New-Haven harbor, Conn., from three to four thousand tons of 2,240 lb. each, actual measurement, of granite in irregular shaped blocks, none of which shall weigh less than two tons. The blocks are to be placed to increase the rip-rap protection already afforded to this light-house pier. No defective stones or slabs will be accepted. The placing of the stone will be under the direction of an agent of the United States, who will measure the same and direct in what part of the work they are to be placed.

Bids will be in duplicate, with two sureties to each, upon forms which with other information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any bid for proper cause.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District, Post Office Box No. 4,032 New-York.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
CITY OF MONTREAL.

STREET RAILWAY PRIVILEGES.

SEALED TENDERS, indorsed "TENDER FOR STREET RAILWAY PRIVILEGES," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until
FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE NEXT,
for the privilege of laying rails and running cars in certain streets or sections of streets in this city, under certain conditions and stipulations, as detailed in the printed specifications adopted by the City Council, a copy of which may be obtained on application to the undersigned, by any person who may desire to tender. (By order.) CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MONTREAL, Feb. 7, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1877, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth inches (3x5⅛ inches) in dimensions, and must weigh six and one-quarter pounds per thousand finished cards, exclusive of bands and wrappers; and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clean, and free from specks, well calendered and finished on both sides, suitable for printing and writing in ink or pencil, and equal in quality, and in all other respects to the samples furnished by the Department. The Department may require the face and back of the cards to be of different tints; and the right is reserved to change the colors at any time, and as often as may be found.

PRINTING, DIES, ROLLS, PLATES, &c., &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates, made from a die the property of the Government. The plates now in use will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of May. These plates are mounted, ready for the press, on two forms of forty cards each, and spaced accurately to cut the proper size of the cards. The contractor may be required to procure, at his own expense, subsequent to the award, and before the contract term commences, additional plates, those now in use being barely adequate to the work.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which postal cards may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present cards, or for denominations of cards not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c., &c.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, subject to the approval of the Department, and in separate apartments distinct from those in which any other work is done, and when finished must be packed by the storer in a fire and burglar proof apartment, or vault, to be specially provided for the purpose. The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering and mailing packages of postal cards to be forwarded through the mails. The apartments, vault, and rooms for manufacturing, storing, and registering cards shall be immediately connected with each other by communicating doors, and they shall be constructed and fitted up to the satisfaction and with the approval of the Department.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same. The contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk-room, properly furnished, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government; and such rooms shall also be immediately connected with the apartments used for mailing and registering the cards. The Postmaster General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the rooms, apartments, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of cards, and of the cards in course of manufacture or in stock. He shall also have the right to cause an inspection to be made, when and in such manner as he may desire it, of the process of manufacturing the paper in all its several stages.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times, after one month from the commencement of the contract term, be required to keep on hand, subject to the control of the Department, not less than 100,000,000 finished cards, so that each and every requisition from the Department may be promptly filled as soon as received.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred (500) cards: the boxes to be wrapped and made secure, enclosed in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand (2,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

It is expected that the contractor will be ready to commence the delivery of the cards on the 1st day of May, when the contract term begins; and thereafter they must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters. The cards may be required to be delivered in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post Office at the place where the same are manufactured, or at the nearest adjacent large Post Office with adequate facilities for handling and uniting the cards in the discretion of the Postmaster General; or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., as the Postmaster General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.

NUMBER OF CARDS REQUIRED.

The number of cards issued during the last fiscal year was 150,815,000, and it is expected that the issues for the current fiscal year will be about 180,000,000. The number required during the next contract term will probably reach one billion, (1,000,000,000,) at least; but the contractor must furnish all that may be required, without reference to this estimate.

AWARD—PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, (naming but one price,) including everything required to be done or furnished as set forth in this advertisement, and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership, the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed; and it must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by at least two responsible guarantors, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles to be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guaranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; and in such contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed, as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into a contract, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, if not deemed too high by the Postmaster General, and so on until the required contract is executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract will also provide that if at any time during its continuance the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice; and in default thereof, the contract may be annulled.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interest of the Government requires it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to those required by the contract.

PAYMENT

MATILDA HERON'S FUNERAL

TRIBUTES TO A DEAD ACTRESS.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF PROFESSIONAL FRIENDS—A PROFUSION OF FLORAL OFFERINGS—THE FUNERAL CORTEGE—SERVICES IN "THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER."

The mortal remains of Matilda Heron lay in the little parlor of No. 132 East Twenty-fifth-street yesterday, enclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, paneled with black cloth and velvet, and ornamented with heavy silver bars. On the lid were two plain square silver plates, one in the middle bearing the inscription "Matilda Heron, died March 7, 1877, aged 46 years;" the other, at the foot, simply inscribed "Camille." The body was attired in a rich robe of dark purple silk, without ornament of any kind. Her gray hair was neatly rolled back from her forehead and her features bore an expression of calm contentment. Flowers were strewn all over the coffin-lid and on the body, and floral pieces, the tributes of friends, stood in every available place in the room. Mr. A. E. Palmer sent a large lyre of white roses, dotted with crimson buds and resting on a stand of pansies. At the bottom was a white dove. Mrs. Barney Williams contributed a stand and wreath of tube-roses, camellias, and water lilies, from the centre of which uprose a dove holding in its beak a tiny wreath of purple immortelles. Mr. W. Irving Bishop gave a large cushion of beautiful white flowers, surmounted by a floral star. On the star, in purple immortelles, was the monogram "M. H.," and on the cushion, in the same flowers, the dead woman's last words, "Oh, I'm so happy, Tilly." A large anchor of lilies, with a ground of violets, bore the cards of Adelaide Cherrie and Madge Argyle, two of Miss Heron's pupils. From Miss Spence came a large cross of camellias, a pillow was given by "Her boys"—so the card was inscribed—five young men who signed only their initials; a basket of choice exotics was from the two Misses Hurley; a wreath from Ida Jeffries Chase; a cross from Mrs. James Lewis; a bouquet from Mrs. Charles Backus; a cross from Miss Louie Alcorn; a cross inscribed "Rest" from Mr. James Smith; a pillow composed of camellias, blush roses, and ivy, with the word "Rest" in violets, from Miss Sutherland; an anchor from Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer; a cross from Miss Kate Singleton; a wreath of laurel from Mr. William Winter; a cross from "Nannie;" a pillow of tube-roses, with a large C in violets, from Miss Ella Sutherland; a heart from Miss Estelle Mortimer; a cross from "Egypt;" a pillow from Miss Adelaide F. Baker; and numerous other smaller pieces. Miss Gratton sent a wreath, and written on the accompanying card was:

"Dear heart at rest we will cherish your life.
Adieu, the Saviour will wipe away every tear."

Madame Eleanor Fletcher Bishop's offering was a wreath of immortelles, laurel leaves, and camellias. In the centre was a small silk flag draped in crape, and it was accompanied by the following verses:

"TO MATILDA.

Strange, strange, for you and I,
Several a star.
Thou art beyond, above,
I, mean the star.

Thou, where flowers deathless spring,
I where they fade;
Thou in God's paradise,
I neath the shade."

The house was crowded with sympathizing friends, among whom were Miss Ida Vernon, Mrs. M. Marie Wilkins, Miss Jean Burnside, Harry Palmer, Charles Gaylor, Mrs. John R. Scott, Mrs. Kate Ludlow Latelle, Miss Adelaide Cherrie, Miss Madge Argyle, Miss Vincent, Miss Chester, Miss Kate Singleton, Mrs. Palmer, (Harry Palmer's mother,) James H. Alliger, Miss Rose May, Col. Brown, Harry Wallack, Tony Pastor and wife, Miss Fanny Davenport and sister, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, Lester Wallack, James O'Neil, Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and wife, John Carroll, Joseph H. Tooker, William Tillotson, Frederick Warde, George Rignold, Mrs. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raymond, Sherrian Shook, Mr. Murdock and wife, Mlle. Torriani, Signor Brignoli, Mr. and Mrs. Salomon, Mrs. Fairchild, Miss Sutherland, Miss Buchanan, Harry Beckett, T. E. Morris, Frank Sima, Miss Emily Girard, George Devere, Mrs. Eldridge, Mme. Ponzi, Miss Sara Jewett, Mrs. George Boniface, Miss Lillie Eldridge, and nearly every other professional in the City, for the dead actress was a favorite among them all. The only relative of the deceased present besides her daughter Bijou was her cousin, Mrs. Davidson, of Philadelphia.

At 2 o'clock precisely the pall-bearers filed down stairs, and took a position on the sidewalk on either side of the lane made in the crowd by a force of Police from the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station. They were Charles Fisher, William Davidge, Myron A. Cooney, John Parselle, John Vincent, Harry Watkins, Charles Gayler, and D. H. Harkins. Then Bijou Heron was taken into the room to bid a final farewell to her mother's remains. The poor girl's grief was heartrending, and men and women alike were moved to tears. The undertaker closed the lid abruptly, and the casket was borne to the the waiting hearse on the shoulders of his assistants. Bijou, in a half faint, was led after it. The friends that had assembled then entered some 50 coaches that stood ready to convey them to the church. Many of the crowd lifted their hats respectfully as they passed out.

The scene at "the little church around the corner" was in itself a tribute to the dead actress. An immense crowd surrounded it in all directions, vainly endeavoring to force their way inside, and the windows of the neighboring houses were filled with lookers-on. The interior was packed in every part by persons who had been provided with tickets of admission. The ushers, in evening dress, with black kid gloves, were Charles Stevenson, Charles Kingsley, Oakes Rose, Robert Smith, Robert Hilliard, Stanley McKenna, Robert Hyslop, and Elmer McCausick. The handsome floral offerings had previously been carried to the church and were tastefully disposed about the altar railing. Rev. Dr. Houghton and his son, Rev. Edward Houghton, in flowing robes of white, with purple surplices, met the advancing corpse at the outer gates and preceded the casket up the aisle, chanting a psalm. Arrived at the altar steps the casket was deposited on two stools, and the relatives and friends filed into seats that had been reserved for them in front. The impressive service of the Episcopal Church was then recited, the reading being interspersed with singing, by Mme. Salvotti, of "Jesus, Saviour of my Soul," and by Miss Gertie Emmanuel, of "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden." The services ended, all knelt for a few moments in silent prayer, and then the casket was returned to the hearse, the mourners entered their carriages, and the cortège proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery, where the body was interred with appropriate ceremonies in Miss Heron's private plot. There was no funeral oration. Indeed, it was against the wishes of the nearest friends of the deceased that the coffin was taken to the church at all. Miss Bijou Heron was several times on the point of fainting during the services. The crowd lingered around the church for a long time after the carriages had disappeared.

FUNERAL OF REV. HENRY R. DICKSON.

The funeral of Rev. Henry Robinson Dickson, Pastor of the First Reformed Church, on Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the church. The casket containing the body was placed in front of the pulpit, which was heavily draped in mourning, as were also the galleries and doorways of the church. There were no flowers, the only decoration being a representation of a small sheaf of wheat near the head of the casket. The edifice was filled in every part, the Sunday-school children, numbering about 300, having seats in the gallery, and representatives of the Southern Classis of New-York occupying seats in the front part of the body of the church. The funeral sermon was to have been preached by Rev. Dr. Alexander R. Thompson, of the North Reformed Church, but he was prevented from officiating by illness, and Rev. Dr. David Inglis, of the Heights Reformed Church, acted in his stead, being assisted by Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll, of the Middle Reformed Church, and Rev. Drs. Harris and Gulick. The text was from the fifth verse of the thirty-first psalm, "Into Thine hand I commit my spirit: Thou hast redeemed me, Oh, Lord God of truth," which were the dying words of the departed Pastor. The pall-bearers were Elders T. L. Mason, L. V. D. Hardenburgh, D. Van Orden, and John Sniffen, Jr., and Deacons W. H. Duke, A. R. Gray, T. S. Powell, and Theodore A. Osborn. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Mr. Robinson is the second Pastor the church has lost within two years, Rev. Joseph Kimball, his predecessor, having died in 1875.

MEETING OF CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, was crowded last evening by the friends of Cuba Libre, assembled to receive Gen. Julio Sanguili, of the Revolutionary Government, and to devise means for assisting the struggling patriots. The General, who arrived on Wednesday last by the steamer Atlas with his appointment as agent of the Cuban Government in this City, is a soldier of distinguished merit, having served in the patriot ranks since the breaking out of the war. He bears on his person the marks of several wounds received on the battle-field, and is in every respect a veteran in the cause of Cuban independence. His brother, Col. Manuel Sanguili, gave a detailed account of the recent success of the insurrectionists. He said there was no doubt that the Republic would ultimately triumph. The spirit and discipline of the patriot troops were exultant, and they had a plentiful supply of arms; what they most needed was ammunition. Similar speeches were made by Hilano Cisneros, J. J. Govandes, Señor Mendosa, L. L. Desvernuil, and Dr. Galves. A committee, consisting of Gen. Sanguili and his brother, was appointed to raise funds for the purchase of ammunition. The address of the committee is No. 164 West Third-street, where subscriptions for that purpose may be sent. It is expected that a large supply of powder, cartridges, and other war material will be dispatched to Cuba before the close of the present month.

EXTENT OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE.

TAYLOR'S SODA FACTORY TOTALLY DESTROYED—THE FLAMES EXTINGUISHED LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—THE LOSS STATED TO BE $140,000, WITH $95,000 INSURANCE.

The fire which destroyed the soda factory of J. Monroe Taylor, on Sackett-street, near Ferry-place, Brooklyn, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was, by the strenuous efforts of the firemen, confined to the building in which it originated, the damage to adjoining structures being caused mainly by the falling walls of the one destroyed. Two small frame buildings, adjoining the lower side of the factory, were occupied by Italians as a liquor saloon and boarding-house. The inmates rushed out with all they could save, soon after the fire broke out, and reached the street just in time, for a large portion of the side wall of the factory almost immediately afterward fell on the roofs of the houses, crushing them in and completely wrecking the upper stories.

The articles produced in the factory were saleratus, bicarbonate of soda, baking powders, caustic soda, and ground cream of tartar. None of these preparations are combustible, and it is considered strange, in view of this fact, that the fire should have burned so fiercely and gutted the building so quickly. Little of the building was left standing except the corner portions of the walls, and the interior was a vast heap of ruins. The fire was not entirely extinguished until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the day the ruins were visited by thousands of persons, including the workmen thrown out of employment, members of their families, and friends.

There was a report early yesterday morning that one of the boilers burst and blew out the rear part of the lower story of the house at No. 17 Union-street, standing at the rear of the factory. The boilers, however were found intact, and the report, as the engineer said, originated from the fact that a steam-pump exploded from the intense heat, and in connection with a falling rear wall damaged the building in question. This building was occupied by Denis Leahy as a grocery store, and he estimates his loss at $400, covered by insurance in the Continental Fire Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Antonia Brosler, of No. 446 De Kalb-avenue, was damaged to the amount of about $1,000.

Fire Marshal Patrick Keady began an investigation yesterday afternoon in reference to the origin of the fire. Thomas Harris, the engineer, testified that he left the building at 5 P. M. on Saturday, at which hour the factory was closed; he left a little fire banked up in the furnaces, and the boilers filled up, as usual, with about 25 pounds of steam on, and left Christopher Shivelin, the fireman, in charge to keep them up; the steam and boiler were in a shed outside the main building, with which it was connected by a steam supply-pipe; neither of the boilers exploded; there was no fire nor light in the main building on Saturday night; witness had examined the premises closely, since the fire and could not tell how it originated; witness has been a licensed engineer for four years; there was no special watchman in charge of the premises at night; witness lost about $300 worth of tools and books, which were not insured. George F. Peck, the superintendent of the factory, testified that he left the premises about the time the engineer did, leaving the front door and cellar-bulkhead inside by the fireman, who always went out to the street through the engine-room; there was no light and no fire of any kind on the premises when witness left, except that in the furnaces; none of the materials manufactured in the building were combustible; there had been no difficulty with the workmen nor any threats made to destroy the building; the workmen did not join in the recent strike; no kerosene was used on the premises; the factory was doing a good business, and 15 hours' work was done daily; witness had no idea as to the cause of the fire; witness could not tell anything about the loss beyond the fact that it was heavy and not fully covered by insurance.

J. Monroe Taylor, the proprietor of the factory, testified that he resided at the Gramercy Park House, New-York; he had not been in the factory for several days; the buildings ran from Nos. 18 to 30, inclusive; the main building was six stories besides the cellar, and was built of brick, the walls being 21 inches at the bottom and 13 at the top; there used to be hose in the building, and there was a Babcock extinguisher there; witness considered the building safe as against fire; he had visited the ruins since the fire, and found that the building was utterly destroyed. He estimated his loss on the building at about $30,000; insured for $28,000 in New-York and other insurance companies; the loss on machinery at about $35,000; insured for $23,724 50 in the same companies that insured the building. He estimated his loss on stock at from $70,000 to $75,000; insured for $43,943 99. He had never had so large a stock on hand as at the time of the fire; there was nothing in the stock or articles used in the building that would cause spontaneous combustion; he knew of no difficulty among the men employed there, except that a few weeks ago he got a letter from a woman whose husband had been discharged, stating that there had been stealing going on at the factory, and that she could prove it; he knew nothing about it personally; there was no regular watchman at the factory at night; witness' office was at No. 112 Liberty-street, New-York.

The total of the losses and insurance given by the witness are as follows:

	Losses.	Insurance.
Building	$30,000	$28,000 00
Machinery	35,000	23,724 50
Stock	75,000	43,943 99
Total	$140,000	$95,668 49

The Fire Marshal stated that the witness said he was unable at present to give the names of the companies in which he was insured, as they were quite numerous, and he had not the list at hand.

THREE HOUSES BURNED IN BROOKLYN.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story frame house No. 507 Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Peter Reitzner, and occupied by Ludwig Beck as a grocery store and dwelling, damaging the building to the amount of $3,000. The loss on stock, furniture, and fixtures was $1,400. The fire extended to two other three-story frame buildings adjoining, (Nos. 509 and 511,) the property of the owner of No. 507. No. 509 was occupied by Michael Miller as a barber shop and dwelling. The damage to the building was $3,000, and the loss on furniture, fixtures, and stock $1,200. No. 511 was the residence of its owner, (Reitzner.) The loss on building was $4,000, and on furniture $1,000. The loss on the buildings, amounting to $10,000, and on Reitzner's furniture, $1,000, is covered by insurance in the Williamsburg and Phœnix Companies. Beck and Miller were not insured.

A SHOOTING GALLERY BURNED OUT.

A fire occurred in the basement of the four-story building, Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, yesterday morning, which caused the destruction of James S. Conlin's shooting gallery, a place which has long been the Winter head-quarters of the small-bore marksmen of Creedmoor fame. Mr. Conlin's loss was placed at $2,000, covered by a policy in the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company. He lost all his books and valuable rifle-shooting records, which were saved from previous fires at his galleries was Barnum's old museum, Broadway and Ann-street, and at Prince-street and Broadway. The flames communicated to the first floor, occupied by McLewee & Co., dealers in china-ware, and were subdued after a damage of $2,000 had been caused on the building and stock. The Park Theatre adjoins the burned building on the north, and is separated from it by a brick wall 26 inches thick. A new chemical fire-extinguishing apparatus had recently been placed in the basement of the theatre, from which sections of hose branched in all directions through the house. The smoke from the burning building alarmed the attaches of the theatre, who, under the direction of Treasurer Fulton, took their places at the hose and awaited the possible communication of the fire to the theatre. The building formerly belonged to the estate of "Boss" Tweed, but was sold by auction to A. H. Thurber last Wednesday for $62,500.

OTHER FIRES.

The house and barn of T. H. Stevens, at East Providence, R. I., was burned last evening. The loss is estimated at $7,000, and is covered by an insurance of $5,000.

Baine's edge tool shop, Wister's grain cradle factory, and several adjoining buildings in Coldwater, Mich., were burned on Saturday. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

Hitchcock & Ingraham's saw mill, in Bay City, Mich., was burned on Saturday. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,500.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Pauline Willis, the recently married wife of an Orange Valley saloon-keeper, blew down the chimney of a kerosene oil lamp Thursday night to extinguish the light, when the oil ignited and the lamp was blown into fragments. The woman's clothing was set on fire, and the room in which the lamp had stood burst into flames. Mr. Willis rushed in to the rescue of his wife, but he could not find her. When the flames had been extinguished a neighbor discovered her lying unconscious in an adjoining room. Her clothing had been burned off and her flesh was literally roasted in several places. She lingered in the most excruciating agony till Friday evening, when death relieved her.

Mrs. James Maxwell, living at No. 410 Mulberry-street, Newark, was engaged in sewing at a table in her home Friday night when the oil lamp which lighted the room became overturned. The inevitable explosion followed, and the next instant the unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames. Her husband, summoned to her assistance by her shrieks, carried her to the pump in the street and poured water on her till the flames had been extinguished. Her clothing was burned almost completely off her back, and her body in several places was horribly burned. Her injuries are fatal.

THE IDEAL PRIEST.

PROF. ADLER'S PICTURE OF HIM.

THE STANDARD HALL CONGREGATIONS INCREASING—A NEW PRIESTHOOD FOR MODERN WORSHIP NECESSARY—SOCRATES A PRIEST IN THE TRUE SENSE—THE REAL AND THE IDEAL CONTRASTED—THE IDEAL PERFECT, THE REAL IMPERFECT.

Prof. Adler's congregations increase in numbers with each succeeding Sunday. Yesterday morning Standard Hall was crowded. Potted shrubs and vases of cut flowers decorated the reading desk. After a duet by the soprano and alto—a nocturne by Donizetti—the Professor stepped forward and said:

Last Sunday I spoke of the office of the priest with reference to the past. Where now is the sense of Godship; where now the radiant halo of mysterious awe that gathers about the servant of the Divinity? They are the illusions and delusions of fickle fancy; the barren self-deceptions of fond, credulous hearts; the unfounded assumptions of superior knowledge of direct relations with the Deity, and of the power to curse and bless in His name. On the blood-stained pages of history is depicted the ascendency of the fanatical priesthood. Black with vice are the annals of faithless priests who believed not, but derided in their hearts the superstitions upon which they fattened. Yet have there been great minds and distinguished lovers of their kind in the order, men whose names are worth perpetuating even now. I say with uplifted hands that there should be a new ideal to attract men's reverence, and a new priesthood also to do the ministry of this modern worship. Do not for a moment believe that I mean to enforce a novel principle on the strength of claims that I have just resisted. Priests will ye have, but they will not be known by the cassock or the surplice; nor will their duties lie at the altar, and, least of all, will they have dogmas. They will not be more than human, but, if possible, more human only. We name men priests of science who distinguish themselves in the pursuit of knowledge; so also we have priests of art and sages of virtue, teachers of the ideal. I will mention one such whom I have always greatly admired, lest you mistake my meaning. His name was Socrates. He held no office; he ministered at no shrine, but he was in the true sense a priest. He was a plain, unpretending man, satisfied with coarse food, inured to want, and using homely language. He did nothing to attract notoriety, but his utterances held men in a deep, potent charm. The gay youths left their frolics and their feasts when he approached, and the busy market place was hushed when he lifted his voice. He had great need of righteousness. It is wonderful how he awakened sympathy in the obstinate hearts of the Athenian burghers; how like a paper fabric their time-honored theories fell before the magic of his words. He did not go into the form of things. He was the reverse of dogmatic. He was wont to say, "All human knowledge may be summed up as nothing but littleness." He did not assume to be superior to others. He sought to lead men to find the truth themselves, but he did it in an enlightened manner. He tried to turn others from attempting to solve a problem on the subject of which we are not wiser to-day than we were 10,000 years ago. When asked about religion he answered: "Are ye then masters of humanity that ye seek to penetrate divinity?" His father was a fashioner of statues; he was a fashioner of souls. He was condemned to suffer death on a charge of atheism. He met his fate as became a man. "If death," he said, "be a progress to untried spheres, welcome death. If it be sleep only, then also welcome death." All other tokens of the priest he fulfilled. He taught not truths, but to search for truths. His was a loftier presence in the world. He was a flame burning from its own centre on nature; a sun to which the world turned and was enlightened. So what I desire is nothing new.

THE REAL AND THE IDEAL.

There has been a priesthood of the ideal from the earliest ages, and I am only making a new plea under new conditions for the glory of a new age. The teacher of the ideal I define a priest to be. What is the ideal? Is it less than the real? If so, who would teach the unreal? Is it more? What can be more than real? Regard the trees of the forest and see their numbers. Look at their splendid lines—the lithe, slender pine, the mighty oak, the tender willow, and the stately palm. All are alike, yet most unlike. They have their manifold differences. Who has ever seen a perfect tree? Observe the human face. How many thousands are born each year, no two with faces the same. Alike in their proportions and parts, numberless fine curves and delicate touches of nature chiseled on them have marked them apart. There are graceful forms and lovely faces in the world, yet Adonis is not faultless, and the loveliest of her sex has flaws to conceal. The real is nowhere perfect. To find perfection we must go behind the real. How are we to find it? We must find parts that are perfect, taking them from here and there, and by joining them make up a rounded form. In this ideal of form nature can only approximate. It is art's enchantments that call it into being. Art shows us landscapes fairer than exist, and gives us a Milonian Venus whose beauty the loveliest woman cannot approach. Art, therefore, is the idealism of form. That which dwells behind the features—the intellect—exhibits in a two-fold aspect the real and the ideal. Our thoughts are naturally imperfect. We are led aside by false analogies, and are subject to the shifting vagaries of fancy; but deep down in the basic structure are true laws which, if we carry them out, will save us from error. Logic is the ideal of intellect. There is also the realism of the passions, of the caprices, and of overmastering impulse. Beneath these, again, are true laws and true feelings which we call ethics or idealism of character, the revelation of man's being. Character is the root from which springs every thought and every grace. This cannot be proved, and it cannot be denied. There has arisen in these days a fashion of basing morality on the specious plea of interest. Enlightened self-interest is the name given to it. But morality has nothing in common with interest. True morality knows of no instrumentality. An intellectual action depends on enlarged thoughts, so moral action depends on enlarged feelings. As the larger thought is ever the truer, so the larger emotion is ever the nobler. Morality seeks no object but itself; it has a value solely in being. The moral ideal is to be cultivated, because it saves the true ideal of man's nature, and that is the ideal of life which expresses the moral in our actions, for it attunes our work to its harmonies. Before it nothing is petty or indifferent. It touches the coarsest triviality, and turns it into shining gold. Nothing shall be for use alone, but everything shall take color from the beings around it. When you build a house you shall not build it for mere use. You shall not only have bath-rooms and dining-rooms and kitchens but also drawing-rooms for social converse with friends, and pictures, too, if possible. The drawing-room is worth more than the kitchen. In some houses one is oppressed with a sense of furniture. The tables and chairs crowd the poor inmates into insignificance. You should be the house. The mansion should be nothing more than the framework. When you sit down to table you may enjoy the food and the wines, but it is morality that adds zest to the repast. Morality is not sour or glum. It does not mope in corners. It loves sociality, converse, and flow of soul. So manners are the outcome of moral character. All good breeding is the fruit of love. I do not value bare and sandy conventionalisms, but on them remains high-water mark showing to what point the waters of goodness will recede or roll. The rules of manners are two; ease is the first. As the public speaker loses his power the moment he loses his self-control, so every social audience may pity but will not acknowledge the timid and shrinking. Society says, "If I trust you, you must trust yourselves; you must retain your self-possession before a King." The true man has no reason to stand abashed in the presence of his kind. Deference is the second rule. Deference is the acme of politeness. It is according to others what we ask for ourselves. It is opposed to loudness, to arrogance, to self-complacency of any kind, to the rehearsing of ailments, to the telling of dreams to others, to the rude handling of prints. Deference is expressed in words, in attitudes. Unfortunately it has fallen into sad disuse. The spirit has gone out of it. Men attire themselves in politeness as in rich clothes, knowing that if they are rude the year round they can be polite on occasions. It is in the home circle that deference is most needed to be practiced, for there living and moving the light of poetry into the heaviness of little cares. It is there where the forms of courtesy are by far most precious. There they preserve us from friction and fill the atmosphere of daily existence with their fragrance. The word mariners means the same as morals. When the morals are better, the manners are sweeter. The real is transitory; the ideal alone endures. That is ideal politics which holds the idea of country superior to party, which values worthiness in a public servant, and which seeks peace rather than war between countries. The ideal of commerce is when the merchant seeks to increase not his means, it is true, but does so with a larger conscience and by honesty in the disposal of his wares, and tries to utilize the proceeds of his labors for purposes which are calculated to enhance the general good. The professional ideal is to subordinate ambition to the betterance of all confided to one's charge. He is the priest of the ideal who draws men away from the absorbing pursuit of realities, and holds up as their ideal the permanent interests of life. It is a glorious work, for the real offers distractions so powerful that we think them everything until we have proved their attractions and proved them nothing. The common judgment reasons differently. It asks, what is there better than ailment, office, fame. These are good things. They are as rungs on the ladder of life, but life is more than they. We spend much time in seeming to be what we are not—to appear orthodox and liberal when we are neither. We are governed by "They say." "They say" has corrupted States, has caused churches to sink, has sent men to their ruin, and has made women waste their lives in frivolities. Give me one who can continue to be himself and a law unto himself, and I will show you the ideal man. But where can he be found? Before him all shows and appearances fade away. He looks into his own soul, listens to its oracles, and tells what he hears if he hears truths which may unlock men's hearts. He teaches men—not truths—but to find truth themselves, for that is only truth to you which you have found yourself. He plants the standard of the eternal on a high elevation. He instructs the old and the young, and they love him for it, for his words shall be articulated by the dumb voices in their own hearts. His mission is to make us acquainted with ourselves. Do you know what is in you? Happy, indeed, if you so labor day by day, and seek no other recompense but that which artists enjoy in their work when it is perfect. There will be priests appointed for this end, to bring us face to face with the inner life, and to teach us so to go through existence that we will come out of its turmoils freshened.

AN IDEAL PRIEST.

But there are special moments when ideals come home to us with better force, and then the office of the priest is especially required. Marriage is one of them. It is said that marriage is a mere legal compact, and it is so. The State has a right to prescribe the forms and to require obedience to them; but the meaning of marriage has not been fully expressed when the magistrate has pronounced the words making a couple man and wife. It was customary among the ancient Hebrews, on the day of atonement or purification, for all the single women to gather in the vineyards on the hills. There they met bands of young men, who wooed them. The celebration should not end with the wedding day. It should be a constant celebration—a perpetual intermarriage of two souls while life lasts. Humanity or the moral state has an interest in the new couple. A sanctuary should be erected to protect home life. The baptismal festival of humanity is marriage. It should be clothed in a white robe, decorated with myrtle leaves, and should be accompanied by solemn words. Let some honored friend, if you choose, be your priest. At the grave, also, when the earth seems empty through the loss of a friend, he shall say to your sinking heart: "Arise, and be strong;" he shall give to your brooding sorrow pause. He shall speak to you of the larger duties humanity enjoins. The larger duties are his medicine. You are not free; you are to make for the departed a memorial and a home in your lives. So the loss purifies you, and you gain vim and vigor in the consolations of the ideal. I trust you perceive that I use the term priest not in a narrow sense. You are all priests. The priest is not above his fellow-men. He has not superior knowledge, but he speaks right out what they feel. This is his power. He is then to be accepted as a teacher only. There have been such among the clergy at all times, and it is this which has saved them in the office among mankind. They were men whose love went out to humanity—whom we honor and remember gratefully. There is one more trait to the picture. The priest of the ideal must have the gift of tongue and the command of kingly words to utter his teachings. His discourse must not be halting; it must be clear as crystal. Remember that the ancient philosopher says: "Before the world was the Word, and the Word made the world arrive out of chaos, and the Word was divine." With that creative energy he must breath—he must inspire. No tawdry eloquence must he have, but words which have sonus and language, which is the pith and core of truth. The image of the ideal priest which I have drawn is itself an ideal image. Nowhere is it real. It has never yet been fully attained. But toward this ideal the priest of the new age must strive, and his reward will be realized if he can help his fellow-men. To dogmatism he must be a stranger, his watchword must be freedom, and his creed must be boundless. He must not seek to compress infinity into the tangible, but his ideal must be the highest; it must be void of form, and its name must be unutterable. He must "ascend on the wings of the morning" and let himself "down to the uttermost depths of the sea." We may make of ourselves shrines of the ideal, and from our own hearts our religion will stream forth. The time will come when single men will no longer be needed to do office, and all will be priests and priestesses, for all the will then be an unending song of praise to the highest and truest, and the whole life will be sanctified in the immortal service of a deathless ideal. [Applause.]

The choir sang "O Sempiterna Veritas," arranged to the air of Rossini's "O Salutaris Hostia." Prof. Adler announced that as his views had been recently combated on mistaken grounds, he would take occasion next Sunday to set himself right by a lecture on the subject of "Religion and Ethics."

"DREAMS AND DUTIES."

LECTURE BY REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM AT MASONIC TEMPLE—HOW THE IDEAL AND THE PRACTICAL CAN BE BROUGHT TOGETHER.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham lectured at Masonic Temple yesterday morning to a crowded audience, taking for his subject the "Discord between Dreams and Duties." In opening his discourse he said that one of the greatest pictures in the world was that of the Transfiguration, by Raphael, in the Palace of the Vatican at Rome. It comprised two subjects—the transfiguration upon the summit of the mount and the casting out of the unclean spirits at its base. This juxtaposition of two subjects so apparently opposite has called forth much criticism, but he thought that nothing was really more in keeping with the experiences of everyday life. The world was filled with just such startling contrasts, and many which taught the same lesson. If you wished to be transfigured you must go on the mountain; if you wished to meet demons you must go on the plain. Sunday was spent in due and formal observance of religious duties, and Monday in stock gambling, ground speculating, and any other of the slippery and questionable means by which men achieve wealth. Justice, goodness, and nobleness would not work in such an atmosphere. To the latter class the universal practice of such qualities seemed to be a dream which would never be realized—a millennium which it was well enough to read and talk about, but which could never be materialized. And it could not be denied that this was in a manner true. One reason for the extravagance of dreams was that people mistook emotions for principles, visions for ideas, and insisted that the world was out of joint because their impracticable abstractions were not lived up to. The writings of the ancient Hebrew prophets are full of impossible predictions—of yearnings for that wished for millennium when strife and evil would leave the world and peace and happiness take their place. The same spirit was to be seen in the beatitudes of the Messiah, and pervaded the religious literature not only of Oriental nations, but of Italians, Spaniards, and even the English. Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* was a description of this perfect system of society. These dreams were very beautiful, very glorious, and very vivid, and it was well for men to read and study them, if for no other purpose, to counteract the hard, material influence of worldly life and work. The mistake in them was that they ignored the actual relations of society. It was only when we mistook dreams for working principles that we were at fault. Reformers were always indignant at the amount of vice and crime existing in the world, and could not resist the conclusion that somebody was responsible for it. This suffering, this sin, this darkness, seemed to them to be some punishment inflicted for past offenses. They must remember that the millennium does not come in a day; that time and patience, and thorough preparation, are essential even to the smallest improvement. The chief fault of dreams, however, is that they are usually of so lofty a character as to make ordinary men despair of their fulfillment. In order to do good there must be some approximation between dreams and duties. The dream must come down from the skies, and duty must come up from the mire. Both must be human; the dreamer must remember that he is man, and the worker must remember that he is man, too. The ideal must not be set too high; the dreamer must dream no ideal that cannot be realized. Men can carry out their convictions, but not their aspirations.

The speaker told the story of the Irishman who asked a priest whether, if he flung his axe into the water, it would float by reason of its faith. "Yes," said the priest, "provided you have faith enough." The Irishman accordingly threw his axe in, and it sank to the bottom. "I told you so," said the priest, "you didn't have faith enough." [Laughter.] And yet there was a time when men believed that, although their own axe could not float, yet that somebody else's axe had floated. There was no power in an abstraction unless it was incarnated in a man. A wisp of straw in the hands of a man might become a weapon, but there must be steel somewhere—if not in the weapon then in the man. There was also an analogy between the laws of love and of gravitation that challenged attention. Five hundred years ago, when the universe was thought to be held together by chains of iron linked and welded together; when the earth was regarded as the centre of everything, and the moon and stars subsidiary creations for its especial benefit, the existence of that majestic law discovered by Newton would have been deemed a wild and foolish notion. And yet the law of love—all-pervading and all-powerful—was not more impossible of realization. It might not bring about the ideal millennium, but it would, if faithfully observed, bring about a world from which as much of suffering and wrong would be eliminated as was consistent with man's physical nature. Enforced throughout all classes of society and all walks of life, it would practically disband our Police, do away with our jails, and render life and property secure without the constant interposition of law. And to bring about this revolution of society, this complete ascendency of good over evil, it was necessary that we get rid of the old superstition that all the good people have a bad time, and all the bad people a good time. This was false. The martyred saints could not begin to compete in numbers with the martyred sinners, and for every good man who had gone to the wall a hundred sinners had experienced the same fate. The lecturer closed with an elaboration of the ideas last expressed, and demonstrated that, while instances of misfortune to the good had frequently occurred, the same fate had overtaken the bad in a vastly greater proportion.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sixteenth annual dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick will take place on Saturday evening next, at the Scortevant House.

Francisco Peralto, the Mexican rider, will commence his long ride to-night at Gilmore's Garden. The feat to be performed is 600 miles in 50 consecutive hours.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, the renowned political orator, will lecture at Steinway Hall, next Wednesday evening, on "Political Questions and Answers."

The annual commencement and reception of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital will be held to-morrow evening, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue.

The incident narrated in yesterday's TIMES under the head of "A Rough Practical Joke," did not take place at the St. Denis Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street.

A lecture entitled "From the Heights of the Himalayas to the Top of the Great Pyramid" will be delivered to-morrow evening, by Prof. E. Warren Clark, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

James Feely, an employe of the Eagle Theatre, was yesterday committed at the Washington-place Police Court to answer for stealing a pair of silk tights and striped stockings belonging to the wardrobe of the theatre.

Lieut. Corcoran, of the Central Park Police, yesterday arrested two pick-pockets named George Young, alias "Box," and Charles Muller, alias "Pigsey," while they were engaged in appropriating the watches and pocket-books of the crowd at the menagerie.

The regular monthly reunion of the Goethe Club will be held on Wednesday evening next, in the grand salon of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. An address will be delivered by Rev. William R. Alger, its subject being, "The Character and Genius of Jean Paul Richter."

The Twenty-second Regiment will have a dress parade and review in its armory, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Wednesday evening next. Subsequently a promenade concert will take place, the regimental band, led by Gilmore, furnishing the music.

Michael Farrell and James O'Neill were arraigned at the Washington-Place Police Court yesterday morning for drunkenness. Both men were blind in the right eye. Justice Otterbourg said: "It would be cruel to separate you; you are both blind in one eye; you were both lying drunk in the same hallway; and you shall both sojourn on the island for 10 days."

The fourth of the series of ballad concerts, given under the direction of Miss Arabella Root, for the benefit of the destitute poor of this City, will take place on Friday evening, March 23, at Cluckering Hall. The programme, already prepared, is excellent, embracing vocal solos by Miss Root and Mr. Edward Gilbert, baritone; flute solo, by Signor Salvatore di Carlo; readings by a child elocutionist, Flora Auld, and glees and part songs by the Symphonia Quartet.

A man named John White, who does business at No. 11 Lewis-street as a vender of policy-slips, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Flammer, yesterday morning. John Hilderbrand, of No. 91 Lewis-street, charged that on March 3 White sold him policy-slips, or pieces in a game carried on in such way—the plaintiff did not explain how—by the use of figures written on slips of paper and envelopes. White was held to bail in the sum of $1,000. A friend of White soon brought a bondsman to the court, and, while the bond was being prepared, told Justice Flammer that the plaintiff Hilderbrand was himself a "policy writer."

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Mr. Julien, of New-Bedford, Mass., preached yesterday, morning and evening, in Plymouth Church.

About midnight on Saturday, Robert Cannell, a seaman on the ship Alexander, of Nova Scotia, Capt. Brown, lying at the foot of Congress-street, fell overboard while intoxicated and was drowned.

Peter Schneider, of No. 63 Taylor-street, had his pocket picked by two unknown men of $1,420, while getting off a Flushing-avenue car on Saturday at the transfer office, Fulton and Classon avenues.

Early in May work is to be resumed on the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, which has been in course of erection during the past six years on the block bounded by Lafayette, Vanderbilt, Greene, and Clermont avenues.

Edward Kulikowski, editor of the *Kurier Nowogorski*, of Brooklyn, who committed suicide by taking poison in Prospect Park, was buried yesterday at Flatbush. His funeral was attended by a number of Polish societies of New-York and Brooklyn.

Early yesterday morning a servant known only by the name of "Mary," who had just been employed

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE NEW CABINET INSTALLED.

MEETING TO TAKE THE OATH AT THE WHITE HOUSE — DISCUSSION OF THE FUTURE POLICY — SOUTHERN PACIFICATION — CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO THE CHIEFS OF BUREAUS BY THE OLD MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The first meeting of the new Cabinet was held to-day, all the members being present except Secretary of the Navy Thompson, who did not reach Washington until 10 o'clock to-night. The political situation in Louisiana and South Carolina was briefly discussed, but no plan of action was proposed and no conclusions reached. The discussion of this question was simply incidental, the entire matter being laid aside for investigation and future discussion. During the discussion the President reiterated the principles laid down in his inaugural address, and expressed a determination to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government, that being regarded by him as the true resource to promote the contentment and prosperity of the citizens of the Southern States. This will be the guiding principle of President Hayes in dealing with the Southern States, and the expressions of opinion by members of the Cabinet showed that all of them are in hearty sympathy with this policy, and will administer their respective departments to successfully carry it out.

Civil service reform was discussed at considerable length and initial steps taken to bring about a new system in making appointments. The President is very earnest in reference to this matter, and efforts will be directed to bring about such reforms as are promised in the President's inaugural address. Reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of the Government, but a change in the system of appointment itself; a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete; a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. It can be confidently stated that it is the fixed purpose of the President, so far as practicable, to carry out the utterances of his letter of acceptance and his inaugural address with reference to civil service reform. Appointments will not be made merely for partisan services, nor will Congressmen be regarded as having an inherent right to control them. The action of the Cabinet to-day upon this subject clearly indicates that the purpose is to give practical effect to the promises of the inaugural. Certain general rules for the government of all appointments were discussed, and some of them tacitly adopted. The first and most important is that Congressmen shall not dictate appointments as rewards and punishments for personal services. Their recommendations will be duly considered, but such recommendations will not be held as in any respect binding upon the Executive. In order to give shape to the policy to be followed in making appointments, three members of the Cabinet were requested to draft general rules, which will be reported at a future meeting. It is the purpose to make these rules so comprehensive that all cases may be determined under them, and as soon as they are perfected they will be made public, that those seeking places in the civil service may know exactly how to proceed. Until these rules shall be adopted no appointments, except where vacancies occur by expiration of commissions, will be made.

After the Cabinet meeting had adjourned the members repaired to their respective departments, and were introduced to the Chiefs of Divisions by the retiring Secretaries. Secretary Cameron was not present to receive his successor, having gone to Harrisburg to look after his election to succeed his father in the United States Senate. Secretary Robeson and Attorney-General Taft were also absent, the latter being in Ohio working for the seat in the Senate made vacant by the resignation of Senator Sherman.

When Mr. Schurz went to the Interior Department to take possession of his office, ex-Secretary Chandler had all the heads of bureaus assembled, and introduced them to their new chief in a brief speech. He is reported to have made some remarks about the condition of the department when he became Secretary which were very uncomplimentary to the Administration which he succeeded. He said that he had found the department in a very bad way; had applied the pruning knife freely, and believed that it was now most efficiently organized and officered. He commended the officials who were assembled as able and competent gentlemen, whom he hoped Mr. Schurz would retain. The new Secretary replied that he expected to show the officers of the department the same courtesy they had received from Mr. Chandler, and expected from them the same efficient assistance they had given to him. Mr. Chandler might have been more modest in his statement concerning his reform in the department, and he might have mentioned that the people whom he has dismissed were almost without exception Democrats, but it is true that he has very decidedly improved the administration of the department over which he presided. Under him there has, at least, been no suspicion of corruption or jobbery.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Cabinet members who had not already taken the oath of office were sworn in at 10 o'clock to-day, with the exception of Secretary Thompson, who has not yet arrived in Washington. After the members qualified, a session lasting an hour and a half followed. This was for the purpose of becoming acquainted with each other, and at the same time there was some talk upon the policy of the Administration. This developed nothing beyond a reiteration of the sentiments contained in the inaugural address. The President gave generally to his new Cabinet the conditions of the departments as related to him in the meeting of Tuesday last. About noon the officers went to their respective departments, where they were visited and congratulated by a number of persons. It is understood that at the meeting to-day a committee of two members was appointed to frame civil service rules for adoption by the different departments. Messrs. Evarts and Schurz are the committee. To-morrow is the first regular Cabinet day. There is an impression that one or two important appointments will then be decided upon. Already there are several rumors in circulation of changes in the heads of bureaus in the executive departments, but nothing official is known concerning them, and they are generally thought to be without good foundation. Assistant Attorney-General Gaylord, of the Interior Department, has resigned.

The President has taken action with relation to some five or six Post Offices, among them the recommissioning of Mr. Holloway, at Indianapolis. George Pilgrim will probably be nominated to-morrow for the Post Office at South Bend, Ind. A colored delegation from Richmond was at the Executive Mansion this afternoon petitioning for the retention of Mrs. Van Lew as Postmaster at Richmond.

The first official movement of the new Secretary of the Treasury was to assign W. E. Upton, the Chief of the Independent Treasury, to duty as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

Ex-Secretary Fish to-day having installed his successor, Mr. Evarts, left the Department of State in company with a friend for a walk. On the way he was met by numerous gentlemen, who stopped him to shake hands and to pay their respects. He says that he retires in good health, and after eight years' continuous service now rejoices that he is a sovereign free from the cares of office. Mr. Frederick W. Seward will arrive here in a few days to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of State.

Secretary McCrary, shortly after taking his seat in the War Department to-day, was waited upon by the various officers in charge of divisions.

Gen. Carl Schurz, the new Secretary of the Interior, assumed his duties this afternoon. He arrived at the department at 1 o'clock, and after a brief consultation with Secretary Chandler, the latter sent for the various heads of bureaus and principal clerks of the department, and introduced them individually to his successor. Mr. Chandler then, addressing himself to Mr. Schurz, remarked that when he took charge of the department, about 16 months ago, he found many abuses which needed correction. These abuses existed especially in the Indian and Patent Bureaus, and were of such a nature as to require heroic treatment, which he had applied, using the knife freely and doing some sharp cutting. The result was that the abuses complained of had ceased, and he took pleasure in saying that he was indebted in a large measure to the gentlemen who were now around him for aiding him in the work of reform which he had found necessary. He commended them all as men in whom his successor could safely confide. He believed he left the department in better condition than that in which he found it, and if any wrongs remained to be righted he had no knowledge of them. In conclusion, he said, he felt entirely confident that the trust which his honored successor is now about to assume would be faithfully and ably discharged.

Secretary Schurz responded to Mr. Chandler as follows: "I think I am expressing the general opinion of the country when I say you have succeeded in placing the Interior Department in far better condition than it had been for years, and that the public is indebted to you for the very energetic and successful work you have performed. I enter upon the arduous duties with which I have been intrusted with an earnest desire to discharge them conscientiously, and I shall be happy when leaving the department to have achieved as good a reputation for practical efficiency as you have won."

Turning to the heads of bureaus and clerks, Secretary Schurz continued:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to say to you that I intend to conduct this department upon business principles, and you may be assured that I bring into my official relations with you the best possible personal feeling, and hope you will serve the country as faithfully and effectually under my administration as I know you have done under that of my predecessor.

Subsequently Gen. Schurz and Mr. Chandler had a private conference, lasting for half an hour, after which the new Secretary received a number of visitors who had called to pay their respects. One of the callers this afternoon desired the Secretary to give his immediate attention to certain business before the department in which he was personally interested, but the Secretary courteously informed him that he preferred to obtain an insight into affairs before he settled down to business. Ex-Secretary Chandler came out a little before 2 o'clock, and meeting one of his friends, said, extending his hand, "Congratulate me. I am no longer a servant, but a sovereign; no longer a vassal, but a peer." He intends to remain in Washington for some time to come.

Ex-Senator Key was formally inducted as the head of the Post Office Department about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Postmaster-General Tyner introduced to his successor the chiefs of all the bureaus and divisions, and in a few brief remarks expressed his appreciation of their efficiency and his personal regret at parting with them. He then formally turned over the control of the department to Gen. Key, who remarked that he felt some embarrassment in coming among them as a stranger, but wished them to know that he had no intention of making any changes, and that he desired to administer affairs about as his distinguished predecessor had done. All of the clerks and other employes of the department then filed in, and were each in turn greeted by the new Postmaster-General with a cordial shake of the hand.

SENATOR CAMERON'S RESIGNATION.

MOTIVES UNDERLYING THE SUDDEN DETERMINATION OF THE VETERAN POLITICIAN—THE SUCCESSION OF J. DONALD CAMERON PROBABLY SECURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The resignation of Senator Cameron, which was announced to-day, created great surprise in political circles. Reports of Senator Cameron's intention to resign were circulated some time ago, but when his attention was directed to them, he not only denied them, but announced a purpose to be again a candidate for the Senate in 1879, when his present Senatorial term would have expired. His resignation at this time is attributed to his disapproval of the policy of President Hayes and a desire to have his son, J. Donald Cameron, succeed him. This movement is generally regarded as a determination on the part of the Camerons to take issue with President Hayes on his civil service propositions, and the younger Cameron, if chosen to succeed his father, is expected to make a determined stand in the Senate for the control and distribution of Federal offices in Pennsylvania. In 1845, Simon Cameron, being then a Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, pursued the same course of opposition to President Polk that he is now pursuing toward President Hayes, and succeeded, by securing the rejection of Pennsylvania appointments, in forcing President Polk to acknowledge his domination. The veteran Senator feels that he is now too old to participate in active political warfare, and as he has always cherished the desire to have his son succeed him in the Senate, he has doubtless thought the present time most propitious for retiring and turning over to his son the political fortunes of the house of Cameron, which has dominated both political parties in Pennsylvania for nearly half a century. Senator Cameron gives no reason for his precipitate resignation, except to say that he has been in public life for 50 years, and having become tired of the strife and confusion of politics now retires to enjoy that ease and rest which a man of his years and long service so much needs. It is needless to add that if President Hayes had retained the younger Mr. Cameron in the Cabinet Senator Cameron would have continued to wear the Senatorial toga, and distribute offices to his faithful followers until the end of his term, which promised to continue during his natural life. It is surmised from movements to-day at Harrisburg that the Senator did not resign until the succession had been securely fixed in favor of the ex-Secretary of War.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE AND THE VACANCY—CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICANS TO-DAY—DON CAMERON TO BE NOMINATED—JERRY BLACK TO BE NOMINATEDBY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 12.—A rumor which has prevailed here all day, and has assumed a dozen different shapes, is confirmed to-night. Senator Cameron has tendered his resignation as United States Senator to Gov. Hartranft, and ex-Secretary of War Cameron will in all probability be chosen to fill the vacancy. The Republicans will hold a caucus to-morrow to designate their preference for the succession. It is a foregone conclusion that Hon. J. D. Cameron will be the choice of the caucus. Mr. McMichael, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *North American*, and the leader of the anti-Cameron hosts, is here mustering his forces, but the chances are that when he comes to marshal his troops he will find them even less numerous and more ridiculous and contemptible than the army of *Falstaff*. Judging from present indications, there will not be sufficient opposition to deserve such a designation. The election will probably not take place till the latter part of the present or the beginning of next week.

Speculation is rife as to the motives which have induced Senator Cameron to resign his seat in the Senate. It is certainly not caused by fear that the succession will pass beyond his control before his term expires. Notwithstanding the snarlings and slanders of the few small-fry politicians who have become known only on account of their opposition to him, Senator Cameron's control in the politics of this State is as complete and absolute as ever. A rumor has it that a foreign mission has been tendered to him, and that he has accepted it; but that is all talk. There is nothing in it. The fact is Senator Cameron has for some time been desirous of retiring from public life. His advancing age admonishes him that it is time for him to step aside and give place to a younger man, and now that his son has proved his ability to wield the claymore, and lead the clan Cameron to victory, what is more natural than that the father should step aside at this time and spend the remainder of his days in the peace and retirement of his fireside.

The Democrats have as yet agreed upon no plan of action in the coming fight. As it will be a losing battle to them, there will not be much of a scramble for the honor of standard-bearer for their hosts. The indications are the honors of that position will be thrust upon the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Gov. Hartranft officially notified the Senate and House of Representatives this evening that Hon. Simon Cameron had resigned his position as United States Senator.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—At 1 o'clock P. M. to-day all the members of the Supreme Court of the United States, with the exception of Justice Field, who is absent in New-York, paid their respects, as is customary on the incoming of a new Administration, to the President. They were accompanied by D. W. Middleton, their clerk, and by other officers of the court. Attorney-General Devens introduced the Justices to the President. There were no formal speeches, the visit being merely one of courtesy. Some time was spent in informal conversation, and it was particularly noticeable that Justice Clifford and the President were on the most agreeable terms. The Justices retired, and all expressed themselves much pleased with the brief but decidedly friendly interview. With the company was also Senator and ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Davis, of Illinois. Ex-Senator Logan also called on the President to-day.

The United States Senate was largely represented at the White House to-day, and many of the Senators have held interviews with the President. Senator Morton was at the Executive Mansion this afternoon, and the President left his office and entering the carriage, in which the Senator, owing to the condition of his health, had remained, passed some time in conversation with him.

Until late this afternoon there was a rush of visitors to the Executive Mansion and public departments, and the new Secretaries had little else to do than receive congratulatory visits from their friends. All of them who have qualified signed the routine mail of their respective offices this afternoon.

Gen. Giuseppe Dassi, President of the Italian Commission and Judge at the Centennial, has completed his report, and will soon forward it to his Government. Gen. Dassi is now remaining in this country for the purpose of establishing an American line of steamers between the United States and Italy. This afternoon Gen. Dassi, in company with Col. Smoot, of this city, had an interview with President Hayes. Gen. Dassi stated to the President the condition of his country, the progress made in education and civilization, and the mission the two countries have for the regeneration of the far East, and how Italy regained the commercial influence of the far East through the Suez Canal, and the desire of his people to become more closely identified with the United States, and their high appreciation of the great progress made under the republican form of government in this country, and the great success of the Centennial, which will be remembered by all nations. President Hayes stated in reply that he would be glad to see Italy brought nearer to the United States; that he saw no reason why the two countries should not be brought into closer relations and exchange their products; that Italy had a large number of laborious farmers that might be brought to this country and make good citizens, and he would be glad to see them come this way.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,920,838; special deposits of legal tender for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,720,000; coin, $90,874,729, including $52,378,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tender, $364,239,494. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $665,920 84, and from Customs, $606,242 38.

T. B. Russell was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Third Texas District.

The President has recognized Charles R. Flint as Consul of Chili at New-York.

The attention of the Spanish Minister was to-day called to the cable telegram saying that the journals of Madrid express marked displeasure at the appointment of Messrs. Evarts and Schurz to positions in the American Cabinet, on the alleged ground that they have supported the Cuban filibusters, and "entertain fears of the result of their accession to power." The Minister said he doubted whether any Madrid papers of note had made such unfavorable comments; but, if they had, they certainly did not express the opinions or sentiments of the Spanish Government, nor of well-informed Spaniards, who appreciate the friendly relations existing between the two Governments, which were never more satisfactory than at the present time, and which there is no possible reason or motive to disturb.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, March 12.—The *Herald* says an injunction has been served on three Boston banks, forbidding the transfer of certain Government bonds and other securities to the parties to whose credit they were placed on deposit. The securities are believed to be part of the plunder stolen from the Northampton Bank.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED GERMAN.

BONDOUT, March 12.—A dispatch from Saugerties states that Jacob Lane, an aged German of that place, took morphine and died on Sunday morning. He was afraid his children would send him to the poor-house.

BANK CLOSED IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, March 12.—The First National Bank of Monroe closed its doors to-day on account of the recent failure of Cabel Ives, of this city. The bank will probably be reopened in a few days.

MEN-OF-WAR.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—The United States steamers Alliance, for Lisbon, and Swatara, for Aspinwall, sailed from this port to-day.

CABLE ACROSS HAMPTON ROADS.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—The Western Union Telegraph Company laid a new cable across Hampton Roads on Saturday last.

RECONCILING THE SOUTH.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

HOW IT RELATES TO LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA—THE PROPOSED COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AND WHAT IT WILL UNDERTAKE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 11, 1877.

Those who entertain the belief that the policy of the President will be limited to a recognition of the Nicholls or the Packard Government in Louisiana, and all belonging thereto, and the installment in office and maintenance in authority by Federal arms of one or the other set of claimants, are mistaken in several important particulars which may be pointed out. What the general Southern policy of President Hayes will be was foreshadowed in his statesmanlike letter of acceptance. Subsequent to his election, and while the controversy concerning the counting of the vote was pending, he distinctly intimated in public utterances at Dayton and elsewhere that all our political differences must be settled, not in the Mexican fashion, but by peaceable adjustment. At the time these apparently general remarks were delivered they were believed to refer solely to the controversy then uppermost—that pertaining to our national affairs. It now seems evident, in the light of recent events, that the elected President had Louisiana and South Carolina in his mind when he expressed a preference for the American method of law and peace over the Mexican method of force.

The Inaugural Message further develops the same idea in that part in which the President dwells upon the triumph of peaceful arbitration at Geneva, and broadly hints that this victory of peace suggests the solution of all foreign and domestic disputes. This much then is clear, that the President has determined never to employ force unless all other means fail. In his foreign and home policy there is to be a controlling preference for arbitration over arms. Home rule is to be preferred to bayonet rule. Our new ruler brings not the sword, but peace. His thoughts are intent on peace, and his methods are the methods of peace. Argument, negotiation, conciliation, kindness, forbearance, these are the weapons with which the bloodless battle is to be fought for the maintenance of order, justice, and law.

Applying these principles, broad as the wants of society or the needs of the nation, to the case of Louisiana, the President has in mind the peaceful adjustment of the difficulties that distract that State. He contemplates, should his Cabinet approve, sending a commission to Louisiana, headed by Vice-President Wheeler, to ascertain facts and report a basis of settlement. This Executive Commission or Tribunal of Arbitration, it is presumed, will become familiar with the legal and equitable aspects of the case, and will be able to do substantial justice between the contending parties. As the truth lies somewhere between the two extremes in every controversy, it is to be hoped that a compromise or agreement may be reached that will meet the approval of the great body of the people. It seems probable that a State Government, including something near an equal number of officers from each of the two contending parties would prove the most stable and best promote the public welfare. An adjustment by impartial arbitrators on a basis that is both equitable and reasonable could hardly fail to commend itself to reasonable men, and such it is to be hoped constitute a majority in Louisiana. The temper of the two parties now seems favorable to such a settlement. Neither one is certain of recognition, and both are in doubt about the maintenance of order without outside aid. Both sides agree that Federal troops should not be employed to support the local Government if the necessity can possibly be avoided. And there is a concurrence of opinion that local affairs should be in the hands of the local authorities, subject to no controlling national power.

It may be questioned whether the assertion of a power outside the State to decide what shall be the government of a particular State, and the immediate employment of a military force to compel obedience to that decision, differs widely in principle from the Mexican plan of proclaiming Diaz or some one else the Government, and then employing all the force at command to make good the proclamation. In both cases the claim is backed up by force. In neither case is it a government by consent of the governed. In Louisiana neither Government can properly be said to be in insurrection against the other. To assume that the Nicholls Government is in rebellion against the lawful Government is to assume the precise point in dispute. Which is the true Government and rightful authority in the State is what the President is asked to decide. We understand the President to say to the people of Louisiana—decide that question for yourselves. And why cannot it be decided best at the next regular election? Can it be ascertained with absolute certainty under one or two years what took place at the last election? Whatever was done, there must be an adjustment of the present difficulties and a provisional settlement of existing complications. And in aid of such a settlement we understand the President to be desirous of sending South an able commission of peacemakers who by advice and counsel may further the adjustment of all present disputes. What the representatives of the two political parties in Louisiana cannot settle between themselves the arbitrators can probably settle for them. And what cannot be adjusted by arbitration must, we suppose, be set at rest by the Government at Washington.

This we take to be the experimental policy to which the President proposes to give a thorough trial. Its success will depend not so much on the Executive as on the people and politicians of the South. Their capacity for self-government will be put at once to a severe practical test. If they rise above party, as the President has done, the future is secure. If they are unequal to the occasion, and cannot rise to the height of the great privileges granted them; they cannot thereafter complain if moral suasion gives place to military suasion, and power puts forth its strong arm.

OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE—THE FIRST FIGHT TO BE MADE OVER THE ADMISSION OF MR. KELLOGG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—As was to be expected, the Southern policy of President Hayes is very distasteful to the Southern Republicans now in Washington. A number of informal caucuses have been held by them during the past day or two, and they have, with but few exceptions, expressed a determination to do everything in their power to prevent the recognition and success of the Nicholls or Hampton Governments. Should they fail in this, as is now believed to be probable, they will, or at least they say they will, change the political complexion of the upper House of Congress by voting against the admission of Mr. Kellogg from Louisiana and Mr. Corbin from South Carolina. They argue that they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Administration, and that they cannot be expected to give it further support, or, as one prominent Southern Senator expressed it to-day, "They have been made cat's-paws of long enough; now they are going to make the best terms they can for themselves." It now seems probable that the first fight will be made in the Kellogg case. The majority of the committee will to-morrow report that he has, by reason of his certificate, which is in regular and lawful form, a prima facie right to a seat in the Senate. In the report, however, the committee does not attempt to decide upon the legality of the Legislature that elected Mr. Kellogg. If he is admitted to his seat an investigation will still have to be made as to his legal right to occupy it. There is some uncertainty as to the report being pressed at this time, as there is a division of opinion upon the expediency of taking action upon it until December.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting to-day to take action on the Louisiana case. All the members were present except Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, who is still confined to his house by illness, but is very much better this evening. After a debate of several hours, Mr. Mitchell submitted a motion authorizing the Chairman to report to the Senate to-morrow the following resolution:

Resolved, That William Pitt Kellogg is *prima facie* entitled to be admitted to a seat as a Senator from the State of Louisiana, and that the oath be now administered to him.

Mr. Mitchell's motion was agreed to by a strict party vote, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Morton, Mitchell, Wadleigh, McMillan, Hoar—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Saulsbury, Merrimon, Hill—3.

Mr. Saulsbury then moved to take up for consideration the papers in the case of J. B. Eustis who claims to have been duly elected to the United States Senate from Louisiana about two years ago. This motion was rejected also by a strict party vote.

The Chairman, Mr. Morton, will to-morrow present a written report in connection with the resolution for seating Kellogg, and the Democratic minority of the committee will also present their dissenting views. Opinions vary as to the amount of time that will be consumed by the Senate in debate on the questions which will thus formally be brought before it. The general impression is that unless the whole subject be postponed until next December, its discussion will prolong the present session 10 days or two weeks.

THE MURDER OF COLLECTOR WEBBER

A LETTER WRITTEN BY MR. WEBBER THREE DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH—HIS LIFE IN DANGER AFTER TESTIFYING BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES—THE DOOM OF EVERY WHITE REPUBLICAN FORESHADOWED—AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR THE NEGRO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, has received a letter that sounds like a voice from the grave, protesting against a conciliatory policy toward the South. On the 6th of the present month, D. A. Webber, Tax Collector of East Feliciana Parish, La., was shot and killed in the street near his home. The verdict of the Coroner's jury assigned the guilt to persons unknown. Senator McMillan receives from the same Mr. Webber the following letter dated March 3, three days before his death:

MY DEAR MR. SENATOR: I see by the Associated Press dispatches that President Grant will not recognize Gov. Packard. It is even asserted that President-elect Hayes is committed to such a line of policy. If this should prove true—if after our services to the nation we are to be left in the hands of Nicholls and his murderers, you, Mr. Senator, who have had the opportunity to judge our cause, will understand how soon the murderers will begin their work. It would be but a few days' work to wipe out of existence every white Republican, and with our downfall comes that of the innocent negro, whose vote saved the nation. I appeal to you, Mr. Senator, not as a Republican, but as a friend of justice, to do battle for those who are powerless. Our lives, our property, and the security of our families, depend upon you and those of your confrères in the Senate who understand our position. Since my return from New-Orleans, and my attendance upon your committees, I have been at home, booped up in the house, unable to appear on the streets without incurring danger. If I were alone—without wife, or children, or property—I could easily adapt myself to the present condition of affairs; but I cannot desert my all, even if staying should cost me my life. Hoping you will pardon the liberty I am taking in addressing you, I remain very respectfully yours, D. A. WEBBER.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

GOV. PACKARD ON THE LEGALITY OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT DECLARED HIM GOVERNOR—HIS VIEWS OF PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY—RESOLUTIONS OF THE NICHOLLS' LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—Gov. Packard remains constantly at the State-house, attending to such business as comes before him. He stated to-day, to a reporter, that he had as full confidence as ever in the final success of his Government, but added: "I am annoyed at the persistence with which the most glaring misstatements are repeated even by journals usually well informed. For instance, it seems to be widely believed that my legal claims to the office of Governor of Louisiana are based entirely upon the decision of the Returning Board, and that the constitutional provision requiring a canvass of the votes by the General Assembly has not been strictly complied with in this respect, that there was less than a quorum of Senators present when that canvass was made. The provision of the Constitution upon the subject is this:

Article 48. Returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the second day of the session of the General Assembly then to be holden the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for Governor shall be declared duly elected.

This provision was complied with in every particular. On the second day of the session (Jan. 9) the General Assembly met in joint convention with 68 Representatives and 21 Senators present, made a canvass, and declared the result. A quorum of the House is 61 and of the Senate 19. Of the 68 Representatives present all were returned by the Returning Board, and of the 21 Senators 19 were so returned and two seated on contest. Thus it will be seen that there was an undoubted quorum of members of each branch of the Legislature present and participating in the canvass, whose names appeared on the rolls of the Secretary of State as entitled to participate in the original organization. The impression that there was not a quorum present probably arose from the fact that five of the Senators present when the votes were counted for Governor and when Mr. Kellogg was elected Senator, were subsequently induced to withdraw, and some of them are now acting with the Nicholls Senate. Two have since returned. There was no legal quorum present in either house of the Nicholls Legislature when the pretended canvass was made for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The House had but 42 legal members and the Senate but 17; nor had they before them any returns, as prescribed by the Constitution, on which to base their canvass. Mr. Desionde, Gov. Kellogg's Secretary of State, then the undisputed Secretary of State, not only refused to give up the returns when a committee from the Nicholl's House formally waited upon him to request them, but presented them as directed by law to the Speaker of the legal House, in whose presence the vote was canvassed as before stated."

Referring to President Hayes' Southern policy, Gov. Packard said: "I do not understand that the President intends to sacrifice any principle or abandon any friends of the Union and Republican Party in the South. I do not understand it to be his desire to force the colored people from the Republican Party. On the other hand, I understand that he will sustain, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, each State of the Union in a republican form of government, and will suppress insurrection and domestic violence. I understand him as wishing to avoid the constant use of troops in the Southern States at elections and as the Police force for States. The foundation for this desirable state of affairs has been laid here already. It has been my desire to facilitate the entrance into the Republican Party of the old line Whigs and conservatives, and during the past canvass my efforts in that direction were crowned with gratifying success. All of that class of accessions, which number among them some of the best of the native white citizens in the State, are now firm supporters of my government. Our temporary difficulties here had the effect of relieving us of the worst element of the party. I shall endeavor to aid President Hayes in his Southern policy by administering the Government of Louisiana honestly and economically, and in the interest of the whole people, white and black. I shall endeavor to have some of the defaulting officeholders sent to the Penitentiary, and some murderers hanged. This State is in a condition now which admits of a division on other than color lines. The Republican Party will lose Pinchback and a small following of colored men, who will go to the Democratic Party. On the other hand, the Republicans will gain largely from the conservatives and old-line Whigs. If however, the revolutionary Nicholls party representing the extreme Democratic element were to succeed in supporting the State Government the color line may be expected to be drawn tighter than ever and the persecution of colored men continue as in Mississippi, Texas, and other Republican States, which have been stolen by the White Leaguers until the last vestige of Republicanism has been stamped out."

The Nicholls Legislature to-day adopted the following:

Whereas, The inaugural address of the present executive of the nation indicates a fixed determination to restore harmony to the people of the South by establishing a policy of pacification for one of coercion, and by recognizing the right of said people of the South to local self-government, free from Federal interference; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept this declaration of the national executive of non-intervention in the affairs of a State as a happy augury for the future, as made in good faith and the true spirit of the Constitution, and that this General Assembly will earnestly co-operate with President Hayes in every effort to restore confidence and fraternal relations among the whole people of this great country; and to this end it pledges all the power and influence at its command to secure the great object for which Governments were instituted, viz., to guarantee protection to the life, liberty, and property of every human being within their jurisdiction.

The indications are the Nicholls Legislature will not elect a United States Senator during the present extra session.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE.

A SPECIAL MEETING HELD LAST EVENING—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED — PRESIDENT HAYES SUSTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The Union League of this city held a special meeting this evening in obedience to a call signed by the most influential members representing the best element of the Republican Party in this city, for the purpose of giving public expression to the universal and positive support given by its members, and all true Republicans, to the President of the United States in his statesmanlike and noble effort to carry out the principles of the party as proclaimed by the Cincinnati Convention. The meeting was presided over by Charles E. Smith, Esq., President of the Union League. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. John Welsh:

The Union League of Philadelphia, recognizing in the inaugural address and the recent action of the President of the United States the beginning of that reform in the administration of public affairs so earnestly desired by the voters of the Republican Party and all good citizens, does resolve:

First—That in the promised fulfillment by President Hayes of the pledges of civil service reform made by the Republican Party at Cincinnati, in June last, and reiterated and defined in his letter of acceptance of his nomination, the President will have the vigorous support of this League, and of the people who demand that the promises then made shall be performed to the letter. The best interests of the public service demand that Senators and Representatives shall not dictate such nominations as under the Constitution the President and heads of departments have the power to make. The best references for office should be honesty, fidelity, and capacity of appointees.

Second—The Union League deprecates all sectional feeling, and believes that the permanent pacification of the Southern States and the complete protection of all citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, can be best secured by such a ruling as will give them honest and peaceful local self government.

Third—That in the opinion of this League, the course of administration of the Government foreshadowed by the President is that best calculated to begin a new era of peace and good will throughout the country, to restore quiet and commercial prosperity to every section.

Speeches in support of the above were made by Hon. John Welsh, Hon Wayne MacVeagh, William Welsh, Esq., Henry Armitt Brown, Esq., Richard Ashhurst, Esq., Col. William McMichael, and William Rotch Wistar, Esq. On motion of Col. Samuel Bell, it was agreed that the resolutions should be engrossed and a copy transmitted to President Hayes. The speeches were excellent, and the meeting very enthusiastic.

APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

TERRE HAUTE, March 12.—At a mass-meeting of the citizens held to-night resolutions indorsing the policy of President Hayes were unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by Judges Goskins and Cram and others.

TOLEDO, March 12.—At a close session of the Produce Exchange to-day a resolution indorsing the pacificatory policy of President Hayes was adopted with much unanimity. It undoubtedly expresses the general sentiment of our citizens of all parties and classes.

DAMAGE SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS.

EXETER, March 12.—This afternoon an engine on the Boston and Maine Railroad, while running at a speed of 30 miles an hour, collided with a train of coal cars at the depot, badly injuring the engine and demolishing three of the cars. The damage is estimated at several thousand dollars. No one was injured.

NAVAL COURTESIES.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—Rear-Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, was visited on Saturday by Gen. Getty, the new Commandant of the fort, who was received with the usual salute. To-day Admiral Trenchard returned the visit, and was received with customary courtesies.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania came off at the Academy of Music to-day. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 121 graduates. The valedictory was delivered by Prof. Joseph Leidy.

ALBANY.

DEBATE ON INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

AN EVENING'S DISCUSSION IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE "CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE"—AN EARNEST SPEECH BY MR. PURDY—BILLS INTRODUCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Mr. O'Hare started a debate on insurance to-night, and as the word insurance is sufficient now to arouse the whole attention of the House, silence fell upon the chamber the instant Mr. O'Hare began to speak. He offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate an institution known as the Chamber of Life Insurance, with power to send for persons and papers, to hold their sittings in Albany, and to report to the House within 10 days. It is alleged that the chamber referred to is a secret organization, formed from a large number of the largest companies, which has for its object the protection of their interests, the stifling of inquiry into the practices, the raising of corruption funds, the subsidizing of the press, and the buying up of Legislatures. While this resolution was being read, the House waited with intense interest to hear what should follow. Mr. O'Hare merely said he rose to debate the resolution, which sent it over under the rule. He then called up his resolution offered two weeks ago and then laid upon the table. He made a short speech in favor of this, being mainly an accusation of dereliction of duty on the part of the Insurance Committee, and then gave way to Mr. Purdy, who offered a substitute, which O'Hare accepted. Then followed a sharp wrangle on the conduct of the Insurance Committee, in which statements and counter statements were made as to the amount of work which had been done in the preparation of a general bill, or several bills, such as was expected of the committee when the House confided the work to them some weeks ago. When this discussion had proceeded some time, it being shown that the committee had really been working hard and faithfully, Mr. Weiant, a member of the committee, offered a resolution, and in his remarks upon it declared the committee was ready to do its entire duty, and was doing it. He made some sharp remarks upon gentlemen who had made heavy attacks on insurance companies; but when the standing committee had asked these gentlemen to send in their suggestions for remedies to defects in the existing laws, they had not made any reply.

This brought to his feet Mr. Purdy, and just such a speech as he made when he started the whole insurance fight some time ago he made again to-night, and had the house with him again from first to last. The debate continued, Mr. Graham, of Orange, the Chairman of the Insurance Committee, Mr. Husted, Mr. Cozans, Mr. Alvord, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Spinola, Mr. Fish, and others taking part, and except the remarks of Gen. Spinola, who never can speak to the point, every word was to the subject before the house. The debate was an extremely earnest one, and showed how intensely sensitive the House was on the matter. At 10:30 the previous question was ordered, and Mr. Purdy's motion that the Committee on Insurance summon the officers of the following companies before it for examination under oath—the Equitable, Globe, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Mutual, New-York Mutual, and World Life Insurance Companies—was adopted.

An amusing circumstance in connection with the matter was the report which has been current in New-York for the past week, that Mr. Purdy had been bought up by the insurance companies, and that part of a fund of $25,000, raised by the "Chamber," had been used for the purpose. It is understood that Mr. Fish has had a great deal more to do with this insurance fight than appears on the surface. When he first joined hands with the others, a prominent insurance man threatened him with utter annihilation so far as his political prospects were concerned, but this did not tend to weaken the ardor of the member from Putnam. The action of the House to-night was very significant.

Mr. Fish offered a resolution to-night that hereafter no member be permitted to speak in Committee of the Whole more than five minutes at a time. Loud laughter came from all parts of the Chamber when Spinola rose eagerly to move that the resolution lie on the table, which sent it over under the rule. The resolution will be adopted. It comes in good time.

Mr. C

buildings in the County of Westchester, and City of New-York, occupied by the club, the provisions of a bill or bills now pending before your honorable body, for the suppression of certain abuses said to have been fostered by the practice of betting in places of general and indiscriminate public resort, upon political, social, and financial events of various kinds. While the undersigned have no reason, and would not presume, to call in question the wisdom or propriety of such proposed legislation, so far as it may tend to restrain such alleged abuses, they do most respectfully, but at the same time urgently, protest and set forth to your honorable body that the extension, even by implication, of such legislation to the operations of the American Jockey Club within the sphere assigned to it by the act calling it into existence, must not only cast unjust imputations upon the fair fame of the club, but tend to restrict, if not to destroy, its usefulness, to diminish its resources, and eventually to compel it either to abandon altogether the beneficent work in which it is engaged—to the detriment of important interests of the people of this State—or to call upon the Legislature for large annual subsidies in aid of that work, such as are now levied and paid in various countries of the continent of Europe for similar objects. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request your honorable body to take into prompt and favorable consideration the propriety and expediency of expressly exempting the American Jockey Club, and the grounds occupied by it and known as Jerome Park, in the County of Westchester, and City of New-York, from the operation of any law or laws which in its wisdom your honorable body may enact for the suppression of such indiscriminate and illegitimate betting and wagering as has been alluded to in this remonstrance and petition.

AUGUST BELMONT, JOHN HUNTER,
LEONARD W. JEROME, A. C. MUNSON,
WM. R. TRAVERS, WM. CONSTABLE,
And others.

THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY.

CIRCULAR OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS RESPECTING THE REDUCTION OF TOLLS.

LONDON, May 12.—The following circular has been addressed by the Directors to the stockholders of the Direct United States Cable Company, (limited):—

PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E. C., Feb. 27, 1877.

SIR: In pursuance of the policy which has for some time been directed against the independent existence of this company, the Anglo-American Company has declared war by lowering their tariff to one shilling per word. This company has no alternative but to follow this example, and the tariff of the Direct United States Cable Company (limited) will accordingly be reduced to one shilling per word from the 1st of March, 1877.

The circular in which the Anglo-American Telegraph Company communicate this resolution to their shareholders contains only one paragraph which it is necessary for me to notice, inasmuch as it imputes to this company bad faith in having granted rebates to customers. In answer to this allegation, I beg to quote the following letter from Mr. Weaver to the Managing Director of this company, dated the 27th of November, 1875, by which you will see that the allegation of bad faith is once for all disposed of:

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, (Limited,) No. 26 OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E. C., Nov. 17, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of the decision of your Directors, communicated to me yesterday by you verbally, that your company would continue to grant rebates, commissions, facilities, &c., to the packers, press, and public, which would practically have the effect of reducing to any extent, at your option, the three-shilling rate agreed to between our two companies, and in force since the 6th inst., I think it desirable to put in writing what I have already told you by word of mouth, that in the event of this decision being persisted in, the tariff of this company will be reduced to one shilling per word, from the 1st of January, 1876, or from such earlier period as my board may deem desirable. I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

H. WEAVER, General Manager.

J. VON CHAUVIN, The Direct United States Cable Company.

The statement that the system of this company is a "vicious" one will probably be considered by the shareholder in sufficiently forcible terms the fact that it has made our competition so formidable as to provoke the determination of the Anglo-American Company which is announced in their circular. I am requested to advise the shareholders not to yield to any feeling of panic which might be evoked by a temporary depression in the market price of our valuable property consequent on this decision. They may be assured that the Directors will watch over their interests with vigor and decision. It must be borne in mind that in order to compete with a company which has the rights of all messages in England, France, and Germany not specially directed to be sent by this company's lines, and which has connection with the largest American company on the other side, a small outlay for gathering in messages must necessarily be incurred.

As to the statement that my company affords facilities to a favored class of customers which are denied to the general public, I am to inform you that, as a matter of fact, allowances are made only where messages are gathered by agents. In January, 1877, on a traffic of £15,000, these allowances amounted to less than £250, and this is about the usual proportion. The constant growth of our traffic, which has now reached about 33 per cent. of the gross traffic of the Atlantic, is a clear proof that the public do not share in the opinion of the Anglo-American Company, that the proceedings of our company are either impolitic or unjust.

My Directors are of opinion that their success is due to the efficiency of our service and to the fact that they do not look upon the entire message sending public as exclusively created and existing for the benefit of our cable, but that they do their best by affording such reasonable facilities as are consistent with a fair return on the company's capital to foster the use of their cables. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. CLARKE, Secretary.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—A special dispatch from Cape May to the *Evening Bulletin* says: "The British bark Bethany, Capt. Beedel, which went ashore on Turtle Gut Bar, Five Mile Beach, on Thursday morning last, is imbedded in the sand to such a depth that there is no probability that she will ever get off. The vessel sailed from Hong Kong on Sept. 11 for New-York, with an assorted cargo. The Bethany is insured in New South Wales. She was consigned to Brown Brothers & Co., of New-York, and her cargo is valued at $500,000, insured in that city."

LONDON, March 12.—A telegram from Portsmouth to Lloyds says the German ship Maryland, from Baltimore for Bremen, before reported derelict, has been towed in there waterlogged, with a salvage crew from the Norwegian bark Festina Lente, from Baltimore for Antwerp, and the fishing smack which reached New-Haven Saturday. The British bark Brothers German, Capt. Stivani, from Singapore, Dec. 4, for New-York, was spoken off Cape Recipe Feb. 9, with her mainmast gone below the cap. The master refused assistance. The American bark Bierstadt, Capt. Harrison, before reported ashore at East London, is a total wreck. The British bark Sarah, Capt. Frasier, from New-York, via Queenstown, is ashore a mile south of Workington harbor, and is likely to become a total wreck.

LONDON, March 12.—The American ship Gazelle, Capt. Dickson, from Messina, for Philadelphia, has put into Gibraltar slightly damaged by a collision.

INDIANS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A Portland dispatch says the present rendezvous of Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians is located on Joseph's Creek, a tributary of the Grande Ronde River. It is described as a narrow, precipitous gorge, difficult of access, and well protected from any attack which could be made. One hundred men could successfully hold the position against 3,000 soldiers. The following-named tribes have met with Joseph in council: Alpowas, Palouses, Umatillas, Salmon Rivers, and White Birds, numbering 100. A division is reported to have taken place in the council, some favoring peace, and others war. One chief advocated joining the Sioux against the whites. They are still in session, and have been for eight or ten days. Gen. O. O. Howard left here a few days ago for the scene of the threatened difficulty, for the purpose of consulting with Chief Joseph, and to endeavor, if possible, to induce him to yield peaceably to the purpose of the Government.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A San Diego dispatch to the *Union* from Tucson, Arizona, says that Gen. Tolentino, commanding the Pacific coast of Mexico, has appointed Gen. Mariscal provisional Governor of Sonora, and has reported the same to President Diaz for confirmation. This indicates confidence in Mariscal, and harmony between him and Torres, who was appointed to the same place last November. Torres has never exercised his authority, he and Mariscal being friendly.

A SOLDIER MURDERED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—Henry A. Voorhies, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, was found dead yesterday in a stable on the corner of Magazine and Delcid streets, near where a military guard is stationed. Voorhies was shot through the head. William Porter, Company K, Third Infantry, who is charged with the murder, was placed under guard, and, by order of Gen. De Trobriand, turned over to Col. Bovian, Superintendent of Police.

A NEW POSTAL UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—On and after April 1, 1877, the British Colony of Hong Kong, China, and the British Colony of Ceylon, the establishment of Detroit, (Straits settlements,) Labuan, Mauritius, and its dependencies, viz: The Seychelles Rodrigues, the Amirante Islands, &c., British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, and the Bermuda Islands, become parts of the general postal union formed by the Treaty of Berne, subject to all the provisions of said treaty, and to an additional postage charge, except with respect to a direct mail to Jamaica and the Bermuda Islands, to cover the expenses of sea transportation beyond the limits of the general postal union as originally formed by the Berne treaty. The general postal union rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on the prepaid correspondence received from the British colonies of Jamaica and the Bermuda Islands when the transportation is performed by direct steamer or other vessels.

THE NEW CITY HOSPITAL.

THE NEW BUILDING ON FIFTEENTH-STREET TO BE OPENED THIS WEEK—THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE COUNTRY—HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW EDIFICE.

The new hospital building erected by the Society of the New-York Hospital, on West Fifteenth-street, is now completely finished and furnished, and will be opened this week for the reception of patients. The old building, which stood on the west side of Broadway, on the ground now occupied by Thomas-street, and bounded by the adjoining streets, has been a landmark for generations. It was torn down in 1869 to make place for the blocks of fine stores and warehouses that now cover the site. Necessity compelled the City to open some similar institution down town, and the City Hall Hospital was the result. This being condemned, the Chambers-street Police Station was opened for hospital purposes by the City, under the management of the Society of the New-York Hospital.

The New-York Hospital is the oldest institution of its kind in the United States. It was chartered during the reign of King George III. The ground which it formerly occupied on Broadway was ceded to it by the Crown, and the funds to erect the building were contributed by the early colonists. During the Revolutionary War the place was seized and used by the British soldiery as a barracks, and a short time afterward the original building was destroyed by fire. With the growth of the City, Broadway property rapidly increased in value, and at the present time the hospital is in a flourishing financial condition. The site selected for the new building is admirably adapted for its present purposes. The locality has the double advantage of being healthy and central, while removed from the noise and bustle of the great thoroughfares. The hospital proper is on West Fifteenth-street, a few steps from Fifth-avenue, and has a frontage of 175 feet on that street. Immediately in the rear, and fronting on West Sixteenth-street, stands the old Thorne mansion, which also belongs to the hospital, and is connected with it by handsome passageways. The Thorne mansion will be used for offices and the general administration of the affairs of the hospital. It contains a medical library of 13,000 volumes, besides the museum and pathological cabinet. A portion of this building will be set apart as a training school for nurses.

The hospital building is seven stories in height, two of which are in the Mansard roof. The material of which it is constructed is pressed brick, handsomely trimmed with gray sandstone. The structure is pronounced to be absolutely fire-proof, and will not be insured. The only wood employed in the construction is in the doors. The flooring throughout is composed of tiles laid in cement on iron beams. The partitions are of lime and sand, with iron lathing. The wards, private rooms for patients, physicians, and attendants, and all other portions of the building are thoroughly lighted and ventilated, especial pains having been taken to admit the sun's rays at all hours of the day. Heat will be furnished by steam. Two elevators are provided to facilitate ascent and descent. The water supply is partly from the Croton aqueduct and partly from an artesian well sunk in the yard, and is abundant for all purposes. The plastering and flooring are of non-absorbent material, and it is claimed will remain in the noxious gases emitted from persons afflicted with contagious diseases, thus obviating the causes of complaint so frequently made against similar institutions. The hospital has a capacity for the accommodation of 200 patients and 60 attendants. An ambulance service is provided which will be subject to call from the Police stations. The Hospital Society is the owner of the ground and buildings in fee simple, the cost of which, including furniture, is $900,000. The Board of Governors have appointed the following medical staff for the ensuing year: Medical Superintendent in charge, Dr. Francis M. Weld; Consulting Physicians, Drs. Willard Parker, Alfred C. Post, and William H. Van Buren; Attending Physicians, Drs. William H. Draper, Thomas F. Cock, Charles R. Hackley, James W. McLane, George M. Smith, and Woolsey Johnson; Attending Surgeons, Drs. Charles M. Allen, George A. Peterson, Robert F. Weir, Thomas F. Markoe, and Henry B. Sands; House Surgeons, Drs. C. H. Wright, Holt C. Wilson, and S. S. Kahn.

OBLIGATION OF CIVIL DUTIES.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* gives an interesting account of novel legal proceedings growing out of an action against a man because he would not accept office. The next copy of the Supreme Court Reports of North Carolina will contain this case, which the *News* says has no precedent in North Carolina. One Aaron G. Headen was elected Constable of the Town of Pittsboro', Chatham County, North Carolina, and refused to serve. Whereupon H. A. London, Jr., and the Commissioners of that town brought suit against him in a Justice's court to recover $25 given by the laws of North Carolina against any person who, being elected or appointed town Constable, &c., shall refuse to qualify or act. The spectacle of a Constable in pursuit of delinquents is common enough, but a community in chase of a Constable is a rare exhibition. The Justice gave judgment against the defendant, who thereupon appealed to the Superior Court, which reversed the action of the magistrate, giving judgment for the defendant for costs. The plaintiffs carried the case to the Supreme Court, where it was heard at a recent term of that tribunal. The court overruled the judgment of the Superior Court, giving judgment against the defendant. Judge Rodman filed the opinion, in the course of which he says: "It most frequently happens that the duties of certain officers—especially those connected with the preservation of the public peace and the collection of taxes, such as Sheriff, Constable, Tax Collector, and the like—will be so disagreeable, dangerous, or unpopular that no fit man will willingly undertake them for the compensation attached to the office. But the public welfare absolutely requires that they shall be performed, and by fit men. Hence it may be necessary to resort to a sort of civil conscription to fill them. No citizen can be injured by being required to perform a public duty to which all are liable, and no one, however great his abilities or fortune, should consider himself degraded by being required to perform the duties of any office useful or necessary to the public welfare."

SOME "LITERARY GOSSIP" DISPOSED OF.

A month or two ago a Boston paper printed some London correspondence, giving what purported to be a sketch of "George Eliot—her obscurity, antecedents, and intellectual training." An admirer sent to her a copy of the paper, requesting to be informed if the main facts and dates therein stated could be relied upon as correct. In answer he lately received from Mr. Lowes a communication as follows:

THE PRIORY, Jan. 25, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Mrs. Lewes never reads articles written about herself. I have read the Boston *Herald* you were good enough to send, and in reply to your question, beg to assure you that every single detail in it is wholly imaginary—birth, parentage, education, and history are not distorted or exaggerated, they are totally wide of all resemblance to the facts. The circumstantial history might have had Mrs. Brown or Mrs. Smith for its subject, with equal veracity. One single point will suffice. Mr. Herbert Spencer is said to have been her instructor, and taught her languages. Had the writer troubled himself to make the slightest inquiry, he would have learned that Mr. H. S. knows very little of any one language, besides his own, whereas she, before she knew him, was mistress of seven. Yours, truly, G. H. LEWES.

A HACKMAN'S HONESTY.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 5th inst. relates this surprising story: "Yesterday, James Gibney, who drives hack No. 963, was paid money by several patrons, and upon balancing accounts in the evening he found that by some unaccountable means he was $58 50 ahead, being the possessor of three $20 gold pieces, which some one had given him under the impression that they were three half-dollars. Not knowing from whom he had received them, Mr. Gibney reported the fact to the Police Office, and left his address in case any one could be found who had lost $60 during the day."

AN EX-PRESIDENT'S GRANDSON.

A paper printed in Covington, Ky., says: "William Henry Harrison, grandson of ex-President Harrison, who attacked and cruelly wounded Miss Mary Moore, of Boone County, some time ago, and who was sent to the asylum at Lexington as insane, has been cured and released. Since his release Harrison has become the husband of a Miss McIntyre, of Cleves, Ohio. He has disposed of his farm at North Bend. The troubles arising from debts on this unsettled his mind."

TREATIES OF EXTRADITION.

OTTAWA, March 12.—The Government Extradition bill, printed and issued to-day, shows that the States with which Great Britain has treaties of extradition, and to which the act applies, are the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Brazil, Sweden, Austria, Netherlands, Hayti, and Honduras. Eight gold medals have been received by the Dominion Government for presentation to the successful competitors for the Rajah of Kolopores prize at the Wimbledon meeting of 1875.

A CURE WHICH KILLED.

Patrick Connelly, of Flushing, Long Island, obtained from a woman in Brooklyn a "magic" cure for chills. Yesterday morning he drank the entire contents of the bottle, and died 10 minutes later. An inquest will be held to-day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

MR. COWLEY'S DEFENSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the announcement that the New-York Committee of the State Board of Charities were to prefer specific charges against me, I have held my peace under the animadversions of the newspapers. I now understand that no charges have been made, and that none are likely to be made, by that committee.

Some of the same matters bruited in the papers were investigated many months ago by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and more recently by the Trustees of the Fold. Nothing was proved against me in either case; nothing existed to be proved. Since the public press took up our affairs I have repeatedly solicited renewed investigations in various different forms. I made no objection (as I might have done) on the ground that the New-York Committee, being Managers, "Trustees, or other officers" of other charitable institutions subject to visitation by the State Board, were legally ineligible for membership of the State Board. (See Revised Statutes, vol. 2, p. 448, sec. 14.) On the contrary, I courted the fullest inquiry, asking only the opportunity of meeting and examining my accusers, which, however, was refused.

In regard to the loss of the funds of the Children's Fold, I knew nothing of the Treasurer's bankruptcy till after his appointment, nor of his heavy indebtedness to Duncan, Sherman & Co. at the time he deposited our funds with that firm. That deposit was made contrary to my desire and judgment, and Mr. Newman is solely accountable for the loss thereby sustained.

Whether Jenny Mills told Mr. Melville Brown that I was in the habit of treating the children with severity is a question of veracity between him and her. But I desire to say in your columns, where Mr. Brown's alleged statement appeared, that the report, by whomsoever made, is not true; and, also, that Jenny herself denies having, at any time, made most of the statements attributed to her.

If John Mills' head had ever been cut with a shoe, he ought to know it; but he has never made any charge whatever. Nor had anybody except Jenny heard of the affair during the five years that elapsed between the alleged act and the first report of it. Jenny Fuller has been living for a long time in a good Connecticut home. She was never "locked up an entire night in a water-closet," to my knowledge; nor has she ever said that she was. The story is a "weak invention of the enemy."

Fanny McCurdy is reported in THE TIMES to have been beaten "so frequently that she would kneel to him [me] in the most abject manner." The fact is that she has never been punished but twice by me during the six years she has been in the Fold, and but once by any other. In no case was the punishment severe. So she herself says under oath.

I might thus go over the roll of my alleged victims, as I have done in another journal, where these aspersions first appeared, and show that not one of the present or past inmates of the Fold, said to have been ill treated by me, lends the least countenance to the accusations which have been slanderously put forth against me. "For the children's sake" has only been a pretense under which to conceal malicious purposes.

The following speaks for itself:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1877.

We, the undersigned tradesmen, who have for a long time furnished the Children's Fold with various provisions and supplies, and have seen and known the children of the institution, do hereby certify from sufficient observation, in and out of the Fold, that they have always presented a healthy, comfortable, and happy appearance, such as they could not have done had they been treated otherwise than kindly and well in all respects, as children in their condition ought to be treated. We have never, before the accounts in the newspapers, supposed there was any occasion for complaint, and no complaints have ever been made to us at any time. We cannot believe the charges now set out upon any reliable foundation in fact. On the contrary, we say in our best judgment, the fold has been properly, orderly, and kindly managed, especially since it has been under the personal charge and care of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cowley.

John C. Clark, David Scott, A. M. Schulte, William Rapp, John Claus, Mrs. J. T. Meenan, J. J. Ryan, J. G. Williamson, Christopher C. Kilts, William Schneider, Hugh McCreery.

EDWARD COWLEY.

FRIDAY, March 9, 1877.

THE NEW-JERSEY CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the writer on "Discomforts of Life in New-Jersey" let me say a few words in defense of country life—yes, even in poor, abused "Jersey," as New-Yorkers are so fond of calling their sister State. I resided in the City for 19 years, but during the past seven years have lived in a small village on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. To be sure, we have no gas or water through the house. But in the bathroom we have a pump for cold water and a never-failing spring of icy cold water at the door that far surpasses Croton or any other river water. We have a large number of trains each day to and from New-York—and let me ask you, reader, if it is not far preferable to ride one hour in one of those warm, comfortable cars on a bitter cold, snowy afternoon, than to rush and scramble for a foothold on one of those horse cars that go so slowly and irregularly that one should feel tempted to get off and walk if the distance were not so great.

I acknowledge the tramps are a nuisance, but does not one's lower door-bell ring every half minute, in the City, with the usual petition, "cold victuals," and it they are not pretty good ones get curses and insults? The city beggar is just as dangerous as the country one. The markets in our village are excellent, and nearly as cheap as in the City. We have always obliging hucksters, who, if you desire a particular article, will try to procure it for you if they do not have it. Of course, the natives will watch the movements of any new comer; that is, perhaps, the most unpleasant feature of country life in a small town. In the City, when a new family moves into the neighborhood, they may be there months before the slightest notice is taken of them, perhaps may never become acquainted with a single family on that street. Your next-door neighbor may pass you every day without the slightest nod of recognition. And another consideration. I know several gentlemen residing in Brooklyn doing business in New-York, and it costs them 34 cents a day for car and stage fare, whereas the fare to our town is about 30 cents a day for a commuter; and how much pleasanter the journey is!

As for me, give me country life all the year round, a place to breathe in. If you don't like your neighbors don't associate with them. We have enough society in our friends from the City. Our children romp all day during the warm weather under the trees, on the fresh grass—their cheeks like roses; whereas, when in the City, they had to play, if at all, on the hot, dusty sidewalks; if they fell, ran the risk of cracking open their skulls, and I was anxious about them all the time for fear of kidnappers. Our schools are excellent, too, and the children are cleaner on the average and more free from disease than those in the City.

If one is fond of places of amusements, &c., City life is more convenient; but if you prefer health, economy, comfortable traveling, and pure air and water, country life in a pretty village is what you want. You'll have some trouble with servants, no matter where you live. They are the bane of housekeeping. The higher wages you pay them the less they will do, and more difficult to "place," and are conferring a great favor in staying at all, they think. City or country life has its advantages and disadvantages, but for my part give me, a hundred times over, life in the country.

COUNTRY READER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice with pleasure a discussion about life in New-Jersey in your columns. There are those who would like to know the exact truth about this matter without making the experiment. Is it good for a New-Yorker to move across the Hudson or not? Does it pay to suffer a temporary exile from the many comforts of a residence in the cities, say near the large parks? What kind of society does one find in these rural places? Is there not, if the truth be fully told, an anxiety to return to New-York or Brooklyn, on the part of the ladies of the family, that no charms of country life can quite lessen? These are some of the questions that I would like to see solved. As for myself, I have friends who have tried New-Jersey life, and have returned to the City satisfied that it was the best place for them. They found it expensive, disagreeable, and annoying to live in New-Jersey, and frankly tell me that they would not go back for any consideration. A point that one of the ladies makes is this: There is the greatest difficulty in getting skillful doctors. She came near losing two children by the ignorance of a country doctor.

Let me, before closing this letter, state a case which lately happened a gentleman in Passaic, who owned property once valued at $40,000. He failed in business, and mortgaged his place for $7,000. When the mortgage became due he offered to pay $6,000 to reduce the mortgage. The mortgagee refused to take it, demanding the whole, which it was impossible to raise. He also refused to release any portion of the mortgaged premises. The mortgage was foreclosed and the party was reduced to poverty. At this time a physician, who had for several years been promptly paid for services until the troubles of foreclosure occurred, was called to attend a daughter of the same man and, he refused. The daughter, about 18 years of age, rapidly grew worse, and for want of prompt medical attention died, leaving the parents in the greatest distress at the loss of their daughter and of the benefactress of the community. The family is unexceptionably respectable. How would you like, Mr. Editor, to put yourself in their place? Now, New-York doctors do not act like that.

We read sometimes of lawless acts on person and property in Bayonne, Bergen Point, Newark, Elizabeth, Hoboken, and Paterson, which show a low civilization in our neighbor State. Who is to blame? Let us have the facts, as that those who propose moving to New-Jersey may know what to expect. INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 7, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the chiefest blessings which your discontented Jersey correspondent is blind to is exemption from that bane of every resident New-York business man, jury duty. Here am I, three to four weeks every year, forced to leave my own business to go to the dogs to kick my heels idly in the court-room, at the beck and call of a fussy Judge and a lot of windy lawyers. I think if Mr. Andrews has the interest of "the future of this City really at heart" he had better look into this matter and make some suggestions that would relieve us unfortunates. He would thus save a large population to promote the "Future of New-York," who now fly from this severe tax, even to the "fever and ague swamps, mosquitoes, tramps," and all the other peculiarities indigenous to New-Jersey, in preference to being imprisoned or incarcerated one-twelfth of their time every year to settle the squabbles of others, and then insulted by a few miserable dollars poked at you, generally $3 to $5. If a just compensation were paid, thousands would serve who now evade it by escaping to Jersey and elsewhere.

A LONG SUFFERING NEW-YORKER.

RULES FOR THE DRUGGISTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since reading your article on "The United Druggist" I found the inclosed rules, which you might perhaps submit to the honorable body. At this early period of their incorporation as a unit it might be of service to them to know what was expected of their craft a few hundred years ago.

The apothecaries of the Elizabethan era compounded their medicines much as medicines are compounded at the present, and the shop customs have undergone only a slight change. The apothecaries' table of weights and measures, still in use, was the rule in the sixteenth century, and the symbols (for a pound, an ounce, a dram, &c.,) remain at this day just what they were 300 years ago.

William Bulleyn, one of the most celebrated physicians under the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and who died in 1576, gave the following golden rules for an apothecary's life and conduct:

THE APOTHECARYE.

1. Must fyrst serve God, forsee the end, be clenly, pity the poore.
2. Must not be subornec for money to hurt manykynde.
3. His place of dwelling and shop to be clenly to please the sences withal.
4. His garden must be at hand with plenty of herbes, seedes, and rootes.
5. To sow, set, plant, gather, preserve, and kepe them in due tyme.
6. To read Dioscorides, to know ye natures of plants and herbes.
7. To invent medicines to chose by colours, tast, odour, figure, &c.
8. To have his morters, stilles, pottes, filters, glasses, boxes cleane and sweete.
9. To have charcoles at hand, to make decoctions, syrupes, &c.
10. To kepe his cleane ware closse, and cast away the baggage.
11. To have two places in his shop—one most cleane for the phisik, and a baser place for the chirurgie stuff.
12. That he neither increase nor diminish the phisician's bill (i. e., prescription,) and kepe it for his own discharge.
13. That he neither buy nor sel rotten drugges.
14. That he perfuse often his wares, that they corrupt not.
15. That he put not in *quid pro quo* (i. e., use one ingredient in the place of another, when dispensing a physician's prescription) without advysement.
16. That he may open wel a vein for to helpe pleuresy.
17. That he meddle only in his vocation.
18. That he delyte to reede Nicolaus Myrepsus, Valerius Cordus, Johannes Placaton, the Lubid, &c.
19. That he do remember his office is only to be ye cookes assistant.
20. That he use true measure and waight.
21. That remember his end and the judgment of God: and, thus do I commend him to God, if he be not covetous or crafty, seeking his own lucre before other men's help, succour, and comfort. NEMO.

YONKERS, Sunday, March 4, 1877.

A MISSION FOR MR. TILDEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The appointment of Mr. Key as Postmaster-General has had an excellent effect in the South, and it seems in a fair way of being the means of reconciling the Democracy of that section to the Republican Administration. Would it not, therefore, be an excellent move for the new President to throw a tub to the whale of the Northern Democracy and thus reconcile all the discordant political elements? In the recent Presidential contest, now so happily ended, Mr. Tilden took the rôle of the great reformer, and the utmost efforts of the Liberty-street Bureau were used in the dissemination among the people of carefully prepared information on this subject. It does not seem right that the world should lose the benefit of the great reform movement of which Mr. Tilden's election would have been the commencement. But as Mr. Hayes has been seated in the White House, all chance of the development of Mr. Tilden's plan of reform will be lost in this country. But on the other side of the Atlantic a chance presents itself where the world can still be benefited. The recent agitation of the Eastern question has developed in Turkey a strong disposition to bring about the most radical reform in her politics, and matters there are now in the precise condition where Mr. Tilden's talents as a reformer might shine out in the most resplendent manner. I suggest, therefore, that President Hayes immediately appoint Mr. Tilden as Minister Plenipotentiary to Constantinople. The graceful compliment and pacific character of the Northern Democracy, and owing to the friendly relations between this country and Russia, doubtless Mr. Tilden's reform policy in Turkey would pacify the Northern Bear, and all Europe would unite in thanking us for supplying such a simple and effectual method of averting a European war. "Let us have peace."

CONCILIATION.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 12, 1877.

DECLINING A HOLIDAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following in the columns of your patriotic contemporary, the *Sun*, of date of March 7:

COLLEGE STUDENTS DECLINING A HOLIDAY.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: We, the students of a college in New-Jersey, have refused the privileges of an extra holiday granted to us for to-day to celebrate the Presidential inauguration. We cannot rejoice at such a fraudulent election, and our demonstrations of joy shall be kept until the person that was legally elected President may take the seat. MANY STUDENTS.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., March 5.

Is not Seton Hall (Roman Catholic) the only "college" at South Orange, N. J.? And would any but Roman Catholic students be so silly as to decline a holiday whenever and for whatever reason they could get one? POPPYCOCK.

CHEAP STREET CLEANING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's TIMES I noticed an article on "Street Cleaning," where the writer says that it costs him $30 a year extra to have a clean street; it does not cost me a cent. My girls sweep the street every morning from the middle to the gutter, and put the dirt into the ash barrel, that's all.

A HOUSE-OWNER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 10, 1877.

THE NINTH DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Martin R. Archer, of Gainesville, is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Georgia, where a special election will be held to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. Benjamin H. Hill to the United States Senate. In making the announcement of his candidacy, Hon. Henry P. Farrow, Chairman of the Republican District Committee, says: "If our friends will bring out the full Republican vote it will secure his election, as the Democratic Party will be divided."

MARYLANDERS GOING WEST.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday, 12th inst., says: "A large number of gentlemen in Western Maryland have shown a determination toward the setting sun, and the railroads offer extensive facilities for such migration. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run special trains from Hagerstown on the 13th and 20th inst., and other trains in April. This migration fever appears to be very prevalent in Western Maryland, and in the border counties of Pennsylvania, but it is questionable whether these pilgrims are not leaving a land of fatness for one of leanness. Maryland is full of fat places for all who are willing to earn food by the sweat of the brow."

DESTRUCTION OF MAIL MATTER.

Postmaster James received a communication yesterday from the Railway Mail Service Superintendent at Toledo, Ohio, that the Buffalo and Chicago Post Office train, leaving Chicago at 8:50 A. M. on the 9th inst., collided with a freight train near Sedan, Ind., resulting in the total destruction by fire of the postal car and all the mail matter contained in it, including registered pouches from San Francisco to New-York, and from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston.

LAW REPORTS.

WILLIAM H. GALE DISBARRED.

AN ATTORNEY'S OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT TOWARD A WOMAN CLIENT IN A DIVORCE CASE—DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of the application to disbar William H. Gale, an attorney, on account of disreputable practices in connection with the Megarge divorce case. The opinion of the court is written by Judge Daniels, who devotes many pages to an elaborate review of the testimony taken before the Referee, who found against Gale. It seems that Gale was consulted and afterward employed, in the Fall of 1874, by Alonso Megarge, concerning a divorce he contemplated applying for from his wife, Mary A. Megarge. They had been married in Havana in 1869, and separated some time before the husband called upon Gale. Megarge did not doubt his wife's conjugal fidelity, but their separation had resulted from a disagreement produced by their different dispositions. The divorce was desired by Mrs. Megarge. After Megarge's first consultation with Gale, Mrs. Megarge was sent to the attorney at the latter's suggestion made to her husband. Mrs. Megarge told Gale she wanted to have a separation because of incompatibility. She was told by Gale that it would be necessary for her to absent herself from the City for several days, and so she started one afternoon to go to Newark, N. J., intending to stay there for 48 hours. When she got to the Twenty-third-street Ferry she was joined by Gale, who informed her that it was necessary that she should go to the Grand Union Hotel to see some person it was important for her to meet concerning the suit for divorce. She thereupon accompanied him to the hotel, arriving there near 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and was there detained by him through the evening in apartments consisting of a parlor and bed-room, under the pretense that he was expecting the appearance of the person he had mentioned. Her expressed desire to leave the hotel and return to her residence was opposed by Gale, and she was finally locked into the room by and with him, and detained there against her will and remonstrance through the night, he retiring and she sitting upon the lounge in the outer room until she was set at liberty in the morning. Gale had previously registered himself and his companion as "James H. Baldwin and wife, Poughkeepsie, N. Y." This involved Mrs. Megarge in the appearance of criminal misconduct to such an extent as warranted the court in decreeing a divorce, as was done in an action afterward begun against her. Mrs. Megarge supposed the divorce had been obtained on the ground of incompatibility, and when she discovered that she had been adjudged guilty of adultery, she applied to the court, and had the decree of divorce set aside on the ground of fraud on the part of her attorney. Judge Daniels in his opinion says the important inquiry is as to whether Gale was the person who registered as James H. Baldwin. "If he was," continues the Judge, "then the case has been made out against him and he is unworthy of a place in the honorable profession of the law. If that fact has been established, then it would seem to follow that he has grossly deceived this woman, who evidently confided in his suggestions and advice, into the appearance of a fictitious case of guilt. For that reason the contest has been confined to evidence concerning its existence, and that has been, as it should be, taken in so comprehensive a manner as to include every possible circumstance having the least pertinency. That was not only proper, but commendable. If guilt could be shown it was extremely important that it should be made to appear, for the purpose of defeating the success of the artifice alleged to have been resorted to, and to vindicate the legal profession as well as the community from the disgrace and danger of such misconduct. Generally, its members are gentlemen of great intelligence, honor, and integrity, who are unwilling to lend even their apparent support to unworthy schemes and devices, and that position must fail to be preserved if persons, under the guise of their toleration or that of the court, are allowed to remain as members of the profession after they have involved themselves in criminal as well as in legal wrong in their conduct. The confidence of the community in an enlightened and honorable Bar would soon be ended by such a failure to vindicate its integrity. For that reason the law has confided the power to this court, when a proper case shall be shown, of disqualifying unworthy persons who may have acquired the rights and privileges of attorneys and counselors from using and enjoying, after they have dishonored and abused, them. The object is to protect the public and vindicate the Bar. And the co-operation of its members has been always ready to promote that end." Judge Daniels then speaks of the labors of the Referee, who, as stated before, found against Gale. His report, the Judge says, should be accepted and acted upon as correct, unless it can be seen that he has inadvertently misjudged the force of the evidence. After taking up the testimony in piecemeal, Judge Daniels comes to the conclusion that Mrs. Megarge's story is one deserving of credit. The entry in the hotel register, when compared with Gale's handwriting, also seems to show that Gale was the person who made the entry. In concluding the opinion, which covers 32 pages of closely-written manuscript, Judge Daniels says: "The case has been searched in vain for some circumstance to afford justify such a degree of distrust of the evidence tending to support the charge as would result in the creation of so much doubt as to render its dismissal proper on the ground of failure of proof. The serious consequences that cannot fail to follow the confirmation of the Referee's report have induced a careful and critical investigation of that purpose. But, instead of developing that result, the more the evidence has been considered the stronger the conviction has become of the respondent's guilt. And upon that being found to be established, it has not, as it could not be, denied that his misconduct has been such as to require that he should no longer remain in the profession. He has disgraced himself as an attorney as well as disgraced himself to such an extent as to render it the duty of this court, under the authority for that purpose conferred upon it by the statutes of the State, to strike his name from the list of its professional officers, and annul the license heretofore issued to him. An order should be entered confirming the report of the Referee and directing that the name of William H. Gale, the respondent, be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors of this court, that his license be annulled and delivered up to the Clerk and canceled."

THE BOYD WHISKY TRIAL.

The case in which F. O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill are charged with conspiring to remove "crooked" whisky from Chicago to this City, was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace. Daniel O'Brien, shipping clerk of Golsen & Eastman, of Chicago, and Herman Nunnemacher, a distiller in Milwaukee, were called by Assistant District Attorney Sherman, who desired that the shipping book of Golsen & Eastman, and letters sent by defendants to Nunnemacher, should be admitted in evidence. The letters were ruled out, and the question turned upon whether the book could be admitted unless it was shown that Golsen & Eastman acted in pursuance of a conspiracy

W. Y. C. Humes, the judgment of the 6th of November was rescinded and annulled, and leave was granted him to docket the same on payment of costs.

No. 778—*E. and W. W. Low, plaintiffs in error, vs. Jesse Williams.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted on printed arguments by W. R. Steele in support of the same, and by M. Blair in opposition thereto.

No. 859—*Joseph J. Andrews, appellant, vs. S. M. Jones.*—On motion of W. Y. C. Humes, dismissed with costs per stipulation.

No. 562—*The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Johnson, plaintiff in error, vs. Nathaniel Thayer.*—Dismissed with costs per stipulation.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

Theodore Zschoch, "banker," of No. 116 Nassau-street, who could not be found on Friday, on a warrant for mailing lottery circulars, came voluntarily yesterday before Commissioner Shields, and gave $1,000 bail for an examination.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed Joel Parker as Receiver within this State of the property of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. The appointment was in the suit of Geass and Vanatta against the company. The Receiver's bond was fixed at $75,000.

Sarah Robinson, a laundress, who stole a pocket-book containing $19 and a gold ring from Henry Boss, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 1,005 Third-avenue, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the woman to one year in the Penitentiary.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Johnson, of the United States Circuit Court, adjourned all the branches of the United States Courts in this City, on motion of Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. David A. Smalley, late Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, who frequently held court in this City.

On the night of Feb. 25 John O'Dowd, of No. 108 Charlton-street, who had been drinking, asked Jacob Lerine, of No. 16 Grand-street, to accompany him home. On the way O'Dowd fell, and while on the ground Lerine picked his pocket of $1 63. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District-Attorney Lyon accepted a plea of guilty, and Lerine was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years in the State Prison.

William Fogerty, a laborer, residing in Brooklyn, was yesterday arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on a charge of having feloniously assaulted Daniel Flynn, of No. 14 Leonard-street, during a brawl on Sunday last. It appeared from the complainant's story that he had been struck with a glass decanter and had had a number of glasses broken on his head by the prisoner. The latter pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

While Patrick Mahoney, of No. 22 Sullivan-street, was walking through Bleecker-street at a late hour on Sunday night, he was suddenly assaulted by Edgar Woods, aged 20, who attempted to steal his watch and chain. The chain broke, and Woods ran off with a portion of it, but was pursued and arrested by Patrolman McDermott, of the Fifteenth Precinct. He was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The suit of the People's Savings Bank, of Providence, and others, against the individual members of the late firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and the Executors of the late senior member of the firm, was argued on demurrer to the complaint before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiffs, comprising five savings banks of Providence, R. I., are suing to recover $600,000 on a joint and several bond made by the defendants. Decision was reserved.

On the night of Feb. 21 last, while returning from a ball, Charles Williams, a Thompson-street negro, became involved in a quarrel with another colored man named William Johnson, and fired four pistol-shots at him, one of which took effect in the leg of a bystander. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District-Attorney Lyon secured the conviction of the prisoner, and Judge Gildersleeve imposed a sentence of three years in the State Prison.

The St. Joseph's Asylum moved for the vacation of an assessment on its property on the ground that there was no assessed valuation of the property on the Assessor's books in the year in which the assessment was levied, and that by law the assessment could not exceed one-half the assessed valuation. The Supreme Court, General Term, however, held yesterday that the City had a right to take the assessed valuation of the property in 1858 as a basis on which to calculate the amount of the assessment.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John Manley, of No. 72 James-street, one of two youths who attempted to commit a burglary on the premises of Bradley S. Osborn, No. 49 Burling-slip, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years. John Kerrigan, a youth of 16, who broke into the premises of Frederick Schroder, No. 154 Fourth-avenue, and stole property valued at $11 50, also pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to 18 months in the State Prison.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of The People ex rel. Kerne Finnerty against the Police Commissioners. Finnerty was an officer in the Police force, and was charged with the commission of a rape on a young woman at the Battery. He was tried on the charge in the Court of General Sessions, but was acquitted. The Commissioners then took the case in hand and dismissed him from the force. In taking testimony, however, the Commissioners refused to permit the cross-examination of the woman, who was the chief witness against Finnerty, or to allow the introduction of testimony showing her alleged bad character. For this refusal the Supreme Court, General Term, has directed Finnerty's reinstatement.

Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, was called yesterday by counsel for the defense in the Emma Mine case. After testifying generally in relation to mines and the physical laws governing mining operations, he instanced the Bonanza mine as one which had been thought to be exhausted, but which, on a further extension of a shaft, was found to be rich in ore; his compensation by the Emma Mine Company was not contingent upon his report being favorable or unfavorable to the mine; he had given notice at the time of his engagement, that he should go to the mine, thoroughly examine it, and make such a report as the facts warranted; he had refused to go at all until $5,000 had been placed to his credit, and he had declared that he would not leave his class and the college to go to the mine unless he was paid liberally for doing so.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis, Judges Brady and Daniels.

Christopher and Tenth-Street Railroad Company vs. Central Cross-town Railroad Company.—Order modified as suggested in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed without costs to either party on their appeal. Order to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis on two days notice. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Mohr et al. vs. Reid.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Maher vs. Hunt, &c.—Order reversed with costs, further hearing directed by the Surrogate. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Sanford vs. Wheeler.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Park, Jr., vs. Spaulding et al., Park et al. vs. Simmons et al.—Judgment on plaintiff's appeal reversed. Judgment on appeal of defendant Alexander Spaulding and William L. Simmons affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Rosenbach vs. Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Sullivan vs. Fosdick et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Duffield, &c., vs. Horton.—Judgment reversed. Judgment directed for the plaintiff for $566 92, with costs of court below and of this appeal to be adjusted. Opinion by Presiding Judge.

People ex rel. Ferault vs. Turner.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Jennings.—Proceedings affirmed and certiorari dismissed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Clark.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Bergen vs. Raymond et al.—Order modified as suggested in opinion, and affirmed as modified without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Cahoone vs. Leicht.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Loaners Bank vs Jacoby et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Barnett vs. Meyer et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

National Steam-ship Company vs. Sheridan.—Order reversed, without costs, on defendant stipulating not to sue. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Ferault vs. Rand.—Order affirmed, with the usual costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels, Judge Brady taking no part.

Bairey vs. Ludington.—Motion denied; costs and judgment ordered for defendant. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

People ex rel. Ziegler vs. Court of Special Sessions.—Conviction affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed; judgment ordered in favor of plaintiffs, in conformity with opinion, to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis on three days' notice; costs of the City in court below to be deducted from the amount; defendants to have costs of court below, and of this appeal against the defendant, Matthews. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Wilkinson vs. Gill.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

In the Matter of Second Baptist Church of Harlem.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Magelhes vs. Lloyd, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Coit vs. Heard, &c.—Order reversed, with costs; order entered directing letters of administration, with will annexed, to be issued to Mary Louise Coit, appellant. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Feiper et al. vs. Wendt et al.—Order affirmed, with the usual costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Matter of Foster, &c.—Order reversed; rehearing ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Peebles et al. vs. Pingree.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Fowler, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Wisnieski vs. [illegible]—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Fleischauer.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Gopsill vs. Decker et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

In re Petition of the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Society, &c.—Order affirmed, except as to assessment for the sewer in Seventy-seventh-street, and as to that reduced from $1,000 to $700, without costs to either party. Opinion by Judge Brady.

In re Sheker.—Petition to have State assessment for opening streets vacated. Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Prouty vs. Swift et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Jaffray vs. Brown, &c.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Graham vs. Smith.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Jacobs vs. Miller.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

People ex rel. Finnerty vs. Board of Police Commissioners.—Judgment reversed and relator reinstated.

Sutliven vs. Wallkill National Bank.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Phillips, &c., vs. Melville.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Young, &c., vs. Carter.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Nichols vs. Nussbaum.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Gilhooly vs. Odell.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Sulphen vs. Lash.—Order affirmed, denying motion to set aside judgment, with costs, &c. Order denying motion to vacate judgment of costs reversed unless, &c., stated in the opinion; order to be settled. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Sanches vs. Morris.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Chase vs. Cuyler.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Matter of St. Joseph's Asylum.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Allen vs. The People.—Conviction affirmed. Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady.

Wilson et al. vs. Sharpe.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Barnescotra et al. vs. The People.—Judgment and conviction affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

People ex rel. Lortlard vs. Clyde, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; motion to quash entire return denied, with $10 costs; relator to be at liberty to demur, or in such forms as he may be advised, take issue with the allegations of the return. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Carrigan vs. Shufield.—Verdict set aside; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Order Affirmed, with Costs.—Stanley vs. Wood et al.; Same vs. Same. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

McKay vs. Jamieson.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Conmore, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Matter of Central Presbyterian Church to Vacate, &c.; Matter of the Congregation Shears Zedek.—Orders affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Matter of Walsh.—Order affirmed, without costs.—Opinion by Judge Brady.

Proceedings Affirmed.—People ex rel. Smith vs. Commissioners of Taxes. People ex rel. Kenwick vs. Commissioners of Taxes. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

People ex rel. Myers vs. Green.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Lenahan vs. Lenahan—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

People ex rel Skaham vs. Board of Police Commissioners.—Proceedings affirmed; writ dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis, and Judge Brady dissenting.

People ex rel. Willis vs. Court of Special Sessions.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Obermann vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hoffman.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Matter of Gale.—Order to be entered confirming Referee's report, and directing that the name of William H. Gale, the respondent, be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors of this court, and that his license be annulled and delivered to the Clerk and cancelled. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Cook vs. Chadeayne.—Decree reversed; proceedings remanded to the surrogate for new hearing upon petition and account, with leave to interpose the plea of the statute, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis and Daniels.

People ex rel. Murphy vs. Gedney.—Proceedings reversed; judgment of restoration ordered in favor of relator; costs against the landlord.

Hubbell vs. Weeks.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Motions Denied, without Costs.—Fidgeon vs. Walsh; Richardson vs. Walsh; Myers vs. Walsh.

Potter vs. Morris.—Memorandum for counsel.

Louis vs. McKinley.—That is the value of the property which is the subject of this action.

Granted.—Matter of Sands; Phillips vs. Wood; matter of the Elastic Truss Company; Cowley vs. Rowe; Pusey vs. Hardenbrook.

Jackson vs. Bayles et al.—The motion is denied, with costs.

Harris vs. Hutchins.—Order granted.

Fuller vs. Irish.—Memorandum.

Bowne vs. O'Brien.—The amendment asked for will be allowed upon the plaintiff paying all the costs of the action up to the present time, with the disbursements upon $10 costs denied.

Moser vs. Striker.—The adjustment of the Clerk must stand. Memorandum.

Buskey vs. Copps, &c.—Reference ordered to C. C. Sugham, Esq. Memorandum.

Mott vs. Mott.—The counsel for the purchasers is right in his position. Memorandum.

The Commercial Bank vs. Newman.—The plaintiff should be allowed to enter his judgment, and upon his doing so a stay of 10 days will be allowed to enable the defendant to make a case. The order is made on condition that no further stay shall be asked for.

Ballow vs. The First National Bank.—Motion granted, with costs. Memorandum.

Cummings vs. Butler.—Motion for judgment granted, with costs. Memorandum.

Mott vs. Mott.—The same disposition is made of this motion as of the motion for injunction in Cuvetti's purchase.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Grissler vs. Baldwin.—Judgment for plaintiff.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Judgments for Plaintiffs, with Costs.—Andrews vs. Ryan; Steinbrecher vs. Beyer et al.; Busteed vs. Busteed. Opinions.

Demurrers Overruled.—Ketcltas vs. Ketcltas et al.; Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c. Opinions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Wilson vs. Davis.—Reference ordered. See memorandum.

Eppelsheimer vs. Douglas.—Order settled.

Van Meerbeke vs. Van Meerbeke.—Reference ordered.

Lobenstein vs. Haverty et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Vilie vs. Hauk.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, &c.—Case ordered on file.

The Commercial Bank vs. Eccles.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Meyer vs. McKenna.—Order appointing a Receiver. Memorandum.

Cochran et al vs. The Irving National Bank.—Motion granted on payment of costs and disbursements. No allowance.

Matter of Platt.—The order heretofore granted ex parte should be vacated and set aside. Memorandum.

Orders Granted.—Whitney vs. Quinlan; Smith vs. Thomas; Lawson vs. Main; Horton vs. Wright; The Fire Insurance, &c., vs. Howell et al.; Arteagn vs. Seith; Prouty vs. Paine; Saunders vs. Comer et al.; Wilson vs. Davis; Mitchell vs. Weinhall, and Lacy vs. Cox et al.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—Eisenman vs. Mayer et al., and Dowley vs. Gould, &c.

Jones vs. Heim.—Order granting motion to amend pleadings.

Haden et al. vs. Coleman.—Order extending mechanic's lien.

Peach vs. Ebell.—Application granted.

Mangam vs. Wemple.—Order that plaintiff reply to be new matter in the supplemental answer within 20 days of service of copy of this order.

Orders Granted.—The American Lithograph Bureau vs. Dodd, and Cavanagh vs. Herzberg et al. Order granting motion to place cause on day calendar.

By Judge Robinson.

Levy et al. vs. Newman.—Issues settled.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The People, &c., vs. Randall.—Order settled.

Altschul vs. Lowery.—Referee's report confirmed, and motion to set aside judgment denied, with costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Karsh vs. Roddie; Arkell vs. Peters.

Meuir vs. Farrar.—Connolly, Esq., Receiver.

Motions Granted.—Harlem Bank vs. Haskell; Bailey Wringing Company vs. Sanderson; Peletrow vs. Drummond; Paunot vs. Bayer; Engelhard vs. Mackey; Benedict vs. Leonard; Lowenstein vs. Bryon; Demuss vs. Liss; Stark weather vs. Ellis.

Dunbar vs. McCool.—Motion granted for April 6, 1877.

Motions Denied.—Koehler vs. Cumisky; Morris vs. Ferguson; Kennard vs. Schuman.

Smith vs. Tallman.—Five per cent. allowance granted.

Deveraux vs. Wiley.—Complaint dismissed.

Davenport vs. Davenport.—Order settled.

Harrington vs. Fourth-Street Church.—Default.

Union Savings Bank vs. Louis.—Sureties approved.

Orders Granted.—Clauss vs. Klemm; Sabin vs. Henriques; McGill vs. Henriques; Wolf vs. Cohen; Tagg vs. Symons; Walter vs. Wronkow; Laflin & Rand Powder Company vs. Clark; Henry vs. Kerr; Goodman vs. Beach; Schlesinger vs. Carlton; Gannon vs. Kremer; Firaht vs. Weisman; Davenport vs. Davenport; Bein vs. Hayden.

By Judge Goepp.

Eaton vs. Smith.—Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
51—Berdell vs. Sage.	214—Belmont vs. Creamer.
91—New-Jersey Coal Company vs. Walter.	229—Hang vs. Koch.
104—Hulbert vs. Com. Mut. Insurance Company	234—Hegeman vs. Koon.
106—Terry vs. Terry.	238—Martin vs. Reiff.
119—Merropolitan Bank vs. McLean.	276—Foster vs. Nunenkamp.
128—Mills vs. Rodewald.	277—Foster vs. Kroon.
152—Dinkelspiel vs. Levy.	307—Gillihan vs. Mitznacht.
183—Morris vs. Brown, Jr.	310—Betts vs. Betts.
187—Cutter vs. Butler.	313—Tallman vs. Gillen.
199—Hunnewell vs. Hervey	315—Savarese vs. Savarese.
201—Toulinson vs. Raynor	320—Hubbell vs. Orient Mut. Ins. Company.
202—Salomon vs. Shirmer.	321—Schreder vs. Hammerskin.
203—White vs. White.	332—Holt vs. Hammerskin
204—Daily vs. Work.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
80—The People ex rel. St. John's C. vs. Tax Commissioners.	70—Hebrew Orphan Asylum vs. The Mayor, &c.
134—Anthony vs. Day.	71—Kellum, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
136—Southard vs. Walsh et al.	112—Willet, &c., vs. Kipp et al.
137—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. of N. J.	119—Beatwick vs. Frankfield.
140—Barnard vs. Townsend et al.	122—Herrlich vs. Brennan.
141—People's Bank versus Mitchell.	139—Smith et al. vs. Falconer, &c.
142—Ontario Bank versus McNeil.	77—People ex rel. Hanaman vs. Tax Com'rs.
143—Salmon vs. Allen.	85—Driscoll, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
65—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.	95—Lynch vs. Levy, &c.
89—Gridley vs. The Mayor, &c.	105—Brunmer vs. King.
114—Whiton et al. vs. [illegible]	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
148—Hatch vs. Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co.	252—Williams, &c., vs. Freeman.
67—Herriot vs. Herriot.	152—Mayior et al. vs. Willard et al.
87—Alden vs. Diossy.	156—Schiffer vs. Deitz.
89—Snare vs. Hardwicke.	157—Bush vs. Seofield et al.
62—Brunscheidt et al vs. Pessinger.	158—Klein vs. Von Ellert et al.
86—Semple, &c., versus Smythe et al.	159—Tooker vs. Reilly et al.
95—Veiller vs. Kings County Manuf'g Co.	160—O'Donohue vs. Farley et al.
46—Ford vs. Conner, &c.	161—Hall et al. vs. Atlantic G. Powder Co.
150—Josephthal et al. vs. Steffen et al.	162—Josepthal et al. vs. Pierce et al.
103—Looke vs. Looke et al.	163—Carpenter vs. Van Pelt et al.
205—Beelas et al. vs. Slevin et al.	164—Peiper vs. Wendt, &c.
149—Buel et al, vs. Paine	165—Holden vs. Taylar, &c.
38—Lawton G. Mov. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
777—McHarg vs. Stratton.	3679—Bogatzki vs. Bogatzki.
2364—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler.	3211—Whitfield vs. Arensberg.
2849—Crane vs. Del., Lack. and West. R. R. Co.	1963—Eribin, &c., vs. Neversink Stm. Bt. Co.
2943—Kenny vs. Basch.	3175—Smith vs. Kayne et al.
2995—Springer et al. vs. Sherman.	3205—Lestor vs. Wolf.
3007—Hughes vs. Rubino.	2895—Bischoff vs. Bauer.
3009—Same vs. Same.	2719—Haden vs. Coleman.
1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly.	3145—Levy vs. Conger et al.
1583—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.	2763—Miner vs. Loft.
1436—Purcell versus The Mayor, &c.	3179—Duncan vs. Shaw, alias Katen.
1437—Hayes versus The Mayor, &c.	3085—Argall vs. Jacobs et al.
2769—Vos vs. The Third Avenue R. R. Co.	
2913—Adsen et al. versus Acheson et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
1096—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.	2088—Giles, &c., versus spaulding.
1880—Woodruff vs. Imp. Fire Ins. Co.	2094—Flynn vs. Schenck.
1740—Berge vs. McNiff.	2098—Clark et al. vs. Waite.
1398—The U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.	2102—Miller vs. Hildreth et al.
1062—Gustavoe vs. Burr.	2134—Werthelmer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1094—Getty vs. Keep et al.	2158—Hoffeld et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1510—Olmstead, Ex'r, vs. Nash et al.	2162—Grossmayer vs. Clatlin et al.
826½—Whittaker vs. Fetterolph.	3941—Dunmet vs. Frost.
1742—The Grader Cotton Gin Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Mfg. Co.	1846—Christian Union Pub. Co. vs. Rothschild.
1928—McIntyre, vs. N. Y. Gaslight Co.	3486—Whiteman et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1032—Conner vs. Thurber.	1882—Elliott vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.
1341—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.	3304—Ellison vs. Griscom, &c.
2404—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1864—Brinckerhoff versus Smith et al.
3582—Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1870—Parut et al. vs. Smith et al.
1512—Moody vs. Libby et al	1872—Argal vs. Smith et al.
500—Bailey vs. Dodge.	1942—Palmer vs. Green.
2786—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.	1966—Cavanagh vs. Purdy.
1944—Murtagh vs. Conner, &c.	1972—Hart vs. Duryea et al.
1960—Chasm vs. Norfolk & N. R. Hos. Co.	1642—McMahon vs. McDonnell.
1964—Tilton & McCall Mfg. Co. vs. Conner, &c.	1958—Nat. Photo. C. Co. vs. Schoumaker.
1978—Williams vs. Lord et al.	2056—Chase et al. vs. Young.
2006—Herts vs. Stuart.	2178—Aden vs. Hoagland et al.
930—Mesamore vs. Hanlenbeck.	2182—Burch vs. Opdyke.
961—Same vs. Same.	2186—Ladensack vs. Gambling.
1988—Fiske et al. vs. Fiske, &c.	2188—Stackwell vs. Bushnell.
1992—Lewis, vs. Conner, &c.	2190—Willcox and Gibbs S. M. Co. vs. King et al.
1998—Smultz vs. Rosenthal	2192—Johnson et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
2024—Wack vs. Shuttleworth Paper Co.	2194—Storrs vs. Maxwell.
2058—Prior vs. Conner, &c.	2204—Montgomery versus Michelbacher.
878—Guardian M. Life Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic Nat Bank.	2210—Cisco vs. Bank of British North Am.
3760—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.	2212—Thurber et al. vs. Cashier.
1810—Lemmore vs. Gould et al.	2214—Browne et al. vs. Whitman.
2086—Denike vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

No day calendar until Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.; Sedgwick and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	
17—De Lavallette vs Shaw.	35—Zimmerman vs. The Nat. Steam-ship Co.
29—Purcell vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	37—Neill vs. Am. Pop. Life Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
11—Weil vs. Fischer et al.	10—Singleton vs. Singleton.
1—Whitney vs. Martine.	10—Milbank vs. The Nat. Bank of Norwalk.
6—Offniger et al. vs. De Wolf.	12—The Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Balch et al.
20—Arnold et al. vs. Angell.	
21—Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
631—Johnson &c. vs. Oppenheim et al.	971—Roethsberger et al. vs. Peters.
300½—Sparman vs. Kein.	972—Gerber vs. Peter.
878—Peck, &c. vs. Cohen.	620—The Nat. Park Bank of New-York vs. The New York Ex. R. R. Co.
450—Earle vs. Fink et al.	
435—Hall vs. Barre et al.	
401—Ludlow et al. vs. Spofford.	1177—Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.
442—Strong vs. Harlem Savings Bank.	756—Rantenberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
480½—Simmons et al. vs. Webb.	572—Harrison vs. Reford et al.
877—White vs. Van Vleck.	573—Harris on vs. Rose.
456—Ullman vs. Stevens.	748—Judgment for Carr vs. Crane
393—Newfield vs. Copperman.	314—Germania Bank vs. Frost.
482—Agate vs. Gildersleeve.	669—Dye vs. Adriance.
244—Sperling vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.	1104—Binstead vs. The Mayor, &c.
	1138—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, Larremore, and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	
15 a—Mordecai vs. Wetmore et al.	12—Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.
16—Easton vs. Malanzi.	41—Davis vs. Davis.
17—Scott vs. McMillan.	39—Lynch vs. McNally.
19—Paul vs. The Mayor, &c.	45—Stutts, &c., vs. Brisbane, &c.
19—Samuels vs. Sturman.	
35—Mowry, Jr., vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.	40—Davis vs. Bechstein.
37—Betz vs. Peter.	61—Hiller, &c., vs. Conner, &c.
46—Lowenstein vs. McCarthy.	68—Schwars et al. vs. Oppold et al.
24 c—Davis vs. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	
2—The People, &c., vs. Beach	892—Shandley vs. The Mayor, &c.
3—Levy vs. Newman.	284—Mott vs. The Consumers' Ice Co.
771—Simmons vs. McCunn, &c.	1103—Palmer, &c., versus
1342—The B'way Stable Co. vs. Conner.	362—McGuire vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1223—McIntyre vs. Carroll.	355—Farr vs. Wetzlar.
352—Conner vs. Wetzlar.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	
6117—Clias vs. Dillenberg.	7900—Mirick et al., vs. Monell et al.
3908—Hunt vs. Clark.	7916—Peters vs. Kennedy.
3581—Oppenheimer vs. Gideon et al.	7914—Lang et al. vs. Thomas et al.
6155—Drew vs. Phillips.	6758—Massler vs. Schuckenberger et al.
4544—Mcardle vs. Ryan.	
1024—Cole vs. Dniton.	7921—Becker et al. vs. Parker.
3137—Todd vs. Delavan.	7923—Franklin vs. Parker.
5319—McTeague vs. Brett et al.	
7815—Lieber et al. vs. McClure.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	
5017—Peetsch vs. Bigelow.	5948—Haas vs. Conner.
5918—McGuire vs. Vanderbilt.	5949—Huber vs. Conner.
5575—Sanderdorf versus Puck et al.	5813—Pretzfelder vs. Newhouse.
4295—Wagner vs. Meisner.	5710—Wetzler vs. Schaat.
4973—Tallman vs. Beers.	9199—Chevalier versus Kohnstamm.
5849—Butter vs. Payne.	1788—Jackson vs. Haiman.
5815—Rasmenger versus Goldstein.	5847—Berge vs. Hart.
5833—Esher vs. Clark.	7717—Fish vs. Dusenbury.
4932—Donegon et al. vs. Stedwar et al.	9739—Titus vs. Schwind.
5928—Stickel et al. versus Light.	2542—Fine vs. Atwater.
5023—Wheeler vs. Dumont.	4662—Pforsheimer versus Tucker.
6629—Leary et al. versus Kramer.	7520—Fish vs. Stilwell et al.
	6121—Rice vs. Bunn et al.
	5528—Canny vs. Parker.
	5239—Haudcock vs. Miller.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	
7576—Raymond vs. Easton.	7097—Foehrenbach et al. vs. Mylius.
5751—The Mayor, &c., vs. Smith et al.	7691—Hasbrouck vs. Stokem.
2946—Slaigher vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.	4531—Holemeider vs. Abrahams.
8668—Kukeler vs. Conner, &c.	8855—Kills et al. versus
7703—Moran vs. Stiger.	7866—Werder vs. Trespaille.
7772—Colwell Lead Co. vs. McCool.	Marine Case—Bulgley vs. Hoy.
9182—Cords vs. Muller.	
7009—Metzinger vs. Welde.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Theron T. Thompson, assault and battery, (continued.)
Adam Deidrich, receiving stolen goods.
William O. Day, grand larceny.
Camille Dupont, grand larceny.
Theophile Desor, grand larceny.
John Donnelly, petit larceny.
John Booker, petit larceny.
Patrick Duffy, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William Cary, grand larceny.
John Dongherty, receiving stolen goods.
Isaac Atron, Dennis Kelley, and Major Lamont, petit larceny.
George Carroll, felonious assault and battery.
Arthur Tulker, felonious assault and battery.
Samuel Tese, felonious assault and battery.
George A. Townsend, felonious assault and battery.
August

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—BLUE GLASS—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle Marie Aimee.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—(English Comic Opera.)—Mrs. Oates' Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—JACK AND GILL, (Pantomime.)

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The proceedings at the first meeting of the new Cabinet appear to have afforded convincing proof of the sincerity and resolution of the Administration in regard to civil service reform. A radical change in the methods of appointment which have so long prevailed, to the detriment alike of political morality and public interest, is to be enforced, and the task of preparing a set of rules having this end in view has been delegated to three members of the Cabinet. The fact may as well be recognized that in carrying out his pledges for the reform of the public service, President HAYES will encounter an opposition of a far more formidable and persistent character than that by which he was met on his Cabinet appointments. But we shall be greatly astonished if the support given to the President, and the condemnation meted out to the opposition in any such contest, be not as hearty and as unanimous as that which was elicited last week.

Very few people will grudge Senator CAMERON the well-earned repose which he secures by his resignation. No act in his long and somewhat checkered political life can be said to have become him so well as the leaving of it. He is believed to have made sure that his son would be elected to succeed him, before resigning his seat in the Senate, and there is some consolation in reflecting that Mr. J. DONALD CAMERON can hardly prove as formidable an opponent to the policy of peace, conciliation and reform as his father might have been. The Union League Club of Philadelphia may be accepted as a fair representation of the better class of Republican sentiment in Pennsylvania, and its emphatic resolutions of yesterday indorsing the policy announced by President HAYES is a proof, if one were needed, that the Cameron influence in the State is thoroughly distasteful to the best men in it. Like some other political despotisms of a similar character, the rule of the CAMERONS has probably entered on the period of its decline and fall.

A petition signed by Messrs. BELMONT, JEROME, TRAVERS, HUNTER, and others, has been sent to the Legislature, praying for the exemption of the American Jockey Club from the provisions of the law forbidding the selling of pools on elections and horse races. While the general public would regret to see the efforts of the Jockey Club "for improving the breed of horses in this State" and for catering to a taste for healthy and exciting outdoor sports, seriously interfered with, they are not at all prepared to have a practice which has no necessary connection with horse-racing, and which is against the spirit, if not the letter, of existing laws, sanctioned by the Legislature. Wherever the practice of betting has attained large proportions, it has had a demoralizing influence on horse-racing, and legislative efforts in England to place it under summary restrictions have had a very healthy effect both on the morals of, and the healthy interest in, the sports of the turf. The American Jockey Club can hardly fail to recognize the fact that the character of horse-owners, jockeys, and frequenters of race-courses has not improved since the practice of public betting grew to its present dimensions, and they will undoubtedly find that its prohibition will give a new lease of life to a sport which, under existing conditions, is in some danger of falling into disrepute. If we mistake not, some of the members of the club were parties to Mr. MORRISSEY'S great election bet operation, and it is probably as well to put out of their way the temptation to declare racing bets "off" when it suits persons heavily interested.

Judging from the very symetrical and meritorious performance of last night, the "Wagner Festival" will mark a fresh advance in the development of operatic art in this country. An orchestra showing such unmistakable marks of musical culture has never been heard on any similar occasion in this City, and if the leading vocalists did not belong to the very foremost rank of their profession, they at least displayed a certain well-balanced excellence which elicited, as it deserved, the warmest evidences of public approval. The strength of that Wagnerian enthusiasm which THEODORE THOMAS has done so much to create was sufficiently well displayed in the Academy of Music last night, and will, doubtless, be still more emphatically manifested before this operatic series comes to a close.

The Assembly seems to be in earnest on the subject of life insurance. The resolution introduced yesterday for an inquiry into the nature and management of the so-called Chamber of Life Insurance touches a weak point in the system pursued to "protect" the companies against inconvenient legislation or troublesome investigation. Some of the best men in the Assembly, among whom Messrs. FISH and PURDY deserve, in this connection, to be specially commended, are obviously resolved that, so far as it can be done by the present Legislature, justice should be done to policyholders, and guarantees of soundness and good faith exacted from the managers who have been accustomed to regard life insurance business as existing for their personal profit. There is no subject in whose treatment legislators need to be more strongly fortified by public approval, or more closely watched lest they should yield to the powerful influences likely to attempt to corrupt them, than this of life insurance, and it is to be hoped that the approval of honest independence will be as emphatic as the condemnation of obvious venality or trickery.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Cities ought to make some progress to-day with the bill for the reorganization of the City Government. In preparing the bill for submission to both houses, the following points should be kept clearly in view: 1. A reduction of all departments to one head, with the possible exception of the Police, where two may be deemed necessary. 2. Where the term of any existing head of department is continued, it must be on the ground of special fitness and experience. The case of Mr. STEBBINS in the Parks, and Mr. PERLEY in the Fire Department, would come under this rule. 3. Until the composition of the Board of Apportionment is modified so as to give some security that its powers will not be abused for political ends, no new authority over salaries or expenditures should be intrusted to it. 4. The provision for a charter election in the Spring ought to be emphatically insisted on. 5. There should be no departure from the plan of merging the Dock Department in that of Public Works. 6. The Board of Health should be identified with the making and supervision of street-cleaning contracts; and 7. The collection of water rents, fees of all sorts for permits and licenses, and dock rents should be given to the Finance Department, but the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should have the power to fix the amount of dock rents. These are among the essential features of a scheme of City reform which will be acceptable to the taxpayers, and with which they are not in a mood to stand any interference from officeholders or politicians.

It is needless to say that such a bill must be drafted with the greatest possible care to avoid any conflict with constitutional provisions or the admission of anything which may be used as a lever to help claim lawyers or their clients in their raids on the City Treasury. Assembly bill 254 is a companion measure of reform, but some things appear to have crept into that bill calculated to defeat its ostensible purpose. For example, in section 10 we have a povision covering all contracts "heretofore" executed where the sureties have failed to proceed with the work, and which allows the reletting and proceeding with such work after due advertisement. It is just possible that such a clause might permit the resurrection of a mass of fraudulent Ring contracts, to the profit of persons who are now suing the City for money alleged to have been earned under such corrupt agreements.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SOUTH.

A man having Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON'S history may be allowed much latitude in his judgment of the South and the policy that should be pursued toward it by the Republican Party. Whether we agree with him or not, at least we must respect his motives. His bitterness of tone is more apparent than real, and if his judgments seem to lack charity, we know, at any rate, that they are sincere. For this reason, a broad line must be drawn between the letter he the other day addressed to the junior Senator from Maine and the ordinary assailants of what is supposed to be President HAYES' Southern policy. Mr. GARRISON'S purposes are as honest as his life, and if he seem to be harsh and unjust in his allusions to the "weak, timid, purblind, compromising element in the Republican Party" which happens to approve of the intentions attributed to the President, the explanation may be found in circumstances which are certainly not dishonorable.

These considerations cannot alter the fact that the indirect attacks upon the President which Mr. GARRISON sanctions, and the direct attack upon the conciliatory tendencies of the Republican Party which in his letter he makes, are at once premature and unjust. The oratorical assault upon the President which marked the beginning of the extra session was inexcusable, because nothing had occurred to warrant it. Had the President propounded ideas which looked like a surrender of the rights and interests of the freedmen, or of the position occupied by the party in regard to the South, censure, however severe, might have been in order. The mistake which Mr. GARRISON is indiscreet enough to applaud was in confounding conciliation with surrender, and in putting a forced construction upon suggestions necessarily vague in their nature. There was this further inconsistency, too: the denunciation was based upon the inaugural address, which was little more than an echo and elaboration of the letter of acceptance. The same plea for "the permanent pacification of the country" is the chief feature of both, and there is no pre-

house for assailing the President which was not equally available for a crusade against him as a candidate.

As for criticism upon the "policy" of the President, it may be properly deferred until we know specifically what that policy is. The country has already discovered that he is not addicted to over much talking, and that he is more likely to act than to explain. All of which he has, so far, placed the public in possession may be described as the general objects to be kept in view in dealing with the South, and the general principles to be acted upon in striving for their attainment. It is impossible to discover in either the betrayal of the blacks or of the Republican Party in the South, which Mr. GARRISON appears to apprehend. On the contrary, the expressions of opinion favorable to more generous measures toward the Southern whites are all predicated upon the concession by them of guarantees required for the protection of the blacks. "The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States," he wrote in his letter of acceptance, "can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception." His whole argument rests upon the assumption that this recognition will be accorded; and he proceeds to show that it must be a recognition of the rights sanctioned by the amendments to the Constitution, and by the laws grounded thereon. The same key-note was struck in the inaugural address. He insists upon the "complete protection" of all citizens "in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights." What more could be desired? Do the talkers for effect, like Mr. BLAINE, or the writers for an inflexible purpose, like Mr. GARRISON, propose that more than equality shall be demanded for the freedmen—that they shall be not only protected by the law in the exercise of common rights, but invested with exclusive privileges with the view of keeping down "the incorrigible enemies of equal rights and legitimate government?" If yes, the distrust of the President is intelligible, for he aims only at the obliteration of "loyal" and "rebel" distinctions, and at the cultivation of friendly relations between blacks and whites without injustice to either. In what manner he proposes to accomplish this result we shall be informed in due time. Our present knowledge extends to his cardinal ideas and methods; and these are sufficient to justify confidence in his fidelity and sagacity.

The same general standard is applicable to the great majority of the Republican Party, including those whom Mr. GARRISON anathematizes as cowards and traitors to its principles. The reason for frankly considering and fearlessly amending the policy pursued toward the South during and since the era of reconstruction, is found in the failure of that policy to fulfill the intentions of its honest promoters. To close one's eyes to the fact of failure would be absurd. There is neither peace nor prosperity in the South. The races, instead of being drawn closely together, are alienated and distrustful, each of the other. The Republican Party is practically non-existent in the greater number of reconstructed States, while in those where it retains form and a semblance of authority it is dependent for existence upon the support of the Federal Government. We need not speak of the causes of this condition of affairs. The story is stale, and a recapitulation of its details would serve no useful purpose. It deserves to be recalled only when Mr. GARRISON or some other devout disciple of THADDEUS STEVENS takes for granted the success of a system which has notoriously broken down, and prejudges every plan of amendment on the ground that such a process necessarily means "a truckling to the South as in the days of yore." If reconstruction were a success, its fruits would vindicate it. Not being a success, the country is required to decide whether the present state of things shall be perpetuated, with all its dangers and disasters, or whether, without abandoning the principles of equality and justice which underlie reconstruction, different methods shall be adopted for securing their efficacy.

The responses elicited by the events of the last few days are conclusive as to the spirit in which the subject is regarded by the party and the country. Those on whom Mr. GARRISON heaps epithets as "weak, timid, purblind," and whom he actually proposes to drive out as an element which the party can well afford to spare, are, in truth, the dominating power in the party. The ignominious collapse of the attempt to read out of the party the friends of conciliation should be a warning to Mr. GARRISON, as most assuredly it will be to Mr. BLAINE. The blunder of both is in ignoring the changes wrought by experience in the public mind, and especially the growth of a change favorable to the cultivation of friendly relations between North and South. The incident would not be gratifying if it presupposed the growth of indifference as regards the rights of the freedmen or the maintenance of the substantial results of the war. Upon these points there is no abandonment of the principles with which the Republican Party has been identified. The determination to uphold the laws and the rights they confer is strong as ever. The sense of what the nation owes to the freedmen is as clear as at any time. The essential difference is in the acknowledgment of evils for which Federal mismanagement is largely responsible, and in the more intelligent desire to revise and readjust the relations between the Federal Government and the Southern States. The effect upon the future of the Republican Party will undoubtedly be great, but it will not be of the nature anticipated by Mr. GARRISON.

OUR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

A summary of the returns to the Bureau of Statistics of the foreign trade of the United States for the month of January is just published. The returns show that the imports continued to fall away and the exports to advance, as they have done now for more than a year. The imports of merchandise were $37,656,000, against $42,099,000 for the month of January, 1876. Specie was brought in to the amount of $2,139,307, against $759,293 a year ago, and the total decrease of imports was $3,063,401. The exports for January, mixed values, were $68,302,756, against $57,912,424 for 1876: exports of specie were $2,902,629, against $2,352,624; and the total increase for the month was $11,000,237. What is generally called the balance of trade was, therefore, increased in our favor to the extent of $14,063,638. We have not as yet compared the items of export and import in which noticeable changes have taken place. Previous to doing so we invite our readers' attention to some facts in connection with the trade of 1876, which will not be without value.

During the last calendar year, the imports of merchandise into the United States fell off $76,376,000. Of this decline the largest single item was in wools and manufactures of wool, of which we took less by $15,630,000 than the previous year. The next largest item, being almost the same in amount, was coffee, of which we took less by $15,012,000 than in 1875. In silks the falling off was $9,193,000. In flax and its manufactures it was $1,755,000. In earthern and china ware it was $2,922,000. In cotton, bleached and unbleached, and in prints and jeans, &c., it was $3,254,000. In steel rails it was $1,140,000. In tin it was $2,682,000. In flax-seed, $3,162,000. In precious stones, $919,000. These articles include those in which the decrease was the most considerable, and in these it amounted to $55,669,000, or about three-fourths of the whole. The significance of the decline as above described is only too plain. It shows not a lessened ability to indulge in luxuries only, as in the case of silks and precious stones, but an inability to command some articles which, like coffee, are comforts approximating to necessities, and some which are nearly always necessities, as woolen goods and earthernware and crockery. In the case of woolen goods, the foreign article was partially replaced by home manufactures, and this was true of cotton goods as well; but in the items of steel rails, flax-seed, foreign wools, and tin, which are raw materials of American manufactures, the decrease was due to a stagnation in American industry.

If, now, we turn to our exports, we find that the total increase over the previous year was $70,440,000. The most important items of increase were as follows: In Indian corn, $17,283,000; in mineral oils, $18,423,000; in bacon and hams, $15,703,000, and in lard, $4,365,000; in leaf tobacco, $13,636,000; in copper, $1,817,000; in uncolored cottons, $2,410,000; in clover-seed, &c., $1,769,000; in beef, $1,304,000; in butter, $1,704,000; in hops, $1,027,000, and in metal cartridges, $1,167,000. These items account for an increase of $80,608,000, which was offset by a falling off in wheat, $2,153,000; in cotton, $6,481,000; in furs, $1,219,000; in hides, $1,893,000; in firearms, $2,130,000, and in tallow, $2,159,000. It will be seen that, with some important exceptions, the increase in our exports is in provisions or in products in a low state of preparation, and intended as the raw material of other industries. The most remarkable items of increase are in Indian corn, illuminating oil, leaf tobacco, and bacon, hams and lard. These include all but a few millions of the net increase in exports. The items which show the fruit of American industry carried beyond the primary stages of manufacture are cartridges, uncolored cottons, illuminating oils, bacon, hams, and lard. These cover something more than one-half of the net increase.

These facts indicate a healthful process going on in our commercial relations with the rest of the world. We are buying less, which, though not a sign of prosperity, is a condition of it, especially where a country or an individual has previously been buying largely on credit. We are also paying our debts with the products of our industry, and, in the case of colored cottons and of illuminating oils, we are showing resources as yet comparatively undeveloped. There is no reason to doubt that this process will continue. Necessity is the mother of invention, and if our European friends will not sell us goods or lend us money on our corporate securities, we shall certainly contrive some way of getting goods and money on other terms. We have abundant natural resources, plenty of activity, energy, and inventive talent, and when we have regained a sound currency our future commercial prosperity is certain.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Board of Education, if we understand their action correctly, has deducted temporarily a certain percentage from the salaries of their teachers, and at the same time has presented a bill to the Legislature which gives them the power to apply unexpended balances to whatever branch they may think wise, intending thus to make up next Autumn the reduction in the teachers' pay. The diminution of salary does not apply to the Assistant Superintendents or other leading officials, as they are protected by law. There is something peculiarly unpleasant to the public in this first effort of reform in our City Government. Hundreds of useless employes are left with their old salaries; others drawing from $1,000 to $5,000 from the City Treasury are untouched, and the whole army of City officials enjoy their former pay, while the hardest worked and most useful of all the public servants are cut down in their scanty stipend.

It must be remembered that the great majority of the teachers in our public schools are women, and that they have had to spend, after leaving school, some three years in the Normal College to fit them for the places. They are usually daughters of respectable families who are in reduced or narrow circumstances; they have had to incur debts and endure great privations to fit them for their work. Through much poverty and bitter struggles they have preserved the manner and appearance of women of refinement. It is for the advantage of the multitude of children of poor families in our public schools that such women, so trained and of such refinement, should manage them in their most impressible years. Anything which should bring down the social grade of these teachers would be a public loss. Taking expenses, too, as they are in this City, no one can say that they are overpaid. The average salary is probably about $600; this, if the cost of board and room be considered, is not much more than a competent female cook in a wealthy family receives. A common policeman gets from $1,000 to $1,200. It is extremely difficult for these young women to board for less than $7 per week, and at that rate they must take poor quarters. Then are added the expenses for dress, and all the necessary incidentals, so that little can be saved at the end of the year.

A teacher, too, to be progressive in her art, must read and improve herself, and all this requires expenditure. The work is the most important which is done in the City, for our future; it is for the interest of all that it be well done and therefore well paid. The managers of our educational interests will always find themselves in a peculiar position in this matter. So intense is the competition among women for such places, and so low the rate of pay for female labor as compared with male, that they can always secure indifferent teachers at almost any rate of salary. Starvation prices would not exclude women from the profession. They would, indeed, in time degrade the quality of the whole service. We should have poorer and worse educated teachers, but we could always get them at the lowest possible rates at which women can live. There is, therefore, a certain duty in such managers not to bid the lowest market price for female teachers. They are to pay what is a reasonable reward for useful labor which has required some expense in training. The average rate of salaries for female teachers under our Board of Education does not seem exorbitant. Some of those persons doing mechanical labor, such as janitors and engineers, do receive unreasonably high wages. These should be cut down, night-school work might be had cheaper, and it might be tried whether female Principals could not be, in certain schools, substituted for male. But beyond this public opinion and sound reason would not support the board in proceeding.

If the board are pressed for means, why should not their counsel frame an act which could give this City a larger share in the School Fund tax? It we mistake not, New-York sends out to country schools a hundred thousand dollars or more every year, collected in this tax. And yet no rural community is anywhere burdened with such taxes as this. Then, if there must be economy, let the board begin with buildings rather than teachers.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

The Chapter of Architects, which recently protested against the atrocious crime of completing the new Capitol by putting a Romanesque superstructure upon a Renaissance foundation, keeps busily at its good work of warning the public against the sin of mixing things. It is rumored that the Chapter is about to present a protest to the Aldermen setting forth the wickedness of compelling every man who takes his walks abroad in company with his dog to lead the latter with a string. There is no doubt that men are constructed in a different style of architecture from that in accordance with which dogs are constructed, and the Chapter naturally objects to the forced and unnatural union of classic or Renaissance men with Gothic, Romanesque, or even English perpendicular dogs. Whether the Aldermen have actually received the Chapter's protest is not yet known, but there is every reason to believe that such a protest will sooner or later be made. The Chapter knows its duty, and it does not propose to have any particular style of dog imposed upon an incongruous style of man without solemnly warning the public of the inevitable and horrible consequences. Meanwhile the Chapter has hastened to protest against the mixing of the Fire Department with the Superintendency of Public Buildings, and it is to be hoped that, if the Legislature has three or four seconds to spare, it will give the protest the full and careful consideration which it deserves.

In former years the duties now discharged by the Superintendent of Public Buildings were included among those belonging to the Fire Department, where, indeed, they naturally and properly belong, and the separation of the two was made in accordance with that great doctrine of popular municipal government which teaches that where one office can be subdivided into ten, nine additional statesmen can be furnished with an opportunity to draw salaries. It is now proposed to place the Department of Public Buildings once more under the control of the Fire Department, and the measure commends itself to all thoughtless persons who are not members of the Chapter of Architects. Should the proposed measure be put in force, plans of every building in the City will be in the possession of the Fire Department, and whenever a fire occurs, the firemen, by consulting the proper plan, will know all about the interior of the burning building. Of course, there are sneering and frivolous persons who pretend that the firemen need no such plans. They insist that when there is a fire in the fourth story of a house, every fireman can bring the hose-pipe to bear upon the piano, or can smash the parlor mirrors with his axe without consulting the plan. This may be true, but suppose the fire breaks out in the basement? In such case how can the exact situation of the piano be found, or how can the fearless fireman, who wishes to throw the crockery out of the window, distinguish the butler's pantry from the linen closet? Whereas, if the firemen have a complete plan of the house in their possession, upon which the exact situation of all the furniture and the closets, together with the probable locality of the cold turkey and wine-bin, are shown, they can work with a degree of efficiency which no American firemen have ever yet displayed.

The Chapter of Architects does not, however, descend to the use of such frivolous arguments. There is nothing frivolous about the members of the Chapter. Judging from their protests, it is safe to say that each one is equal to from six to ten full-grown owls of extra size in earnest solemnity. The real reason why the Chapter objects to the union of the Department of Public Buildings with the Fire Department is undoubtedly the same which led the Chapter to protest against the proposed completion of the Capitol. Never, while the members of the Chapter of Architects live and move and have their drawing-pencils, will they silently witness the mingling of two different styles of architecture.

It is generally known that Mr. ADAMS is the present Superintendent of Public Buildings and that Mr. PERLEY is at the head of the Fire Department. In view of the affection entertained by the Chapter for the former gentleman, it is obvious that his style is pure Renaissance. His front elevation is notoriously covered with columns that sustain nothing in particular, and his friezes, which has been deservedly admired, is ornamented with more triglyphs than the most insatiable Central African King could desire. His pediments are, perhaps, modeled too closely upon that at the lower end of the new Post-office, but he has wisely abstained from gilding them. Whether his interior is or is not properly lighted is a question which is open to discussion, but it is universally conceded that no man in this city is constructed more strictly in accordance with the best Renaissance style.

On the other hand, Mr. PERLEY is unquestionably Gothic—not English Gothic, of course, but Gothic of the best rayonnant type. Nothing more graceful and beautiful than his flying buttresses has ever been seen, while his mullions, ribs, bosses, and traceries are simply marvelous. It is said that Mr. RUSKIN has found fault with the finials on Mr. PERLEY'S south elevation; but it must be conceded that in this instance RUSKIN'S opinion cannot be justified, and, indeed, he has not attempted to justify it by any convincing argument. If the intelligent lover of Gothic studies Mr. PERLEY'S exterior thoroughly—not forgetting his exquisitely beautiful clerestory—he can render but one verdict upon that magnificent specimen of the best style of Gothic man.

We are now in a position to appreciate the crime of attempting to unite the Fire and Building Departments. Is the Gothic Mr. PERLEY to be superimposed upon the Renaissance Mr. ADAMS, or is the latter to be torn down in order that the Gothic PERLEY may be spoiled by adding to him an unknown official of unspecified architecture? If either of these outrages is in contemplation, the crime of finishing an idiotic Capitol in an intelligent way will be entirely eclipsed. We can never be sufficiently thankful to the Chapter of Architects for its latest protest. The Chapter may not prevent the completion of the Capitol in accordance with a plan that will save the legislators from holding their sessions in a gloomy dungeon; but if it preserves us from the architectural infamy of uniting the Fire Department with the Department of Public Buildings it will awaken an enthusiastic gratitude in every leading idiot asylum in the land.

OBITUARY.

ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH.

Mr. Abraham Quackenbush died at his late residence, No. 231 East Eighty-sixth-street, yesterday morning, in the 87th year of his age. He was born in Fair-street, now Fulton, near Greenwich-street, on Feb. 6, 1791. His father, James Quackenbush, was a farmer, and came over from Holland with the early Knickerbockers. He owned a large farm on Murray Hill. The father lived to be 83 years of age, and died in 1843 at the old homestead, which stood at the corner of Park-avenue and Fortieth-street, and which was subsequently destroyed by fire. Abraham attended school in his earlier years, and during his holidays used to enjoy hunting in the woods which covered that part of the City where the Hudson River Railroad freight depot, in St. John's Park, now stands. In the latter part of his life Mr. Quackenbush frequently referred to his fondness for "coasting" on "Bunker Hill," which was located on the site now occupied by the Tombs City Prison. When the war of 1812 broke out young Quackenbush offered his services to the Government, and received a commission as Ensign in the regular Army. He was assigned to duty in the recruiting service in this City, and was stationed at first on Governor's Island, and subsequently at Fort Ganseovoort, a fortification long since destroyed. His recruits were not always of the most orderly class, and he frequently had to resort to severe measures in removing them to Albany, where they were assigned to duty. On one occasion the young officer met with a recruit so refractory while being conveyed on board a sloop to Albany that a rope was attached to the body of the offender, and he was thrown overboard three times in succession before he would consent to obey orders. When the campaign was fairly opened Mr. Quackenbush was promoted to a lieutenancy, and ordered to join the Army "of the lines," at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, and he frequently referred with pleasure to the fact that he, while standing by the side of the commanding officer, was the first to observe that the British flag had been lowered. At the close of the war the Army was reduced in numbers, and Lieut. Quackenbush was mustered out of the service. Returning to this City, he entered the dry goods business in Greenwich-street, near Fulton, and continued in the trade until the year 1826, when, having amassed a competency, he retired from business, and took up his residence at Harlem. When the City Hall was being built Mr. Quackenbush watched the progress of the work with a great deal of interest. The building was then considered as being "far up town," and it was for this reason, as he always asserted, that the northern side of the building was constructed of brown stone instead of marble, as the "architect thought it would be a piece of extravagance to use marble on the rear of the building." After his father's death in 1843, the farm on Murray Hill was divided into lots and sold, and Mr. Quackenbush purchased four lots fronting on Forty-first-street, paying in in the aggregate $600 for the property. He retained the lots until 1851, when, fearing that he would never be able to realize more than he gave for them, he sold the property at auction for the price he originally paid for it, thus losing the interest on his investment, as well as the taxes which he had paid for eight years. Mr. Quackenbush considered at that time that he was lucky in getting rid of the lots "with so little sacrifice." During that year he purchased the residence which he occupied at the time of his death. The house is a large, old-fashioned villa, in good preservation, and is located several feet below the present grade of the street. At the time of its purchase a forest stood between it and the East River, unbroken excepting by the country seat of the Astor family, which is located several blocks nearer the river. In his neighborhood were also the country seats of the Rhinelanders, Faushaws, Princes, and other old Knickerbocker families. Mr. Quackenbush never took a leading part in politics. During his earlier years he was an ardent Andrew Jackson Democrat, but with the birth of the Republican Party he became a Republican, and his last vote was cast for HAYES and Wheeler. During the last civil war he read the news with great interest, and frequently expressed the regret that he was not young enough to enter the Union Army himself. He was a strictly temperate man, never used tobacco, and enjoyed good health during his entire life. Mr. Quackenbush leaves four sons and one daughter. Two of his sons, Abraham and Charles E., are engaged in the wine business in this City, the third lives at Lee, Mass., and the fourth, Rev. Daniel M. Quackenbush, is Pastor of the Prospect Hill Reformed Dutch Church. His only daughter is the wife of Dr. Nathaniel M. Freeman, a practicing physician in this City. A brother of the deceased, Benjamin Quackenbush, has for the past 62 years kept a drug store in Greenwich-street, and has attained the age of 81 years. The funeral services will take place to-morrow from the late residence of the deceased, and the remains will be placed in the family vault at Green-Wood Cemetery.

EDWARD WINDUST.

Edward Windust, a well-known restaurateur of Park-row, died at his residence, in Babylon, Long Island, on Saturday last. Mr. Windust's restaurant, to the New-Yorkers of a generation since, was a social landmark of the first order, and was for years frequented by the leading members of the legal, literary, and dramatic professions. Among those of the latter class who were his habitual customers were Tom Hamblin, Edward Simpson, manager of the old Park Theatre; John R. Scott, William E. Burton, Henry and Thomas Placide, Edward Davenport, the elder Booth, and Augustus Fenno. He opened his restaurant in Park-row in 1832, and for fully 30 years "Windust's" was a household word in the mouths of the down-town population. In 1849 the veteran caterer moved to Broadway and Leonard-street, where he set up a new resort, known as the "Athenæum." This, however, was a comparative failure, and shortly afterward he returned to his old place and popularity at No. 9 Park-row. His house was noted for its excellent beefsteaks and chops, cooked in the English style, which were especially popular with the dramatic portion of his patrons. The old "bedstead room" at No. 9 was long a well-known resort for the wits both of the stage and of the press, and was also frequented by the leading Judges and lawyers of the day. At one time the house had achieved a celebrity which no similar establishment in the Metropolis has since enjoyed. It was here that Horace Greeley took refuge from the fury of the mob in the draft riots of 1863, although the veteran journalist was never guilty of hiding under a table, as was afterward charged—more in jest than in earnest. Personally, Mr. Windust was a man of remarkable tact and ability, kind-hearted to a fault, and invariably solicitous for the comfort and welfare of his patrons. He was born in England in 1798, and came to this country as a boy, first setting up in business on Pine-street. In 1861 he retired, and has since led a life of leisure. His funeral will take place to-day from Christ Church, Williamsburg, and the remains will be deposited in the family vault in Green-Wood Cemetery.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE CONTEST FOR STATE OFFICES—SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED — THE DEMOCRATS DISCOURAGED—BUT LITTLE EXCITEMENT REPORTED—CLOSING MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—The work of the State Committee is done. The canvass of the State is complete, and if every voter in New-Hampshire but does his duty as well to-morrow as the work of canvassing has been done, the entire Republican ticket will be elected by a majority that will cut the Democrats to the heart. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the vote will be full, and there are no good reasons why all the Republican candidates for Congress should not be elected. At Portsmouth this morning the Democrats were not feeling so confident as yesterday, and their candidate for Congress had admitted that he had a hard task ahead to overcome the majority to which Gen. Marston is entitled. The chances of diverting a part of the Republican vote to the Prohibition candidate, Mr. Caleb Moulton, were rather suddenly swallowed up last night in a meeting of the Reform Club. In an attempt, on the part of one of the speakers, to justify an attack made by him upon Gen. Marston, he so plainly showed that he was friendly to Jones that the speech gave great offense, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding on the part of members of the club that the party line would be distinctly drawn between the Democrats and the Republicans, and that the Prohibitionists would not be worth mentioning in the returns. It may be disregarding the power of money as a factor in New-Hampshire politics to express the belief that Gen. Marston will be elected, but the Republicans have made an actual and careful canvass of the First District, and they are full of confidence to-night that they will carry it. At Manchester the Democrats are prepared to meet their fate, and that will be positive defeat, if the assertions of shrewd politicians here are worth anything. The Democrats have a poor candidate, while the Republicans have an excellent one, and they have 1,300 majority that they can, surely depend upon. The Democratic press in Manchester has been pulling one way, while the stump speakers in the party have talked the other. All over the State their speakers have roundly and savagely abused the "usurper" at Washington, and stirred up all the bad blood possible, and the news papers have at the same time shaken the President figuratively by the hand, told him he is a good fellow, and that he has initiated a beautiful Democratic policy which they will take pleasure in sustaining.

In the Third District Hon. Henry W. Blair has given Col. Kent an active contest, and speakers who have arrived in this city to-night from that district say that the voters are holding on to party lines, and that Mr. Blair will certainly get 2,000 majority. Hon. Daniel Marcy's best prospect is considered to be in the south-eastern corner of the State, among the people whom he could visit personally, and win to him by his genial manners; but away from his home he is only known as a fossilized Democrat, with a bad war record, and as an unsuccessful candidate. Mr. Prescott is everywhere known as a progressive, wide-awake, patriotic man. There is no excitement here, or anywhere else in the State, except perhaps in the First District, where the Ports mouth bummers turn out in their Tilden uniforms, and there are but few signs that would indicate an election at hand.

The Republicans held the closing meeting of the campaign in this city to-night. Mr. William E. Chandler presided, and made a speech, in which he assured his hearers that President Hayes' Southern policy by no means contemplated the desertion of the South to the fierce, arrogant, and rebellious demagogues who would tear it in pieces, nor the abandonment of Govs. Packard and Chamberlain. Gen. John O. Winship, of Portland, made an eloquent and spirited address, which was warmly received by an audience which completely filled Phœnix Hall.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

EFFECTS OF GEN. GARFIELD'S WITHDRAWAL—SEVERAL CANDIDATES TALKED OF—SENATOR SHERMAN'S RESIGNATION PRESENTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—The contest for the Ohio Senatorship has assumed a new form since the withdrawal of Gen. Garfield, at the President's solicitation, his supporters are distributing themselves among the various candidates, without any concert of action. Judge Stanley Mathews now leads, and his chances for the prize seem to be good, if no combination is made against him. Judge Taft is now at Columbus, and is steadily gaining in strength. The fact that the two foremost candidates are from Cincinnati, tends to complicate matters. Mr. Shellabarger's friends are very active and hopeful. Mr. Aaron F. Perry is not talked of as much as last week. Judge West, of Bellefontaine, and Congressman Lawrence are both on the ground, and at work. The result of the first caucus to-morrow is awaited with much interest. The Democrats of the Legislature will probably cast a complimentary vote for George H. Pendleton.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, March 12.—The resignation of John Sherman, as United States Senator, was received by Gov. Young to-day, and sent to the General Assembly. The first caucus to nominate his successor will be held to-morrow night. Stanley Mathews, ex-Attorney-General Taft, ex-Gov. Dennison, Samuel Shellabarger, and William Lawrence are candidates for succession.

SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—In the matter of the published list of illegal voters at the recent election in this city, further inquiries seem to indicate that not less than one-third of the names will be stricken off on a recanvass. Mr. Drucker, the third member of the Finance Committee, has made a minority report claiming that investigation shows that the defeated party is responsible for the greater portion of the frauds committed. While indorsing the action and motives of the majority of the committee, he alleges they were imposed upon in making up the list as published by careless and incompetent canvassers. Mr. Wise, Chairman of the committee, states that the list was published without his authority before he had formally laid it before the Board of Supervisors, and that his intention had been to rigidly revise it before reporting it. The matter continues to create considerable sensation, and corrections are being continually handed in by aggrieved parties.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

BOSTON, March 12.—The Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor by 504 majority, and carried six of the seven wards to-day at Augusta, Me. At Belfast, the Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of 97. At Biddeford the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor by 73 majority, and also a majority of the Common Council. At Bangor, A. C. Hamlin, Republican, was elected Mayor by 1,362 majority.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

DARK VIEW OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

DOUBTS OF SECURING PEACE EVEN BY THE SIGNING OF THE RUSSIAN PROTOCOL—ATTITUDE OF GERMANY TOWARD FRANCE—THE BOSNIAN TROUBLE MORE THREATENING—MOHAMMEDAN FANATICISM AROUSED BY WANDERING DERVISHES.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon, in a leading article, says: "We do not believe the signature of the projected protocol will give any security of peace. Already, if reports from Bosnia are true, forces are at work there to prepare another series of outrages which might precipitate the very war which the protocol intended to prevent. Dread has been expressed if Russia is allowed to commence war with Turkey, this may afford Germany an opportunity of making the attack upon France, which, it is commonly supposed, she was restrained from making two years ago; but if Germany helps Russia to recall her troops with honor and profit, it may be this year she will find herself under no such restraint. The outlook in that direction seems to be darkening daily. If the Russian troops must be employed or dispersed, so, perhaps, must the enormous armies which are grinding Germany to the earth. The outlook Eastward is as threatening as ever. The negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro are approaching a dead-lock. Reports of Russian movements grow more alarming. The danger lest an attack upon Turkey may lead to a great European war must always have been present to the Russian mind, and in view of such danger it is impossible to say even so vast military preparations as the *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade reports this morning, viz.: that 1,000,000 men will be in arms by the 16th of March, exceed the requirements of the situation. It may be that Gen. Ignatieff's language and the enormous muster of Russian troops on the Turkish frontiers are only meant to intimidate. In any case we may as well face the fact that Europe does lie under an open and flagrant process of intimidation, and that the Russian threats are for the most part addressed to England.

A dispatch to the *Times* from its Belgrade correspondent says: "From Bosnia I learn that the Mohammedan population are becoming very much excited by the addresses of Imans, Hadjas, and wandering Dervishes, who have roused the fanatical passions of their followers to such a pitch of excitement that foreigners residing in Bosnian towns state there is imminent danger of a massacre of the rayahs. In the district of Tumela the Turkish authorities have made requisition for 800 horses and pack saddles, with one driver for each horse. Similar requisition has been made in Sarajewo, the animals being used for transporting military stores and ammunition through the stations in the northern part of the province. The Christians in Bosnia assert that they have already paid taxes for the present year, now being collected a second time. Taxes are assessed at 84 piastres per head. Besides this, the rayahs are taxed 31 piastres on each male for exemption from military duty. The Government's tenth of the produce of the country is exacted in money, and the beys or landlords, who receive one-third of the products of the lands cultivated by the peasants exact this third in money, as they know that their third will be requisitioned by the military authorities if taken in kind. The Turkish military authorities are strongly fortifying Serajevo. Salo Pasha has left Belina, with a staff of engineers, for the purpose of fortifying Bartahka, Shamatz, and Orashia. The Turks are also fortifying the southern bank of the River Save, and compelling the rayahs without distinction of age or sex to work upon these fortifications and furnish themselves with provisions. Banjaluka is being transformed into a fortified encampment by the forced labor of men and women of all ages. The insurgents are gathering in the Kozara Mountains and are receiving reinforcements. The Governor of Bosnia has made requisition of all grain and Indian corn in the district of Serajevo and Travnik. It is reported that a Mohammedan official in Banjaluka, cut off the hand of a man of that place, on the 4th of March, on account of his having been accused of agitating in favor of the insurgents. Murders and outrages are said to be on the increase in Northern Bosnia, and many Christian inhabitants of the districts of Banjaluka, Bisatach, and Berbin, are fleeing across the frontier to Austria to save their lives, leaving their property to be plundered by the Bashi-Bazouks.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Times'* special from Belgrade report that the Turks will not be able to complete the evacuation of Servia in the time specified by the treaty of peace on account of the snow.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the negotiations with Montenegro have taken a somewhat more hopeful turn. The Turkish Cabinet council last week decided to make some further concessions in regard to the frontier regulations which have been followed by concessions on the part of Prince Nicholas, who really keeps the whole conduct of the negotiations in his own hands.

TURKISH CAPACITY FOR REFORM.

ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA'S VIEWS—FALSE REPORTS CIRCULATED BY ENEMIES DENIED—TIME AND KINDLY, GENEROUS FEELING FROM EUROPE NEEDED TO ENABLE THE TURKS TO REMEDY THE EXISTING EVILS.

LONDON, March 12.—Admiral Hobart Pasha, of the Turkish Navy, writes to the *Times* from Constantinople, under date of March 2, contradicting the reports current about Turkey. He says: "It exactly suits Turkey's great enemy that these reports should be promulgated as proof of the impossibility of Turkish reform. The Turks say these reports are too ridiculous to require refutation. In ordinary times this might be true, but we live in extraordinary times, and I cannot stand by and allow such injustice to pass unnoticed. The Sultan is in perfect health and works day and night for the welfare of his country. Shevhet Pasha has not been appointed to any command on the Danube or elsewhere. Midhat Pasha was not removed through palace intrigues. The Sultan himself, from reasons I do not pretend to criticise, dismissed him. Mahmoud Neddim Pasha, is not recalled from exile, nor is there any probability of his being so. No money was sent to the Palace from Russia on Midhat Pasha's dismissal. This country, although passing through a fearful crisis, and while the passions and aspirations of five or six different religious communities and nationalities are roused, is perfectly quiet. Life and property are as safe as in Europe. There is no panic anywhere. Christians follow their vocations in safety. If the ruinous drag of impending war were removed, I believe Turkey would soon be able to lift up her head again. The Turks honestly admit the truth of the accusation of bad administration, and are most desirous to make radical changes; but a bad system from beginning to end in a vast empire full of conflicting elements cannot be changed in a day. They ask for time, help from without in the way of administration, and a little kindly, generous feeling from Europe.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

A FRIENDLY ARRANGEMENT EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM IT—A CABINET COUNCIL IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "The conviction that the mission of Gen. Ignatieff will lead to a friendly arrangement is pretty general at St. Petersburg and Moscow, even by those entirely unacquainted with the position. This conclusion is inferred from Gen. Ignatieff's trip. Unless Russia were desirous to avoid war the General, it is concluded, would not have been dispatched West, and such being the case, it is expected that the powers will meet Russia half way. There is little doubt that Russia will consent to demobilize if the Paris treaty which has practically ceased to exist is directly or indirectly done away with. Austria's acquiescence in some such arrangement is probable, and if Austria cooperates, the consent of Germany will not be wanting."

LONDON, March 12.—The *Post*, in a leading article, announces that a Cabinet Council will be held immediately to decide upon the acceptability of the proposals brought by Count Schouraloff, the Russian Ambassador.

LONDON, March 13.—Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet in which he shows that the conduct of the Porte toward the authors of the Bulgarian outrages is a distinct encouragement to repetition of the horrors. The guilt of the Turkish Government is fully proved. United Europe should at least impose such restraints on Turkish administration, as all Europe has declared indispensable. The proposal to grant Turkey a year of grace, simply means another year of debasement and misery for Turkish subjects. Mr. Gladstone concludes: "I ask England to redeem the pledges given by the Crimean war to the subjects of Turkey.

The Paris correspondent of the *Time* draws attention to a telegram to the Russian Telegraphic Agency which states that there is but one point of divergence between the Powers now, and that is the method in which action shall be sanctioned if the Porte does not execute the reforms. Russia, who has 270,000 men ready to pass the frontier at any moment and who can increase them to 775,000 in three weeks can afford to be prudent and conciliatory without incurring the imputation of weakness, but she cannot renounce the right of sanction, unless she sees a really practical European sanction substituted for it.

The *Times* correspondent remarks if the foregoing emanates, like the dispatches of this agency hitherto, from Gortschakoff's Chancery, it deserves serious attention, for it can only be a disguised menace or manœuvre to influence the decision of the Cabinet on Ignatieff's mission.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says it is stated that the opening of the Turkish Parliament has been postponed to March 19, in order to give the Deputies from distant provinces time to reach the capital.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says it seems certain that Gen. Ignatieff will succeed Prince Gortschakoff when he returns to St. Petersburg.

THE KASHGAR REVOLT IN CHINA.

THE HOSTILE FORCES NEARING EACH OTHER—YAKOB BEG CULTIVATING FRIENDSHIP WITH THE RUSSIANS—A RUSSIAN AGENT WATCHING THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "According to the *Turkestan Gazette* (the official journal of Tashkend) a serious encounter between the Chinese and Kashgar troops is drawing near, the hostile parties being only separated by the Tian-Shan hills. To prepare for conflict the Chinese have established a large arsenal at Launche-Fu, whence 10,000 breech-loading rifles of the Berdan type the other day were sent to Gutchen, head-quarters of the expeditionary force. Yakob Beg, on his part, is likewise arming with a will, and, as preliminary to a Chinese war, tries to improve his relations with the Russians. He has given a cordial reception to Col. Prejevalski, who is crossing Kashgar on his way to Thibet, and is supposed to be holding friendly intercourse with the special Russian Embassy that followed him to Akasu and seems to have been sent out to watch the progress of the war."

STANLEY THE EXPLORER.

SURVEY OF LAKE TANGANYIKA COMPLETED—ADVICES FROM UJIJI TO AUGUST LAST.

LONDON, March 13.—Mr. Stanley writing to the *Daily Telegraph* from Ujiji Aug. 13, 1876, announces that he has completely surveyed Lake Tanganyika.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

ANIMATED DEBATE ON THE BUDGET—IMPERIAL MINISTRIES WITH PARLIAMENTARY RESPONSIBILITY URGED BY LIBERALS AND PROGRESSISTS — OPPOSITION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, March 12.—There was an animated debate in the Reichstag on Saturday over the first reading of the budget. The Government requires about $17,000,000 more than last year. Herr Hofmann, Minister of State, said it was necessary to make up this amount by increased contributions from the individual States. Herr Lasker, leader of the National Liberals, said Herr Hofmann's speech was a mere reproduction of what the Chancellor's Office had already promulgated. Herr Richter (Progressist) said scarcely a single point of the whole budget was satisfactory. Both speakers urged the necessity of establishing imperial ministries with parliamentary responsibility.

Prince Bismarck said he favored increased taxation, but the scheme for this was not ripe for execution, and he was compelled to resort provisionally to an increase of the matricilatory contributions. He opposed the establishment of imperial ministries. Imperial Ministers without power would be useless. Were he not President of the Prussian Ministry, as well as of the Imperial Chancellery, he would be powerless. He reminded the House of the case of the President of the Imperial Railway Department, who resigned his office because he saw all this arrangement upset by the opposition of the particular States. The strongest opponent of an Imperial Minister of Finance would be the Prussian Finance Minister. It was for this very reason that he endeavored to obtain for the superior Imperial officials a seat and voice in the Prussian ministry in order to gain over the greatest particularist State to the Empire. Other States are no less particularist than Prussia. The particularist current has always been considerable, and it seems as if it were now about to grow stronger. It is perhaps the point of transition, but we want, at all events, time to overcome such obstacles.

The debate will be continued to-day.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE COALITION BY WHICH M. DUPUY DE LOME, A BONAPARTIST, WAS MADE A LIFE SENATOR.

LONDON, March 12.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says the election last Saturday, of M. Dupuy de Lome, Bonapartist, to a life Senatorship, in place of Gen. Changarnier, was due to a coalition of the Bonapartists and Legitimists, and what is more painful to say, of the Constitutional Orleanists. The alliance of the Bonapartists and Legitimists has become a normal fact, produced by hatred of the Republic, but the defection of the Constitutional Orleanist party, at the head of which is the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, President of the Senate, associating itself with the violent parties of the Right to reject a moderate Republican candidate of incontestable uprightness, is an act of flagrant political immorality even in a country where immoral coalitions in political matters occur as often as in France.

Reuter's telegram from Versailles says the Left strongly oppose the Railway Convention bill. It is reported in parliamentary circles that in taking this course, the Left aim at the overthrow of M. Christophle, Minister of Public Works, in order that he may be replaced by a person more agreeable to M. Gambetta.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

CATTLE DISEASES IN ENGLAND AND WALES—SEVERE COLD AT ST. PETERSBURG—HEAVY SNOW STORM IN HUNGARY.

LONDON, March 12.—The rinderpest has appeared near Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and the foot and mouth disease in Cheshire and Somersetshire, England, and Flintshire, Wales.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The past Winter was the severest for many years. The thermometer here on Sunday night was nearly 20° Fahrenheit below zero.

PESTH, March 12.—It has been snowing here for 48 hours. The railways are blocked, and traffic in this city is at a stand still. The snow is from three to five feet deep in the streets, and in some places 12 feet.

BERLIN, March 12.—Herr Loe, formerly Secretary of the German Embassy at Paris, Count Hermann von Arnim, and Dr. Gobisco, editor of the *Reichsglocke*, (newspaper,) have been tried and convicted in the Municipal Court of Berlin of violation of the press laws in publishing certain articles in the *Reichsglocke*. Hermann, who is a son of Count Henry Von Arnim, was sentenced to imprisonment for three months, Loe for one year, and Gobisco for five years.

LONDON, March 13.—M. De Lesseps announces that the Ismaila Canal will be officially opened on the 9th of April.

CRIME IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, March 12.—The Jackson (Tenn.) *Sun* of Friday last contains an account of a terrible fight in Madison County, Tenn. Deputy-Sheriff Jason W. Fussell and William and John Anderson, his nephews, whom he had summoned to assist him in arresting three brothers named Patete, indicted for carrying concealed weapons, went to the house of Andrew Patete to take them into custody. The Patetes resisted, and killed Fussell and slightly wounded William Anderson, who in turn mortally wounded John Patete, who died shortly after the fight. Andrew Patete was arrested and committed to jail, but his other sons, after robbing the body of Fussell and taking his horse, escaped.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLIERIES.

MANY WORKS RESTARTED—TROUBLES DISPELLED—AN IMMEDIATE AND ENTIRE RESUMPTION CONTEMPLATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, March 12.—The troubles that have existed for a long period in the coal regions of this State are being dispelled. Many of the operators having been relieved of their financial embarrassments, are starting their works, and a change for the better is occurring generally throughout the Schuylkill district. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-day resumed operations at many of the collieries worked in the middle coal fields. Somewhere near 5,000 working men have been given employment in the mines. The operators in the Lehigh region who have not already commenced mining contemplate an immediate and entire resumption. The collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company are now in operation, and coal shipments are being carried on steadily. The leasing of the works of the former company to Mr. Charles Parrish, the President of the company, will, it is said, result beneficially to the interests of the stockholders, and the admission is general that the Receivers did a very nice thing when making the lease to Mr. Parrish. The improvement in the coal trade is already beginning to show its good effects in the business interests of the regions.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HOMICIDE.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN OHIO—HOW A YOUNG AMATEUR ACTOR LOST HIS LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—A tragedy of a most peculiar nature is reported from Coal Run in this State. The young men of the public school at that place were preparing for an exhibition, and had under rehearsal an original drama for the occasion. To make the effect more impressive upon the rural audience, revolvers and bowie-knives were introduced. In one portion of the play a young man named Mason was to receive a dagger thrust from Stephen Rumble. A sack of red liquid was concealed under his clothes, and a wooden breastplate was to protect him from the blow. But in the excitement of rehersal the breastplate changed position, and the dagger went to Mason's heart. He died instantly. Mason and Rumble were fast friends and members of the same church.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Two incendiary fires were discovered at Runway Sunday night. They broke out simultaneously, one at the large barns owned by Housemman & McManus, between Main and Irving streets, and the other at the furniture factory of Anton Lowmuller, on Main-street. Mr. Lowmuller discovered the incendiary in the act of applying the match, but did not capture him on account of his assistant extinguishing the flames. Houseman & McManus' loss will reach $2,500, covered by insurance. Both fires are doubtless the work of the "fire bugs," who have been operating in Rahway for some time.

Jackson Hotel, the Alamo House, and the Giles County National Bank buildings at Pulaski, Tenn., were burned last night. The loss is is estimated at $14,000, and is covered by an insurance of $12,000.

Two small frame houses on Lewis-street, Paterson, one owned and occupied by James Martin, and the other by Mrs. William Cooper, a widow, were destroyed by an incendiary fire Sunday. The total loss is about $1,500, fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 13—1 A. M.—*For the middle and east Atlantic coasts south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, generally higher temperature, and cloudy weather, with rain or snow.*

THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company having refused to continue carrying on their morning train the way mails for points between this city and Lamakin, and on the Baltimore Central and Delaware branch roads, the Post Office Department last night sent the mail matter for those points by the 12:50 A. M. train. To-day Superintendent Kenney notified the Postmaster that the company would deliver no more mails by that train, except for Baltimore and Washington. Superintendent Jackson, of the Railway Mail Service, being notified, directed the mail to be sent by the 11:30 P. M. train which was due to-night. The railroad company refuse to carry the way mails in the morning without extra compensation from the Government, claiming that the morning train is not a mail train.

NAVY AND ARMY MATERS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Navy Department is advised of the departure of the United States man-of-war Swatara from the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy-yard, for Aspinwall. The department is also advised of the honors paid by the United States vessels at Norfolk to the Russian fleet on the 10th inst., on the occasion of the Czar's birthday. The ships were dressed and a salute fired, at the request of the Russian Rear-Admiral.

Commander George Brown is detached from duty at the Navy-yard in Boston, and is placed on waiting orders. By direction of the President, the Board to Retire Disabled Army Officers, convened in this city by special orders issued the 1st inst., is dissolved. Surgeon John F. Randolph will return to Camden, N. J.

AN AMATEUR CHIMNEY-SWEEP.

The Detroit *Tribune* of the 10th inst. says: "A 10-year-older who boards with his parents on Congress-street, east, near Hastings, has lately taken a strange notion that he would like to be a chimney-sweep. Wednesday afternoon, he armed himself with a broom, crept out of an attic window upon the roof, and selected a large chimney connected with a 'blind' fireplace as an experimental field of operations. The journey down was easy enough, indeed, the last 10 feet was passed over in a very rapid manner, but when the ambitious urchin undertook to climb gracefully up by the pressure of his knees and back against the side of the chimney, he found it to be a tougher job than he had anticipated. After 10 minutes' exertion he became alarmed, and in 20 minutes was howling at the top of his voice. The neighbors heard his shrieks, after he was nearly dead with fright and exhaustion, and finally succeeded in tracing the sounds to the chimney. A rope was then let down, and in a few minutes the blubbering youth was drawn to the daylight and put through a course of discipline, which will no doubt prove highly beneficial in its results."

THANKFUL FOR SNOW.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 9th inst. says: "The snow fall of the past two days will prove of inestimable value to the farmers and the lumbermen of the Western and North-western States. The snow-fall of at least 10 inches in depth extends from Lake Huron and Lake Erie and the Ohio River on the east and south, to the Missouri River on the west, a distance in length of not less than 800 miles, and 500 miles in breadth, and comprising an area of 400,000 square miles. This vast body of March snow will fertilize all the land for the Spring crops, while it will afford to the lumbermen on the numberless streams of the North-western States the essential facilities of driving their logs to the mills. The warm, mild days of February entirely denuded the earth of snow, and the hardy lumbermen feared that it would be impossible to get the logs which they had cut in December and January afloat on the banks of the little streams to which they had been drawn. A heavy snow-fall was indispensable for this purpose. They hardly expected it, but it has come at the proper time. And now there is rejoicing throughout the lumber districts of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota."

EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

The population of Holland numbered upon the 1st of January last 3,809,327, of whom 1,884,417 are males, as against 3.579.529 in 1869, the increase therefore being 229,798 in the interval of seven years. In 1870, the number of births was 136,124, rising gradually to 144,181 in 1876, while the number of deaths declined from 114,234 in 1871 to 92,676 in 1874, but increased again to 104,479 in 1875. Simultaneously with this return, the Dutch Minister of Public Instruction has published some educational statistics for 1875, from which it appears that there were 2,689 primary schools, of which 689 are schools of a higher degree, being an increase of 22 over the preceding year. There are, in addition, 135 private schools in receipt of a subsidy, and 994 which do not receive any assistance from the State, 569 of which give education of a higher degree. Altogether Holland has 3,817 schools, or 33 more than in 1874, and of these 1,174 are schools of a higher degree. The staff of teachers consisted in 1875 of 9,267 masters and 2,706 mistresses.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The Academy of Music last evening presented a scene seldom witnessed of late years. It was filled to overflowing, and the performance which progressed upon the stage of the house appeared to exact from the audience an attention rarely vouchsafed to operatic representations, and speaking well, as will be inferred, for its artistic worth and impressiveness. The occasion of the large assembly was the opening night of the Wagner Festival, and the opera interpreted was "Der Fliegende Holländer." It is gratifying to record that both in point of merit of rendering and liberality of public encouragement Mr. Fryer's enterprise has had a capital beginning. Although the Festival is only to extend over two weeks, nothing has been neglected to make the representations as effective and as symmetrical as possible. The orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Adolph Neuendorff, is the largest and most proficient we recollect to have been gotten together for operatic purposes; the chorus is equally strong and well-proportioned, and the soloists include the very best artists within reach. And, most important of all, the material gathered has been handled without haste and with consummate skill. We scarcely recall a performance offering such agreeable evidence of careful preparation as yesterday's, and when it is borne in mind that the four works which are to be brought out in succession are only to be given twice each, special mention of the fact is not inappropriate. "Der Fliegende Holländer" was very finely rendered. The orchestra plays so important a part in Herr Wagner's lyric dramas, that the labors of the powerful and well-trained band Mr. Neuendorff directed last night, could not but heighten the impressiveness of the representation in a measure which the semi-occasional productions of the composer's writings have not accustomed American opera-goers to expect. Mr. Neuendorff's force must have numbered about 60 musicians, and the conductor very wisely directed them in the Italian style, facing the instrumentalists instead of turning his back upon them. It was a great pleasure to mark the nicely graduated fullness of tone with which the voices were supported throughout the opera, and to notice the cunning and taste with which all the delicate and melodious passages woven into the harmonic tissue were brought to light without once marring the general design. Quite half the uncommon satisfaction derived from last evening's labors was attributable to the orchestra, and when Herr Wagner's theories are taken into account, it will be understood that a recognition of the band implies no disregard of the vocal work done during the performance. To this subject we can proceed at once, for "Der Fliegende Holländer" was alluded to with copious detail in this place when first given in Philadelphia some months since, and, more recently still, when an English version was made known in this City by Miss Kellogg and her company. Yesterday Mme. Pappenheim was *Senta*; Mr. Blum, *Vanderdecken*; Mr. Fritsch, *Eric*; Mr. Preusser, *Dalando*; and Mr. Lenoir, *The Pilot*. The same happy balance observable in the achievements of the chorus and orchestra was seen in the ensemble of soloists. Mme. Pappenheim, a vocalist to whom a rich and powerful voice and vigorous dramatic impulses assign a high place among modern prima donnas, bore off, naturally, most of the honors, but there was scarcely any more disproportion between her work and that of her associates than resulted from the relative value of the rôles, and the effect of the whole rendering of "Der Fliegende Holländer" was of the most positive kind. *Senta's* opportunities occur, it will be remembered, in the second act, and the points at which Mme. Pappenheim's exceedingly dramatic style and pure and powerful tones told with particular force, were the weird ballad in which the maiden recounts the legend of the "Flying Dutchman;" the pretty and varied duet, with *Erik*, and, most effective of all, the grand and impassioned duo with *Vanderdecken*, in which Herr Wagner now and then breaks out into a *cantilena*, more suggestive of Italian skies and sounds than of the severe method he has adhered to in later years. The clear and sonorous voice of Herr Blum, and the singer's remarkably distinct articulation gave extraordinary eloquence to the long recitatives of *Vanderdecken*, and, while the broad phrases in his aria d'entrata in the first act were delivered with great precision and dignity, special mention must be made of the performer's duet with *Senta* in the second act, while some excellent cantabile measures in the duo with *Dalando*, in act the first, must not be forgotten. To *Erik* are assigned two romances, both of which are thoroughly in the Italian style. The first, listened to in act the second as part of the duet with *Senta*, is delightfully tuneful, and Mr. Fritsch, whose personation, as a whole, left nothing to be wished for, sang it with a sentiment and delicacy calling for hearty commendation. Mr. Preusser, although not always unimpeachable in respect of accuracy of intonation, did nicely as *Dalando*, and Mr. Lenoir, as the *Pilot*, albeit his voice is not very powerful, sang very neatly the little ballad at the outset of the first act. The chorus interpreted with precision the two mariners' choruses and the spinning-wheel scene, and thus, it will be understood, "Der Fliegende Holländer" was dealt with handsomely in all respects. The stage attire of the opera was fresh and appropriate, and the exhibition of the approach of the phantom ship by means of the magic lantern decidedly successful. The Academy, as we have already remarked, was filled in parquet, balcony, and family circle. As on the occasion of the representations at Bayreuth, the lights were lowered, but the house was never kept in absolute darkness as it was in Bavaria, though it is intended to rival the Clamerian gloom of the Bayreuth Theatre when "Die Walküe" is brought out next week. The applause, we have only to add, was frequent and unanimous; the artists were summoned before the curtain after each act, and, with Mr. Neudendorff, had to reappear four or five times after act the second, under a shower of bouquets. The artistic and material success of the Festival, from last night's indications, is plainly assured. To-morrow the second performance of this series may be attended and "Lohengrin" will be the attraction.

EAGLE THEATRE.

One of the most popular of Offenbach's works in Paris is probably "La Belle Hélène," and we have not to seek far for the reasons of its hold upon public favor. The opera, however, has never been particularly successful here, though at intervals its representations have served for a brief period to attract the regular frequenters of opera bouffe performances. The points which give zest to the piece in the eyes of the Parisian are repulsive to the average American play-goer, and this is so well understood by operatic managers that "La Belle Hé ène" is never produced until near the close of a season, when the appetites of their patrons are prepared for strong viands. Several years have elapsed since the intrigues of *Helene* and *Paris* last enlisted the attention of local audiences, and it was quite evident from the throng which filled the theatre in Sixth-avenue last night, that though long shelved, "La Belle Hé ène" was by no means forgotten. The expectations of the admirers of this strange result of the composer's peculiar genius were not to be disappointed, for a more felicitous rehearsal of the work is not remembered. Mlle. Aimée was in fine voice, and entered into the spirit of her rôle with an infectious *abandon* which delighted the spectators. Mlle. Dupare as *Orestes* also won applause, and MM. Raoult and Duplan as *Paris* and *Menelaus*, respectively, were entirely satisfactory. The hit of the evening, however, was made by M. Mezières, and his acting in *Calchas* will not soon be forgotten. "La Belle Hélène" may be enjoyed this and to-morrow evenings, and at the Saturday matinée. On Thursday night "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be given for the last time, and Mlle. Aimée will sing for the first time the English song, "Hildebrand Montrose."

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"Blue Glass," produced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night, evidently was originally a bright little afterpiece, requiring but four or five people for its performance. It has been patched, expanded and written into until it is made a three-act drama, and stretched over a night's entertainment. Its motive is the old one of cross-purposes, and the requisite confusion is obtained by the ancient artifice of sending letters to persons for whom they were not intended. Parts have been written in for Mrs. Gilbert, who, as *Mrs. Fletcher Bull*, plays the strong-minded female stock-broker; for Mr. Brougham, who is the choleric *Gen. Mactannaer* of the piece; and for Mr. Lewis, who takes the rôle of a sharp curbstone broker, (*Mr. Julius Popheimer.*) and thereby displays his usual agility and much of his wonted eccentricity. Mr. Frank Hardenberg, too, is gifted with a part which, like his ridiculous character in "Lemons," is as purely extraneous to the piece as it would have been if played by itself as an afterpiece. The remaining characters are divided between Mr. Coghlan, (*Lieutenant Tom Havens*, of the Navy,) Mr. John Drew, (*Lieutenant Reginald Havens*, of the Army,) Mr. Charles Fisher, (*Colonel Howitzer,*) Miss Davenport, (*Miss Estie,*) and Miss Kiel, (*Mrs. Sophie Howitzer.*) Miss Sydney Cowell plays the part of a pert waiting-maid very nicely, and Miss Wood appears briefly in the character of a lodging-house landlady. The *Colonel Howitzer* is averse to speculating in stocks; consequently his wife buys "Blue Glass" stock on the sly. His niece is in love with the young naval hero, and, for no apparent reason, conceals her affair from her uncle. It necessarily follows that the young lady's love-letters fall into the hands of the military *Lieutenant*, who is acting as messenger between the *Colonel's* wife and her broker. Similarly, the orders for the broker go to the naval swain. Hence mystification, confusion, and worry until the end of the third act. It would be possible to spin out just such a puzzle as this until five acts instead of three had been consumed, with the patience of the audience. Mercifully, the play ends at an orthodox hour, and the curtain comes down on a happy elucidation of all perplexities and the reconciliation of all discords. The piece is handsomely set. It has many amusing situations and several bright bits of repartee enliven the otherwise weak and thin dialogue. There is very little about "Blue Glass" in the play, but a great deal about certain stocks which might be "Big Bonanza" or "Wabash," so far as the legitimate movement of the piece is concerned. The popular craze is hit upon evidently as an afterthought, and several of the current jokes about the wonderful qualities of the violet ray are made to do duty anew. Mr. Coghlan played the naval officer in love with all of his habitual coldness. Mr. John Drew was a comical caricature of a raw West Point graduate with more than a graduate's *gaucherie*. Mr. Brougham, as the hot-tempered retired *General*, was finished and artistic in his execution of a thankless part. Mr. Fisher as "heavy uncle," had no occasion to jerk his coat-tails as signals of internal commotion, and so got on quietly to the end. Miss Davenport was charming and not too boisterous in her part of the gushing maiden who fancies herself living in the days of knights-errant, and who ends by gambling in Wall-street. Mr. Hardenberg was very funny as the seedy ex-manager of a theatre, but there was as little occasion for the introduction of his burlesque of the manner of the late Edwin Forrest, as there was for the comic song which the curbstone broker [Mr. Lewis] idiotically sings when alone in a gentleman's drawing-room. It is supposed that the theatre-going people ask for nothing but to be tickled. "Blue Glass" will certainly make them laugh. And when the laughers turn their backs on the falling curtain, they will wonder that such trifles can amuse them for an hour.

THE CONTRAST.

BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE, AS IT APPEARS TO A CYNICAL YOUTH.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.

When you see a young man sitting in a parlor, with the ugliest six-year old boy that ever frightened himself in the mirror, clambering over his knees, jerking his white tie out of knot, mussing his white vest, kicking his shins, feeling in all his pockets for nickels, bombarding him from time to time with various bits of light furniture and *bijouterie*, calling him names at the top of his fiendish lungs, and yelling incessantly for him to come out in the yard and play, while the unresisting victim smiles all the time like the cover of a comic almanac, you may safely bet, although there isn't the sign of a girl apparent in a radius of 10,000 miles, you can bet your bottom dollar that bowling boy has a sister who is primping in a room not 20 feet away, and that she young man doesn't come there just for the fun of playing with her brother.

They were very pretty and there was apparently five or six years difference in their ages. As the train pulled up at Bussey, out on the A. K. & D., the younger girl blushed, flattened her nose nervously against the window, and drew back in joyous smiles as a young man came dashing into the car, snook hands tenderly and cordially, insisted on carrying her valise, magazine, little paper bundle, and would probably have carried her had she permitted him. The passengers smiled as she left the car, and the manner went rippling through the coach. "They're engaged." The other girl sat looking nervously out of the window, and once or twice gathered her parcels together as though she would leave the car, yet seemed to be expecting some one. At last he came. He bulged into the door like a house on fire, looked along the seats until his manly gaze fell on her upturned, expectant face, roared, "Come on! I've been waiting for you on the platform for 15 minutes!" grabbed her basket, and strode out of the car, while she followed with a little valise, a bandbox, a paper bag full of lunch, a bird-cage, a glass jar of jelly preserves, and an extra shawl. And a cruel looking old lady, on the further end of the car crooked out, in unison with the indignant looks of the passengers, "They're married!"

FRANCE AND HER SOLDIERY.

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL AT PARIS—DRAWING FOR THE ANNUAL CONSCRIPTION.

A series of disturbances is reported by the *Gaulois* to have taken place at the Ecole Polytechnique, which would lead to the conclusion that there must be a lamentable lack of discipline in the first military school of France. A quarrel occurred between a cadet and his superior, and the cadet received an admonition. The school resolved to protest, and when night came the lights in the refectory were suddenly extinguished, and all the furniture was broken, the damage done being estimated at from £200 to £300. Gen. Salarçon, the Governor of the school, inquired into the disgraceful demonstration, and ordered one of the ringleaders, a Sergeant-major, to be deprived of one his stripes. This punishment only increased the rebellious feelings of the school, and when the Sergeant-major appeared with a stripe less all the Sergeants tore off one of their own stripes, so as to make the Sergeant-major still their superior. They then bore him on their shoulders in triumph around the play-ground. It is probable that the ringleaders will be turned out of the school as a warning to others.

The drawing for the annual conscription recently took place in Paris. A correspondent writes: There is a remarkable difference in the bearing of the young conscripts as compared with times gone by. Before the war, when every French recruit thought himself already more than half a man, for three full-grown soldiers of any other nation, the youths after drawing their numbers used to march about the town in groups headed by a flag-bearer and singing frothy patriotic songs till they were hoarse. Then they retired to the wine shops and became precociously pot-valiant. Sometimes they indulged in revolutionary cries, and were dispersed or arrested by the Police. The town for several days resounded with their shouting and singing, and the conscription was the great event of the moment. But *nous avons changé tout cela*. The conscripts still pin their numbers on their caps and stick tricolored rosettes or ribbons in their button-holes, as they did when France was *la grande nation*, but that is all. They no longer parade the streets with flags and drums, and they appear to have forgotten the so-called patriotic songs of yore. They go quietly in twos and threes to the conscription office, and come back quietly in twos and threes; of course there are some exceptions, but these are few and far between, and the conscripts on the whole are serious, not to say sad, for Frenchmen. The conscription is treated as a graver affair than formerly; and although most of the recruits still think it necessary to celebrate the event by a glass or two at the wine shop, there is none of that vain self-confidence and *fanfaronnade* about them so objectionably and fatally conspicuous during the last years of the Empire.

THE ONE THING NEEDED.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* of the 10th inst. says: "The supreme question of the day in the South is, Shall we have perfect peace and universal freedom of speech? Happily for the South, she can answer it in the affirmative if she chooses to do so. The answer rests in the hearts of her own citizens. The Federal Government need not send a company of soldiers nor fire a single gun if they determine that mob-law and intimidation in every shape shall cease at once. Intelligent Southerners may readily understand that the Federal Government has no more desire to use any other means and agents to enforce the law and protect citizens in South Carolina and Louisiana than those which it uses in Massachusetts and Kansas. That any Southerner should fail to understand this is attributable solely to the existence of a partisan organization whose leaders are strong only so far as they can persuade the white population that the Federal Government is their oppressor and natural enemy. The Democratic faction is a standing menace to Southern peace. Its existence depends on its ability to destroy confidence in the good will of the Republican Party, and to render abortive all efforts to effect a thorough and lasting pacification."

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

THE EVILS THAT CAME UPON A SAILOR'S WIFE THROUGH HER KINDNESS IN CARING FOR A NEIGHBOR'S INFANT.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 28.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning an alarm was started on Broadway by shrieks of distress and cries of murder proceeding from the upper story of a tenement-house near Dupont-street, and those attracted to the scene were horrified by the sight of a man and woman struggling in a window, the latter attired in her night clothing and the man exerting his strength to throw her out to the pavement below. Finally, warned by the shouts of the people in the street, the man desisted from his murderous attempt, but a piercing shriek as if evoked by mortal pain was heard, when the woman disappeared from the window, falling backward upon the floor. A rush was made by a dozen or more to enter the house building, and the man who had been engaged in the struggle with the woman was encountered on the stairway seeking to make his escape. For a moment he kept the crowd back by threatening to shoot the first who approached; then smashing in a door at the head of the stairway, he raised a window in the room, jumped from the second story to the sidewalk and ran away, apparently uninjured. A crowd started in pursuit, but the fugitive gained the labyrinths of the Chinese quarter and made good his escape. Meantime the occupant of the room through which the man dashed in avoiding the two who were on the stairway, supposing that his premises were invaded by robbers or murderers, sprang

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 12, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	18	Molasses, bbls	45
Beer-wax, pks	3	Oil, bbls	83
Broom-corn, bales	17	Spirits Turpt, bbls	12
B. H. Peas, bags	151	Pitch bbls	50
Cotton, bales	5,109	Resin, bbls	9
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	150	Pork, pks	2,652
Dried Fruit, pks	10	Beef, pks	50
Eggs bbls	3,060	Cut-meats, pks	2,227
Flour, bbls	10,036	Grease, pks	10
Wheat, bushels	12	Lard, tcs	4,450
Corn, bushels	83,300	Lard, kgs	10
Oats, bushels	39,750	Butter, pks	2,505
Rye, bushels	400	Cheese, pks	159
Malt, bushels	9,650	Tallow, pks	572
Barley, bushels	500	Lard-oil, bbls	60
Peas, bushels	500	Dressed Hogs, No	790
Grass-seed, bags	586	Pea-nuts, bags	1,308
Flax-seed, bags	11	Rice, pks	139
Corn-meal, bbls	700	Rice-chaff, bags	126
Corn-meal, bags	300	Starch pks	2,600
Oat-meal, bbls	300	Skins, bales	4
Hemp, bales	2	Tea, pks	3
Hops, bales	160	Tobacco, hhds	232
Hides, No	201	Tobacco, pks	1,879
Hides, bales	109	Whale-bone	244
Leather, sides	13,229	Wool, bales	2

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive, but steady, with sales of 3,000 bags, by the Yumoyden, at Baltimore, on private terms....Receipts of Rio and Santos for the week, none. Stock, 8,542 bags. Stock, 4,000 bags at Galveston, 8,186 bags at New-Orleans, 4,500 bags at Mobile, 6,000 bags at Hampton Roads, 15,856 bags at Baltimore, 15,661 bags at New-York. Afloat and loading for the United States to Feb. 1, 134,428 bags. Purchased for United States to March 10, 135,000 bags. Total visible supplies, 371,630 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17½c.; good, 18c.@19c.; good, cargoes; prime, 20¾c.@21c.; gold, ℔ lb., 70 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17¾c.@22c., gold: Santos, ordinary to choice job lots, 17¾c.@21½c.....Other kinds of Coffee unchanged from previous range.....Invoices, 21c.@24c.: Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20¼c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla at 18¾c.@20c.; Angostura, 19c.@20c., and San Domingo, 16¾c.@17c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more active for early delivery, partly for shipment, but at a reduction of 3-16c. ℔ lb.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 10 5-16c.@10 7-16; Low Middling, 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c. Sales were reported to-day of 1,442 bales, (of which 1,126 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 369 bales to shippers, and 1,035 bales to spinners.....And, for forward delivery, the business has been unusually extensive, especially in options for April to August inclusive, but prices again declined materially, closing weak.....Sales have been reported since our last of 107,800 bales, of which 19,100 bales were on Saturday evening and 88,700 bales to-day, with 13,900 bales on the calls on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 11.91c.@11.93c.; April, 11.93c.@11.94c.; May, 12.08c.@12.09c.; June, 12.21c.@12.22c.; July, 12.32c.@12.33c.; August, 12.37c.@12.38c.; September, 12.14c.@12.15c.; October, 11.91c.@11.93c.; November, 11.78c.@11.80c.; December, 11.78c.@11.80c. ℔ lb., showing a decline of 17@21 decimal points ℔ lb. closing easy.

The receipts at this port to-day were 5,109 bales, and at the shipping ports 8,045 bales, against 8,144 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 16,153 bales, against 12,292 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,621,329 bales, against 3,592,547 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Cleared for export (one day,) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 9,147 bales; to the Continent, 1,601 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 276,654 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 854,619 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Good Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict Good Ord	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Low Mid	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Middling	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Mid	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Fair	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	10⅞
Strict Good Ord	10 5-16	Middling	11⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in very good demand again to-day, mainly for home trade account, though, in good part also, for the West Indies and South America. Prices favored sellers in most instances, the offering having been on a reduced scale. Minnesota Extras were the favorites with buyers for home use, and the actual dealings in this class indicated a partial improvement of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Superfine and No. 2 were also more in request, but the better qualities ruling decidedly firm. The purchases for export were mostly of City Mill Extras, though to a moderate extent, also of Winter and Spring Wheat Extras, from European trade sources was unimportant.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at all classes at $3@$6 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 25; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 75@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50 for very good to choice; (for which one lot of 506 bbls. Michigan Winter Wheat product in store, at $4 40;) inferior to fancy Spring Wheat, about $3 35@$5 75; mainly at $3 40@$3 65; ordinary to very good extra State, $5 05@$6; very good to very choice do. sold at $6@$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, in the main at $6 80@$7 for good to very choice, mostly at $6 85@$6 80; do. for South America, at $7 00@$8 for good to choice, and up to $8 20@$8 35 for very fancy; do. for the English market, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted nominal at $5 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 60@$5 90; very good to very choice do., $5 90@$6 20; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, spring Wheat Stock, $6@$8; inferior to very choice do. do., red and Amber Winter Wheat Stock, at $6 10@$8, (part for shipment at $6 85@$8, of which 650 bbls. sold;) ordinary to very choice Winter Wheat do. do. at $5 10@$9 25; very poor to fancy St. Louis do. do., $5 15@$9 25; Extra Genesee at $6 30@$7 40; poor to smooth choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $4 35@$5 25, chiefly at $7@$7 25; very choice to fancy do. do. do., in small lots, up to $8 35@$8 50, and very inferior lots, called Minnesota, down to $6 25, and Minnesota Patent Extras, ordinary to very fancy at $7 75@$10 75, mainly at $9@$9 75, (and odd lots of the very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low as $7@$7 50).....Included in the sales have been 6,100 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 4,700 bbls. were regular City Mill brands; 2,800 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight, in small lots, and 1,400 bbls. do. patent do.; 650 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $6 85@$8;) 700 bbls. Superfine, and 900 bbls. No. 2, at the quoted rates.....The inquiry for Southern Flour has been fair for home use and shipment at firm prices.....Sales have been reported here of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 90 for poor to choice Superfine; $6 10@$6 50 for poor to choice shipping Extras; $7 35@$9 25 for fair to fancy Trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in Extras, at from $7 25@$8.....A limited call was noted for Rye Flour at drooping figures.....We quote at from $4 25@$4 85 for about fair ordinary Western to choice State superfine; $4 40@$4 75 for Superfine Pennsylvania, and $2 75@$3 90 for poor to very choice Fine.....Sales reported of 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75 for fair to about choice superfine State, and $4 40@$4 65 for fair to about choice Superfine Pennsylvania.....Corn-meal has been in fair request, within the range of from $2 60@$3 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 90@$3 for Yellow Jersey; $2 75@$3 for White, and $3 20 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., including 400 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 75@$3, and 800 bbls. Brandywine at $3 20.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been more active, but lower, within the range of 90c.@$1 40 for common to very choice ℔ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at $1 04 for City in bond, and 94c.@$1 for Baltimore and Brandywine has been inactive within the range of $6 25@$7 50 for fair to very choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.

GRAIN—A moderate trade was reported in Spring Wheat, in good part for shipment, at about previous prices. Millers were operating less freely; some speculative bidding was noted, said to have been on Western account, but this to-day was not deemed a feature of much significance. Winter Wheat was in very slack demand throughout, and quotations were wholly nominal.....Sales have been reported to-day of 48,000 bushels, including No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, (16,000 bushels, 8,000 bushels on speculation and resold for milling,) at $1 40; and ungraded Spring, about 32,000 bushels, in store, within the range of $1 34@$1 38, (of which 24,000 bushels Milwaukee, for export, at $1 36).....The movement in new Corn was unusually extensive, largely for shipment, with values quoted up 4c.@7c. ℔ bushel, closing firmly.....Sales have been reported since our last of 227,000 bushels, including 100,000 bushels No. 1, new crop, about 50,000 bushels, in store, for export, at 56c.; New-York No. 3 at 54½c.@55c.; closing at 55c.; New-York Steamer Mixed at 55c.@55½c., closing with sales at 55½c., (about 75,000 to 80,000 bushels of this grade said to have been taken for export at the quoted figures;) New-York Steamer White, at 56½c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 54½c.@55½c., Southern White, in store, quoted at 55c.; Southern Yellow at 56c.@56½c.; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 56c.@58½c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago more sought after to-day, chiefly for export, quoted at 56½c.@56¾c., for March, 56½c. asked, in store.....And for forward delivery, 100,000 bushels New-York Steamer Mixed Western, deliverable last half of March at 55c.....Rye has been quiet to-day, but quoted firm, prime State for prompt and forward delivery, quoted at 90c. bid, and up to 92c.@95c. asked; odd car lots of Jersey and Pennsylvania quoted at 85c.@86c., and very choice Jersey, to arrive, at 91c.@92c.....Western quoted in lots, at 91c.@94c.; sales, 3,000 bushels, in lots, at 92c.....Barley has been in fair request at steady rates; No. 1 Canada quoted at $1, bid, up to $1 03@$1 05 ℔ bushel, asked; No. 2 do. at 87½c.@95c., (with very choice to fancy lots held at higher figures;) New-York to six-rowed State at 60c.@75c., the latter for very choice two-rowed do. at #57½c.@65c.....sales were reported of 10,000 bushels ungraded Canada at $1 02@$1 03, 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at 62c.@63c., and 10,000 bushels do. to arrive by river from Albany (opening the season,) at 62½c.....Barley-malt sold to the extent of only small lots of prime Canada at $1 15, time; choice two-rowed State, at $1 15@$1 20, cash; 2,000 bushels new crop Western, at $1, time.....Canada Peas inactive; quoted as before at $1 10, asked free.....The dealings in Oats were to a moderate extent, irregular at easier and somewhat irregular prices. Really desirable lots of State product were offered sparingly, and were wanted by the local trade.....Sales reported of 32,000 bushels, including White, Western, at 36½c. for poor to choice; Mixed Western, in car lots, at 33c.@43c., as to quality; White State, ordinary to prime, within the range of 50c.@55c.; fancy do., 54 lb., 750 bushels, at 56c.; Mixed State at 36c.@38c.; unmerchantable do., 9,000 bushels, at 53c.; New-York No. 2 White at 46c. No. 3 White, 1,500 bushels, at 43c.@43½c.; New-York No. 1 at 51c.; New-York No. 2, 2,250 bushels, at 44c.; New-York No. 3 at 40c.; and New-York Rejected at 38c.....Hay, Straw, and Feed, essentially unchanged.....Clover-seed in some demand, with about prime to choice Western quoted at 14½c.@15c.; about prime to choice State at 15c.@15½c., with 140 bags, in small lots, sold at these figures.....Other Seeds dull; quoted as before.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,646,287 bushels Wheat, 1,617,208 bushels Corn, 254,607 bushels Rye, 475,871 bushels Barley, 527,659 bushels Malt, 769,451 bushels Oats, 9,189 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,030,071 bushels, as against 6,411,560 bushels last Monday, and —— bushels on May 14, 1876.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for supply of Milk for March is 3c.@3½c. ℔ quart.

PROVISIONS—This interest was seriously disturbed by the reported failure and disappearance of a prominent operator, identified with the speculation for a rise in Mess Pork and Western Steam Lard. The earlier dealings in these classes of stock were at lower and irregular prices, attended by unusual excitement and uneasiness as to the general position and immediate outlook. Toward the close a calmer feeling was apparent, and values exhibited more firmness, though with more or less of hesitancy in the bidding, indicative of extreme caution on the part dealers.....Mess Pork was moderately dealt in for early delivery, but at reduced figures, closing rather more firmly.....Sales reported of 475 bbls. uninspected, part at $14 50@$14 75....Other kinds more active.....Extra Prime quoted at $12; Prime Mess quoted at $14; sales, 500 bbls. City Prime Mess on private terms, and 320 bbls. Rumps, also on private terms.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been inactive to-day; quoted for March, as the close, nominal; April, $14 40; May, $14 55@$14 60; June, $14 70@$14 80.....Sales reported of 250 bbls., May, at $14 65.....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with Western quoted at 6¼c@6¾c.; City at 7¼c.@7¾c.; light Pigs at 7½c.....Cut-meats have been inactive, but quoted about as before.....Sales include small lots Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.@8½c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range. Also, 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 5½c.....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¾c.; Pickled Hams at 9¼c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.; very light do. up to 14c; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, 20 to 15 lb., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., nominal; fresh Hams, in bulk, 14 lb., at 9¾c.; fresh Hams, at 9c.@10c.; fresh Shoulders at 6¼c.....Bacon has been in demand, but rates have been quoted weak and irregular.....Western Long Clear at 8¼c.; City do. at 8c.; Long and Short Clear, early delivery, 8¾c.; Short Clear at 8 5-16c. Sales reported of 250 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear at 8¾c.....And, for Chicago delivery, quoted lower: Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, quoted at 7¾c.; Long Clear at 7¼c.; Short Rib at 7¼c.; Short Clear at 7¾c. Sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 7¾c.....Western Steam Lard has been in fairly active demand for early delivery for home and unsettled.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 138 tcs. prime at $9 45; 50 tcs. Philadelphia at $9 25; and 40 tcs. Of grades not given, 50 tcs. and 42 tcs. forward delivery. Western Steam Lard has been also active, partly for shipment, but lower and irregular.....Western Steam, for March, quoted at the close nominal at $9 42½@$9 45; April, $9 45; May, $9 55@$9 57½, and June, $9 70.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 3,500 tcs., March, at $9 40@$9 45; 5,500 tcs., April, at $9 42½@$9 50; 5,250 tcs., May, at $9 47½@$9 55, and 250 tcs., June, at $9 70. To-day for Chicago delivery, 1,000 tcs. for export, on private terms.....City Steam and Kettle dull; quoted at the close at $9 25@$9 37½; sales 150 bbls. at $9 25.....No. 1 quoted at $8 50@$8 75.....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $9 87½@$10, and the West Indies at $8 50.....Sales 300 tcs. for South America on private terms, and 2,000 tcs. for the Continent at $9 87½@$10, chiefly at $9 87½.....Beef quiet and depressed.....We quote Barrel Beef at $12@$12 50 for extra Mess, at $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ℔ bbl. Sales 50 bbls., Pierce Beef quotations.....Beef Hams, new, at $19@$20; India mess, new, $20@$21; City extra India Mess, $22 50.....Beef Hams have been lightly dealt in, with choice Western quoted at $21@$21 25.....Butter has been moderately sought after, but, under generally free offerings, has been weak and irregular in price.....We quote State tubs, fair to very choice, 20c.@30c.; Welsh tubs, 16c.@25c.; do. firkin, fair to strictly choice, at 16c.@22c.; do. firkin, fair to strictly choice, 20c.@25c.; Western pails, fair to strictly choice, 25c.@32c.; do. tubs, common to choice, 13c.@20c.; do., fair to prime, in firkins, 13c.@17c.; rolls, fair to choice, 12c.@19c.....Last week's exports of Butter included 2,693 pks. to Liverpool, 2,279 pks. to Glasgow, 114 pks. to Bremen, and 120 pks. to Antwerp.....Cheese has been quoted firm, with a pretty fair demand noted for the better qualities. We quote State Factory at 14½c.@16c. for prime to fancy, (with small lots of very fancy at 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb. higher rates,) and 11c. @14½c. for fair to choice.....Last week's exports of Cheese included 2,693 pks. to Liverpool, 2,279 pks. to Glasgow, 114 pks. to Bremen, and 120 pks. to Antwerp.....Cheese has been quoted firm, with a pretty fair demand noted for the better qualities. We quote State Factory at 14½c.@16c. for prime to fancy, (with small lots of very fancy at 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb. higher rates,) and 11c. @14½c. for fair to choice.....Last week's exports of Butter

DRY GOODS.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

TABLE LINEN.

WE have JUST OPENED a FRESH IMPORTATION of the HIGHEST NOVELTIES in

LINEN TABLE COVERS

And NAPKINS to MATCH,

EMBROIDERED in COLORS,
NEW DESIGNS and SHADES,
With SATIN and CREPE EFFECTS,
EXCEEDINGLY RICH.
Also.

Embroidered and Woven Towels

With RELIEF PATTERNS, in COLORS.
NOT BEING INTRODUCED as the

Haute Nouveaute in Paris,

EXHIBITED in CONNECTION with OUR
LARGE and POPULAR STOCK
Of
LINENS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At
PRICES that CANNOT FAIL to ATTRACT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

R.H.MACY&CO.

SPECIALTIES.

DRESS-MAKING.

BLACK DRESS SILKS. BOYS' CLOTHING.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.—NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.—Mme. FERRERO, Mlle. ELISE COUDEN, successor.

Mlle. Couden has just returned from Paris, per Celtic, with a large, varied, and elegant assortment of Spring BONNET and Round HATS, selected with great care, from the leading Paris houses, and which she will open on THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Admittance by card only. Invitation cards will be duly sent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; or fine washing or waitress; excellent City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 156 East 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Lady for a competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. May be seen at present employer's, No. 42 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, and to do plain sewing; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; six years' reference. Call at No. 239 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, and assist with the washing, in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 303 East 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with washing; good plain sewer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 East 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 350 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, in a private family; good City reference; can see last employer. Call at No. 205 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN INTELLIGENT German American girl to do chamber-work and to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 217 East 58th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant German girl as a chamber-maid and assist in waiting or in washing; good City references from last employer. Address No. 163 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH girl to do chamber-work and sewing. Apply for two days at No. 201½ West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 418 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, and assist in washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN WHO CAN suit any one's taste; all new French style dinners served for parties without trouble; small expense; is economizing, competent, and reliable to take charge; plain cooking neatly done; best of City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; one year in this country; first-class references from Europe and last employer in this City; no objection to the country; excellent butter-maker; French and English dishes; trustworthy, and a good manager. Call at No. 28 West 19th-st., present employer's; disengaged last of this month.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters; both good washers and ironers; will do the work of a small family if required; City or country; best City references. Address M. B., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young women; prefer to go together; or separately in private family; are both willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 146 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THOROughly understands her business in all its branches; first-class baker, all kinds soups, meats, made up dishes, boning, and larding; five years' best City reference. Call for two days at 344 West 47th-st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO RESpectable girls; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 230 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS A GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 308 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 911 6th-av.; ring first bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A private family; excellent baker; understands fine desserts; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 668 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook; could assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; two years' City reference. Call as No. 242 West 47th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTESTant woman: will assist with washing; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference from last place. Call at No. 20 West 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, (FEmale,) in a Christian private family; can give best City references. Call for two days at No. 427 East 15th-st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH WOMAN, IN a private family; City or country; good reference. Address for two days D. D., Box No. 276 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; will assist with washing and ironing; seven years' City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer, either City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 120 East Houston-st., corner 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAM AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; can serve up dinners in best style; excellent baker and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 58th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl; is a good baker; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 451 West 52d-st.

COOK-LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT young women; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 163 7th-av., near 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; excellent baker; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook or laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 47th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; City references. Apply at No. 371 8d-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRSTclass cook; can do laundress's work; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 370 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILL DO COARSE washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 44 East 32d-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters; wish to go together; best reference. Call at No. 275 West 19th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as good cook or first-class laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 553 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; boarding-house preferred; City reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 33d-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; all kinds of soups and jellies; good baker; best City reference. Call at 585 3d-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD WILLING GIRL TO Cook, wash, and iron, in a small family; the best of reference. Call at No. 140 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer; is a good baker; does linen and laces very nicely; good City reference. Call at 340 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; best City reference. Call at 57 East 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO GO Out by the day; understands all kinds of dressmaking; can be well recommended. Call all the week at No. 137 West 25th-st., No. 1 bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH dress-maker a few more engagements by day or week. Address C. J., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the week or month at reasonable terms; best reference. Call at No. 205 East 32d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a sister's or daughter's place in a widower's family; willing to do the work; good reference. Address, with particulars, Housekeeper, No. 308 West 23d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, in a private family; good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 327 East 54th-st., second floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 329 East 22d-st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 590 2d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a private family; good City reference. Call or adaress No. 241 East 75th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAn; good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at 85 6th-av., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work or up-stairs; best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; good references. Call at No. 353 3d-av.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to take charge of one or more offices or the care of several flats; can give first-class references. Inquire at No. 66 West 10th-st., rear, for two days.

KITCHEN-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS kitchen-maid, or to do up-stairs work, in a private family; is obliging. Call at No. 217 East 6th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, MIDDLEaged person; speaks several language; good seamstress and hair-dresser; will travel; best reference. Apply at No. 564 8th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—EXPERIENCED; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; excellent City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; UNderstands hair-dressing and expert operator; City reference. Address K. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; always lived in private families; will do chamber-work; first-class City references. Address M. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person in a private family as first-class laundress; very best City reference. Call at No. 336 East 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; can do all kinds of finery. Call at No. 830 7th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a native of Ireland; Protestant; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 233 West 52d-st., in grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 244 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN a private family; best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 155 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 8 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A person of experience; good City reference. Call or address No. 94 East 4th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS first-class; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 796 6th-av., near 45th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best reference. Call or address No. 334 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl to take care of growing children and sew or wait on a lady; three years' and four months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of an infant; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 488 6th-av., near 30th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WHO HAS A RESPECTABLE and reliable first-class nurse would like to get her a situation in a good family. Can be seen at her present place, No. 32 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as a child's nurse and to sew; good references. Address Walter, 3 Prince's Place, No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress in private family; capable of caring for a baby from its birth; five years' reference. Call at No. 152 East 47th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS FOND of children; is able to take charge of an infant; is a good plain seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 9.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl; would be willing to do light chamber-work. Call or address No. 29 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS NURSE and to take care of children; good City reference. Call or address No. 94 East 4th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL TO TAKE care of children; good City references. Call at No. 111 West 19th-st., front.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS BABY'S nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady; best City reference. Call at No. 214 East 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 411 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO TAKE care of children and sew, or do light work; will go for low wages. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 East 28th-st.

OPERATOR.—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson machine, a few more engagements; understands all kinds of family sewing; also dress-making. Call at No. 91 Ferry-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY An educated German lady as good seamstress and dress-maker to a lady; would take charge of a grown child. Address N. L. M., care Mr. Christern, No. 77 University-place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; understands dress-making, trimming, and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 321 East 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; IS A good trimmer; can make over neatly; good reference. Call at No. 244 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress and nurse; first-class City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., Room No. 2.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; NO OBJection to do chamber-work; City or country; reference. Call at No. 267 West 34th-st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work of all kinds done in families. Address Pawlin, No. 411 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands getting up salads, care of silver, equal to a man; best City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; excellent City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call or address A. H., No. 319 East 21st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent; best references; City or country. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; five years' best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress; understands the courses of dinner and getting up salads; best City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., first floor, front.

WAITRESS. — FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS dressing all kinds of salads and care of silver; can fill a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 498 7th-av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; two years' City reference. Call at 329 East 32d-st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS waitress in small private family; best of City reference. Call at 134 West 30th-st.; ring third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing and ironing at home at reasonable prices, or will go out by the day. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to take in gentlemen's or family washing at her home; best of reference given. Address No. 417 West 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, all kinds of fluting and pleating; best reference. Apply at No. 328 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress; gentlemen's and families' washing by the dozen, week, or month; terms moderate. Call or address Mary Gordon, No. 128 West 30th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's, ladies', or families' washing, at 75 cents per dozen; good references. Call at No. 633 3d-av.

WASHING.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW AS first-class laundress by the day, or will bring washing home. Call at No. 105 West 20th-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress family washing by the month or otherwise. Call at No. 230 East 59th-st., two stairs up.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; fine family washing. Address Mrs. Brown, No. 161 West 48th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS; A FEW gentlemen's or family's washing; City references. Call or address Mrs. Leroy, 107 West 26th-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY AN American working housekeeper; is thoroughly accustomed to the duties of a hotel, club-house, or furnished house; would keep house for a gentleman or a party of gentlemen; understands marketing and cooking; willing to leave the City; good reference. Address M. M., Station K, New-York.

MALES.

A BOY 18 YEARS OF AGE WISHES As situation at any respectable business; writes a good hand and willing to work; resides with his parents. Address for two days B. G., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A BOOK-KEEPER OF 12 YEARS' EXPERIence, and first class references, is open for an engagement as book-keeper or entry clerk. Address A. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant Scotchman, (single;) safe, experienced driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening and proper care of a gentleman's place; can milk; terms moderate; best City references. Address D. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, in a private family in the country, where he can be furnished with a cottage; a good plain gardener and groom; understands all about a gentleman's place; seven years' experience; two years' reference from his last employer. Call or address Timothy Shine, No. 3 Worth-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands the care and management of coal and saddle horses, is a careful City or country driver; can produce the best of references; would prefer the country. Call or address L. L., No. 521 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, industrious single man; is a safe and experienced driver; understands raising all kinds vegetables, and the keeping of a gentleman's place in order; can milk; best City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, HONEST, AND INdustrious Protestant man; understands plain gardening; is a first-class groom and safe driver; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address H. L., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; can milk; is handy with carpenter's tools; can paint, and is capable of doing general work of a place; good references. Call or address Joseph, No. 433 East 15th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; understands the business thoroughly; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place in the country; good reference. Call or address Coachman, care of Mr. Mailler, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUSTrious young married man; one child; careful City driver; understands management of horses, harness, and carriages; strictly temperate; City or country; willing and obliging; first-class references from last and former employer. Address No. 147 West 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced City driver; also, care of gentleman's road horses; willing and obliging; age 30; single man; no objection to country; first-class City reference from former and present employers. Address W. C., Box 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SMART and active young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; will make himself generally useful; good City and country reference. Address A. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young Englishman, married; understands the care of horses and carriages, vegetable and fruit gardening perfectly; is temperate, willing, and obliging; has good references. Address A. T., Box No. 209 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, in one place; no incumbrance; the man as coachman or to take charge of the place, the wife as chamber-maid or children's nurse; best City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MARried couple; the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as cook and laundress; both are fully competent; can give the best of reference. Address Post Office Box No. 23, Orange Valley, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent married man, one child; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRSTclass coachman and gardener; married man aged 36; twelve years' unexceptionable reference from City and country. Address Robert, at store of former employer, W. C. Browning, No. 326 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be and obliging; City or country; City references given. Call or address W. G., No. 32 East 40th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; can milk; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging, and will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—I WISH TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for my coachman in the City or country; a first-class man; married; no family; strictly temperate; perfectly trustworthy; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. H., No. 113 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF Horses, wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for sobriety and honesty. Call or address S. S. D., at business place, Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (PROTESTant;) understands his business; a first-class man; willing, safe, sober, and steady driver; 7 years' City reference from former and last employer. Call or address J. S., No. 1,452 Broadway, near 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MARried man, fully competent in every respect to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; City or country; several years' unsurpassed City references. Address A. C., Box No. 247 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS Coachman and gardener; has five years' references from last employer. Address L. Howard, No. 241 West 37th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried, with no incumbrance; seven years' best City references from last employer. Call or address, for two days, R. J., No. 644 6th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND USEful Man.—By a young married man; no incumbrance; first-class references from last employers. Address T. W., No. 168 West 13th-st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLishman and wife without incumbrance; would like a house or rooms to live in; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Vesry-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman, (Prussian;) married, no children; best reference; willing, sober, honest, and obliging; can milk. Address M., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG American; no objection to any part of the country; best of reference. Address Johnson, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, who is an honest, faithful, and very desirable man. Address E. K., Box No. 307 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c., COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife in the country; man as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk; cows, wash, and iron; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 4 Cedar-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; WILL come highly recommended; no objection to City or country. Call or address F. R., 114 West 25th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; City or country; best of City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 100 5th-av.

GREAT SAVING TO LARGE PROPERTYOwners.—Paper-hanger, painter, and grainer; decorative or plain; good and steady worker; desires steady situation. Address Painter, 131 East 12th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; has had long experience both in England and this country; perfectly versed in all branches of horticulture; hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, and all the details of a first-class place. Any gentleman requiring a capable, reliable, industrious gardener, can obtain reference, address at, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN (single) as practical gardener and farmer; thoroughly understands his business; care of horses and cows and their proper treatment; trustworthy with any thing left to his charge; references will show. Address J. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—OF REPUTED MERIT, MANIFESTing rare practical and intellectual ability, thorough familiarity with general management of all sorts of glass culture, as well as the broadest knowledge pertaining to horticulture, in the proper acceptation of the term. Address Gardener, No. 631 Broadway, in the florist's.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH MARRIED MAN IN a first-class place; thoroughly understands his business in every particular. Address C., care of James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; HAS A PERfect knowledge of fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of references. Apply to or address J. M. C., No. 118 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF EARLY experience in every department; green-house, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; pits and frames of all kinds; laying out and refinishing grounds; best references. Address P. R., Francis Fitzsilic's seed store, No. 26 North Broadway, Yonkers.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, graperies, and vegetables, and understands management of a farm; has first-class reference from last and former employers. Address J. D. C., care of Alfred Bridgeman, seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, 31 YEARS OF age, as gardener; wife will act as cook or laundress; highest testimonials of character can be given by both. Address R. M., care seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; thoroughly understands the culture of greenhouse plants, graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables, and improvements; best of references from last employer. Address W. B., *Box* No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; single; understands hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, &c., and general management of a gentleman's place; first-class references. Address G. J., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE German; understands the culture of hot and greenhouse plants, and all outside gardening; would take a good place as assistant. Address G. B., No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENERS.—BY TWO BROTHERS, AS GARdeners; both understand their business thoroughly; 18 years' experience; first-class reference; preferable both on one place. Address Brothers, at A. Y. Bridgeman.s, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT, SINGLE, AS Vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; is not afraid of work; strictly temperate; can show best of reference from last place. Address James, Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INcumbrance, who understands his business in greenhouse, grapery, and kitchen garden; also, a good rose grower. Address H. Dixon, South Orange Post Office, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, Scotch, married; two grandsons not; cold and graperies, green-house, &c., and general management of gentleman's place; good reference. Address Practical Gardener, W. C. Wilson, No. 45 West 14th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL English Gardener; first-class reference as to character and ability. Address W. Plumb, gardener, care of Ed. Weston, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; understands his business thoroughly, and all its branches; nine years' reference from present employer. Address J. M., Box No. 50 Englewood P. O., N.J.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ACtive married man; no children; willing to be generally useful; low wages; reference. Address M. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER IN all the different branches belonging to the business, of the first best reference. Address B. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SWISS, IN A PRIVATE PLACE; understands greenhouses, graperies, &c., in all its requirings; good references; married, no incumbrance. Address P., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, cows, &c; has good reference. Address N. B., Box 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; FIRST-CLASS; married, two children. Can be seen personally, or address by letter to R. F., No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, ONE child; understands greenhouse and graperies. Address P. P., care Mr. Wilson, No. 45 West 14th-st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, who understands the care of horses and is a good driver; reference. Address Charles Levy, 458 41st-av.

JANITOR OR PORTER.—BY A COMPETENT Janitor as janitor or as porter in a wholesale house; fourteen years' experience in the former position; best City references furnished. Address R. F., Box No. 186 *Times* office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man experienced as nurse to an invalid gentleman or useful man: wife, cook or laundress; Swedes; best of City reference. Call or address for three days No. 5 West 39th-st., three doors from 5th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—IF YOU WANT AN HONEST colored man for country or City as coachman, or to do anything, address L. Woodley, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE young man, (German,) with first-class City references. Address P. M., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

VALET OR WAITER.—IN THE CITY OR TO travel with a gentleman or family. Call or address A. P., No. 502 8th-av., at store.

WATCHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man as watchman; has served in the United States army; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. Address Augevine, north-west corner 48th-st. and 8th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PARISIAN BUTLER in a private family; speaks English; recommendations from Marshal Canrobert and from the President of the Bank of France; City reference. Address T. G. D., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business in every respect; has no objection to the country; is single; has good City reference. Address H. B., No. 115 East 27th-st.

WAITER-COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE AS waiter and cook in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; good servants; no washing; good reference; English Protestants. Address for three days, H. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRSTclass waiter; over three years' best reference from present employer's. Call at No. 1 East 41st-st., corner of 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 692 8th-av., rear, top floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter; a private family within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 1, 1877.

EDWARD F. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of February, 1877.

EDWARD F. HASSEY.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1877.—Present, Hon. Gregory C. Barnard, Justice.—In the matter of THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of William B. Wickham, Receiver of The Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, and on motion of Whiting & C. Whiting, Esqs., Attorneys for petitioner, it is ordered that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, and all persons having claims of any nature against said company, to exhibit their claims to said Receiver, at a place to be specified in such notice, and become parties to the above-entitled suit or proceeding within the months from the first publication of this order, and that in default thereof they be precluded from all benefit of the order or decree which may be made in such suit or proceeding, and from any distribution which shall be made under such order or decree. And it is further ordered that this order be published once a week for three weeks, and said notice be published once a week for six months in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a newspaper published in the City and County of New-York.—[Enclosed.] Dated Feb. 28, 1877.

ALONZO FLACK, Pres.

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HENRY A. GUMBLETON, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—In the matter of THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE

ALL THEIR DEMANDS MET.

END OF THE NEW STOCK BOARD.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE RIVAL EXCHANGES NEARLY CLOSED—A VICTORY THAT IS CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES—HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE—COMMISSION RATES TO BE RAISED AGAIN.

The war between the rival Stock Exchanges is about to close. Both sides claim a victory, but the story of the contest, which has never yet been told, will enable the readers of THE TIMES to judge which claim is best founded. More than two years ago, in the face of strenuous opposition, the Stock Exchange increased their rates of commission to a figure which virtually drove many of the smaller operators out of the street. The object was to limit the increasing number of brokers dealing in securities, and it succeeded, at the same time largely enhancing the profits of those who held a monopoly of the more important speculations. There were several heavy operators, however, for whose benefit what was known as the eligibility clause had been inserted in the constitution, who decidedly objected to the enormous percentage muleted from them under the new tariff. One of these alone is reported on the best authority to have paid no less than $460,000 in commissions during the past year. Failing in all their attempts to become members of the Exchange or to secure a reduction of rates through the machinations of their agents in the Exchange, they resolved a few months ago upon a bold stroke. Circumstances favored them. The business of the smaller brokers had been steadily decreasing for several years, in sympathy with the general depression, and a great deal of discontent existed. There were also numbers of outsiders without the necessary $10,000—curb-stone brokers—who were ready to jump at anything that offered in the way of elevating their standing on the "street." But it was the decline in gold and the consequent decrease in the profits of speculation in that article that more than all else paved the way for the long sought opportunity. To all these classes, but especially to the members of the Gold Exchange, was held out the temptation of a new Stock Exchange with low rates and a revival of business, including that of the heavy operators alluded to, which at present covers the greater portion of what is doing in the "street." The history of the New-York Open Board of Stock Brokers, the result of these well-laid intrigues, has been fully narrated in these columns. It suddenly blossomed forth with a large and respectable membership, and with guarantees of support from the men who make the brokerage business profitable. The Stock Exchange took alarm, and went energetically to work to ward off the danger that threatened them. Their first blow was the leasing of the Gold Exchange building over the heads of the new board, but another building—that formerly used by the old defunct Open Board of Brokers—was obtained. Next the eligibility clause was expunged from the constitution, but without effect. The heavy speculators refused to nibble at the bait. Then a *coup d'etât* was made. At a single meeting the rates were reduced, and a resolution was passed creating a supplementary board for dealings in gold, foreign exchange and miscellaneous securities, to which all members in good standing of the Gold Board were eligible on condition of renouncing allegiance to the Open Board. The latter wavered, but an additional concession was found necessary, and the Executive Committee were empowered to extend the hours of business whenever they pleased. Thus was every point in favor of the new Exchange met, while there still remained with the old Exchange the prestige of an established position. All this took place in a very short period of time, meeting following meeting in hasty succession. A number of conferences have taken place and an amicable understanding has been arrived at. On the 8th inst., nearly every member of the present Gold Board who had joined the new Stock Exchange tendered his resignation, including Mr. John F. Underhill, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the most enthusiastic supporter of the movement, and other officers. It happened that the constitution or by-laws did not provide for an emergency of the sort; so under the rules formal notice was given of an amendment, which will be adopted at a meeting to be held to-day, and immediately afterward the resignations will be accepted. It appears that the hiring of the Open Board rooms was conditional on the retirement of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, who hold a lease of one floor of the building, but they refuse to leave without a sufficient inducement, and as the lease has not been signed, no liability has been assumed so far as that is concerned. The rental of the temporary rooms at No. 21 New-street, the stipends for the salaried officers, and few contracts for painting, carpenter work, and the use of telegraph instruments, constitute the entire responsibility of the members of the Open Board. They have taken advice, and are to elect three Trustees from their number, who, with the President and Secretary, are to be delegated to adjust these claims and wind up the concern. The balance on hand of the initiation fees of $100 each is to be divided pro rata. The only opposition to this plan will come from the outsiders and curbstone brokers, but though they are numerically in the majority, it is claimed that the others have a legal right to force a dissolution under the law of copartnership, no definite time being stated in the constitution for the continuance of the Exchange. It is not expected that they will make much of a fight, however, as the withdrawal of the Gold Exchange men strips them of whatever standing they may have had, and it will not be worth their while to make up the board. The heavy operators will shortly be received into the Stock Exchange on their application, and they will thus obtain the benefit of the difference in commission which is usually placed upon transactions between members, and will avoid the clause requiring $16 to be paid over night where the name of the party is withheld—an important saving in pool speculations. The Exchange officials say, with a smile, that if those personsare to deal with the Exchange it is better to have them subject to its rules. The rates will then be raised again, but members of the Executive Committee with whom THE TIMES reporter conversed yesterday are of the opinion that they will not be made as high as formerly. They will probably be ⅛ for all transactions for outsiders and 1-32 between members.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

The secret meeting held in the Gold Exchange on Saturday evening was composed of members who are not members of the Stock Exchange. A feeling exists among them that the proposition of the Stock Exchange to allow them to remain members of the supplementary Exchange was not sufficiently explicit, and the meeting was called for the purpose of taking steps to secure a more satisfactory explanation. Messrs. C. F. Keppler, C. E. Newbold, J. T. Thompson, H. L. Faris, C. M. Taylor, C. Schwackofer, and J. H. Tucker were appointed a committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the Stock Exchange on the subject and to report at a future meeting. The members of the latter committee say that their proposal was to admit all members in good standing of the present Gold Exchange to the privileges of the supplementary Exchange, on payment of their annual dues of $50 each in advance, and on condition that they sign an agreement not to join any organization not recognized by the Stock Exchange. This has no reference to membership in opposing organizations previous to accepting the offer.

AN INSANE WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Mrs. Lydia J. R. Newell, aged 54, the wife of William C. Newell, of No. 7 Jones-st., committed suicide yesterday morning, by hanging herself in her bed-room. Her body was found at 10:30 A. M., suspended from a clothes-rack hook by a stout rope, the noose of which had been deftly knotted. From the testimony of William K. Newell and Lottie E. Newell, a son and a daughter of the deceased, it appears that Mrs. Newell was insane on the subject of religion during the last two years of her life, and frequently labored under the delusion that evil spirits were haunting her. Two months ago she purchased some laudanum at a neighboring drug store, and after returning to her residence was detected by members of her family in swallowing the dose. An emetic was administered, which resulted in her recovery. A short time after, she surreptitiously removed a seven-chambered revolver from the pocket of her son, and taking it to her room deliberately leveled the weapon at her person, and discharged the contents of one chamber, the bullet entering her left side and lodging near the spine. When found she said that she did not mean to discharge the pistol. She was last seen by the family at midnight on Sunday, when her son visited her room and found her apparently sleeping. Coroner Waltman impaneled a jury, who, on hearing the evidence in the case, rendered a verdict of suicide while insane.

ASSAULTED BY WESTCHESTER ROWDIES.

There is an organization in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, known as the Law and Order Association, which has for its object the suppression of the sale of liquor on Sundays and after the hours prescribed by law. For some time past this association has employed men who were strangers in the village to visit the suspected saloons and purchase liquor for the purpose of detecting those who were violating the law, with a view to their conviction. Early on the morning of Sunday, the 4th inst., two of these "detectives" of the association, named Joseph Mayer and John Dillon, visited several saloons in the village, succeeding at each place in obtaining the required proof against the proprietors. They were at length noticed by a gang of roughs who are in sympathy with the liquor-dealers, and when near the railroad depot, were set upon by them and beaten unmercifully, receiving injuries which confined them to their beds for several days. Most of their assailants were recognized, and the case was laid before the Grand Jury of the county. Yesterday the Grand Jury found indictments against 14 of the number engaged in the attack on Mayer and Dillon, for assault and riot. They will shortly be tried before Judge Dykman in the County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

IMITATING THE ELECTORAL PLAN.

HOW THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN PROPOSE TO BREAK THE DEAD-LOCK—A COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED TO DECIDE WHO SHALL BE PERMANENT PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD—THE INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

Beyond the passage of a resolution providing for the appointment of an Electoral Commission of 15 to decide who shall be permanent President of the board during the year, the Brooklyn Aldermen transacted little business of importance yesterday. Alderman Reardon, who offered the resolution, is a Democrat, and has had such an idea in contemplation for some time. Yesterday he said in the board that it was a disgraceful thing that a permanent President could not be elected. The City's interest, in his opinion, necessarily suffered by the dead-lock, which had now lasted for more than two months. Alderman Donovan, the Democrat who has been mainly instrumental in causing the dead-lock, bitterly opposed the idea of a commission, and took occasion to assail the Democrats belonging to the regular organization, who had, he said, tried every unfair means to defeat him. When Alderman Reardon's resolution was read by the Clerk, it was received by the members of the board with a general titter and by the crowded gallery with a broad laugh. Alderman Fritz, Republican, evidently regarding the resolution as a joke, moved an amendment to the effect that the election of presiding officer be referred to the Committee of the Whole. The amendment was defeated, however, that result being brought about by a short speech delivered by Alderman Burnett, Republican, who said he could see no use in taking such action, as it would leave the matter where it was at present. He was in favor of trying the experiment suggested by Alderman Reardon. Alderman Fisher, Republican, was not in favor of the Presidential Electoral Commission, but as it produced better results than he hoped for, he would support Alderman Reardon's resolution. When the question was put the resolution prevailed by a vote of 16 to 9. The opposing votes were about equally distributed among the Democratic and Republican members. The resolution provides for the selection of seven members of each political party, who are empowered to select a fifteenth man, who shall be a member of the board. The commission thus made up is to select the presiding officer for the present year. There is nothing in the resolution which requires the board to abide by the decision of the commission. The politicians, who have attended in large numbers the weekly meetings of the board, evidently regard the chairmanship question as settled when Alderman Reardon's resolution passed, for they trooped out of the chamber with as much disregard for the Aldermen as if the board had adjourned.

At the meeting of the board held a week ago, Alderman Aiken offered a resolution, which was referred to the Law Committee, investing the Chairman pro tem. with the powers of a permanent Chairman until the election of his successor. The committee reported unfavorably on the resolution, yesterday, on the ground that if the Chairman pro tem. were vested with the power referred to in the resolution, he would become the permanent Chairman and could not be removed until the end of the year.

The Park Commission controversy, which has occupied so much of the time of the board during the past two months, was brought up again by a communication from the Mayor nominating Mr. Elias Lewis for President of the Park Commission, and Mr. Charles J. Lowery as the third member of the commission. The confirmation of these gentlemen would place the Park Commission in operation under the new law providing for the payment of salaries to the Commissioners. The friends of Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, who would be displaced from office were the new law carried into effect, succeeded in preventing the confirmation of the Mayor's nominations by a vote of 12 to 13. The nominations of Messrs. Levi Fowler and Charles Naeher as members of the Board of Assessors were laid on the table for one week.

The Mayor vetoed the resolution passed by the Aldermen at their last meeting directing the payment of $2,390 to Messrs. Gaylor & Crooke, the architects, who, under a resolution passed in December, 1876, just after the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, proceeded to inspect the public buildings of the city. The work was not completed until February of the present year. The reasons for the veto were that the work done during the present year was without authorization; that there was no fund from which to pay for it, and that the bill was too high. It may be stated that Superintendent of Buildings James Naughton, told a reporter some time after the fire, that if the theatre had been properly inspected before the fire the loss of life might have been saved. Mr. Naughton, who was discharged by Fire Commissioners Rodwell and McLaughlin for making this statement, says that an offer was made to reinstate him if he would write a card denouncing as untrue the statement made by him to the reporter. This Mr. Naughton refused to do. Fire Commissioner Rodwell, according to the Superintendent, took the work of inspection of buildings (for which $14,000 is paid by the city) out of the hands of the inspectors and assumed to do it himself because it helped him in his business as a builder.

THE LUDLOW-STREET TRAGEDY.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE CASES OF THE CHILDREN SUFFOCATED IN THE BURNED TENEMENT-HOUSE—A VERDICT DEPRECATING THE LOCKING OF SCUTTLES.

The cases of the two children, Abram Levine, aged 8 years, and Mary Manson, aged 10 months, who were suffocated during the progress of the fire in the tenement-house, No. 24 Ludlow-street, on Sunday evening, were investigated by Coroner Flanagan yesterday. Israel Levine, the father of the boy, testified that when he reached the room where his wife and children were gathered after the breaking out of the fire, he took a child on each arm, and groping his way through the dense volume of smoke which filled the landings, ascended to the stairway leading to the roof, followed by his wife, who carried another child in her arms. Finding the roof door locked, he burst it open by throwing himself against it. They then escaped over the roof to No. 22, and Levine, after safely depositing his children in that house, returned for the purpose of saving the two left behind, but was driven back by the clouds of smoke which rolled upward from the burning floors. Chief of Battalion Miller and some of the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 testified that they rescued a number of the inmates. Levine's two children were found in a bedroom, one of them dead and the other unconscious from asphyxia. The testimony in the case of the babe, Mary Manson, went to show that her sister Hattie, aged 10, carried her to the top floor, where the two children were overpowered by the smoke. Fireman Dwyer, who gained access to the building through the roof, found Hattie in an unconscious condition in one of the bedrooms, and some time after the fire was extinguished the dead body of the babe was discovered under a feather bed in the same apartment. The testimony of Mrs. Manson, in whose rooms the fire originated, was to the effect that a lighted kerosene lamp, which was standing on a bureau, was upset by one of her children and that she abandoned the apartment without making an effort to prevent the spread of the fire. It was ascertained from other witnesses that the door leading to the roof was usually kept locked by the housekeeper of the premises. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"Death from suffocation during a fire, which occurred from the accidental upsetting of a lamp, on the second floor of No. 24 Ludlow-street, on Sunday evening, March 11; and we deprecate the custom of locking the scuttles, considering it a dangerous one, particularly in our large tenement-houses."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County at White Plains yesterday a writ of peremptory mandamus was served, ordering it to rescind any resolution passed authorizing the payment of a bill of $100 for stationery purchased by the County Register of Deeds. Another writ of mandamus was also served upon the board compelling it to rescind or abrogate any resolution passed authorizing the County Treasurer to receive the sum of $1,370, which amount is alleged to be in excess of that allowed by law to the County Treasurer for receiving and disbursing the State tax. The writs were referred to a committee who reported in favor of obeying the order of the court, and recommending that the County Register and Treasurer take the matter to an appellate court. The board then adjourned.

THE SOUTH-FIFTH-AVENUE ARSON CASE.

Fire Marshal Sheldon was engaged yesterday in making an investigation into the mysterious arson case at the liquor store corner of Grand-street and South-fifth-avenue. Although considerable testimony was taken, the only new fact elicited was that Joseph Hancock, the ostensible proprietor of the establishment, had a policy of insurance in the Germania Company for $2,000 on stock and fixtures. This insurance is greatly in excess of the value of the goods in the place. There was really no stock in the store, and the value of the fixtures would not exceed $250. Hancock has not been seen in this City since the fire, and all efforts to find him have thus far proved unavailing.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RUMORED FAILURE OF A MERCHANT.

EXCITEMENT AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE OVER THE REPORTED DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. JAMES KINGAN—HIS LIABILITIES SUPPOSED TO BE OVER $500,000.

The Produce Exchange had an unpleasant sensation yesterday in the reported failure and disappearance of Mr. James Kingan, one of its most respected and supposed to be wealthiest members. Mr. Kingan is about 40 years of age, and a native of Ireland. For 20 years past he has been prominently connected with the produce business in this City and the West, and always bore the highest reputation as an honorable merchant. Some years ago he went from New-York to Indianoplis, and there established the firm of James Kingan & Co., one of the most extensive pork-packing establishments in that region. He retired from business about four years ago, drawing from the firm $500,000 in cash, and returned to this City, where he took up his residence in the Buckingham Hotel. He has since been connected with no firm, has had no office, and has employed no book-keeper; but, more for the purpose of giving himself something to do than for mere profit, he rejoined the Produce Exchange, and speculated through brokers in the various commodities dealt in in that place. He is described as a bold but keen operator, and was generally on the "long" or "bull" side of the market. His broker, Mr. Thorpe, says that, though he lost money at times in considerable sums, he always paid promptly, the bulk of his transactions were largely remunerative and his aggregate profits greatly exceeded his losses. When the rumors of war in Europe began to fill the air Mr. Kingan bought largely of lard, provisions, and corn, especially the first, on margins for a rise. The recent pacific reports from the East have depressed the lard market about 2 per cent., but Mr. Thorpe cannot make out from the data at hand that his principal's losses involved a larger sum than $150,000, while he was known a year and a half ago to be possessed of more than double that sum, and his brokers are ignorant of any transactions in the interval to reduce it. Latterly those having business dealings with him recollect that he seemed to be discouraged about the condition of the market as it was reported to him from day to day, but no one expected that he would be in any way embarrassed by the decline. On Friday afternoon he visited Mr. Thorpe's office as usual, inquired about the market, and after chatting awhile brushed his clothes carefully and set out to walk up town. That was the last that was seen of him. On Saturday his brokers received word from him that he would be unable to put up any more margins, and a letter reached his wife in which he curtly informed her that he had lost his entire fortune, that he had gone West and that he would never return. There was nothing inside or out to indicate what special direction he had taken, or where he was at the time of writing. As may be imagined, the poor lady was plunged into the deepest distress. What makes her position more sad is the fact that last week she gave birth to a child, and until the 10th was prostrated from her consequent illness when the double blow of her husband's abandonment and her destitution fell suddenly upon her. The reception of these communications was the first intimation in business circles that anything was wrong with Mr. Kingan, and even yet those who have ever had dealings with him are puzzled to understand how he could possibly have become so irreparably involved as his conduct would seem to indicate. The amount of sympathy expressed for him yesterday was astonishing under the circumstances, and even those who were supposed to have suffered were loud in their regret that he did not come up and settle frankly and acknowledge his embarrassment. They said, without exception, that they would cheerfully have granted him any extension he might have chosen to demand. Others assured the reporter that he could have obtained, for the asking, any amount of money he needed. One and all agreed in calling that great popular power on 'Change, Business men do not know how to account for his present conduct, in view of his past reputation, unless on the theory that he has become demented, and this notion generally prevails, though no one could be found last evening who had noticed any signs of aberration in his acts or conversation during the past few days. Late last night the news produced the most intense excitement. All sorts of rumors flew about, and Mr. Kingan's liabilities were placed anywhere from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Owing to the absence of books and to the peculiar way in which he did business, nothing very definite in the way of details could be learned. Mr. Thorpe has 15,000 tierces of lard standing to his account, and a Chicago broker, whose name could not be learned, telegraphed that he held 10,000 tierces in his name. It is known that a majority of his recent dealings were placed in the West—in Chicago, Indianapolis, and other cities—and the greatest losses from his failure will be felt there. Indeed, a careful inspection of his transactions in this City, so far as known, makes it pretty certain that nobody here is much hurt, as his assets will probably fully cover his local liabilities. One rumor yesterday was that Mr. Kingan lost very heavily in the stock market of late, but his broker in that line of speculation denies that this is true, although he has been in the habit of dabbling more or less in stocks for some years past. Prominent members of the Stock Exchange also say that they have not known him as a large speculator. Other rumors were that he disappeared before in a similar way at various periods from the Cotton and Stock Exchanges, but his friends say emphatically that such an assertion is a falsehood; that he never before failed in anything he was engaged in. The entire market was very much depressed under the announcement, lard alone falling 20 cents per 100 pounds. The entire case is wrapped in mystery at present.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

THE REFERENCE CONCLUDED—END OF A LONG AND DREARY INQUIRY—HOW THE BANK ACCOUNT WAS KEPT UP—STRANGE TRANSACTIONS OF THE FORMER RECEIVER, JOHN J. ANDERSON.

The hearing before Referee William Allen Butler, in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company, was brought to a close yesterday, but it is probable that the report will not be made to the court for about two weeks. The counsel on both sides will file their points during the succeeding week. The taking of testimony was resumed yesterday, but before any witnesses were examined a very acrimonious discussion took place between counsel regarding the fees paid to some of them by the former Receiver, which has been made a matter of inquiry before the Referee. Mr. Frank Rudd, representing policy-holders, and Mr. John L. Hill, who acted as counsel for Mr. Anderson, were placed upon the stand, and the latter gave some meagre information regarding the services he performed, which seemed to be of a very light character.

Mr. Isaac J. Leggett, the Paying Teller of the Loaners' Bank, was then called and examined at length regarding the transactions of the Continental Life Insurance Company with the bank. The witness, however, proved to have but little knowledge of the inner workings of the two institutions, and his testimony was in no way important.

Mr. L. V. Styles, the Cashier of the Continental, was recalled and shown a number of checks and drafts, which were produced for the purpose of showing the manner in which the company brought up its cash balance in bank at the close of the year, and drew it out again after the statement of its condition was made to the Insurance Department. Mr. Styles testified that on Dec. 31, 1874, he drew a number of drafts on different agents of the company, amounting in all to $159,000, which were on that day deposited with the Loaners' Bank, ostensibly for collection; on Jan. 3 following, a check was drawn for the above amount, and upon its presentation to the bank the drafts were returned, bearing no appearance whatever of having gone further than the bank's vaults; in 1873 the amount of these "wild-cat" deposits was $125,000; in 1875 they amounted to $175,000; these drafts witness stated were drawn in each instance without any reference whatever to the amount of money due to the company from the agents in whose names they were made out; although many of these agents owed money to the company, the amounts were not the same as those in the drafts; witness was not aware of any understanding that existed between the officers of the company and those of the bank, but he was satisfied that the drafts never went through the usual course of collection; while Mr. Justus Lawrence, the former President of the company, was alive, witness thought checks might have been exchanged to some way, but he did not believe there were any such transactions as those testified to.

Mr. Raphael J. Moses, of counsel, then took the stand, and stated that he had sent a subpœna to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who had promised to be present at this hearing; he had also written to Rev. E. C. Bridgman, of Newark, whom he desired to place upon the stand, but that gentleman was unable to be present. Mr. Moses said he had written three letters to Mr. J. P. Rogers, the former Secretary of the company, who resided in New-Jersey, and could not, therefore, be served with subpœna; no response had been received to either communication; every effort had been made to secure the attendance of Luther W., and Rufus C. Frost, even to the employing of private detectives, but their whereabouts could not be learned.

The next witness was Mr. John J. Anderson, the former Receiver of the company, who was examined by Mr. Rudd regarding the statements made in his petition to the court to be allowed to resign, to the effect that the action of the Attorney-General was brought for the purpose of covering up the shortcomings of the then Superintendent of Insurance, William Smyth. He testified that the allegation of which he was compelled until to-day, when it is said that a number of other complaints will be preferred against him.

examine the affairs of the Continental, but instead of doing so went to Barnegat on a fishing excursion with the Messrs. Frost and others. Mr. Sewell, as counsel for Mr. Anderson, then gave notice that his client put in a claim for compensation for three months' services rendered by him as Receiver. A certified statement of the securities in the possession of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company at the time of the examination of its affairs, aggregating $183,800, was then put in evidence, the purpose being to show collusion between Mr. Anderson and the representatives of that concern. Witness testified in response to questions that about Dec. 13 Mr. Daniel J. Noyes gave him 45 United States coupon bonds, which he sold, and the proceeds of which were paid into the American Exchange Bank, to cancel a note for $47,000, given by Mr. Noyes for a loan. Mr. Anderson was questioned as to whether or not he knew that these bonds belonged to the Continental, and replied that he did not; neither did he know that the bonds were taken up to be exhibited among the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual.

Mr. George W. Thomas, the book-keeper, then testified that he had examined carefully the lists of the bonds owned by the Continental and those held by the New-Jersey Mutual at the time of the examination by Mr. D. P. Hackett; among the $69,000 of United States bonds sold by Mr. Anderson on Feb. 1 were very many of those that appeared on the list of securities held by the Newark company. The hearing was then adjourned.

CITY RAILROAD MATTERS.

MEETING OF A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—DISCUSSING VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, consisting of Messrs. Guntzer, Cowing, and Reilly, met yesterday for the purpose of considering several resolutions that had been referred to them. The first called up related to the proposition of the North Side Association that the Common Council consider the propriety of compelling the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company to sell their road to this City on payment of its actual cost, with 10 per cent. additional. The opposition of the company to the Gilbert Elevated Road led the association to make this proposition. On the other hand, the owners of property on Sixth-avenue are opposed to the construction of the Gilbert Road, and sustain the company in their opposition to it, so far as the Sixth-avenue is concerned, on the ground that it would destroy it as a business thoroughfare. Mr. James Galway, who represents the latter class, appeared before the committee and asked that the matter be adjourned, so as to enable interested parties to have a hearing. He said that the property-owners were not against rapid transit, but they were opposed to erecting the Gilbert Road, because it would destroy their property on Sixth-avenue.

Mr. Hartman said he appeared in behalf of a committee of citizens who were in favor of rapid transit, but were not committed to any particular plan. They were ready to accept of any proposition that would be likely to secure rapid transit.

The committee, after consultation, decided to adjourn the matter until Monday next, and to give a hearing on that day to all persons who may desire to come before them.

The resolution, recommended by Mr. Henry Bergh, prohibiting the carrying of parcels or packages larger than a square foot by passengers in the City railroad cars was next called up. Mr. Bergh, who was present, advocated the measure, and condemned the habit that prevails of carrying cans of paints and oils, beds, bundles of clothing, and other articles in cars, to the great inconvenience of the passengers. Bed-covering had been taken into the cars which had probably been used in cholera, yellow fever, or small-pox cases.

After hearing some further remarks, the committee laid the matter over.

The third resolution called up was in reference to the prevention of accidents on the New-York Elevated Railroad by having the cars drawn instead of propelled by the engines.

Mr. Cowing, the Secretary of the company, informed the committee that no accidents have been caused by propelling the cars. They had as much control over them while running in this way as in any other. It took 22 minutes for them to run from the Battery to the Central Park, and there were 14 stations on the route. It was proposed to put gates at these, but if passengers were delayed by the opening and shutting of such gates an hour might be required to make the trip. The accidents that had occurred arose from persons jumping on or off the cars while they were in motion.

The committee then decided to report in favor of a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works or some of his engineers to examine into the matter.

OPPOSITION TO THE GILBERT ROAD.

A meeting of property-owners opposed to the construction of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad on Sixth-avenue was held at Masonic Temple last evening. Mr. E. A. Morrison, in calling the meeting to order, said that it was not rapid transit that the property-holders of the avenue were fighting; it was this monstrous and impracticable scheme by which their property was depreciated and the avenue ruined. If rapid transit was put on the same practical underground basis as in London they would indorse and support it. Josiah P. Fitch said that, while this elevated road would infallibly depreciate real estate 50 per cent., the owners were not to be allowed any damages, on the technical plea that no part of their property was taken. The fact was that in this country we were so very free that the rights of individuals were less protected than in any country of Europe. Mr. Fitch said he had heard it stated that there was a Credit Mobilier scheme back of this Elevated Railroad, and that the holders of $300,000 of its stock proposed to issue bonds to the amount of several millions, and dispose of them at an immense profit. The company, in building the present road, were clearly violating the law; they had obtained neither the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners nor of the courts. Gen. Egbert L. Viele denounced the scheme as "the bogus, fraudulent, unsightly conception of an idiotic pill doctor from New-Jersey, and said that if one of its sheet-iron posts was planted in front of his house, he would blow it up within 24 hours, and challenge any court in the land to punish him for it. [Applause.] The Elevated Railroad in Greenwich-street, which had been bought a few years ago at old ruin for $125,000, had issued $12,000,000 of bonds and $10,000,000 of stock, and this Gilbert concern promised to culminate in an equally satisfactory manner—to the speculators back of it. An individual who held $10,000 worth of the stock of this Gilbert Company had offered as an inducement to a would-be purchaser the fact that there was a nice little Credit Mobilier back of the scheme, and that for every mile costing $300,000 there would be issued $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds, $1,000,000 second mortgage bonds, and $500,000 of stock. Resolutions were passed opposing the project and providing for the appointment of a committee of 100 to visit Albany on Thursday next and lay the subject before the Legislature.

THE ELKS AND UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

A large number of the theatrical profession assembled at the Union-Square Theatre yesterday morning to witness the presentation of a set of engrossed resolutions to Messrs. Shook and Palmer by a delegation from the Order of Elks, in which those gentlemen were thanked for their kindness in having given the Elks the use of the Union-square Theatre in November last, for their ninth annual ball. Among the prominent persons present were Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Thomas E. Morris, J. W. Carroll, Capt. Thompson, Zoke Chamberlain, Thomas E. Ryan, E. Abbey, Toby Pastor, T. G. Gaynor, M. W. Leffingwell, William Crane, James O'Neil, Stuart Robson, R. S. Martin, George J. Green, and a multitude of others. Mr. George J. Green, in a few appropriate remarks, presented the resolutions. He said that with the exception of the late Mrs. Conway, whose generosity received a proper recognition, this was the first time that any of the theatrical managers have placed the organization under obligations of this nature. Immediately after the benefit the lodge resolved to present a suitable set of resolutions expressive of their gratitude, but before definite action could be taken the disaster at the Brooklyn Theatre occurred, and the matter was postponed. In closing, Mr. Green said: "In presenting these resolutions, permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that the words of thanks engrossed thereon convey but a feeble expression of the debt of gratitude which fills the hearts of the Benevolent Order of Elks when dwelling upon your kind action." The resolutions are in an enameled and gold frame, 3 feet by 4 feet, and the first one reads as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the New-York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E. are hereby tendered to Messrs. Shook and Palmer, together with the earnest assurance that their charitable conduct will be ever held in grateful remembrance by all of its members.

GIVING WORTHLESS DRAFTS FOR LOANS.

Albert Scott, a good-looking and well-dressed young man, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court yesterday, on two charges of false pretenses. It was alleged by Mr. Edward D. Faulkner of the firm of Faulkner & Son, dealers in upholstery goods at Nos. 62 and 64 Greene-street, that Scott called at their establishment on the 2d inst., and, representing himself as the son of Robert Mitchell, the President of the Mitchell & Rammelsburg Furniture Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the agent for the company, said he was short of money and needed $100, for which he would give them a draft on the company. Believing these representations, Mr. Faulkner handed him a check for $100 on the Mechanics' National Bank and took his draft, which, on being sent to Cincinnati, was returned dishonored. Scott was therefore sought out and arrested. It was shown by the affidavit of Mr. Albert C. Mitchell, the son of President Mitchell, and the Treasurer and Secretary of the company, that Scott's representations were all false. A similar complaint was made against the accused by Mr. Robert Weinberg, of No. 814 Broadway, on the same day, on the 6th inst. Scott called on him and made the same representations that he had previously made to Mr. Faulkner, and on these representations Mr. Weinberg gave him $100. Justice Murray required the accused to find $2,000 bail on each complaint, in default of which he was remanded until to-day, when it is said that a number of other complaints will be preferred against him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Meyer Rice, cigars, of No. 92 Avenue C, assigned his property, for the benefit of creditors, to Louis Cohen yesterday.

A meeting of the American Acclimatization Society will be held at the rooms of the New-York Aquarium, Broadway and Thirty-Fifth-street, tomorrow evening.

Laborers who were excavating yesterday at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, found a human skull. Several days ago a skeleton was unearthed in the same vicinity.

Mr. Isaac Van Winkle will this evening in the Columbia Law School, corner Third-street and Lafayette-place, give his fourth free lecture on comparative jurisprudence. The subject will be "Things and Property."

Joseph Maroney, a resident of No. 81 Mulberry-street, was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer for stabbing Patrick Moore, of No. 60 Cherry-street, with a shoemaker's knife, during an altercation on Sunday.

During a fight in Clinton Garden, No. 126 Clinton-street, on Sunday night, Joseph Becker aged 20, of No. 53 Pitt street, was stabbed in the left shoulder and severely wounded by a man named Lawrence, who made his escape. The Police were not informed of the occurrence until yesterday.

At a late hour on Saturday night, the brass foundry of Peter Schilling, in the rear of No. 40 Eldridge-street, was entered by burglars, who carried off property valued at $500. The burglars gained the rear of the foundry through an alley way adjoining No. 64 Forsyth-street, and forced open a trap-door leading into the foundry.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the head-quarters, No. 231 West Sixteenth-street, Vice-President George Garbey presiding, in the absence of President Charles Blackie, who is ill. Several new members were admitted, and after the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

John Barmiscotti and Annie Schmidt were convicted in the Court of General Sessions in November last, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. By certiorari to the General Term of the Supreme Court, they sought to have the conviction reversed, on the ground that the house kept by them was not a disorderly house, but one of a viler character. The General Term, however, affirms the conviction.

As Mrs. Mary P. Stoddard, of Washington Heights, was traveling up town in a Twenty-third-street stage on Washington's Birthday, she had her pocket picked of $10 and an amethyst, by a pickpocket named Walter Brown. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell took a plea of guilty from Brown, and he was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

At the meeting of the Baptist Ministers yesterday, Rev. Lansing Burroughs, of Calvary Church, read an essay entitled "The Second Coming of Christ—Is it Pre-Millennium or Post-Millennium?" He quoted many passages from the Scriptures, and interpreted them to mean that the second advent of Christ would be before the "millennium." Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Brooklyn, entertained the same opinion.

The Attorney-General having expressed a doubt as to whether societies which are not incorporated were intended to be included in the law defining the powers of the State Board of Charities, and as the officers of St. John's Guild have refused to testify before the board on the ground of its lack of jurisdiction, the investigation, which was to have been begun yesterday, into the affairs and management of the guild, has been indefinitely postponed.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maritime Association was held yesterday, John H. Boynton in the Chair. Elijah A. Houghton tendered his resignation as Secretary of the association during the year, and Francis W. Houghton was elected in his stead. In recognition of the community of interest between the pilots and the merchants, complimentary tickets of admission to the Maritime Exchange were ordered given to the Sandy Hook pilots.

James Ryan, 18 years of age, was yesterday arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on a charge of picking pockets. Fannie H. Miles, of No. 402 Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, the complainant, charged that while she was about to enter the premises on the corner of Beekman-street and Park-row the prisoner placed his hand in the pocket of her sacque, from which he abstracted a pocket-book, a gold pencil, and then ran away. The prisoner denied his guilt, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, the author of the hymn, "I would not live alway," and who is so widely known in connection with St. Luke's Hospital, has been seriously ill during the past two weeks. On the 22d of February he was seized with a convulsion which deprived him of his speech, and for two hours left him in an almost unconscious condition. Since then his condition has fluctuated from day to day, and at times grave apprehensions have been entertained of his recovery. Yesterday, however, the physician was greatly encouraged.

A conference took place yesterday at Police Head-quarters between Commissioners Smith and Wheeler, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and representatives of the Roosevelt, St. Luke's, and Chambers-Street Hospitals, with reference to devising a new and more thorough ambulance system. After a protracted discussion a plan was adopted, and at a meeting of the Police Board to-day, the entire City will be divided into ambulance districts, and instructions will be sent to each precinct where to send cases.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Joseph C. Pinckney against the Mayor, &c. It seems that the plaintiff, who was formerly clerk of the Board of Aldermen, after being paid as such, sued for services as clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Judge Van Brunt holds that under the charter, Pinckney could not hold two offices unless one was paid ex officio. By another clause of the charter ex officio officers are prohibited from drawing salary. Judge Van Brunt holds these to be conclusive, and rendered judgment in the City's favor.

On last Tuesday morning William McDonald, a milkman, of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, left his wagon standing in front of No. 88 Carmine-street while he went in to serve a customer. When he returned he found that $62 in currency and two checks, amounting to $42 68, had been stolen from the money-drawer on the wagon. Frank Hoerer, aged 14, of No. 257 West Sixteenth-street, was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the money and checks, and admitted his guilt. He said that he had spent the money and destroyed the checks. Justice Murray committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Hoyt, and Mrs. Blodgett, three ladies who have made many visits to the public institutions for the purpose of ministering to the necessities of the inmates, called upon Mayor Ely yesterday and informed him that the buildings for the treatment of the sick and the care of the poor on Blackwell's Island were not properly ventilated, and moreover were dark and overcrowded. One of the ladies stated that when they called for the attention of the Commissioners of Char

The New-York Times.

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NEW-HAMPSHIRE RESPONDS

A DECIDED REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND A FULL DELEGATION TO CONGRESS—THE MAJORITY OF NOVEMBER MAINTAINED—GAIN OF TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN IN THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 13.—The election began here this morning very quietly, and has passed off without excitement. The returns began to come straggling in as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at once indicated that the appeals of Democratic orators and pretended economists were in vain. Here in Concord it was found that Hon. D. F. Prescott was quite as popular as he was believed to be. Many votes containing Sulloway's monogram were handed up at the ward polls, with everything but the monogram covered up by the list of Republican candidates. A light snow had fallen during the night, but the day was mild and the snow soon melted. Toward night the sky cleared, and all fears of a short vote were dismissed.

The first favorable indications were for the Republicans, and reported that the Moderators in Pembroke, Shelburne, Newport, Warner, and other towns had been chosen by the Republicans. The counts made at intervals showed Prescott running well up to the Hayes vote of last Fall in all the wards of this city, while Briggs was slightly behind his ticket, but far ahead of Sulloway. The Republican State Committee rooms were thronged during the afternoon by voters waiting for news, and when Mr. W. E. Chandler announced that Hopkinton and West Concord had been captured from the Democrats, there was warm applause and a shout of "Well done, Hopkinton." Mr. Sulloway had been very diligent in Franklin, where he resides, and there was less surprise than disappointment when it was found that Franklin had evidently been swapping Marcy off for Kent's benefit, as Prescott ran ahead and Briggs ran behind. The meagre news from the Third District was favorable for Blair's prospects, and put the Republicans in the best of humor, while, on the contrary, in the Democratic head-quarters the visages of the crowd of old politicians gathered there were long and melancholy. They did not make any claim to victory; rather they seemed inclined to make matters look worse than they really were, and took an apparent pleasure in hearing that town after town had deserted the Democratic candidates. When the news of the victory of the Republicans was received, they ascribed it to money, which they somewhat sadly said the Democrats did not have to spend. "Old Marcy's getting a walloping sure enough," exclaimed one of the committee, as the reports came in from Manchester and Concord, and the confession did not appear to hurt in the least.

At dark the crowd about the Republican head-quarters overflowed into the streets, while the Democrats kept themselves covered up and out of sight, and their head-quarters were deserted. As all doubt passed away, the Republicans became demonstrative, and at 8 o'clock, when the election of Prescott, Marston, Briggs, and Blair seemed assured, the anxiety of those in the street found relief by repeated cheers. The returns are now being read as fast as received, and are giving the Republicans, who have spent the day in arduous work at the polls, the most thorough satisfaction.

The returns from 115 towns give Republicans 2°,521, and Democrats 19,106; Republican plurality, 3,415.

Pillsbury, Republican, is elected Mayor of Concord by 550 majority.

Half-past ten o'clock.—Hon. B. F. Prescott is here. He does not look for more than 3,000 majority. The figures from the First District show that some more potent influence was at work than Democratic speeches on economy of the appropriations.

The Concord vote shows a gain for the Republicans, and the prospect is good for 3,600 plurality for Prescott in the State. This plurality, it is believed, assures the election of all three Congressmen.

Returns from 35 towns in Marston's district place him 500 ahead. Briggs is 600 ahead in 25 towns, and Blair is 1,400 ahead in 45 towns in his district.

Quarter past Eleven O'Clock.—The following dispatch has just been received here:

MANCHESTER, March 13.

Hon. B. F. Prescott:

The vote of this city is as follows: Prescott, 2,507; Marcy, 1,761; Scattering, 19. Briggs, 2 470; Sulloway, 1,801; Scattering, 16. Our plurality for Slayton, Senator, is 458. Prescott's majority is 726. Our Mayor, Cross, is elected by 521 plurality. Republicans carry seven of the eight wards, electing every officer. The Republican net gain over last Spring is 99. JOHN B. CLARK.

In 140 towns Prescott has 26,435; Marcy, 22,492; scattering, 211.

THE LATEST.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE—THE THREE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED—THE STATE LOWER HOUSE REPUBLICAN BY 60 OR 70 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 13.—The Republicans elect their Railroad Commissioner, three members of Congress, all the Councilors, except George W. Libbe, and all the Senators, except Philbrick, Hale, and Woolson. The House will have a Republican majority of from 60 to 70.

Marston's victory in the First District is assured. The State Committee foot up the returns from 49 towns as follows: Marston, 9,221; Jones 8,383, giving Marston a plurality of 838 to carry him through the district. It includes about 80 towns, among which is Portsmouth, which will probably give Jones a majority of 100.

CONCORD, March 14—1:30 A. M.—Exeter gives Marston a fine majority, but Portsmouth gives Jones 92 majority. Marston's election is secured, but it will not be by a large majority; perhaps not more than 100.

A TWELVE DAYS' FALL OF SNOW.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 13.—Snow has been falling in the mountains near here for the last 12 days. Yesterday a snow-slide occurred near Alta, killing Matthew Ingram and Jered Pratt. A cave in the Flagstaff Mine last night covered five men and killed Henry Johnston. No others were badly hurt.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSTON, March 13.—In the matter of the motion for the appointment of a Receiver for the Houston and Texas Central Railway, the Dixon Manufacturing Company asked, by telegram, to come in among the complainants for a debt of $23,000. The request was acceded to by Mr. Phelps, counsel, and their name enrolled among the plaintiff.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad took place to-day. Mayor Stokley presided. Resolutions were adopted accepting and approving the annual report of the [illegible] already been published. A resolution that after the payment of an 8 per cent. dividend the surplus net earnings be invested in the stocks and bonds of the company met with little favor, and was negatived. No new ticket for officers was offered, the present incumbents holding over.

DON CAMERON NOMINATED.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—THE EX-SECRETARY OF WAR NOMINATED FOR SENATOR BY ACCLAMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 13.—The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus to day to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of Hon. Simon Cameron. So unanimous was the preference of the members in favor of Hon. J. Donald Cameron for the position, that before 10 o'clock last night that gentleman had been waited on by over 100 members, each of whom pledged to the son the devotion and support which had so long been given to the father. When the caucus met the object of the meeting was briefly stated by Senator Herr, of this city, who presented the name of Mr. Cameron for United States Senator. Representative Chapin, of Erie, named Hon. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia. When the roll was called every one of the 133 Senators and Representatives present voted for Mr. Cameron, save only Representative Chapin, who stood by his candidate. But when the result was announced he moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to. The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Resolved, by the Republican Senators and Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in joint convention assembled, That President Hayes, in his efforts to carry into effect in his Administration the principles outlined in his letter of acceptance, and more particularly indicated in his inaugural address, will have our earnest and vigorous support, and, we trust, the unfaltering support of every Republican in Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That while we believe Hon. J. Donald Cameron, by his unwavering faith in, and devotion to, Republican principles, deserves the high honor conferred upon him by this convention, yet this honor is conferred by us the more heartily because of his freely expressed concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the foregoing resolution; and we have full confidence that he will, as United States Senator, bring the support of the Administration of President Hayes the same ability and vigor which made him so conspicuous in the councils of Gen. Grant.

After the adoption of the resolutions a committee was appointed to wait upon the ex-Secretary of War and inform him of his nomination. The committee immediately waited upon Mr. Cameron, and informed him of their errand. That gentleman thanked them for the honor conferred, and pledged himself to the energetic support of the principles of his party. The two houses will vote separately for Senator on next Thursday, and will meet in joint convention on the following day to complete their work. Most of the leading Republican, and a few Democratic politicians of the State, were in this city to-day, brought here by this sudden and unlooked-for move on the political chess-board. Senator Dill, of Union County, one of the ablest and most popular Democrats in the Legislature and State, is named in connection with the Democratic nomination.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

THE CONTEST FOR MR. SHERMAN'S SEAT—THE SEVERAL CANDIDATES AND THEIR CHANCES—A CAUCUS TO BE HELD TO-MORROW EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—The contest for the vacant Senatorship from this State waxes warmer, and every hour the complications increase. The withdrawal of Gen. Garfield from the contest, instead of simplifying matters, has added to the confusion. It was thought on Sunday night and early yesterday that the struggle would be between Judge Matthews and Mr. Shellabarger, but the latter gentleman has not shown the strength that was expected, while ex-Attorney-General Taft has captured a portion of Gen. Garfield's supporters. Should a vote be taken to-morrow, Judge Taft would have 12 votes in the House, Mr. Matthews 14, Mr. Howland 20, and scattering 10, the rest of the Republican members declining to commit themselves or in any way indicate their choice. In the Senate, Judge Taft has 8, Mr. Matthews, 6, and scattering, 5, with a probability that three of the number will be against Mr. Matthews from first to last. Another canvass of the Senate by one of Mr. Taft's friends indicates that he will receive 9 votes from members of that body. A sanguine friend of Mr. Matthews, with equal confidence, claims 9 Senatorial votes: The other candidates, ex-Gov. Dennison, Judge Lawrence, and Mr. West have so weak a following that they are scarcely considered as candidates. Ben Wade writes that he will not decline if tendered the place. Mr. Howland's friends say they will be able to control the nomination; if not to secure their first choice, they will say who shall get the nomination. It is probable from the feeling shown to-night that they would as a rule rally to the support of Judge Taft.

The Republican members of both houses held an adjourned meeting to-night of an informal character, and adopted rules which will govern the caucus on Thursday evening next. It was decided that no vote should be taken in joint session in order to come to any conclusion or in any way foreshadow what the strength of various candidates might be, before the meeting of the regular caucus on Thursday evening. This, it is thought, will be favorable to Mr. Matthews, who has some friends of influence who have not as yet put in an appearance, being detained by sickness from reaching here.

COL. INGERSOLL'S LECTURE.

"POLITICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS"—THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's lecture to-night at Steinway Hall is sure to be largely attended. The thousands who listened to his eloquent address at Cooper Institute last Fall, and the thousands who have heard of his fame as an orator, but who have never seen him, will alike desire to be present when he speaks of the questions which are just now agitating the public mind. His theme to-night is "Political Questions and Answers," and though there has been a rumor that Mr. Ingersoll intended to attack the policy of the Administration, it will be seen from the following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in this City yesterday, that the eloquent speaker proposes, on the contrary, to give the President his warmest support:

WASHINGTON, March 12.

DEAR SIR: I see they all take it for granted that I am going against the Administration. The fact is, I am going to sustain it. I am going to give Hayes the best lift in my power. Yours truly,

R. G. INGERSOLL.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRE APPEALS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The Supreme Court, all the Justices being present, this morning ordered that the writ of error in the case of Munley against The Commonwealth should be nolle prosequied, there being no assignments of error filed, nor any paper book, owing to the poverty of the plaintiff in error, and that the argument in the case of Carroll against The Commonwealth must proceed. It will be the next case argued. Both Munley and Carroll were members of the noted Molly Maguire Society, and are now under sentence of death for murder.

GEN. BABCOCK ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Gen. O. E. Babcock, Major of Engineers, late Private Secretary of President Grant, yesterday took charge of the Fifth Light-house District, to which he was assigned as Major of Engineers at his own request, relieving Major Franklin Harwood. Major Harwood received Gen. Babcock at the head-quarters on Courtland-street, and formally transferred the Government property, &c.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

SUGGESTION FOR A NEW ELECTION.

PROPOSITION OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA—PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW BY CHAMBERLAIN PENDING THE ELECTION—THE PRESIDENT SAID TO FAVOR THE PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A number of Southern Republicans, headed by Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, are just now engaged in an effort to have a new election held in that State. To this end they have prepared and submitted to President Hayes a plan by which they hope a satisfactory solution of the pending difficulties may be reached by an appeal to the ballot-box. Their proposition is to have Gov. Chamberlain declare the State under martial law, and then call a new election on the ground that there is no legal Legislature in South Carolina. When this has been done, it is proposed that distinguished speakers from all parts of the country be invited to visit every part of the State and freely address both parties. Ten days before the time fixed for the holding of the election, a general registration of both white and colored citizens shall be held, and no man who has not registered shall be allowed to vote. It is further proposed to appoint three Commissioners of Election for each election district; one by Gov. Chamberlain, one by Gen. Hampton, and the third, who shall be a commissioned officer in the United States Army, by Gen. Ruger, the military commander of the department. It is believed that under such conditions as those described a fair election could be held in South Carolina, and there is no doubt that the Republicans would gladly abide by the result. It is reported that the President looks favorably upon the proposition, but he has not yet made his opinion public. There seems to be no doubt that Gov. Chamberlain will consent to the proposed plan. He, of course, believes that he has been legally chosen to the chief magistracy of South Carolina. Indeed he knows, as every other honest man in the South knows, that the State is naturally Republican by a majority of at least 15,000, and that it was carried by the Republicans at the last election. Notwithstanding this, however, it is generally believed, and a number of his friends state that the Governor would give up his own claims for the sake of peace, harmony, and good government, which it is hoped might be secured to South Carolina by a new election under the plan proposed. As it is, perhaps, unnecessary to state, the radical Democrats from South Carolina object to the proposition. They claim that if they submit to Chamberlain's proclamation and call for a new election, they will be virtually acknowledging his Government, and this, they say, they will never do. This, however, is hardly their real objection to the proposed compromise. They know that under the plan mentioned they could have but little hope of carrying the State, and it is for that reason that they object to the proposition. If the plan is successful it can only be so by the consent and support of both parties to the contest. The President's sanction or approval would make but little difference. The whole matter rests with Wade Hampton. If he is the fair-minded, honorable man many people believe him to be, he now has an opportunity of doing a great service to his country and his State. If he will consent to and support the proposed plan, there can be a fair election and peace and harmony will return to South Carolina.

VIEWS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

PROBABLE DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION BY THE CABINET TO-DAY—NO CHANGE IN THE LOUISIANA STATUS QUO—THE SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The qualification of Mr. Thompson as Secretary of the Navy places the new Government in complete working order, and the probabilities are that when the new Cabinet meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, according to the arrangements that have been made, every Executive department of the Government will be represented by its chief officer. Whether any action will be taken upon the Southern question at this council remains a matter of conjecture. Pressure is being brought to bear upon the Administration for an early determination, and while close friends of the President say that his intention to decide promptly in the cases of South Carolina and Louisiana is very well known, at the same time the declaration is reiterated that President Hayes will act cautiously and with a view to avoid any repetition of the present condition of affairs in those States. It is said this evening in official places that the President has not indicated his wish for a new election in either of these States, as some persons believe. Numerous colored delegations have visited the President and generally express to him their approval of his Southern policy.

Ex-Secretary Fish called to pay his respects to Hon. Alexander H. Stephens to-day, and passed some time in conversation with that gentleman. Mr. Stephens said he was glad that President Hayes was shaping his policy something after that of Gen. Washington by calling around him good and true men without regard to their political or partisan antecedents, and predicted lasting benefit to the country if the policy should be carried out. Mr. Stephens also said, as to a policy for Louisiana and South Carolina, as well as other Southern States, all that the people of these States desire is to be left to govern themselves as may seem best to them; and all that Mr. Hayes can or need do is to see that their Governments are Republican in form and that they obey the laws and keep the peace.

A New-Orleans telegram yesterday having mentioned the fact that a soldier who killed another was, by order of Col. De Trobriand, of the Thirteenth Infantry, turned over to the Superintendent of the Nicholls Police, some persons have supposed that this is a recognition of the Nicholls Government; but inquiry in official quarters warrants the assertion that there is no political significance whatever in the order of Col. De Trobriand. Nor did any instruction emanate from Washington concerning the transfer of the soldier to the Police force. Col. Augur's orders remain unchanged, and he does nothing more than preserve the *status quo*.

The report of the majority of the Privileges and Elections Committee on the Kellogg case, although prepared, was not presented to the Senate to-day, and the views of the minority could not, of course, be submitted before the majority report. The reason for the delay is conjectured to be the fact that owing to the absence of several Republican Senators the Democrats constitute nearly or quite a majority of all the members of the Senate present to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—State Senator Webber contradicts the statement that his brother, who was assassinated at Bayou Sara, had been going about the streets with a double-barreled shot-gun on his shoulder threatening citizens of that place. Senator Webber states that his brother never carried weapons of any kind.

SUPPORTING PRESIDENT HAYES.

NASHVILLE, March 13.—The Cotton Exchange, Board of Trade, Tobacco Board, and merchants and prominent citizens—among them Gen. E. Kirby Smith—have signed a circular calling a mass-meeting to-morrow night for the purpose of giving public expression to their feelings toward President Hayes, and to assure him of their high appreciation of the encouragement he has given to the people of the whole nation by the wise, conservative, and patriotic course of policy adopted by him at the beginning of his Administration, firmly believing that if such policy as that shadowed forth by the President is faithfully adhered to, peace and great prosperity will soon be restored to the entire American people.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—OPERATIONS OF THE ROAD DURING THE PAST YEAR—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 13, 1877.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held here to-day, and was largely attended, as all the railroad corporation meetings have been this year. The meeting, over which Mayor Stokley presided, was quite animated for a time over some resolutions directing the Board of Managers in certain matters. Among these was one prohibiting the issuing of free passes except to employes of the company. Col. Scott, the President, who was present, caused this resolution to be placed where it would do no harm, stating that he did not think it policy for the stockholders to interfere in the management of the road, as oftentimes the free passes were given out for the benefit of the company, or to use a well-known political phrase, "they were put where they would do the most good." It was not mentioned that the law of the State prohibits the issuing of free passes and that the Pennsylvania Railroad is the greatest violator of it. The following was also offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be, and are hereby authorized to accept and to take into consideration, and if by them deemed expedient or proper, after paying 8 per cent. dividend, to adopt and pursue the policy of investing the surplus earnings of the company in the stocks and bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, until the outstanding stock shall not be less than $6,000,000, and hold their bonds and stock as purchased, and the income thereof on interest and dividend accounts, and as a contingent fund for extraordinary expenditures, or for extra dividend, all in their discretion.

Again Col. Scott came to the rescue of the Board of Managers, and said that in the opinion of eminent counsel it was a question whether when a road purchases its own stock it does not cancel it, and that it made it appear as if the company was gambling in its own stock. This resolution was withdrawn, and the Board of Managers are still free to pursue whatever course they deem correct in the management of the road. The annual report of the Board of Directors of the operations of the road for 1876 was submitted, a synopsis of which has already been printed in THE TIMES.

The company has become its own insurer against loss by fire, and a fund of $550,000 in securities has been placed under the charge of the Trustees, designated Trustees of the Insurance fund. The amount expended in equipping the road, including the new depot at Philadelphia, was $3,087,025 32, of which $280,889 69 was expended on the united roads of New-Jersey. The actual cost of operating the main line in 1876, excluding branches, was 58.70 per cent. of its receipts. The expenses for 1875 were 55.87 per cent. But the expenses of 1876 were swelled by outlays to meet the possible requirements of the Centennial Exhibition. The actual cost of operating the united railroads of New-Jersey, including branches was 58.8 per cent. of the receipts for transportation, against 63.19 per cent., in 1875. The average earning per passenger per mile on all the lines east of Pittsburg, was 2.056 cents, and the cost 1.055 cents; the length of the road being 963 miles. The low rates obtained for passenger and freight transportation are attributed by the Directors to the action of the New-York trunk lines, who come in for a good share of abuse for their actions. Between the 10th of May and the 10th of November, the Centennial season, 20,231 trains, with 127,236 cars and 2,343,499 passengers, arrived at the West Philadelphia station, and during the same time 23,372 trains, with 141,264 cars and 2,612,213 passengers arrived at the Centennial station. During the period referred to 90 per cent. of this passenger traffic was handled between the hours of 7 and 11 in the morning and 4 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon. The total amount of baggage received at all the stations in this city in the same period was 750,486 pieces, and of these but 26 were lost or mislaid.

THE CRIME OF MURDER.

AN OLD MAN SHOT DEAD AND ROBBED IN BOSTON—A MAN ARRESTED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE—TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN INDIANA.

BOSTON, March 13.—About 5:45 o'clock this morning a pistol-shot was heard by the occupants of No. 284 Harrison-avenue, followed by groans, and in two or three minutes another shot. Upon arrival of officers, at the head of the first flight of stairs at No. 284 they found in a dark entry the body of Jacob Hirschfeld, a man 69 years of age, whose place of business was another flight up. He had been shot through the breast on each side, receiving wounds which caused his death in half an hour. By his side lay a pistol, and in his mouth, pushed down his throat as far as possible, was a handkerchief twisted hard, upon which his teeth were so closely shut as to render it almost impossible to withdraw it. His wallet, empty, was found half way down the stairs. He had evidently been robbed by some one who knew of his habit of coming to his shop early. Hirschfeld is known to have received a considerable sum of money yesterday. Three persons are under arrest, Peter Miller, Anthony Gibbins, and Charles Burreyha, all of whom worked for Peter Lozowsky, in the fourth story of the same building. It is doubtful, however, if they know anything of the tragedy. Some of the officers claim that Hirschfeld shot himself.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—At Minneapolis, at a late hour last evening, the dead body of Mrs. Mary Lyons was found at her residence, her face and head horribly mutilated and her skull broken. Her husband, Daniel Lyons, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. Both were characters well known in the Police courts, having frequently been arrested for drunkenness and quarreling.

TOLEDO, March 13.—This morning Michael Merriman, living at Rock Creek Centre, 10 miles south of Huntington, Ind., who has been in the insane asylum, and was sent home about a year ago, thought to have been permanently cured, shot one of his sons, aged 18, through the head, fatally wounding him, and another, aged 16, through the shoulder, probably fatally wounding him; he also shot and killed himself instantly.

SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

POTTSVILLE, March 13.—The German Banking Company of Pottsville suspended this afternoon. The deposits amount to $35,000, and it is thought that the assets are considerably more than the liabilities. The Board of Directors met this evening, but it is not known what action was taken, or whether they will resume or go into liquidation. It is believed the suspension is mainly due to a feeling of distrust among depositors, consequent upon the recent failures of the Miners' Trust and Mountain City banks.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

SCRANTON, March 13.—A crowded meeting of unemployed workmen was held here to-night for the purpose of demanding employment from the city authorities on the public works, as their families are in a destitute condition. The City Council were in session at the same time, and were taken by surprise by a large delegation of working men who came to demand relief. It was decided to hold a joint meeting of the Councils to-morrow afternoon to give the matter attention.

THE COMMERCE OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 13.—A special meeting of the Board of Trade to-day had under discussion the commerce of Boston. A paper was read by William H. Lincoln favoring trade, and urging the importance of increased facilities for inland transportation. Edward Atkinson favored a constitutional amendment prohibiting State aid to any railway.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, March 13.—Reports from the Ninth District are meagre. The indications are that Bell, regular Democrat, is elected by a fair majority over Spear, independent Democrat, and Archer, regular Republican. The official figures may be close and slow coming in.

MACHINERY FOR RUSSIA.

BENNINGTON, March 13.—The first instalment of powder mill machinery ordered for Russia from this country was shipped from the Bennington Machine Works to-day.

WASHINGTON.

THE COMPLETED CABINET.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TAKES CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT—WHY MR. THOMPSON WAS SELECTED FOR A CABINET OFFICER—A NOVEL INTRODUCTION—MR. TYNER AND THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Thompson assumed charge of the Navy Department to-day, being introduced to the chiefs of the bureau by the retiring Secretary. The new Secretary, as soon as he had assumed formal charge, gave some general directions with reference to the future administration of the department that show he is not unacquainted with the ideas of President Hayes touching necessary reforms in the public service. Sending for the chiefs of the several bureaus, Secretary Thompson informed them that no contracts involving the expenditure of money would be made until they shall have been submitted to the Secretary and received his approval. In order that the Secretary may make himself familiar with the current business of the department, he directed the chief of each bureau to prepare a list of all contracts now being fulfilled, with explanations showing the progress made, the law under which such contracts were given out, the aggregate amount authorized to be expended, the amount expended to date, the amount remaining in the Treasury to the credit of the various bureaus, and, generally, such other information touching contracts as will enable him to understand the current business of the department. Secretary Thompson says he is determined to run the department upon strict business principles. He will personally supervise all expenditures, and will see that the Government receives full compensation for every dollar disbursed.

Before going to the Department, Secretary Thompson visited the White House in company with Senator Morton. The President facetiously remarked to Secretary Thompson, "I sent your name to the Senate for Secretary of the Navy for two reasons. First, because I desired to have a representative of the old Whig element which, in the South particularly, I am anxious to develop and enlist in the work of pacification, and no man in the country recurred to me better qualified than yourself for that work. Secondly, because I understand that in early times it was believed there was a connection between the lakes and the Wabash River, and thought you might possibly be able to discover that north-west passage."

To this sally Secretary Thompson replied that he presumed he owed his appointment to the recognition by the President of the necessity for a Navy-yard at Terre Haute.

As he was leaving the White House, Secretary Thompson was accosted by a gentleman who said: "Your name is Thompson, I believe. My name is Key. We are both members of President Hayes' Cabinet. I suppose no further introduction is necessary."

Many friends of ex-Postmaster Gen. Tyner are earnestly urging him to accept the tender of First Assistant Postmaster General recently made him by Postmaster General Key. The Postmaster General has again urged the place upon Mr. Tyner, and it is probable he will be induced to accept. Should Mr. Tyner accept, he will have full control of all appointments and postal affairs north of the Ohio River, in accordance with the plans of the Postmaster-General previously announced in THE TIMES' dispatches.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Secretary Schurz and Postmaster-General Key received a very large number of callers to-day. Among those who called on Mr. Schurz were Senators Beck and Bogy, ex-Senators Logan and Cragin, and Senators Christiancy, Paddock, Saunders, and others, and also a large number of delegations of Missouri people headed by ex-Congressman Van Horn.

The Postmaster-General was visited by delegates from Virginia and elsewhere urging the claims of applicants for Post Offices. He announced to them all his policy, as heretofore published, that is: Not to interfere with any office where the service is well performed.

Attorney-General Devens to-day presented to the Supreme Court his commission to the office, and was qualified.

PROVISION FOR ARMY EXPENSES.

THE PRESIDENT DESIROUS OF AVOIDING AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS—POSSIBILITY OF MEETING THE DEMANDS OF THE ARMY UNDER EXISTING LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The proposition to depend upon the existing law, as contained in section 3,732, Revised Statutes, for the support of the Army, does not meet the approbation of military men. Judge-Adocate-General Dunn holds that the statute cannot be relied upon to authorize expenditures for the support of the Army in the absence of a specific appropriation; at least not in a case where Congress has failed entirely to make any appropriation whatever. Gen. Dunn holds that the purpose of the statute referred to is to provide for any extraordinary emergency that might arise when Congress is not in session. Gen. Sherman takes much the same view, and is of opinion that an extra session of Congress should be called to make the necessary appropriation for the support of the Army. He points out the hardship that would result from reliance upon the law referred to. He believes that at best the existing law could only be depended upon to feed and clothe the Army, leaving the officers and men without pay. Most of the officers live up to their pay, and ought to receive it regularly. The enlisted men depend upon their pay for little necessaries of life, and many of them have families who would suffer through failure to receive the small amounts remitted to them after each pay day. Gen. Sherman thinks there will be no opposition to an extra session when the necessity for it is fully understood.

President Hayes does not quite agree with the views of the law that Gen. Sherman and Gen. Dunn express. He rather inclines to the opinion that the Army can be clothed, fed, and equipped under existing law, and he would prefer not to call an extra session of Congress for no purpose but to provide for its pay. In conversation with a gentleman upon the subject of an extra session, he gave this view of the case, but distinctly said that he had not yet fully matured his opinion. He said he was considering the legality and feasibility of borrowing money for the pay of the Army, upon much the same plan as Gov. Morton did in Indiana during the war. If it should be finally determined that there is authority under existing law to provide for the care of the Army, except in the matter of pay, the President is not willing to call an extra session of Congress if it can be avoided.

NOMINATED AND CONFIRMED.

HISTORY OF THE NOMINATION OF EX-SECRETARY MORRILL TO THE COLLECTORSHIP OF PORTLAND—MR. BLAINE'S INGENIOUS MODE OF "HEDGING"—OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The appointment of ex-Secretary Morrill to be Collector of Customs at Portland has given Mr. Blaine another chance for a display of smartness, which he availed himself of with great alacrity. He has attempted to have it known all over the country that he was the author of Secretary Morrill's appointment, the purpose being to convey the idea that it is all a mistake that he has ever opposed the President's policy, and also that he can procure whatever appointments he desires. The facts concerning Secretary Morrill's appointment, as stated by his friends, who are certainly well informed, are as follows: The President some days ago made it known to Mr. Morrill that he could have almost any position he might desire, either in this country or abroad. It is believed that he could have had a first-class foreign mission, if he had expressed a wish for it. But there were many reasons which made him determine to indicate that he would be glad to be appointed to the Customs office in Portland, which has a good salary, without very arduous duties. It is a place suited to his health, and was his own choice. It was given to him very gladly, without anybody's influence in his behalf. Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Blaine were befriending all this time a man by the name of Marble. It was found out by them yesterday that Mr. Morrill would receive the Collectorship, and to-day Mr. Blaine, with friends, went to the White House, and they claim they requested the appointment of Secretary Morrill. Immediately afterward, Mr. Blaine caused several dispatches to be sent to the afternoon papers to the effect that "Senator Blaine, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Representative from the Portland, Me., District, and Hon. Eugene Hale waited upon the President this morning and requested the appointment of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, late Secretary of the Treasury, as Collector of Customs at Portland, Me. The President said it gave him genuine pleasure to comply with the request and he would send in the nomination to-day." This kind of information was diffused industriously by Mr. Blaine and his friends this afternoon, and is the version that first gets to the country. Several correspondents who sent it without question are considerably disgusted. In Mr. Blaine's attempts to undo the effects of his onslaught on the Administration, and make it appear that he never made any such letters as that of William Lloyd Garrison approving his hostility to the new policy are embarrassing, as they make an indelible record of his failure.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Lot M. Morrill, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.; William Stone, to be United States Attorney for South Carolina; Asa O. Aldis, of Vermont, James B. Howell, of Iowa, and Orange Ferris, of New-York, to be Southern Claim Commissioners. Postmasters—William R. Holloway, at Indianapolis; Nicholas Filbeck, at Terre Haute; George Pfleger, at South Bend; John B. Dowd, at Rockville, and Henry Davis, at Bedford, all in Indiana.

The Senate in executive session confirmed Mr. Morrill's nomination immediately. All the others were referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Morrill's present appointment recalls the fact that Senator Hamlin became Collector of the Port of Boston at the expiration of his term of office as Vice-President, and retained that office until his re-election as Senator.

Thomas M. Park was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Sixth District of Ohio; Jacob Kirgis and Joseph Reed, Jr., for the First District of Illinois, and George W. Mowrer for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania. George W. Payroit was appointed Gauger for the First District of Louisiana; R. B. French, G. Arthur Case, and Albert H. Wurst for the First District of Illinois, and W. F. Hess, storekeeper and gauger for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

SENATORIAL MATTERS.

MR. MORTON TO TAKE THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORRIGN RELATIONS—A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY BY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Morton has concluded to give up the Chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, now vacant by reason of Senator Cameron's resignation.

To-day, for the first time in 16 years, there was a majority of Democrats in the United States Senate. This resulted from the absence of a number of gentlemen and by the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senators Cameron and Herman.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

REPORTED RECALL OF MESSRS. PIERREPONT AND CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Among the reports to-night is one to the effect that Messrs. Pierrepont and Cushing have been recalled from their respective missions to England and Spain.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Superintendent of the railway mail service is notified by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company that it will hereafter refuse to carry any mails from Philadelphia on the trains which branch off from the main road at Lamokin Junction and run over the Baltimore Central Road through Delaware, Chester, and Cecil Counties, unless it be paid specially for the service between Philadelphia and Lamokin, in addition to the amount now paid by the department for the general service over the whole of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road. The department declines to pay the extra compensation demanded, and the mails for all that portion of the road between Lamokin and Port Deposit will, for want of direct connections at Lamokin, be compelled to be over 24 hours at the junction.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $184,047 08, and from Customs, $567,685 53.

The following balances were in the Treasury of the United States to-day at the closing hour: currency, $7,744,050; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,905,000; coin—including $52,399,500 in coin certificates—$91,335,588; outstanding legal tenders, $346,239,424.

Among the visitors to the President to-day were a number of Southern Republicans from Virginia, and also several Southern Democrats from that State, the latter calling to pay their respects. They said, in response to a question, that they were favorably impressed with the President, and believed that he would do what was right toward all sections.

One hundred dollars conscience money was received at the Treasury Department to-day from New-York.

ALBANY.

WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE "WOODIN CHARTER" BILL FURTHER CONSIDERED—MR. FISH'S SALARY BILL PUT FORWARD ON THE CALENDAR—MORE INSURANCE RESOLUTIONS—THE PUBLIC WORKS BILL AND THE PROSPECTIVE APPOINTMENTS—THE JOINT COMMITTEE BILL INTRODUCED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 13, 1877.

At 12 o'clock the House reached the special order of the day, being the Woodin Charter bill, and the debate upon it continued till the close of the session. At that time the bill had been about one-half finished, but when it has been all read through, amendments generally will be in order, and a long discussion threatens to follow. Mr. Ecclesine has given notice that he desires to make a speech of some length on an amendment he will offer, and there is little doubt that it will bring out other speeches in reply. Nearly all the attempts to amend the bill come apparently from the friends of contractors, and of people who live in the up-town district and want to escape paying assessments. Mr. Ecclesine makes no pretense of speaking for any one or anything but "my district" and "the people of my district," of which there are not a few up here looking after their interests so far as this bill affects them. Up to this time the gentleman has not had any success in getting the House to adopt his views, and it does not appear likely that he will. At the hour of adjournment the further consideration of the bill was put over until this evening.

A large number of bills were ordered on the preferred calendar this morning, at the request of members who had introduced them. Members who desire to have the many important New-York bills now on general orders reached in good time for thorough consideration will have to watch this business of "jumping" bills, or they will find these necessary measures of reform and retrenchment will be buried under a pile of small bills, through which they cannot be reached.

It may be remembered that some time ago Mr. Fish offered a resolution, which was adopted by the House, requiring certain insurance companies to make a return to the Insurance Superintendent in respect to their real estate and some other matters. Some of these companies made the return, and others did not. It has since been discovered that the companies

of amusement in the House this morning by introducing a bill, and making a statement of its object, for the removal of the capital of the State from Albany to New-York. He said that he had been informed by competent architects that the new Capitol building would cost for its completion over $5,000,000, and for that sum a much better building more suitable for its purposes could be erected in the City of New-York. The bill went to the Committee on Cities, and Mr. Stein will hereafter avoid walking along through the streets of Albany after dark.

President William Wood, of the Board of Education, has written a letter to Mr. Strahan, explaining the bill, which the board recently adopted in public meeting, to give it entire control over all funds raised for school purposes, which bill is also sent, and was introduced by Mr. Strahan this morning. As the law stands now, the Board of Apportionment appropriates money for the Board of Education, and recently cut down the teachers' salaries. If the new bill becomes a law the board will be an independent corporation, and all the Board of Apportionment will have to do is to appropriate the sums the educational authorities certify to be necessary. This was the law previous to 1871.

THE SENATE.

Senator Woodin this morning reported the bill agreed upon by the Joint Committee on Cities for reorganizing the local Government of New-York, and it was ordered printed and placed on file. The main provisions of the bill have already been printed in THE TIMES. It may undergo some alterations before it gets through both houses, but the general opinion is that it will pass substantially as agreed upon in joint committee. The Senate spent the whole morning session discussing the annual Appropriation bill, which will probably be completed at the session this evening. No important changes were made in any of the appropriations from the form in which they passed the House. There was a long discussion on the appropriation of $7,000 for the rent of the Governor's house, which Senator Harris and one or two others thought was exorbitant. The residence is said to be for sale at $50,000, and Senator McCarthy moved to change the appropriation to that sum for the purchase of the house in lieu of renting it, but the motion was defeated. Senator Jacobs made a strenuous effort to strike out an item of $25,000 which Mr. Harris, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, had added to the House appropriation for the Insurance Department. Harris defended the item as necessary to defray the expenses of examinations of insurance companies, but Jacobs showed that the entire expense of such examinations last year was only $2,000. The fact that the insurance companies were required to refund to the State all expenses of the Insurance Department, he said, was always given as an excuse for extravagant appropriations to the department, but he did not think that the insurance companies of the State were now in a condition to stand any unnecessary bleeding. The motion to strike out was lost by a tie vote, but several Senators were absent, and it is thought when the bill comes up on its final passage it will be carried. It is understood that the business of examining insurance companies is to be turned over to ex-Superintendent Miller under the new administration of the department, and as Miller is a law partner of Senator Harris, this may account for his anxiety to provide liberal payment for the service.

NIGHT SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

WOODIN CHARTER BILL UNDER DISCUSSION—MR. STRAHAN'S AMENDMENT TO DEFEAT THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 13—The Senate completed the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill this evening, and it was ordered to a third reading. The appropriation for continuing the commission to revise the statutes after October next was stricken out, and an item inserted declaring the commission abolished after the expiration of its present term of office, on the 31st of September. The Senate referred back to the Committee of the Whole the bill which was ordered to a third reading last evening, taxing shares of Marine and fire insurance companies.

Once more the House resumed consideration of the Woodin Charter bill, and kept at it till 10:30. By that time only four sections remained unread. The bill then went over till to-morrow morning. The final discussion will take place on amendments generally, and the bill may then have some important amendments made to it. So far few alterations have been made, the most important of these being one to a section which absolutely forbade any clerk, attorney, or other person in the employ of the City being appointed a Referee. Mr. Strahan rather surprised his friends by offering an amendment which limited the prohibition to suits against the City. The effect of this would be to deprive the clause of almost all its value. Mr. O'Hare pointed out that when a man was paid by the City to perform certain duties, it was not fair to the City to permit him to employ all his time in lucrative reference cases. Mr. Fish strenuously opposed the amendment, as did Mr. Langbein, and others. Mr. Strahan defended it, and had the enthusiastic support of his colleague, Mr. Grady. The gentleman from the Second District followed the line of argument pursued by Mr. Strahan, illustrated his position, reiterated his assertions, and in fact rendered him such valuable aid that it may be said Mr. Strahan would have had his amendment defeated, had it not been for the happy efforts of his colleague. As it was, Mr. Strahan managed to carry it by a small majority. It is evident, however, that the main fight on the bill is yet to come.

Mr. Worthington Frothingham, in the matter of the Attorney-General, &c., against the Continental Life Insurance Company, made application at the special term to-day for an order allowing Messrs. Barnes and Hanover, lawyers of New-York, to appear in the case on behalf of Edward Young, Chief of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, D. C., William L. Montague, of Amherst College, and 60 other policyholders residing in Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, California, Pennsylvania, and New-York. There being no appearance to oppose the motion it was granted.

At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day a resolution was adopted requesting the State Engineer to prepare plans for the completion of the Oneida Canal. After the transaction of some routine business, the appeal calendar was taken up.

LEGISLATING FOR THE DOGS.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND MR. BERGH—A PROPOSED ORDINANCE ON THE SUBJECT.

The new dog ordinance, which was presented by the Aldermanic Committee on Law to the Common Council last Thursday, was the subject of a long conference in the Mayor's office yesterday between Mr. Henry Bergh and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, representing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Aldermen Lewis, Cowing, and Morris. The Aldermen named have distinguished themselves by submitting measures for the extinction of wandering and friendless canines. There is, however, no Municipal law by which the cur, the Spitz, or any other species of dog can be reached now. The last ordinance on the subject, which was drafted by Mr. Morris, was repealed a year ago, and the latest one, that drawn by Mr. Lewis, has called forth the interposition of Mr. Bergh and his counsel. The Mayor was present during the conference, and occasionally took a part in it.

Mr. Bergh said he was opposed to the manner in which the former dog ordinance was carried out. Those who were appointed to capture dogs in the streets used great cruelty toward them. Cords were placed on their necks and legs, and they were dragged long distances in that way. If the City, however, should authorize and appoint the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take up all dogs found at large and destroy them, it not redeemed, the work would be done effectively and mercifully.

Alderman Morris remarked that he did not care who carried out the ordinance when it was passed, so long as all wandering dogs were captured. Dogs were filthy as well as dangerous animals, and they should be kept within proper bounds.

Alderman Cowing thought that all dogs should be taxed and licensed.

Alderman Lewis said he was opposed to taxing dogs at the rate of $5 each. He thought that sum was too high.

Mayor Ely suggested that a tax of $3 or $3 would be sufficient.

Alderman Morris announced that he would submit amendments to the ordinance that would protect the public and the owners of dogs—and also the dogs themselves—in all the rights enjoyed by other animals that obeyed the corporation ordinances. His amendments would require a license to be taken out for each dog, the fee to be $2 for the first year, and $1 for every annual renewal afterward. It also provides that all dog-catchers commissioned by the Mayor shall wear a badge in a conspicuous place, bearing the number of their license. This prohibits them from arresting any dog whose owner has complied with the License law, under a heavy penalty, and also from giving away or selling any valuable dog after capture. They are to take all captured dogs to the Poundmaster, to be appointed by the Mayor. Mr. Morris then handed his amendments to Mr. Gerry for consideration.

Mr. Gerry stated that the society ought to be authorized to carry out the ordinance. He said he would read over Mr. Morris' amendments, and see if it was necessary to add anything to them.

Mr. Gerry, in behalf of Mr. Bergh and the society, then submitted the following propositions:

1. That the City appropriate a lot of ground on this island, and erect a small, inexpensive building in the centre thereof, to be used for the temporary confinement and destruction of the dogs by a speedy, merciful, and noiseless process.

2. This building, of cheap material, shall be arranged so as to include a lodging place for the custodian, and separate kennels should be provided in the lot, which lot should be fenced in, wherein all dogs may be confined pending their recognition and removal by their owners; or, (failing in this, when valueless,) their destruction.

3. To effect the removal from the streets of the vagrant dogs, men will go through the City early in the morning with the ambulance of the Society, or a special vehicle for the purpose, the dogs to be captured by the aid of snares, and carried to their place of destination for final disposition.

4. The Society will undertake to do the whole of this work and take entire charge of it, free of all remuneration. If the City will simply provide the premises mentioned and reimburse the Society in its actual expenses for employes, which will be estimated and agreed upon.

5. The foregoing is not a new plan, but is to-day in effect in Philadelphia. During the past year there, 3,212 dogs were taken, of which 2,559 were destroyed, 50 sold, 18 given away, a few died or escaped, and 577 redeemed, for which the city received $1,154 50.

Mr. Bergh said the dog ordinance should also apply to cats. He then suggested that a pound should be established for stray animals, and said his society would take charge of it and treat the animals better than they are treated now, without cost to the City.

Alderman Morris said he would submit Mr. Bergh's propositions to the Common Council.

The conference was then closed.

THE CODE OF REMEDIAL JUSTICE.

The Bar Association, at its meeting last evening, adopted a resolution urging upon the Legislature to graft upon Senator Gerard's bill, for the punishment of faithless trustees, receivers, guardians, &c., the provisions of a bill recommended by a committee of the association. The regular little discussion over the proposed "Code of Remedial Justice" then followed. One portion of the Code—that in regard to the new Jury law for this City—called forth some humorous remarks in a good-natured strain from ex-Judge Emott. Lewis L. Delafield had introduced a resolution calling on the Commissioners of Revision to adopt in the place of their "Jury Act" the act known as the "Judges' Jury Act," which was supposed to represent the views of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this City. Ex-Judge Emott explained that the latter was not constitutional, and went on to say that it had been drafted by the late Chief Justice Monell. The speaker said he had gone to Chief Justice Daly concerning amendments in the present jury law, but that the Chief Justice's objections were to the law in regard to Grand Juries—a matter with which the prepared portion of the revision has nothing to do. The fact was, he said, Chief Justice Daly's objection was because the present law requires his attendance on the first Monday in September of each year to aid in drawing the grand jurors for the ensuing year. The Chief Justice was rather apprehensive that it might not always be possible—consistent with his comfort—to be present at such times, and thus the City might be without a Grand Jury for a year. After some further remarks by Mr. Delafield, this gentleman introduced a resolution, very mildly drawn, recommending the Commissioners to adopt in their Jury law such suggestions as the Judges might make. This resolution was defeated by an almost unanimous vote. The association, however, recommended the whole new Code go into effect as a whole, but not before Oct. 1 of the present year. The following were elected members of the association: Daniel Cady Eaton, James Kent, Jr., John Frankenheimer, Bernard E. McCafferty, Frederick S. Wait, William B. Crosby, and George F. Lincoln.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, Rufus B. Cowing, the President, occupying the chair. After the transaction of the regular routine business, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A period of great doubt and anxiety has happily terminated in the peaceful inauguration of a Republican President;

Resolved, That as citizens of New-York profoundly interested in the establishment of national harmony, the restoration of public confidence, the cause of popular education, and the highest efficiency of the Executive Department of the Government, we most heartily indorse and approve the policy of President Hayes as announced in his public statements and emphasized by his nominations for office. We believe the best men of both parties will approve his course, and as a result we anticipate national prosperity, and an increasingly useful future for the Republican Party.

Resolved, That we cordially acknowledge the services of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which has contributed so largely to the success of our party by its hearty devotion to the Republican cause.

Speeches were made by Col. A. F. Ketcham, Rufus B. Cowing, A. M. Eagleson, John C. Gifling, and others.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

The town elections in Essex County, N. J., for the choice of town officers and members of the County Board of Freeholders, and the charter election in the City of Orange, for the choice of Mayor, and other city officials, and county officials, were held yesterday. In the City of Orange the few returns received up to 11 o'clock indicate the choice, by a small majority, of William T. Smith, Republican, for Mayor of the city. In the choice of Councilmen the Republicans have probably chosen their candidate in the First, and possibly in the Second Ward. The Third Ward is carried by the Democrats. But few returns have been received from the outlying and generally inaccessible townships, but there is no doubt that the County Board of Freeholders will remain, as for several years past, in the control of the Republicans.

THE ERIE RAILWAY INVENTORY.

Col. George T. Balch has completed the court copy of the inventory of all the property of the Erie Railway Company, which was ordered to be made by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, about two years ago. It has been turned over to Receiver Jewett for inspection. It comprises 20 large volumes of printed blanks, containing full particulars of everything belonging to the company taken in the most minute manner. The cars, buildings, ferry-boats, tugs, freight scows, locomotives, rails, bridges, culverts, &c., are given, with their condition, and other information. Even the number of spikes on the 1,800 miles of track are enumerated, there being 21,600,000. Included in the inventory is the Grand Opera-house, with the theatrical wardrobe and scenery. The office copy of the inventory, which will have the values given, is not yet completed. The entire cost of the work is estimated at over $100,000, the binding alone on each volume costing $12.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congresaman Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

C. B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Inspector-General Delos B. Sacket, and Major J. W. Mason, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. William J. Sewall, and Hon. William Bettle, of New-Jersey, and Robert G. Hervey, President of the Illinois Midland Railroad Company, are at the Hoffman House.

GOT HIS DUTIES MIXED.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* tells the following: "A portly Teuton in Wilkesbarre fills the twofold position in the community of saloon-keeper on week days and organist of a church on Sundays. A short time ago he had been up pretty late on a Saturday night waiting on customers, and next day, while presiding at the organ, found it difficult to keep his eyes open. The preacher proceeded with his sermon to the end, and at its conclusion the organist was fast asleep and snoring loudly. The choir being in readiness to commence singing, some one shook the sleeping musician from his slumbers to play the accompaniment. He awoke with a start, and electrified the congregation by shouting at the top of his voice, 'Rosey, fife gloss pier.'"

CONNECTICUT TREMBLING AGAIN.

The New-Haven *Journal* of the 13th inst. says: "Greenville people think that there was an earthquake about 12 o'clock Saturday night. The windows in the school-house and in private houses rattled violently, though there was no wind and no apparent cause for their motion. The disturbing cause extended as far as the railroad shops, where the windows also rattled, and was quite generally noticed along the west bank of the river, though it appeared not to affect Preston."

STATE OF THE COAL TRADE.

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WHAT THE FUTURE OF THE BUSINESS DEPENDS UPON—AN UNFORTUNATE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AND THE APPARENT REMEDIES FOR IT — QUESTIONS FOR OPERATORS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND CONSUMERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 9, 1877.

The condition of the coal business in this city has so thoroughly lost its local characteristics in consequence of recent events, that it has become entirely merged in the general condition of the Pennsylvania coal trade. In that connection I propose to say something about it, premising that what applies to Pennsylvania as a section applies to Philadelphia as a locality. Of course, the great uncertainty of the future of the coal trade, depending so much on what is to be done with several of the great lines of railroads running from the mining districts to the seaboard, is a very stirring question in Philadelphia. Philadelphia is, and must continue to be, a leading point of shipment for anthracite coal, in spite of New-York. New-York may command the Pittston and Scranton regions and the bituminous section of Pennsylvania immediately adjoining her south-western tier of counties; but Philadelphia has a grasp on the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions and the bituminous regions of the Alleghanies in the lower part of Pennsylvania, around Broad Top and the Westmoreland and Centre County regions, which cannot well be loosened, let what may come to the railroads. Moreover, Philadelphia is an hour or an hour and a half by express train nearer to Allentown—a very central point—than New-York is, and one hour and a half by express is very apt to run into half a day by a freight train. Why, the Reading Railroad alone shipped 2,635,404 tons of coal to Philadelphia in the year 1876; 1,770,523 tons for reshipment from Port Richmond, and 914,881 tons for local consumption. And yet, in round numbers, the whole product of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania does not exceed 18,000,000 tons. The whole question of the immediate future of the coal trade of Pennsylvania resolves itself into the question of what is going to be done with Pennsylvania coal-carrying railroads? There are the coal-fields, and there are the great shipping centres of New-York and Philadelphia, with their communicating railroads. But the railroads are in trouble. They have been running too fast in the great competitive race, and, in the language of athletes, must get their "second wind" before they can start off again. Their main difficulty is "raising the wind;" but another serious difficulty shows itself in the jealousy of the competitive corporations. As a matter of fact, I assume that six voices or powers control the anthracite coal trade. They are Mr. Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Mr. Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; Mr. Sloane, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company; Mr. Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania Coal and Canal Company; the Receivers of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, and the representatives—with one vote between two—of the operators. Of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company I say nothing, as they kept out of the last coal association, I believe. I should explain that the operators in the coal regions determined, in a public meeting, that Dr. Lindemann of Bethlehem, and Mr. Robert G. Sayre, of Bethlehem, should appear as their representatives at any future meetings of the controlling powers, but that they should only carry one vote. I believe that it is in the power of these six representative voices to make such a combination as will restore confidence in the railroads without inflicting an injury on the consumers of coal—the public. The trouble in former combinations has been that the managers and controllers of them would go beyond all legitimate aims. They endeavored to enforce a detailed and elaborately discriminating schedule of prices, and the result was an unwieldy machine that would not work, no matter how much or how deftly it was lubricated. So far from working, it clogged with unusual obstinacy, and the association came to a stand-still, though not a dead-lock. It became a case of *sauve qui peut*, and forced sales at auction bore fresh testimony to the folly of business men as rulers of public corporations.

Now, it appears to me that this unwonted and very disastrous state of affairs can be remedied by the controlling powers of the coal trade first shaking hands and agreeing to the mutual burying of the hatchet of discord; secondly, by those powers taking the consumers into their confidence, making a manly and straightforward statement of their real position, which, I cannot think, is really so unsound after all; and thirdly, by both coal men and the public studying together a little very simple political economy and a few figures. It appears to me that both the public and the coal producers make in their own way a very serious and disastrous mistake. The coal resources of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania are, at least for some generations to come, inexhaustible. The consumer seems to think that because those resources are so apparently illimitable he should light his blast-furnace or his kitchen fire for a mere song; the producer thinks that because these resources are so apparently illimitable, the more coal he can mine the more money he will make. The one forgets that consumption must pay the legitimate cost of production; the other, that production, to be remunerative, must not exceed the needs of consumption. Let us try some figures and see what the actual cost of a ton of coal is in New-York and Philadelphia. I have arrived at the following estimate of cost after numberless discussions with mine owners, operators, railroad carriers, and wholesale and retail dealers. My estimate is, for a ton of coal loaded on cars at the mines, $1 25, (I believe this is what Mr. Parrish has agreed on as a price with the Receivers of the New-Jersey Central;) mine owner's royalty, 40 cents a ton, (in the Lehigh Valley the average royalty is 50 cents a ton, in the Wilkesbarre region it is 40 cents, and in the Schuylkill Valley it runs from 35 cents up to 50 cents;) lateral tolls to Schuylkill Haven or other central points of departure, 35 cents a ton; colliery bills, for repairs, &c., 15 cents a ton; toll on main railroad to tide-water or sea-board, 75 cents a ton; guarantee of commission, 25 cents a ton; shipping dues, 15 cents a ton. This makes a total outlay for producing and delivering coal at New-York or Philadelphia of $3 30 a ton. The quoted price to-day is $3 25; the long talk selling price is nearer $3. At the recent auction sales a rise of 10 cents a ton was ostensibly obtained. There is not a thinking man connected with the coal trade who does not believe that rise to have been purely fictitious—that the sales were not "clean."

Let me put this cost of production in another light. Very careful computations, based on the production of numerous collieries, have been made as to the cost in labor of producing a ton of coal and delivering it at the sea-board. These computations result in the estimate that, including miners, laborers, handlers, shippers, and all the railroad hands, brakemen, &c., one ton of coal at the sea-board represents the labor for one day of two and a half men. Now, can two men and a half be hired for an aggregate wages of $3 per day, or say even the quoted price of coal, $3 25? Possibly. But the wages would only be at the rate of $1 30 per man per day. And then, where is the profit to come from, and whence is the cost of sustaining, repairing, pumping, and the general running of a mine to come, the interest on plant, salaries for officials, superintendents, and clerks, office rent, &c.

So far as I can learn, an increase of 75 cents, that is, a wholesale price of say $3 75 at the sea-board, would be regarded by both operators and railroad companies as a fairly remunerative price for coal, and no more. But, at the same time, I judge that this price cannot be sustained or the difficulties of the railroad companies be tided over unless some positive and binding agreement is entered into as to the aggregate and pro rata amounts of production and the rates for carrying coal on the railroads. The cut-throat policy which has been in vogue of late must be thrust aside, and I think that this can be honestly done without injury to the consumer. It can only be done, so far as I can see, in one way. Let the coal producers reduce their production pro rata to the extent of 1,500,000 tons a year. I am assured by gentlemen who have vast interests in coal that this reduction will be ample to restore the equilibrium of the market, without being so great as to risk the legitimate interests of the consumer. If the rise of 75 cents a ton, which is deemed necessary, be brought about by this means, the increase in the coal bills of the consumer will not be ruinous. It is estimated that in all towns in which anthracite coal is commonly used for household purposes the consumption of coal very nearly approaches one ton per capita per annum. Allowing the average of five members to every family, the annual average increased family expenditure for coal would be $3 75. But, to insure the permanence of this rise of 75 cents a ton, or a wholesale price of $3 75 a ton, the railroad companies must agree on a paying rate of transportation and adhere to it, even in dull times; otherwise they must perish, and the coal producers must perish with them or find other means, in the way of new railroads, or otherwise, of transportation of their coal. But no combination or association must go further. There must be no attempt to regulate prices or anything of that sort. The simpler the combination the better for both producer and consumer. Any attempt at elaboration will only afford opportunity for evasion of duty on the part of ambitious or unscrupulous associates, and will surely end, as it has done before, in disruption. I know there is a holy horror of a combination; but, if the producing power of the coal fields is too great and the mining capacity is in excess of the requirements of consumption, they must be regulated in some way, and I do not see how they are to be regulated except by some sort of combination among the operators—a very simple and a strictly limited one will answer every desirable purpose. I only advocate it as a matter of expediency under existing circumstances. There is the startling question to be faced: are the anthracite coal companies and the coal-carrying railroads to be forced into bankruptcy? I can see no escape from it if the ruinous policy lately in vogue is to be continued. How serious a matter that would be is patent when we remember that there are $300,000,000 of capital invested in coal without counting the railroads. The stock of coal now on hand is about 1,500,000 tons, about half of which is in the hands of the companies, and half in the hands of the dealers. This is by no means a heavy stock for the dealers to carry if there were a fair demand for coal, the very varied nature of their business necessitating a heavy stock. But the demand for coal is very slack, notably in the iron districts, and stock accumulates very rapidly. Should no arrangement be made among the great controlling powers, disaster must ensue, and the mines be closed by bankruptcy or foreclosure, and that at no very distant date. The companies' business is not bringing them in a new dollar for an old one even. If it were they would gladly go on and wait for better times. Moreover, the market is demoralized. One of the most prominent operators said to me to-day: "I could sell 300,000 tons of coal this afternoon if I wished. But I should not care to do so. If forced sales at auction were to still further depress the market, I should be left with the coal on my hands; and, if the market were to improve, I should be held strictly to my contract. That is a one-sided kind of a business, which I don't care about."

An idle coal mine is an expensive luxury to have on your hands, apart from the distress which it brings on the laboring classes. It costs almost as much to run an idle mine as it does to run one in full work. The wear and tear of a mine goes on night and day, whether coal is being mined or not. The two fearfully heavy expenses of shoring, repairing, and pumping must go on steadily, no matter how long the mine remain idle, otherwise the mine will get drowned out and cave in from the ceaseless downward pressure of the coal. Then there are official salaries and interest on plant, all to be taken into consideration. And what about the laborers? There are, I believe, about 40,000 men and boys employed in the anthracite coal mines. This will represent a population of at least 150,000 men, women, and children. The miner, unless he be a Welshman, is proverbially as improvident a laborer as can be met with. What, then, will be the amount of distress in the coal regions if this enormous population is to be left, for a time, absolutely without the means of support? There is no other branch of labor in any direction where there would be room for them, for all the labor markets are at present overstocked. They must, then, inevitably starve. But there is another evil which would be apt to ensue from a closing of the mines resulting from financial disaster. It would not be so easy a matter to open them again under the auspices of receivers, bankruptcy courts, and injunctions obtained by foreclosed lease-holders. We might easily pass from the plethora and low prices of to-day to scarcity and prices ruinous to the consumer. A coal famine would not only be possible but probable, and we might again see the fabulous prices of $15 and $16 a ton for house coal which consumers had to pay in New-York and Brooklyn some five or six Winters back.

There is one point which the stockholders of the coal companies should e'er long take into consideration. Their boards of Directors want thorough reorganization. There are many members of these boards who are utterly incompetent for their positions; men who are as little conversant with the management of a coal mine as they are with the moon. A man may be a first-rate lawyer and yet be unfitted for a coal operator; he may be able to make a splendid and telling speech in Congress, and yet talk nothing but nonsense at a coal board. However, this is not the all important question of the hour. First, let us settle on some well-considered and honorably devised plan of agreement which shall save the coal companies and coal railroads from the ruin which is impending over them; the more secondary issues can then be all the more carefully attended to. I am very well aware that there will be any number of objections offered to the views expressed in this letter, there is so varying an opinion on the vexed question of the legitimacy of coal combinations, as being deemed obnoxious to the interests of the consumer. I can only say that these views are the result of a thoughtful discussion of the situation with gentlemen of moderate ideas and who urge the importance and absolute necessity of doing something and that quickly. I take it that no thinking man believes that he can go on long consuming coal at less than cost price without somebody suffering for it. The consumer must know that he has a direct interest in the welfare of the producer; that no community can be thoroughly prosperous when one of its great branches of industry is sadly out of gear.

A. P.

ROGER SHERMAN PERSISTENT.

The trial of F. O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill on a charge of conspiring to remove "crooked" whisky from Chicago to this City was resumed yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford. After an offer of Assistant District Attorney Sherman to prove book entries by Revenue Inspector Hale had been ruled against, Mr. Sherman proceeded to argue in favor of the admissibility of the shipping book of Golsen & Eastman, on the ground that prima facie evidence of a conspiracy had been shown, and that this made Golsen & Eastman the agents of defendants for the purposes of the conspiracy, and entitled the Government to introduce their records in evidence. All the defendants were, in the eye of the Government, partners to a conspiracy and the mutual agents of each other. It was a question now whether there was sufficient evidence to show to the jury that a prima facie case of conspiracy had been made out. The Government would argue before the jury that what Golsen had testified to favorable to the Government should be admitted and what he had testified to for the defense should be rejected. There was everything in the case, even as it stood, to make a prima facie one of conspiracy. There was evidence of the omission to make entries in the defendants' books as required by law. Then there was the "B" and "C" whisky consigned to them, the "B" whisky, which was presumably straight, being entered by them, whether received at their store or delivered on their order from the railway depot, while of five lots of the "C" whisky two were never entered, and three not till four months after their delivery to defendants. The defendants would not have made these omissions and run the risk of the penalties they incurred without having a purpose in view which outweighed their fears of detection. The stubs of the stamp-books had entered on them far less than the amounts for which the stamps were given, and the fact that Golsen & Eastman sent out four times as much whisky as they received as "straight," was evidence that could not be ignored.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's argument, Judge Blatchford said that a new term of the criminal branch of the Circuit Court, in which the trial was progressing, would begin to-day, and as it was not deemed advisable, under the law, to hold two terms of the court simultaneously, the case would be adjourned over until noon to-day, to give him this morning for the calling of petit jurors, &c., before resuming the hearing of the case.

A DISHONEST NEGRO WAITER.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. Eliza J. Creighton, a boarder in the establishment of Mrs. Rosa Mary Murphy, No. 35 East Ninth-street, lost a pocket-book containing $70 in money and a promissory note for $350. Detective Joseph Dorsey, who was given charge of the case, arrested William H. Adams, a negro waiter, who had taken the place of Mrs. Murphy's regular attendant, and recovered the stolen money from a colored man named Nathan Corbin, who keeps a liquor saloon at No. 105 West Houston-street, and to whom Adams had given it. When the case was called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, Adams pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. Detective Dorsey then handed over the stolen money to Mr. Lyon, by whom it was subsequently restored to the owner.

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

THE UNRECONSTRUCTED PLANTER.

A TRAVELER'S OBSERVATIONS IN THE BLACK BELT — THE REBEL AS HE IS — THE PRINCE HIS OWN SERVANT—HIS HATRED OF THE NEGRO — THE COST OF LABOR NOW AND UNDER THE OLD REGIME.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, March 6.

"The King is dead: long live the King!" This solemn phrase in the history of monarchies is applicable to this part of our Republic. For the King became a rebel. "The rebel is dead: long live the rebel!" may be an equally solemn phrase in our own history. In our case, however, there is a hopeful inversion of the royal succession; for the young leave the crown to the old, and the old must sooner or later go the way of all the earth, without, let us hope, a possible successor.

Before the war the planters here, princes in wealth, luxury, and autocratic feeling, were the undisputed leaders in political, social, and commercial affairs. They were accustomed to undisputed sway. After the war events deprived them of their political importance, of their social eminence, and of their commercial prosperity. All classes were thrown flat to the ground by general ruin. Since then the manufacturers have done something, the merchants something; the overseers have bought little farms, and many of the planters' sons have set to work. Even the negroes have tried to get homes, and a good part of these are facing the future with some determination to accept the new course of life. Some of the old planters also are beginning to be reconciled.

But there is a class here that cannot or will not yield their old prejudices. The "Ol' Reb," as the negro calls him, still clings to the feelings—perhaps the hopes—of the past; he distrusts the future; he hates the present and all connected with its advent. Politically he is the spirit of discord and of darkness; socially he is the ostracizer, the misanthrope; commercially he is the dog in the manger. And in all these, to his inexpressible wrath, he is the weakest citizen in the State. He is the least in politics because impracticable; the least in society because a pauper, and the least in poverty because a debtor and an idler.

The "rebels" now affect the country most by their attitude to the negroes. It is not surprising that these autocratic men at the close of the war were sore with defeat, nor that they remained disheartened and soured under financial losses, political subjection, and the inversion of their civil and social status. It is still less surprising, though unfortunate, that this ill feeling should centre on the negro. For the planter was generally the quick agent of his own passions, and the negro was always the recipient of his humors. When the close of the war brought the planter into his fields without his only efficient helper, the overseer, he found himself in contact with the freedom and the freedmen. The former was afraid in his judgment. The change in the political and social relation added to injury what he felt to be insult. The planter no longer had the power, but he had the feelings of a master—a master that was then distressed and irritated beyond his small powers of self-control. The negro, on the other hand, was correspondingly elated. He, too, had the characteristics that slavery had created in his plastic nature. The negro no longer had the restraint, but he had the weakness of a slave; a slave that had never had a will in his destiny, a thought for his character, or a judgment about his practical operations. It was only natural that he should be inefficient in labor when deprived of his customary direction, indifferent to morality which had never been cultivated, oblivious of a higher destiny that had never been within his view. But he was superior to his master in forgiveness, patience, and the cheerful temper that makes life acceptable. So as planter and freedman, the one sought only excuses and the other offered only occasions for blame. The planter, socially and politically, flung his abuse and his scorn where his lash could no longer go; and, commercially, he sometimes willfully and sometimes unavoidably refused the negro his wages. The negro, socially and politically, had little or nothing to say or do; but, commercially, he abandoned the men who wronged him. Today the same feelings exist in the "Ol' Rebs" and the same aversion in the "niggers." So that some large estates are without labor, and without the probability of improvement until succession or abdication restores the Republic.

Mr. J. was to me an interesting, though not an attractive subject. As I walked through field after field grown up with pines and brush, I wondered what would ever reanimate the mournful stillness and decay. Just then I came to a white man plowing.

"Is Mr. J. at home?"

"Which Mr. J. do you mean—me or my father?"

"It must be your father I wish to see."

"He is in the house, Sir; right through the woods there." As I walked away he started his team, and continued his work. The grounds were large; and here and there the remains of brick walks and borders showed that the garden was once well kept. Mock-orange trees, magnolias, and water-oaks gave them an air of some magnificence that nature kindly renews every Spring. The front fence was new and provided with a workable gate—not a common improvement. But toward the rear of the premises the fence dwindled till it became a mass of rubbish. There were no out-buildings except a hollow-backed stable modeled after a tumble-down horse trying to feed himself on the roadside. The house was large, low, and rambling, and it was externally quite attractive among the trees—especially the wide piazza that seemed a part of the grounds. One side of the broad steps was rotten, and the boards were rotted out in holes at the exposed end of the piazza. One of the blinds without hinges was propped up to the window by a stick. As I entered the garden one of the daughters raised a gun to her shoulder and fired into one of the trees. Two robbins fell. On seeing me she had fled to the rear, so that Mr. J. met me on the piazza soon after I had knocked. He brought chairs, and I sat up in one while he attempted to lie down across his and the railing, and he succeeded to an astonishing extent.

"Yes, Sir; that's my son you saw plowing. Poor fellow, we neither of us ever pulled on our boots till after the war. I had niggers enough for all of us. But now I haven't one; I won't have 'em about me. They'd steal and eat us out of house and home. And then, they are good for nothing to work, any how you fix 'em. You see, Sir, we could control 'em before the war. But after that them scoundrel carpet-baggers came and got up political meetings, and tooted horns at the corners, and called all the niggers about 'em, no matter if they left your crops right there in the field. And they told the niggers they'd a right to do as they pleased, and they ought to stick to it. And the niggers ain't been worth a —— since, though they're beginnin' to see that they won't get anything from anybody else but us, and they're doin' a little better for the past two years. And these same men redistricted the State so they would get Radical Electors and officers; and then they sent a Canada nigger to Congress to misrepresent this district. The niggers all vote just as they're told. They don't know any more than so many sheep how to vote. But we've got the State Government now, and we're gettin' laws for the white man; and they'll keep the nigger in his place."

I give his views in all their naked deformities of prejudice, because they are an important part of the general feeling here. It was interesting also to hear him virtually contradict himself in many points elucidated by facts and experience. After a helpful change of subject I came back with:

"If a farmer comes here to live, can he get labor?"

"Oh, yes; all he wants."

"Well, are the darkeys industrious when they are hired?"

"Yes, the men are. They do just as you tell 'em. But you've got to be right with 'em. They're easy enough to manage; we never have any bother with 'em. Now and then we have to lick one, or cuss him out; but he'll come back and beg for work. No, Sir; they're not vicious nor troublesome."

"I suppose, after all, when you get rid of the carpet-baggers, and control things yourselves, that the darkeys will become more valuable, especially when they get over the demoralization that came to everybody after the war?"

"Of course they will; we always get along with them if no one interferes between us."

After another change he came to his own shadows again: "Yes, Sir, we will be glad to welcome Northern men here who come to work their own lands and help us build up the country. We don't want the nigger to buy this country, we want white men. Now, to-day, I'd rather give a white man half my plantation if he'd work on it himself than to sell it to the niggers for all it's worth. We hate to have the niggers around; we don't want their competition in cheap work. We want 'em to clear out and leave us a white man's country."

I add, on behalf of Mr. J., what he did not say, "We want to get rid of the negro vote and replace it by white suffrage, which we stand a better chance to control."

"The niggers," he resumed, "all vote as they're told; the poor whites and our old overseers mix with 'em as equals, and the niggers just follow them like sheep. That's what's the matter with this country—it's all divided up between the niggers and the poor whites and the carpet-baggers."

"Do you think the free labor costs more than slave labor did? Formerly you had the interest on your investment, the losses by death and escapes, the doctor's bill of $1,500 a year, your overseer's as much more, and all the cost of supporting your working hands, as well as the old and the children."

"Yes, Sir; it costs us more now, for then they made and grew all they needed; and now we've got to feed 'em, and pay 'em besides."

But the fact is he pays a man from $8 to $10 per month, and gives him one bushel of cornmeal, 15 pounds of pork, and half a gallon of salt; say $12 per month. That ends his obligation to the negro, and he is relieved of all responsibility and loss. Many people here say that the free labor is the cheapest, not to mention its other advantages.

"And then there was the profit on the slaves. A friend of mine got in a tight place, and had to raise some money. I bought a woman and her five yellow children—they were his children—and I gave him $2,400, cash. I tell you there was money in it."

The same dreary barrenness and poverty presented itself in this as in other houses. The wife

went to the house and found no one there. Some furniture was, however, in the house, and the barn was full. Woodruff brought suit, but, on the trial of the case yesterday, in Supreme Court, Part II., Judge Donohue dismissed his complaint and gave judgment in the company's favor.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

TONNAGE DUTY OR TAX BY STATE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL — THE CHORPENNING CLAIM CASE DECIDED AGAINST THE CLAIMANT—OTHER DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Supreme Court to-day delivered opinions in the following causes:

No. 937—*Inman Steam-ship Company vs. Tinker.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. In this case the appellee, as Captain of the Port of New-York, required of the company 1½ per cent. per ton on the tonnage of their three ships upon every arrival of each in the port. The court find the tax to be a duty on tonnage, and consequently, that it is an unconstitutional exaction. It is not exacted, say the court, for any service rendered, because if the vessel enter the port and immediately take her departure, or load or go not, and make fast to any wharf, either of these things brings her within the act, and makes her liable to the duty. The charge is irrespective of the ad valorem principle, and if either of the vessels were now making her first trip, and one other of the same tonnage were making her last trip, the act would apply the same; the rate of payment and the aggregate amount to be paid would be the same. The act is also discriminative. It applies different rates to different classes of vessels, and to some it applies none at all. A clearer case of the imposition of a tonnage duty than presented here, the court thinks can hardly be imagined. The law had been passed by Congress instead of the State, and the duties imposed had been expressly designated a duty on tonnage, its character as such could not appear in a stronger light. It is conceded that foreign steamships and other vessels visiting the ports of a State for business purposes may be made liable by the laws of such State for all reasonable and proper port charges; but such charges must not be repugnant to the Federal Constitution. The commerce clauses of the Constitution give to Congress the entire control of the foreign and inter-State commerce of the country. They were intended to secure harmony and uniformity in the regulations to which they should be governed. Wherever such goes the power of the nation accompanies it. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion. The Chief Justice did not sit in the case and took no part in its decision.

No. ——Chorpenning vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. The court affirms the decision of the court below, in this notorious case, against the claimant. The duty devolved upon the Postmaster-General under the act of Congress, is held to be wholly ministerial, and in no sense judicial or that of any arbitrament. The adjustment having been made under a special law renders it in no wise different from those made daily by the accounting officers of the Government under the general law conferring their powers and prescribing their duties. The idea that the Government is concluded by the results at which they may arrive, would be regarded as a novelty within and without the several departments. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 863—*United States vs. Phisterer.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case it was decided that an officer who is ordered home to await orders, under the Consolidating act of March 3, 1869, from a post at which he is doing military duty, is entitled to mileage while traveling in pursuance of such order, under section No. 1,110 of Army Regulations. The case is not controlled by the section providing that when officers are permitted to exchange stations, &c., they must bear their own expenses. The home of the officer to which he is ordered is not a military station. A military station is one in which military service is the post. In each case it means not an ordinary residence, having nothing military about it except that one of its occupants holds a military commission, but a place where military duty is performed, or stores are kept or distributed or something connected with war arms is kept or done. There being no exchange of stations in the case is governed by the section named, and the officer is entitled to his mileage. By section 1,080 of the Regulations, when public quarters cannot be furnished to officers at stations without troops, quarters will be commuted at a rate fixed by the Secretary of War, and fuel at the market prices. An officer ordered home to await orders is not entitled to this commutation. His home is not a station within the meaning of the regulation. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. This case also disposes of a great number of similar ones.

No. 401—*United States vs. Martin.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case it is decided that the act of Congress declaring that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers or workmen, &c., employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States," is in the nature of a direction by the United States to his agents, and is not a contract with laborers to that effect, and does not prevent the officers of the Government from making agreements with laborers by which the day's labor may be made more or less than eight hours. The act does not prescribe the amount of compensation to be paid for the labor of eight hours, or of any other time. Where a laborer has been in the habit of working for the Government 10 hours a day, at a compensation of $2.50 per day, and in answer to his request is informed that if he wishes to remain in the service he must continue to work 12 hours per day and receive his pay accordingly, he cannot afterwards recover for the additional time over eight hours as a day's labor. When an application is made for pay in excess of time over eight hours per day, and an allowance is made, and the Receiver receipts in full for the amount, this is a bar to any future claim. This decision will dispose of a large number of cases of a similar character, having been put forward as a test. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 116.—*Foster et al. vs. Master and Wardens of the Port of New-Orleans.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—It is here held that an act of the State of Louisiana authorizing the Master and Wardens of the port to make a survey of the hatches of all sea-going vessels which should arrive at that port, and forbidding such survey to be made by any other persons is unconstitutional and void, as being a regulation of commerce, and undertaking to authorize the performance of a duty exclusively within the control of Congress. Reversed, with direction to dismiss the bill. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 807.—*Johnson County Board of Commissioners vs. Thayer.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—This is the affirmance of a judgment recovered against the county on bonds issued in aid of a railroad running through the county, the court holding that the fact that no corporation was named in the proposition submitted to the people was immaterial, inasmuch as the route of the road was named and complied with. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, S. C. Wheeler, Esq., of Sandusky, Ohio, and Isham G. Harris and S. F. Walker, Esqs., of Memphis, Tenn., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court. On motion of Mr. M. Merrick, Henry H. Finley, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn., and George K. Cowell, Esq., of Waterbury, Conn., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court. On motion of Mr. D. D. Lord, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., of New-York City, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 927.—*The Township of East Oakland, plaintiff in error, vs. William B. Skinner.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.—Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court reversing the judgment of said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause.

No. 961.—*The United States, appellants vs. George W. Chisom; No. 962.—The United States vs. Edward B. Chisom; No. 964.—The United States vs. Frederick M. Lunds.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court reversing the judgments of the said Court of Claims, and remanding the causes, with directions to dismiss the petitions.

No. 963—*United States vs. Phisterer.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case it was decided that an officer who is ordered home to await orders, under the Consolidating act of March 3, 1869, from a post at which he is doing military duty, is entitled to mileage while traveling in pursuance of such order, under section No. 1,110 of Army Regulations. The case is not controlled by the section providing that when officers are permitted to exchange stations, &c., they must bear their own expenses. The home of the officer to which he is ordered is not a military station. A military station is one in which military service is the post. In each case it means not an ordinary residence, having nothing military about it except that one of its occupants holds a military commission, but a place where military duty is performed, or stores are kept or distributed or something connected with war arms is kept or done. There being no exchange of stations in the case is governed by the section named, and the officer is entitled to his mileage. By section 1,080 of the Regulations, when public quarters cannot be furnished to officers at stations without troops, quarters will be commuted at a rate fixed by the Secretary of War, and fuel at the market prices. An officer ordered home to await orders is not entitled to this commutation. His home is not a station within the meaning of the regulation. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. This case also disposes of a great number of similar ones.

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No. 960.—*The United States, appellants, vs. James R. Meares.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Court of Claims in the cause.

No. 169.—*Henry Mews, appellant, vs. Jacob A. Conover.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 180.—*George Jerome and F. C. Beaman, assignees, &c., appellants, vs. Thomas N. McCarter.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan.—Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs.

No. 128.—*The Atlantic De Laine Company et al., appellants, vs. Lucinda James, Administratrix, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island.—Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the complainant's bill. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Clifford.

No. 804.—*The American Bridge Company, appellants, vs. Max Heidelbach et al., Trustees.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of this court.

No. 861.—*The Board of Commissioners of the County of Johnson, plaintiff in error, vs. Derrick A. Jansary.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs and interest.

No. 173.—*John A. Dutcher et al., appellants, vs. A. J. Wright, Assignee, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 788.—*The United States, appellants, vs. Joseph Smith.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the Court of Claims in this cause.

No. 933.—*W. O. McClure, plaintiff in error, vs. The Township of Oxford.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Hunt.

No. 13.—*Original.—Ex parte Conrad N. Jordan, petitioner.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court granting the petition for a mandamus in this cause.

No. 941.—*Peter Mahoney, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. W. S. Rice.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 178.—*George Q. Erskine, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.*—No. 179.—*The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George Q. Erskine, Collector,* &c.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—Chief-Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in these causes, each party to pay the costs incident to his writ.

No. 704—*Elisha Buckman, plaintiff in error, vs. William R. Bergholt.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the opinion of the court affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 837—*John A. Haynes, plaintiff in error, vs. James R. Pickett et al.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 996—*W. H. Clark, plaintiff in error, vs. C. R. Hancock et al.*—The motion to dismiss or to set aside supersedeas in this cause was submitted by Mr. P Phillips in support of the same, and by Messrs. Durant and Hornor in opposition thereto.

Motions to Dismiss Causes.—No. 982—William M. Farrington, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Tennessee et al.; No 983—S. H. Donscomb, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Tennessee et al.; No. 984—M. J. Watkins, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Tennessee et al.; No. 985—J. C. Nelly, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Tennessee et al.; No. 1,001—Napoleon Hale et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Tennessee et al. The motions to dismiss these causes were submitted by Mr. S. P. Walker in support of the same, and by Mr. B. M. Estes, I. G. Harris, and Mr. Shoup in opposition thereto.

Dismissed with Costs.—No. 1,004—Landerdale County, plaintiff in error, vs. John T. Edmunds; et al.; No. 1,005—Landerdale County, appellant, vs. J. T. Edmunds et al.; No. 1,006—Landerdale County, plaintiff in error, vs. John B. Leech; No. 1,007—Landerdale County, appellant, vs. John B. Leech; No. 1,008—R. D. Shannon, appellant, vs. Stephen M. Jones. In error to and appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee. On motion of W. Y. C. Humes, docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 1,009—*Charles E. Boules et al. appellant, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. On motion of Assistant Attorney-General Smith, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 119—*The United States, appellants, vs. John Young, Trustee, &c.*—The argument of the motion to dismiss this cause was commenced by Assistant Attorney-General Smith in support of the same, and continued by W. W. McFarland in opposition thereto, and in favor of a motion for certiorari.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

COURT NOTES.

"Joe" Goss yesterday withdrew the writ of habeas corpus in his case, and was turned over to the Kentucky authorities.

The William H. Gale disbarred by the General Term of the Supreme Court is not ex-Judge W. Henly Gale, of this City, formerly of Brooklyn.

Hon. William M. Evarts visited several of the court-rooms in the new Court-house yesterday, and was warmly greeted by several of the Judges and by a number of lawyers.

William M. Banks, the Receiver of the Security Savings Bank, was given leave by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to sell at public auction the bank building at Fifty-third-st. and Third-avenue for a sum not less than $35,000.

Lorenz Kinimund, the young man who stabbed Joseph Becker, of No. 53 Pitt-street, at Clinton Garden, on Sunday night, was arrested yesterday by Detective Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and held at the Essex Market Police Court to wait the result of his victim's injuries.

Yesterday afternoon two sneak thieves were detected in the act of robbing the rooms of Mary Mack, at No. 674 Eighth-avenue, during her absence. One of them, James P. Morrison, was arrested and held for trial by Judge Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, in default of $1,500 bail.

The case of the People ex rel. St. John's College against the Board of Assessors was argued on certiorari before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The college, it seems, owns 103 acres of land at Fordham. The ground was divided into two parts by the Boulevard. The college buildings are all on the land on one side of the Boulevard, the land on the other being vacant. The Board of Assessors assessed the vacant land, and the college asks a review of this action. The decision was reserved.

A number of Jewish ladies have organized the Deborah Relief Society for the purpose of aiding poor Jewish women, and the certificate of incorporation of the society was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The officers are: President, Deborah M. Alexander; Vice-President, Louisa X. Gerst; Treasurer, M. J. Harlem; Secretary, R. J. Rowlands. Managers, Hannah Hart, Jennie Schwarzbaum, Emilia Simon, Gitel Kulainsky, Rose Ball, Lena Gerst, Bertha Lindner, and Caroline Lewis.

Judge Larremore, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted a motion striking out Gen. Daniel E. Sickles' answer to the suit of Clayton Belknap, heretofore reported in THE TIMES. Belknap sued to recover money loaned Gen. Sickles in 1861, and the latter answered by averring that the money was not given to him personally, but in aid of the "Sickles Brigade." Gen. Sickles was directed to make the answer more definite and certain. In default of his doing so the answer was dismissed.

On Monday evening three women and two men, found in an alleged disorderly house at No. 178 Lexington-avenue, kept by Mrs. Gertrude Brown, were arrested on complaint of John Sadue, a servant of Col. Wingate, who resides at No. 173, the same avenue. Mrs. Brown escaped arrest, and Judge Bixby, yesterday, at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, refused to release the prisoners until Mrs. Brown should surrender herself. This resulted in a compromise, Mrs. Brown promising to reform the character of the house immediately, and vacate it on the 1st of April.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

John Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., brought suit, in the Equity Branch of the United States Circuit Court of this district, against the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company of Missouri and others, in which he claims to be the owner of one-fifth of several millions of acres of lands, and of some $565,000 of bonds subscribed to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, and of grants, subsidies, and franchises owned by the company on the 23d of August, 1867, on which day, he alleges, the company made a contract with Albert F. Beach, Richard M. Michael, J. J. Dull, James Gowen, J. V. Baker, and others, by which the latter were to construct a railway from Junction City, Kan., to Gage Indian lands, to be known as the Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch, Beach and his associates to be paid for the construction of the railway in lands, bonds, and other property as the work progressed. Plaintiff further alleges that, prior to Oct. 15, 1867, Gowen, Dull, and McMichael executed to plaintiff and one Shoemaker and Polk, assignees of their interest in the contract, and plaintiff became owner of a fifth interest in the benefits accruing from the contract; that Beach, on behalf of the defendants, endeavored, in April, 1868, to buy out, at any price, plaintiff's interest in the contract, but that he refused to sell; that defendants plotted to deprive plaintiff of his interests, and unlawfully and fraudulently declared his interest canceled, and had converted to their own use the lands, bonds, and other property sought to be recovered in this action. Plaintiff asks for a discovery and accounting in order to obtain possession of the property in question. The defendants demurred to the complaint on the ground of its insufficiency in stating a case sufficient to entitle plaintiff in the relief sought, and argument on the demurrer was had yesterday before Judge Johnson, Mr. H. M. Ruggles appearing for the defendants, and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Mr. Chauncey Shaffer for the plaintiff. Judge Johnson took the papers, reserving his decision.

PROF. SILLIMAN EXAMINING FOSSILS.

The examination of Prof. Silliman was continued yesterday in the Emma Mine case. The witness critically examined various fossils, minerals, and ores submitted to him, which were in turn handed to Judge Wallace and the jury to inspect, the object being to show to the jury portions of the products of the mine as they existed when Prof. Silliman examined it. The witness then gave in detail a statement relative to assays made at the mine, and stated that the examination and experiments made by him justified the report he had made. He had done the best in his power to make a thorough investigation, had collected samples, made assays, taken all the necessary observations, and had all the assistance which he deemed necessary to make a fair report. No attempt had been made, so far as he knew, either to influence his action or to prevent him from making a thorough and critical examination of the mine. He could not comprehend that a mine could be so prepared as to deceive an expert. He had been very strongly impressed with the extent of the mine and the richness of its yield, and had made his report in conformity with his honest convictions.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Granted.—Matter of the Receivership of the Security Bank; Matter of Mayor, &c., vs. Vose; Same vs. Same (six cases); Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Halbert; Moore vs. Francklyn; Maffrey vs. Holdemann; Matter of the Dutchess County Iron Works; Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Ribiet; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Aldrich vs. Ribiet; De Quesada vs. Ribiet; Same vs. Same; Salazar vs. Ribiet; Phillips vs. Ribiet; Phillips vs. Wood.

Motions Granted.—Peters vs. McCormack; Engelhard vs. Hacky; Sprout vs. Conner; Beard vs. Jones; Kupfer vs. Purcell.

Proceedings Dismissed.—Gray vs. Leuds; Hackett vs. O'Neill.

Motions vs. Lowden.—Complaint dismissed.

Steuben vs. Schwarz.—Security for costs ordered.

Orindle vs. Thomas.—E. Jacobs, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Defaults Noted.—George vs. Knapp; Dewey vs. Burke; Wade vs. Morgan.

Turner vs. Hampton.—Order to pay money into court.

Downey vs. Mosanga.—This application must be made to the General Term.

Dohne vs. Arnfelder.—The defendant and process server must attend before me for oral examination before I can decide this motion.

Kelly vs. Shober.—Motion granted.

Maurice vs. Lawler.—Default noted.

Pezolah vs. Elias.—Defendant discharged from arrest.

Widmayer vs. Scatele.—Commission ordered.

Thacher vs. Boorsem.—Taxation affirmed.

Ingebrense vs. Kuchen.—The motion is made too late under the rules. Denied: $10 costs to abide event.

Orders Granted.—Horton vs. Biggs; Hooper vs. Cipperly; Phelan vs. Peters; Meyer vs. Luch; Levy vs. Epstein; Berge vs. Hart; De Mott vs. Wolf; Wolf vs. Gray; Miller vs. Hoffman; Smith vs. Dow; Malkowitz vs. Barharach; Ellis vs. Boland; McGuire vs. Vanderbilt.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
84—Smith & Griggs M'f'g Co. vs. Talcott.	272—Matter of Attinger.
130—Staten Island R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	285—Wallace vs. Coe.
164—People, &c., vs. Astor et al.	290—Turner vs. McEwen.
and other R. R. Companies.	297—Bette vs. Lecke.
167—Collender vs. Phelan.	299—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Kerwin.
168—Goodwin vs. Acheman.	301—Lord vs. Funk.
202—Salomon vs. Shirmer.	302—Burtis vs. Babson.
234—Hegeman vs. Koch.	304—Oswald vs. Schwalb.
260—Matter of Murphy.	312—Youngs vs. Carter.
268—Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Co.	317—Havman vs. Hayman.
	325—Leslie vs. Paoli Belt Co.
	326—Covel vs. Covel.
	327—Hohn vs. Calvor.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
137—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. of N. J.	124—Burkett vs. Taylor et al.
140—Brodhurst vs. Townsend.	129—Brewers and M. Ins. Co. vs. Davenport et al.
141—People's Bank versus Mitchell.	77—People ex rel. Hanneman vs. Tax Com'rs.
143—Salmon vs. Allen.	85—Driscoll, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
65—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.	95—Lynch vs. Levy, &c.
69—Gridley vs. The Mayor, &c.	118—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
70—Hebrew Orphan Asylum vs. The Mayor, &c.	68—Mcspedon versus the
71—Kellum, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	86—Sheridan versus the Mayor, &c.
112—Willet, &c., vs. Kipp et al.	101—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
122—Herrlich vs. Brennan.	144—Marckwald versus Oceanic S.S. Co., &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Latauerette vs. Clark	2761—Wilber vs. Loft.
2364—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler.	2762—Wilber vs. Loft.
1513—Brown vs. Decker.	3085—Argall vs. Jacobs et al.
2849—Frane vs. Del., Lack. and West. R. R. Co.	3217—Tradesmans' Na. Bk. vs. Neville.
2803—Lalin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Gallaudet	3233—Orrig et al. vs. Robbers.
2995—Springer et al. vs. Herm n.	3245—Westhorne vs. Mahen.
3007—Hughes vs. Rubino.	3249—Birney vs. Cartwright.
3009—Same vs. Same.	3237—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.
1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly.	3241—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1583—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.	3243—Emanuel vs. Marah, Jr.
3679—Bogatzski vs. Bogatzski.	1331—The Mayor &c., vs. Webb.
3211—Whitfield vs. Arensberg.	4290—Finn vs. Mayor, &c.
1963—Erwin, &c., vs. Neversink Stm. bt. Co.	2933—Koehlerva. Schwartz et al.
3175—Smith vs. Kayne et al.	3057—Holmes vs. Mott.
3205—Lester vs. Wolf.	2985—Harlem Bank vs. Adams et al
2895—Bischoff vs. Bauer.	
2719—Haden vs. Coleman.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1664—Tunison vs. Camp.	1810—Livermore vs. Gould et al.
1082—Custar.ce vs. Burr.	2088—Gilles, &c., versus spaulding.
1694—Gettety vs. Keep et al.	2094—Flynn vs. Schenck.
1742—The Grider Cotton Gin Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Mfg. Co.	2098—Clark et al. vs. White.
1928—McIntyre vs. N. Y. Gas-light Co.	2102—Mills vs. Hildreth.
1932—Conner, &c., vs. Thurber.	2134—Wertheimer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1341—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.	2162—Grossmayer vs. Clafflin & Co.
2404—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	3941—Dummer vs. Frost.
3582—Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1862—Elliott vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.
1512—Moody vs. Libby.	3304—Killson vs. Grimscom, &c.
500—Bailey vs. Dodge.	1864—Brinckerhoff versus Smith et al.
2786—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.	1870—Parut et al. vs. Smith et al.
1944—Murtagh vs. Conner, &c.	1872—Argal vs. Smith et al.
1960—Chapin vs. Norfolk & N. H. Roa. Co.	1942—Palmer vs. Green.
1964—Tilton & McK. S. Mfg. Co. vs. Conner, &c.	1966—Cavanagh vs. Purdy.
1978—Williams vs. Lord et al.	1972—Hart vs. Duryea et al.
2006—Hart vs. Stuart.	1642—McMahon vs. McDonnell.
950—Messmere vs. Hanlanback.	1958—Nat. Photo. C. Co. vs. Schoonmaker.
961—Same vs. Same.	2210—Otto vs. Bank of British North Am.
1992—Lewis vs. Conner, &c.	1536—Scheley vs. Diehl
1998—Shultz vs. Rosenthal	1558—Same vs. Same.
2024—Wake vs. Shuttlework Paper Co.	1462—Ames et al vs. Crowley.
2058—Prior vs. Conner, &c.	2108—London, N. Y., and H. Pub. Co. vs. Gatling.
878—Guardian M. Life Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.	2218—Comstock vs. Young.
3760—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.	2220—Brague vs. Howard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook J.

Nos.	Nos.
8083—Jones vs. The May or, &c.	2775—Ham vs. Ham et al.
1879—Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.	2559—The Mayor, &c. vs. Hart et al.
1438—Hoyt et al. vs. Nicholson.	569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.
3393—Brown, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.	4623—Schermerhorn vs. The Mayor, &c.
413—Norton vs. Jones.	4624—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.
419—McComb vs. Excelsior M'f'g. Co.	99—Nelson vs. Hudson, E. R. R. Co.
953—Baker et al. versus Hoyt et al. vs. Nicholson.	1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.	4498—McDermott vs. The Mayor, &c.
2125—Beird vs. Henrich.	1177—Robert vs. Hill.
2393—Lynch versus The Mayor, &c.	3000—Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.
4691—Wilson vs. O'Keefe.	1801—Sidleid vs. Compton.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Weil vs. Fischer et al.	49—Babcock, &c., vs. Donnell, Jr.
16—Whitney vs. Martine.	14—Fleming vs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
6—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.	47—Westerman vs. Remington et al.
55—Singleton vs. Singleton.	Demurrers.
12—The Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Balch et al.	2—Koch et al. vs. Whitehouse et al.
18—Dietz vs. Farrin.	8—Metzenenring vs. Von Winkle et al.
15—Oakley vs. Hyatt.	
22—Boese vs. Luckey.	
16—Barrett vs. Walker.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
475—Morgan, &c., vs. Mc-Vickar.	972—Gerber vs. Peter.
878—Peck, &c., vs. Cohen.	620—The Nat. Park Bank vs. The Erie R.R. Co.
450—Earle vs. Fink et al.	1177—Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.
486—Hall vs. Barrett, &c.	756—Kantenberg vs. Conner, &c.
401—Ludlow et al. vs. Spofford.	672—Harrison et al. vs. Reford et al.
442—Strong vs. The Harlem Savings Bank.	573—Harrison et al. vs. Tucker.
877—White vs. Van Vleck.	7520—Fish vs. Stilwell et al.
456—Gilman vs. Stevens.	743—Uhl, &c., vs. Cremer.
875—Atwater vs. Priddy.	314—The Germania Bank vs. Frost.
393—Newfield vs. Copperman.	589—Dye vs. Adriance.
482—Agate vs. Gildersleeve.	1104—Olmstead vs. The Mayor, &c.
244—Jenkins vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.	1138—Same vs. Same.
971—Roethsberger et al. vs. Peter.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Malcolm vs. Holmes et al.	16—Bord vs. Phyfe.
4—Beames vs. Townes.	17—Coffin vs. Hoffman.
6—Arnold vs. Morris.	18—Same vs. Same. Demurrer.
24—Cronogue vs. Quinn.	10—Hernandez vs. Stilwell.
9—Carpenter vs. Nickerson.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1342—The B'way Stable Co. vs. Conner.	1103—Palmer, &c., versus Clark.
1223—McIntyre vs. Carroll.	355—Banks vs. Carter.
852—Gilbert vs. Wetsiar.	1200—Mallory vs. The N. Y. Fire Dry Dock Co.
892—Shandley vs. The Mayor, &c.	966—Amadell vs. Garde.
284—Mott vs. The Consumers' Ice Co.	715—Russell vs. Helms.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C.J.; Van Hoesen and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
30—Young et al. vs. Weeks.	—— vs. ——
21—Turninger vs. Busch.	41—Davis vs. Davis.
22—Fuentis vs. Mayorga et al., No. 1.	39—Lynch vs. McNally.
23—Same vs. same, No. 2.	45—Statts vs. Bristow, &c.
24—Levy et al. vs. Levy.	66—Schwarz et al. vs. Oppold et al.
38—The Sinth-av. R. R. Co. vs. The N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.	71—Mason vs. O

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lohengrin, (Opera)—Mme Eugenie Pappenheim, Mr. C. Fritsch.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Blue Glass—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. James Lewis.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A Trip to the Moon—Kiralfy Brothers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Two Orphans—Miss Kate Claxton.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Belle Helene, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle Marie Aimee.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot—(English Comic Opera.)—Mrs. Oates' Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Kathleen Mavourneen—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Jack and Gill, (Pantomime.)

STEINWAY HALL.—Lecture by Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll—"Political Questions and Answers."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Dress Parade and Reception of the Twenty-second Regiment.

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The election, yesterday, in New-Hampshire was a quiet one, but its result was a brilliant victory for the Republicans. They elected their Governor, on a slightly decreased vote, by a majority as large as that which President Hayes received last Fall, and probably by an increased majority. They also elected their candidate for Railroad Commissioner, all the Councilors but one, all the Senators but four, and a majority of sixty or seventy in the House. In the Congress districts they did better yet. Henry W. Blair is re-elected in the Third District by an increased majority; Mr. Briggs has carried the Second District also by a larger majority than two years since, while in the First District the Democrats, who carried it at the last election, have met with a decided defeat. Considering that in New-Hampshire the Democratic orators made the most of their plea that Mr. Hayes is a usurper, and his Administration a fraudulent one, the showing is very discouraging to the survivors of Tildenism. It must also be regarded, as far as it goes, as an approval by the Republican Party of Mr. Hayes' frankly-declared policy.

In the caucus of the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday, Mr. J. Donald Cameron was named as candidate for the vacant Senatorship by a vote of 133 to 1. It is obvious either that the Legislature does not fairly represent the Republican sentiment of the State, or that the Cameron family commands a degree of absolute and unquestioning allegiance for which it would be hard to find a precedent in our political history. This is a consideration which furnishes ample food for reflection, and may well be heeded by those who fancy that the reforms begun by President Hayes can be carried through with a rush and a hurrah. It is instructive to note that the same majority which virtually elected to the Senate a man whose influence is based on the negation of all these reforms, passed resolutions emphatically indorsing the principles of the letter of acceptance and of the inaugural address, besides stating that the Senatorial nominee was in thorough sympathy with these principles and with the Administration pledged to carry them into practice.

The discussion of Assembly bill 254, containing the amendments to the City charter, which was first introduced by Senator Woodin last session, is proceeding with as much rapidity as could be expected. The bill for the reduction of City salaries has, on motion of Mr. Fish, obtained a preferred place on the calendar, and the plan for the reorganization of the local Government, prepared by the Joint Committee on Cities, has been reported to the Senate. It will thus be seen that the prospects of obtaining a solid installment of Municipal reform from the Legislature are tolerably bright. The real contest will, of course, come at later stages of these bills. Reduced salaries and a thinning out of the ranks of office-holders will be resisted by the entire influence of the City Government, or, what is pretty much the same thing, of Tammany Hall. Mayor Ely is too much afraid of John Kelly to venture to speak with energy and decision in favor of retrenchment, and John Kelly is too well aware of how absolutely the power of the Tammany organization depends upon liberal subsidies from the City Treasury to act any other part than that of a dogged obstructionist to the bills aimed at the system which quarters his followers upon New-York tax-payers.

How very difficult it is to root out long-standing abuses in the City Government when the reform touches the pockets of persons who can make their "influence" felt at Albany is obvious from the success of Mr. Strahan's amendment to the 35th section of the Woodin Charter bill. The last part of that section prohibits the appointment as referee in any action before the courts of any person in the employ of the City Government. Nothing could well be plainer that when a man is paid by the public for the performance of one set of duties, he ought not to be allowed to undertake others which bring profit to himself at the expense of the public interest. No lawyer who is familiar with the avocations which have been found so profitable by Messrs. Jarvis, Bouse, and other Court Clerks in this City, or who knows the kind of judicial favoritism which has made a sort of reference ring in some of our courts, will doubt that the section which Mr. Strahan succeeded in emasculating was demanded alike by considerations of common honesty and public policy. No man is better acquainted with the abuses which have grown up around the City employe reference system than Mr. Strahan, and his last night's performance, is creditable neither to his assumed character nor to his position in the House. It is to be hoped that the mischievous blunder which has been made needs only to be pointed out to be rectified.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

The advantage which the President will have in his efforts to carry out civil service reform is the assurance that he possesses the sympathies of the good men of both parties. Individual politicians may chafe under the operation of a principle which deprives them of a patronage they never should have enjoyed, while partisan hangers-on, who have acquired the notion that their party owes them a living, will grumble at a change which leaves little room for favoritism or intrigue. But the people, who have no respect for the tricks of partisanship or for those engaged in them, will appreciate both the motives and methods of the President, and will sustain him heartily in the contest he must inevitably go through.

The Southern problem is surrounded with less favorable conditions. The problem itself may be clear enough, and few will venture to quarrel openly with the general objects to be aimed at in its solution. Thus, we hear from Louisiana that Packard and Nicholls alike approve of the terms employed by the President in sketching the outlines of his policy. It is certain that the approval accorded by the rival claimants for the Governorship proceeds in each case on the supposition that his claims will be respected, and that the settlement will inure advantageously to him. Extend the illustration, and the result is the same. Of the Democrats who hail the utterances of the President as the dawn of a new era for the South, a considerable percentage assume that the recognition in the fullest sense of the right of the Southern States to self-government implies the right to exercise the governing power in a manner destructive to the privileges and guarantees incident to reconstruction. Reverse the proposition, and you come very near the faith that prevails among a large class of Republicans. They are anxious for the genuine pacification of the South, and they will gladly relieve the President from the vexations and responsibilities inseparable from the attempt to govern from Washington in local matters. But they take for granted the President's agreement with them in regard to the maintenance of the pretensions of Chamberlain and Packard as a prerequisite condition of compromise. The President's difficulties would be sufficiently serious if they ended here. They are, however, aggravated on the Republican side by the existence in some quarters of misgivings, which are entitled to respect when sincere, but which may possibly be used as a leverage by men who are not sincere, and whose aims are entitled to no respect whatever.

It will be comparatively easy for the President to correct any misapprehension that exists at the North upon this aspect of the subject. The presumption is everywhere in his favor. His declarations are explicit, and cover much of the ground. As regards the principles involved, his statements are conclusive. They show an appreciation of the vital conditions of the controversy, and a determination to protect them in any plan of settlement to which he shall give his sanction. More than this, meanwhile, Northern Republicans ought not to ask. In South Carolina and Louisiana, however, a multitude of personal considerations complicate the points to be adjusted. If Chamberlain and Hampton were both out of the way in one State, and Packard and Nicholls were also out of the way in the other, the course would be clear for either a compromise on a basis suggested by some independent body or a fresh election. The misfortune is that in neither case is there a disposition to yield. Chamberlain and Packard insist that they were legally elected, and their claim is sanctioned by the great majority of Republicans, North as well as South. But they are practically powerless. Take from them the shadow of Federal authority, and their last vestige of official influence would disappear. On the other hand, in the judgment of Republicans, Hampton and Nicholls represent the organization and the forces which are fatal to freedom of election, and would have deprived the Republican President of the Electoral votes of the States concerned. The agencies which jeopardized both States in the Presidential election are the precise agencies which enable Hampton and Nicholls to wield the substance of executive power. Withdraw the few Federal troops now stationed there, and every one knows that within twenty-four hours the authority of Hampton and Nicholls would be absolute and complete.

There must be concessions on both sides or the policy of conciliation will be virtually inoperative. The proposition that a new election shall be held in Louisiana and South Carolina seems to us the exercise of a power that should be held in reserve rather than a mode of settlement immediately available. The country may have to fall back upon it if other measures fail, but it is attended with too many unpleasant contingencies to be relied upon until these measures have been tried. For a new election could hardly be held with any chance of satisfying both parties. If the Federal Government undertook to secure a fair election, and employed its soldiers to suppress "bull-dozing" and protect black Republicans in the exercise of the franchise, the Democrats would protest against "bayonet rule," and peace would be as far off as ever. If the Government absented itself altogether, in reliance upon Democratic assurances that liberty and order should be upheld, it is just as certain that Republicans would complain that their party's interests had been betrayed. A remedy thus open to suspicion, and thus likely to fail, can only be properly available when none else is left. A better method is negotiation. Let certain principles be set forth as the starting point. The question then becomes, How shall conflicting interests be reconciled? How shall the smooth working of the local Government be provided for? It is evident that there must be a giving and taking on both sides. Personal pretensions must yield to higher demands. The cause must rank above the party. The accomplishment of these results is obviously a delicate task—one that requires temper and skill on the part of those engaged in it, and calling for some sacrifices on the part of those whose interests are directly involved. The country, we are aware, is somewhat tired of commissions. The feeling arises from the fact that, according to average experience, the partisan composition of a commission determines in advance the conclusions to be reached. The position at this moment occupied by the President is favorable to the organization of a commission of a different character. He should be able to bring together four or six representative men, taken equally from the two parties, actuated by a common desire to adjust the differences on an equitable basis. Morally considered, their agreement would everywhere be final. Their inability to agree would necessitate the consideration of other plans of settlement, and the plea for a new election will then be stronger than it is now.

EXECUTIVE CONTROL OVER APPOINTMENTS.

The statement that the members of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet are considering the adoption of rules governing appointments brings up the question of what are the powers of the Executive, that is, of the President and the heads of departments, in this connection. Any examination of that question will only show how completely the original intention of the Constitution has been evaded by the practice of surrendering appointments into the hands of Senators and Representatives, with the aid of local politicians. The Constitution divides appointments, by virtue of its provisions, under the following heads: 1. Those made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. 2. Those made by the President alone. 3. Those made by the courts; and 4. Those made by the heads of departments or Cabinet officers. The appointments made by the President alone are few in number, and chiefly of an honorary character. They need not be considered in any discussion of the general service. Neither need those made by the courts, which, also, are of small extent and consequence. The entire body of appointments to what is known to the public as the civil service is made either by the President and Senate or by the heads of departments. Of the former class there are about 3,000, of the latter something over 50,000. The former are, therefore, only about one in 18 of the entire number, and though their duties and powers are, of course, more extensive, it is not through them that the greatest evils have crept into the civil service. Exactly what conditions may be imposed by law or regulation on the discretion of the President and the Senate, who together appoint the officers of this class, it is impossible to say. There is no doubt that Congress could by law, if it saw fit, define certain classes from which such appointments should be made, limiting them to persons having certain qualifications, to be ascertained in a prescribed way—by examination, for instance, up to a required grade. No such legislation, however, exists, and whatever limitations can be imposed must be imposed by the President himself, and it is not easy to see that he is not at entire liberty in this direction. It is true that he cannot compel the Senate to approve his nominations; but so long as his methods of selection are devised in good faith to secure the best candidates for appointment, he could very safely leave the Senate to act on its own responsibility in the matter of approval or rejection. Still, the offices to which the President and Senate appoint are so varied, embracing, as they do, a very large number in which the powers and duties of the incumbent are special and independent, that classification or regulation is not easy. In the main, such offices must be left to the discretion of the appointing power, with only such restrictions as public opinion and a sense of personal responsibility can enforce. And it would be found, that, if all other appointments were properly made, and if the tenure of office were caused to be dependent on good behavior and capacity, it would matter very little whether the 3,000 Presidential nominations were made by any particular method, or only in accordance with the President's own best judgment.

In the 50,000 appointments made by the heads of departments, the question of regulation is a very important one. Here the appointing power is clearly without limitation. Appointees can be legally selected, as at present, on the recommendation of the members of Congress; or they can be chosen in effect by district politicians; or they can be selected by some intelligent and rigid rule, which shall provide adequate information as to fitness for the consideration of the heads of departments, and which shall banish political considerations entirely from the business. The only experiment in the last-named direction which we have for guidance was the one made in 1871-2 by President Grant. In that case the President was aided by a provision in a law of the previous March; but there is no doubt that his powers would have been the same without that law. The essence of his action was the issue of regulations which prescribed the following conditions for appointments: They must be made, in each case, from the three persons shown by competitive examination to be the best fitted; they must be made by promotion if possible; they must be made to the lowest grade first, and they only became final after the appointees had successfully passed a probation of six months. There is no doubt that these regulations might, as far as the powers of heads of departments are concerned, be re-enacted in substance to-day. The obstacle in the way of their practical enforcement would be in the want of an appropriation to meet the expenses of the necessary examinations. It is possible that even this obstacle is imaginary, and that there is money in the Treasury which can be used for this purpose. Whether there is or not, the important practical point to be borne in mind by the public is that the officers of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet have the legal authority to establish any reasonable and proper regulations to secure fitness in their appointments. That they have early recognized this power, and are setting about its use in a prompt manner, is a good sign. We shall await, with interest, the result of their deliberations.

A STATESMAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Whatever may be said of the character and methods of Senator Cameron, nobody can fail to admire the cheerful candor with which he explains his governing motives. It is too common for statesmen to defend their course on high moral or patriotic grounds when all the world knows that they have been moved by base considerations. Many a great man has declared that the good of the country demanded the removal of a certain official, when it was notorious that the official's place was wanted for purely personal reasons. Mr. Cameron is not that kind of man. He does not disguise his motives under the thin veil of public expediency which some men affect. He stands by his friends, right or wrong, as long as they stand by him; and he does not hesitate to say so boldly. He despises statesmen who hypocritically declare that the good of the public service demands this or that, when they really mean that their own political prospects, not the good of the service, must be considered. He never gave contracts "for the sake of an imperiled Union."

Now that Mr. Cameron is retiring from public life, he takes occasion to indulge in a retrospect of his own career. He finds therein very little to regret. At the last, he rejoices that he has "got even" with so many people who have offended him. During the very last week of his term in the Senate he has had opportunity to revenge one or two ancient grudges. For Mr. Cameron is a statesman who never forgets. It is not statesmanlike to forget. The country observed with pain that he voted against Mr. John Sherman, the other day, when that gentleman's name was sent in for confirmation as Secretary of the Treasury. An ordinary man, one lightly moved by the common courtesies and amenities of political life, would have said that, as the President's Cabinet were his official family, nothing but an overpowering sense of public duty should prevent their speedy confirmation. But Mr. Cameron is not a common man. He is a statesman of the old school. Sixteen years ago, when Mr. Cameron went out of Lincoln's Cabinet under a cloud, and was nominated as Minister to Russia, Mr. Sherman asked the Senate to allow the name to lie over for a day or two. While memory holds its seat in Mr. Cameron's distracted globe, that act will be unforgotten. And he proudly says that no considerations of public policy, no solicitude for the interests of the country, moved him to vote against Mr. Sherman's confirmation as Secretary of the Treasury. He cheerfully explains that his private quarrel, discreetly hidden for sixteen years, has been avenged. So with regard to Mr. Schurz's confirmation. When President Grant insisted that Sumner should be removed from the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Senator Schurz took occasion to say that this was an outrageous thing. He censured Mr. Cameron for lending himself to what many excellent people thought a contemptible piece of business. Mr. Cameron, in the language of the *World*, "laid for" Mr. Schurz. After six years his opportunity came. He voted against his confirmation as Secretary of the Interior. A less candid man would have defended his action on high moral grounds. Honest Senator Cameron declares that he voted thus to get even. This is the human nature of statesmanship according to the Pennsylvania standard.

Again, it has been injuriously reported of the venerable Senator that he is opposed to the President. That this is impossible, Mr. Cameron shows by narrating what he calls a political secret. He says that while the Cincinnati Convention was in session, Mr. Blaine's friend, Mr. Hale, telegraphed to his father-in-law, Secretary Chandler, asking for $1,000. The Secretary refused to advance the money unless Mr. Cameron would agree to become responsible for its return. The Senator guaranteed the payment, and the money was sent. "Shortly after this," says the Senator, "President Hayes was nominated and nobody rejoiced more than I did." There is a link missing in the reasoning process just here, but the Senator triumphantly adds, "So you see I cannot be numbered among those who are opposed to, or are dissatisfied with, President Hayes or his acts." There is an ingenuousness about all this which, in these days of cant and hypocrisy, is rare. It is not possible, he says, for me to be unfriendly to the President. I guaranteed the payment of $1,000 to the friend of a rival candidate before the nomination was made. There is no evidence that this money was used to advance the interests of any candidate. Certainly, there is none to show that it was not used to defeat Mr. Hayes. No matter; that the shrewd Pennsylvanian should be willing to become responsible for money put into the fight is conclusive that the claims of the Southern Republicans, the rights of the negro, reform in the civil service, and an obliteration of the color line in politics, all fail to move him. If these were considerations to him, he would not mention his indorsement of that $1,000 payment.

It is not surprising that the excellent Mr. Cameron feels out of place in the new political era at Washington. For more than twenty years, during which time he has been the absolute ruler of his party in Pennsylvania, he has pursued politics as a personal profession. To him office has been a means of getting office. His theory of the civil service is that Senators who wish to be Presidents or Cabinet Ministers should give places to those who can help them, or have helped them to rise; that men who wish to be Senators or Representatives, or to stay such, should give places and contracts to those who have been, or will be, of use to them, and so on down. If Mr. Cameron were a light-keeper he would not allow a neighbor to plant cabbages on the Government reservation, unless that neighbor would agree to use his influence with the Congressman of that district for his (the light-keeper's,) advantage. By this simple theory Mr. Cameron has lived and prospered in a proverbially ungrateful Republic. He has been fortunate in Pennsylvania politics, and has been Secretary of War, Minister to Russia, and a Senator of the United States. It is possible even that by judicious management he has made a Pennsylvania Senatorship a "usufruct" in the Cameronian clan. But his theory of party management has suddenly become unfashionable in Washington. Men are talking about qualifications for office, and there is much revolutionary converse touching honesty, capability, and fitness for place. On the whole, he is mystified by the new-fangled notions of these "literary fellers." He thinks he will be more contented in Pennsylvania.

THE BOOMERANG.

After all that is said of the joys of happy childhood, it must be confessed that the small boy is filled with unsatisfied longings. He longs to be a pirate, and though he undoubtedly finds a good deal of comfort in day dreams concerning a long, low, rakish schooner, commanded by himself, with six revolvers in his belt, and furnished with a plank over which walks an endless procession of obnoxious school-teachers and exasperating aunts, he is gloomily aware that such dreams can never be realized. There was once a small boy who sat through his Sunday sermons with so much quiet and propriety that he was held up as a model to all the small boys, and who, when requested by his proud mother to inform his brothers how he managed to sit still, replied that he always devoted the hours of divine service to framing an ideal piratical career, the leading feature of which was to be the sacking of his native town and the burning of its principal inhabitants in the ruins of the church. Yet this excellent small boy was perfectly well aware that piracy is an obsolete profession, and the more beautiful his day-dream might be, the more saddening was the certainty that it could never be made a reality.

Next to a life of successful piracy, the small boy's most ardent longing is for the possession of a practicable Australian boomerang. Travelers have informed us that the boomerang is a crooked club which the Australian savage can throw at a distant missionary, and which, after braining the missionary, will return and drop at the owner's feet. The boomerang, moreover, possesses the marvelous quality of being able to describe circles, ellipses, polygons, and other meritorious geometrical figures in the air. The Australian throws it into his enemy's front door with a calm confidence that it will go up two flights of stairs, kill a victim in the front hall-room, and return again to the front gate. It is needless to point out that a weapon like this would be a priceless treasure to a boy of enterprise and ingenuity. He could stand at the back of the house and send his boomerang flying through the front parlor window in search of his elder brother's head without any fear of detection. He could throw the boomerang out of the school-house window, and cheerfully wait for it to come in at the door and smash the teacher's ink-stand. The extent to which he could knock down distant and unsuspecting boys, or pick off heedless cats from remote roofs, while standing with his back to his victim, would be almost unlimited, and that his life would be one ceaseless round of delightful and improving sport is too obvious to need emphasis.

Simple as the Australian boomerang apparently is, millions of small boys have tried in vain to imitate it. In fact, until very recently, not a single civilized boy has ever possessed a boomerang that would do its duty. Crooked sticks of all sorts and sizes have been made and thrown at all possible objects, but in no case have they returned to the thrower, or shown in any other way the slightest resemblance to the true boomerang. Thus, the small boy grows up with an unsatisfied longing for that curious and useful weapon, and the hopelessness of ever attaining it has cast a gloom over the childhood of nearly every man now living.

It will hardly be credited, but nevertheless it is asserted to be true, that a Detroit small boy recently came accidentally into the possession of a boomerang that was in all respects equal to the best boomerang Australia has yet produced. Why fortune was thus prodigal to this particular boy we are not told, but that it actually showered upon him the priceless treasure which all other small boys have longed for in vain we are not permitted to doubt. He was not the architect of his own boomerang, and his discovery of it was purely accidental. One Saturday morning he was sitting near the wood-pile, with a tomato-can in his hand and a dog by his side, trying to devise some new way of putting the two together. Being interrupted by the appearance of the cook at the kitchen-door, who threatened to report him to his father if he did not "lave the poor baste alone," he carelessly picked up a crooked stick and threw it at the humane but presuming Bridget. Strange to say, it not only hit her, but it also returned and hit the dog. That it was a boomerang there was no room to doubt, and if that small boy had been offered at that moment the original Aladdin's lamp, he would have put it aside with contempt, and clutched with delirious joy his unexpected boomerang.

In the course of the next six hours no less than thirty-one leading citizens of Detroit were suddenly struck by unseen clubs, without being able to detect the assailant. Boys without number were hit in tender places, and, beyond the fact that two or three of them asserted that they were struck by sticks which came sailing around the corner, no explanation of these disasters could be found. Had the fortunate possessor of the boomerang been able to moderate his transports all would have been well; but, unfortunately, he could not resist the temptation to try his weapon upon his Sunday-school teacher. Hitherto the boomerang had implicitly obeyed the wishes of its proprietor, but on this occasion it attempted an independent course of action, which was followed by disastrous results. The small boy was standing at the corner of the street when he saw his teacher approaching at a distance of a few hundred yards. He instantly threw his boomerang straight at the unconscious teacher, feeling confident that it would return to him after discharging its duty in time to enable him to escape. Curiously enough, the teacher was not hit, and the boomerang totally disappeared. For some minutes the small boy stood, with hands in his pockets, utterly astonished at his failure, and wondering what had become of his weapon. He was not left long in doubt. In the course of about four minutes that boomerang came rushing up the side street, smote the small boy on the head, fracturing his skull, and then disappeared forever in a direction a little north of east-north-east.

The main facts of this story cannot be doubted without striking at the foundation of our faith in the Detroit newspapers. It contains a beautiful moral for the use of Sunday-school teachers, and is full of encouragement for reckless youth. The natural boomerang is beyond doubt excessively rare, and there is little hope that another could be found, though every wood-pile in the country should be searched. Nevertheless, the wildest dream of boyhood has at length been realized, and the knowledge of this fact will sustain thousands of juvenile hearts in the darkest hours that follow interviews in the wood-shed with stern and muscular parents.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER IX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The repelling force of the law as regards population and capital having been demonstrated, it is proper to consider briefly the expelling power of the same law. Capital is timid and fugitive. It may be compared to a gelatinous substance, more of which can be held in the hand when extended open than when the hand is closed or partly closed. As soon as the hand is bent toward closing, the substance begins to escape, and if an attempt be made to grasp the whole by firmly closing the hand, the whole escapes, and the hand is left empty. Last year the law was for the first time strictly enforced in assessing the shareholders of banks, and the immediate result was a gain of some $10,000,000 of assessable capital; but the result this year will probably be a loss of $20,000,000 as compared with 1876, or a net loss of $10,000,000 as compared with 1875. This result is brought about by the distribution of surplus funds and the reduction of capital, and is referable chiefly to the increase of taxation upon that class of property, aided, it is true, by other contributing causes. The direct and contingent effects upon real estate, and upon the general business character and interests of the City are most damaging.

A positive result of the specific taxation of personal property has been to drive an immense number of the middle class from the City. People who, by their industry and frugality, or by inheritance, have acquired from $20,000 to $50,000, deemed themselves able to live in such degree of comfort as their more or less frugal habits demanded in this City, where their "best friends and kindred dwell." But when, in addition to the indirect taxation, they are subjected to a specific tax reaching all their personal property, they wrench themselves from social and family ties, and seek a home beyond the City limits. If they occupy a hired house, it is thrown upon the hands of the owner; if they own a dwelling, it is put in the market to let, and comes in competition with other unrented real estate, to its detriment and loss. These people are consumers, and, as explained in the seventh letter, all trades and business suffer, but the ultimate loss reaches the owner of real estate. Are these people to blame? Let us see. A man has $30,000 invested on bond and mortgage, the accumulation of a life of labor and saving. The income of $2,100 gives him a living with which he is content. Out of it he pays the taxes on his own or his landlord's house, and helps all of whom he buys to pay their rents and taxes. But when the City steps in and takes $840 out of his $2,100 of income, (at the rate of last year,) he is at once reduced below his standard of comfortable living, and neither social nor family ties, love of the scenes of his childhood and success, nor pride in the City of his birth or adoption will detain him. Sadly he gathers his household goods and seeks a place whose sole recommendation is that he will not be taxed. His action is simply dictated by the instinct of self-preservation, overpowering all social sentiment.

Can they do better elsewhere? They can. A party was assessed here for $150,000, and his last tax bill was over $4,000. He has gone where he is assessed $10,000, and his annual tax bill is $150. Another was assessed here $25,000, and he has gone where he is assessed $1,000. There would be a far more extensive exodus from this City but for the fact that so many investments are exempt, under the Constitution and the law, from assessment. A gentleman said recently: "I would not stay in this City 30 days if my large capital in business could be taxed; my wife would object to leaving the City, but I should overrule that, and as my capital is in imported goods, protected from local taxation by the Constitution of the United States, why, I remain."

Let me relate the observation of a single day not a month old. A gentleman advanced in years was assessed, and paid, on $29,500 last year. This year he remains on his little place in the country, and the tax and the man are lost to the City, where his custom had been and his desire was to spend eight or nine months each year. A younger man, with a modest competence acquired in trade, whose retirement from business was enforced by delicate health, is driven away by an assessment of $15,000. Another gentleman, assessed for $85,000, will pay it this year for the last time, as he will go abroad to reside—a measure he had held in doubtful contemplation, but which was decided by the tax. There have been thousands of such cases within the past 10 years.

Here is a process of depletion going on, a leak unknown and unnoticed—"an obscure and almost latent influence," as defined in the extract from Mr. Burke's speech—which, in time, would arrest the development of any city, and hand over her sceptre of supremacy to an ambitious and far-seeing rival. I would be glad if these letters could be read by the real estate owners of New-York only, for I hate to encourage a rival with the knowledge that this City is afflicted with a running sore, draining its energies, and threatening premature decrepitude. But a faithful diagnosis is essential to the cure of the sick man.

An inquiry was made a few days ago, at a casual meeting of several gentlemen largely interested in the prosperity of the City, as to what were the hindrances to the enactment and enforcement of an equitable law which would reach every description of personal property, and so distribute the burden as to make it nominally light on all. The answer was that to do this only three things were necessary:

First—To amend the Constitution of the United States.

Second—To amend the Constitutions of the other States.

Third—To amend the constitution of human nature.

The Constitution of the United States would have to be amended, for under it full one-third of the personal property in this City is placed beyond the reach of State tax laws.

The Constitution of other States would have to be amended, so that their laws shall conform to yours, or you might as well burn down certain business portions of the City as to attempt to enforce such a law in the face of competing rivals with more liberal tax laws.

The constitution of human nature would have to be amended, or personal property would fly to other countries, beyond the reach of your amendments, impelled by the instinct of self-preservation.

It is evident that something ought to be done and done quickly, but that must be the subject of another letter. George H. Andrews.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct some statements in your editorial of to-day on teachers' salaries, in regard to which the writer was doubtless misinformed. The average salary is more than $600, being that sum in primary schools, $767 in female grammar schools, and $850 in male grammar schools. The proposed reduction, rendered imperative by the action of the Board of Apportionment, is only about 2 per cent. In making it, however, a rearrangement of the entire system of salaries is contemplated, upon the fair and equitable principle, not now observed, of making the compensation uniformly proportionate to the services rendered. At present, teachers may be found in the same department, teaching only three or four grades apart, some of whom receive from $525 to $575, and others from $1,150 to $1,400 per annum. It is now proposed to rearrange the salaries in a department of this kind so that the range will be from $600 to $1,100 in the male departments of the grammar schools; from $600 to $1,000 in the female departments, and from $500 to $700 in the primary schools, with a gentle sliding-scale between the two extremes. As this change is intended to be made in bringing about the necessary reduction of 2 per cent., those teachers who now receive the lowest pay, and to whom the Times particularly refers, will, in fact, be pecuniarily benefited by the success of the project. That the salaries of the more highly paid teachers can properly be somewhat reduced at this time does not seem to be questioned, especially as it is necessary in order to do justice to the lower grades.

The system which it is thus proposed to apply to assistant teachers has already been applied to Principals appointed since February, 1874, and it is to be regretted that it has not also been applied to the earlier appointees. The existing inequality is manifest when we find one Principal who has charge of but four assistants, and hardly more than 150 scholars, receiving just as much as another who has to oversee 20 or 25 assistants, and has from 900 to 1,000 pupils under his charge.

The amount paid by the City to the country for school purposes is greatly understated. Instead of being only $100,000, it is more than a million. I heartily concur with so many suggestions in your article that I am induced to add these, that it may be in all respects correct. D.

STREET-CLEANING AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to give testimony on the street question. On Thursday last, about noon, I went along the Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Fourteenth street, and found that the dirt had been scraped into small mounds on either side of the railroad track. Being dry, the wind was causing the particles to rise in a whirl, like the smoke from a volcano, and disperse in every direction; so that, although the atmosphere was pleasant, I was fain to take refuge in a car. On Saturday noon I remarked that one cart had commenced to remove the portion of these mounds which had not been blown or dispersed by vehicles. By this tardy process the avenue was about half as clean as it would be if the carts had followed promptly on the sweeping. We must be thankful for an attempt, although we have a right to expect more thorough cleanliness. I am only a woman, but a practical one; my word is as good as a bond, and I never allow the sun to go down on a debt, but I do not like to pay for what I do not receive. If my laundress should smooth the creases out of my dress, I should not pay her the price of washing and starching. I pay about $2,000 per annum taxes on real estate, consisting of handsome houses in good streets, but receive no equivalent in the proper order of the streets. Why should not I and my tenants keep note of the months on which no attempt is made at sweeping, and deduct, say 50 cents per month on each house, deducting the aggregate from my bill of taxes? If all property-owners took this matter in hand, and refused to pay for what is not done, might not the City authorities find a way to deserve what we pay to them? For my own residence I employ a private sweeper, in connection with my neighbors; but the tax is not remitted on our street—as it ought to be—and I think tax-payers have a right to insist on this. This is not only a matter of comfort but of health, and the consequences of indifference may be seriously felt. H. E.

BRIGHT SONS OF CONNECTICUT.

THE LATE PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURATION — SENATOR EATON AND HIS DISTINGUISHED SONS —HOW SMALL MEN HAD GREATNESS THRUST UPON THEM—A SECRET IN WHICH DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS ARE INTERESTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hartford, Monday, March 12, 1877.

About two weeks ago Hon. William Wallace Eaton, of Connecticut, read in the United States Senate Chamber a series of revolutionary resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Committee of this State, which urged the Representatives in Congress to use all lawful means to prevent the inauguration of President Hayes. Senator Eaton, to give emphasis and character to the resolutions, said they were written by one of the most distinguished sons of Connecticut. Senator Logan, of Illinois, desired the name of the eminent son. Mr. Eaton declined to give his name. In the midst of so great a mystery it was natural that the newspapers of Connecticut should propound queries to each other, and even talk in riddles and conundrums. For these two weeks past the question has been uppermost. One paper thought Hon. Gideon Welles must be the man, and as it was not denied by the Democratic organs, public opinion has drifted in the direction of the venerable ex-Secretary of the Navy, who was known, by his letter to Montgomery Blair, to be very hostile to the Commission plan of settling the Presidency. But every guess or conjecture thus far has been altogether incorrect. As I have discovered the secret of the whole matter, the politicians of the State will be interested in the disclosure.

When the Democratic State Committee met in this city to take some action, there was laid before them an address to the Democracy, written by William Hamersley, a young and ambitious, but rather unsteady, politician, who was a year ago a candidate for Mayor of Hartford in a movement to defeat a regular Democratic nomination, and being badly defeated himself, has been very laborious since, by forced marches in every direction, to regain some standing with the rank and file, and as he is a son of a weather-beaten Democrat who travels with the old school men of the party, he is tolerated by the Ring leaders, though very unpopular with the masses. When his address was read a majority of the committee thought it was altogether too "high-falutin" and "sappy" for profitable use, though it was said to have the sanction of Gov. Hubbard; but the committee, having met for action, passed the resolutions aforesaid, which were written on the spot by John Kendrick, of Waterbury, and they were forwarded to Mr. Eaton. Having heard that something was coming which Gov. Hubbard had approved and revised, Mr. Eaton naturally supposed they were the product of the Executive Department, and when he attributed them to one of the most distinguished sons of the State he little thought he was paying a remarkable compliment to Mr. John Kendrick. When the committee decided to throw the address overboard, after the resolutions had been adopted, it was suggested that Mr. Hamersley would feel very much hurt, and that his father would also grieve, besides a few others who had read the sophomorical production and had pretended, at least, to be delighted with it, and then, in behalf of young Mr. Hamersley, some one threw in the idea that possibly Gov. Hubbard would think strange of it if it was rejected after he had given the address his indorsement. It was then decided that the address should be referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Brown, Dodge, and Hunter, with discretionary power to issue it in case President Hayes should be counted in. This left the matter so that Mr. Hamersley could concentrate his persuasion upon three men instead of 21 in a full committee, and he did it successfully, with the aid of influential friends, the result being the publication of the document which has been criticised by the press during the past week as one of the weakest political manifestoes ever printed in the State.

This disclosure of the facts will relieve all minds from the unjust suspicion that any distinguished son of Connecticut is responsible for either the resolutions or the address. Considering that only Kendrick and Hamersley have been running the machine, there ought to be no further fear that the brightest intellects of the State are wandering.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PROPOSITION OF RUSSIA.

CHARACTER OF THE AGREEMENT THE POWERS ARE ASKED TO SIGN—AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. IGNATIEFF.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Times* in its leading article says: "To-day will be memorable in the history of the Eastern question. The Cabinet meets to consider the terms of an agreement among the powers. It does not contain any engagement to use coercion in any form. The powers will employ their diplomatic influence in favor of the reforms the conference decided to be necessary, but further than this they will not go. No term is fixed within which the powers are to use their influence or after which they are to consider that their efforts have failed. When the proposal which Lord Derby submits to his colleagues has been accepted by the other European powers it is expected Russia will declare herself satisfied and demobilization will follow in due course. A protocol, to be signed by the Porte and countersigned by the powers, is the form of agreement which has found most favor."

The article continues: "We believe if England accepts this all the other powers will. It then depends upon the temper in which the Porte receives the agreement and the acts with which it follows it, to show whether we are on the path to final pacification. Hitherto the Sultan's Government has shown no desire to come to terms with Russia. We can only hope that the Porte will not, by action or inaction, by purposeless defiance or illtimed obstinacy, frustrate the sincere attempt of the other States to avert war. There has as yet been no beginning of a better rule, and the condition of the provinces which were the original seats of insurrection are pitiable in the extreme. The powers will become once more sureties for Turkish government, and should they fail the end must come at last."

PARIS, March 13.—The editor of *Le Temps* has had an interview with Gen. Ignatieff. He says Ignatieff declared that his mission was to obtain formal sanction to the resolutions of the conference. Russia held to their substance, but as regards form would accept indifferently either a protocol emanating from the six Powers, or a diplomatic instrument signed by Turkey alone, but countersigned by the powers. The protocol, by making manifest the firm resolve of the powers to see the reforms accomplished, would give the proposals of the conference the form of a positive adjuration, Russia would not grant Turkey more than two months' grace for executing the reforms. When this term expired, the powers would be no longer bound to act collectively, but would be compelled, in virtue of the protocol, to allow the free exercise of armed intervention by one or several powers. The General continued: "Our desire for peace is so strong that even if England only partially accedes to our views we shall not break off negotiations, but use fresh efforts to obtain concessions. No time, however, must be lost. We cannot leave our Army inactive. We must either utilize or prepare to disband it." Gen. Ignatieff stated that he was furnished with full powers by his Government.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, Sunday, says placards have been posted in Stamboul calling on the Porte to make war against Russia, and threatening the Ministers if they make any further concession to Montenegro.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Peath asserts that the Austro-Hungarian Government has accepted Russia's project of a European declaration, but merely in its capacity of a signatory of the Berlin memorandum. The opinion prevails in Pesth that Russia, despite the present negotiations, is determined to make war.

The same paper's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that it is said Bismarck has agreed to sign the international protocol proposed by Russia.

A Vienna special to the same paper says it is reported from Cettinje that the Prince of Montenegro has given orders to make every preparation for recommencing hostilities on March 21, if peace is not concluded before the expiration of the armistice.

The Servian Government has ordered Col. Despotovitch, who was sent during the Servian war to help the insurgents in Bosnia, to return to Servia. Despotovitch refuses to obey, and declares his intention of keeping up the insurrection.

The Paris *Estefette* professes to have advices of a most authentic character, showing intimate relations between Russia and Germany.

The *Post*, in a leading editorial based apparently on authority, says the Eastern question is not to be settled in an hour. The public therefore will not be surprised to learn that the Cabinet Council of yesterday is to be followed by another, and perhaps by many more. As matters stand there is a very fair prospect of an arrangement which will meet the exigencies of the situation, and, if a certain caution is exercised in coming to a final determination on all important words and records, there is no room for any pretense of a hitch having occurred. The protracted negotiations with Montenegro need cause no anxiety. The Montenegrins will obey one word from St. Petersburg, but that word is not likely to be spoken until the larger negotiations in which Gortschakoff is occupied are virtually concluded. That this conclusion is approaching is the news of to-day, although the history of the Eastern question affords no guarantee that it will be the news of to-morrow.

The *Post's* special from Berlin says several papers announce that in consequence of the concessions made by Gen. Ignatieff, Prince Bismarck has consented to give the Russian propositions moral support.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* announces that Germany, Italy, Austria, and France support the Russian proposal. A later dispatch from Berlin to the same paper says France and Russia do not object to the proposals being discussed at a conference to be held in Paris.

The leading editorial of the *Times* contains the following: "It may be truly said the crisis of the Eastern question has arrived. Never during any phase of the question has a more important communication been addressed by one State to another than that of which Gen. Ignatieff and Count Schouvaloff have been the intermediaries. The substance of it is that if Great Britain and the other powers will agree to maintain the settlement insisted upon at the conference and to urge it upon the Porte, Russia will be content to act in accord with them, and will demobilize her armies. This communication is now under the serious consideration of the English Government." The *Times* points out that the terms are considered exceedingly moderate by the other powers, and says if Russia is contented with this settlement we can see no sufficient reason for declining it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the final protocol will declare that the European powers reserve the right of deliberating on the mode of action necessary should the Porte not conform to the obligations imposed upon it by the adoption of the reforms contained in the protocol. The correspondent does not guarantee the verbal correctness of the foregoing. It must be presumed that all the Continental Cabinets interested have adhered to this formula for a solution. England's reply is anxiously awaited. The difficulty which has been suggested that Turkey would refuse to sign such a protocol is avoided, as the foregoing protocol would be between the European powers, and exclusive of Turkey. There is reason to believe England will accept the formula, and that in the course of two days a happy solution may be counted on with some certainty. If the protocol is signed, the Turkish Army will be immediately disbanded, even before the collective resolution of the powers is officially notified to the Porte.

TURKEY AND HER PROVINCES.

DEMANDS OF THE MONTENEGRINS REGARDED AS INADMISSIBLE BY TURKEY—THE SERVIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, March 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople states that a council of the Turkish Ministers on Monday declared that the Montenegrins' demands for the cession of Dulcigno and territory on the Albanian frontier, are inadmissible. The Montenegrin delegates appear resolved to adhere to their demands. They will confer again to-day with Safvet Pasha. M. Phillip Christics remains here as the Servian diplomatic agent.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: "The conciliatory disposition attributed to the Prince of Montenegro is the more remarkable as the disposition of the people of Montenegro does not appear very pacific. The people are aware of the advantage they have over the Porte, and are anxious to use it. By the line of demarkation fixed at the commencement of the armistice they actually hold most of the territory which they claim, and therefore can afford to wait. They have also besides money subsidies, received several cargoes of provisions from Russia, so, despite the influx of Herzegovinian refugees, they are certainly not worse off than usual at this season of the year. The Turks have withdrawn so many troops that they do little harm; while as long as doubt exists about a Russian war the Montenegrins have a chance of even eventually bettering their position. If the Prince despite, all this, has shown some wish to meet the Turks half way, it must be because of advice or possibly orders from Russia."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera dispatch says: "Public opinion here is considerably excited. It is feared that the Porte considers Montenegro's demands inadmissible."

ATHENS, March 13.—In the Chamber to-day Prime Minister Deligeorgis showed that the finances were in bad state. He said he was not opposed to military preparations, but considered it necessary first to balance the budget. There was a deficiency of 2,000,000 drachmas, and only 20,000 drachmas remained in the treasury.

LONDON, March 14.—The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* states that the Turkish commander has been ordered to withdraw his men from the islands of the Drina, the occupation of which recently caused contention with the Servians.

PALACE PLOTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE ALLEGED PLOT OF MIDHAT PASHA—INTRIGUES OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE SULTAN—FEARS AND SUSPICIONS OF THE PRESENT SULTAN.

LONDON, March 13.—A letter to the *Times* from Pera, dated March 8, says: "Many of the prisoners who were arrested for alleged complicity in the plot of Midhat Pasha have been liberated. Kemal Bey, Midhat's Secretary, is still imprisoned and examined daily by the magistrates. The sudden fit of terror which disorganized the whole Government, and placed the sovereign at the discretion of a little palace clique is hereby shown to continue. The Sultan's Council is now more than ever haunted by fear of plots. The prevailing popular idea is that the party strongly attached to Murad Effendi are busily spreading reports of his complete recovery and claiming his right to restoration. Murad's adherents declare that both the Turkish and foreign doctors were unanimous that two or three months' repose would completely restore his reason. Their prediction has been fully realized. Murad is now far more fit for the throne than his drunken, terror-haunted brother, and it is full time that they should change places."

The correspondent adds: "I would not undertake to say whether a plot to effect such a change is really at work, neither would I deny its existence. All I can say is, the palace evinces incessant uneasiness and alarm in this respect, and the opening of Parliament is said to be adjourned. It will not, moreover, take place in the new Parliament buildings, but at the Dolmabatsche Palace, which is surrounded by huge barracks. Resignations of the newly chosen legislators follow one another frequently. All this shows the general sense of hollowness and instability of the present situation."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

DENATIONALIZING THE FRENCH IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE—SELF-GOVERNMENT DEMANDED BY THE METZ DEPUTY IN THE REICHSTAG—SPEECH BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch to the *Daily Times* from Berlin says: "A recent order of the German authorities, that the men who formerly served in the French Army should quit Alsace and Lorraine immediately or accept German nationality, will be brought under the notice of the Reichstag by the Deputies from these provinces. The order has been modified, but only so as to offer better terms to those willing to become Germans. The order affects 5,000 families."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "In the resumed debate on the budget in the Reichstag Herr Besancon, deputy from and Mayor of Metz, made a sensational speech describing the ruinous state of affairs in his constituency, and asked for self-government for Alsace and Lorraine. He quoted statistics showing that property in Lorraine now is worth only half what it was before annexation. The Ultramontane Deputies applauded the speech."

BERLIN, March 13.—In the Reichstag to-day debate on the Budget was resumed. Prince Bismarck again opposed the suggestion for the organization of an Imperial Ministry. He said: "Imperial Ministries do not accord with present imperial institutions. The Constitution prescribes certain paths within the bounds of which it is necessary to move, and which I shall not quit as long as I continue Chancellor." He then reviewed the progress of the young German Empire, showing it could only proceed slowly in the arrangement of its organization; but it had hitherto proceeded in the right direction, and made practical progress.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

PEACE CONCLUDED WITH THE HOSTILE NATIVES—INDEMNITY AND SUBMISSION FROM THE LATTER.

LONDON, March 13.—Advices from Cape Town Feb. 20, via Madeira to-day states that intelligence has been received at the former place that peace has been concluded between the Transvaal Republic and Secocoeni, the latter agreeing to pay an indemnity of 2,000 cattle and acknowledge himself a subject of the Transvaal Republic. The latest news from Zulu Land is pacific.

THE POPE AND THE KING.

ROME, March 13.—The Pope delivered an allocution in the consistory which was held at the Vatican yesterday. He passed in review events since 1870, and said Italy took forcible possession of Rome at an epoch when a generous nation was in sore distress. He declared that the Italian Ecclesiastical laws deprived him of the means of administering the Church, and left him only the liberty granted by the ordinary laws. He lamented his inability to prevent immorality and irreligion from permeating society. In conclusion, he pronounced conciliation impossible, and appealed to foreign Bishops to incite the faithful to the good work of inducing their Governments to take the position of the Holy See into consideration.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE POTATO BUG IN GERMANY—THE SUDDEN DECLINE IN SILVER IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 13.—The British Custom Commissioners announce that the Colorado potato beetle has been discovered alive at Bremen on goods brought from New-York. The Commissioners have issued a circular to the Collectors of Customs in the United Kingdom, directing that the instructions already given for detecting the beetle be applied to potatoes imported from Bremen or any German port.

The *Financier* says: "A telegram from Buenos Ayres, dated March 9, states that the condition of affairs there is satisfactory. The gold premium is 16." "Yesterday's decline in London in bar silver is due to a reduction of 3d. in Indian Exchanges and the limited demand for export."

LONDON, March 14.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Paris says it is rumored in political circles that a Ministerial crisis is imminent owing to disagreement between President MacMahon and Minister Simon in regard to changes of Government functionaries. The President finds the existing Cabinet too radical.

A LIBERAL GIFT.

A check for $25,000 was received last evening by the Trustees of the "S. R. Smith Infirmary," of Staten Island, from Mrs. John C. Green, as a donation from the estate of her late husband. In accordance with her suggestion it is to be invested and the interest devoted to the care and support of victims of sudden accident or temporary illness, for whose relief the infirmary is maintained.

TWO FISHERMEN DROWNED.

GLOUCESTER, March 13.—Alphonso Bibson and Gorham Parsons went out fishing in a dory from Pigeon Cove this morning. The oars, sail, and rudder of the boat have since been picked up, but nothing has been seen of the men or boat, and it is supposed they are lost.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mrs. M. E. Bright, widow of the late Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, died at Louisville, Ky., Monday night, after a brief illness. Her remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

INTERESTS OF NEW-YORK.

OUR TAX BURDENS AGAIN.

NEW-YORK NOT YET BANKRUPT—THE STATE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT—CONTROLLER KELLY'S EXPLANATIONS.

II.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my last letter I showed, first, the actual debt of this City to be only about $90,000,000, instead of $150,000,000, (after deducting good assets now on hand;) second, that we would not now have owed more than from one-third to one-half this sum had we not been unjustly dealt with during the past decade or two by the State at large; and third, that through "favoritism in taxation," and kindred wrong-doing locally, our tax burdens are not equally borne; and finally, asserted that all these and kindred evils might and ought to be speedily corrected by our people themselves, if but alive to their real interests. I am glad to observe that my first conclusion has been fully corroborated by the new Controller, who has felt himself called upon to explain, as follows, through a morning paper:

"The obligations of the City in the shape of bonds and stocks of all kinds may be stated in round numbers at $150,000,000, but the City is itself a holder of nearly $30,000,000 of these bonds and stocks, which are invested in the sinking fund, while over $22,000,000 of the amount are in the shape of assessment bonds, which to the amount of about $15,000,000 will be ultimately reimbursed to the Treasury from the collection of assessments, and over $6,000,000 are in revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the taxes of the past year, which have to be collected. *These offsets to the total bonded debt reduce the actual indebtedness of the City to about* $90,000,000. There are claims against the City to a large amount that might be added to its actual indebtedness, but these and all other liabilities are more than counterbalanced by arrears of taxes, mortgages, and other forms of property belonging to the City, independent of its real estate."

[Mr. Kelly then gives the figures at which these miscellaneous assets have been "appraised by experts;" but as an evident error has been made in these figures by either himself or the reporter, I do not reproduce them.] He then goes on to approve of the sale of the surplus real estate, amounting to about $10,000,000, of the conclusions I have arrived at regarding the injustice committed by the State; and finally, to modify the assertion made at Albany that "not over $7,000,000 out of $22,000,000 of the unpaid assessments would ever be collected," so as to read as follows: "That $7,000,000 of the amount of unpaid assessments will probably never be collected." These little corrections are timely and important, and we are bound to acknowledge them accordingly; but what we now need to be more fully enlightened upon are the following points, namely, what portion of our population is it who escape paying even this $7,000,000? We want a correct list of their names, residences, and occupations, that we may judge of their ability to pay; a complete list of the City property, now estimated at $10,000,000, not in use and non-taxable, as well as a full list of all "exempt" private corporations and institutions throughout the City, in order that actual tax-payers may take their case into careful consideration. Will Mr. Controller Kelly be good enough to furnish these interesting facts at an early day? Public interest would seem to demand that he should.

THE SUGGESTED "REMEDIES FOR THE EVILS."

Just at this time it is exceedingly gratifying to have presented for our perusal the elaborate report of the committee of ten appointed by Gov. Tilden in 1875. Their recommendations are as interesting as their figures and scraps of history are timely and suggestive. It is well for the busy bargainers of to-day to be reminded that a portion, at least, of their valuable time should be devoted to paramount public interests if they would not be robbed, and to be carried back to the good old times when considerably less than "one-half of one per cent. per annum," was the amount required for governing the City, and that too, to the entire satisfaction of its prosperous and prudent inhabitants. But, behold the change! The Commissioners start out with this startling assertion, with regard to our present City debt. They say that "the appropriation for the present year to pay the interest thereon is upward of $9,000,000; an amount exceeding the entire sum requisite to *defray all the expenses of the State Government for the present year, and exceeding the entire expenditure of the City and County of New-York for a year so recent as* 1860, *when the City had a population of* 800,000.

When we reflect, futhermore, that so recently as 1850 our entire City debt was only about $12,000,000, our present humiliating position is almost unbearable. So much for neglecting our first duty to ourselves as citizens and tax-payers: and when the Commissioners add, that "the magnitude of this debt is even less alarming than the rapidity of its increase," they only give a pointed expression to a universally indorsed sentiment, and when they further assert that "the public debt of the City of New-York, or the larger part of it, represents a vast aggregate of moneys wasted, embezzled, and misapplied," they only reiterate the earnest promptings of every honest heart in this Metropolis. But now, that I have given the key note to their dispassionate and deliberate conclusions, I will proceed to epitomize their conclusions and recommendations, as briefly as may be, in order that the general reader may save the time and application necessary to a careful perusal of nearly two entire pages of your closely and finely-printed journal. After briefly alluding to the sudden "accumulation" and "excessive increase" of expenditures, they glance "back through a period of 50 years," or to a time when "New-York had a population of upward of 100,000, and taxable property of $82,000,000, and then hurry forward to the year (1850) when with a population of more than one-half of our present, (namely, 515,000,) the tax levy was but little more than $3,000,000, while to-day, with about double the population, the tax levy is very nearly ten times that sum. They next consider the "causes of the existing evils," and very justly attribute the same to "incompetent and unfaithful governing boards and officers," and the "assumption by the Legislature of the direct control of local affairs," and with regard to the mischievous tendencies of the latter they add that of the 808 acts passed in 1870, 212 are acts relating to cities and villages. As preliminary "remedies of the evils enumerated." they suggest, first, "a carefully contrived system of laws for the punishment of neglect or unfaithfulness in Municipal officers;" second, "the immediate withdrawal of control of local affairs by the Legislature;" and then proceed to enunciate the "plan for the amelioration of existing evils, which is to take the shape of an amendment to the Constitution, by which it is principally provided that "City elections shall be held separately from the State and national elections, and either in March or April;" that "there shall be elected in every city of this State a Board of Finance, to consist of not less than 6 nor more than 15 members in cities having a population, according to the State census next preceding the election, of over 100,000 inhabitants."

Much as we may all regret the present need for this proposed amendment and reconstruction of our State Constitution, it must be apparent to all thoughtful men that something must be done, and done quickly, if we would save, not only our fair fame as a city, but also our very important interests in a business and commercial point of view.

WILLIAM H. MORRELL.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE CITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The abuses in government, and resulting burdensome taxation, operating as causes detrimental to the continuance of the prominence of New-York City as the great business centre of this country, have frequently been referred to. These causes are now being ably treated in a series of letters by Mr. Andrews to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

But may there not be another element which is operating adversely to the interests of this City? The cost of transportation to the City must, as well as the cost of handling after arrival, enter into the calculation. And this brings us to the inquiry: Is it mileage or termini that is to determine rates for rail transportation from Western stations to the sea-board? The determination of this question will exercise some influence in determining the comparative future of New-York and competitive Eastern cities.

Baltimore and other points are pressing hard upon New-York, showing gains, when the latter loses in tonnage of receipts by rail. This is, to a greater or less extent, the effect of the mileage rating. The distance being greater from Chicago and St. Louis to New-York than it is to Baltimore, the cost is greater to New-York than to the latter city, if rates are determined by mileage. Consequently business is diverted from New-York to the latter. It, however, charges are established on the basis of equal rates from terminus to terminus for all freight, regardless of its ultimate destination being either foreign or domestic, then the element of greater distance ceases to work against New-York.

Is it necessary that this element of disadvantage should be perpetuated? If there is truth in the oft-repeated assertion that the New-York Central possesses advantages of grade over the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Roads that more than compensate for the greater mileage, then it cannot be necessary. Or does the swollen capital of the New-York Central impose a necessity which that corporation finds it difficult to free itself from? Possibly that company finds itself under the necessity of keeping up rates for every mile of its long route in order that the large dividends of 8 per cent. may not be curtailed. But will this be possible of accomplishment? Is it not more likely that we see in the falling off of the business and its diversion to competing cities the element that is to forbid the continuance of the imposed rates, however much the dividend necessity may demand the continuance?

A diminished volume of business must sooner or later neutralize the effect of high rates. In that event the result is patent to all observers. Terminal rates in contradistinction to mileage rates would seem to be necessary in order to restore business to New-York over the New-York Central Road. Evidently the interests of New-York City and the New-York Central Road are identical. It is not alone the interest of New-York City that calls for terminal rates as low as prevail to any other point, but the interests of the New-York Central Road demand a volume of business, and forbid a shrinkage of volume resulting in greatly diminished earnings.

Reference has been made to the swollen capital of the New-York Central Road. It is no imputation unfavorable to the management of that road to refer to its capital as swollen. It is simply intended to state a fact which circumstances, what is commonly called the change in the times, and the necessities staring us in the face forbid us to ignore. Never before for the additional heretofore made to the capital stock may have seemed at the time of making them, it is evident that now, under the changed conditions prevailing throughout the country, with shrinkage everywhere prevailing, they are proving an old man of the mountain on the back of that corporation. To say nothing of previous waterings, so called at the time of earlier consolidations, it is well known that a doubling of the stock was consummated at the consolidation of the Hudson River and New-York Central Roads. Its ninety millions of stock represent probably some forty millions of invested capital. Eight per cent. dividends on that fifty millions of added stock requires an addition of net earnings amounting to $4,000,000 annually. Is not this four million necessity the crippling force that forbids the road offering to do business from Western terminal points to New-York as low as it can be done by say the Baltimore and Ohio from the same points to Baltimore without reference to mileage? If so, what follows? Either the New-York Central must be content to do business at rates that will defy competition and draw business over its line, even though such a course may necessitate the lowering of its rate of dividends, or it may struggle to keep up dividends by keeping up rates, and under the failing volume of business find itself finally forced to the same conclusion of reduced dividends.

Under the first of these alternatives the road would find itself backed by the sympathies of New-York City under a community of interests that cannot fail to lend it strength in the struggle with rival lines of transportation. If the final result is to be the same, viz., a reduced rate of dividends, it is not difficult to see which is the preferable method of arriving at the result. At any rate, both for the sake of New-York City and of the New-York Central Road, it is to be hoped that the management will try the experiment of terminal rates in contradistinction to mileage rates from competing points. If under such a system the New-York Central Road can still earn and pay its stockholders the same rate of dividends they have been receiving, it certainly will be a matter for rejoicing for all who wish the prosperity of both City and road, and can be regretted by none but the speculative wreckers who for the time being may be short of the stock; and for these most certainly the public can have no sympathy.

NEW-YORK TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 10, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

"Lohengrin" will be represented at the Academy of Music this evening with a powerful distribution of rôles, and the same admirable chorus and orchestra whose labors lent such uncommon impressiveness to Monday's performance of "Der Fliegende Holländer." Mme. Pappenheim will be *Elsa*, and Mr. George Werrenrath, a tenor who has had abundant experience in Europe, is to effect his operatic début in this country as *Lohengrin*.

GENERAL MENTION.

A concert of English glees may be attended at Chickering Hall to-morrow night.

"Jack and Gill," a pantomime, may be witnessed this week at the Olympic Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins perform this week at the New Broadway Theatre, the Celtic drama entitled "Kathleen Mavourneen" being the attraction.

The Oratorio Society of New-York will give their third concert this season at Steinway Hall, tomorrow evening. Bach's "Actus Tragicus" cantata and Brahms' Requiem will constitute the programme.

Mrs. Oates and her company are now filling an engagement at the Lyceum Theatre. They appear this week in "Madam Angot's Daughter," which bright and familiar opera they interpret with a vivacity and an excellence of ensemble seldom attained to, even by French lyric troupes.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 14—1 A. M.—*For New-England, stationary or falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or higher temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.*

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing easterly winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary temperature, cloudy and possibly rainy weather.

TROTTING AND PACING RECORD.

The *Spirit of the Times* has issued in neat form a valuable little work bearing the above title. The book comprises summaries of all trotting and pacing races in the United States and Canada, pedigrees of horses so far as known, and numerous statistical tables, all of which have been carefully compiled from official records. The labor of preparing such a work is by no means inconsiderable, and Mr. E. A. Buck, the editor, is to be congratulated upon the satisfactory manner in which his duties have been performed. The *Record* is valuable to all who are interested in the trotting horse of America, and its excellence is heartily commended.

THEIR POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS.

From the Chicago Times.

There may not be any significance in the fact, nevertheless it is a fact, that all the citizens selected by Mr. Hayes to compose what is absurdly styled "the Cabinet," excepting one, present a remarkable similarity in their party antecedents. Mr. Evarts was a Whig. Mr. Sherman was a Whig. Mr. Devens was a Whig. Mr. Key was a Whig. Mr. Thompson was a Whig. Mr. McCrary was a Whig. Mr. Schurz might have been a Whig if he had not arrived in this country just after Martin Van Buren's free-soil rebellion in 1848 had initiated the business of disemboweling the Whig Party. There is another remarkable coincidence in the same connection, namely, that most of the chiefs of Grantism who are now arraying themselves in opposition to this Whig Cabinet present a corresponding similarity in their party antecedents. Morton was a Locofoco. Cameron was a Locofoco. Butler was a Locofoco. Logan was a Locofoco. Grant was a Locofoco. Blaine probably would have been a Locofoco if he had been of any account at all at that period.

SALE OF ORIENTAL ART WORKS.

The Messrs. Leavitt will begin the sale today at 2 o'clock, of a remarkable collection of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, consisting of Satsuma, Coreen, and Kaga ware, with bronzes, placques, ivory and wood carvings. Some of the Satsuma ware is undoubtedly the finest in point of decoration that has ever been brought to this City. Certain specimens of Kutani porcelain, more particularly a series of Saki goblets, with the portraits of the Japanese poets, are exquisite in minuteness of execution. Inside of the cups are inscribed series of verses, quotations from the authors, worked out with the most careful detail. How the artist ever managed to manipulate his brush so as to form the tangled Japanese characters in so out of the way a place is a mystery. Some of those very rare old Chinese porcelain vases with blue decoration under the glaze, called by the English collectors the old Hawthorn patterns, are to be found in the sale. In enamels and lacquers, especially in the red cinnabar or Loochow work, the exhibition is remarkable. The taste for Laros, which is developing in New-York, and its collectors, can be fully satisfied. In smaller objects, such as find place on etagères, the number of pretty little pieces is countless. What acquaintance people had with Satsuma ware has been singularly enlarged of late. It is coming to be understood that Satsuma of the higher grades carries with it a delicacy of ornamentation which rivals the Japanese work on porcelain. As a type of the highest quality of Satsuma work the No. 699 of the catalogue is the perfection of Oriental decorative art. The collection in all its details is by far the best of any which has been placed at public sale in New-York for a number of years.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

NOBLE AND UPRIGHT JUDGES.

LETTER FROM JUDGE DAVIS TO HIS LATE ASSOCIATES ON THE SUPREME BENCH—THEIR REPLY.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following correspondence has passed between ex-Justice Davis and his late associates on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1877.

MY DEAR BRETHREN: My official connection with the Supreme Court of the United States closes to-day. I have determined to accept a seat in the Senate, with which I have been honored by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. Having passed all the years of my active life at the Bar, or on the Bench, it is not without serious misgivings that I enter upon a new sphere of public service, but I have not felt at liberty to decline the honorable position to which I have been invited. In severing the relations which have existed between us for so many years, I beg leave to bear my testimony to the eminent learning, ability, and integrity which have characterized your judicial labors. From the organization of the Government the Supreme Court has been composed of able and upright Judges. In my judgment it is now as worthy of the confidence of the American people as it ever has been at any period of its history. Since I was invited to its councils by President Lincoln six of its members have been numbered with the dead. I take great satisfaction in the reflection that my relations with them, and all my associates, have been uniformly kind and cordial. In offering you my parting salutations, I beg you to be assured of the respect and sincere good wishes with which I remain your friend and servant, DAVID DAVIS.

To the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, March 10, 1877.

DEAR BROTHER DAVIS: We have received, with sincere regret, your letter announcing that your official connection with us is closed. During the 15 years in which you have been a member of this court questions of the gravest character have come before it for adjudication, and you have borne your full share of the labor and responsibility which their decision involved. We shall miss in the conference-room your wise judgment and your just appreciation of facts, and in the reception-room your kind and courteous greetings. With the hope that your life in the future may be as useful as it has been in the past, and that the ties of personal friendship which now bind us so closely to you may never be broken, we subscribe ourselves, very sincerely your friends,

M. R. WAITE.	STEPHEN J. FIELD,
NATHAN CLIFFORD,	W. STRONG.
N. H. SWAYNE.	JOSEPH P. BRADLEY,
SAMUEL F. MILLER,	WARD HUNT.
HON. DAVID DAVIS.	

THE LOBSTER-CAN CONTROVERSY.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON'S DISPATCH TO EARL DERBY.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The correspondence relating to the alleged violation of the treaty of Washington and the lobster-can controversy has been published. The closing dispatch to Earl Derby from Sir Edward Thornton is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 1876.

MY LORD: With reference to your Lordship's dispatch of the 28th ult., I have the honor to state that I have more than once urged upon Mr. Fish the justice of procuring the repeal of the tariff of the 8th of February, 1873, so far as it relates to the imposition of a duty upon the tins containing fish imported from Canada, on the ground that it was in violation of the 21st article of the treaty of 8th May, 1871. Mr. Fish, admitting that the duty in question was opposed to the spirit, if not to the letter of the treaty, had promised that he would endeavor to obtain a repeal of the objectionable enactment on the next meeting of Congress. Within the last few days I have reminded him of the matter. He excused himself for not having yet taken any steps on the ground that, owing to the multitude of requests for papers by the new House of Representatives, he had been more than usually occupied, but he has assured me that he will take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to the subject. Your Lordship is, however, aware that the House of Representatives is now so constituted that it is difficult to induce it to pay attention to any representations made to it by the Executive Government, nor has it a great desire to rectify the mistakes which may have been made by the last House, in which the majority was of the opposite party to that of which it is now composed. I have, &c., EDWARD THORNTON.

To the EARL OF DERBY &c.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, March 13.—The schooner Florence Wackrill, Boston, for San Domingo, was wrecked on the island of Sa Lone about Feb. 15. The crew were saved, and landed at San Domingo City. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

LONDON, March 13.—The British brig Sunshine, Capt. Christians, from Port Royal, S. C., for the United Kingdom, was abandoned on the 23d of February. The crew were landed at Liverpool by the British bark Hahnemann, Capt. Thomson, from New-Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—The British bark Kalema, Capt. Douglass, which arrived here on the 11th inst. from Galveston, caught fire last night. The Fire Department was called out. The vessel is now full of water, and the cargo must be seriously damaged. Her hull is apparently intact.

The British bark Christina, Capt. Andrews, from Philadelphia Feb. 7, for Bremen, is ashore at Minsen. The British bark Brothers German, Capt. Stivani, from Singapore Dec. 4, for New-York, before reported off Cape Roche with mainmast gone below the cap, has put into Cape Town. She has also lost her mizzen-topmast, and had her bulwarks damaged.

HALIFAX, March 13.—The crew of the Yarmouth bark Nova Scotia has arrived at Barbados, and reports the vessel foundered at sea.

AFFAIRS IN COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, March 6.—The victory of the Liberal Army over the Conservatives at La Don Juan, in the battle of Jan. 27, is confirmed. The report of the invasion of Bolivia by troops from Antioquia is untrue. Gen. Mosquera has been elected President of the Federal Senate. The Isthmus was never more healthy or more quiet than at present. The following important news has been received from the Darien Canal Expedition: Notwithstanding some difficulties which have presented themselves, it is certain that the Commission will return with a favorable solution, and that the canal will be executed at the Darien. The labors of the exploration will not be ended before the end of March.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN CAMDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The municipal election in Camden, N. J., was held to-day, and the indications at midnight are that the whole Republican ticket has been elected. The count will not be completed until to-morrow.

BANK DEFALCATION.

POTTSVILLE, March 13.—An examination of the books and accounts of William J. Rotter, Cashier of the First National Bank of Pottstown, Penn., discloses a defalcation of $17 000. Mr. Rotter is now confined to his bed by illness. His reputation in Pottstown was of the best.

PILGRIMS FROM CANADA TO ROME.

MONTREAL, March 13.—The total number of pilgrims from Canada to Rome will be 100, of whom 50 will be from Montreal. The party will leave here on the 19th prox. for New-York, and will sail from there on the City of Brussels. The party is not exclusively composed of Irish, but is open to all English-speaking Catholics.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, March 13.—Mr. Hardy, member for South Brant, has been appointed Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Government. Mr. Crooks retains the office of Minister of Education, and Mr. Wood has been appointed Treasurer.

A MAN KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

QUEBEC, March 13.—A man named Moore, from Halifax, was killed on the Inter-Colonial Railroad at St. Simon to-day. Four thousand dollars were found on his person.

THE DANCER WILL TO BE CONTESTED.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—Smith M. Dancer, of Camden, Ohio, uncle of the late Mary M. Dancer, of New-York, who left a fortune of nearly $1,000,000 to charitable institutions, is here, and has taken steps to contest the will.

THE RATE OF INTEREST IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, March 13.—The House of Representatives to-day passed a bill making the legal rate of interest 6 per cent., in the absence of a contract for a different rate. The bill previously passed the Senate.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

GLOUCESTER, March 13.—Pierce Kelly and Patrick Sullivan, laborers, on their way home from work, fell from the railroad bridge last night, and both were drowned.

LOST IN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Boston *Traveller* of Monday says: "Mr. William Eastty, of London, now in this city, has just received intelligence that his oldest son, William Eastty, Jr., 20 years of age, was drowned in the George Washington on her last voyage from New-York to Newfoundland. Mr. Eastty, the father, leaves this evening for Montreal, where funeral services will be attended in one of the Episcopal Churches."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The four-story brick warehouse, No. 11 Commerce-street, Baltimore, occupied by W. D. Schurtz & Co., wholesale fish and cheese dealers, and Jesse L. Bear & Co., wholesale grocers, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The losses are reported as follows: Lazear & Co., about $30 000, insured in the Exchange Company of New-York, the Western Assurance of Toronto, and the Security of New-Haven, Conn., for $5 000 each; Relief, and Mechanics', of New-York, $2,500 each. The loss on the building is $10,000, insured in the Lycoming, Philadelphia Fire Association, and Philadelphia and New-York National. Schurtz & Co.'s loss is small, being less than $1,000.

Elliott's Opera-house and the Monument House and stables at Woonsocket, R. I., were burned last night, together with most of their contents; total loss, $80,000; insurance, $50,000. The buildings all belonged to L. W. Elliott & Co. The fire originated in F. S. Weeks' furniture store, under the Opera-house.

No. 2 dye house of the Whittenton Mills at Taunton, Mass., was burned Monday night. The loss is $30,000; insured in the Massachusetts Mutual.

A fire Monday night destroyed property in connection with Watermans Oil Refinery at London, Ontario, valued at $10.000.

A VERY MEAN SWINDLER.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday says: "United States Detective McDanolds, of the Post Office Department, on Saturday last, obtained a warrant for the arrest of Thomas W. Thompson, a young man residing at Westfield, Chautauqua County, charging him with using the United States mails to fraudulently obtain money from various parties. The prisoner, who acknowledged his guilt, was brought to this city yesterday and lodged in jail. It is is ated that Thompson, who is a telegraph operator, has been writing to relatives of parties killed in the Ashtabula disaster, stating that certain property from the wreck—gold watches, jewelry, &c.—was in his possession, and in consideration of a sum of money to pay expen

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Tuesday, March 13, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	20	Lead, pigs	3
Bees-wax, pks	1	Molasses, (N.O.) hhds.	45
Broom-corn, bales	25	Spirits Turpn, bbls.	296
Beans, bbls	605	Tar, bbls	63
Cotton, bales	50	Pitch, bbls	60
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	50	Resin, bbls	6,337
Copper, bbls	69	Oil-cake, pks	225
Dried Fruit, pks	211	Pork, pks	1,138
Eggs, bbls	3,024	Beef, pkg	90
Flour, bbls	6,999	Cut-meats, pkg	1,924
Corn, bushels	64,400	Grease, pks	40
Oats, bushels	5,700	Lard, pks	1,789
Rye, bushels	313	Tallow, pks	62
Malt, bushels	14,108	Butter, pks	3,818
Barley, bushels	500	Cheese, pks	420
Peas, bushels	2,100	Tallow, pks	351
Grass-seed, pkg	12	Pressed Hops, bls	53
Corn-meal, bbls	1,400	Starch, bxs	1,805
Corn-meal, bags	500	Teas, half-chests	30
Oat-meal, bbls	125	Tobacco, hhds	99
Lumber, pcs	20	Tobacco, trs. & cs.	299
Hops, bales	79	Whisky, bbls	487
Hides, bales	125	Wool, bales	64
Leather, sides	19,759		

COFFEE—Rio steady, but dull, with sales of 4,500 bags, by the Western Wayne at Mobile, on private terms....Other kinds very quiet, but without change as to price.

COTTON—Has been fairly active for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, at rather easier, though not quotably lower prices....Ordinary quoted to-day at 10 5-16c.@10 7-16c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Middling, 12c.@12⅜c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,478 bales, but which 232 bales were on last evening, including 1,238 bales to spinners and 193 bales to speculators....And, for forward delivery, business quite extensive but at variable rates, April to July closing at an advance of 2 points; September to December 3 points, and October to December 1 of 2 points; March, 1 point lower....Sales have been reported since our last of 92,300 bales, of which 20,500 bales were on last evening and 71,900 bales to-day, with 6,300 bales on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 11.90c.@11.92c.; April, 11.93c.@11.96c.; May, 12.10c.@12.11c.; June, 12.24c.@12.25c.; July, 12.38c.@12.34c.; August, 12.37c.@12.38c.; September, 12.17c.@12.18c.; October, 11.9 c.@11.92c.; November, 11.76c.@11.77c.; December, 11.75c.@11.77c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 17@25 decimal points ₱ lb., closing steadily....The receipts at this port to-day were 50 bales, and at the shipping ports 7,669 bales, against 6,235 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 23,814 bales, against 16,135 bales same time last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,623,993 bales, against 3,6 3,743 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports, (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 15,504 bales; to the Continent, 8,033 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 279,393 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 847,455 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alx.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Good Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict Good Ord	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Low Mid	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Middling	12	12	12⅜	12⅜
Good Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Mid	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Fair	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16
Strict Good Ord	10 5-16
Low Middling	10⅞
Strict Low Mid	11⅛
Middling	11⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—Have been reported dull to-day in State and Western Flour at generally firm, and, in instances, stronger prices. Export call less urgent for the West Indies and South America, recent free purchases for having greatly reduced requirements from this source; demand for the United Kingdom and the Continent unimportant....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound, Rear of all classes at $3@$6 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 25; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 85@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65 for good to choice; for which 282 bbls. Indiana Winter Wheat product, part for export, at $4 65@$4 75; inferior to very choice Superfine Western, about $3 35@$5 85; mainly at $3 50@$3 75; ordinary to very good extra State, $5 60@$5; very good to very choice do. sold at $5@$6 25; Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 60@$7 for good to very choice; do. for South America, at $7 00@$8 for good to choice, and up to $8 25@$8 35 for the fancy trade; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted wholly nominal at $5 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 60@$5 90; very good to very choice do., $6 00@$6 25; very poor to choice Western Trade and family Extra, using Wheat stock, $6@$8; inferior to very choice do. do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $6 10@$8, (part for shipment at $6 80@$8, of which 600 bbls. sold;) ordinary to very choice White Wheat do. do., at $6 10@$9 25; very poor to fancy St. Louis Extra, $8 15@$9 25; Extra Genesee at $5 30@$7 40; poor to fancy choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras, $5 60@$8 25, chiefly at $5 80@$8; very choice to fancy selling, in small lots, up to $8 35@$8 50, (the latter altogether an extreme;) and very inferior lots, called Minnesota patent, to $9 50, and Shipmason's Patent, reported, at Cleveland, very fancy at $7 75@$10 75, mainly at $9@$9 75, (and odd lots of very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low as $7@$7 50.....Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 2,400 bbls. were for the West Indies trade; 1,850 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 1,300 bbls. do. patent do.; 600 bbls Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $6 80@$8;) 470 bbls. Superfine, and 330 bbls. Rye 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been moderately sought after for home use and shipment and quoted strong in price, as a rule....Sales have been reported for 2,900 bbls., including 1,850 bbls. at $5 40@$6 for poor to choice Superfine; $6 10@$6 35 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $7 35@$9 25 for fair to fancy Trade and Family do. The deliveries were mostly in Extras, at from $7 20@$8 25.....Rye flour has been dull for sale, but generally offered freely, giving buyers the advantage as to prices.....We quote at from $4 25@$4 85 for about fair ordinary Western to strictly choice State Superfine; and $4 60@$4 75 for fair to fancy Pennsylvania, and $2 75@$3 90 for poor to choice Fine.....Sales reported of 375 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75 for fair to about choice Superfine State, and $4 10@$4 50 for fair to choice Superfine Pennsylvania.....Corn-meal has been in less demand, within the range of from $2 60@$3 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 85@$3 for Yellow Jersey; $2 75@$3 for White, and $3 20 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., including 350 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 75@$3, (of which 200 bbls. Rising Sun at $2 90 from dock,) and 300 bbls. Brandywine at $3 20.....Corn-meal, in bags has been selling, in lots, at from $1 90@$2 10, within the range of 90c.@$1 10 for common to very choice ₱ 100 lbs. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at $1 04 for fifty bbls. and 90c.@92c. for Baltimore.....Oatmeal quiet and unchanged, with sales of 125 bbls. at $6 25@$7 50 for fair to very choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.

GRAIN—Rather more inquiry was noted to-day for Spring Wheat, mainly from the local milling interest, though to a limited extent, for export, at essentially unaltered prices. Prime Spring was offered quite moderately. Winter Wheat continued very dull and nominal.....Sales were reported to-day of 58,000 bushels, including No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, 32,000 bushels, taken by millers, at $1 4c., (with prime No. 2 Milwaukee do. in store, quoted at $1 42 bid for export, with holders asking up to $1 43@$1 45;) No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, 8,000 bushels, for milling, at $1 34, (with $1 33 reported bid for export;) ungraded Milwaukee Spring, afloat, about 16,000 bushels, to millers, at $1 39 bushels also No. 2 Red and Amber Winter, 3,800 bushels, at same, for milling, at $1 45.....Corn declined 2c. to 3c. ₱ bushel, on a restricted movement for export and home use, closing heavily under free offerings.....Sales have been reported since our last of 77,000 bushels, including New-York No. 3 at 54⅝c.@55 c., closing with sales of 9,700 bushels, for export, at 54⅜c.; New-York No. 2 mixed at 55c.@55¼c., closing with sales at 55c.@55⅛c. (15,000 bushels sold for export at 55¼c.); New-York steamer Yellow at 56¼c.; new crop mixed Western, ungraded, at 54c.@55c. (of which 50,000 bushels, on elevator receipt, at 54c.); Southern White quoted at 58c.@60c.; southern Yellow nominal at 56c.; ungraded mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 55⅜c.@56c., in store and afloat....No. 2 Chicago, heavy, quoted at 56c. in store; a boat-load of strictly prime, afloat, sold for some use at 58½c.....Rye has been quoted firm, though comparatively dull; prime offers for prompt and forward delivery, especially the latter, quoted at 90c. bid, and up to 91c.@95c. asked; old car lots of Jersey and Pennsylvania quoted at 85c.@86c., and very choice Jersey, to arrive, at 91c.@92c. Western quoted, in lots, at 85c.@84c. Sales to-day include a new parcel-oads of Jersey and Pennsylvania at our quotations.....Barley has been in very moderate request to-day at regular rates; No. 1 Canada quoted at $1, bid, up to $1 02½; $1 05 asked, and this grade being extremely scarce; No. 2 do., 82½c.@92½c., (with fancy lots held at higher figures;) four to six rowed State at 100c.@75c., the latter for very choice; two rowed do. do., 57½c.@62½c.....Sales were reported of 7,500 bushels ungraded Canada, light averages at 75c.@82½c.....Barley-malt has been quiet, but steady; prime to very choice Canada quoted at $1 10@$1 25, cash and time; choice two-rowed State at 85c., cash; and prime to fancy choice new crop Western at $1@$1 10.....Canada Peas dull: $1 10 asked, free.....Oats have been quoted essentially unaltered as to values, on a rather freer movement, in good part in New-York grades. Sales reported of 37,000 bushels, including White Western, at 40c.@50c. for inferior to choice; Mixed Western, in car lots, at 38c.@43c., as to quality; White State, ordinary to prime, within the range of 50c.@55c.; Mixed State at 48c.@53c.; New-York No. 1 White, 750 bushels, at 54½c., and 2,250 bushels at 54c; New-York No. 2 White, 3,750 bushels, at 53¾c.@54c.; No. 3 White, 4,500 bushels at 53¼c.@53½c.; New-York No. 2 Mixed bushels, at 53½c.; New-York No. 3, 750 bushels, at 53½c.; New-York No. 3, 2,250 bushels, at 4c.; and New-York Rejected, 1,500 bushels, at 38c.....Feed firm and wanted, with sales reported of 1,850 bags, 40 lbs. at $1 10@$1 20, mainly at $20 for choice, and 900 bags, 100 lbs., at $21 40@$22, with fair to fancy Sharps, in small lots, at $22 50@$23.....Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted.....Clover-seed in moderate demand, with sales prime to choice Western quoted at 14½c.@15c.; about prime to choice State at 15c.@15½c., with 185 bags State, in small lots, sold at our quotations, of which 100 bags prime, for shipment to Europe, at 15½c.....Seed unchanged as before.....Corn Flour, 100 bbls. sold for export to London at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Business in this line was measurably free from excitement to-day.....Mess Pork was in fair request for early delivery at a stronger figure.....Sales reported of 490 bbls. at $14 50@$14 75.....Other kinds dull.....Extra Prime quoted at $11 75; Prime Mess quoted at $13 75.....And for forward delivery Mess Pork has been rather more sought after; quoted for March, at the close, nominal; April, $14 50; May, $14 50; June, nominal.....Sales reported of 750 bbls., April at $14 25@$14 50; 500 bbls. May, at $14 25@$14 30, and 2,000 bbls. June, at $14 50, with Western quoted nominal, in the absence of supplies; City at 74c.@73¾c.....Cut-meats continue inactive, but quoted about as before .....Pickled Hams dull and unchanged.....Sales in bulk, at 8½c.@8¾c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range. Also, 30 pkgs. Pickled Hams on private terms.....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¾c.@7½c.; Pickled Hams at 8¾c.@9½c.; Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.; very light do. up to 14c.; Western Dry-salted Shortcut Hams, 20 to 15 lb., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., nominal; fresh Hams, in bulk, 14 lb., at 9½c.; fresh Hams, at 9c.@10c.; fresh Shoulders at 6½c. .....Bacon has been moderately sought after, and prices have been quoted steady.....Western Long Clear at 7¾c.; City do. at 8c.; Long and Short Clear, early delivery, 8½; Short Clear at 8 5-16c. Sales reported of 200 bxs. Western Long Clear at 7¾c.....and, for Chicago delivery, quoted rather stronger. Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, quoted at 7½c.; Long Clear at 7¼c.; Short Rib at 7½c.; Short Clear at 7¾c. Sales reported of 400 bxs. Long Clear at 7¼c.....Western Steam lard has been moderately active for early delivery, closing more firmly.....20 Western Steam, for early delivery here, sold; have been reported of 510 tcs. prime at 8 00@8 02½, closing at $8 56@8 60.....and for forward delivery here, Western Steam lard has been quite active, opened weak, but closing stronger.....Western tcs. to-day, 192 barrels, quoted at the close nominal at $8 55; April, $8 55 bid; May, $8 70 bid, and June, $8 80 bid.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 250 tcs., March, at $8 45; 4,000 tcs., April, at $8 40@$8 55; 6,500 tcs., May, at $8 50@$8 70; and 750 tcs., June, at $8 72½@$8 75.....City Steam and Kettle in more demand; quoted at the close at $8 37½@$8 50; sales 150 bbls. at $8 37½.....No. 1 quoted at 8¾c. Sales 100 tcs.....Refined Lard again active to-day; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $8 87½@$10, and the West Indies at $8 37½@$8 50.....Sales 120 tcs. for South American and 100 tcs. for the West Indies, on private terms, and 1,350 tcs. for the Continent at $8 87½@$8 95.....Beef has been inactive, on the basis of $12@$12 50 for extra Mess, at $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ₱ bbl.....There Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $10@$20; India mess, new, $20@$21; City extra India Mess, $22 50. Sales, 250 tcs. City extra India Mess, and 50 tcs. Packet on private terms.....Beef hams have been in slack request, with choice Western quoted at $21.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.....Tallow continues in good demand at firm rates.....Sales equal to 95,000 lb. country and City at 7½c.@8c., chiefly City at 8c.....Stearine in good request; City quoted at $10 12½@10 87½; prime to choice Western, in tcs., at $10 25@10 37½. Sales, 25,000 lb. City, in bbls. at $10 12½@10 25 tcs. Western, to arrive, at $10 25.....Amount of Grease, 50 tcs. White sold at 7c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. early, at $1 09, and 50 bbls., on Change, $1 07½, closing at this price, showing a sharp decline. Alcohol, free, quoted at $2 05.

FREIGHTS—More activity was noted in the way of berth freights, but rates generally favored shippers. Grain room, by steam, for British ports, was quoted steady; but room for Provisions, Cotton, Oil-cake, State, and other general cargo, by sail and steam, ruled weak. The offerings of Provisions were quite moderate for the United Kingdom, but of Lard and Bacon more liberal. Among the charters in the Chartering line, some increase of demand was noted, mainly for Petroleum, Grain, Lumber, and general cargo, but rates showing irregularity and weakness.....To West India Sugar and general cargo trade interests dull. Coastwise Lumber and Coal trades showed moderate degree of animation at about late figures.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 5,000 bushels Grain on private terms; 1,100 tons Oil-cake at 15s. ₱ ton (with room for Cotton in demand, quoted at 7-32d. ₱ lb.) and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, of which 16,000 bushels, reported as in extension of old contracts, at 5d., and 16,000 bushels at 5½d. ₱ 56 lbs. (the latter a late market rate to-day.) 2,800 bxs. Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton; 2,000 Oars on private terms; 10 tons Leather at 40s.; 600 bbls. Refined Sugar at 20s.; small lots of Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton; 350 bbls. Apples, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; and by steam from Baltimore, 100,000 to 125,000 bushels Grain, reported; on the basis of 7½d. ₱ bushel, in ship's bags. Also a British ship, 1,876 tons, placed on the berth, here, for general cargo.....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 400 tcs. beef at 5s. ₱ tierce; 200 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 600 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce, and 450 bbls. Apples, part reported at 4s. ₱ bbl.....For Bristol, by sail, 150 tons Oil-Cake at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 300 tons Slate on private terms; also, a British bark, 280 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.....For the east coasts of Ireland two barks, each with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s.; a bark, with about 3,300 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....For Cork, an Italian brig, 340 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton, (with option of Bristol.).....For Cork and orders, two barks, with, respectively, about 5,000, and 4,000 quarters Grain from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 9d., quoted at the close at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. (with tonnage for Grain, in light demand, here, and quoted within the range of 4s. 7½d.@4s. 10½d. ₱ quarter, as to size of vessel.) Tonnage for Grain for St. Francisco loading was sparingly sought after; quoted at 42s. 6d.@45s.....For Havre, by sail, 4, 00 tcs. Refined Lard on the basis of 9c. for early, and 5-16c. for forward shipment, 500 bxs. Bacon at 9c. ₱ lb. And a Norwegian bark, 685 tons, hence, with about 4,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 3s. 6d. (with option of Lordeaux at 3s. 9d.) ₱ bbl.....For antwerp, by steam, 2,300 bxs. Lard at 30s. ₱ ton.....For Bremen, part at 30s., and mainly at 28s. ₱ ton, and of recent shipments. 2,600 bags of Coffee, 350 pkgs. Tobacco, 75 hhds. Tallow, and sundry small lots of other general cargo, at market rates.....For Rotterdam, by steam, 30,000 bushels Grain, part at 6d. ₱ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard, and 200 tcs. Beef, on private terms; also, 1,400 small lots of Leather at 75s. ₱ ton.....For the Russian Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 656 tons, and another bark, about 650 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 1-16d. ₱ lb.....For Germany, by sail, 1,077 tons, with do., from Savannah, (chartered there,) on private terms; quoted at about 15-32d. ₱ lb.....For Bilbao and Riock, a British brig, 355 tons, with general cargo, at $2 50 per ton contract.....For Cadiz, 1,800 bbls. and 2,000 cases Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl. and 27½c. ₱ case.....For Antequia and back, an American schooner, 113 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,000 and port charges.....For the River Plate, an American schooner, 751 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 13—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 108⅛; new 5s, 107⅝. Erie Railway shares, 7⅞.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 107¾. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 107f. 32½c. for the account.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 103⅜.

PARIS, March 13.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—12 ½.—Cotton—The receipts of Cotton to-day were 49,364 bales, including 44,125 bales american. Futures weaker; sellers at last night's prices; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 6 11-32d.; and April and May delivered, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6⅜d.; also sales of the same at 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6⅜d., also sales of the same at 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, sail, 6 7-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 75s. ₱ tierce for prime Mess; Lard, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm, except for Corn, which is dull; Corn, 23s. 6d.@24s. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western; Wheat, 10s. 5d.@10s. 9d. ₱ cental for average California White; 10s. 9d.@11s. 1d. for California Club; and 9s. 8d.@10s. 9d. for Red Western Spring.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and declining down. Cotton—Futures firm; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 19-32d.; also, sales of the same, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6 15-32d.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 49s. ₱ quarter. Linseed-oil, 24s.@24 5s. ₱ ton.

RIO JANEIRO, March 13—Coffee quiet; 2 prices maintained; good Fr-ts, 8,800@8,950 reis ₱ 10 kilos. Exchange 24 9-16 on London.

SANTOS, March 13.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained at 6,600@6,800 reis ₱ 10 kilos for superior Santos.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 11 c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 2,947 bales; gross, 3,180 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,344 bales; to France, 4,284 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 294,605 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Cotton unchanged; Middling 11⅝c.@12c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; n t receipts, 537 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,910 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 31,928 sales.

MOBILE, March 13.—Cotton weak; irregular; Middling, 11c.@11⅜c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 445 bales; exports, coastwise, 232 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 54,234 bales.

GALVESTON, March 13.—Cotton weak; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 850 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,372 bales; sales, 517 bales; stock, 67,417 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was largely attended yesterday, Tuesday, March 13, and the business transacted was of a more important character than usual. The following is a review of the proceedings:

E. H. Ludlow & Co. at an Executor's sale, to close the estate of Margaret Horn, disposed of the following unimproved property: One plot of land 77.4 by 69 by 75 by 49.10, on Broadway, west side, 25.5 feet north of 55th-st.; also, one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 55th-st., north side, 69 feet west of Broadway, sold for $40,300, to Thomas C. Eunever; two lots, together in size 50.5 by 100, on 10th-av., north-west corner 56th-st., sold for $8,500 to A. Gibson; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, adjoining above, sold for $6,500, to E. Mathews; two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 56th-st., north side, 160 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $4,800, to W. Mosier; and two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 55 h-st., north side, 125 feet west of 8th-av., sold for $14,800, to John Grant.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, D. J. Dean, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and attic brick house, with lot, 18 by 89.1, on Washington-st., east side, 24.2 feet north of Horatio-st., for $4,450, to Charles G. Dean. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. Cauki, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, together in size 50.5 by 100, on 51d-av., south-east corner 120th-st., for $6,000 each, to Isaac Moyer, plaintiff in the legal action.

John H. Wilson, under a similar court order, W. C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.5, No. 15 East 42d-st., north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av., for $19,000, to A. Lustig.

The foreclosure sale by James M. Miller, of the plot of land on St. Ann's-av., between 138th-st, and Division-av., was adjourned to April 10.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. No. 3 Pine-st., report, at private sale, the following described property:—One small house, with lot 25 by 100.10., No. 19 Vandewater-st., between Pearl and Front-sts., for $10,000; one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 95, No. 30 Varick-st., near Beach-st., for $11,000; one lot, 25 by 98.9, on East 35th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.; one three-story brick house, with lot 22.9 by 105, No. 210 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8.h avs. for $11,000; one church, with plot of land 75 by 75, on Prince-st., north-east corner of Marlborough-st., for $35 000; one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 166 West 10th-st., between Waverly place and West 4th st., for $9,500; one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 20 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for $25,000; one fours-tory brick house, with lease of lot 25 by 100.5, No. 10 West 43th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., lease has 11 years to run, for $26,500, and one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.6 by 89, No. 22 East 56th-st., near 4th-av., for $22,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 62.6 by 12.9 by 63.3, No. 230 Williamst., north side, 74.9 feet west of Pearl-st. Also, the house, with lot 20.4 by 65.3 by 18.6 by 64.6, No. 207 William-st., north side, adjoining above. Also, similar sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 125 by 100.10, on West 129th-st, north side, extending through to 130th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. R. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

By Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo B. Ferguson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 47 Bank-st, north side, between 4th and Bleecker sts.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James J. Thomson, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 50.4 by 119 by 52.4 by 105.4, Nos. 727 and 729 3d-av., north-east corner 49th-st. Also, similar sale, Elmer Peshall, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, on West 56:h-st., north side, 370.10 feet west of 8th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 75, on 10th-av., east side, 25.3 feet south of 43th-st. A so, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot, 25 by 88 9, on West 36th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 9th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.5 by 102.9, on East 81st-st., north side, 127.1 feet west of 2d-av.

By Louis Meeier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. W. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on West 48th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 11th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 119th-st., north side, 220 feet west of 3d-av. Also, two houses, with lots, each 16.6 by 100.11, on East 116th-st., north side, 217 feet east of 2d-av.

By W. O. Hoffman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. F. Shepard, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 240, Wall-st., south-west corner Union-av., Woodstock, 24th Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot of land, Broadway, w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 77.4x68x75x49.10; also one lot, west 55th-st., n. s., 69 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5..... $40,300

2 lots, 10th-av., w. s., adjoining above, each 25 x100..... 6,500

2 lots, West 55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10-h av., each 25x100.5..... 4,800

2 lots, West 55th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.5..... 14,800

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and attic brick house with lot, Washington-st., e. s., 24.2 ft. n. of Horatio-st., lot 18x89.1..... 4,450

2 lots, 5th-av., s. e. corner 120th-st., together in size 50.5x100..... 12,000

By John H. Wilson.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, No. 15 East 43d-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., lot 16.8x100.5..... 19,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 12.

32d-st. n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x98.9; Michael Dinkelspiel and wife to Ida Robinson..... $14,250

Chatham-st., w. s., 177.9 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 10.6 x irregular; William Japha to Frederick L. Japha..... 16,000

Chatham-st., w. s., 177.9 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 10.6 x irregular; Solomon E. Japha to William Japha..... 16,000

Chatham-st., w. s., 196.7 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 18.10 x 110.6; William Japha to Frederick Japha..... 16,000

Chatham-st., w. s., 196. 7ft. s. of Pearl-st., 18.10 x110.6; William Japha to Frederick Japha. 16,000

Chatham-st., w. s., 196.7 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 18.10 x 110.6; William Japha to Frederick Japha. 16,000

Chatham-st., w. s., 196. 7ft. s. of Pearl-st., 18.10 x110.6; William Japha to Frederick Japha. 16,000

Chatham-st., w. s., 196.7 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 18.10 x

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 44 latitude, or nothing to be south of it.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to be north of it.

From NEW-YORK for LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA, WED., March 14 | CHINA.....WED., March 28
PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21 | BATAVIA....WED., April 4

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA

Embark from the CUNARD Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 14th March, 1877.

No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamer of this line takes the Lake Routes, suspended by Ice, viz., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the rear season.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. COMPTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $15 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class all-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River,

for KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 23

for HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ETNA.....March 15
ANDES.....March 28

Superior first-class passage accommodations. Freight, $40 per ton.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY...March 14
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination at lowest rates per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued to all points in the South and West.

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BAYLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STERRACK tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, Staterooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 5th-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., March 17 | ODER.....Sat., March 31
MOSEL.....Sat., March 24 | HERMANN.....Sat., April 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Victoria..March 17, 7 A. M. | Alsatia..March 31, 7 A. M.
Bolivia..March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....April 7, noon.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Alsatia..March 14, 3 P. M. | Australia..March 21, noon.

Cabin, $70 to $75. Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.), for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with LABRADOR, Sanglier...Wednesday, March 21, 9½ A. M.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, WEDNESDAY, March 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HALSEY, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Decatur also, with the steamer J. D. MCCLELLAN, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent,
No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, March 17

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to

WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 1 (old Pier 20) N. R.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.....Wednesday, March 21
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

D. SLAUGHTER & SON, 314 and 316 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

BERLIN.....March 15 | FRISIA.....March 29
WIESBADEN.....March 22 | CIMBRIA.....April 5

RATES OF PASSAGE TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG and all points in Europe via Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in Central First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHLAND & CO.,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

C. H. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.

HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, March 22, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt....March 24, 12 M. | England, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, Spring Lake, Asbury, Farmingdale, Squankum, Freehold, Hightstown, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court-street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Pres. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Express Trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 12:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Pres. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

6:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry as follows: 6:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Shannon Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M., for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, via Hartford, at 1 and 10:30 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST. REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via other lines as low as lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FITCHIE, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER.

For Red Bank.

From Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wed'sday, 14th...3 P. M.	Wed'day, 14th...7 A. M.
Thursday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th...9 A. M.	Friday, 16th...8 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th...9 A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 12 M.	Wed'day, 21st, 10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESPANOLA CIGARS.

The subscribers have made arrangements for the exclusive sale of the cigars of this well-known and celebrated brand, manufactured in Key West, and invite the attention of the public to the full assortment of all the usual styles they are now prepared to offer.

Influenced by the high duties on imported cigars, the proprietor of the Espanola factory at Havana has established a

BRANCH IN KEY WEST,

and is using there the same class of Vuelto Abajo tobacco as in the Havana factory, the pure quality and aromatic flavor of which have given this brand its present high credit among consumers. The prices are materially less than for those from Havana, and a comparison will show that they are in every respect fully equal. They are offered in connection with our usual list of Havana cigars.

PARK & TAFFORD,
Nos. 917 and 919 Broadway, New-York.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Nos. 130 and 132 Chambers-st., New-York.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

No. 78 John-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.

L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.

Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.

Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE CITY. 25 cents per quart to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, in boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 19 Little Horne.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,

COUPON AND REGISTERED,

MATURING 1878 TO 1896.

Interest payable at

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,053	5,583	4,511	4,031	5,998
4,079	3,354	5,213	5,810	4,459
6,156	6,008	4,724	5,964	----
5,543	4,143	5,138	4,710	----
4,540	6,434	4,393	4,231	----
4,130	4,930	6,038	6,067	----

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY,
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co. } Trustees.

[L. s.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31,	282,	350,	530,	603,	1,188,	1,191,
1,223,	1,431,	1,471,	1,482,	1,435,	1,673,	1,744,
1,774,	1,813,	2,055,	2,118,	2,121,	2,181,	2,205,
2,305,	2,324,	2,336,	2,339,	2,378,	2,729,	2,765,
2,808,	2,812,	2,865,	2,910,	2,925,	3,096,	3,124,
3,245,	3,309,	3,315,	3,432,	3,508,	3,559,	4,073,
4,172,	4,309,	4,538,	5,030,	5,256,	5,294,	5,298,
5,329,	5,402,	5,473,	5,917.			

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI & OHIO R. R. CO.

Holders of Mortgage Bonds of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company; South Side Railroad Company; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, and holders of interest funding bonds of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, which were issued for interest coupons, will please present the coupons which fell due January 1, 1877, for payment to the undersigned, at the offices of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, on and after the 15th inst.

The undersigned will also pay, at the same place and date, the interest which fell due January 1, 1877, on the interest funding notes of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio R. R.

C. L. PERKINS,
HENRY FINK, } Receivers.

Lynchburg, March 13, 1877.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

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MARCH 27, 1877.

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THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 28 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the report will be presented, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

The transfer-book will be closed from 7th to 21st inst., both days inclusive.

GEORGE D. POND, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of North Carolina are requested to meet at the room of the New-York Mining Stock Exchange, Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., (Room No. 33,) on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 1:30 P. M., to receive the report of the committee appointed Dec. 27 last.

CHARLES A. LUMMIS, Secretary.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock; also a SIX PER CENT. interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits; also THIRTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, to redeem and pay the certificates of profits of the year 1870 to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after March 15, 1877, from which date all interest dividends thereon will cease. The certificates must be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

The above dividends, payable in cash, on demand.

Also, THIRTEEN PER CENT. for the capital stock, in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1876.

WILLIAM B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, March 6, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF 12 PER CENT. ON THE preferred and 6 per cent. on the common stock will be paid from the earnings and profits of the city line on the 20 DAY OF APRIL next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 3.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

DRESDEN, SAXONY.

RACKNITZ STRASSE 14, III.

Miss GORDON offers to a limited number of young ladies desirous of pursuing their studies in Dresden the comforts of a refined home, combined with the advantages of foreign tuition. Thoroughly competent instructors and the best references. For circulars address Miss GORDON, as above, or Miss ERMANTROUT, No. 424 Walnut-st., Reading, Penn.

RONAY COLLEGE, No. 1,463 BROADWAY, between 43d and 44th sts.—The only Franco-American Catholic boarding and day school for children and young men. ALFRED M. CURTIS, M. A., President, Editor of the French Catholic Weekly, *L'Echo des Deux-Mondes*, Post Office Box No. 2,694.

CLAVERACK, N. Y.; COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—English, French, German, Classics, Music, Art. Term begins March 9. ALONZO FLACK, Pres.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y. M.—A family boarding-school on the Hudson, for boys under 14. Terms moderate. Send for circular.

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EUROPE.—DR. LOOMIS' SUMMER TOURS FOR ladies. Address Box No. 307 Washington, D. C.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY supplies professors, tutors, governesses, and teachers in every department of instruction; gives information to parents of good schools; rents and sells school properties. Send for circulars apply to miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 23 Union square.

N. B.—Miss Young has severed her connection with the "American school Institute" in consequence of the bankruptcy of J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

CANDIDATE BULLETIN FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES, circulated in "Schermerhorn's Quarterly" to Employers of Teachers—Families, Principals, College Presidents, and School Officers Everywhere—now preparing. Teachers desiring positions should be represented. Documents for stamp. Schermerhorn's School Agency, 30 East 14th.

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MILLINERY.

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Mlle. Couden has just returned from Paris, per Celtic, with a large, varied, and elegant assortment of Spring BONNET and Round HATS, selected with great care, from the leading Paris houses, and which she will open on THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Admittance by card only. Invitation cards will be duly sent.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To all whom it may concern: This is to give notice that the adjourned second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," that I have filed with said Register a new and amended account of my receipts and payments as Assignee, and that annexed to my said account is a schedule of all claims and demands against me, or the estate of said bankrupt, which remain unpaid and unsettled, as follows: 1st, claim of Charles M. Dickinson for $1,650, for services claimed to have been rendered by him for me in recovering a preference from H. K. Thurber & Co., the sum of $275 00 for disbursements; 2d, claim of I. T. Williams, Register, for $100 for balance of fees for services; 3d, claim of Robert H. Strahan, as my attorney and counsel, for $1,600 for services rendered in proceedings to expunge the claim filed by R. K. Thurber & Co.; also, in proceedings in opposition to said claim of said Dickinson; also, for services and advice generally from the date of my appointment to the close of my trust; 4th, my commissions on said estate, as assignee, the sum of $205 60; that said claims and the voluminous testimony taken in regard to the said claim of said Dickinson may be seen at any time at the office of said Register.

Further take notice, that the business of said meetings will include, among other things the auditing and settlement of my said account and the proving outstanding claims; that the said claim of said Dickinson will be audited upon the testimony already taken in this case, which is now in the office of said Register, and upon such further testimony as may be offered at said meetings by any person interested; and that if there be any objection or objections to any item contained in such account, or to any of the aforesaid claims, the same must be made at said meetings.

Further take notice, that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a discharge from all liability as Assignee as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section of the United States Statutes.

Dated New-York, March 12, 1877.

THOMAS B. WHITNEY, Assignee,
180 5th-avenue, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. COWAN and JOSEPH R. MEAD, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss. This is to give notice that on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1877, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estates of the William D. Cowan and Joseph R. Mead, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any

VANDERBILT'S WILL INTACT.

THE OBJECTIONS WITHDRAWN.

THE TESTAMENT ADMITTED TO PROBATE—ASTONISHMENT IN COURT—COUNSEL FOR PROPONENTS CLAIM A SURPRISE—BELIEF THAT THE DEMANDS OF THE CONTESTANTS HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH—MR. EVARTS' RETAINER.

Extra tables for the use of reporters had been placed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday morning, and all other preparations had been made for a large crowd and a long contest. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the hour set down for the hearing of the Vanderbilt will case, the court-room was filled with a motley assemblage, most of whom were idle curiosity seekers. There was one woman present—a tall, thin old lady in black, whom none of the parties in interest knew. Counsel filed in in goodly numbers, and before the commencement of the proceedings there were in attendance ex-Judge Jeremiah Black, Ethan Allen, Scott Lord, George W. Wingate, ex-Judge Matthews, ex-Judge Comstock, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry L. Clinton, and Sutherland Tenney. At 10:58 Secretary of State William M. Evarts walked in, followed by Jacob Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, and his sons, Cornelius and William K. These were the only representatives of the family present. Among the audience were Augustus Schell, Rev. Dr. Corey, Judge Rapallo, and the subscribing witnesses to the will and codicil. It was 11:05 when Surrogate Calvin entered, and, hastily mounting the bench, called "the matter of the probate of the last will and testament of Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased." Mr. Clinton answered, "Ready for the proponents." He then went on to say that associated with him were Mr. Evarts and George F. Comstock, and suggested that the names of counsel for the contestants be announced in full. Mr. Allen arose and said that Judge Black, Scott Lord, and himself appeared on behalf of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Matthews said that David Dudley Field, Dudley Field, and himself appeared for Mrs. Ethelinda V. Allen. Mr. Wingate said that himself and Sutherland Tenney had been retained on behalf of Mrs. La Ban. Mr. Depew said that he represented Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Field, non-contestants.

Mr. Clinton (rising)—All the heirs seem to be present by appearance, and ready to proceed.

Mr. Lord—If your Honor please, on behalf of Cornelius Vanderbilt, I desire to withdraw all our objections to the will, and more, that they be expunged from the record.

The Surrogate (quickly)—The motion is granted.

Mr. Matthews—On behalf of Mrs. Allen I ask that our objections be removed, and that an order to that effect be granted and the order be filed in the court records.

The Surrogate—It is so ordered.

Mr. Wingate—On behalf of Mrs. La Ban, I request a similar order. Our objections have not been filed in court, but a copy of them has been served on the proponents.

The Surrogate—Granted.

A buzz of astonishment ran through the court. The counsel for the contestants rose in a body and left the room. Mr. Clinton stood up and said that nothing remained in the way of proving the will. He would call as the first witness Judge Rapallo. The latter testified: I was intimate with the late Commodore and transacted his legal business for him; our acquaintance began in 1839 or 1833; I drew up the will at the Commodore's solicitation; it was drawn strictly in accordance with his instructions; I was one of the subscribing witnesses; the will is in my handwriting; up to the time of Mr. Vanderbilt's death I did not communicate its contents to any one; I was the only person except the Commodore who knew its contents. [Will shown and identified.] This will was executed on the evening of the day of which it bears date—Jan. 9, 1873—at the Commodore's residence; it was signed, published, and declared in my presence; I and the other subscribers were asked by Mr. Vanderbilt to become witnesses; we signed it severally in the presence of all the witnesses and of each other; I was there for the purpose of seeing that it was properly executed; Mr. Vanderbilt was of sound mind and memory at the time. Here the witness was asked if the Commodore was free from all restraint. He laughed heartily, and replied, "Of course." He continued: He was fully capable of conveying real estate; this was some months before his illness; he was attending to his business at the time, and appeared to be in his usual health; there were no persons present in the room but the Commodore and the subscribing witnesses; Mr. Vanderbilt instructed me how to draw every clause; I suggested little matters, such as technicalities, but that is all; the Commodore had a number of wills drawn previous to this one, and all were modeled on the preceding ones; the first was drawn about 20 years ago by somebody whom I don't know; the various changes only consisted in a few alterations; when the Commodore wanted to make a fresh alteration he would ask me to go up to his house; I would do so, receive my instructions, draw up a new will, bring it back to him, and if he approved of it he would appoint a time for signing; after I drew this will I left it with him one morning and he appointed the same evening for signing it; in the interval he read it carefully over.

Judge Rapallo answered a series of similar questions in regard to the codicil, and added: Mr. Vanderbilt gave me memoranda to go by, such as the number of shares, &c. He particularly requested me not to leave the memoranda around where anybody could see them—to destroy them as soon as I had done with them. The codicil was executed June 30, 1875, at Mr. Vanderbilt's office in Fourth-street, in the rear of his residence, in the daytime. After execution the will and codicil were given into Mr. Vanderbilt's possession, and I never saw them again until after his death.

Rev. Dr. Sidney A. Corey was the next witness. He testified that he first became acquainted with Commodore Vanderbilt on the day after his marriage in 1869; he subsequently grew quite intimate with him, and was in the habit of visiting him three or four days in each week, and remaining from one to three hours at a time; after answering the stereotyped questions as to Mr. Vanderbilt's mental condition and health, Dr. Corey said: He was always the sanest man I ever knew; he was seldom or ever excited; he was serene and calm under all circumstances; I never saw his mind thrown in the least off its balance.

Mr. Francis P. Freeman knew Commodore Vanderbilt since 18-9; when the will was signed he was taking his daily rides as usual.

Mr. Joseph Parker also dated his acquaintance with Mr. Vanderbilt from 1859. Mr. Parker was certain in his answers, and caused everybody to smile when, in reply to the question, "Was Mr. Vanderbilt free from restraint?" he said, deliberately, "To all appearances he was."

Mr. Edwin D. Worcester then took the stand. He testified: From 1864 to 1867 the Commodore and I were advertising in business; then I went over to his side; I have been Secretary or Treasurer, or both, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and President or Secretary or Treasurer of five or six smaller roads connected with these, in which the Commodore was interested. Asked to state Commodore Vanderbilt's peculiar mental qualities, witness said: He was a man the most self-reliant I ever saw, by all odds; he was perfectly uniform in his habits of thought, so much so that in ordinary cases I could foretell his action; I never knew him to do a thing that did not commend itself to his own judgment under any circumstances whatever; those were the most striking of his peculiarities; he was more proof against outside influence than any man I ever saw; I can't recall any case in which he was influenced by any man's opinion, except so far as his own judgment after reflection, or after he had slept upon it, approved of it; I never knew any man so cool, so deliberate, or so self-reliant; I have seen him under very trying circumstances, and I never saw him ruffled or off his balance or any approach to it; he was always calm; I never saw him excited while I knew him, even under personal provocation; he was remarkably cool, deliberate, and self-possessed under all circumstances.

Mr. Samuel Drinkson knew Mr. Vanderbilt 20 years—about six intimately. The remainder of his testimony was a mere corroboration of that given by the preceding witnesses.

Mr. Clinton—Those are our witnesses to the will and the codicil. I move that the will be admitted to probate.

The Surrogate—The proofs seem to be ample for that purpose, and the motion is granted.

Mr. Clinton—I move that letters testamentary be granted to the Executors named in the will.

Mr. Calvin promptly made the required order, and then suggested that counsel draw up a formal order withdrawing the objections, for him to sign. While this was being done, and the letters testamentary were being made out, he descended from the bench and had a cordial shake-hands with the Secretary of State. In a few moments the clerk entered with the letters, and Mr. Calvin, resuming his seat, called up Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, who swore that "the affidavit made by him was true," and that "he would faithfully and honestly discharge his duties as Executor under the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased." Similar oaths were taken by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel Barton, and William K. Vanderbilt, the other Executors. No bonds were required, all being residents. Having received the letters the parties left the court-room with their counsel, and the crowd, which had lingered to the last, slowly dispersed.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, on being asked by a TIMES reporter what his intentions were in the matter, smilingly replied, "You know as much as I do," and this was all that could be got out of him. Messrs. Clinton and Comstock, of his counsel, and Hon. Augustus Schell and Dr. Corey all consistently denied that any arrangement or compromise, in their knowledge, had been made between Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and the previously dissatisfied heirs. They said that on Monday evening they had heard whispers to the effect that the contest would not be pressed, but they had come into court expecting and fully prepared to defend the will. The retirement of the other side was in part a surprise to them. Mr. Clinton said that no allowances would be asked for, counsel being well satisfied with what they had already received. Messrs. Allen, Matthews, and Wingate, for the contestants said that they, too, were unaware of any compromise. If one had been agreed to it was strictly a family matter, and would doubtless remain so. Their clients were full of fight up to the last moment. On Monday evening there was a meeting of counsel, at which a plan of conduct was drawn up and agreed to, and all went to bed determined in good faith to contest the will to the last extremity. On arriving at their offices next morning, each of the three named found awaiting him a letter from his client requesting that the objections be withdrawn. No reasons or explanation was given. There was nothing for it but to obey. Mr. Allen said that they had a very good case had they chosen to press it. He did not see how the subscribing witnesses could have sworn as they did in regard to the Commodore's health. It could have been readily proved that he was suffering from cancer—a fact not generally known—for a long time previous to the date of the will. Further than this none of the counsel cared to disclose. It is reported, on good authority, however, and is generally believed among those who are acquainted with the family, that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, finding his brother and sisters determined, agreed to their demands at the last moment. In regard to the appearance of Mr. Evarts so soon after his acceptance of the position of Secretary of State as one of the counsel in a case which, it was probable, would obtain a big run from his duties for a long period, it is at last said that he accepted no retainer of $50,000 before his name was mentioned in connection with the Cabinet. To earn that vast sum required from him only a journey from Washington to New-York and an attendance of an hour in court, during which he did not open his mouth once, except to suggest to Mr. Clinton an immaterial question about the state of the Commodore's health in the case of each witness, an inquiry which Mr. Clinton, singularly enough, forgot in each instance.

MR. KINGAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

NO NEWS OF HIS WHEREABOUTS—OPINIONS OF HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES—THE AMOUNT OF HIS FORTUNE.

The excitement caused in commercial circles on Saturday last by the strange disappearance and reported failure of Mr. James Kingan, one of the most respected members of the Produce Exchange had in no way abated yesterday, and the matter still remains shrouded in mystery, the friends of the missing man not having obtained the slightest clue to his whereabouts, or the cause which prompted him to leave the City. His former associates of the Exchange all express regret, and are generally of the opinion that Mr. Kingan must have become demented. His broker, Mr. Gould H. Thorp, of No. 111 Broad-street, has not changed his opinion regarding the missing man, and says that his disappearance at the present time is most unaccountable. Mr. Kingan's losses, he believes, are not so large as has been stated, and the probability is that he has gone away with a large amount of money in his possession though not with the slightest intention of defrauding his creditors. No light has been thrown on Mr. Kingan's recent transactions, and some of his acquaintances hint at probable heavy speculations in the stock market which resulted in great loss to him. The whole affair, however, is so unique in its nature that few persons will venture to express any opinion on the subject. It is generally acknowledged that Mr. Kingan was wealthy some time ago, but the amount of his wealth is differently estimated, and is thought by some to have been exaggerated. The house of Kingan & Co., with which Mr. James Kingan was previously connected, has always enjoyed the highest reputation. About the year 1868 the firm encountered some trouble, when Messrs. Sinclair & Co. took hold of it, and it was afterward known as the firm of Kingan & Co., (limited.) In a few years all of its creditors were paid, and then Mr. James Kingan retired from business with a fortune that is generally conceded to have been over $300,000. No idea can be obtained as yes as to the amount of the liabilities.

WAR ON THE LOTTERY DEALERS.

ANOTHER RAID BY MR. COMSTOCK—FOUR DEALERS ARRESTED AND A LARGE NUMBER OF TICKETS SEIZED.

Mr. Anthony Comstock yesterday continued the wholesale raid on the lottery dealers of this City, commenced by him in the latter part of last week, and succeeded before night in capturing four prisoners and a large number of tickets and circulars. Since the commencement of the raid the work of destroying the nefarious business has been pushed forward with unrelenting vigor, and the officers, besides arresting a number of the persons engaged in it, have captured 41,250 tickets, 194,050 circulars, nearly 60,000 addressed envelopes containing circulars and tickets of the Cheyenne Lottery, 7,400 letters from persons who desired to invest or had already invested, 31,325 policy slips and lottery drawings, books containing the names and addresses of 75,000 residents of different parts of the United States, and 88 books containing a record of sales of tickets. Yesterday morning Mr. Comstock, and his assistant, Mr. Britton, went before United States Commissioner Shields, and procured a warrant for the arrest of Alonzo Jackson, proprietor, and Miss Jackson, his clerk was arrested on Friday last. Accompanied by Detectives Woolsey and Kerns, they proceeded to Jackson's office and took him into custody. He subsequently gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer before Commissioner Shields. Jackson is charged with having sent circulars and tickets through the mails. The establishment of J. O. Bills, at No. 176 Greenwich-street, was next visited, where a young man who gave his name as Stephen Sullivan was in charge. About 100 tickets were found in the place, and these were all seized. Before the officers left he store another young man came in, and opening a satchel took from it a small package which he threw on the counter, at the same time saying to Sullivan, "This is for you." An examination of the package revealed the fact that it contained tickets of the Kentucky State Lottery, which were also seized. The young man who had delivered it at so opportune a time was then taken into custody, and in the pack which he carried were found 31 other and similar packages containing in all about 5,300 tickets of the Kentucky scheme. The envelopes were indorsed with a single initial which designated the name of the person for whom they were intended. The young man who delivered them, and who is about 19 years old, gave his name as Charles Tunis, and was, with Sullivan, locked up in the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house. The famous establishment of Thomas Hays & Co., at No. 697 Broadway, was then visited, and the young man who was in charge, and who gave his name as Charles B. Barrow, was placed under arrest. About 500 tickets of the Kentucky and Louisiana Lotteries were seized, together with a few Havana Lottery tickets and a number of circulars. Barrow, who is supposed to be a brother of William M. Barrow, representing the firm of Hays & Co., was also locked up, and will this morning be taken to court with Sullivan and Tunis.

FUNERAL OF A JOURNALIST.

The funeral of Mr. Michael G. Yates, a well-known journalist, connected with the New-York press for 20 years past, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 80 Henry-street, Brooklyn. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, of Port Henry, N. Y., a life-long friend of the deceased. The reverend gentleman, in delivering the funeral oration, spoke with an eloquence born of strong love and a tender sorrow, for he had been to the dead journalist a brother during the greater part of his life, and had come from his distant home to minister to him during his dying hours. Many old journalists were present, among them Moses S. Beach, who years ago was an associate of the deceased. Among the floral tributes was a large cross presented by the New-York Press Club, of which deceased was an honored member. After the funeral services the remains, inclosed in a handsome rosewood casket mounted with silver, were placed in a hearse, and, followed by a long line of carriages, taken to Evergreen Cemetery, where they were interred. Several members of the New-York Press Club acted as pall-bearers, and the remains were accompanied to the grave by a delegation from that organization.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN FACTORY FIRE.

Fire Marshal Keady, in the course of his investigation into the origin of the fire which destroyed the Taylor Chemical Works on Sackett-street last Sunday morning, has come across a scrap of evidence which apparently fixes the crime of theft on a man named Thomas Duane, and points to him as either the accidental or intentional author of the disastrous fire. An anonymous letter to Mr. Taylor, which was placed in the hands of the Fire Marshal, charges Duane with being in the habit of entering the factory with a false key, for the purpose of stealing flour. Duane was seen coming out of the building some time ago, at night, by a Mrs. Connell, who charged him with theft. Since that time he has repeatedly threatened members of Mrs. Connell's family. The Fire Marshal's theory is that Duane, while on one of his nightly raids, either accidentally or intentionally set fire to the factory. Duane was arrested yesterday by Capt. O'Reilly, of the Eleventh Precinct, and the Fire Marshal has not yet completed his investigations.

HE LIKED HER BLUE EYES.

A BABY'S ROMANTIC CONQUEST.

A POOR WOMAN GIVES HER CHILD TO A PHYSICIAN FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND AFTERWARD REPENTS—THE BABY, RICHLY DRESSED, RESTORED TO ITS HUMBLE HOME—THE DOCTOR AND HIS FAMILY DISAPPOINTED.

Anna Welsh, the wife of an Irish laborer, living in a tenement-house in the rear of No. 56 South Fifth-avenue, entered the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the corner of Spring-street and Broadway yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of seeking employment therein as office-cleaner. In her arms she supported her seven-months old child, Mary, a pretty, blue-eyed, golden-haired babe, which, while the mother awaited an opportunity to speak to one of the clerks, crowed and jumped in an ecstacy of infantile glee. A tall, dark-featured gentleman, who had just been purchasing a ticket, attracted by the appearance of the infant, approached the woman and said, "Oh! what a pretty blue-eyed baby! Will you let me have that baby?" Mrs. Welsh, according to the story subsequently recited by her at Police Head-quarters, jokingly said "Yes," whereat the stranger took the child in his arms and hurriedly left the place by a side door, before the astonished mother could gain time to raise an alarm. After searching the streets in the neighborhood for upward of half an hour without succeeding in finding any trace of the gentleman and the infant, Mrs. Welsh went to Police Head-quarters and reported the facts to Capt. Copeland. Detective Jeremiah Wood, who was assigned to aid the woman in recovering her infant, accompanied her to the corner of Spring-street and Broadway, and there ascertained that the strange gentleman had purchased a ticket for Mobile. The detective, accompanied by Mrs. Welsh, at once proceeded to the foot of Desbrosses-street, where they spent some time in watching the outgoing passengers in the hope of detecting among them the gentleman with the blue-eyed baby.

About 7 o'clock last evening the doorman at the Police Central Office ushered into the private office of Inspector McDermott a tall, dark gentleman, who informed the Inspector that he was Dr. Easton, of New-Orleans, temporarily residing with his wife and five children at the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway. After thus introducing himself Dr. Easton said: "Mr. Inspector, this afternoon, while I was buying a ticket to Mobile for my wife at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Broadway, an uncouth but rather pleasant-faced Irish woman entered the place, carrying in her arms one of the prettiest blue-eyed babies I ever saw. Oh! Mr. Inspector," continued the Doctor ecstatically, "such dimples, and such pretty golden hair! I was instantly seized with an almost uncontrollable desire to become the possessor of that baby, for, although I have five children, they are all dark. Well, to continue my narrative, I went up to the woman and playfully asked her if she would let me have the baby, and, bless your heart, her answer drove me almost wild with joy. She said, 'Yes, she would surrender the child to any person who would promise to take good care of it.' I assured her that I would gladly adopt the child and cherish it with as much care and tenderness as if it were my own. The woman unhesitatingly handed me the baby, and I immediately took it to my hotel, where I said to my wife, "Look; at last we have got what we've been yearning for a long time—a pretty blue-eyed baby." Mrs. Easton was, I assure you, perfectly delighted, and as for the younger ones, why, they hugged that blessed baby until it gave a yell of disapproval. We stripped the little mite of its miserable clothing, and while my wife was busy making out a list of garments to compose its new outfit, I just gave it a bath, and then, after Mrs. Easton had made the necessary purchases of baby clothing, we dressed our new found darling in gorgeous raiment. Well, to be brief, a short time ago I accidentally heard that all the Police in town were looking for me and that baby, and as I have no desire whatever to deprive the mother of her child if she wants it, I deem it my duty to come here and surrender the child." Dr. Easton had hardly concluded his extraordinary narrative before Detectives Wood and Mrs. Welsh walked into the Inspector's office. Seeing the Doctor, the woman cried out, "There is the devil that took my child." The Doctor smilingly requested her to accompany him to the hotel, and said that he would willingly give the baby back, and finally, after some further explanations to the astonished Inspector, Dr. Easton, the mother, and Detective Wood repaired to the Tremont House, where they found the wonderful blue-eyed baby "deader'n Adam," as Mrs. Welsh expressed it, the recipient of unlimited homage from Mrs. Easton and her five black-haired children. The delighted mother would have taken her infant then, but, at the request of Dr. Easton, went home to consult with her husband as to the advisability of surrendering it to the Easton family. Much to the regret of the Doctor, and his wife and children, Mrs. Welsh returned at 10 P. M. to claim her baby and to take it back to its humble home in the crowded tenement on South Fifth-avenue.

"BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN'S BEAR-GARDEN

PISTOLS AND CLUBS IN THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOMS—A GENERAL FIGHT BETWEEN M'LAUGHLIN'S GANG AND THE REFORMERS.

"Boss" McLaughlin's Democratic "bear-garden," commonly called the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, surpassed itself last night. Fisticuffs are not of unfrequent occurrence during or at the meetings of this body, and to call a man a liar in "debate" is not regarded as a very gross infringement on what passes for parliamentary law among the "Boss" faithful followers. Last night, however, the scene in the "General Committee Rooms surpassed in fierce brutality the most desperate barroom brawl. The occasion was the presentation of the report of the "Boss" inspectors on the recent primary in the Twelfth Ward. The ward in question is strongly Democratic, but a large proportion of its voting population refuse to obey in local matters the wish of Brooklyn's dictator. The voters in question are led by Alderman Donovan, and at the primary election held some weeks ago defeated by a large majority the "Boss" nominees for the delegates to the Democratic General Committee. The committee, however, refused to accept the report of the inspectors, and ordered a new primary. The last primary was carried, Donovan's followers claim, by them, but the ballots were counted by the "Boss" men, who declared the regular organization men elected.

Last night the General Committee met to recieve the inspectors' report. The room was crowded with the adherents of both sides. When the meeting was called to order by Mr. Freeman, Major-Gen. James B. Craig, who heads the "Swallow-tail" wing of the "Boss" followers, moved that the report of the Committee be adopted. Col. Davis, who leads the reform element, moved that the whole matter be referred to a committee of seven. On this amendment the strife began. A dozen men tried to speak at once, and points of order innumerable were made. At length Rufus L. Scott got the floor, and charged the "Boss" inspectors with the most open, barefaced fraud. He charged them with defeating the will of the people by ballot-box stuffing. At this point Major-Gen. James B. Craig jumped up, and running toward Scott, said: "You are an unmitigated liar." Half a dozen of the "Boss" "heelers," waiting only for the signal, rushed at Mr. Scott, but in their haste defeated their own purpose by tumbling over each other. One statesman, Mr. Jan Kanakin, succeeded in striking Mr. Scott. Then the row became general. Benches were overturned, excited men jumped on the reporters' table, and the din was terrible. Mr. Freeman, the Chairman, a "reformer" and an amiable sort of man, frightened completely out of his wits, rushed for the telegraph instrument to summon the Police. In his haste he was unable to give the signal, but a reporter went to his aid and an alarm was quickly sent out. In a few minutes a squad of Police, headed by Capt. Smith, of the First Precinct, responded, and rushed into the room with clubs and revolvers drawn. Alarmed by the presence of the uniformed gentlemen, the combatants ceased from the room or subsided into such of the seats as remained standing, when something like order was restored. It should be stated that during the row, Mr. Freeman declared the meeting adjourned. When something like order was restored, Robert Furey, "Boss" McLaughlin's First Lieutenant, called the meeting to order and nominated Gen. Craig as Chairman. Craig took the chair and the report of the "Boss" inspectors, admitting the delegation that was not elected in the Twelfth Ward to seats in the General Committee was rushed through. The meeting then adjourned, but a strong force of Police remained in the vicinity to prevent further hostilities. The principal cause of the trouble is to be found in the fact that Alderman Donovan has steadily refused to vote with the Ring Democrats in the Common Council.

GREAT FIRE IN FRANKLIN-STREET.

THE TRADE BUILDINGS BADLY DAMAGED—LOSSES ESTIMATED AT OVER $150,000, FULLY COVERED BY INSURANCE.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning an officer of the Fifth Precinct Police, while on patrol, discovered smoke issuing from the second-story windows of the five-story iron building known as Trade Buildings, Nos. 90, 92, and 94 Franklin-street, on the north-east corner of Church-street. He immediately sent out an alarm, which was promptly responded to by the Fire Department. The firemen experienced great difficulty in forcing their way into the building, owing to the solid iron shutters with which the windows and doors were secured, and an unfortunate delay was thus occasioned. When the firemen finally effected an entrance, the flames were found to have taken possession of the upper floors of the structure, having ascended with great rapidity from the lower floor, where they had originated, by means of the elevator and ventilating shaft. Fearing a disastrous conflagration, a second alarm was sounded, and a large force of steamers and firemen was soon at hand. The fire burned fiercely for over an hour before the firemen gained control over it. The upper stories were completely burned out, and the lower floors deluged with water. The losses and insurances are as follows: Bacon, Baldwin & Co., dealers in cassimeres, satinets, &c., who occupy the first floor and basement of Nos. 92 and 94 Franklin-street, estimate their loss at $75,000, and they are insured for $155,000, as follows: Hamburg-Bremen, $10,000; Importers' and Traders', $10,000; Park, $10,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $5,000; Germania, $10,000; Northern, $5,000; Sun Mutual, $5,000; Rutgers, $5,000; United States, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Connecticut Mutual, $10,000; Brooklyn, $5,000; Union Mutual, $10,000; British-American, $5,000; Royal, $10,000; Scottish Commercial, $10,000; Ætna, $10,000, and unknown companies, $15,000.

The first floor of No. 90 Franklin-street was occupied by Bullocke & Locke, dealers in linens, whose loss is estimated at $25,000; insured for $75,000, as follows: Phœnix, $10,000; Howard, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Continental, $10,000; Imperial, $10,000; American, $10,000; Ætna, $5,000; Scottish Commercial, $5,000; Standard, $5,000, and Commercial Union, $15,000.

Townsend & Yale, dealers in hosiery, occupy the upper floors of the buildings. Their loss is $35,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The buildings are owned by Hodge & Oliver, and the damage is estimated at $15,000. Several occupants of No. 183 Church-street sustain trifling losses by water.

IMPROVING TERMINAL FACILITIES.

THE APPLICATION OF THE WHITE STAR LINE TO LAY TRACKS ON THEIR PIER TO CONNECT WITH THE BELT RAILROAD—VIEWS OF MR. A. B. MILLER, OF THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION, AND MR. R. J. CORTIS, OF THE WHITE STAR LINE.

The project proposed by Mr. R. J. Cortis, agent of the White Star Line of steam-ships, to connect the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad directly with the pier occupied by the White Star line, appears to meet the views of merchants doing business in this City generally, as being beneficial not to that company alone, but to the entire commercial interests of the City. The objects claimed in its favor are that it will enable the Western shippers of grain, provisions, and general merchandise of a perishable nature to the European markets, to transfer their goods directly from the cars to the steam-ships, and thus avoid the breakage and general damage consequent upon handling them two or three times after the cars arrive in this City.

Mr. A. B. Miller, Secretary of the Cheap Transportation Association, in conversation upon the subject with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that, in his opinion, the primary condition of the success of New-York City was dependent entirely upon commerce. New-York being preeminently a commercial City, was indebted to commerce for its population, prosperity, and wealth. The use of the Belt Railroad for the transportation of freight cars by means of dummy engines during the hours intervening between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M. was, in his opinion, a commercial necessity, as competing sea-board cities already had similar facilities. The requirements of markets, and market wagons, became matters of very little importance when the commercial requirements of the City were pitted against them, but it did not necessarily follow that there would be any serious inconvenience occasioned to the markets or traders from the proposed action. The privilege involved should not only be extended to the White Star Line, as asked for, but should be continued around the City wherever it was required. In short, Mr. Miller said "nothing should be permitted to stand for a moment in the way of the commercial progress of our great City." The opposition of the Erie Railway, he thought, probably arose from the fact that its gauge would not permit the use of the Belt Railroad, even if connection should be made with this City, and its directory, fearing that it might be the means of diverting business to other railroads which were able to use it, naturally opposed the movement.

Mr. R. J. Cortis, agent of the White Star Line, said that one of the objects in widening West-street, above Canal, and in building new and unusually strong piers, was to bring the European steamers in close connection with railroads having a terminus in this City, and thus place all the commerce of the port on an equal footing with that of Philadelphia and Boston. These rival cities, in seeking to obtain freight in the West, had laid great stress upon their ability to run cars from the railroads alongside their steamers, and thus save a considerable sum in cartage or lighterage, and that was of far greater importance, the breakage and damage caused by the present mode of transferring goods in this City. Of course, the proposition made would give a temporary advantage to the New-York Central Railroad and the White Star Line of steamers, which at present could alone avail themselves of this facility. For this reason the New-York and Erie Railway, having its terminus in New-Jersey, opposed the joint application of the White Star Line and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, made to the Dock Commissioners, for permission to lay rails on the White Star pier, to connect with the Belt Railroad; the apparent objection being the advantage which the Hudson River Railroad would obtain over the Erie Railway. It had been argued that, although the work would be done during the night, the "interests of the market men would suffer." There might, he thought, be some force in this argument, if the location under discussion were within a mile of any route used by market men, or if the proposed termination was south of Canal-street. As it was, however, the traffic opposite Christopher-street, where the piers of the White Star Line are situated, is very small, while the street is 250 feet wide. Besides this, the dummy engines already pass along West-street, by the White Star pier, to Canal-street, during the day, without causing any serious obstruction to traffic, and the only addition asked for by the two companies is that a few cars might be brought over the same track during the night, when West-street is entirely desolate, and instead of proceeding further southward, shunted on to the pier of the White Star Line. Once there, they would immediately be unloaded, and the empty cars drawn back to the depot from which they started. The importance of improved terminal facilities had been, in the opinion of Mr. Cortis, too often recognized by all classes, and the more selfish objections made by rival lines ought not to be allowed to interfere with the contemplated trial.

Commissioner Westervelt, of the Department of Docks, was not willing to express any opinion in advance of the action of the Board, but he said there was only opposition thus far made to the proposition of the New-York Central Railroad and White Star Steam-ship Company came from the Erie Railway Company. He had been President of the Dock Commission at the time the piers in the vicinity of the White Star dock were built, and felt perfectly confident that they would sustain five times the weight which would be imposed upon them, should the application be granted. Indeed, he said he had always believed that the time would come when just such a method of transferring European-bound freights from the railroads to the steam-ships as that proposed would be carried into effect.

A meeting of the Board of Dock Commissioners will be held to-day at 2:30 P. M., when the views of Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Railway Company, in opposition to the project, will be listened to.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Mr. William R. Grace, the Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, has been appointed Receiver in the State of New-Jersey on his own petition.

No transfer of the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, which are supposed to be in the hands of Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol, has as yet taken place.

Mr. J. H. Pierson, who was a few days ago appointed Receiver of the North America, Widows' and Orphans', New-York State, Reserve Mutual, and Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies, went to the office of the first-named company, yesterday, and took formal possession of its affairs. Mr. Pierson will enter upon the performance of his duties at once.

OPTION DEALS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Lucien Eaton, United States Register in Bankruptcy, delivered a decision on option deals this afternoon, declaring that when parties making such deals have no intention of making a bona fide purchase or sale, the transaction is null and void.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The proprietor of Clinton Garden, No. 126 Clinton-street, denies that any stabbing affray occurred at his place on Sunday night.

Rev Dr. John Hall lectured last evening in Westminster Church, in West Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on the theme: "Lessons from Church Life in the British Isles."

The Yale Alumni Association will hold its fifth social meeting for the season, at Delmonico's on Friday evening, when the first number of the *Yale Alumniad* will be read, and the Association Glee Club will sing.

Mayor Ely yesterday signed Alderman Morris' resolutions in favor of filling up Little Hell Gate with street sweepings, (garbage excepted,) and asking Congress and the Legislature to authorize the work to be done.

Ferdinand Karl, a pianoforte-maker who resided at No. 512 West Forty-fourth-street, died yesterday from the effects of injuries on the head accidentally received in a piano factory in West Nineteenth-street on Friday last.

The Gas Commission met yesterday to consider the application of the Municipal Gas Company for authority to lay mains in different parts of the City, but no decision was arrived at. The matter will be discussed again to-day.

The meeting of the New-York Open Board of Stock Brokers to consider a proposed amendment to the by-laws, authorizing the Executive Committee to accept resignations of members, will take place this afternoon. The question of dissolving the board will be precipitated at the meeting.

Mr. Lewis F. Pavn, the new United States Marshal, was at his office yesterday, having recovered from his recent illness. He said that he should make no changes in his office until he had familiarized himself with the routine business of it, and had an opportunity of passing judgment upon the competency of his subordinates.

The committee appointed to confer with the bondholders of some of the Southern States for the purpose of effecting a compromise, have concluded their negotiations with the representatives of the State of Tennessee, which, it is understood, are of a very favorable nature. Their report has been prepared and will be made public to-day.

Mr. Samuel Sloan, the President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, stated yesterday that a reduction would be made by the mining companies, individually, after the 20th inst., in the pay of their employes, of about 15 per cent. A proportionate reduction will be made in the rents of the miners, and the cost of powder.

The opening reception of Grammar School No. 37, in Eighty-seventh-street, yesterday, was a very pleasant occasion. Speeches were made by Messrs. Jacob Hess, Charles Crary, Lawson N. Fuller, and others, and President Wood, of the Board of Education, complimented Miss McKeon, (the Principal) and her teachers, for the proficiency and exemplary conduct of their pupils.

A memorial was circulated at the Maritime Exchange yesterday, and was numerously signed, requesting the Treasury Department to enlarge the collection district of this port so as to include Port Johnson and Elizabethport, for the purpose of obviating the delays and loss occasioned by vessels being obliged frequently to enter and clear successively at New-York and Newark before finally clearing for their port of destination.

The Independent Republican Executive Committee has adopted resolutions congratulating the country on the inauguration of President Hayes, warmly approving of his intention to redeem the promises made in his letter of acceptance, his selection of Cabinet officers, his endeavors to solve and settle the Southern problem in the interest of peace and harmony, and thanking him for the compliment paid to this State and City by the selection of Hon. William M. Evarts as Secretary of State.

The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records to the Board of Health: During the week ending March 10, 1877, 526 deaths were reported, being a decrease of 31 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 153 less than were reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending March 3, was 551, which is 24.4 below the average number of deaths for the last two years, and represents an annual death rate of 26.72 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,072,088.

The committee from the Cheap Transportation Association, recently appointed to appear before the Committee on Railroads of the Legislature in regard to the bill introduced by Dr. Hayes in January last, entitled "An act to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and to regulate their powers," expect to go to Albany to-night, in order to appear before the committee to-morrow. Should anything happen to prevent them from being heard to-morrow, they will receive a hearing next Tuesday. The following constitute the committee: John Ingersoll Gilbert, Charles Watrous, A. B. Miller, H. Farrington, Col. F. A. Conkling, James F. Wenman, and Simon Sterne.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, it was resolved to continue out-door relief until the 1st of April next.

John Buskamp, aged 16, of No. 257 North Seventh-street, was caught in the machinery of a shoddy factory on North Ninth-street yesterday afternoon and instantly killed.

Mayor Schroeder does not think a commission of 15 to decide who shall be President of the Board of Aldermen would be a legal body. In view of this fact he has issued a notice to the Aldermen requiring them to hold a special meeting on Thursday and every day after that date, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, until a President shall have been elected.

Patrick McMahon, while driving a truck on the track of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company in New-York, Feb. 4, 1876, was thrown from his seat and seriously injured, by the truck-wheel going through a planking placed over an excavation made to repair a gas-main. McMahon sued the company for $25,000, and yesterday recovered a verdict of $2,000 in the Circuit Court.

Arthur McGarry was held yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of breaking into the liquor store of John Lyman, at No. 303 Nevins-street. The night of the burglary Lyman heard McGarry and another man quarreling over the spoils under a stoop. He pretended to be friendly with them, and, taking them back to the store to have a drink, got a confession from McGarry and then had him arrested.

Catherine Young, a colored girl, 10 years of age, disappeared from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Demarest, of No. 335 Gold-street. Yesterday Detectives Riggs and Curren found her stowed under a bed in the house of Henry Cornelius. The Detectives arrested Cornelius and a woman named Crosby, and they were committed by Justice Walsh on a charge of kidnapping. It is supposed they took the child in the hope of obtaining a small reward for her return.

Two weeks ago a young countryman called at the liquor store of J. F. Farrell, No. 19 Main-street

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WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE CIVIL SERVICE THE SUBJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION—FEW CHANGES TO BE MADE EVEN AMONG OFFICERS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE—MR. TYNER AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—FRED. DOUGLASS TO BE MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—At the Cabinet meeting to-night nothing was done except to discuss the matter of appointments. The report of Messrs. Evarts and Schurz on the proposed rules to be observed was not read. There are about 300 officers whose commissions will shortly expire, and as these can be continued until their successors are chosen, the President deems it better to allow them to continue than to make appointments at this time, for the reason that by proper investigation into the merits and efficiency of the present incumbents he will be better able to promote the good of the public service. It was, therefore, determined not to keep the Senate in session merely to consider this class of nominations. Vacancies occurring while the Senate is in session are required to be filled immediately, but when the Senate is not in session the nomination of new officers is discretionary with the President. It was deemed that the public interests would be subserved by the exercise of this discretionary authority by the President, and therefore, very few appointments will be made until after the Senate shall have adjourned. The President indicated a purpose to appoint Frederick Douglass Marshal for the District of Columbia, and this met with the approval of the entire Cabinet. The name of Mr. Douglass will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Postmaster-General Key said he was anxious to secure the services of Mr. Tyner as First Assistant Postmaster-General, for the reason that the large experience of Mr. Tyner in the postal service would enable him more effectually to carry out his plans of reform. The purpose of Mr. Key, as already stated in THE TIMES dispatches, if Mr. Tyner should accept the First Assistant's place, is to place him in charge of all appointments north of the Ohio River, practically placing that gentleman in charge of the postal service of the northern half of the country, while the Postmaster-General will devote himself to the Southern section almost exclusively. The President will formally request Mr. Tyner to accept the place, and it is believed that he will comply.

MR. WHEELER AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

HIS ABILITY AS PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE—PECULIARITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF SOME OF HIS PREDECESSORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The short session of the Senate has not passed thus far without the Senators parsing judgment, so to speak, on their new presiding officer, Vice-President Wheeler. The Senate differs from almost all other legislative bodies in not having any voice in the selection of its own presiding officer. The people in choosing a Vice-President never give any prominence to fitness for the peculiar duties required of him by the Constitution as President of the Senate. The result has generally been that the Senate was presided over by some person ignorant of parliamentary law and void of all experience in the difficult task of guiding a legislative body. Mr. Hamlin, Vice-President during Mr. Lincoln's first term, was a fairly good President of the Senate. He was succeeded by Ben Wade, chosen by the Senate when Mr. Johnson became President, and a more awkward, or inapt President could not be imagined. The Senate was in a constant state of confusion in the conduct of its proceedings. Then came Mr. Colfax, a most accomplished presiding officer, but unpopular because of a fault of seeking to display on the simplest questions his familiarity with parliamentary law, by long and unnecessary citations of precedents and authorities, with which the Senate was greatly bored. Vice-President Wilson was, perhaps, the least adapted for the duties of any Vice-President, being naturally slow of mind, and uncertain what to do in the most trivial cases, till he had consulted the Clerks, and he had no knowledge of parliamentary law. Mr. Ferry has, on the other hand, been an excellent officer, and very popular with the Senate on account of his courteous, prompt method of dispatching business. Vice-President Wheeler comes to the Senate with large experience as a presiding officer. In the House he was often called to the chair, and was regarded as the most efficient officer ever in the chair, keeping the House in excellent order without apparent effort, and securing a rapid execution of business. The Senate has passed the judgment already that Mr. Wheeler is the best presiding officer, not even excluding Mr. Ferry, that has filled the chair in many Administrations. He is entirely familiar with parliamentary law, and, without pretension, acts promptly, impartially, and with a peculiar and fitting dignity. He is equally popular as a presiding officer with Republicans and Democrats. Moreover he is one of President Hayes' most trusted advisers, and his knowledge of public affairs and of public men has been sought and has been of great service to the President in beginning his administration.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE TO CLOSE BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF NEXT WEEK—THE DEMOCRATIC ASPIRANTS FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A motion was made in the Senate to-day providing for the adjournment *sine die*. The resolution was laid over, and may be called up at any time. Subsequently a committee was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make the Senate is now ready to adjourn *sine die*. In reply to the communication of the committee the President stated that after Saturday or Tuesday next he would have no further communication to make to the Senate, so that it is pretty certain the present session of the Senate will not extend beyond the middle of next week.

There promises to be a very interesting contest for the Speakership of the next House. Of course the Democrats still believe that they will be able to control it, and already a number of their prominent leaders are making desperate efforts to secure the prize. Mr. S. S. Cox started for the South to-night to advocate his cause in that section. Messrs. Sayler and Morrison are working hard among the filibustering element controlled by them in the last House, and Mr. Randall is looking for support among the more respectable of his party. It is not at all unlikely that among all these contestants a man who has not yet been named will quietly slip into the coveted seat.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

It is not yet positively decided whether or not an extra session of Congress will be necessary to provide for all the wants of the Army during the ensuing fiscal year; but the President stated to-day that he has no present intention of convening one for an earlier date than about the last of May or the 1st of June.

THE CIVIL AND FOREIGN SERVICE.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES NOT YET DECIDED ON—THE MISSION TO CHILI—REAPPOINTMENT OF MR. KNOX TO THE CONTROLLERSHIP OF THE CURRENCY—OTHER NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Nothing definite has been done by the President toward making changes in the diplomatic service. It is very probable that the principal foreign missions will be changed, but the indications are that no appointments for those places will be made until after the adjournment of the Senate. there is nothing in our relations with foreign Governments which require immediate changes to be made in the foreign service, and the President is disposed to act with caution in nominating Ministers to represent the Government at foreign courts. It is proposed by the President that the men selected for diplomatic service abroad shall be fully competent to represent the Government with honor and credit, and men will be selected with special regard to their fitness and ability for that important service. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick is here, and intends to apply for the mission to Chili.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John Jay Knox, to be Controller of the Currency; William Sherman, United States Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco; Edward G. Waite, Naval Officer, San Francisco, (whose nominations were at once confirmed;) Reuben A. Stephenson, Surveyor of Customs, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alanson H. Barnes, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Dakota; Archibald M. Hughes, United States Attorney, Middle District of Tennessee.

Collectors of Customs—Cyrus Northrop for the district of New-Haven, Conn.; Julius S. Hanover, for the district of Fairfield, Conn.; Charles H. Odell, for the district of Salem and Beverly, Mass.; Thomas A. Cummings, for the district of Montana and Idaho; William D. Hare, for the district of Oregon.

Receivers of Public Moneys—J. C. Fullerton, at Roseburg, Oregon; Hart Fellows, Sacramento, Cal.; George P. Tucker, Lincoln, Neb.; Joseph Fox, Grand Island, Neb.

Registers of Land Offices—T. P. McFarland, at Sacramento, Cal.; Charles B. Tyler, New-Ulm, Minn.; John P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minn.: B. F. Campbell, Sioux Falls, Dakota.

Indian Agents—J. W. Griesk, for the Otoe Agency, Nebraska; H. W. Jones, Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory; W. H. Danielson, Fort Hall, Idaho; Charles H. Searing, for the Pawnees, Indian Territory; James M. Haworth, for the Kiowa and Comanches, Indian Territory, and Henry W. Bingham, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Dakota Superintendency.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Adrian Vandine, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Aroostook, Me.; Orrin McFaddin, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Wiscasset, Me.; and the following nominations of Indiana Postmasters: John B. Dowd, at Rockville; Nicholas Filbeck, at Terre Haute; George Pfleger, at South Bend; Henry Davis, at Bedford, and William R. Holloway at Indianapolis.

S. W. Patterson was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Fifth District of Virginia, and Edwin D. Slater Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fourth District of Texas.

There is no cessation in the number of applicants for office that present themselves daily at the Executive Mansion and the different departments. Several of the Secretaries have become almost exhausted by the constant strain upon them.

EX-SECRETARY ROBESON.

INTERVIEW OF THE CHIEFS AND CLERKS OF THE DEPARTMENT—FAREWELL REMARKS OF MR. ROBESON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—At the close of office hours this afternoon the chiefs of the several bureaus, together with the clerks and employes of the Navy Department, proceeded to the residence of ex-Secretary Robeson, on K-street, for the purpose of taking leave of him officially. They were cordially received by him on their arrival. When they had all assembled in the parlors, Mr. Robeson, in response to some appropriate remarks by one of the chiefs of bureaus, said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you all very much for this visit, giving evidence, as it does, of your kindly feeling toward me as the late chief of your department. One may be pardoned if, in retiring from the cares and responsibilities of a great executive department of the Government, extending in its interests over the entire world, he experiences a feeling of relief, but it is not possible to entirely close anything without some feeling of regret. The last time we are to do anything in this world, when we know it is the last time—no matter how much we may have desired to do—it always brings with it a feeling of sadness and something of regret. It is not possible to break any one of the golden links of association without some little jar which is felt upon the whole chain. You have all, I believe, been faithful servants to your Government. You have all been faithful coadjutors of mine in my labors, and faithful supporters, I believe, in my responsibilities; and it is a gratification to me in parting from you to know that there is not one of you that has received a word or an act of unkindness from me; that no man's family has suffered and no man's prosperity has been injured by any personal feeling on my part, or for the purpose of carrying out any personal ends of mine. And I should be very sorry to believe that, during all the trials which have surrounded the department, there was one of you who had the will or the intent to do me any wrong. What we have done officially is spread upon the pages of your country's history. The future will develop and history will record it. For myself, I believe that I have faithfully and steadily looked to the good of the service, to its advancement and to its honor, and I think I can say of the service, as I have said of the department, that no man in it has ever received undeserved severity at my hands, and no man has been denied his rights on account of personal feeling on my part or on account of his own disposition or bearing. Whatever he was entitled to under the laws and customs of the service has always been accorded to him. It must be true that in the transaction of great and continuous duties I have made many mistakes. It may be true that I have not always held every one up to the full measure of what was due to him, either of reward or punishment, but no man can say here or elsewhere that I have not had the justice and the courage to accord to every individual and to every class in the service their fullest rights. I am thankful that I never was afraid to give to any individual or any class whatever I believed to belong to them, without regard to feeling or controversy. I am glad I always had the courage never to deny the rights of any class. Now, gentlemen, I can only say I thank you again for your kindness in calling here. My real regret in parting from you personally is the realization of the fact that I shall no longer have the power of looking after your interests. I believe that I have resigned the department of which you are members into wise and intelligent and just hands. I believe you will be properly treated and taken care of. Still, I shall lose the personal gratification of doing it for you myself, and regret that I cannot continue to experience that extent pleasure that the world knows—the pleasure of reciprocal kindness with you all. I bid you now an official farewell, but I hope to live in your memories. If upon any occasion in the future I can be of any service to any of you, as the old soldier said to Napoleon, 'I was of the Army of Italy,' you can say to me, 'I served with you in the Navy Department,' and if I can benefit you you shall have my best wishes and endeavors. Good-bye."

Mr. Robeson was deeply touched by this manifestation of regard on the part of his late subordinates. At the close of his address, which was very feelingly delivered, each one advanced and received a hearty shake of the ex-Secretary's hand and a pleasant parting word from his former chief.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

AN INDIAN CHIEF'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

THE BATTLE OF "GREASY GRASS CREEK"—HOW THE APPROACHING TROOPS WERE DISCOVERED—THE BRAVEST MEN THE INDIANS EVER MET—FORTUNATE ARRIVAL OF THE "WALKING SOLDIERS"—THE BATTLE OF TONGUE RIVER—NO PRISONERS TAKEN—DETAILS OF INDIAN WARFARE GRAPHICALLY RELATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—An important and interesting document has just been received by Gen. Sheridan from Col. W. W. Wood, commanding the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota, under date of Feb. 27. It is a report of the coming in and surrender, on the 25th, of 229 Sioux belonging to the Minneconjoux, Sans-Arcs, and Two Kettles' bands, from the main hostile camp on Tongue River, giving up their arms and all their horses, some 300 in number. The principal men of this party were Red Horse, Spotted Elk, and White Eagle. The first named is a sub-chief and council man of the Minneconons, and is said to be very popular with his people. Upon coming in he detailed to Col. Wood the story of his wanderings since the time he left the agency three years ago, and gave an account of the Custer massacre, the details of which from the Indian side had never before been authentically set forth. Red Horse says that the Indians with him, in camp at the time the war broke out, were not hostile, but, being there with hostile Indians, they joined in. He was in the battles of Greasy Grass Creek, Little Big Horn, the Rosebud, and Slim Buttes. The report says that when Red Horse had finished his story of the manner in which he left the agency and joined hostile bands, he replied as follows, in answer to various questions put to him concerning the battle of Greasy Grass Creek and Little Big Horn.

On Greasy Grass Creek was the main camp of the hostiles at that time. I was one of the head council men in that camp. My lodge was situated in the centre of the camp. The Unc-papas, Yanktonnais, and Santees were camped north-east of me, on the right, facing the battle-field. The Minneconjons, Sans-Arcs, Two Kettles, and Brules were formed on the left. To the west were the Ogallalas and Cheyennes. On the morning of the attack, myself and several women were out about a mile from camp, gathering wild turnips. Suddenly one of the women called my attention to a cloud of dust rising in the neighborhood of the camp. I soon discovered that troops were making an attack. We ran for the camp, and when I got there I was sent for at once to come to the council lodge. I found many of the council men already there when I arrived. We had no time to consult one another as to what action we should take. We gave directions immediately for every Indian to get his horse and arms; for the women and children to mount the horses and get out of the way, and for the young men to go and meet the troops.

Among the troops was an officer who rode a horse with four white feet. The Indians have fought a great many tribes of people, and very brave ones, too, but they all say that this man was the bravest man they had ever met. I don't know whether this man was Gen. Custer or not. Some say he was Custer. I saw the man in the fight several times, but did not see his body. It is said he was killed by a Santee, who still holds his horse. This officer wore a large-brimmed hat, and buckskin coat. He alone saved his command a number of times by turning on his horse in the retreat. In speaking of him, the Indians call him the "man who rode the horse with four white feet." There were two men of his description looking very much alike, both having long yellowish hair.

NOTE:—It is believed that Gen. Custer's hair was cut comparatively short at the time of his death.]

Sometime before this fight we were camped on the Rosebud, but we moved, crossed over, and struck a tributary of Greasy Grass Creek, following it down to its mouth. We then crossed Greasy Grass Creek and went into camp on the west bank. An Indian started to go to Red Cloud Agency that day, and when a few miles from camp he discovered dust rising. He turned back and reported that a large herd of buffalo was approaching the camp. The day was very warm, and a short time after he reported this the camp was attacked by troops, who had followed our trail down the tributary and crossed Greasy Grass creek a little above where we did, and above the mouth of this tributary. They attacked the upper end of the camp, where the Unopapas were. The women and children fled immediately down Greasy Grass Creek a little way, and crossed over. The troops set fire to the lodges. All our warriors then rallied, and attacked this command in an overwhelming force, and drove them in confusion across the creek. They forded over a place below where they first crossed. The creek was very high and swift, and several of the troops were drowned.

After driving this party back, the Indians corralled them on the top of high hill, and held them there until they saw that the women and children were in danger of being made prisoners by another party of troops which just then made its appearance below. The word passed among the Indians like whirlwind, and they all started to attack this new party, leaving the troops on the hill. From this hill to the point where the troops were seen below it was open ground all the way, with the exception of the small tributary I spoke of before. As soon as we had finished the fight we all went back to massacre the troops on the hill. After skirmishing around awhile we saw the walking soldiers coming. These new troops making their appearance was the saving of the others. The attack was made on the camp about noon. The troops, it appears, were divided, one party charging right into the camp. We drove them across the creek. When we attacked the other party, we swarmed down on them and drove them in confusion. No prisoners were taken. All were killed. None were left alive even for a few minutes. These troopers used very few of their cartridges. I took a gun and a couple of belts off two dead men. Out of one belt two cartridges were gone; out of the other five. It was with captured ammunition and arms that we fought the other body of troops. If they had all remained together they would have hurt us very badly. The party we killed made five different starts. Once we charged right in until we scattered the whole of them, fighting among them hand to hand. One band of soldiers was right in the rear of us when they charged. We fell back, and stood for one moment facing each other. Then the Indians got courage, and started for them in a solid body. We went but a little distance when we spread out and encircled them. All the time I could see their officers riding in front and hear them shouting to their men. It was in this charge that most of the Indians were killed. We lost 136 killed and 160 wounded. We finished up the party right there in the ravine. [NOTE—Gen. Sherman is of the opinion that Red Horse means to say that 136 were killed and 160 were wounded during the entire engagement, and not in any one particular charge.]

The troops up the river made their first attack, skirmishing a little while after the fight commenced with the other troops below the village. While the latter fight was going on we posted some Indians to prevent the other command from forming a junction. Some of the young men took the clothing off the dead and dressed themselves in it. There were several among them who had citizen's clothing. They went up, and attacked the other command that way. Both banks of the river were very steep and difficult of ascent. Many of the troops were killed while crossing. When they got on the hill they made some kind of fighting works, and the fight was then carried on at a distance, the young men sometimes charging close up. The fight continued at long range until the walking soldiers came. [This was Gen. Terry's column, which arrived at a point near the battlefield on the night of the 26th of June.]

There are many little incidents connected with this fight, but I don't recollect them now. I don't like to talk about that fight. If I hear any of my people talking about it I always move away. We kept moving all the Summer, the troops being always after us. They stopped following us near the mouth of Powder River." Red Horse then details the fight of Slim Buttes, and the one at the mouth of Tongue River. Of the latter he says: This fight happened in this way. Some Cheyenne women, moving along carelessly over hills with their lodges, were discovered by troops and captured. The two men who were behind came on to the main camp and reported what had happened. A war party went out to drive the troops back. The fight was on Suicide creek. Some days before the capture of those women a plan was laid to send 50 Ogallallas and Cheyennes down to the post to draw the troops out. They were ordered to keep firing on them, to draw them on to the main camp, where some 1,000 lodges were waiting to receive them. This was a secret, and was not known to the women and children. The two men coming in and reporting the capture of the seven women, spoiled the plan, for a party immediately formed and went down, attacked the troops, and stopped them at Suicide Creek. I was in all the counsel. The plan as laid miscarried. It was a failure. We expected to have a great battle."

Gen. Sheridan has forwarded this report to the General of the Army.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THE CONTRACT FOR PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS AWARDED TO THE CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO VACANCIES TO BE FILLED.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Postmaster-General to-day awarded the contract for supplying postage stamps for the ensuing term of four years to the Continental Bank Note Company of New-York City, the present contractors. The contract embraces all the various kinds of postage stamps that are used either by the public or the Government, and will require about 720,000,000 stamps to be furnished each year. The prices to be paid are 9.98 cents per 1,000 for ordinary stamps, 11 cents for official stamps, and about 15 cents per 1,000 for newspaper and periodical stamps. The Department awards the contract to the New-York City Company instead of to the *Standard* Publishing Company, of Syracuse, although the latter's bid was somewhat lower, for two reasons: First, because the Syracuse company are not steel plate engravers and plate printers, as required by the advertisement; and, second, because in the opinion of the Department the few hundred dollars difference between the aggregate amounts of the two bids would be much more than counterbalanced by the expense, delay, and other injury to the public interests involved in a transfer of the business to Syracuse from the place where it is now performed.

Postmaster-General Key, finding himself nearly overwhelmed with applications for office, has caused the following circular to be prepared for transmission by his Private Secretary to each and every applicant as the only answer that can possibly be given at present to any of the constantly accumulating letters:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR: Your letter of the —— has been received and has been placed upon the files of the Department for consideration, under the rules of the civil service, when vacancies occur; at present none exist.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

The signature, as well as the body of the circular, is lithographed.

A delegation of about 30 gentlemen from Tennessee, headed by Judge Harrison and Congressman Thornburgh, called upon Postmaster-General Key and Secretary Schurz early this morning to offer their congratulations.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The large grounds surrounding the Capitol have recently been the place of several very serious violations of law, and attacks upon persons who have had occasion to pass through or by them after nightfall have not been infrequent. Recently a murder was committed by negroes, and last night the Police, hearing cries in the grounds, discovered a white man in the act of endeavoring to commit an outrageous assault upon a girl about 14 years old. He was arrested and taken to the station-house, where he was looked up for a hearing.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $269,501 28, and from Customs, $335,606 76.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,739,192; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,175,000; coin, including $52,472,200 in gold certificates, $91,770,956; outstanding legal tenders, $364,239,484.

The Treasury Department has decided that paintings and glass which attain to the rank of works of art are dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem instead of 40 per cent, as heretofore assessed. This action was based on an opinion of the Attorney-General.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day affirmed the decisions of the Board of Examiners in Chief in the interference case of Henry Gross (for the Hall Safe and Lock Company, of Connecticut,) against James Sargent, of Rochester, N. Y., both claiming a patent for a certain improvement in time and combination locks. Priority of invention is finally awarded to Sargent.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

PROVIDENCE, March 14.—Charles Corey was arrested at Pawtucket to-day, on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, charged with forgery in Ogarga, Iroquois County.

THE NOVA SCOTIA HERRING FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, March 14.—Late advices report the herring fisheries at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, a complete failure.

ALBANY.

MR. SPINOLA IN CONTEMPT.

GROSS VIOLATION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—MOTION TO BRING THE OFFENDER TO THE BAR—THIRD READING OF BILLS IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

The special order this morning in the House was Mr. Gilbert's resolution instructing the Committee on Public Education to inquire what further legislation is necessary to make the normal schools of the State more effective for the purposes for which they were established. The discussion of the resolution, and of education generally, proceeded until, by a totally unexpected and most surprising turn, it ran into a discussion on declaring a member in contempt, and bringing him before the bar of the House. If the House had been quiet and rather thin while normal schools were the subject before it, one may imagine what an awakening there was when this incident occurred. Of course, the obnoxious member was the rough and ready Spinola; that might be assumed by any one acquainted with this Assembly. Mr. Gilbert, of Franklin, Mr. Carroll Smith, of Onondaga, and Mr. Peck, of Oswego, had delivered prepared speeches on the resolution, all in favor of the normal schools. Other members had spoken at some length for and against the schools, and though Mr. Smith, in rather bad taste, as some thought, tried to represent that it was a party question, it really was not, for no two Republicans or two Democrats seemed to have the same views on the matter. In the debate on the subject a few days ago, Mr. Ruggles, Democrat, was the principal opponent of the schools, and Mr. Childs, another Democrat, was their chief defender, and gained the victory, preserving the appropriation put down for them in the Appropriation bill. It was not until near the close of the debate this morning that Spinola took a hand in it; and, in his usual style, his argument was as remote from the real subject before the House as it well could be. It consisted mainly of "warming up" the gentlemen who had already spoken. In the course of his harangue he used this language:

"I am not surprised when I look over the field, and learn the fact that three gentlemen came here to-day, selected from the majority upon the floor of this House, loaded to the very muzzle with three set speeches, prepared for them outside of the railings of this House, placed in their hands by a committee of a caucus, prepared with great care, and those gentlemen selected to read them for the information of this House."

Mr. Gilbert rose to a question of privilege, and indignantly denied that he had had any speech prepared for him. He demanded an immediate retraction or the severest punishment the House could inflict on the person who made the charge.

Mr. Mitchell raised the point of order that this was no question of privilege.

It happened that, for the first time this session, Speaker Sloan had left the chair. Ex-Senator Murphy had a short time before sent up a request to the Speaker to see him, and the two gentlemen were conversing at the back of the Chamber when the discourance occurred. On leaving the chair Mr. Sloan had called to it Mr. Husted.

Mitchell's point of order the Chair ruled not well taken. "The Chair," said Mr. Husted, "holds that it is a question of high privilege." He asked the further pleasure of the House.

Mr. Spinola's words were read by the Clerk from the stenographer's report. Thereupon Mr. Alvord rose, and moved that "the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Spinola] retract the statements he had made or be declared in contempt of the House, and be placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms."

Mr. Mitchell moved as an amendment that Mr. Spinola make an explanation of his remarks.

The Chair ruled that the accused member could not speak without the consent of the House.

Mr. O'Hare moved that Mr. Alvord's motion lie upon the table.

By this time the news had spread all over the capitol that Spinola was under arrest; and from all quarters the absentees, and all persons who had the privileges of the floor, or could squeeze into cloak-rooms or galleries, came flocking in. There was, however, great quiet on the floor of the house. Members seemed to think the matter serious, and Spinola sat back in the chair looking as serious as any one.

The yeas and nays were demanded on O'Hare's motion, and it was voted down, 45 to 61.

While the roll was being called the hour of 2 arrived; and as the Clerk declared the result, and Peter Mitchell jumped up to another point of order, the Speaker struck his gavel and declared the House adjourned till to-morrow morning. The matter will then come up as unfinished business, the question being on Mr. Alvord's motion. Mr. Husted will probably retain the chair until it is disposed of, and Speaker Sloan may possibly take part in the debate. The House adjourned amid much excitement.

The discussion on this question and on the original subject occupied the whole morning, so that there was no opportunity for reaching the Woodin Charter bill. This was last night made the special order for this morning after the normal schools had been disposed of. To-morrow the Supply bill is the special order, so it is certain the Charter bill cannot again be reached this week.

THE SENATE.

The third reading of bills occupied the whole session of the Senate to-day, and the list was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. Among the bills read and passed was one giving to the furnishers of materials for armories, and workmen engaged in fitting them up, the same rights to have their claims audited by a commission that was given to the landlords of armories for their rents by a bill passed at the last session. A bill introduced by Mr. Morrissey was also passed, authorizing the Board of Apportionment of New-York to transfer any sum or sums heretofore appropriated for the several purposes of the Board of Education from one of said purposes to the other. Among the new bills introduced, was one by Senator Baaden, requiring pawn-brokers to report every 24 hours, to the Captain of the precinct in which their establishments are located, a list in writing of all the articles received by them on pledge during the day—said list not to be open for publication, but to be exclusively for the information of the Police.

Senator Robertson introduced a bill providing for an Aldermanic district in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York. Mr. Purdy has a similar bill in the House.

GAMBLING ON RACE-COURSES.

MR. LEONARD JEROME OPPOSING THE POOL SELLING BILL—THE MEASURE BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE—A QUESTION IN WHICH THE ENTIRE COUNTRY IS INTERESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Mr. Leonard Jerome is up here to oppose the passage of the bill prohibiting pool-selling. There was a hearing before the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs this afternoon upon the bill. The committee consists of Senators Vedder, Hammond, and Sayre. Mr. Jerome desires the race tracks in Westchester County excepted from the operations of the proposed law. Other gentlemen want their pet race-tracks also excepted. It is to be presumed that some of Senator Sayre's constituents are among the number, since there is a very fine track in Utica, but no one who knows the Utica Senator will be inclined to think he will listen to their appeals. The proposition to extend special favors to any race-track whatever will not probably be entertained by the Senate. It is certain that the House, which passed the bill by the overwhelming vote of 95 to 10, would never consent to such a change. The reasons advanced for excepting the tracks in Westchester County are equally good for excepting the Buffalo, the Elmira, the Rochester, the Utica, the Saratoga, and all the other tracks in the State. It is a subject of comment among many here that New-York gentlemen of Mr. Jerome's standing should never have been seen in Albany until this time. Questions of the greatest moment to the City, matters of the utmost importance to its citizens, laws of vital interest to all who have the welfare of the Metropolis at heart, have been under consideration year after year and session after session, but never one of these gentlemen have come up to the Legislature, or made an argument one way or the other before a committee. Even now, when a hard and up-hill fight is being made to secure such legislation as will really benefit the City, we hear not a word from them upon the subject. Little do they care about it so long as they can have pools sold upon the Jerome Park race-track. But when a bill demanded by every consideration of public morals and of common honesty threatens to become a law, and to stop this most pernicious of all forms of gambling, then Mr. Belmont and Mr. Jerome and Mr. Travers and Mr. Hunter and Mr. Munson and Mr. Constable, and all the rest of them, are instantly ready to rush into print, clamoring against the passage of the bill, and then also, for the time, we find them willing to come up to Albany.

It may be asked why they did not come up when the bill was under consideration in the House? The answer is easy; they did not think it worth while to do more than to send up an inferior agent. The agent was to "fix" the Assembly. Consternation fell upon them when the vote of that body showed that it was not exactly of the material they supposed it to be. The gentlemen have at last been brought so far to respect the State Legislature as to come up and visit it themselves, but their task is likely to be vain. The Assembly nobly responded to the public demand; it has put itself on record in a way which has brought out encomiums everywhere. An immense public interest in the matter has been created. Applications for copies of the bill have poured in from nearly every county in this State, from numerous other States, and even from Canada. A letter was received from there the other day requesting a copy of the bill, and stating that the proposed measure was one of the greatest interest to the Dominion. In the face of a public sentiment like this it is not likely that the upper branch of the State Legislature will do other than pass the bill as it was sent to it from the House, even though the gentlemen of the American Jockey Club condescend to attend the Legislature in person, and request that they may not be subjected to inconvenience.

The Insurance Committee will certainly have their first bill ready to report to the House on Friday. The committee has been in almost continuous session, and it is understood that meetings have been somewhat stormy since the action of the House Monday night. One of the latest arrivals before the committee is Mr. George Bliss, who appeared this afternoon as the attorney for some of the insurance companies. Mr. Bliss has been talking rather freely at the Delavan this evening, and has been noticeably assiduous in his attentions to some of the more influential members of the House. He says that the Assembly has gone crazy on insurance, has lost its head, and worked itself into a storm about nothing, Mr. Bliss has come up to still this storm.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

THREE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD—A CAUCUS TO BE HELD THIS EVENING—THE ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE NEXT TUESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The contest for the Ohio Senatorship has assumed a triangular form, and the nomination promises to be one of the most warmly contested for years. Judge West, Judge Lawrence, Ben Wade, and A. F. Perry, are now regarded as out of the race. The three candidates from whom choice will probably be made are Judge Matthews, Mr. Howland, and Judge Taft. The friends of Mr. Matthews claim for him 35 votes. The highest claimed for Mr. Howland is 25, and for Mr. Taft 18. The rapid growth of Mr. Howland's strength has occasioned considerable surprise. There is rumor of a movement, however, to turn it over to Mr. Taft, after the first ballot, so that it is impossible to predict what the outcome will be. Judge Matthews has made a statement of his views upon the conflicting Governments in South Carolina and Louisiana, in which he disavows any plans or policy except such as are in the line indicated by the inaugural address of President Hayes. The feeling still exists that he ought to have made some efforts to protect the people of the Second District from another term of the corrupt and brazen Banning; but the time for taking the testimony is now past. The idea of a contest was always distasteful to Mr. Matthews, and it is doubtful if he would have entered into it with any warmth.

The caucus for the nomination will be held to-morrow night, that of last night having gone no further than to adopt a set of rules. The first ballot will not vary much from the figures given above, but it is predicted that soon after Mr. Howland's followers will divide, and then will come the struggle. The newspapers of Cincinnati hold a neutral attitude, maintaining that the candidates are of such equal and distinguished ability that the result must be satisfactory to the State whoever is chosen. The election will take place on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

THE FEELING IN COLUMBUS—WHAT THE DELEGATION FROM NORTHERN OHIO HAVE TO SAY—THE CONTEST BELIEVED TO BE BETWEEN JUDGE TAFT AND MR. MATTHEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—During the day there has been no apparent change in the Senatorial contest, all the candidates—Messrs. Matthews, Howland, Shellabarger, and Taft—maintaining about the same position as last night. The friends of Mr. Matthews and Judge Taft have been reinforced by new delegations. Mr. Matthews still leads, but he has the whole field against him. Mr. Howland is second in strength, and this is what the friends of Mr. Matthews fear when the break comes, which will doubtless occur after the second ballot. The pressure from the outside is no doubt favorable to Mr. Matthews. Parties from Northern Ohio who arrived to-day state that after the withdrawal of Gen. Garfield, Mr. Matthews was their choice, but that his letter to Gov. Chamberlain, together with newspaper comments, and reports of his views on the Southern question, has caused a feeling of suspicion, and this fact is being made known to members from that section. Of course the Taft men are making the very best use of all the criticisms which are unfavorable. It is very probable that this has a tendency to bind the Howland party together until there is no hope for his nomination, and then enough of them go over to Mr. Taft to secure him the nomination.

Another rumor, which seems to have some basis, is that if it is found impossible to defeat Mr. Matthews in no other way the nomination of Gen. Garfield would be forced, and it is claimed this can be brought about if circumstances render it necessary to do so. The rooms of Mr. Matthews and his workers are filled both day and night. Alexander Sands, of Cincinnati, is taking a leading part in the interest of Mr. Matthews. Mr. Taft's friends are not as numerous around the hotels, but they are working in a quiet manner and with great assurance of success. While no new names have been secured by either Mr. Taft or Mr. Matthews, the chances at this hour seem to indicate the success of the former.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Capt. Philip E. Johnson has been ordered as Captain of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., to enter upon his duties on the 21 of April next, and Capt. Thomas S. Phelps has been detached from duty there from the same date and ordered to proceed home to await orders. Lieut. Edward S. Jacob has been ordered from the Powhatan, at Norfolk, to the hydrographic office.

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL'S LECTURE AT STEINWAY HALL—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY SUSTAINED—THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT ITS MEANEST CITIZEN—GOOD WORDS FOR THE CABINET—AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR A CORDIAL UNION OF THE WHOLE NATION.

Despite the storm every seat in Steinway Hall, from the rear of the stage to the back of the topmost gallery, was occupied last evening by an audience of evident intelligence, many of them being ladies, to hear Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, deliver his lecture on "Political Questions and Answers." The fact that a price of admission was charged rendered the fullness of the house all the more remarkable. On the stage and occupying seats on the floor were many gentlemen of distinction. There were present Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, Hon. William A. Potter, Supervising Architect of the Treasury; Police Commissioner Wheeler, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford; Mr. Hegeman, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Hon. George A. Brandreth, of Sing Sing; Hon. and Mrs. A. B. Cornell; A. D. Shaw, United States Consul at Toronto; Assistant District Attorney Herring, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Hon. William Plimley, of New-Jersey; Hon. S. B. Chittenden, Hon. Cyrus W. Field, and many others. It was 8:05 o'clock when Col. Ingersoll entered by the left door of the stage. His appearance was greeted with an outburst of enthusiastic applause, to which he paid no attention, being busily engaged in removing his overcoat. Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell at once stepped forward and simply said: "Ladies and gentlemen: I take great pleasure in introducing to you Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois." There was applause at this announcement, which was repeated with interest when the lecturer advanced to the little desk in the centre of the platform. He was attired in full evening costume of plain black, his only ornament being a heavy gold watch ch

were declared to be President and Vice-President of the United States.

WEAK POINTS IN THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

While the election failed to decide who was elected, it clearly pointed out weak places in our laws and in our Constitution. It discovered defects that must be remedied. It suggested amendments that must be made if our form of government is to be preserved. [Applause.] Our Government is supposed to be based upon, and to rest upon, the legally expressed will of the people. [Applause.] I have said it a great many times—it will do no harm to say it again—that this Government is the only Government that pretends to derive all of its powers from the people, and from no other source whatsoever. [Applause.] Before the foundation of this Government every particle of authority was derived, or pretended to be derived, from on high. The Kings were anointed with holy oil, and this divine petroleum trickled from head to head until the last drop rested upon the skull of the parish beadle constituted the only right they had to rob mankind. In theory our Government is perfect. In practice I admit that it is imperfect. There is but one way, so far as I know, (outside, of course, of the newspapers,) to ascertain the will of the people, and that is by ballot. But the laws have been so imperfect and fraud so easy of accomplishment that the real will of the people has remained as mysterious as most of the decrees of fate. Great cities were the mothers of election frauds, and New-York has as many children of that character as any other city in this world. [Applause.] They inaugurated violence and intimidation. They produced the repeaters and the false boxes. They invented fan-tail ballots and pasters, and gradually these delightful and nutritious institutions have spread almost over the entire country. Unless something is done to preserve the purity of the ballot-box our form of government must cease. The fountain of power is poisoned. The sovereignty of the people is stolen and destroyed. The Government becomes organized fraud, and all respect will soon be lost in the laws and for the decisions of the courts. The legislators are elected in many instances by fraud. The Judges are in many instances chosen by fraud. Every department of the Government becomes tainted and corrupt. It is no longer a republic unless something be devised to ascertain with certainty the really honest will of the sovereign people. For the accomplishment of this object the good and patriotic men of all parties should most heartily unite. To cast an illegal vote should be considered by all as a crime. [Applause.] Various States have passed laws for the registration of voters; but they all leave wide open all the doors of fraud. Men are allowed to vote if they have been for one year in the State, and 30 or 60 days in the ward or precinct; and when they have failed to have their names registered before the day of election, they can avoid the effect of this neglect by making a few affidavits, certified to by reputable householders. Of course, all necessary affidavits can be made, with hundreds and thousands to spare. My idea is that the period of registration, in the first place, is too short; and, in the second place, no way should be given by which they can vote unless they have been properly registered. [applause.] affidavit or no affidavit. Every man, when he goes into a ward or precinct, should be registered. It should be his duty to see to it that he is registered. Offices should be kept for that purpose, and he should never be allowed to cast a vote until he has been registered at least one year. [Applause.] Sixty days, say, or 30 days—60 would be better—60 days before the election the registry lists should be corrected, and every citizen should have the right to enter a complaint or objection as against any name found upon that list. Thirty days, or 20 days before the election, that list should be published and should be exposed in several public places in each ward and in each precinct, and upon days of election no man should be allowed to vote whose name was not upon the registry list. [Applause.] Our wards and precincts should be made smaller, so that people can vote without violence, without wasting an entire day, so that the honest business man that wishes to cast his ballot for the government of his choice can walk to the polls like a gentleman, and deposit his vote and go about his affairs. [Applause.] Allow me to say that unless some such plan is adopted in the United States there never will be another fair election in this country. During the last campaign all the arts and artifices of the City, all the arts and artifices of the lowest wards were spread, as it were, over this entire country, and unless something is done to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and guard, as it were, the sovereign will of the people, we will cease to be a republican Government. Another thing—and I cannot say it too often—fraud at the ballot-box undermines all respect in the minds of the people for the Government. When they are satisfied that the election is a fraud they despise the officers elected. When they are satisfied it is a fraud, they despise the law made by the legislators. When they are satisfied it is a fraud, they hold in utter contempt the decisions of our highest and most august tribunals. [Applause.]

HOW THE ELECTORAL VOTES SHOULD BE COUNTED.

The late election also discovered another defect in our form, as it were, of Government, or rather in the form of our Constitution, and that is in the matter of counting the Electoral vote. I believe it is of the greatest importance that the executive should be entirely independent of the legislative and judicial departments of this Government. I do not believe that Congress should have the right to create a vacancy which it can fill. I do not believe that the Senate of the United States, or the lower House of Congress, by a simple objection, should have the right to deprive any State of its Electoral vote. Our Constitution now provides that the Electors chosen in each State should meet in their respective States upon a certain day, and there cast their votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. They should properly certify the vote so cast, and should transmit it, together with the proper certificates, if they can get them, to the Vice-President of the United States, and it is then declared that, upon a certain day, in the presence of both houses of Congress, the Vice-President shall open the vote, and the vote shall then be counted. It does not, in so many words, say that the Vice-President shall do it, or may do it, or that both houses of Congress shall do it, or that either house of Congress can object. It has resulted in the days, and in the degree of blindness. I believe that there is a way, and a very easy way, out of this entire difficulty, and that is this: I do not care whether the Electors first meet in their respective States or not, but I want the Constitution so amended that the Electors of all the States shall meet in general college at the City of Washington and count the votes themselves. Allow the college to be the judge of who is or who is not elected. Allow the college to decide every dispute that may arise, and allow the man chosen President or Chairman of that body to declare who is the President and who is the Vice-President of the United States. [Applause.] The executive is then entirely free and independent of the legislative department of the Government. The executive then is entirely free from the judicial department of the Government, and I tell you all that it is a public calamity to have the ermine of that august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, touched or stained with a political suspicion. In this way, as I said before, the election of President and Vice-President would be purely a political matter. The executive would be totally independent of the independent of all other departments of this Government. That course would avoid future complications. That course may avoid future civil war. That course, at least, will give independence to one of the departments of this Government, and it will prevent the complication of 1876-7 ever occurring again in the United States. The mode I have pointed out, in other words, will prevent the Mexicanization of our country. Something must be done, or the great Republic will be dashed to pieces upon the rocks of civil war.

THE PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN.

Another reform of great importance is this. Lengthen the terms of office. Our elections are too frequent. They interfere with the business of our country. Where elections are so frequent men make, as it were, a business of politics. If they fail to get one office they immediately run for another, and they keep running until the people elect them for the simple purpose of getting rid of their importunities [Laughter.] Lengthen the terms, purify the ballot, and the present actionable for office will become monuments for posterity. A man who cannot get a living, unless he has been maimed in the service of his country, or touched by the finger of disease, without holding office is not fit to hold any office. [Applause.] A professional office-seeker is one of the meanest and lowest and basest of human beings. [Tremendous applause.] A little higher than the lower snails, and a little lower than man. There is no earthly or heavenly independence—not a particle. A successful office-seeker is like the centre of the earth; he weighs nothing himself, and draws all things toward the office he seeks. He has no temper. You cannot offend him; you cannot insult him. Shut the door in his face, and, so far as he is concerned, it is left wide open, and he is standing on the threshold with a smile, extending the hand of welcome. He crawls and he cringes, and he flatters and he lies, and he swaggers and he brags, and tells of the influence he has in the ward where he lives. We cannot too often repeat that splendid saying, "Office should seek the man, not man the office." [Applause.] If you will lengthen the term of office, it will be so long between meals that he will have to do something else or starve. [Loud laughter.] Adopt the system of registration, as I have suggested. Have small and convenient election districts, so, as I have said before, that all honest, law-abiding citizens can attend the polls, so that they will not be compelled to risk their lives and limbs to deposit ballots that will be stolen and thrown out, or forced to keep the company of ballots cast by fraud and violence. Lengthen the term of office, drive the professional office-hunter and seeker from the field, and you will so far toward strengthening, fortifying, and preserving the fabric of our institutions. Something must be done to put down the mob. Whether they are rich or poor makes no difference. All who seek to rise by fraud constitute the mob, whether covered with rags or clothed and plated with gold. [Loud applause.] Something must be done to give us an honest ballot. Something must be done to ascertain the real will of the people. Something must be done to defeat the Huns and Vandals of our country. The Republican country should be supported by ballots, not by bayonets. [Applause.] A republican government should be supported by the hearts of the people, and not by the hand of rascals and villains. [Applause.] We want neither a government of suppression nor oppression, but a government resting upon and supported by the honest thoughts of a free, independent, and enlightened people.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Another question pressing now for an answer is, to what extent can the General Government defend its citizens in the various States? It has lately been said by some exceedingly orthodox Democrat that if a State will not protect a citizen the citizen can leave that State. [Laughter.] It has been said that the General Government has no right to march an army across the line of a State to protect the rights of a citizen, unless the Governor of that State, if the Legislature is not in session, and the Legislature of the State if it is in session, calls upon the President for troops. In my judgment that is the absurdest kind of accession. If the State of Illinois must protect me; if I have no right to call for the protection of the General Government, all I have to say is that my allegiance must belong to the Government that protects me. If Illinois protects me and the General Government has not the power, then my first allegiance is due to Illinois, and should Illinois unsheath the sword of civil war, I must stand by my State if that doctrine is true. [Applause.] What does the General Government propose to give me in exchange for my allegiance? The General Government has the right to take my property, the General Government has the right to take my body in the necessary defense of this Government. What does that Government propose to give me in exchange for that right? Protection—or else our Government is a fraud. Who has the right to call for the protection of the United States? I say the citizen who needs it. [Applause.] Can our Government obtain information only through the official sources? Must our Government wait until the Governor asks the troops to come to prevent the trampling upon the rights of the citizen? Must the General Government wait until the Legislature calls for assistance to help stop the robbing and plundering of citizens of the United States? Is that the doctrine and the idea of the Northern Democratic Party? It is monstrous. The Government that will not protect its citizens is a disgrace to humanity. The Goverment that waits until a Governor calls—a Government that cannot hear the faintest cry of the meanest citizen beneath its flag when his rights are being trampled upon, even by a sovereign State, has no right to exist upon the face of the earth. [Great cheering.] It is the duty of the United States of America to see to it that every State has a Government, not only republican in form, but it is the duty of the United States to see to it that life, liberty, and property are protected in each State; and if they are not protected it is the duty of the United States Government, if it takes all its military forces both upon land and upon sea. [Loud applause.] Now, there is another question, and that is the question of dual Governments in the States. What are we to do about that? What do you think the political economists of the olden time would have thought if we should have said to them that the United States of America will show how much cheaper it is to run a Government with two Governors than with only one? I understand in South Carolina they have two Governors and two Legislatures, and not one cent of taxes has been collected by either. The same is true in the State of Louisiana. Now, the question for us to decide, the question to be decided by this Administration is, how are we to ascertain which is the legal Government of the State, and what department of the Government has a right to ascertain that fact? Must it be left to Congress? Has the Senate alone the right to determine it? Can it be left in any way to the Supreme Court, or shall the Executive decide it for himself? I don't say that the Executive has the power to decide that question for himself. I don't say he has not, but I don't say he has. The question, so far as Louisiana and South Carolina are concerned—that question is now in the Senate of the United States. Gov. Kellogg is asking for admission as a Senator from the State of Louisiana, and the question is to be decided by the Senate first whether he is entitled to his seat, and that question, of course, rests upon the one fact. Was the Legislature that elected him the legal Legislature of the State of Louisiana? It seems to me that when that question is pending in the Senate of the United States the President has not the right, or at least it would be improper for him to decide it on his own motion, and say this or that Government is the real and legal Government of the State of Louisiana. But some mode must be adopted, some way must be discovered to settle this question, and to settle it peacefully. We are an enlightened people. Force is the last thing that civilized men should resort to. As long as courts can be created, as long as courts of arbitration can be selected, as long as we can reason and think, and urge all the considerations of humanity upon each other, there should be no appeal to arms in the United States upon any question whatever. [Applause.]

THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

There is one other question, (and I never can say a word about politics that I do not speak about that,) and that is the remonetization of silver. I don't know how you feel about it here in New-York, and I care just as little as I know, except for the general good. We are a silver-producing nation, and for what earthly reason will we slander our own wares? [Applause.] Silver is good enough for me. It is good enough for you. It will buy bread, it will buy labor, and anything on earth that will buy bread and labor is good enough to pay debts. [Applause.] I want to see good times come back again to this country. I don't want to see everything come to the persons they are pleased to call creditors. I want them to be paid every dollar we have agreed that is to be given more than we agreed to pay them in gold let us pay them in gold; if we agreed to pay them in paper let us redeem the paper just as fast as we can do it. If we agreed to pay them in silver, let us pay them in silver, pay them fully and to the last dollar and the last farthing, but don't pretend that a creditor nation or a creditor people is any more honest than a debtor people. It does not require any more pluck and courage and honor to bring a coupon down to the bank at 10 o'clock in the morning for redemption than it does to work and delve in the snow and storm to get the money out of the ground, but we must have the silver there when the coupon is presented.

THE TIME FOR PEACE AND COMPROMISE.

All these questions, my friends, are upon us, and it is for you to say whether there shall be honest ballots, and only honest ballots, cast in this country or not. It is for you to say whether office shall be given to the honest and deserving; it is for you to say whether every election shall be a scramble for office or a real, honest effort for principles. All these questions, I say, are upon us. This is no time for war. War settles nothing except a mere question of strength. That is all war ever did settle. You cannot shoot ideas into a man with a musket, [laughter,] nor with a cannon into one of those old Bourbon Democrats of the North. You cannot let prejudices out with the sword. This is the time for reason, for discussion, for compromise. This is the time to repair, to rebuild, to preserve. War destroys; peace creates. War is dreary and death; peace is growth and life, and sunlight and air. War kills men—not mistakes. Artillery does not reason; it asserts. A bayonet has points enough, but no logic. When the sword is drawn reason remains in the scabbard. It is not enough to win upon the field of battle; we must stand victors within the realm of thought.

There must be peace between the North and South sometime; not a conquered peace, but a peace that conquers. [Applause.] With a knowledge of our wants, with a clear perception of our difficulties, Rutherford B. Hayes became President of the United States. Nations have been saved by the courage, the grandeur of one man. Above all things, a President should be a patriot. Party, at best, is only a means to an end, that end being the good of the country, the happiness of the people. The President took the right hand of the North and put it into the right hand of the South, and said "Let us be friends. [Applause.] We parted at the cannon's mouth; we were divided by the edge of the glittering sword; we must become acquainted again. We are equals. We are all fellow-citizens. That is government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and there shall not be an outcast class, whether white or black. [Cheers.] To this feast every child of the Republic shall be invited and welcomed." It was a grand thing grandly done. If the President succeeds in his policy it will be an immortal honor to Hayes; if he fails in it, it will be an equal compliment to his heart. [Cheers.] He has opened the door; he has advanced, he has extended his hand, he has broken the silence of hatred with the words of welcome.

PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET.

Actuated by this broad and Catholic spirit he selected his constitutional advisers, and allow me to say right here the President has a right to select his constitutional advisers to suit himself, [Applause,] and the idea of men endeavoring to force themselves or others into the Cabinet of the President, against, as it were, his will why I would as soon think of circulating a petition to compel some woman to marry me. [Laughter.] He has gathered around him the men he considers the wisest and the best, and I say, let us give them a fair chance. I say let us be honest with the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and give his policy a fair and honest chance. Schurz [cheers] is a man of national reputation, confessedly at the head of the American Bar; he is perfectly acquainted with international law, and his character is without a stain. Carl Schurz is a man of culture, a man of great literary attainments, and, I believe, an honest man and an orator and a reformer by nature. I look upon his selection as a real compliment paid to intelligence and brains. [Applause.] Richard W. Thompson I have known personally for many years. He is a gentleman of the old school. He has been a Republican ever since that party was born, and I believe he has helped to write every platform it has put before the world. He is an excellent lawyer and one of the kindest and purest and best of men. Gen. Key—[cheers]—I will be honest with you. [Laughter.] When I first heard of it I did not like it. I went to call on Gen. Key—now follow me fairly—and let me say I am satisfied with that appointment. Is will do. [Cheers.] Why he begins to resemble a Republican already. [Applause.] He fought against this Government, and did nearly as much harm as though he had lived in the North, and talked and wrote against it. There is one thing in his favor—he never was a member of — no, I will not say it, for he voted for Samuel J. Tilden. What do you think of that? Do you tell me that reformation is not possible for all the sons of men? [Laughter.] He is a Democrat. And yet the President made up his mind that to appoint that man would be to say to the South, "I do not look upon you as pariahs in this Government. I look upon you as fellow-citizens. I want you to wipe forever the color line, the rebel line, or the Union line from the politics of this Government, on account of what has been done heretofore." What are you now? is the only question that should be asked. [Applause.] It was a strange thing for the President to appoint that man. I admit it. It was an experiment. It is an experiment. It has not yet been tested. But I believe that it will be a proof of the President's wisdom. It was a brave thing to appoint him. It was a brave thing on the part of Gen. Key to accept. [Applause.] For my part I am glad the ice is broken, and I believe that the future will justify and applaud the appointment of Gen. Key. Nothing could have been better, in my judgment, than the appointment of John Sherman at the head of the Treasury Department. [Applause.] He is perfectly acquainted with our financial history, and with all the legislation upon the subject, and he has the confidence of the entire country. As long as Gen. Sherman holds the sword and John Sherman the purse, this nation will neither be whipped nor robbed. [Great applause.] The Attorney-General, Charles Devens, was a hero as he modestly admits, and is as learned as he is unassuming. I am satisfied with him. McCrary is naturally a man of peace, if the South will accept this proffered branch; and if the South will not, my judgment is that he will be a man of war. He comes from the banner Republican State in this Union. He is a good, firm, honest man, and whatever he does will be that which his conscience and his heart will approve and applaud. Taken altogether, the Cabinet suits me. [Applause.] I am satisfied with every one of the men; satisfied to make the experiment; satisfied to have the experiment succeed. The moderate men, the men of business, the men representing the substantial interests of the country—now, the men who have succeeded, the men who expect honestly to succeed, the real heart and brain of the whole country are satisfied to try this policy, so far as it has been developed. They are satisfied to stand by the President in this matter. They know that this policy is only the means to an end; and if this policy fails, I tell you tonight that the President has got the brains, and he has got the pluck to change his policy just as often as the end to be attained requires that change. [Great applause.]

THE BOURBONS AND THE IMPLACABLES.

Of course, there are men South and North who can never be conciliated. They are the implacables in the South—the Bourbons in the North. Nothing will ever satisfy them. The implacables want to own negroes and to whip them; the Bourbons never will be satisfied until they can help catch one. The Implacables, with violent hands, drive emigration from their shores. They are poisoning the springs and sources of posterity. They dine on hatred and sup on regret. They mourn over the lost cause and partake of the communion of revenge. They strike down the liberties of their fellow-citizens and refuse to enjoy their own. They remember nothing but wrongs, and they forget nothing but benefits. Their bosoms are filled with the serpents of hate. No one can compromise with them. Nothing can change them. They must be left to the softening influence of time and death. [Great laughter.] I believe that it was Charles Lamb who, when walking in a cemetery, said to his mother, after reading the epitaphs, "Mother, where do they bury the bad people?" If in future years when one walks through the cemetery where shall sleep the Implacables and the Bourbons, I think the question—provided the epitaphs are true—will be, "Where do they bury the good people?" The Bourbons are the allies of the Implacables. A Bourbon in the majority is an Implacable. An Implacable in the minority is a Bourbon. We do not appeal to these men; we appeal from them. We appeal to the calm judgment and sands of men who have accepted in good faith the results of the war. There are thousands of them who admit that they were not successful in the late civil strife. [Applause.] There are thousands of these men in the South who wish to preserve this Union. They are tired of strife. They are longing for a true Union, based upon mutual respect and confidence. These men are willing that the colored man should be free. They are willing that he should vote, and willing that he should vote for the Government of his choice; willing that his children should be educated; willing that he should have all the rights of an American citizen. There is room enough for us all, let everybody breathe. There is water enough for us all, let everybody drink. There is liberty enough for us all, let everybody be free. The man who is not willing to extend to every other human being every right that he claims for himself is a dirty, mean, and selfish man. [Applause.] The men, North and South, who still love this country, are tired of the Implacables, and they are disgusted with the Bourbons. These men wish to unite with the patriotic men of the North—with the men in the North who have an interest at stake in the great work of re-establishing a Government of law. For my part, call me of what party you please, I am willing to join hands with these men, without regard to race, color, or previous condition. [Applause.] These men of the South have already made us their debtors.

WHAT SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN DID.

Let me tell you something. If the High Joint Commission had failed; if the Vice-President had never counted the vote; if the election had been thrown into the House of Representatives, Samuel J. Tilden would not have been elected, but Rutherford B. Hayes would have been elected by Southern votes. [Great applause.] I know what I am talking about. During the last Congress the Southern members, not all of them, but enough of them, men who had fought upon the field of war against the life of our country, then held in their hands, so to speak, the destiny of the United States. With one word they could have plunged us into the hell of civil war. We were not saved by the Northern Democrats; we were not saved by the great host of honesty and reform. We were saved by those who once sought to destroy the nation, because they had had enough of war. [Applause.] They refused to act with the Bourbons of the North. They said: "We like this country; we know what war is; our land was laid waste; our homes and towns and cities were reduced to ashes; there shall be no more war that we can prevent. A President shall be chosen, and that President shall be inaugurated." Gen. Leavy, who had fought upon the field of battle against our party, stood up in the canouses of the Democratic Party in Washington, and used those very words. [Great applause.] To them we are indebted for the peaceful solution of the question. They gave us peace. They preserved it, so to speak; and I am willing to unite with them to preserve that priceless gift forever. [Applause.] Why should we live in enmity? If there is any way to settle this question by reasoning, by argument, by compromise, let us settle it in that way. When the President delivered his inaugural he knew exactly the position that had been taken by these Southern men. He must have known it. He knew the patriotic stand they had taken. He knew that no opportunity had been presented to the South to show that they still loved this country, and he knew that the opportunity had been grandly improved by them. Knowing all this, he extended to these men, to the entire South, not the sword of war, but the olive branch of peace.

SUBLIMITY OF THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

In the political history of the world there has been no grander, no sublimer act. Remember, now, that this was done in the midst of political excitement, when the storm of hate was at its fiercest; when the Democratic Party of the North was denouncing the President as a fraud and cheat; when it was demanded that Mr. Tilden take the oath of office and usurp the boisterous sword of civil war. Recollect, this was when they rested in Congress that the decision of the High Commission was illegal and void; when Senators in their places were charging Judges of the Supreme Court with perjury, willful and corrupt; when men in high places were predicting the downfall of the Republic; when the Democratic portion of the Legislature of Ohio publicly renounced all confidence in the President, rising above interpretations, prejudices, and hatreds of the hour, above every consideration except the honor, the glory and prosperity of the whole country, said: "Let us be brothers; let us forget the past; let us forget everything except the debt we owe to the brave men who saved our nation. [Applause.] Let us dig a grave, and dig it wide, and dig it deep, and let us throw into this sepulchre the chains and whips and auction-blocks; let us leave there our prejudices, the hatreds, and heart-burnings of the years that are dead, and let us bury them out of the sight of men, and over them all let us write this epitaph:

'Sacred to forgetfulness.'

We have fought and hated enough. Our country is prostrate, raising its pale face and empty hands; the wheels of the factory are still; in the sale of prudence money lies locked by the key of fear. Confidence is what we need; confidence in each other; confidence in our institutions, in our form of Government, in the great future; confidence in law; confidence in liberty, in progress, and in the honest efforts of the great Republic. I extend to you, each and all, the olive branch of peace."

Fellow citizens of the South, I beseech you to take it. By the memory of those who died for naught, by the charred remains of your remembered homes, by the ashes of your statesmen dead, for the sake of your sons and your daughters, and their fair children yet to be, I implore you to take it with loving and with loyal hands. It will cultivate your wasted fields; it will rebuild your towns and cities; it will fill your coffers with gold; it will educate your children; it will swell the sails of your commerce; it will cause the roses of joy to clamber and climb over the broken cannon's mouth; it will flood the cabins of the freedmen with light, and clothe the weak in more than coats of mail, and wrap the poor and lowly in measureless content. Take it; the North will forgive if the South will forget. Take it; the negro will wipe from the tablet of memory the strokes and scars of two hundred years, and blur with happy tears the record of his wrongs. Take it; it will unite our nation; it will make us brothers once again. Take it; and justice will sit in your courts under the outspread white wings of peace. Take it, and the brain and the life of the future will be free. Take it; it will; and blossom in your hands, and fill your land with fragrance and with joy. Take it, and we have passed the midnight of our political history, and the star of hope heralds again the rising sun.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention. [Prolonged applause.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN IF NO FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS BE RECEIVED FROM THE PRESIDENT—THE OREGON INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. SARGENT, of California, said that under the rule a single objection to a resolution, when offered, carried it over. He, therefore, submitted the following, and asked that it lie upon the table for the present, to be called up hereafter:

Resolved, That the Vice-President do now declare the Senate adjourned without day.

Mr. BLAINE inquired when the Senator proposed to call the resolution up for action.

Mr. SARGENT replied, probably to-morrow or next day, but had no idea of doing so to-day.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, said the Senate had been waiting for several days for communications from the President, and he thought some action should now be taken in regard to closing the session. He, therefore, submitted the following:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators to be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States to inform him that, unless he may have some further communication to make, the Senate is ready to adjourn without day.

Agreed to, and Messrs. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Whyte, of Maryland, were appointed as such committee.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution to print 50 additional copies of the compilation of State Constitutions and colonial charters for distribution to Secretaries of State and others who have aided in the preparation of the work. Agreed to.

THE OREGON ELECTION CASE.

The order submitted by Mr. Morton yesterday, that the telegraphic dispatches referred to in the letter of William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, read in the Senate on Saturday last, be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, to be by him delivered to Mr. Orton upon his giving a receipt therefor, was agreed to. The above order refers to the dispatches recently examined by the Committee on Privileges and Election during the investigation as to the Oregon election.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be authorized to designate a sub-committee of three of its members who shall have authority to sit in the vacation for the purpose of taking testimony and making report to the full committee at the commencement of the next session, in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate authorizing an investigation into certain charges preferred against Lafayette Grover, Senator from Oregon, and such sub-committee shall have all the powers to send for persons and papers and administer oaths that the full committee now has.

Laid over until to-morrow. The Senate then, at 12:15, on motion of Mr. MORTON, went into executive session.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY ABOUT ADJOURNMENT.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the doors of the Senate Chamber were closed, Mr. Anthony, from the committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to adjourn *sine die*, unless he had some further communication to make to them, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President replied that he would probably not require the Senate to remain longer than Saturday, or possibly Tuesday next.

EXCLUDING WAGONS FROM THE GROUNDS.

At 1:40 o'clock the doors were reopened, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a resolution instructing the Captain of the Capitol Police to exclude from the Capitol grounds all wagons, drays, carts, omnibuses, and other heavily-laden vehicles, except that the Chariot Line of omnibuses may be allowed to pass from B-street North to B-street South directly in front of the east side of the Capitol, and not elsewhere. Laid over.

The Senate then, at 1:50 o'clock, adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

MEETING IN ALBANY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, made up of Democrats as well as Republicans, was held in Tweddle Hall, Albany, Tuesday, in pursuance of a call to indorse the policy of President Hayes. The *Express* says that the speaking was especially effective, the resolutions had a sharp ring, and the assemblage was in hearty sympathy with the movement for which it was brought together. Hon. Thomas W. Olcott presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Matthew Hale, Hon. Henry Smith, and Judge Countryman. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That in our judgment the prosperity and success of the Administration depend upon its faithful adherence to the principles and policy announced and inaugurated by the President.

Resolved, That we disapprove and discountenance all efforts, in Congress or elsewhere, to embarrass the new Administration in its efforts to carry out these principles of reconciliation and reform.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of our Vice-President, displayed not only in his Congressional career, but in his public life in this State, and that we are pleased to learn that the President contemplates inviting him to a more active participation in the councils of the Administration than has usually been accorded to the incumbent of that high office, believing that this course will not only gratify the citizens of the state of New-York, but will prove auspicious to the whole country.

Resolved, That no one should continue to hold or be appointed to any office of the Government who has any other patron than his country, or who has been selected by any influence that would interfere with his free and proper official and political action.

SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

The St. Paul, (Minn.) *Pioneer* of the 11th inst. says: "At a special meeting of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, called yesterday morning, a resolution was unanimously adopted cordially approving the policy foreshadowed in President Hayes' inaugural and his selection of Cabinet officers, and requesting our Senators and Representatives to promptly confirm his appointments. In the evening a meeting of the business men of St. Paul was held at the Court-house for the same purpose, and with the same result. Though in the interval between the publication of the call and the hour fixed for the meeting the news came that the threatening emergency which suggested the meeting had passed away, and that the Senate had confirmed, with no opposition to speak of, the Cabinet appointments of the President, still a large number of our citizens of both parties responded to the call, perhaps with all the more interest because it was signed only by leading Democrats. The meeting was full and harmonious. Ex-Senator H. M. Rice was called to the chair. The resolutions, drawn in the fervent, Oriental style of Judge Goodrich, testify to the heartiest admiration and commendation of the President's inaugural and appointments. They were adopted with entire unanimity, and the speeches of Democrats and Republicans indicated the most cordial harmony of sentiment on the subjects embraced in the resolutions."

SENATOR SHERMAN'S RESIGNATION.

Senator Sherman's letter, resigning his seat, reads thus:

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1877.

To Hon. Thomas L. Young, Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR: I respectfully tender to you, and through you to the General Assembly of Ohio, my resignation as a Senator from that State. Permit me, in doing so, to express my profound gratitude to the people of Ohio for their generous support and confidence during a period of 23 years of continuous service in Congress. I have held no position of trust but what they have conferred, and no words can convey the sense of my obligation to them. I now accept from the President with much hesitation an office of great labor and care, solely from a sense of duty. With an earnest desire to promote the public welfare, and with a firm purpose, in so doing I may still preserve the good will of the people of Ohio, I am, with respect, your obedient servant, JOHN SHERMAN.

MR. CAMERON'S RESIGNATION.

Following is the full text of Senator Cameron's letter of resignation:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 10.

Gov. John F. Hartranft, Harrisburg, Penn.:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have the honor to herewith tender to you my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania, to take effect on the 12th day of March, 1877. In thus withdrawing from active political life I deem it fitting that I express to the people of Pennsylvania the deep gratitude I shall cherish in my retirement for the support they have always accorded to me, and I venture the hope that I have represented their interests and their aspirations with some measure of success. I am conscious that I have constantly aimed to do this. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, SIMON CAMERON.

SECRETARY MCCRARY'S YOUTH.

Speaking of Hon. George W. McCrary, the new Secretary of War, an Iowa newspaper says: "He one Winter went to school at Bentonsport, Van Buren County, and at night slept on a cot in the store of Estes & Thomas, at Vernon, on the south side of the Des Moines River, and just opposite to Bentonsport. This was a mutual accommodation, as for the privilege he guarded the building at night, and built the fires and swept out the store in the morning."

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 14.—In the case of Margaret Cosgrove, who sued the Hudson River Railroad Company for damages for the killing of her husband by a locomotive at Barrytown, the jury this afternoon rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,500.

THE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

A COMPROMISE SUGGESTED.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT—PROPOSITION TO ISSUE NEW BONDS FOR 60 PER CENT. OF THE INDEBTEDNESS—A LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR IN WHICH OTHER PROPOSITIONS ARE CONTAINED.

The committee consisting of George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, B. B. Sherman, B. B. Comegys, and Enoch Pratt, appointed at the meeting to consider the adjustment of Southern State debts to confer with committees from the several States, have had conferences with a committee appointed by the Tennessee Legislature, composed of Messrs. John Savage, G. W. Martin, Jesse Arleage, W. E. Travis, and Lewis Shepherd, and have prepared the following majority report, which will be submitted to the bondholders at a future meeting for their action:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN: You have already been advised of a public meeting of friends of the Southern States held in the City of New-York on the 20th day of January, ultimo, of which Hon. William Cullen Bryant was Chairman, having for its object; "an effort to bring about, through the intervention of a committee of disinterested arbiters, between the States and their creditors, a readjustment of the debts of the several Southern States which are in default in the payment of the interest upon their obligations," and that the undersigned were invited to constitute such committee, and were requested "to confer with the authorities of each of the States in arrears, and with their creditors, and after weighing of the facts bearing upon the matter, to devise and suggest a feasible plan for the readjustment of the debts of those States, upon a basis which should be fair and just to, and considerate of, all parties concerned."

In response to a communication from the Chairman of that meeting to his Excellency Gov. Porter, and in accordance with his recommendation, the Legislature of Tennessee has been pleased to appoint a delegation to confer with us on the subject, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: The Honorables John R. Savage, G. W. Martin, Jesse Arleage, W. E. Travis, and Lewis Shepherd.

After a prolonged discussion with your committee, when all the circumstances under which the debt was incurred, the peculiar condition of affairs in the State, together with its present ability and its future resources, were most fully and carefully considered, the undersigned have come to the deliberate conclusion *that we favor adding to the arrears of interest and the interest to accrue up to July 1, 1877, the then aggregate amount of the State debt should be readjusted by the issue of new bonds at the rate of 60 per cent. of the total amount; i. e.: for every sum of $1,000 then due, new bonds should be given in exchange and full settlement for $600, or for proportionate amounts.*

The new bond to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 1st July, 1877, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, the first payment of interest to be made on the 1st January, 1878, and the principal to be made payable also in New-York, in 30 years from date. The interest coupons to be received by the State for all taxes due to it.

This compromise the undersigned consider, under all the circumstances and necessities of the case, to be just and fair, both to debtor and to creditor.

To facilitate and promote the proposed exchange, which it is assumed the creditors will generally accept, this committee recommend that a new uniform issue of coupon bonds be prepared, in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, for convenient exchange, be prepared, ready for delivery from time to time as wanted in the City of New-York, and that they be there held subject, when issued, to the countersign of an agent appointed under their supervision, if so desired, with the approval of the Governor of the State, and that bonds to be registered in the name of the owner if preferred, and the old bonds as exchanged to be canceled and immediately returned to the Treasurer of the State.

In the conclusion to which this committee have, with much deliberation, arrived, they have not lost sight of the fact that a repudiation of debts, beyond the reach of legal coercion in the fulfillment of its obligations, is for that very reason under stronger bonds to maintain its credit inviolate. Nor have they been unmindful of the honorable character and unblemished credit which the great State of Tennessee has always enjoyed in the markets of the world, of her patriotism in the possession of large resources, nor of the humiliation she must consequently endure by any compromise whatever of her legal obligations. All these considerations have been duly weighed, and they have induced this committee to carefully inquire whether it was not expedient for them to recommend, instead of a reduction of the principal of the debt, a concession for a few years, in the rate of interest as proposed in a plan submitted to the Governor by holders of a large amount of bonds, in the belief which is generally entertained among the creditors, that a gradual recovery of wealth would accrue to the State and enable her at an early day to resume payment in full. Such a plan of adjustment would be obviously more gratifying to State pride, and would also afford greater present relief, and it would certainly be more acceptable to the majority of bondholders.

But after attentively considering the statements of your delegation, respecting the sad results of the war, the social derangement and general impoverishment it has entailed, and the wide-spread disorganization existing in all the industries of the people throughout the State, we have been constrained to the decision that a summary reduction of the debt, even to the large extent indicated, is the best course for all parties concerned, and that, unless the Legislature of Tennessee be pleased to take such settlement more favorable to the bondholders, it is both its duty and its policy to adopt the award which this committee most respectfully and conscientiously tender to them and to their creditors, as the result of their best judgment.

This committee regard it as most important and just to all the creditors of the State that the bonds issued under the proposed adjustment shall be uniform in terms and conditions of payment and in their general appearance; and they also express the conviction that the State will be able at an early day to provide a fund, however small, in excess of the interest to be used for the gradual extinguishment of the debt. This, with the constitutional prohibition which they are informed is now existing, that "no debt can be incurred by the State for the creation or in aid of any public improvement," will give augmenting value to the new bonds, and so far tend to mitigate the loss which the creditors incur.

The consideration that the decision of this momentous question by a State so distinguished in character and position as Tennessee will exert unbounded influence upon the other States, gives immeasurable responsibility both to this award and to its adoption. Yet the committee confidently present it with the belief that while it is best for her creditors, it is also best for the State, and that it will remove the greatest obstacle that now stands in the way of the prosperity of the whole nation. And they have the honor to be, g

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved his decision on a motion to amend the complaint in the suit of the People, &c., against the Twenty-third-Street Railway Company. In this action it is sought to restrain the company from building the extensions of the Bleecker-Street Railroad.

James Tooley, an English "mollbuzzer," was arrested yesterday by Detectives Ferris and Wood, of the Central Office, who detected him in the act of attempting to pick pockets during the funeral services of Rev. Father Titta at St. Anthony's Church, in Sullivan-street. Justice Murray held him for trial in default of $300 bail.

The jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict of $500 in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Isaac Rodman against George Cing. In this suit Mr. Rodman sued to recover $25,000 damages for internal injuries received by him in being tipped from his carriage in Central Park in a collision with a light buggy driven by Cing.

Judge Benedict opened the March Term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning. There are 47 cases on the calendar, including 13 "crooked" whisky cases, and three of the old silk-smuggling cases, in which Charles L. Lawrence and others are defendants. After the petit jurors were called, an adjournment was taken until Monday.

Officer Edward Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday brought two Italians, named Tomaso Dondeo and Augustara Mazzoni, residents of No. 21 Baxter-street, before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs, and charged them with having sent out their children to beg, and to play upon musical instruments merely as an excuse for mendicancy. Both men were committed for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

The case of the Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was argued before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on appeal from a decision dismissing the complaint. In this action the Ninth-Avenue Company seeks to restrain the defendants from using steam on its road, or operating the road above Thirtieth-street, or from having its structure built at any place, excepting along the curb. The decision was reserved.

Otto Meyer, the attorney who was accused recently of converting to his own use money given him by his client, Mrs. Margaretta Weinhold, to be devoted to paying a mortgage, put in an answer to the charges before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. It seems from these that Meyer has been Mrs. Weinhold's attorney for many years, and that since the charges were made, she has employed him as her attorney. Meyer's statement is confirmed by several affidavits. The papers were ordered on file for the present.

The case of Dr. Alexander B. Mott against the Consumers' Ice Company was brought to trial before Judge Robinson and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover $10,000 damages for injuries received by him in being thrown out of his carriage on June 23, 1872, by a collision with one of the ice company's carts, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. In defense the company denies that the driver of the ice cart carelessly ran into the Doctor's carriage. The case is still on.

Frank Waller, the crippled boy who used to solicit alms in front of Trinity Church and elsewhere on Broadway, was committed to the House of Refuge on complaint of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The parents of the boy made efforts by writ of habeas corpus to have him released, and Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday directed the boy's release. He warned the parents, however, that the boy would be placed permanently in some charitable association should he be found begging again.

Two men, named Charles A. Barrow and Stephen Sullivan, were yesterday charged by Anthony Comstock, in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Kilbreth, with having violated the State Lottery law by selling tickets of the Kentucky and Louisiana lotteries. They were held for trial, bail being fixed at $500. Charles Tunis, a young man who was arrested by Mr. Comstock, on Tuesday afternoon, while he was delivering lottery tickets and "policy" slips, was afterward arraigned, and bail in his case was fixed at $1,000.

Henry Delafield, of this City, died Feb. 15, 1875, leaving property worth about $350,000, which he gave by will to his only child, a little girl, then 5 years old. A long litigation then followed to determine the amount of money which should be allowed for the support and education of the child, and was finally settled by the court's fixing $200 per month as a suitable sum. Then came the question of counsel fees for the litigation, and this was decided by Judge Lawrence, who, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, awarded $1,900 to the various lawyers.

In the whisky conspiracy case in which F. C. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill are defendants, Gen. Henry L. Burnett argued yesterday to show that a prima facie case of conspiracy had not been made out by Assistant District Attorney Sherman, and that, therefore, the shipping book of Golson & Eastman should not be introduced in evidence, as the firm were not shown to have been engaged in the conspiracy charged. Mr. Sherman is to close the argument to-day, and on the decision of the court the result of the case will probably depend.

Early yesterday morning Officer Flynn, of the Fourth Precinct, noticed two young men carrying parcels through Chatham-street and acting as if they desired to avoid observation. He arrested them as suspicious characters. Later on the officer learned that the cigar store of Morris Cohen, in Mott Haven, Westchester County, had been robbed by burglars, and that his prisoners, who gave their names as Esom and Scherer, were former workmen for Cohen. Esom and Scherer were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court on a charge of burglary, and were committed for trial.

The hearing in the matter of the contest of the will of Judge Michael Connolly by his daughter, Mrs. Healy, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. Charles E. Connolly, a son-in-law of the testator, who is left $1,000 in the will, and who is aiding Mrs. Healy in contesting it, was cross-examined by Mr. Clinton. He testified that Judge Connolly was in the habit of getting drunk frequently. After Dr. Edward L. Keys had testified to the mental condition of Judge Connolly, the witnesses, of which Judge Connolly died, saying that it sometimes affected the brain for months before death, the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

AN OLD SWINDLER CONVICTED.

Howard Pearsall, an old man, over 60 years of age, of respectable appearance, was placed on trial before Judge Gildersleeve, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. Assistant District Attorney Herring showed that on Sept. 23, 1874, Pearsall visited the paper hanging and window blind factory of Frederick Schwanhauser, No. 229 Hudson-street, and directed him to put up blinds at his (Pearsall's) residence, No. 330 West Thirtieth-street. Schwanhauser did as directed, and Pearsall next day gave him in payment of his bill of $88 a check for $45 on the Park National Bank, indorsed by Pearsall, and purporting to be signed by one William Wilson. Schwanhauser accepted the check as genuine, and gave Pearsall $17 change. On presenting the check at the Park Bank Schwanhauser discovered that it was worthless, whereupon he made complaint against Pearsall and had him arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. Mr. Herring also showed that Pearsall has been implicated in other swindling transactions. The jury found Pearsall guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve remanded him for sentence.

GIVING PROPERTY TO A NIECE.

The trial of the case of Mrs. Mary Cronogue against Bridget Quinn and Charles Quinn was begun before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. In this suit the plaintiff says that in August, 1876, she owned certain property in East Fifty-ninth-street, on which a mortgage had been placed by Charles Quinn against her consent. She, being desirous of getting rid of the mortgage, was induced to authorize Quinn to bring an action to set aside the mortgage. She says that with this purpose in view she signed what she supposed to be an authorization to bring such suit. This paper turned out to be an absolute conveyance of the property to Bridget Quinn. Mrs. Cronogue now seeks to have this conveyance set aside. The defendants in their answer say that the plaintiff married a man named John Cronogue, who is a person of strong will, and who before his marriage to the plaintiff had obtained from her part of her property. Mrs. Cronogue, they say, was afraid that he would get possession of the remainder. Bridget Quinn was her favorite niece and had served her faithfully for many years, and Mrs. Cronogue was desirous that Bridget should get the Fifty-ninth-street property. Through fear of her husband's influence, the defendants say that Mrs. Cronogue preferred to give the property to Bridget by deed at once rather than to wait and give it by will. The case is still on.

A REMINDER OF HENRY NICOLL.

The suit of Henry M. Bradhurst against Mary A. Townsend and others was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The defendants are the representatives of the Townsend estate. The plaintiff says that on going to Europe a few years ago, he placed his affairs in the hands of Henry Nicoll, the attorney whose remarkable conduct has often been referred to. Nicoll was given a power of attorney by Bradhurst. Among the latter's property were two mortgages aggregating $11,700. Nicoll, who was one of the Trustees of the Townsend estate, transferred the mortgages, as is claimed, by means of his power of attorney, to the Townsend estate without any consideration and without authority. Mr. Bradhurst now sues to recover the amount of the mortgages from the Townsend estate. The defendants, besides claiming that the transfer of the mortgages was for value, set up a counter-claim. They allege that Nicoll, whom they trusted as the managing Executor, transferred to Bradhurst mortgages belonging to them, and worth $24,065. They ask that Bradhurst deliver up these mortgages to them. Bradhurst demurs to this counter-claim. Decision was reserved.

MISERABLE DIVORCE EXPOSURES.

A WIFE'S UNHAPPY EXPERIENCE.

A strange story is told by Mrs. Charlotte A. Weber in her suit for a limited divorce from Leonard Weber, which was before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The parties, it seems, were married on Jan. 11, 1863, and have no children. Mrs. Weber says that in 1875 she left her husband and went to Europe, because, owing to his conduct, it was improper and unsafe for her to live with him then. During part of the time in which she resided in Europe her husband gave her an allowance. The payments from him ceased, however, in January, 1876. In February, 1877, she pawned some of her property in Europe and came to this City. She went to a hotel and notified her husband that she was ready to go to his house—an intention in which he did not coincide. She then began the present action. Judge Lawrence ordered a reference to ascertain the facts.

TIT FOR TAT.

Before Judge Freedman, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, was had the trial of the divorce suit of Patrick Singleton against Johanna Singleton, the particulars of which have been published heretofore in THE TIMES. The parties are of middle age, and seem to be rather poor. They have two children. The plaintiff charges his wife with acts of adultery, and she retaliates with similar charges. While the testimony for the plaintiff was being given yesterday, Mrs. Singleton often burst out laughing, and at times these outbursts were very loud. Judge Freedman finally administered a severe rebuke to her. The testimony was of a very vile character. Judge Freedman reserved his decision.

A PARAMOUR'S TESTIMONY WORTHLESS.

Robert King sued in the Court of Common Pleas, for a divorce from his wife, Catherine, on the ground of the latter's alleged adultery. Mrs. King put in no appearance in the suit, and a reference was ordered. The Referee reported in favor of granting a decree of divorce, but Judge Robinson did not consider that the testimony had established the charge. The case was sent back to the Referee, and the latter again made a report in favor of the husband. The testimony on which this was based was that given by a person who said he had cohabited with Mrs. King, though at the time he did not know her to be a married woman. Judge Robinson yesterday refused to confirm the Referee's report, or to grant a decree of divorce in favor of Mr. King, holding that divorces should not be granted on the unsupported evidence of a paramour.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Supreme Court of the United States, Wednesday, March 14, 1877, on motion of Mr. D. D. Lord, D. D. Duncan, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court; on motion of Matthew H. Carpenter, E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Wis., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 119—*The United States, appellants, vs. John Young, Trustee, &c.*—The argument of motions in this cause was continued by Mr. W. W. MacFarland in support of the motion for certiorari and in opposition to the motion to dismiss. The court declined to hear further argument on the motions.

No. 893—*The Armstrong Heater Manufacturing Company et al., appellants, vs. The Stillwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company.*—On motion of Mr. Matt H. Carpenter, in behalf of counsel, the judgment of the 23d of October last docketing and dismissing the case was rescinded and annulled, and leave granted to docket the case on paper copies of record.

No. 685—*Charles F. Morril, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Wisconsin*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. J. P. C. Cottrell, of counsel for plaintiff in error.

No. 965—*The People of the State of New-York ex rel The Gallatin National Bank, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York.*—This cause was argued by Mr. D. D. Lord, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Hugh L. Cole for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

TWO BURGLARS DISPOSED OF.

On the night of the 6th inst. a burglar broke into the dwelling of Joseph Bleisten, No. 636 East Thirteenth-street, and carried of jewelry and clothing to the value of $102. He was subsequently arrested and identified as James Dempsey, of No. 27 East Houston-street. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon accepted a plea of guilty, and Dempsey was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. Mr. Lyon also took a plea of guilty from James Wilson, of No. 46 York-street, who, on the night of the 2d inst., broke into the premises of James Richardson, No. 108 Delancey-street, and stole property valued at $8. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Wilson to two years and six months in the State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hubbell vs. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company; Hubbell vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—There seems to have been much delay in bringing on this motion in view of the vague statement in the plaintiffs' affidavit that all the papers and records connected with the transactions and with the loss of the Stuart Hunting Case are in the City and ready within the defendant's reach, without any statement being made as to where such records are. I am inclined to allow the commission to issue with a stay of 30 days. The order will be granted on the condition that upon the expiration of the 30 days no further stay shall be asked or applied for.

Tusting vs. The Mayor, &c.—If there is any statute which prohibits the reference of this case, I desire the defendant's counsel to refer me to it. If not, what objections the defendant's counsel urge against granting the motion.

Mowath vs. Gidbel.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Campbell vs. Hegeman.—In this case I understood on the argument that the plaintiff's counsel was to hand in further points. The points on the part of the counsel for the defendant have been handed in. I desire to know whether the plaintiff's counsel intends to submit any further points, or whether the case is to be deemed as submitted upon the papers already presented to the court.

Lamb vs. McKinley.—I cannot grant the allowances asked for, as they exceed 5 per cent of the value of the property.

Jenkins vs. Jenkins.—I am unwilling to grant the decree asked for until more satisfactory evidence of the identity of the defendant and of the person served is furnished.

Brown vs. Lovridge.—Until the Referee has made his report the mud referred to in the petition should not be interfered with. As neither objects to the fees of the Referee being paid, an order to that effect will be entered.

Foster vs. Delafield.—In this case the Code restricts the allowance to 5 per cent upon the annual income, as an annual allowance to the infant out of such income is "the subject matter involved." I have adjusted the allowances in accordance with these views.

Thompson vs. Thompson.—The decree asked for cannot be granted. It is based solely upon the testimony of the plaintiff, and by him the offense is proven. Under the act of 1867 the plaintiff was competent to prove the fact of the marriage. (Laws 1867, p. 22, 21.) Case is sent back to the Referee for further proofs.

Gilfilan vs. Mt.tnacht.—The affidavits being conflicting, a reference is ordered to take proofs as to the service of the Order on Jacob Mitnacht, and also as to his interference with the Receiver in the collection of the rents; such reference will proceed on two days' notice, and from day to day until concluded. Moses Ely, Esq., appointed referee.

Granted.—Bent vs. Gardiner; Jones vs. Foy; Dowd vs. Trimmeyer; Savarese vs. Savarese.

By Judge Barrett.

St. John vs. Maxim Gas Machine Company.—Motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Babcock vs. Bonnell, Jr.—Commission ordered.

Byrne vs. Mulligan.—Order vacated; memorandum.

Zorry vs. Grand Locomotive Works.—Memorandum.

Tuttis vs. Rauh.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Bartholomew vs. Cummings et al.; Ebner vs. Ebner et al.; Cochrane vs. The Irving National Bank; and Clapp vs. The Metropolitan National Bank.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Brown, &c., vs. Hartman.—Motion granted.

Applications Granted.—Rhoades vs. Witthaus; Robinson vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Rickards vs. Rogers et al.; Fischer vs. Froman et al.; Bernstein vs. The Commissioners of Emigration; and the matter of Schuyler, Son & Co.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Wilkinson vs. The Wakefield Earth Closet Company.—Order for Receiver granted.

By Judge Robinson.

Robert King vs. Catherine King.—Decree for divorce on unsupported testimony of the paramour denied, with leave on affidavit showing further proofs within 30 days to apply for the case to be case referred back for further evidence. See opinion.

Scott vs. Cannon.—Order of reference to F. W. Loew granted, unless defendant in three days after service of copy of order to be entered herein to serve a stipulation admitting the correctness of all the cash disbursements charged in the bill of particulars, in which case reference is denied.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by McAdam, J.

Simon vs. Mooney.—Motion for commission granted, but application for stay denied.

Modern Reward vs. Bruckel; Manhattan Gas-light Company vs. Vercelli; Marshall vs. Sea Cliff Grove; Carlton vs. Williams; Jacobson vs. Cochran; Israel vs. Ginsburg.

Goldmann vs. St. John.—See indorsement on papers.

Complaints Dismissed.—Lemingwell vs. Pallisch; Pfister vs. Koehler.

Lee vs. Jacob.—Motion denied; stay vacated.

Disaults Noted.—Croker vs. Paker; Beck vs. Day.

Von Arnstone vs. Goldsmith.—The proofs show that the plaintiff is a bona fide holder of the note without notice, for value before maturity. It is useless to open a default regularly taken under such circumstances. Motion denied.

Knoedler vs. Shinn.—Proceedings dismissed.

Blackwell vs. Hawley.—P. McCabe, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Fraser vs. Post.—A new undertaking required.

Carpenter vs. Litchfield.—The affidavit in each case is the rule. See Marine Court, Pt. 2, 24 col. 3, 142. Motion granted, $10 costs, to abide event.

Orders granted.—True vs. Atwater; Bowzay vs. Morange; Victor vs. Paige; Fowler vs. Butler; Bowman vs. Carter; Cadman vs. Sutton; Muhlken vs. Kaufman; Barnett vs. Rice; Kempt vs. Holland.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
66—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Monaghan.
152—Dinkelspeil vs. Levy.
170—Adjustable F. Chair Co. vs. Marks.
172—Smith vs. Wright.
205—Hanrahan vs. Hanrahan.
268—Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Co.
293—Sullivan vs. Barents.

The Assessment calendar will also be called.

SUP ERE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
143—Salmon vs. Allen.
65—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.
70—Hebrew B. O. Asylum vs. The Mayor, &c.
71—Kellum, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
112—Willet, &c., vs. Kipp et al.
122—Herrich vs. Brennan.
124—Burkett vs. Taylor et al.
199—Smith et al. vs. Falconer, &c.
77—People ex rel. Hanaman vs. Tax Com'rs.
85—Driscoll, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
95—Lynch vs. Levy.
118—Whitton et al. vs. Spring.
68—Mcspedon versus The Mayor, &c.
101—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
57—People ex rel. Van Dusen vs. Board of Police.
63—Sturgis vs. Drew et al.
60—People ex rel. Leary vs. Mayor, &c. of Police.
98—Risley vs. Phœnix Bank.
102—Robinson vs. Brennan &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
97—Alden vs. Diossy.
92—Snare vs. Hardwicke.
62—Brueneheidt vs. Bisinger et al.
86—Saumper, &c., versus Smythe et al.
95—Vellier vs. Kings Co. Manufacturing Co.
46—Ford vs. Connor, &c.
150—Josephthal vs. Steffen et al.
103—Locke vs. Locke et al.
205—Heeins et al. vs. Slevin et al.
149—Buel, &c., vs. Paine et al.
38—Lawton G. Moy. Co. vs. Ocean S. S. Co.
332—Williams, &c., versus Freeman et al.
153—Sayler et al. vs. Willard, &c.
160—Schiffer vs. Delfs.
157—Bush vs. Scofield.
160—O'Donohue vs. Farley et al.
166—McFarland et al. vs. Forrester et al.
167—Oakey et al. versus Wronkow et al.
168—Meyers vs. Mabie.
169—Stevens vs. Good.
171—Brooks et al. versus Soule, &c., et al.
172—Farwell et al. versus Soule, &c., et al.
173—Smith vs. Weed et al.
174—Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.
175—Astor et al. vs. Mc-Intire, &c., et al.
176—Borse, &c., vs. Looke et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
777—McHarg vs. Stratton
902⅓—Henson vs. Powers.
2849—Frane vs. Del. Lack. and West. R. R. Co.
2803—Ladin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Gallaudet
2995—Springer et al. vs. Herm n.
3007—Stephes vs. Rubino.
3009—Same vs. Same.
2913—Allen vs. Acheson et al.
1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie.
1583—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.
3679—Bogatzke vs. Bogatzke.
1963—Irwin, &c., vs. Nevernaik Stm. Bt. Co.
3175—Smith vs. Kayne et al.
3205—Lester vs. Wolf
3127—Caesar vs. Kruger.
2719—Haden vs. Coleman.
2781—Wilmer vs. Lott.
2763—Miner vs. Loft.
3085—Argall vs. Jacobs et al.
3103—Search, &c., versus Gearty et al.
3217—Tradesmen's Na. Bk. vs. Neville.
3237—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.
2985—Harlem Bank vs. Adams et al
2979—Butler, &c., vs. Seymour.
3153—Butler, &c., versus Phyfe et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1694—Getty vs. Keyes et al
1742—The Jerome Clock Co. vs. Gin Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Mfg. Co.
1928—McIntyre, &c., vs. N. Y. Gas-light Co.
1932—Conner, &c., vs. Thurber.
1841—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
2404—Nelson, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3582—Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1512—Moody vs. Libbey et al.
500—Bailey vs. Dodge.
2788—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.
1944—Murtagh, &c., vs. Conner, &c.
1960—Chaom vs. Norfolk & N. B. Hos. Co.
1964—Tilton & Mcf. S. Mfg. Co. vs. Conner, &c.
1973—Williams vs. Lord et al.
2006—Hart vs. Stuart.
960—Mesmore vs. Hauleneack.
961—Same vs. Same.
1992—Lewis vs. Conner, &c.
1998—Shults, Jr., vs. Rosenthal.
2034—Wake vs. Snuttlefield Paper Co.
2058—Prior vs. Conner, &c.
878—Guardian M. Life Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.
3760—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1810—Livermore et al. vs. Gould et al.
2088—Gilts, &c., versus Spaulding.
2094—Flynn vs. Schenck.
2096—Clark et al. vs. Waite.
2102—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.
2134—Werthelmer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2162—Rosamayer vs. Claflin et al.
3941—Dummer vs. Frost.
1862—Knott vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.
3304—Ellison vs. Griscom, &c.
1864—Brinckerhoff et al. vs. Smith et al.
1870—Farut et al. vs. Smith et al.
1872—Argal vs. Smith et al.
1942—Palmer vs. Green.
1972—Hart vs. Duryea et al.
1642—McMahon vs. McDonnell.
1958—Nat. Photo. C. Co. vs. Schoomaker.
2210—Otto vs. Bank of British North Am.
1536—Schelley vs. Diehl et al.
1558—Same vs. Same.
1462—Ames et al vs. Crowell.
2108—London, N. Y., and H. Pub. Co. vs. Gatling.
2218—Comstock vs. Young.
2220—Brague vs. Howard.
2120—Thornton vs. Holloway.
2104—Cortlendan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2136—Louard Silk Co. vs. Brady.
2156—Simon vs. Richmond
1930—O'Brien et al. vs. Welber.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
803⅓—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
1879—Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1438—Hoyt vs. Nicholson.
3393—Brown, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.
413—McComb vs. Excelsior Mf'g. Co.
419—McComb vs. Jones.
953—Baker et al. versus
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.
2129—Beird vs. Heinrich.
2593—Lynch versus Mayor, &c.
4621—Wilson vs. O'Keefe.
2775—Ham vs. Ham et al.
2559—The Mayor, &c. vs. Hart et al.
569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.
4623—McCarthy versus The Mayor, &c.
4624—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.
99—Nolan vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.
4493—McDermott vs. The Mayor, &c.
1177—Robert vs. Hill.
3000—Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.
1801—Sofield vs. Compton.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
6—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
12—The Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Balch et al.
13—Dietz vs. Parish.
29—Barrett vs. Walker.
47—Westerman vs. Remington et al.
24—Sheehan et al. vs. Jacobs.
26—Smith vs. Schwarzschild et al.
32—Gallagher vs. The N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.
45—Manning et al. versus Stern.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
878—Peck, &c. vs. Cohen.
450—Kazie vs. Fink et al.
435—Hall vs. Barrett, &c.
401—Lindsay et al. vs. Spofford.
442—Strong vs. The Harlem Savings Bank.
877—White vs. Van Vleck.
456—Gilman vs. Stevens.
393—Newfield vs. Copperman.
432—Agnew vs. Gildersleeve.
244—Jenkins vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
971—Roethberger et al. vs. Peter.
972—Gerber vs. Peter.
620—The Nat. Park Bank vs. The Erie R. R. Co.
1177—Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.
756—Raptenberg vs. Conner, &c.
572—Harrison et al vs. Reford et al.
573—Harrison et al. vs. Same.
743—Uhl, &c., vs. Cremer.
814—The Germania Bank vs. Frost.
589—Cowie vs. Adriance.
1104—Olmstead vs. The Mayor, &c.
633—Manes vs. Driscoll.
645—Banfield vs. Genic.
866—King vs. Kelly.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
5—Arnold vs. Morris.
1—Finkenaur vs. Dempsey.
13—Well et al. vs. Blair et al.
25—Van Denmark versus Smith.
29—Girard vs. Revel.
8—Genner vs. Briant.
17—Coffin vs. Hoffman.
18—Same vs. Same. Demurrers.
1—Seligman vs. Guion.
4—Sailer vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C.J.; Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
8—Gossler et al. vs. Schepeler et al.
18—Paul vs. The Mayor, &c.
24c—Davis vs. The American Soc. for the P. of C. to A.
25—Agate vs. Sands et al.
29—Taske, Jr., et al. vs. Wallace.
35—Mowry, Jr., vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.
39—Lynch vs. McNally.
41—Davis vs. Davis.
43—Smith, &c., vs. Salomons.
44—Rexter vs. Starin.
45—Statts, &c., vs. Bristow, &c.
47—Bouggemann et al. vs. The Continental Life Ins. Co.
49—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hay et al., No. 1.
50—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hay et al. No. 2.
51—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hay et al., No. 3.
53—Wallach vs. Raynor, &c.
57c—De Leyer vs. Wade.
59d—Weed vs. Burt.
71—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.
129—Duffy vs. Frost.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1342—The B'way Stable Co. vs. Conner.
1223—McIntyre vs. Carroll.
352—Giles vs. Wetzlar.
893—Standley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1103—Palmer vs. Clark, &c.
355—Banks vs. Carter.
1209—Mulcahy vs. The N. Y. Fire Dep. Dock Co.
986—Amsdell et al. vs. Garde.
715—Russell vs. Helms.
1105—Connell vs. Mitchell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.
3157—Todd vs. Delavan.
3877—Lenton et al. vs. Meyer.
3888—Same vs. Same.
6715—Barker vs. De Feyster.
3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborn.
4963—Gennand vs. Kohn et al.
6031—Anpach vs. Greenfield.
4683—Stockhammer vs. Marshals
3651—Oppenheimer vs. Gideon et al.
5819—McTeague vs. Brett.
7901—Mirick et al. vs. Monell et al.
5706—Mackintosh et al. vs. Rogers et al.
6239—Meyer vs. Lichtenstein.
5179—Kelly vs. Nelson.
3790—Stadwell vs. Michelm et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4973—Tallman vs. Sears.
5858—Esher vs. Clark.
4932—Donagon et al. vs. Steinway et al.
5023—Wheeler vs. Dumont.
6629—Leary et al. versus Kramer.
5948—Isaac vs. Conner.
5949—Esher vs. Conner.
5913—Pretzfelder versus Newhouse.
5710—Wetzel vs. Schaat.
9199—Chevalier versus Kohnstamm.
1788—Jackson vs. Haiman.
5947—Berge vs. Hart.
7717—Fish vs. Dusenbury
5739—Titus vs. Schwind.
4562—Pforsheimer versus Tucker.
7520—Fish vs. Stillwell et al.
6121—Rice vs. Bunn et al.
5629—Curry vs. Farley.
5230—Hardcastle vs. Miller
7645—Smith vs. Dreher.
9384—Sailinger vs. McCool
4043—Lowenstein vs. Klaus.
4051—Klingerstand vs. Hardie et al.
5053—Hope et al. vs. El Kapelo Printing and Pub. Co.
6902—Browne vs. Farley.
5185—Neville vs. Rosenthal.
5835—Hawkins vs. Buerstel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
2946—Gallagher vs. Del. Lack. & W. R. R. Co.
8663—Krekeler vs. Conner, &c.
7703—Halvan vs. Stigar.
7772—Colwell Lead Co. vs. McCool.
7009—Metsinger vs. Welde.
7691—Bierstock vs. Stokum.
4531—Hollenreider vs. Abrahams.
8855—Goldtier vs. Young.
2204—Berger vs. Lindheim.
7816—Heywood et al. vs. Covert.
7689—Sanford vs. Schreiney.
8039—The Pennbyn State Co. vs. Meyer.
5797—Brinkerhoff vs. Van Cleave.
Marine Case—Smith vs. Hall.
9047—Burt vs. Lippe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William O'Day, grand larceny.
Ferdinand Anton, felonious assault and battery.
Martin Fair and George Smith, burglary.
John Stitt and Patrick Cumisky, burglary.
Franz Hodert, grand larceny.
William H. McCarthy, grand larceny.
Fanny Curtis, grand larceny.
Theodie Dezor, grand larceny.
Edwin Lloyd, grand larceny.
Joseph W. Bray, grand larceny.
Wallis Taylor, grand larceny.
Thomas H. Jarvis, forgery.
Bartholomew Lynch and Joseph McDonald, receiving stolen goods.
John Becker, petit larceny.
John Donnelly, petit larceny.
Alexander Miller, petit larceny.
James Murphy, petit larceny.
John Martin, petit larceny.
James Kelly, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas L. Birch, perjury, (con'inued.)
William Kelly, felonious assaults and battery.
John O'Connell, felonious assault and battery.
David Gavin, felonious assault and battery.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

Trade in horned Cattle opened this forenoon on the basis of last Monday's closing rates. Sales were slow, the arrivals were moderate in quality rather light, yet generally fair. The markets did not drop off toward the close of business. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 9¼c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove sales were effected from 9¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weights 5 to 8½ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 lb. net. Milch Cows still slow of sale at $50@$80 ℔ head, Calves included. No smooth quality veals to hand. Coarse quality Calves, part mealed, sold in small lots at 6c.@6c. ℔ lb. The feeling in the Sheep trade has slightly improved. Sheep sold at 5¾c.@6c. ℔ lb.; Yearling Lambs at 7¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs, the first of this season, at 16c.@17c. ℔ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed in fair demand on a very light run at 7¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 19 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 118 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 80 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 108 good Illinois Steers, with a choice top, at 11¼c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; H. F. Burchard sold for E. Coleman & Co. 43 fair Missouri Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 43 fair Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 83 Missouri Oxen at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Rankin & Thompson 16 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 7 cwt.; 11 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 8 cwt.; 90 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for M. Kirchmay 83 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for Coon & Co. 42 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 24 good Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; 66 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 1 Illinois Bull, live weight 1,620 lb., at 5c. lb. Seigel & Meyer sold for selves 34 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 132 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 116 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 119 fair Illinois steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 92

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Blue Glass—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. James Lewis.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lohengrin, (Opera)—Mme. Pappenheim.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A Trip to the Moon—Kiralfy Brothers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Two Orphans—Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Giroflé-Girofla, (Comic Opera)—Mrs. Oates' Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Kathleen Mavourneen—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. G. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

CHICKERING HALL.—Concert of English Glees—Miss Beebe, Miss Finch, Mr. Eliard.

CHARLIER CHAPEL.—Lecture—By Prof. Ricketts—"Hard Money."

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—New-York Oratorio Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Jack and Gill. (Pantomime.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

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The special session of the Senate will probably close this week, or early next week, as a committee of that body was yesterday informed by the President that he would not be likely to require its presence beyond that time. It is evident that the Senate is getting a little weary of waiting for the President's nominations, and still more evident that it has no intention at present of opposing those nominations with any vigor. Nor do we see any reason why opposition should be expected at this time. The number of appointments to be made is small, and now that the Cabinet has been confirmed, and is getting into working order, the remaining appointments will be of comparatively slight importance. It is probable that when the next regular session opens, if the President adheres to his avowed policy of appointing for fitness only, and of removing only for want of fitness, there may be a few Senators inclined to make a "quarrel" with him. But there is no use in borrowing trouble on that score. It is perfectly certain that the President's policy, thoroughly and frankly carried out, will be of immense advantage to the Republican Party, as well as to the country, and the number of Republicans likely to oppose it when it has been fairly tried will, we hope, be very small. The number who can take anything by opposing it will, we are confident, prove smaller yet.

Mr. Hayes, in a few words, addressed yesterday to a delegation of colored men who waited upon him, declared that if his policy toward the South should curtail the rights of any man, white or black, he would change it very quickly. We have no doubt that this would be the case. The President has no purpose to serve by clinging to his policy, right or wrong. He has none of the prejudices of section or political associations which rendered Andrew Johnson so unreasonable in his adherence to his own views. He does not base his course on *a priori* reasoning, but undertakes it as an experiment, which, if it fails, he will abandon. But the critics of Mr. Hayes will make a great mistake if they suppose that his policy is a mere vague reaching out after conclusions, without careful consideration of both ends and means. The President knows what he thinks the country needs, and by what methods it can be obtained, and every step he has taken shows that he moves with deliberation and resolution, as well as with candor. He means to give his plans a fair trial, and the country need not expect him to throw them aside for others until he is satisfied that they will not work.

The New-Orleans newspapers discuss pending questions in a spirit which forbids the hope of any amicable settlement, or, indeed, of any settlement, without the intervention of some disinterested and controlling power. Neither side will listen to overtures for compromise. The *Republican*, which supports Packard, scouts the notion of accepting terms involving a surrender of some of the claims urged in his behalf. It demands the complete "submission" of its opponents as distinguished from reciprocal concessions. The *Democrat* and the *Times*, adherents of Nicholls, are as pronounced in the opposite direction. All talk of compromise is to them "infatuation." There can be no "arrangement" whatever, they distinctly say. Nothing less than the unconditional recognition of Nicholls, with all its consequences, will satisfy them. Assuming that these journals fairly express the views of their respective friends, it is evident that the solution of the Louisiana difficulty must be sought outside of local political circles. The only chance of inducing the acceptance of a compromise lies in the superior influence of the business men of the community and their determination not to submit to the destruction of their remaining interests for the sake of adventurers and demagogues of either party.

The latest reports from New-Hampshire show that the majority for the Republican candidate for Governor Tuesday was much larger than had been expected, and larger than that which Mr. Hayes had last Fall. The Democrats cling to the forlorn hope that they have carried one Congressman; but it is difficult to see on what the hope is based. At the last Congressional election they won the First District by a majority of 336. This year, with 24 towns to hear from, the Republicans have 437 majority. If they do no better in the remaining towns than they did in 1875, they will have a majority of 162. But there is no reason to suppose that the gains which they have made in four-fifths of the district will not be maintained in the remainder of it. The Democratic chances for the First District are, therefore, invisible to the ordinary eye.

The renomination of Hon. John Jay Knox as Controller of the Currency secures to the Government for another term an excellent officer. Mr. Knox has conducted the affairs of his office with singular intelligence and ability, and his reports have been valuable contributions not only to the discussion of the questions immediately involved in his work, but to economic science. The interests intrusted to Mr. Knox's supervision are as extensive as any with which the Government has to deal, and it is fortunate that they are to be continued in his hands.

It would seem that Conkling mania must be regarded as a new journalistic disease. It shows itself occasionally in the form of spots on the habitually lurid face of our nevertheless brilliant contemporary the *Sun*, and it has totally destroyed the intellectual balance of the estimable gentleman who desires it to be understood that he "conducts" the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. We must be permitted to point out this gentleman's case, albeit of little importance to the majority of our readers, as a warning to all newspapers who may be tempted by Custom-house or other patronage, to become Conkling organs. He has, in a fit of temporary aberration, superinduced by excessive zeal in the cause of our "senior Senator," been induced to leave the paths of honorable usefulness in order to write essays on the profound thesis that "a newspaper is made by men," leading up to the remarkable conclusion that no mere man is qualified to criticise Senator Conkling. The gentleman who "conducts" our Buffalo contemporary will, we trust, be restored to his right mind ere long, otherwise it may become a question of "who shall conduct the conductor?"

Gen. Ignatieff's talk, as reported by a Paris editor, is not only frank, but warlike. Briefly, this military plenipotentiary declares that Russia will not grant Turkey more than two months' grace to carry out the promised reforms. When this term had expired, the signatory powers would no longer be bound to act collectively. Any of the powers, singly or jointly, would be at liberty to intervene with an armed force. Of course, this is intended to mean that Russia will wait a reasonable time for the powers to come to a decision. But, as the Russian Army must be put to work or demobilized, there can be no delay. If the Army, maintained at such great cost, is to be used at all, it must be moved soon. Ignatieff knows very well that it is absurd to propose that Turkey shall have two months in which to execute impossible reforms. His "two months' grace" is intended for the hesitating powers, not for Turkey.

A WORD TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Since the Tammany Ring fell before the attacks of The Times six years ago, we have had four Legislatures which were Republican in both branches. One of the most important of the tasks presented to these bodies was to free the plundered tax-payers of New-York from the fraudulent system of administration and the fraudulent legislation which remained as the legacy of Tweed and his fellow-conspirators. Their task has been very imperfectly performed. To this day the courts are packed with adherents of the old Ring; the political organization which obeys Kelly as it obeyed Tweed is still sustained by the spoils of the City, is still able to use the tax-payers' money to cheat them out of any installment of reform; if direct and palpable thieving is no longer practiced, waste, extravagance, and incompetency, which are merely indirect forms of plunder, thrive among us as they did before the disclosures of 1871. There are still on the statute-book laws which authorize the all but unlimited abuse of the City's credit; salaries remain, in the majority of cases, as fixed by the Ring; offices are multiplied with a view to furnishing places for needy politicians instead of forwarding the public interests—in fact, the Ring survives in the City, both in its methods and in many of its instruments.

The work left undone in 1871 would have been finished by Republican Legislatures, had the successors of the Ring not taken a fresh set of Republican allies into partnership, and had not Republicans at Albany been too ready to find advantage in taking for the party what belonged to the public. It is putting the case very mildly to say that their tactics have not added to the influence of the Republican Party in this City and State. It is equally within the mark to say that the blunders of the last six years must be corrected now if the party expects to secure that independent support which has on more than one occasion carried its candidates to victory in New-York. These are considerations whose weight the most thorough-going partisan can understand, and they point to a course of action which cannot be too consistently followed at Albany.

There are three bills of vital importance for New-York tax-payers now before the Legislature. One is the measure known as the Woodin Charter bill, which embodies a number of very salutary reforms that have vainly striven for passage by previous Legislatures. If this bill is to be betrayed by Republicans after the example set by Mr. Strahan on Tuesday, there is an end to the prospect of any reform legislation this session which will prove of the slightest value to the people of New-York. Next comes the Salary Reduction bill, which partially satisfies the imperative demand for retrenchment in Municipal expenditures. The weight of opposition which this scheme may expect can be inferred from the strength of the "influence" which has temporarily succeeded in retaining for Court Clerks and others the totally indefensible privilege of drawing large fees for acting as Referees. Lastly, there is the bill for the reorganization and reduction of City departments, which has been prepared by the Joint Committee on Cities, and which is calculated at once to reduce the cost and increase the efficiency of local administration. The chances of these last are obviously very slim indeed, unless the Republican majority in the Assembly can be trusted to carry through the far less radical changes of the Woodin Charter bill.

Municipal reform for New-York is now, as it has been for years past, the most important subject with which the Legislature will be compelled to deal. It is high time that the business were ended, so far as it is possible to finish a work which presents every year new problems and new responsibilities. The bills named, as well as those relating to the offices of Coroner, Register, and County Clerk, are mainly occupied with changes which are, in their nature, final, and which, once passed, leave the City in a very fair position to manage its own affairs. The responsibility of defeating these measures either in form or substance will be a very unenviable one for whoever chooses to accept it. It will be injurious to the party just to the increased extent to which the people of this City conceive themselves to be vitally interested in their passage. Legislators must be very indifferent judges of public opinion if they fail to appreciate how very strong that feeling has become.

THE TENNESSEE DEBT.

There was more poetry than truth in the sanguine anticipations which ushered into being the committee appointed in this City some time ago to consider plans for the adjustment of the Southern State debts. That an earnest effort on the part of these States to discharge the accumulating indebtedness on account of interest, and to provide—may be, at some remote period—for the redemption of the principal, would be an important step toward the restoration of confidence, no one can doubt. Only a very poetical temperament, however, could discover an analogy between this process and the proposed process of "scaling" down the total indebtedness which the appointment of the committee presupposed. To describe the invitation addressed by a trader to his creditors to accept a settlement proposed exclusively in his interests as an overture indicative of an era of business good feeling, would be an abuse of language. Equally inapplicable was a kindred expression in its application to a scheme for arranging the claims of creditors to the convenience of defaulting States. The creditors may be obliged to submit, because, as against the States, they have no legal redress. But it is preposterous to suppose that the settlement contemplated is honorable to the States, or that it will tend to re-establish confidence in their financial integrity. At the best, it is a "stand and deliver" proposition. It is in a greater or less degree repudiation, which is a polite equivalent for robbery.

The committee seem to have first directed their attention to the State debt of Tennessee, and the report we elsewhere print sets forth the result of their labors. It is not a result of which they should be proud. Their earliest judgment was better. It dictated an arrangement for the postponement of the payment of interest, pending the recovery of the South from the depression which has hung over it since the war. That would be, essentially, a just arrangement. The creditors and the world would see in it an honest acknowledgment of liability, and would patiently await its discharge. But the delegation chosen by the State Legislature to confer with the committee looked at the matter in a different light. They proceeded on the hypothesis that the State they represented might dispense with obligations of honor and duty, and assume the position of a roguish debtor to whom some legal technicality gave the power of dictating terms to his creditors. A mere extension of time would not satisfy them. They insisted upon a summary cutting down of the debt, principal and interest, and upon the issue of a long-date bond representing the amount of the indebtedness as thus reduced. We apprehend that the members of the committee, in their private capacity, or as the administrators of important financial trusts, would hesitate before acceding to terms like these, if suggested by creditors in New-York. Their report to the Tennessee Legislature shows, however, that in this instance they immediately succumbed. They allowed the conscienceless debtor to determine what shall be paid to the helpless creditors; and, with a very absurd flourish of trumpets, they present the bargain entered into as something which redounds to their credit as financial negotiators, instead of being, as it is, unjust to the creditors and dishonorable to Tennessee. This, in brief, is the result: the striking off of forty per cent of the debt, principal and interest, and the issue of a six per cent. thirty-year bond for the remaining sixty per cent. of the debt. With a simplicity which might be easily mistaken for sarcasm, the committee express the hope that the State will faithfully carry out a bargain thus made in its interest. Its recent financial history does not admit of very strong hopes in regard even to this point.

Of all the defaulting Southern States Tennessee is, perhaps, the worst. Its resources are richer and more varied than those of several of its neighbors. It suffered less, comparatively, from the war. Relatively speaking, its financial burdens are lighter than theirs. The destruction of its credit and the wrong done to its creditors are not so much the consequences of its misfortunes as of the want of principle of its ruling politicians, and the aversion to the payment of honest debts on the part of its people. This may appear rather a positive statement of the case, but it is literally correct. The valuation of property in the State amounted in 1875 to $340,000,000, while the debt, after sundry neat little tricks, stands at something like $21,000,000, exclusive of unpaid interest. It is preposterous to describe a community whose indebtedness bears this small proportion to its assets as bankrupt. The trouble is that for some years past it has steadily refused to make an effort to pay its debts. A rate of taxation amounting to eight mills would have enabled it to cover all expenses and provide interest on its debt. Demagogues, however, acquired the ascendency, and the tax has been fixed at four mills, the consequence being a deficiency, in round figures, of about a million a year. A State so situated is not entitled to plead *in formâ pauperis* for absolution from its debts or any part of them. If it stand upon its legal rights and declare that it will pay what it chooses and no more—well. The creditors must submit. But they will be justified in protesting against its pretensions to financial repute, and especially against the application of the high-sounding phrases employed by the committee of "disinterested arbiters" to conceal one of the most scandalous instances of bad faith in the record of the States.

That the scheme propounded by the committee does not commend itself to the creditors generally, the influential memorial addressed to the Governor of Tennessee sufficiently proves. The plan they propose in substitution ought to satisfy people not resolved to push things to extremities. The action of the State Legislature will determine whether it is prepared to apply the screw in the manner sanctioned by Mr. Coe and his associates, or whether it is willing to consult in any degree the wishes of the creditors. It should be understood distinctly that in either case the State will remain a defaulting, discredited State, which may have succeeded in silencing the demands of unfortunate creditors, but will have done it in a way that must be fatal to its borrowing capacity. Having once "scaled" its debts, capitalists at home and abroad will not soon be willing to come within its clutches again.

THE GHOST OF CÆSAR.

A year or two ago, a daily paper in this City conceived the idea that Gen. Grant was preparing to make himself perpetual Dictator of the Republic. It was a taking theme in a community where every sensation, whether it be Donaldson's balloon, a poison plot, or a general delivery of the Central Park menagerie, creates discussion and alarms timid people. The cry of "Cæsarism" "took," as the phrase is, like a quack nostrum. Did President Grant remove an officer? the removal was part of a plot for the subversion of the Republic. Did he refuse to remove an officer? the refusal was based upon a determination to wear the imperial purple. There was no act so insignificant, none so purely unpremeditated, that it could not be tortured to imply usurpation and subversion of the popular will. The Democrats took up the war-cry, and sounded far and wide the warning that Grant, being now in the midst of his second term of office, would never leave the White House of his own free will and accord.

One day last week, while the Senate was in open session, a modest-looking man, with his eyes bent on the floor, and his hand holding a somewhat shabby hat, stole in by a side door, and, after sitting uncomfortably on a sofa under the gallery, sidled up to one of the Senators, and began to talk to him in a subdued and deprecatory whisper. He wore the appearance of one who has had a load lifted off his mind. Even a casual observer would say that he might be a man who had been very much worried for awhile, but had just escaped from his anxieties. This was Gen. Grant, the phantom Cæsar, who had scared the midnight slumbers of the youthful and hare-brained journalist. He who had been intrenched in the White House had gone out, not only peaceably but with alacrity. The President who had been suspected of Cæsar's ambition, had gone into absolute retirement with all of Washington's calm contentment. And when he stole quietly into the Senate Chamber, half apologizing to the awe-struck keeper of the door for his intrusion, a shrewd observer in the gallery might have looked down and said with wonder, "And this is our modern Cæsar!"

The Republic was given a new alarm when Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated by the Republican National Convention of 1876. Here was a colorless nobody. He was to be the creation of the Republican Ring. He would be the mere mouthpiece of the "Senatorial group," the puppet of the men who had made him. In mournful accents this alarm was repeated all over the country. When the honest and manly letter in which Gov. Hayes accepted the nomination came out, the Democrats loudly declared that this was only the specious utterance of "the men who were to run Hayes." It was a bait for gudgeons, meaning nothing. Even when Hayes was elected, such patriotic sheets as the New-York *World* called public attention to the fact that the Senatorial Ring—the party managers—were writing the inaugural and making up the Cabinet. Having finished with King Stork, we were now to have King Log. Cæsarism having unaccountably failed, we should have a game of dumb orator.

The inaugural address was voted by these prophets of ill to be unmeaning platitudes—generalities which were not glittering. The olive branch offered the South was a stuffed club. The manly words, "Let us be friends," were a vain compliment. The new President was to be clay in the hands of the potter—putty for molding by the same fingers that had written party platforms for twenty years. A Cabinet was nominated and a general line of policy announced. To say that the boding Democracy were struck with speechless astonishment but feebly describes the situation. No party hack here; no Senatorial Ring influence perceptible. This audacious self-assertion on the part of the new President was a signal for war, however. The report that two prominent Republican Senators (who had been candidates for the Presidential nomination) were likely to oppose the President's policy filled the Democracy with consternation. Now, they said, the country is certainly going to the dogs. The Senate and the President will be at daggers drawn, and the Democratic Party will be obliged to stand by and see the fragments of the Republican Party bestrew the land.

The Cabinet has been confirmed without a struggle. The Senator who was most anxious to head a column of opposition to the new President is now most anxious to seem his nearest friend and adviser. The "man of putty" is found to have a mind of his own and a will of his own. He is no man's man, no party's President. He declares that he serves his party best who serves his country best. In other words, the promise of the letter of acceptance, the promise of the inaugural address, is being redeemed in the policy of the President, who dares to put into his Cabinet, not only the first citizen of the North, but a Southerner who cannot take the "iron-clad oath." It is time to hear again from the men who professed that Hayes' professions were without meaning or sincerity. It is time to hear again from those who pretended that he would be a feeble agent in the hands of stronger men. Is it not time to raise again the ghost of Cæsar?

DOGS AND CATS.

The *World*, which recently confounded the Western bison with the East Indian buffalo, has again displayed its zoological learning in defense of the Spitz dog. It asserts that "there is no evidence that hydrophobia is more prevalent where Spitz dogs are numerous than it is in other regions," and combats the theory that the Spitz has acquired a special susceptibility to rabies in consequence of his removal from a cold to a warmer climate, by remarking that the same theory "ought to apply equally to the Newfoundland and other imported Northern varieties." The facts in the case are simply these. Hydrophobia, which was almost unknown in this country before the introduction of the Spitz, has now become terribly frequent. With not more than three exceptions, every case of hydrophobia which has occurred in this City or its vicinity during the last three years, has been traced to the bite of a Spitz dog. The Newfoundland dog is, in this climate, peculiarly susceptible to all canine diseases, and before the Spitz reached its present bad eminence, was notoriously more liable to rabies than was any other variety of dog. These are facts that are easily susceptible of verification, and are sufficient to warrant the thorough extermination of the Spitz.

There is a fair prospect that not only the Spitz, but also all other worthless dogs will disappear from our streets during the next six months. Curiously enough, it is Mr. Bergh who has proposed to the Aldermen a comprehensive scheme for the capture of vagrant dogs found wandering without visible strings of connection with their owners. Mr. Bergh proposes that agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be paid by the City, should catch stray dogs in scoop-nets and place them in a comfortably furnished dog-pound. Those dogs which are not reclaimed from the pound by their owners are to be killed by some "noiseless process," and thus the City is to be freed from the nuisance of worthless dogs. Cats, whether found running at large in the street or rehearsing popular feline melodies on their own back-fences, are to be treated in the same manner as dogs, and this sweeping plan for the imprisonment and death of dogs and cats, emanates from the man who has hitherto professed to be the intimate and trusted friend of every style of animal.

What Mr. Bergh's precise motive may be is, of course, a mere matter of surmise. There are those who insist that he wants to gratify his thirst for canine and feline society by collecting thousands of cats and dogs in some convenient locality where he can daily wallow in them. Those who maintain this theory point out the vague nature of his proposal to kill the impounded animals by a "noiseless process," and, assuming that this noiseless process must necessarily be conducted in secret, boldly declare that Mr. Bergh does not intend to kill a single cat or dog, but that he will secrete his captives in his private house, and inform the Aldermen that they have been "disposed of." This theory, however, implies a certain amount of deception on the part of Mr. Bergh which is wholly foreign to his character. There is no reason to suppose him capable of practicing a pious fraud even in behalf of animals, and when he offers to kill certain dogs and cats by a "noiseless process," we have a right to believe that he means what he says, and that he will keep his word with all the fortitude of the Roman father who condemned his own sons to death.

That Mr. Bergh should be found consenting, in any circumstances, to the death of a dog is sufficiently surprising, but his offer to hunt cats as well as dogs admits of an interpretation that is still more surprising. It is true that he may argue that dogs when shut up in a pound require to be amused, and that it is solely with a view to their amusement that he proposes to supply them with cats. Undoubtedly, if bagfuls of cats were to be daily served out to the imprisoned dogs, the latter would be filled with almost unbarkable delight, but what would be fun for the dogs would be death to the cats. Can it be that Mr. Bergh's admiration for dogs has gradually led him to adopt their simple but unjustifiable creed that cats are created merely to be shaken? or does he intend to imitate on a small scale the cruel sports of the Roman amphitheatre, and to amuse himself by witnessing combats between professional terrier gladiators and the fierce untamed street cats? Either supposition seems incredible, but then Mr. Bergh's appearance in the character of a mighty hunter of cats and dogs leaves us no room for further astonishment no matter what he may do.

Whatever may be Mr. Bergh's motive, there is little reason to suppose that he will be able to gratify to any great extent the depraved canine thirst for cats. There will not be much difficulty in capturing dogs with scoop-nets. Intelligent as the dog undoubtedly is, he can be lured within reach of the scoop net by a tempting display of raw beefsteak. The cat, on the contrary, is of a wary and suspicious nature. Mr. Bergh may think that all he has to do is to lie in ambush behind a chimney, or in the shadow of a back fence, and scoop up the passing cat. He will find, however, that the experienced cat can see through the entire row of chimneys and can detect an enemy no matter where he may be concealed. It is equally vain to hope to lure a cat within reach by the display of appetizing food. Mr. Bergh may sally forth at sunset, provided with the choicest mice, and the most attractive fish, but however lavishly the mice may be spread in the sight of the cat, that astute beast will detect the treacherous purpose of the hunter, and will blink contemptuously at him from a safe distance. Perhaps Mr. Bergh relies upon his fleetness of foot, and fancies he can run down an able-bodied cat. If so he will soon find out his error. To successfully chase a flying cat through the back yards in which the animal makes its lair is a physical impossibility. The dense growth of fences, bound together with luxuriant clothes lines, with which nature has filled our back yards, presents obstacles through which no hunter can find his way except at a fearfully slow rate, and at the risk of incurring showers of bootjacks and broken crockery.

The truth is Mr. Bergh can capture no cats, except an occasional young and foolish kitten. If he wants cats he must enlist the services of the small boy who, in some mysterious way, never fails to supply himself with unlimited cats whenever he has a terrier who can use them. If Mr. Bergh is really resolved to rid us of superfluous dogs and cats, let him set about it in a way that will insure success, and if he does this the public will care very little about his motives and will owe him a new and vast debt of gratitude.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE VICTORY.

PRESCOTT, FOR GOVERNOR, NEARLY 5,000—MARSTON'S MAJORITY FOR CONGRESS ABOUT 100—THE OTHER TWO REPUBLICANS CHOSEN BY MUCH LARGER MAJORITIES—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP DISCUSSED—THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 14—5 P. M.—The Republicans of New-Hampshire were last night well enough satisfied with the returns of the election. At midnight there seemed to be no doubt that all three members of Congress had been elected by the Republicans, while the Democrats were scarcely accorded a Councilor, and had only three Senators. But to-day the Republicans are dissatisfied, and will not be quite contented with the election until they learn that the First District has chosen Marston over Jones. The news has come in very slowly from the counties in that district, and at this writing 24 towns remain to be heard from. Portsmouth has made its return, or some alarm might be felt lest a trick were on foot to defeat the Republican candidate. New-Hampshire, however, is a bad place to play election tricks, guarded as the ballot-box is here by the most perfect canvassing of voters, where every man is sounded beforehand and labeled. Some disappointment has been felt, too, because Briggs did not get a larger majority in the Second District. It is rather to be wondered at that he obtained as many votes as he did. He once offended his party by an opposition vote in the Legislature that injured his popularity, and his enemies revived the recollection of the offense to his injury. Hon. Henry W. Blair's triumph over Col. Kent has been more gratifying than his most sanguine friends looked for. The election was attended by large numbers of young men who came home from distant points to cast their ballots. Mr. W. E. Chandler came here from Washington to speak and vote. The Democrats were expressing their sorrow this morning that they had taken the trouble and incurred expense in coming home to a "town meeting" that was all one way. The opinion of one leading Republican in Concord was not very consoling to these repentant Democrats, when he expressed his belief that this election indicated to him the permanent ascendency of the Republican Party to the control of the Government in New-Hampshire.

The majority of Hon. B. F. Prescott may yet reach 5,000. The vote, as returned at this hour, was: Prescott, 33,973; Marcy, 29,170; scattering, 285, giving Prescott's majority as 4,518.

At noon a dispatch from Portsmouth reported Jones elected by a good majority, but the latest figures at this time are 10,897 for Marston and 10,460 for Jones, giving Marston 437 plurality. The remaining towns gave in March last 2,852 Republican and 3,127 Democratic votes, so that Jones may carry them and yet lose the district by more than 100 votes.

Now that one election is almost out of the way, the Republicans are talking about the officers that are to be chosen among their own ranks. The election of Hon. E. M. Topliff and Hon. David Cross, of Manchester, indicates that Gen. A. F. Stevens, of Nashua, may become a candidate for the United States Senate, as successor of Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh. Messrs. L. W. Barton, of Newport; ex-Senator L. W. Patterson, of Hanover; J. H. Albin, of Henniker, and A. A. Woolson, of Lisbon, are spoken of as possible candidates for the Speakership of the House. The Republican majority in the House will be 60; double that of last year.

There seems every reason to believe that the constitutional amendments, excepting that striking out the word "Protestant," have been adopted. There is no doubt that the grand result in New-Hampshire was caused in great measure by the previous success of the national ticket. It is taken as an indication by the leaders that the State has determined to stand by the Administration of Hayes in its efforts to secure pacification, civil service reform, and good government generally, but at the same time there is a loudly expressed hope that nothing short of justice will be shown to the people of the South, to whom the election of President Hayes is largely due.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONCORD, March 14.—Prescott's majority will reach 3,900 if the towns yet to be heard from average the same as last year. The aggregate vote of the State will be over 77,000.

The result in the First Congressional District is so close by the returns received that it will require official returns to determine the result.

All but seven towns give Marston 12,855, and Jones, 12,897. The seven towns not heard from gave Cheney, Republican, 1,053, and Marcy, Democrat, 973, last year, and if the returns are the same as last Spring, Marston will lead Jones 38.

As far as returned the House now stands 205 Republican and 140 Democratic. The Republican majority will be somewhat reduced by the towns yet to be heard from.

The Senate stands 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats, and the Council 4 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

The following is the vote of the State by counties excepting 24 towns:

Counties.	Prescott.	Marcy.	Scattering.
Rockingham	6,008	5,153	31
Strafford	3,774	2,965	45
Belknap	2,006	2,253	23
Carroll	1,600	2,079	2
Merrimack	5,598	5,396	34
Hillsborough	7,613	5,977	50
Cheshire	3,922	2,8[illegible]	69
Sullivan	2,234	1,641	13
Grafton	4,636	4,683	11
Coos	1,157	1,403	65
Totals	38,022	34,257	392

SOUTH CAROLINA COMPLICATIONS.

COLUMBIA, March 14.—Gen. Hampton to-day respited Dave Anderson, one of the five negro criminals condemned to be executed on the 16th for the murder of Hanseman and Portsmuns, in Aiken County, in November last.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT TO A DELEGATION OF COLORED MEN FROM THE SOUTH—OPPOSITION OF DEMOCRATS TO HOLDING NEW ELECTIONS IN THE DISPUTED STATES—NO DISCUSSION OF LOUISIANA BY THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A large delegation of colored men, representing a number of States, called on the President to-day to urge him to appoint Prof. John Langston, a leading colored man of this city, to the position of Commissioner of Agriculture. John F. Quarles, of Georgia, headed the delegation, and in a brief speech presented its wishes. He said, among other things, that his people had been surprised at the Southern policy adopted by the new Administration. To this Mr. Hayes replied that if they were surprised at what he had done he must infer that they believed the Southern policy referred to would be detrimental to the interests of their race. If this was the case they need have no fear. He intended to give the new plan of dealing with the Southern question a fair trial, but if it should be found that through it the rights of any man, white or black, were curtailed it any way, it would be changed at once. The change would be so quick that they would be much more surprised than they could possibly be at the inauguration of the new policy of reconciliation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Ex-Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, accompanied by ex-Congressman Wallace, called on the President to-day, protesting against Senator Patterson's proposition for a new election, on the ground that the substantial or industrial interests of South Carolina would be materially damaged by such election. It was further stated to the President that none of the Republican members of that State had been consulted on the subject, and therefore it was in the nature of an independent proposition on the part of Senator Patterson, stimulated, perhaps, by Gov. Chamberlain. Mr. Robertson stated that the solution of the South Carolina complications could be accomplished by more simple means, namely, the withdrawal of troops from the State Capitol, when the people themselves would adjust the difficulty. The President received Messrs. Robertson and Wallace courteously, and, as they are natives of the State, said they would at all times be welcome.

It can positively be stated that the Democrats of both Louisiana and South Carolina are opposed to a new Gubernatorial election in those States, and that the President will not encourage such election unless with the consent of both parties. He will, however, receive from representative men of both the Democratic and Republican Parties any suggestions in writing they have to make upon the subject, with a view to pacification in those States, and it can further be as positively said that the Administration has not yet matured any plan, but will act with due deliberation in view of the importance of the subject presented.

It now seems to be agreed by common consent that the entire Louisiana question shall go over without discussion in the Senate to the next session of Congress.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS AND GOV. PACKARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—The following is a copy of a letter from Hon. Stanley Matthews to Gov. Packard, and the latter's reply:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.

To Hon. S. B. Packard, New-Orleans:

MY DEAR SIR: I received and read with attention your communication on the subject of public affairs of Louisiana, and the subject has been carefully and anxiously considered by myself and others in relation to the general policy of a Republican Administration toward it. I have conversed at length with ——, and given to him the result of my conviction, which he can repeat to you more in detail than I can at present. I merely indicate the results of my opinions without reference to the rightfulness of the origin of your title as Governor. I am of the opinion that the circumstances are such that it will be out of the question for a Republican Administration to maintain itself, as it must necessarily do by force of Federal arms, as soon as existing military orders are withdrawn. The Nicholls Government will become the only existing Government, and will have to be recognized then as such. In the meantime it will be the duty of the Administration to take care that results shall not imperil the right and equity of the colored people of Louisiana, so far as it has lawful power to prevent it, and also to take care that stanch Republicans like yourself, against whom nothing disreputable can be alleged, should not suffer, and should receive consideration and position in some appropriate way. These are, in short, my own individual views. I regret the condition of affairs, but I cannot help it, and see no better way to improve it. Respectfully,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.

To Hon. Stanley Matthews:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of 27th ult. duly received. In my communication to you and referred to in your letter, I aimed to exhibit to you the reason and sterling fact why the Government of which I am the head ought to receive prompt recognition from the National Administration. In your reply you suggest the difficulties that you deem to exist without reference to the rightfulness of the origin of your (my) title, and say that as soon as the existing military orders are withdrawn the Nicholls Government will become the only existing Government, and will have to be recognized then as such. Inasmuch as you say that your letter only expresses your own individual views, it is not necessary to attempt to correct your opinion that the circumstances are such that it will be out of the question for a Republican Administration to maintain it, (my title) as that is a subject which now engages the attention of the President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States. I judge the purpose of your letter to have been, in a friendly way, to accomplish the abandonment by me of the office of Governor, to the end that my defeated opponent might assume unquestioned the office to which I have been elected. Admitting the value of the opinion of one so learned, of so deservedly great influence in the counsels of the nation, I am constrained by a high sense of duty to unqualifiedly decline to entertain any proposition to relinquish or to abandon the position which I hold. I received a majority of the legal votes cast at the last election: have been declared Governor by the legal Legislature in joint session, with an undisputed quorum in both houses, and, having been lawfully vested with authority as Governor, I cannot with due regard to my oath of office and duty to the 76,000 voters who have elected me to the chief magistracy, although I should receive consideration and position in some appropriate way, abandon those faithful men to the merciless vengeance of the White League Democracy. I am the head of a Government as perfect as that of any State in the Union. My predecessor, together with his Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, with all the archives of their several offices, surrendered these positions into the hands of those lawfully elected to receive them. I now represent this Government, with possession of all of these offices. I am opposed by an organized and armed mob of men in this city, known as the White League, who have maintained during my administration a force held together by the encouragement given them from abroad by those who apparently seem to measure the legal existence of a Government by the amount of force it can present. Were this force removed, as it will be when the legitimacy of my Government is determined by the President, nothing then will seriously impede the success of my administration. Personally my position has been, is, and will be until the General Government shall see

fit to recognize my authority as Governor, a most perilous one, and it would be a source of satisfaction did the responsibility rest upon some one other than myself. The hundreds of Republicans who have given their lives as a sacrifice to the cause of liberty and free government, the thousands who have deposited their votes at the peril of life, are ever present in my mind and demand that I faithfully discharge the duties devolved upon me. Should I exhibit less devotion than these faithful people? Though the effort should cost my life, still that devotion would be a better heritage to my children than the plaudits of the White League of the State, when gained by a surrender of both manhood and duty. I am the Governor, and no armed force or violence can give my competitor lawful title. Respectfully, S. B. PACKARD.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

OPINION OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL ON THE QUESTION OF SUPPLYING THE WANTS OF THE ARMY WITHOUT FURTHER APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The following letter, referring to the purchase of supplies, &c., for the Army in the absence of an appropriation therefor, has been addressed to Gen. Sherman by the Judge Advocate-General:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1877.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, General of the Army:

GENERAL—Referring to the matter of the inquiry addressed to me this morning through Col. Tourtellotte, Aide-de-Camp, I have to express the opinion that in the absence of an appropriation or other specific statutory authority for the purpose the Military department of the Government would not, at this time, be authorized by the provisions of section No. 3,732 of the Revised Statutes to purchase a contract for any of the supplies, &c., for the Army, mentioned in said section, for any longer period than during the remaining part of the present fiscal year. The section indicated was quite evidently a war measure, and intended to authorize the purchase of supplies in the absence of any appropriation therefor, in a case where, through some unforeseen exigency of war, the same were absolutely required for the troops. But even this extraordinary authority was limited to the necessities of the "current year," and this term must, in my opinion, be construed as meaning the present fiscal year. This view of the section and the interpretation of the term "current year," are confirmed, in my judgment, by the provisions of section No. 3,679 of the Revised Statutes. This section in positive terms forbids any department of the Government from expending in any one fiscal year, any sums in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or from involving the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. This section, adopted in 1870, might well have been regarded as repealing the exception contained in section 3,732. That exception, however, having been allowed to stand, must, I think, in view of the provision of section 3,679, certainly be strictly construed, the latter being a statute enacted nine years after, and expressing very evidently the settled policy of the Government in the matter of public expenditures and contracts under a peace status. I have the honor to remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. M. DUNN,
Judge Advocate General United States Army.

Section 3,679, above referred to, is, in full terms, as follows: "No department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations." This law, as will be observed, stands directly in the way of the execution of the plan which has been suggested of borrowing money for disbursement by the pay department. It would not prevent officers near the money centres from obtaining private advances on their individual pay rolls; but, of course, the soldiers could not obtain such advances, nor could officers at remote posts where most of them are serving.

ENFORCING THE REVENUE LAWS.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS TO BE APPOINTED TO PREVENT ILLICIT WHISKY AND TOBACCO MAKING—USE OF THE TROOPS UNDESIRABLE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to collectors in the South in which he says: The frauds against the revenue and the determined resistance to the enforcement of the laws in portions of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, have become so extensive that the ordinary means for the collection of the revenue have, to a very great extent, been set at defiance, and it has become necessary in certain places to call upon the military arm of the Government to protect the civil officers in the performance of their duties. The use of a military force for the collection of the revenue is not desirable where it can be avoided, and should not be long continued. The object now is to so strengthen the hands of collectors with a large force of deputy collectors to aid in the enforcement of the laws, that at an early day the military force may be withdrawn. The Commissioner says it is the determination of the Government to break up all frauds against the revenue, and to that end the efforts now being put forth for that purpose will continue with unabated vigor until that object is accomplished; and Collectors and their deputies will be required to give their whole time and attention, diligently and faithfully, to the performance of their duties. Allowances will be made for the pay of three additional deputies for each Southern district. These deputies are designed specially for the duty of suppressing the illicit manufacture, sale, and shipment of spirits and tobacco in said districts.

WRECKED OFF POINT LOOKOUT.

SIX OF THE CREW LOST, THREE RESCUED, AND FOUR STILL ON THE WRECK.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape Lookout, N. C., reports at 9 P. M. to the Chief Signal officer as follows: The bark "Louisberghaus," (?) with a cargo of salt, bound from Liverpool to Baltimore, went aground on Lookout Shoal at 9 P. M. on the 12th inst. The crew attempted, at 1 A. M. on the 13th, to leave the wreck in three boats, two of which were capsized and 6 out of a crew of 13 drowned. The lost were Mate Ludwig Larsen; sailors, Gustav Jacobsen, Peter Johannsen, and Martin Johannsen; carpenter Ingold Eriksen, and one sailor, name unknown. Those saved were Capt. Haifdan Jacobsen; sailors, Carl Jacobsen and Bernhard Johannsen. Those still on the wreck, who will probably be saved, are Markus Ambyamsen, Claus Olsen, Carl Oden-Wiggen, Laurits Bay. The vessel is about 12 miles from the beach, and will certainly go to pieces.

ILLICIT STILLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, March 14.—A Deputy Marshal, accompanied by a squad of soldiers from the camp at Morganton, out in Wilkes County, on Monday last, searching for illicit distilleries, were ambushed by a party of distillers, and one of the soldiers was shot and killed. No arrests were made. During the same raid a man was seen running from the squad, and he was fired on and killed. Upon investigation it was found that the person killed was innocent of any offense, and was in no way connected with the distilleries. No warrant for his arrest had been issued.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The damage to the cargo of the British bark Kalema, from Galveston, which caught fire in this port on the night of the 12th inst., was considerable both by fire and water.

LONDON, March 14.—The British bark Christina, Capt. Andrews, from Philadelphia, for Bremen, before reported ashore at Minsen, has floated off.

NORFOLK, March 14.—The schooner Katie Mitchell, from New-York, for Wilmington, N. C., encountered a gale off Cape Lookout on the 9th inst., started cutwater, lifted bowsprit, and sustained other injuries. She put in here this morning with two feet of water in her hold. She will discharge and receive necessary repairs before proceeding. The Spanish bark Faribel, loaded with staves, was run into and damaged at her wharf by the steamer Old Dominion. She has been taken to the shipyard for repairs.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MAINE.

SKOWHEGAN, March 14.—While a force of men were at work in the flume of the pulp-mill here this afternoon, the bulkhead gave way, letting in a large volume of water. James Gilman was drowned. Melvin Allen had a leg broken, and several other persons were injured.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, March 14.—Hon. H. P. Bell, the Democratic nominee, was elected to Congress from the Ninth District yesterday, in the place of Ben Hill.

A MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED.

TORONTO, March 14.—A young man named James Miller, and Miss Hanlehan, were drowned near Lindsay to-day.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TRAMP OF ARMED MEN.

THE MOBILIZED PORTION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY—HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN AND ALMOST INNUMERABLE CANNON—THE TURKISH FORCES.

VIENNA, March 14.—The *Press* publishes a letter from Jassy giving a detailed *ordre de battaille* of the mobilized portion of the Russian Army both in Europe and the Caucasus. It says: "Concentration and organization is so far ready that the forces may take the field at any moment. The South Army comprises an active operating Army of four *corps d'armée*, having an effective strength of 144,000 men, 32,800 horses, and 432 field guns; the Coast Army, with 70,000 men, 16,400 horses, and 216 guns, and three *corps d'armée* in the Caucasus, reckoned at an effective strength of 120,000 men, 25,000 horses, and 352 guns. This fully corresponds to the war effective as systematized by the organization of 1874."

LONDON, March 14.—The correspondent of the *Times* with the Turkish Army telegraphs from Fultscha as follows: "In the higher Turkish circles it is believed that all danger of war is at an end. On the other hand, the news from Bessarabia is very warlike. In the course of the last few days two Russian divisions have been pushed forward—one of infantry, the other Cossacks—the latter with their headquarters at Kubei, close on the frontier. Military action on the part of Russia is believed inevitable, and an order to march into Roumania is expected as soon as the weather permits. At present any movement of the Army is impossible."

TURKEY AND HER PROVINCES.

MONTENEGRO AND HER DEMANDS—THE SLAVONIC POPULATION—DELEGATES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 14.—The Turkish Government is unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding upon the Montenegrin demands, and will submit them to the Grand Council, which must be summoned for the purpose, or to Parliament, which meets Monday next.

BUCHAREST, March 14.—A decree of the Prince of Roumania is officially published ordering the formation of two new artillery regiments.

LONDON, March 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople announces that the foreign representatives, particularly the British Chargé d'Affaires, are endeavoring to effect an arrangement between the Porte and the Montenegrin delegates, but the latter are only disposed to make slight concessions, provided the Porte concedes their principal demands.

PESTH, March 14.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day the Servian Deputy Polit interrogated the Government respecting the recent students' demonstrations and Austro-Hungary's attitude on the Eastern question. Count de Tisza, the President of the Council of Ministers, replied that students' demonstrations could not compromise the foreign policy of the monarchy, and ought not to create discontent in the Slavonic population. The Government considers it a duty to strive for the preservation of peace and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey. The Government will protect Austria's interests under all circumstances, against any one assailing them.

LONDON, March 15.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says the Council of Ministers to-day again discussed the conditions of peace with Montenegro. It is possible that the Montenegrin delegates may be invited to a fresh conference with Safvet Pasha on Thursday. It is said if the Porte persists in refusing to cede Niesics, the right bank of the river Moratcha, and a seaport, the delegates will leave Constantinople. It, however, the Porte accepts certain points of these demands, while rejecting others, the delegates will inquire at Cettinje whether they may continue the negotiations. An agreement, however, does not appear probable.

Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says: "It is semi-officially stated that the slow progress of the peace negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro is observed with much regretin political circles here. Montenegro adheres to the decisions of the conference. The Porte however, will not permit the unfettered return of the Herzegovinian refugees from Montenegro, has not consented to the territorial cessions demanded by Montenegro, or made any counter proposals. The Prince of Montenegro does not intend to participate in the course of the negotiations, but is resolved, should they prove fruitless, to withdraw into the national strongholds of the country and defend his present possessions. Public opinion in Russia regards the solution of the question pending between Montenegro and Turkey as a necessary preliminary to any arrangement between the powers."

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS UNDER DISCUSSION—ENGLAND SUSPICIOUS AS USUAL—NOTHING DEFINITE AGREED UPON—THE OLD STORY OF RUMORS AND DELAYS.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says: "Immediately upon the signature of the proctocol the powers would renew their diplomatic relations with the Porte, and each would direct its agents to observe Turkey's proceedings, and its Ambassadors to influence her to put in force the final clause which constitutes the existing solution of the Eastern question."

The *Daily Telegraph* in its leading article says: "We believe it will be found that the Cabinet council yesterday accepted the principle of the scheme brought to London by Count Schouvaloff."

The *Times'* correspondent, after giving the probable next formula as telegraphed to the United States in a previous dispatch to-day says: "One objection only still remains and appears to cause a slight hesitation. The contingency is foreseen that one of the powers, less patient than the rest, might complain of Turkish tendencies and endeavor to force the powers to take the matter into consideration, according to the privilege contained in the protocol. The reply to this objection, however, is that it will be for a majority of the powers to judge whether a fresh meeting is necessary."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch and the *Times'* leading article concur in contradicting the assertion of the Paris *Temps* that the Russian proposal fixes a certain time as an interval of probation for Turkey.

The *Times'* leader also points out that if the English Government accepts the Russian proposal it will still remain master of its own actions, and will judge for itself how far Turkey has redeemed her promises, and, whether the complaints which the Christian inhabitants or the Russian Government may make are founded in justice. As each power will have similar liberty of judgment and action, this would seem to give sufficient security against any abuse of an agreement to which the powers might enter. The reasonable conclusion seems to be that, if Russia and Turkey are bent on war, an agreement will at worst be only nugatory, while if the desire for peace on both sides be sincere, then an agreement affords escape from an almost desperate dilemma.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We believe it will be found that the new negotiation stands at this point. The Russian proposal has not been rejected for many reasons. It is incumbent on her Majesty's Ministers to take into consideration any plan pretending to be made in the interest of peace. Since it seems possible to make of these proposals a basis of agreement, as such they have been accepted, but they have not been accepted unconditionally. The English Government, while consenting to do all that lies in their power to come to an understanding on the basis of Prince Gortschakoff's suggestions, sees that it is necessary to amend them in more particulars than one. Next, it is to specify these particulars and to discover whether the Russian Government can agree to allow their draft of the protocol to be amended in the sense proposed by her Majesty's Ministers. As to what may be the scope of these proposed amendments, we have no information." The *Gazette* asks: "Why should not Russia be called upon to demobilize as a condition preliminary to acceptance of the protocol as a working agreement? That is to say, whereas demobilization is presented as the price of the protocol, why should not the protocol be presented as the price of demobilization. Let it be understood that this agreement shall come into force immediately upon the retirement of the Russian troops and not before, and we shall then have security for the expected fruits of the bargain, which otherwise we cannot have. It will take months to carry home those troops. It is a matter of certainty that the whole resources of the Panslavist propaganda will be employed to defeat every effort at reform in precisely that period when the Russian armies will still remain on the Turkish frontier, a menace and an embarrassment to the Turkish Government. This seems to us a matter of the gravest moment, and if the object is really to secure peace, it ought to have the foremost place in the discussions of the English Cabinet."

MORE ATROCITIES REPORTED.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Times'* Pera correspondent sends further details showing the condition of Turkey. A large district near Adrianople is blockaded by Circassians, who cut down travelers and rob and strip them to the skin. In Albania the country around Diura is plundered by an armed band of 180 Turks. These march openly with a flag. They lately quartered themselves in the village of Jacovatch some days, which they completely stripped of everything movable. These things appear in the papers, the Press Bureau no longer daring to contradict them. Yet this is only the beginning of the great Turkish break-up, and we must wait and see what the Army will do when its disbandment is ordered.

THE VINEYARDS OF FRANCE.

ONE MILLION ACRES OF VINES DESTROYED BY INSECTS—POVERTY, PRIVATION AND MISERY — ONE OF HER PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF WEATH LOST TO FRANCE.

PARIS, March 14.—The Commission appointed by the French Academy of Sciences to investigate in regard to the phylloxera report that 25 departments have been ravaged, and in many districts poverty, privation, and misery have replaced affluence in consequence of the destruction by this insect of the vine culture. Traffic on railways and canals has diminished, and the public taxes do not yield enough to pay for collection. Besides the damage already done, the districts of Burgundy, Champagne, Loire, and Cher are now threatened. If since 1867 the phylloxera has gained ground to such an extent, it will complete its work in a very short time, owing to its unlimited reproduction, and, for many years to come, one of her principal sources of wealth will be lost to France. If nothing be done the evil is sure to spread beyond hope of recovery. By doing something, however insufficient, the danger may be averted for a time, and those parts not yet invaded may be saved. The commission, therefore, recommend various measures for the isolation of the infected districts and the destruction of the affected vines.

[France possesses over 5,000,000 acres of vineyards, and of this number 1,000,000 have already been laid waste by the terrible phylloxera. A Minister of the French Cabinet said recently that he had received numerous applications for employment from persons who, from having an income of some $7,600, had been reduced to poverty by this dread insect. The Minister added that a small house which he used to hire in the Herault, and the grounds of which used to yield several barrels of wine, had just been sold for 18 francs. The insect has for many years defied the efforts of science, the French Legislature, and numerous experiments induced by the hope of gaining a large reward. Speaking the other day at a private reception of an ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Dumas, an eminent chemist, declared that an antidote had been found for the phylloxera, and that before a year the vineyards of France would be freed from its presence. The dispatch from Paris would indicate, however, that M. Dumas' antidote was not so successful as he had anticipated.]

THE GLORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE TO BE SHIPPED TO LONDON—HOW THE ALEXANDRIA OBELISK WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

CAIRO, March 14.—The Khédive to-day formally, through the British representative here, renewed and confirmed his father's gift to Great Britain of "Cleopatra's Needle." Preparations for its removal to London are progressing.

[The monument which armies were prevented from carrying to England, the gift which the Prince Regent could not take possession of, is to be conveyed to London by the generosity of a private citizen. Prof. Erasmus Wilson has announced his intention of bringing from Egypt to England the long neglected "Needle" at his own expense. The manner in which it is proposed to convey the obelisk through the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Bay of Biscay, and up the English Channel to the Thames River, is peculiar. First of all, it will be ballasted in the water at Alexandria, where it is at present lying, and a deck will be put upon it, with a couple of masts. The hinder compariment of the deck will be left open for the accommodation of two or three men, whose duty it will be to steer the "ship" by means of an ordinary rudder. The obelisk, thus shipped, will be ready for the steamer which is appointed to tow it out to sea. The barometer will be consulted daily, so that the journey may be made under the most favorable conditions. On the arrival of the monument in England, the Professor will at once proceed to place it in an upright position. To do so in the ordinary way would be a task of great difficulty, as it weighs 200 tons. Hydraulic power will be applied to each end of the obelisk, and it will be raised by that means, foot by foot, until it reaches the height of 29 feet in a horizontal position. A "jacket" will then be put around its centre of gravity, with a couple of trunnions fixed firmly to it, and all that remains to be done afterward will be to cut the lashings, when the massive piece of stone will drop into its place on the pedestal. There are those who believe the experiment will prove a failure, but the Scotch Professor is confident of success.]

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

BERLIN, March 14.—Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of the German Admiralty, has resigned. It is reported that his resignation is in consequence of some of the expressions in Prince Bismarck's speech yesterday in the Reichstag.

LONDON, March 14.—A meeting was held at Edinburgh yesterday to complete arrangements for the Pan-Presbyterian Council, to be held July 2 to July 9 next. The Chairman stated that about 280 delegates were expected. America would probably send the full number allotted her, including some of the most eminent men connected with the Church. Representatives are expected from the Canadian, Australian, and South African Colonies, and a large and influential body from the Continent of Europe. The meeting resolved to raise $7,500 for expenses, and promised to do all in its power to promote the comfort of members and the success of the council. A committee was appointed to carry out these determinations.

There were 96 deaths from small-pox last week in the Metropolitan Asylum. There are now 923 cases under treatment, being a slight increase over the three previous weeks.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 15—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States falling, followed by rising, barometer, north and west winds, and clearing or clear weather, following light rain or snow.*

TRIAL OF JOE GOSS FOR FIGHTING.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Joe Goss, indicted in a Kentucky court for participating in the Allen-Goss prize fight, reached Covington to-night in charge of officers, and will be taken to Burlington, Boone County, Ky., to-morrow to await trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The second representation of the series intended to constitute the Wagner Festival took place at the Academy of Music last evening. The storm did not appear to have the slightest adverse influence upon the determination of the public to encourage Mr. Fryer's enterprise, and the performance of "Lohengrin" brought together an audience which tested the seating capacity of the house in parquet, balcony, and upper tiers. Of such of Herr Wagner's works as are known in this country "Lohengrin" is without doubt the most popular. It can safely be predicted, too, that it is likely to retain this distinction, for several years at all events. The music accompanying the story of the Knight of the Holy Grail requires no mastery of theories or system for its appreciation. The strict attention of the student will, indeed, enhance its interest, but with ordinary attention and average sensibility, no one can remain cold to its illustrativeness and purely sensuous beauty. In time audiences will be prepared for the fruit of the composer's riper years, but they can already find delight in listening to "Lohengrin," and the enthusiast who is now in readiness for the trilogy in its completeness must admit that the earlier works have gone far toward guiding music-lovers in the right path. The lyric drama interpreted yesterday night, and originally brought out by Mr. Neuendorff at the Stadt Theatre, five years ago, has had frequent and detailed notice in these columns. It was first sung in this country in German; then an Italian version was interpreted by Signori Campanini, Del Puente and Nannetti; Mme. Nilsson and Miss Cary—a quintet not likely to be soon excelled in respect, alike, of vocal gifts and skil.—and now, again, Herr Wagner's original text is adhered to, and Mr. Neuendorff wields the bâton as conductor of the orchestra. Last evening's representation, as Monday's, was chiefly conspicuous for its symmetry and vigor. The chorus and band were numerous and proficient, and the manner in which the performers addressed themselves to their respective tasks indicated well-directed labor as well as positive talent on the part of most of the persons concerned. Most gratification was of course afforded by Mme. Pappenheim's personation of *Elsa*, which was as finished an effort in a dramatic as in a lyric sense. Mme. Pappenheim did equal justice to the delicate and to the powerful portions of her rôle. The soft and graceful measures allotted to *Elsa* at the outset of the first and second acts were delivered with great refinement, and the impassioned finale of act the first, and the closing bars of the grand duet in the chamber scene were rendered with all requisite fire and force. Mr. Werrenrath, who personated *Lohengrin*, achieved a tolerably successful operatic début. Mr. Werrenrath has a fine and strong tenor voice, the effect of which is occasionally marred by the singer's tendency to over-exertion. Yesterday the artist sang the swan-arietta charmingly, but, a few minutes later, he used his tones so unsparingly as to impair their quality for the remainder of the evening. The damage done was especially noticeable in the lovely duet in the third act; in the concerted numbers in act the first, and particularly in the grandiose passages directly preceding the combat. Mr. Werrenrath's intonation was sometimes very inaccurate—in consequence, probably, of nervousness. Mr. Pronsser was a very dramatic *Frederick*, Mr. Blum a highly impressive *King*. Mr. William Formes a satisfactory *Herald*, and Mme. Perl an intelligent *Ortrud*. Reference has been made above to the band and choral forces; the chorus' share of the night's transaction was occasionally marked by a little roughness—a fact not to be wondered at when the difficulty of their task is taken into account; the orchestra, however, was unexceptionable. At the close of the first act all the performers were summoned before the foot-lights, and Mme. Pappenheim was complimented by an unusually large tribute of flowers. Similar incidents occurred later on, and the performance would have been interrupted at a dozen different points by applause but for a very sensible determination shown by a majority of the spectators to repress any demonstration calculated to interfere with the continuity of the tone—poem or the drama. "Lohengrin" is to to be given at the Brooklyn Academy to-night, and on Friday evening, in this City, "Der Fliegende Holländer" will have its second rendering.

DRAMATIC.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The production of the "grand comic spectacular extravaganza," entitled "A Trip to the Moon," at Booth's Theatre, last evening, was attended with a fair measure of success. The piece, which is an adaptation of the original work by Jules Verne, with music by Jacques Offenbach, is a light and spirited sketch or series of sketches intended to represent the adventures of a party of burlesque voyagers who, tiring of the monotony of earth, essay a journey to its glittering satellite by the somewhat hazardous method of being fired from a gun. The party includes *King Pin*, an earthly monarch; a spoiled child of the king, *Prince Caprice*, the heir apparent to his throne, and *Microscope*, the sovereign's chief minister of State. Having arrived in the lunar regions, the voyagers form the acquaintance of *King Kosmos*, the lunar autocrat, who entertains his strange visitors by a succession of grand ballets danced in honor of their arrival. The introduction by *Prince Caprice* of the hitherto unknown passion of love into the newly discovered realm culminates in the summary punishment of the whole party, and that, too, of *King Kosmos'* favorite daughter, who has become enamored of the *Prince*. All the culprits are immured in the crater of a lunar volcano. The play closes with their rescue and subsequent return to earth in "The Flying Ship." The music throughout "A Trip to the Moon" is sufficiently bright and sparkling, but the lack of one or two voices of the requisite charm and strength to interpret it was unpleasantly apparent last night. The ballet, however, left nothing to be desired, and, had the acting as well as the singing been equally good, M. Verne's play would be likely to have a prolonged run. Yesterday, most of the performers appeared to be new to the stage or else lacked qualifications for their respective parts. There were one or two honorable exceptions—Miss Venie Clancey, for example, who was *Prince Caprice*, and Mr. George C. Charles, who proved a tolerable *Kosmos*. The deficiencies of the dramatic portion of the display were specially noticeable, because the dialogue is brisk and liberally freighted with "local bits" of more than usual merit. Miss Jennie Hughes was quite equal to the subordinate rôle assigned her, and the scene of the lunar tribunal in the last act called forth a demonstration of decided approval on the part of the audience. The chief danseuses, Mlles. De Rosa and Palladino, had several recalls, and the "Ballet des Chimeres," in the second act, as well as the "Snow Ballet" in the third, was warmly applauded. The piece will be rendered nightly at Booth's until further notice.

PARK THEATRE.

"Our Boarding House," at the Park Theatre, still continues to attract large audiences, and more than ever establishes its claim to be considered as one of the most successful plays of the season. It will have two performances on St. Patrick's Day—the 17th inst.—and the fiftieth representation on Monday evening next is to be marked by the distribution of "souvenir programmes."

THE CROPS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Crop reports from all parts of the interior show but little change from the prospects two weeks ago all over the State. North of San Francisco Bay grain is in an excellent condition, and an abundant harvest is almost certain. In Contra Costa County and the northern portion of San Joaquin Valley the prospects are good, except on the west, where there is an increased area of reclaimed lands put under cultivation for the first time. The southern part of the San Joaquin valley is dried up, and there will be no crops raised in it except on the irrigated lands. In Santa Clara Valley and in the country around Monterey Bay, grain is in good condition, except in the important district of Salinas Valley, where want of rain is greatly felt, though a partial crop may be harvested with good Spring rains. In Los Angeles Valley there is no hope of a crop except on the irrigated lands. Matters are somewhat better in Santa Barbara, where the low lands show a fair prospect, but the higher ground is very dry. In San Diego the chances are in favor of a fair yield with Spring rains.

MR. KINGAN MURDERED.

THE MISSING PRODUCE SPECULATOR FOUND DEAD—A MURDER UNDOUBTEDLY COMMITTED — LATEST FACTS IN THE CASE.

The dispatches given below reveal the fate of Mr. James Kingan, the produce speculator. He has undoubtedly been murdered. The following dispatch was received yesterday afternoon by Superintendent Walling:

RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

To Chief of Police, New-York:

Man found dead on track near Welsford Station, Intercolonial Railway, N. B., yesterday—name on cards in pocket-book James Kingan—same initials on sleeve-buttons and handkerchief—procured ticket in Portland for England per Scandinavian by name J. D. Moore. Left boat as Halifax—receipt from Halifax Hotel dated 12, same name. Am holding an inquest—will retain body as long as possible for identification. Had valuable property on him—no iced by paper that man of same name disappeared from New-York saturday last. Send general appearance of missing man.

J. C. MOODY, Coroner.

An Associated Press dispatch from St. John, New-Brunswick, says: "The *Daily Telegraph* of this place has received the following telegram from Weldford, a station on the Intercolonial Railway 40 miles north of Moncton, and about 130 miles from here:

The body of the man found on the track here on Tuesday morning is undoubtedly that of J. Kingan, of New-York, whose failure was recently announced. On the body were found about $8,770 in United States bonds, American and Bank of England notes and gold, and also a gold watch and chain, as well as other articles of jewelry. Among the latter was a pair of sleeve-studs marked "J. K." His over and under coats were made by L. Hanzen, of New-York, and are marked respectively, "166 of 76 and 1,998 of 76." There were also found a receipt for a first-class passage from Portland to Liverpool per steam-ship Scandinavian, in favor of J. D. Moore, signed by Purser George B. Anderson, of Halifax, a hotel bill for one day's board against Moore, and visiting cards with the name "J. Kingan." Kingan was evidently traveling under the assumed name of Moore. He left Portland Saturday, arriving at Halifax on Sunday, where he took the train at 1:30 P. M. on Monday, via the Intercolonial Railway, for River du Loup. When the train stopped at this station for water Kingan, it is assumed, left the Pullman car and went about 150 yards down the track south of the tank-house, sealing himself on a pile of fence-poles, where he cut his throat and both wrists with a penknife. The latter was found close to where he had been seated. From the appearance of the snow the loss of blood must have been great; but failing to complete his suicidal purpose, he deliberately walked from the pile of poles to the track, over which his body lay, and was run over by the Quebec train. The Coroner's inquest will be continued to-morrow, when all available evidence will be taken.

MR. KINGAN MURDERED.

A later dispatch says "Reports have reached here by passengers who have passed through Welsford, Moncton, &c., which create the impression that Kingan's death was a foul murder. The latest theory is that Kingan, who had been lying down in his berth in the Pullman car, and who complained of a headache at Welsford Station, while the train was taking water, stepped out of the car to take the fresh air; that he must have been seized, and taken to the pile of poles referred to, and there murdered, and his body laid on the track for the down coming train to run over. This theory is sustained by the following facts: That he knew that a pocket-knife was plunged into Kingan immediately behind one of the ears, the flesh being cut down toward the neck about two inches; the throat then cut from ear to ear. Kingan would appear to have been held down until he died to death. the blood making a hole in the snow alongside the poles about two feet deep. His handkerchief was used to wipe the blood from the neck and then, thoroughly saturated, was dropped into the hole made by his blood. The four-bladed pocket-knife which had been used was found near the spot. The two coats had been removed from his person, and were found with the coats. The large sum of money named in the first dispatch was found in the pistol-pocket. The body, when found, showed that it had been struck by the cowcatcher and thrown off the track, only one of the arms being broken. Our informant shows three cuts, as if received from a knife while defending himself. Of the money found on his person $50 was in United States gold and less than $5 in Canadian currency.

There is great excitement along the line of the railway, and the railway authorities have determined to have a thorough investigation. The inquest will be resumed at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

AN INGENIOUS EXPRESS ROBBER.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN BY THE AGENCY OF TELEGRAMS DIRECTING A MESSENGER TO TRANSFER HIS PACKAGES TO THE ROBBER.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—A well-planned and skillfully executed express robbery was perpetrated in this city last night. Superintendent Bingham, of the Express Company, gives the following particulars this evening: Yesterday afternoon, when the Buffalo Express south reached Brady's Bend, a telegram was handed Thomas Bingham, Express messenger, which instructed him to transfer his packages, &c., to J. H. Brooks at Templeton, and return to Parker's Landing and await orders. This was dated Pittsburg, and signed "George Bingham, Superintendent." Templeton is a small station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 50 miles from this city. The Buffalo Express south and train going north meet there and stop for supper. On the arrival of the train at Templeton a man stepped into the express car, and told Messenger Bingham that he was ordered to relieve him and take his run to Pittsburg. Mr. Bingham asked him for his instructions, and he produced a telegram addressed to J. H. Brooks, instructing Brooks to relieve Bingham at Templeton and bring the express matter to Pittsburg. This was also signed "George Bingham, Superintendent." Bingham, after the transfer to Brooks, took the north train to Parker's and Brooks came to this City in charge of the express car. At the depot, in this City, his packages were checked off correctly, and he got into the wagon with the driver to deliver the goods, and report at the general office on Fifth-avenue. The robbery was committed in the wagon between the depot and the office. He jumped from the wagon unnoticed by the driver when less than half a square from the office. The safe was found open, and packages amounting to $4,000 were in some on arrival at the office. Brooks had cut the railroad telegraph wire his side of Templeton, drew the wire into a watch-house there, and with a pocket instrument he sent the bogus messages, which operated so successfully.

THE RAILROADS AND THE MAILS.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE PHILADELPHIA AND WILMINGTON ROAD AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The dispute between the Post Office Department and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in regard to the mail service over the branch lines connecting with that road, has not yet been settled. The officers of the railroad company state that the point of difference between the company and the Post Office Department, is that while the latter insists upon making Philadelphia the terminus of the mail routes of the Baltimore Central and Delaware Branch roads, so far as the railroad facilities and transportation are concerned, it nevertheless holds, on the other hand, that the junction stations (Wilmington and Lamokin) must fix the limits of those routes, in determining the rate of pay for the service over those routes. The department is unwilling to take into consideration the fact that all the facilities of the two branch routes are by the railroad company continued through to Philadelphia, a service equal to hauling a mail car and an agent 166 miles each day. The company request that the rate of pay on these branch routes be continued to Philadelphia, in conformity with the service actually performed. This the department declines to do, and hence the issue. The railroad company declines (without compensation therefor) to furnish trains between Philadelphia and the points of junction for the purpose of carrying the mails destined to the branch roads, and these in lieu are now being taken only by the Baltimore mail trains, and for lack of connection at the junction are being one or two hours late.

The Post Office officials here state that the mail was tendered to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at Broad and Prime streets, on Tuesday morning, and brought to the office. It was sent out at 7:30 o'clock this morning by the New-York and Washington Line, which carried it through to Perrysville, brought it back on the return trip, and distributed it at the stations. The mail this afternoon was forwarded in the same manner.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. Vail, the Superintendent of the Railroad mail service, has asked of the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, that the routes of the Baltimore Central and the Delaware Railroad be extended to Philadelphia, to accord with the service performed, which would obviate all difficulty in the transmission of mails on said routes.

TWO MEN POISONED.

Peter Kane, of No. 582 Gates-avenue, and James Fitzpatrick, of No. 401 Lexington-avenue, Brooklyn, employed in the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, were poisoned yesterday afternoon by eating a ball of belladonna. The men supposed the belladonna was licorice. But little hope of their recovery is entertained. The belladonna was used as a medicine for the horses affected with cerebro-spinal meningitis, and the men were employed as helpers in the stable.

LORD DUFFERIN SEVERELY INJURED.

OTTAWA, March 14.—The Governor-General slipped and fell on the pavement to-day, and was carried into Topley's studio. Dr. Tupper was promptly in attendance, and found one of his ribs broken and the muscles of his back strained. The Doctor anticipates no serious results.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL

Ever imported. Selected especially for, imported and bottled by, Caswell, Hazard & Co., druggists, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING and Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street; also No. 133 Thomas street, Newport, R. I. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

"Wives as they Were."

Susan B. Anthony may appeal to women to insist upon having equal rights and privileges with men. Yet she must not become impatient, or forget that "large bodies move slowly." It is but a few years since wives were little better than slaves, while to-day wealth and science vie with each other in doing woman's service and seeking to better her condition. Many diseases that have hitherto cursed her existence are by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION readily cured. Her property in most of the States is now secured to her against the debts of her husband. And as water never rests until it finds its level, so the rights of woman will, if necessary, agitate themselves until every point be gained, and every difference equitably adjusted.—*Advertisement.*

MEN LIKE to be sure they drink pure wine. So with the use of soap. They can make sure that they get an absolutely purest and delicious toilet article by buying the soap which combines the most pure and fragrant vegetable oils—namely, R. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

Fifty per Cent. Saved

by using HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

It is a Privilege

not as thoroughly appreciated as it ought to be, to be able to masticate food without getting a twinge from an exposed nerve. The tortures of the toothache are fiendish. Avoid them by renovating your teeth with the matchless SOZODONT.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exhibition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best and cheapest article to polish any silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers and grocers.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, all Styles and Prices.

Patronage MILLER & RICHARD'S, 23 Union-square. Will soon remove to Broadway and 14th-st., Domestic Building.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Elegant

Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Crests and Monograms. Lowest prices.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP—The best in use. For sale by grocers and at No. 1,155 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GUEST—MICKENS.—At Central Baptist Church, March 13, 1877, (the 21st anniversary of the marri

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	18	Tar, bbls	175
Bone-wax, pks	2	Teals, bbls	58
B. E. Peas, bags	197	Oil-cake, pks	705
Beans, bbls	34	Pork, pks	244
Cotton, bales	4,628	Beef, pks	114
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	75	Hams, pkgs	2,475
Copper, bbls	36	Lard, pks	2,343
Dried Fruit, pks	100	Lard, kegs	110
Hops, bbls	3,424	Stearine, pks	12
Flour, bbls	4,018	Butter, pks	2,931
Wheat, bushels	16,732	Cheese, pks	1,918
Corn, bushels	70,924	Tallow, pks	342
Oats, bushels	11,600	Lard-oil, bbls	15
Rye, bushels	636	Pressed Hops, No	339
Malt, bushels	5,575	Peanuts, bags	234
Barley, bushels	500	Pecans, pks	23
Peas, bushels	270	Rice, pks	301
Flax-seed, bags	350	Rice-meal, bags	72
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Sugar, (N. O.), hhds	78
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Spelter, pcs	1,421
Hemp, bales	20	Staren, bxs	235
Hops, bales	25	Skins, bales	140
Hides, No	1,715	Specials, pkgs	59
Hides, bales	1,707	Sumac, bags	70
Leather, sides	7,971	Tow, bales	40
Lead, pigs	1,330	Tobacco, hhds	65
Molasses (N.O.), bbls	1,050	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	668
Moss, bales	120	Whisky, bbls	1,127
Spirits Turpn, bbls	29	Wool, bales	127

COFFEE—Rio has been in light request to-day at unaltered quotations. Sales rumored of 500 bags at Baltimore on private terms. Receipts of Rio and Santos here during the week ending to-day, — bags; sales, 8,542 bags. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 32,661 bags, at the outports, 38,541 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 128,338 bags, of which 89,754 bags are for New-York. Other kinds have been in rather more demand and quoted firm. The recent movements have been summed up thus: 4,629 bags Laguayra, 405 bags Maracaibo, 287 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range; and 12,070 bags San Domingo, in transit to Europe. Stock of other than Rio and Santos, 19,842 bags Laguayra, 10,932 bags and 26,200 mats, of which 26,200 mats Java, 3,502 bags San Domingo, 1,629 bags Jamaica, 2,385 bags Maracaibo, 562 bags Costa Rica, 2,592 bags Laguayra, and 692 bags Mexican. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17¾c.; fair, 19¼c.; good, 20c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c.; gold, 21½c.; choice, 22c.@24c. Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20¼c. Laguayra, 19c.@20¼c. Mexican, 18c.@20c. Jamaica, 18c.@19c. Savanilla at 18¾c.@20c. Costa Rica, 18c.@21c. and San Domingo, 16¾c.@17c. gold, & lb.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been moderate, partly for shipment to Liverpool at a further reduction of 3-32c. ₰ lb. Ordinary quoted to-day at 10 9-16c., middling, 12¾c., and middling, 11¾c.@11¾c. middling, 11¾c.@12c. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,370 bales, for which 675 bales were on last evening; including 430 bales to shippers and 940 bales to spinners. And, for forward delivery, the dealings have been on a liberal scale but below the prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 90,800 bales, of which 14,000 bales were on last evening and 76,800 bales to-day, with 11,500 bales on the basis of low middling, with March options closing as follows: April, 11.77c.@11.78c.; May, 11.92c.@11.93c.; June, 12.06c.@12.06c.; July, 12.15c.@12.16c.; August, 12.29c.@12.21c.; September, 12c.@12.01c.; October, 11.75c.@11.77c.; November, 11.65c.@11.67c.; December, 11.56c.@11.57c. ₰ lb., showing a decline of 10@20 decimal points ₰ lb., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,023 bales, and at the shipping ports 6,633 bales, against 8,385 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 30,387 bales, against 26,912 bales same time last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,614,431 bales, against 3,614,548 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports, (four days,) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 23,265 bales; to the Continent, 12,317 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 277,521 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 830,181 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alls.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	10	9 13-16	10 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 9-16	10	10 3-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Low Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict Low Mid	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Middling	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Mid	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Fair	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Low Middling	10¾
Strict Good Ord	10 3-16	Middling	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour ruled generally firm as to price, on, however, a restricted business for export and home trade account. The most important dealings in Extras were again in the Minnesota class, for home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,759 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3@3 25; Sour Flour at $3 70@3 75; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 00@4 35; low grade at $4 50@4 75; for good to choice, (of which 470 bbls. Western, Winter Wheat product, from dock, at $4 65@4 75;) inferior to very choice Superfine State, about $3 85@4 25; mainly at $3 50@3 85; ordinary to very good extra State, $5 05@5; very good to very choice do., sold at $6@6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 80@7; for good to very choice do. for South America at $7 50@8 for good to choice, and up to $8 25@8 35 for very fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted wholly nominal at $5 50 asked; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 60@$5 90; very good to choice do., $5 90@$6 25, and other grades within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 2,000 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 500 bbls were regular City Mill brands; 1,900 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 1,050 bbls. do. patent do.; 500 bbls Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7 10@7 75;) 450 bbls. Superfine, and 800 bbls. No. 2, at the quoted rates. Of Southern Flour, 1,100 bbls. sold in lots at full rates, mainly within the range of $7 25@8 for Extras, of which 800 bbls. for shipment. Of Rye Flour, 400 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5 50@5 75 for choice Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 75; market heavy. Of Corn-meal, 800 bbls., including 500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 20, and 250 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 75@$3. Market weak. And of Corn-meal, to-day, 7,300 bags, mostly on the basis of $1 05 for coarse City, and 90c.@92c. for Baltimore. Of City fine Yellow, 250 bags sold at $1 23 ₰ 100 lb.

GRAIN—The moderate movement was reported in Wheat to-day, again almost exclusively in Spring grades, (on export account,) with prices quoted as essentially unaltered. Sales reported of 44,000 bushels, including No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, for export, 10,000 bushels in store, at $1 42½, and 3,000 bushels, afloat, at $1 44; ungraded Milwaukee do., in store, 25,000 bushels on private terms; and Red Western, (winter,) a small lot at $1 40 to a local miller. Corn was fairly active for export, and good sorts, at slightly reduced prices, but closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels, including New-York No. 3 at 54½c.@54¾c., closing at 54¾c.; New-York Steamer Mixed at 53c.@53½c., chiefly at 55c., closing with 55c. bid; (about 35,000 bushels sold for export at 55c.;) New-York Steamer Yellow at 56c.@56¾c., nearly all at 56¾c.; New-York Steamer White, 4,800 bushels, on private terms; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 54¾c.@55½c.; Southern White quoted at 56c.@60c.; Southern Yellow, 1,100 bushels, at 56c.@56½c.; ungraded mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 53¾c.@55½c., in store and afloat; and 2,000 bushels quoted at 56c. in store, and 58c.@58¾c. afloat. Rye and Peas as last quoted. State Buckwheat last sold at 97c. for prime, for seed purposes. Of Barley, sales were reported of 10,000 bushels on private terms, in store, at 90c.; market unaltered. Of Barley Malt, sales reported of 15,000 bushels Canada at $1 15@$1 25 for prime to very choice; 1,400 bushels choice two-rowed state, new, at 85c., cash, and 1,000 to 3,000 bushels two-rowed do., old, at 72½c. Oats in fair request for local jobbing purposes, at generally unchanged quotations. Sales reported of 34,000 bushels, including White and Mixed, at 40c.@50c. for inferior to choice (3 cars poor at 41½c., and 1 car choice Michigan at 50c.); fancy Michigan, 1 car, about 31 lb., at 54½c. Mixed Western in car lots, at 42c.@43c., and 5,000 bushels, afloat, at 42½c. White State, in store, at 44c.; White state, ordinary to prime, within the range of 50c.@55c.; Mixed state at 48c.@53c.; New-York No. 1 White, 2,250 bushels, at 54c.; New-York No. 2 White, 1,500 bushels, at 46c.; New-York No. 3 White, 4,500 bushels, at 43c., (a against 43¾c.@43¾c. yesterday;) New-York No. 1, quoted at 51c.; New-York No. 2, 3,750 bushels, at 44c.; New-York No. 3, 3,750 bushels, at 40c.; and New-York Steamer, 1,500 bushels at 39c. Feed has been fairly active, but lower, with sales reported of 2,400 bags, 40 to 50 lb., at $17 50@$19; 1,600 bags, 60 to 80 lb., at $18@20; 600 bags, 100 lb., at $20@22, and fair to choice Brewers' Barley, in small lots, at $22 50@$25; Rye Feed at $19@$22; Ground Feed at $20@$22. Sale Hay has been in fair request, with shipping qualities quoted at 65c.@70c., and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1, the extreme figure for very choice, ₰ 100 lb.; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c. Straw has been in moderate demand, including Rye straw within the range of 55c.@60c., Oat, 55c.@65c. ₰ 100 lbs. Cloverseed ₰ continues in moderate demand, chiefly for home jobbing trade purposes, with about prime to choice Western quoted at 14½c.@15c.; about prime to choice State at 15c.@15½c., with 94 bags State, in small lots, sold at our quotations. Other seeds inactive: quoted as before.

NAVAL STORES—Steam has been moderately sought after on the basis of $2 05 for strained; $2 10 for good Strained; $2 30@$2 40 for No. 2; $2 50@$2 57½ for No. 1; $4 25@$7 for pale to extra Pale and Window Glass ₰ 280 lb. Sales 400 bbls. No. 2 and low No. 1 at $2 30. Tar continues in light demand within the range of from $2 62½ 2½ ₰ bbl., and in provision Pitch at $2 75. Crude City Pitch at $2 25@2 37½ ₰ bbl. Spirits of Turpentine has been in active, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 41c. ₰ gallon; sales 90 bbls. at this price; also 12 bbls. from wharf at 40½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; quoted at 10¼c. in bulk, and 13¼c. in shipping order. Refined was moderately sought after, and quoted up to 15½c. Refined, in cases, at 21c. City Naphtha quoted at 11½c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore, refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 15½c.

PROVISIONS—The movements in this line generally indicated heaviness and irregularity, especially in Mess for each and March Western Mess. There was quite moderate demand for early delivery at easier and unsettled figures. Sales reported of 500 bbls. at $14 50@$14 75. Other kinds very dull. Extra Prime quoted at $11 75; Prime Mess quoted at $12 50. And for forward delivery here Western Mess has been slow of sale; quoted for March, at the close, nominal; April, $14 40; May, $14 60; June, nominal. Sales reported at $14 45@$14 50 bbl. Spiced Rolls, 9½c. Dressed Hogs inactive with Western quoted nominal, in the absence of supplies at 6¾c.; city at 7c.@7½c. Cut-meats quiet here, but quoted about steady. Sales include small lots Pickled Bellies in bulk, at 8c.@8¼c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range. Also, 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, at 5½c. And for Chicago delivery, 250 bxs. do., at 5½c. Smoked Hams in fair demand and prices firm, (sales reported essentially unaltered. Sales reported here of 300 bxs. Western Long Clear at 7¾c., and 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear on private terms, quoted at 8½c., and for Chicago delivery 700 bxs. do., and 700 bxs. Clear at 7¾c. Western Steam Lard has been fairly active for early delivery, opening stronger, but closing heavily. Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,900 tcs. prime at 8 90 5c@8 92½c., closing at 8 95; and 150 tcs. common at $8 37½@8 25. And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been freely dealt in, opening at firmer prices, but closing lower and quite depressed, under the later advices from Chicago, which seemed very unfavorable. Western Steam, for March, quoted at the close at 8 90@8 92½; April, 8 97½@9 02½; May, 9 00@9 02½; June, 9 07½@9 07½; and nominally at the same for July, 8 95 bid, and up to 9 17½ asked. Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs., March, at 8 92½@8 95; 3,000 tcs. April, at 8 97½@9 07½; 3,700 tcs. May, at 9 00@9 02½, and 1,500 tcs. June, at 8 95@8 97½. City Steam and Kettle in moderate demand; quoted at 9 50; sales 170 tcs. No. 1 quoted at 8 75. Sales 200 tcs. Refined Lard in fair demand; quoted for the Continent, 10c.; cash delivery, at 9 40@9 12½, and the West Indies at 9 37½. Sales 100 tcs. for the West Indies, on private terms, and 750 tcs. for the Continent at 9 05@9 12½. And for Chicago delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam for shipment to Europe, at 9 12½; and 500 tcs. April option, reported at 9 ... Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration. Tallow active and firm, sales equal to 120,000 lb. Country and City at 7¾c.@8c. Stock City at 9c. ... Stearine in more request; choice City quoted at 12 37½ ₰ prime to choice Western, in tcs., at 12½ 12¾ @13 c. 27½. Sales 30,000 lb. City as equal to 10¾c., in tcs.; 150 tcs. Western, to arrive, at 12½@$13 37½ for prime choice, and 150 tcs. do. grade, part to arrive, at 12½@12 25. Domestic Rice has been understood to rule firm for the week; very little business strictly choice Carolina, in job lots, quoted at 5½@7; Louisiana at $4 50@$6 25 ₰ 100 lb. East India Rice dull, with Rangoon quoted at $3@$3 25, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 currency, free, and in bond at $4, gold, ₰ 100 lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls. at $1 07, showing a steady market.

FREIGHTS—The movement to-day was quite moderate in the local market. Berth freights were less active, and, save for room for Grain, which ruled steady, rates continued generally depressed and irregular, the steamships requiring prompt dispatch, loading up with unusual difficulty, even at the low figures now current. The business in the chartering line was on a restricted scale, and the market, as a rule, was recorded weak and somewhat unsettled. Tonnage for Petroleum was in quite moderate request at the current quotations. Some inquiry was reported for vessels for Grain, mainly for outport loading, but with the advantage as to rates reported in the hands of the shippers. Owing to former Lumber, Coal, and general cargo were sought after to a moderate extent at essentially unaltered figures. Tonnage for the Cuban Sugar trade attracted little attention, and the limited business otherwise reported of the extreme backwardness of the crop movement, through unfavorable weather, and the consequent utterly spiritless call for accommodation and prairie-bound freights. Rates at the sugar ports have naturally been decidedly adverse to this interest, against which the heaviness in the Sugar market here also operated. For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last advices, are to-day, about 9,000 bales Cotton at 7.32d.@7¾d. ₰ lb., and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d ₰ 60 lb.; 850 bxs. Bacon, part reported at 32s. 6d.@25s., but mainly on private terms; 3,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 30s.; 50 tons staple at 25s., small lots of Leather at 30s., and Seed at 25s. ₰ ton; 550 bbls Apples, in lots, at 3s. ₰ bbl. And by steam from Chicago, 5,000 bbls. Lard and Bacon, on the basis of 50c. via Portland, 56c. via Boston, 58c.@58c. via Philadelphia, and 62c. via New-York, mostly by way of Portland and Boston. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported as mainly of through freight,) 600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 10½d., 7 allow at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 250 pks. Leather at 90s.; and small lots of Tobacco at 35s. For London, by sail, 350 tons Slate (rumored) on private terms; and, by steam, a thousand tons shipments; 2,500 pks. Provisions, 350 bales Domestics, 160 pks Tobacco, and 1,200 cases canned goods, at market rates. For Bremen, a British bark, 835 tons, hence, with about 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d. ₰ bbl. (with option of Antwerp). For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 392 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. and 6,500 cases Petroleum, at 5s. and 26c. to the Mediterranean, or 8s. 1½d and 31½c. to the Adriatic, and $10 gratuity. For Genoa and Leghorn and back to New York, a British bark, 536 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, taking out for Genoa 500 bbls. Sp. in at 70c., about 300 tons hard ballast at 20c., and 3,000 cases Petroleum, at a proportionate rate, and back from Leghorn, with Marble, on private terms. For Santander and Cadiz and back, a British brig, 371 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Malaga, a British brig, 276 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 27½c. ₰ case. For Melbourne, a British bark, 692 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, quoted at 27s 6d.@30s. ₰ measurement ton. For Porto Cabello, an American brig, 206 tons, hence, with Lumber, reported at $6, sold. For Pernambuco, a British brig, 155 tons, hence, with Flour, &c., on private terms. For Buenos and orders, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $7 50@$8. For Port Spain, Trinidad, and back, a British bark, 483 tons, reported on the basis of $6 for sugar, to the Delaware Breakwater, or 50c. to Falmouth and orders. For St. Jago, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $1 75 ₰ ton. For Machias, &c., a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at 50c. For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 25. For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $8 50; and four schooners, hence, with Coal, on the basis of $2 25 ₰ ton. For New-York, tonnage for Corn, to load at ports in Virginia, was in request with in the range of 8c.@9c. ₰ bushel, as to port of loading.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 14:

Bernard Smyth, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story brick buildings, with lots together in size 40.4 by 62.6 by 30.8 by 64.6, Nos. 267 and 269 William-st., north side, 74.9 feet west of Pearl-st., for $10,000, to Herman Senroeder, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under similar court order, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 19.5 by 199.10, on West 129th-st., north side, extending through to 130th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av., for $5,700, to Walter R. Wood, plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Smyth, also under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 18.9 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av., for $9,250, to the Equitable Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 67 Bank-st., north side, between 4th and Bleecker sts., for $8,000, to George B. Dean.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, sold two five-story brick tenement-houses, with lots each 25 by 75, No. 628 and 630 10th av., east side, 25.3 feet south of 45.h-st., for $25,552 to James McGinniss. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, same Referee, disposed of the similar house, with lot 25 by 85 by 25.3 by 91.6, No. 419 West 56th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av., for $12,600 to J. J. Burchell. Mr. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.5 by 102.2, on East 81st-st., north side, 127.1 feet west of 2d-av., for $2,500, to Mary B. Ehrman, plaintiff in the legal action.

Louis Mesier, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. J. Thomson, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West 84th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 11th-av., for $1,000, to Cyrus Curtiss, Executor and plaintiff. The same auctioneer, also under a similar court order, same Referee, disposed of four two-story brick basement houses, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 112th-st., north side, 207 feet west of 3d-av., for $9,000, to Moses Bruhl and others, Executor and plaintiff. Also, two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 16.6 by 100.11, on East 116th-st., north side, 217 feet west of 2d-av., sold for $11 900, same buyers.

W. O. Hoffman, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. F. Bullard, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 300 by 240, on Wall-st., south-west corner Union-av., Woodstock, 24th Ward, for $4,100, to E. T. Fellows.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the premises Nos. 797 and 799 3d-av., north-east corner 49th-st., and a house, with lot, on West 56th-st., west of 6th-av., to March 19.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale, of the four-story brick building, with lot 37.2 by 95.3 by 25 by 71.10, No. 1 Chambers-st., south-east corner of Chatham and Duane sts.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustee sale, James Warren, Esq., Trustee, of the four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 25 by 92.3, No. 35 East 20th-st., north side, 147.6 feet east of University-place, Sailors' Snug Harbor lease, term 21 years, from May 1, 1863, ground rent $400 per annum and taxes. Also, Executor's sale, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25.6 by 103. No. 239 West 14th-st., north side, 456.7 feet west of 7th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Executor's and Trustee's sale, to close the estate of Charles and Ann E. Feitner, deceased, comprising the following described property: One three-story and basement brick-house and two-story frame stores and dwellings, with plot of land, 75.5 by 73, on 3d-av., west side, 21.5 feet south of 46th-st.; two stables, on plot of land 59.1 by 80, on 9th-av., west side, 40.2 feet north of 45th st., and one one-story stable, with two lots, each 22.6 by 99.3, on West 45th-st., north side, 80 feet west of 9 h-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure, T. S. Coman, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19.10 by 80.6 by 29.10 by 94, No. 508 Pearl-st., between Centre and Park sts.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 74.6, on East 56 h-st., north side, 49.3 feet east of 1st av., leased Nov. 1, 1870, term 19 years and 6 months. Ground rent, $240 per annum.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of 13 lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 97th-st., south-west corner 3d-av.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

2 three-story brick buildings, with lots, Nos. 267 and 269 William-st., n. s., 74.9 ft. w. of Pearl, lots together in size 40.4x62.6x30.8x64.6	$10,000
1 plot of land, West 129th-st., n. s., extending through to 130th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 19.5x199.10	5,700
1 lot, West 53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	9,250

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 two-story and attic brick house, with lot, No. 67 Bank-st., n. s., between 4th and Bleecker sts., lot 25x100	$8,000

By R. V. Harnett.

2 five-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, Nos. 628 and 630 10th-av., e. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 45th-st., each lot 25x75	$25,552
1 similar house, with lot, No. 412 West 56th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x88x25.2	12,600
1 lot, East 81st-st., n. s., 127.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.6x102.2	2,500

By Louis Mesier.

1 lot, West 84th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.2	$1,000
1 four-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 112th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	9,000
2 three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, East 116th-st., n. s., 217 ft. e. of 3d-av., each lot 16.6x100.11	11,900

By W. O. Hoffman.

1 plot of land, Wall-st., s. w. corner Union-av., Woodstock, 24th Ward, 300x240	$4,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 13.

Locust-av., 243x375; and, Woodruff-av., 100 x142.3, 24th Ward; Henry Stoney and wife to Henry J. Downey ..... nom.

524-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5; George W. Chamberlain and wife to Rebecca J. Cummings ..... nom.

56th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21.6x 75; Charles Durgin and wife to Julia A. Kent. 26,000

424-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 62x100.5;

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A HOME on 5TH AV. TO RENT OR LEASE —For one, two, or three years, at $2,500 per year, in the elegant new apartment house, "Osborne," No. 661 5th-av. There are but two suites now remaining, both of which are situated on the first floor; each suite consisting of a

Drawing-room,
Library,
Dining-room,
Butler's pantry,
Six bedrooms, (four of which are large,)
Bath-room,
Kitchen,
Laundries,

coal and wine cellar, and many closets. The "Osborne" possesses comforts and advantages and for a price not to be had elsewhere; the building is warmed throughout.

Inquire of the MANAGER, on the premises.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 20 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; kitchen in third story; conservative bath-rooms, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 30 minutes from New-York; houses to rent cheap in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES: 1,650 West 12th st., three-story, high-stoop....$1,300
152 West 119th st., three-story, high-stoop..... 1,800
124 West 29th-st., four-story, high-stoop..... 1,400
126 West 29th-st., four-story, high-stoop..... 1,400
48 West 55th-st., three-story, brown-stone, high-stoop..... 2,000

Apply to Owner, CHARLES SMITH,
No. 44 West Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—POINT OF SHOWBOAT-stone English basement house. (20x80x100,) No. 36 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.; in complete order; lately painted and frescoed; the furniture elegant, (made to order;) drawing-room by Foster & Stymus; piano, Steinway's best upright; curtains complete; Moquette and velvet carpets; coal and vegetable vaults. Modern rent to a genteel private family only. Inquire of owner on the premises.

NINTH WARD—TO LET—LOWER PARTS OF modern three-story houses, No. 109 Bank-st. and No. 774 Greenwich-st; also two desirable floors at No. 686 Washington-st.; good neighborhood.

RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A first-class dwelling-house, with barn and wood-house, and four and a half acres of land. House two stories, with a Mansard, having furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; well situated, with fine prospect in front and rear; lately built at a cost of $25,000; price, $12,000, half cash and half mortgage. Apply to O. H. PERRY, Southport, Conn.

TO SELL OR LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT Orienta (formerly Delancy Point) Mamaroneck, directly upon the Sound. There is a large mansion-house, gardener's-house, barn-house, stables, all in perfect order. The grounds are beautiful, and comprise 11 acres, carefully laid out with lawns, shade trees, evergreens, &c. Time to Grand Central station 48 minutes; 12 trains a day each way. Apply to J. FIELD & DEYO, Nos. 4 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SMALL FARM FOR RENT—28 ACRES LAND; two acres orchard garden; good house, nine rooms; also barn; rent, $225 per year; fifty miles from New-York per Erie Railway. Inquire E. M. VAN CLEFT, Woodbury Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT in the 12th Ward.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 15, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, estate of Rinaldeth Coster.

West FORTIETH-STREET—The four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house and lot, 25.6x70x103 feet, known as No. 239 West 14th-st., with party wall on each side. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

CHARLES H. COSTER, Executor.

For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office. No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE

of two houses and lots, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., near Broome-st., and No. 211 5th-st., near 3d-av., under P. T. Ruggles, Referee, on FRIDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway. A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 189 Broadway.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., WILL SELL AT auction, at No. 111 Broadway, March 20, 1877, at 12 o'clock, the very valuable four-story high-stoop dwelling, with lot, on the south-east corner of 86th-st. and Madison-av., known as No. 1,002 Madison-av., near 78th-st.; 16.8x58x74. Terms easy. Particulars at No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FORMER RESIDENCE of the late Gen. Bartlett, at Pittsfield, Mass. A first-class modern house, with all the modern conveniences for a gentleman's residence. The house is spacious and roomy, and situated in the most salubrious and fashionable section of the town; water and gas throughout the house, and all the buildings and grounds handsomely laid out. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—NO. 91 WEST 34th-st., midway between Central Park and Grand Boulevard, three-story dwelling, 12 rooms, carriage-house, stable, and 10 lots of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; 45 minutes from Wall-st. by Harlaem Railway; house has all modern conveniences; possession 1st of May next. Inquire of J. P. FAULKNER, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMily only, at Great Barrington, Mass., the attractive, convenient cut age and grounds, formerly the residence of Mrs. Sigelow; may be leased for two years or more to a good tenant. Apply to H. T. ROBBINS, Great Barrington, or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirror mantels; rent from $900 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

AN ELEGANT MANSION, COMPLETE IN all its appointments, frescoed, and heated by steam, to rent; partial y furnished; situated in the most desirable part of Newark, N. J., facing Washington Park; the grounds are han somely laid out; nine stable, green-house, &c., complete; rent low. Apply to K. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—AT MORRISANIA, TWENTY-THIRD Ward, the large mansion and grounds, with outbuildings, known as "Kitona." This fine place is most suitable for a large family residence, hotel or institution. The grounds comprise seven acres, handsomely laid out; fruit and shade trees, plenty.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FLAT TO LET, UNFURNISHED, CONsisting of 17 rooms in the apartment house, north-east corner 5th-av. and 28th-st; passenger elevator and heated by steam.

Apply at No. 1 East 28th-st., between 1 and 5 P. M., except Friday and Sunday.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ELIZABETH, being a choice residence and location on North Broad-st., four minutes from depot; fifteen rooms and spacious grounds, with select varieties of fruit trees and fruits; all in complete order. Apply to

G. BAYLISS, No. 292 Broadway.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS, 5 OR 7 rooms, in built and house; balance can be let to one family (three adults); rent low to desirable party; possession in April. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., Murray Hill.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 18TH-ST., first door east of Broadway; will be let to a responsible tenant at a moderate rent.

E. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS IN THE ROCKINGHAM, Broadway and 56th st.; absolutely fire-proof; elevator, steam heat; nine rooms. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—NO. 246 ADELPHI-st., near Dekalb-av., a small three-story brick house; rent, $500. Can be seen before 12 M., or after 7 P. M.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 15TH, 25th, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 56th sts., at reduced rates.

KINGSLAND & PARSONS,
No. 42 East 23d-st.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES TO RENT HIS house, unfurnished, to a small strictly private family; board for himself and wife in exchange for rent. Address T. S., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD HOUSE, NORTH-east corner 5th-av and

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the same Southern route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are situated where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
P. J. SMITH, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of accommodating the changes of sailings the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing at meridian of 50 at 41 latitude, or nothing to be north of 41.

On the homeward passages, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to be north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21 | BATAVIA....WED., April 4
CHINA....WED., March 28 | RUSSIA....WED., April 11

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGAGES REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 28
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ETNA.....March 15
ANDES.....March 28
Superior deck-cabin passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 17
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....March 21
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to Charleston one-half of 1 per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger steamer bills of lading issued at all rail stations of the Company.
JAMES W. QUINTARD, Agent, Pier No. 29 North River.
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
O. W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Lines, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M. | Alsatia, March 31, 7 A. M.
Bolivia, March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria, April 7, noon.
TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL.
Calmia $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON
Australia, March 21, noon, 1 topsl.....April 7, noon.
Cabins $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, foot of Rector-st.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
From pier 45, North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets only, favorable rates. STEERAGE, $24. Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms midships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 1st-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., March 17 | ODER.....Sat., March 31
MOSEL.....Sat., March 24 | HERMANN.....Sat., April 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (Eng.) for England and Passengers.
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with LABRADOR, Saturday, March 24, at 9½ A. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON
HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, March 22, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....March 24, 12 M. | England, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
RAPIDAN, Capt. EMPSON, WEDNESDAY, March 14.
Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
GULF STREAM, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Agts., 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to all points on the Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. R. SCOTLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.
C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, March 17
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Tuesday, April 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28
For freights or passage apply at
WM. H. CLYDE & CO., or D. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLON.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLES, LUDING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
NEW YORK, VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
Steamers will connect at New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Texas and all the Mexican ports.
For freight or passage apply to
MALLORY & SONS, Pier 21 and 22 East River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line
for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON.
HERDER.....March 10 | FRISIA.....March 29
WESTPHALIA.....March 24 | CIMBRIA.....April 5
General passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in Central Europe. First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
KUNHARDT & CO., OR HOWARD & HOAG,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 113 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains
IN
Popular Dress Goods,

Comprising NEW and ELEGANT FABRICS for SPRING SUITS and COSTUMES, including FABRIQUE BOURRETTE, DIAGONAL MIXTURES, ZAMBESI CLOTHS, BASKET STRIPES, &c. COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIR, ARABESQUES, PONGEES, SILK and WOOL—ALL-WOOL GOODS, and CAMEL'S-HAIR CLOTHS, introducing SEVERAL SPECIAL NOVELTIES, ALL FRESH and SEASONABLE, NEWEST SHADES, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.
SPECIALTIES.
DRESS-MAKING.
BLACK DRESS SILKS. BOYS' CLOTHING.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.
FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES FREE.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.—No. 7 WEST 30TH-ST. Mme. FERRERO, Mlle. ELISE COUDEN, successor.

Mlle. Couden has just returned from Paris, per Celtic, with a large, varied, and elegant assortment of Spring BONNET and Round HATS, selected with great care, from the leading Paris houses, and which are will open on THURSDAY, MARCH 15.
Admittance by card only. Invitation cards will be duly sent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Look Haven, 8:30 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," consisting of Pullman Parlor Cars only, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 3:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 2 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:30, 10:10, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 9:40, 10:30 (Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 8:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canan laigua.
8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, Sleeping Coach to St. Louis.
11:00 A. M. North-ern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company offices, No. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 42d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, with drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d-st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, Win. Lake Line, at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.
Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT	PASSENGER TRAINS.	JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Match Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 11:45 and 3 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendents.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal docks of lines. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 285 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. C. W. SCHEIN, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. R. PARKER.
For Red Bank.
From Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wed'sy, 14th...3 P. M.	Wed'sday, 14th...7 A. M.
Thursday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th...9 A. M.	Friday, 16th.....8 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th.....9 A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 12 M.	Wed'day, 21st, 10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE CITY. 35 cents per quart to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, in boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 12 Bible House.

FINANCIAL.

Ocean National Bank Assets at Auction
THE RECEIVER OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK WILL SELL FOR CASH, ON
The 27th Day of March, 1877,
at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, through Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, the assets of said bank, consisting of the following described real and personal property:
7,000 Acres of Good Western Prairie Farming Lands,
situated in Jackson, Mason, Johnson, and Williamson Counties, in the southern portion of the State of Illinois, within convenient distance of railroad and river communications and good markets. A detailed description of each 80 acres of said lands and abstracts of title can be had on application to the Receiver. Title perfect.
Valuable Coal and Iron Property, Blast Furnace, and Farming Lands for Sale.
"IRONDALE COAL AND IRON PROPERTY."

Said lands and works are situated in Preston County, West Virginia, and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the point of junction, and are connected therewith by a branch railroad of uniform gauge and construction; distant 270 miles from Baltimore, 92 miles from Cumberland, 109 miles from Wheeling, 114 miles from Parkersburg, (and 65 miles from Pittsburg by the line of the Pittsburg and Charleston Railroad, now building southward across West Virginia,) by means of which road it has access to the markets of the East and West, and will shortly also have access to the markets of Pittsburg and the manufacturing districts of Virginia and Kanawha. The tract of lands embraces 1,120 acres, of which 220 are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber. It is underlaid by three distinct workable veins of good coal, accessible at or near the surface, three, four, and eight feet in thickness, respectively, which have been tested and worked on this and adjacent properties for many years. The coal yields a fine, lustrous, hard-grained coke, suitable for iron making. There are also in close proximity to the bituminous coal three separate beds of iron ore, of the variety known to miners as "clay iron-stone," so largely in use in English furnaces, ranging from 22 inches to 4 feet in thickness, and so easily mined that it can be placed at the furnace stock at $1 25 per ton. In juxtaposition with the iron belts are lime-stone suitable for fluxing purposes, fire-clay, and building sand-stone, suitable for constructing furnaces, ovens, &c. Among the Permanent Structures and improvements erected for the most part by the company are, one Hot-blast Furnace, 39 feet stack, 11.9 bosh, two Blowing Engines, 80-horse-power, made by sweeney & Son, of Reading; Hot-blast Apparatus, 28-feet stoves; four miles of railroad, 4.8½ gauge, sidings, switches, 55 and 60 pound rail, well laid and ballasted; one Saw-mill, turbine wheel, circular saws, carpenter and tool-shop complete; Foundry, including cupola, molds castings, patterns, &c.; Machine and Blacksmith's Shop, with lathes, drills, &c.; thirty-nine workmens' dwelling-houses, double and single gardens attached, in good order; store-houses, engine-houses, offices, sheds, coking pits, trestles, and all the tramways, drifts, openings, stables, and other structures and excavations necessary for the operation and maintenance of an extended production and shipment of iron and coal. The works have been in successful operation for several years. They were laid out, worked, and enlarged under the immediate supervision of one of the largest manufacturers, the whole expenditure on the property being upward of $700,000. The best furnace has a capacity of turning out ten to twelve tons of pig-iron per day from the coal on the estate, which product has ranked as No. 1 and No. 2 foundry (gray forge and white) iron in the Ohio River markets. The capacity can be greatly increased, at but little cost, by the erection of a second furnace, the site of which is selected. Further particulars, Geological and Mining Engineers' Report, can be had on application to the Receiver.

CALL LOANS.

N. Weed, Jr., check on Ocean Bank.....	$13,875 00
Collaterals—100 shares of the Susquenanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Coal Company, $100 each.	
S. G. Goodrich, demand notes.....	$26,000 00
Collaterals—2,000 shares Gregory Gold Mining Company stock, $50 each, 6,000 shares Tannerdale Coal Company, $5 each.	
E. P. Stafford, note at 30 days.....	$2,750 00
Collaterals—40 shares Solar Oil Company stock, $100 each.	
L. M. Price, note, balance due.....	$1,106 27
C. J. Taylor, call loan.....	$5,000 00
Collateral—150 shares Portage Lake Canal Company stock, $100 each.	
J. E. Gaslin, call loan.....	$41,135 71
Collaterals—2,500 Wabash and Erie Canal Company stock now in suit in Indiana.	
H. G. Fant, call loan.....	$309 00
Collateral—Note of J. B. Stewart for $3,352.	

JUDGMENTS.

Eugene Durnin.....	$391 29
Henry B. Stover.....	1,257 60
Egbert Reed.....	2,538 17
Charles Callender.....	4,997 93
Theodore E. Perkins.....	2,540 25
James Patterson and Sylvester Thompson...	421 68
Smith A. Taylor.....	128 22
Columbus S. Stevenson.....	25,085 16
Zack. Coleman.....	108 23
Wm. H. Meloney.....	997 77
Audley W. Gazzam and George T. Deiler.....	3,600 51
Isaac W. Parmenter, Charles H. Pollock.....	1,568 11
George Shoemaker.....	159 54
Peter Gerdes.....	215 07
Lester J. Brownell.....	137 97
Thomas T. Ryan.....	174 70
Daniel T. Cornell.....	106 70
E. L. Tomlinson.....	76 07
James Atkinson.....	359 21
Samuel M. Parsons.....	1,110 93
Wm. B. Miller, The Wayne Paper Co., Isaac Miller.....	3,493 31
James Parkinson.....	336 47
David Warstaff.....	12,249 65
George W. Thompson, Frederick C. Bartlett..	299 50
Elmer L. Brett, W—— L. Barnes.....	468 73
John Beaman.....	9,455 02
Silas B. Dutcher.....	935 47
George W. Hodges.....	39,265 20
Churchill J. Cambreling, Stephen G. Cambreling, William C. Cambreling.....	2,177 02
Thomas Clarke and J—— E. Wilkins.....	3,718 40
M—— Townsend and J—— E. Wilkins.....	741 87
Stephen C. Cambreling.....	2,177 92
Wm. H. Fiske, Charles C. Lawrence.....	5,595 87
William Wood and J—— E. Wilkins.....	279 70
John Vliet, Francis Holmes.....	635 87
W—— B. Beuson.....	4,000 00
S. Van Winkle, S. B. Dutcher, C. C. Yeaton.	5,577 43
George Wiltsie, Richard C. Wiltsie.....	89 43
Thomas Wrigley.....	237 20
A. L. Sager.....	78 14
R. Palmer.....	190 05
William H. Traton.....	508 93
John B. Shuttleworth.....	480 95
John Van Tine and George W. Muren.....	1,030 54
John Van Tine.....	746 09
Benjamin F. Camp.....	8,834 20
Franklin J. Tinkham.....	1,304 64

NOTES AND DRAFTS.

A. Bimmger & Co.....	$11,000 00
Sterling A. Chesebro', Geo. E. Raymond & Co....	208 26
John T. Upritt, Geo. E. Raymond & Co.....	16 70
Charles L. Smith, Geo. E. Raymond & Co.....	200 00
A. C. Ousborg, Geo. E. Raymond & Co.....	150 00
Benjamin Hoover, H. Rowland.....	98 / 45
Patrick Duggan, Geo. E. Raymond & Co.....	67 00
John Quinn, W. B. Fiske & Co.....	716 00
Loeb Brothers.....	3,000 00
Beschield, Bolz & Co., Wm. H. Ames & Co.	2,250 00
Terhune & Biehl, W. L. Barnes.....	400 00
C. C. Campbell, John Sessions.....	5,000 00
H. J. Kimmal & Co.....	500 00
Richard J. Bolce.....	9,800 00
George H. McCormer, indorsed Harvey W. and James G. Brown.....	15,847 10
N. Weed, Jr., check on Ocean Bank.....	4,472 95
F. H. Holmes.....	60,340 39
George Seymour, check on Ocean Bank..	350
F. H. Holmes, overdraft.....	2,091 74
W. C. Weed, overdraft.....	2,000 00
Charles H. Stewart, Thomas S. Smith.....	127,154 00
Collateral—30 shares, $100 each, Washington and Jamaica Railroad stock.	
Joseph B. Stewart, Charles H. Stewart.....	5,000 00
Andrew T. M. Reynolds, Charles H. Stewart.	1,954 63
Wilson & Savage.....	276 00
Raccoon Mountain Coal Company.....	4,000 00
Ætna Mining and Manufacturing Company, J. Holmes, Agcew Z. Platt, J. C. Haselton, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago Railroad Company.....	3,055 52
Collateral—2,000 shares Raccoon Mountain Coal Company stock, $100 each.	
James L. Schott, S. J. Ingham.....	1,350 00
Craig & Reid, James L. Schott.....	498 50
Henry C. Spaulding.....	2,448 00
Anson Hart.....	720 00
Thomas H. Osborn, Maury & Co.....	15,000 00
C. C. Sprague.....	3,195 53
Alexander Brown.....	11,000 00
William F. Owen.....	11,250 00
Mercantile National bank of Washington, D. C.....	50,000 00
Merchants' National bank of Washington, D. C., indorsed A. Hart.....	1,377 00
H. G. Wheeler, President Brunswick and Florida Railroad.....	7,000 00
H. G. Wheeler.....	30,000 00
M. N. Wisewell.....	2,000 00
Collateral—60 shares Solar Oil Refining Company of Pennsylvania, $100 each.	
A. brower, M. W. Sackett.....	500 00
Collaterals—100 shares Barrow's Patent Steel Manufacturing Company, $100 each.	
M. J. Cole & Co.....	8,000 00
Robinson & Co.....	1,152 00
George C. Smally.....	2,097 60
Samuel P. Richards, of Philadelphia.....	3,500 00
Atkinson & Co.....	5,954 17
Henry S. Morgan.....	461 52

BONDS AND STOCKS.

500 shares Warner Petroleum Mining Company of Indianapolis, Ind., $10 each.
200 shares Anticlinal Oil Mining Company of Indianapolis, Ind.
1,000 shares Holman Gold Mining Company of Colorado, $2 each.
10 shares Salisbury Economic Fuel Furnace Company, $100 each.
10 shares Carbondale and Shawneetown Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.
485 shares Pfist Preferred Stock of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, $100 each.
970 shares Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, common stock, $100 each.
800 shares Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, $100 each.
100 shares Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, $100 each.
25,000 bonds issued by the Logan County Mining and Manufacturing Company of Virginia. First mortgage.
$600 bond of Mt. Vernon Railroad Company of Illinois.
470 shares Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company stock, $100 each.
420 shares Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C.
One First Mortgage bond of the Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company for $1,000.
800 shares Gold Hill Mining Company stock.
50 shares American Plate Glass Company, $100 each.
178 shares Waterbury Knitting Company, $25 each.
50 shares Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, $100 each.
40 shares Miners' National Bank of Salt Lake, $100 each.
764 bonds issued by the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES ON LIVES OF

James Dewett for.....	$1,650
(Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey, paid-up policy.)	
Alfred C. Smith, Jr., for.....	$3,570
(Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, paid-up policy.)	
Samuel S. Bowman.....	$15,000
Home Life Insurance Company.....	$5,000
Manhattan Life Insurance Company.....	10,000
(Annual premium paid to February, 1878.)	

For further particulars apply to the Receiver as No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND 25 YEAR BONDS.
Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

Whole amount authorized, $9,500,000, of which $2,200,000 are issued, the company reserving $300,000 for future needs.
These bonds are secured by $2,500,000 St. Louis, Rock Island and Chicago Railroad Company's 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, deposited with the New-England Trust Company of Boston as Trustees. The last-named road (270 miles in length) has been leased to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for 25 years with renewals, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company agreeing to pay $175,000 per annum rental, reserving from this sufficient to pay interest on this issue of 5 per cents, and paying the balance to the New-England Trust Company, which consents to apply it as a sinking fund and to buy bonds semi-annually at or under par and interest. By this sinking fund, all of the bonds—if taken at par—will be absorbed by maturity.
We invite the attention of Trustees and other investors to these bonds, in the belief that as an investment they are exceptionally safe. The appreciation in the value of the bonds, as they approach maturity, will be materially enhanced by the operation of the sinking fund.
The price for the present has been fixed at 89 and accrued interest, at which rate they pay the investor over 6 per cent. per annum.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
NO. 44 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,
MATURING 1878 TO 1886.
Interest payable at
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A CASE OF SUPPOSED POISONING.

DISINTERRING THE REMAINS OF A MAN WHO DIED SEVEN YEARS AGO—A SON'S SUSPICIONS CONCERNING THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER.

On March 21, 1870, a well-to-do German resident of the Seventeenth Ward, named Lorenzo Quenzer, died very suddenly at his residence, No. 209 Third-street. Dr. William Balser, of No. 218 East Thirteenth-street, who attended Quenzer during his last illness, certified that death was due to congestion of the lungs, and the body was interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. A short time previous to his death Quenzer married a second wife, who proved highly objectionable to his children, particularly to his married son, Charles Quenzer, who now resides at No. 677 Henry-street, Brooklyn. About a year ago this son applied to the Board of Coroners of this City to investigate the circumstances of the death of his father, as he desired to determine conclusively whether or not the rumors that the deceased had been a victim of arsenic poisoning had any foundation in fact. The evidence in support of the theory of foul play being regarded as very vague, the request of the son was not granted. Some six weeks ago, however, the son renewed his application, and the Clerk of the Board of Coroners was authorized to issue a letter to the Brooklyn Health Board recommending the disinterment of the body. The desired order was issued, and ex-Deputy Coroner Marsh was appointed to examine the body and to report as to the advisability of making an analysis of the remains. On Saturday last Dr. Marsh went to Greenwood, and had the Quenzer family grave opened. A coffin found therein was identified as that in which the body of Quenzer, senior, had been deposited. The remains were, of course, decayed beyond recognition, and had become very much mixed with the mould of the grave. The Doctor at once concluded that an analysis could not be made. He unsuccessfully questioned the son, and learned from him that soon after the death of his father rumors to the effect that a woman not wholly unconnected with the family had poisoned the old man's food. The son admitted that his father was, during several years, afflicted with chronic bronchitis and asthma, and that he also suffered from inflammation of the bladder. The symptoms of the old man's last illness, as described by Dr. Balser, who is a reputable physician, precludes, in the opinion of Dr. Marsh, the theory of arsenic or opium poisoning. Under these circumstances the coroners of this City do not deem it necessary to investigate the case any further.

NO COMPROMISE MADE.

A STATEMENT BY MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S COUNSEL.

Speaking of the settlement of the Vanderbilt will contest, Mr. Henry L. Clinton, principal counsel for the proponents, made a statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday, which he said might be published as his own and that of the other Executors of the will. He said "there had been no settlement or compromise whatever on the part of proponent. We pressed the case on with all the speed the rules of the court permitted. We were prepared to proceed with the trial on Tuesday morning and expected to do so. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's position from the day after the funeral to the present time has not changed in the slightest particular. He has always stated that he would stand by the will under any and all circumstances. He has at all times stated that had the legacies to his sisters and his brother been larger he would have been well pleased, but he would under no circumstances make a compromise or settlement, or offer any inducement, direct or implied, to dissuade his relatives from contesting the will. At the first, he stated, after the will was probated and he came into possession of the property which fell to him as residuary legatee, he intended to do with reference to his sisters and his brother what he thought was fair, kind, and generous. This position he has always maintained. He declined to state or in any way to intimate anything in respect to amounts his relatives might hereafter receive from him. He has never named any figure to me or to others. The withdrawal from further contests on the part of the contestants was entirely voluntary, and a great surprise to all interested on behalf of proponents. Whatever Mr. Vanderbilt may do for his relatives will be from motives of kindness, and as a token of affection on his part for them. He has always been on the most pleasant and cordial terms with all of them. These relations have not been at all disturbed in consequence of the will made by their father.

HARBOR-MASTERS' FEES.

THE RECENT DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—THE PROBABLE RESULT—ACTION OF THE SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States on Tuesday in the case of the Inman Steam-ship Company against Tinker, declaring the tax imposed on vessels by the Harbor-masters to be unconstitutional, has excited some little feeling among the latter. There are twelve Harbor-masters, and these have earned an average income of between $5,000 and $6,000. In their behalf it is urged that the failure of ship-owners to pay the usual tax of 1½ cents per ton will result in a great deal of confusion in properly placing vessels in berths. Their power, it is stated, as the board is at present constituted, is almost absolute, and they can cause much delay and annoyance in docking the vessels coming into the port. Except in the case of companies to whom the Legislature has given the exclusive use of certain docks, the Harbor-masters have the right to designate the berths of vessels, and until some law is made on the subject there is likely to be some little difficulty. On the other hand, it is urged by the steam-ship companies that the decision is a perfectly proper one, and that no one can only in good. A number of the agents in this City with whom a reporter of THE TIMES conversed last evening are all agreed on this point, and will, no doubt, strenuously oppose all efforts on the part of the Harbor-masters to collect the tax. At a meeting of the Ship-owners' Association, yesterday, resolutions were adopted recommending the members of the association of the State of New-York and others interested in shipping, to continue to pay for the present the same fees to Harbor-masters and Port-wardens as heretofore paid, until the State shall take such steps as may be necessary in the premises.

THE INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS.

The number of questionable transactions in which Mr. John J. Anderson, the former Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, was engaged, increases with each day, and notwithstanding the fact that the hearing before Referee William Allen Butler has been closed, Mr. R. J. Moses, of counsel for policy-holders, is still continuing his investigation in the matter. It has now been ascertained, Mr. Moses states, that the $78,000 in United States bonds supposed to have been transferred to the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company by the Continental, and for which Anderson pronounced a receipt, were in his possession in the latter part of December, nearly three months after the transfer was supposed to have taken place. On Dec. 29 he sold $62,000 of these bonds to a firm of bankers in Nassau-street, and two days afterward disposed of the other $10,000 in the same way. In an examination of the account of the New-Jersey Mutual at the Chemical Bank, Mr. Moses has discovered several checks given by the company to Anderson and Daniel J. Noyes, some of those given to the latter being indorsed over to the former. The aggregate amount of these checks is about $3,800, and they are all dated during the period when Anderson was Receiver of the Continental.

Mr. H. J. Pierson, the Receiver of the North America, Guardian Mutual, and other companies, who was appointed last week by Judge Lawton, has entered actively upon the duties of his office, and says that he will proceed as rapidly as possible in winding up the affairs of the companies. In the order appointing Mr. Pierson, there was a special clause allowing him to carry on the business of the North America Company to a limited extent. He has not as yet determined upon the course he will pursue under this portion of the order, and is receiving the premiums on all the policies that are tendered, but is holding them as a special fund for the benefit of the policy-holders, subject to the action of the court.

LARGE SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED CIGARS.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett and Officers Hursey and Jackson, of his office, while passing up West-street on Tuesday night noticed an express wagon laden with trunks and bags leave Pier No. 3, the wharf of the Alexandre Line of Havana steamers, and proceed up Rector-street. They followed it to Greenwich, where it stopped, and saw the driver un oad his baggage and hurriedly convey it into the basement of a dwelling notorious as the abode of smugglers. The Captain filed on a blank warrant which he had in his pocket and sent one of his assistants with it to Justice Gedney's house. His Honor arose from bed and signed the warrant, and the officer returned with it to where his companions were waiting. It being against the law to serve a search warrant during the night, the watchers were obliged to remain on post until after daylight yesterday morning, when they astonished the smugglers by their rather early call. Their search of the house was rewarded by finding in an unoccupied room on the fifth floor 6,000 cigars, 38,000 cigarettes, and a large quantity of fine tobacco, which latter had evidently been stolen from the cargo of the City of Vera Cruz. The cigars are of the very best brands imported, one lot costing $300 gold per 1,000 in Havana. The goods were taken to the Custom-house and placed in the seizure room.

ERIE OBJECTS TO THE PLAN.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS CONSIDER THE PROPOSED CONNECTION OF THE WHITE STAR DOCK WITH THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD—RECEIVER JEWETT OPPOSES THE SCHEME.

An adjourned meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of listening to arguments for and against the project of the New-York Central Railroad and the White Star Steam-ship Company of laying tracks connecting the Belt Railroad with the steam-ships owned by the latter. Commissioner Wales presided, and there were present, besides the Commissioners, Mr. R. J. Cortis, on behalf of the White Star Steam-ship Company; Col. Henry G. Stebbins, for the Erie Railroad; Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, counsel for the New-York Central Railroad; Mr. C. Toncey, Superintendent of that railroad; Messrs. Augustus Schell, Charles T. Arnoux, and J. Richardson.

Col. Stebbins said that unexpected duties prevented Mr. Hugh J. Jewett from personally appearing before the Commissioners, as he had expected, and desired to do, and he therefore submitted the following communication, which was read by the Secretary:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 14 1877.

To the Honorable Dock Commissioners of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In the discussion had before you some days since, upon the application of the White Star Line steam-ship Company for the privilege of laying rail tracks upon their dock, that the New-York Central Company may come to and from it in its cars for the receipt and delivery of freight, it was intimated that the objections interposed by the Erie Railway Company were simply because it was opposed to any increased facilities being extended to the New-York Central Company. I desire most emphatically to repel any such intimation. That the New-York Central Company contributes largely to the mercantile interests of New-York, and that every facility consistent with the interests of others should be extended to it, I am free to admit; and if, in this case the application and the effect of it, the privilege would terminate at the White star pier, I would leave it entirely to others to question its propriety, or to object to it because of its being in conflict with other interests. But as it is admitted that the granting of this privilege at that point will involve its being granted at any one of other points along the river front, it becomes a question of serious and vital importance to the interests which I have in charge, and makes it incumbent upon me not only to protest, but to present for your consideration such objections as suggest themselves to my mind.

Although the traffic of the New-York Central Company is large, it is very small when compared with that to and from the City by way of and by rail which must reach the City by crossing the North river. The Erie Company alone in years past and now, in general traffic brings to and takes from New-York tonnage fully equal in amount to that transported by the New-York Central. The present condition of the docks on the river it would be impossible for the Erie Company or any railroad company approaching the City from the west side of the river, to use a railroad track on West-street. Although the Erie Railway with others on the west side of the river, terminate in Jersey City, its practical terminus is at West-street, they delivering and receiving their traffic at their docks along that street. Even in the present condition of the street, they are embarrassed, delayed, and their expenses are largely increased. They contribute to the revenues of the city largely by the payment of rentals, tax & assessments, & to permit the street to be occupied by steam and by cars would add to these embarrassments, delays, and expenses and would very much diminish even the limited facilities which they now enjoy. It is said however, that you do not propose permitting the use of this street by cars and by steam during the working hours of the day. The experience of the past shows conclusively that however much the exercise of a right may be limited within certain hours, when once granted, the limitation very soon ceases to have any binding effect. But even should it be observed, the obstruction to the public and to railroad interests tributary to New-York, a preaching it from the west side of the river, can be estimated to some extent if the board will turn its attention to the investigation of some of the facts. The approaches to the City by ferry are limited in extent and in number. They must all be reached by crossing West-street. The lowest number of passenger trains coming to and leaving the City of New-York between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. on an average 84. The passengers and baggage to and from these trains must cross the street. The ferry-boats must cross the river and must leave at stated periods. Any delay, because of a blockade of the street, must involve delay to passengers, and if going to the trains, a failure to make the connection. The delay and the danger to life and property with so many persons crossing the street in the night time over tracks liable to be interrupted at any moment by the movement of cars and engines, dummy or otherwise, is too great, and ought not to be permitted, unless the reasons therefor are so great that they cannot be otherwise absolutely necessary. The number of vehicles crossing the ferries between the hours above named, bringing to the City milk and provisions necessary to its markets, is very large. The Williamsburg ferries alone, and during the summer months about double that number nightly. To permit the street to be occupied, therefore, during these hours by the movement of trains of cars, either by steam power or otherwise, would render the passage of this number of vehicles almost impracticable.

I am content with the presentation of the case as made by your former meeting, but I submit to you the facts herein stated, trusting that you will give the subject matter of the difficulties suggested careful examination and consideration, before you grant the application now pending before you. Very respectfully,

J. J. ★ KEILL,
Receiver Erie Railway.

After some discussion of a general character, Commissioner Wales said that as some of the persons interested were not present, the board would adjourn until Saturday at 2 o'clock, with the understanding that that should be a final meeting, and all who desired to be heard on the subject must be present at that time.

FUNERAL OF VERY REV. JAMES TITTA.

The funeral of the late Very Rev. James Titta took place yesterday from St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church in Sullivan-street, of which the deceased was Pastor. The interior of the edifice was heavily draped in mourning, and was crowded to its utmost capacity. The casket in which were inclosed the last mortal remains of the dead priest, was placed upon a high catafalque outside the altar rails, and was almost completely hidden from sight by the mass of floral offerings with which it was surrounded. The services, which were of a most impressive and solemn nature, consisted of a solemn requiem mass, Very Rev. Charles Nazaro, O. S. F., being the celebrant; Rev. Leo na Saracena, Deacon; Rev. Eugene Decorah, Sub-Deacon, and Rev. Joachim Guerni and Rev. Anthony Ryan, Masters of Ceremonies. The funeral oration was preached by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who, in the course of his remarks, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased clergyman. Among those present were Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., Rev. Fathers Lenihan and Preston and Quinn, and Rev. Fathers Dent, Malone, O'Hare, Lenihan, De Sanno, Ubolas, Milligan, Farley, O'Brien, McDowell, Hieronimus, Schmitz, Schroeuer, McKiernan, Reilly, and many others. Several benevolent and religious societies were represented by delegations. The deceased, who was a most zealous member of the Order of St. Francis, was born in Gombitelle, near Lucca, Italy, in April, 1831. He entered the order above named at the age of 15 years, and having subsequently studied at Rome was ordained in that city in 1854. A short time afterward he was made Lector of Philosophy, and possessing a remarkably fine voice and a rare talent for music, became a member of the leading choir of Rome—that of the Lateran Basilica. He came to America in 1859 to assist in the founding of St. Bonaventura's College, and when the war broke out he volunteered and served as Chaplain of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He became the Pastor of St. Anthony's Church in 1871, and remained in that position until his death.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD WINDUST.

Edward Windust, who, in a former day and generation, was a popular and successful restaurateur in Park-row, was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery yesterday. He died on Saturday at Bayville, Long Island, where he had resided for a number of years, and his remains were brought to Brooklyn for interment. The funeral services were conducted at Christ Church, on Bedford-avenue, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Partridge, and a delegation of Free Masons from St. John's Lodge, of New-York, of which Mr. Windust was an old and honored member, was present. The Masonic brethren acted as pall-bearers. There were few persons in the church, and these were mainly relatives of the deceased and old friends of the family. The coffin, which was heavily draped in mourning cloth, was borne to the communion rail, where the simple burial service of the Episcopal Church was recited. This was followed by a brief Masonic ceremony, and then Rev. Mr. Partridge made a short address, in which he spoke in touching words of the many good qualities of him who had passed away. "He always prepared" was the motto which Mr. Windust had adopted, and the speaker fully believed that death found him thoroughly prepared to enter auspiciously into the new life. At the close of the clergyman's remarks the modest floral emblems which rested upon the coffin were removed, the lid was raised, and those who so desired took a last look at the form of their dead friend. This brought the services to a close, and the remains were removed to the cemetery.

THE AMATEUR BASE-BALL PLAYERS.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Base-ball Players was held yesterday afternoon at Cooper Institute, President John G. H. Myers in the chair. In opening the meeting the President referred to the sound financial condition of the organization, and spoke at length on the necessity of taking some action to insure the continuance of the association as a strictly amateur body. After the adoption of a series of amendments to the playing rules, the constitution and by-laws, and the transaction of some general business, the annual election was held, and resulted in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. G. H. Myers, of the Fiveaway Club; Vice-President, T. L. Brooks, of the Mutual Club; Secretary, J. M. Tracy, of Jasper Club; Manhattan College; Treasurer, M. J. Dillon, of New-Rochelle Club; Judge Advocate, J. C. Shea, of the Monticello Club.

IMPROVEMENTS AT GREEN-WOOD.

THE GROUNDS NEARLY FINISHED—THE PROSPECT PARK ENTRANCE TO BE OPENED SOON.

The annual meeting of the Green-Wood Cemetery lot owners was held in the offices of the company yesterday afternoon. Mr. George A. Jarvis presided and Mr. Joseph A. Perry acted as Secretary. The President of the company, Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, presented the report of the Trustees for the past year. The report says that the diminished receipts of last year were more than compensated by the reduction in cost of labor and material. The cemetery has been greatly improved. The cobble-stone gutters have all been removed and a system of underground drainage has been substituted. The roads have been regraded, widened, and their borders resodded, until they now equal any roads in the world. All the buildings of the cemetery have been put in perfect repair. Those at the northern entrance have been saturated with two coats of linseed oil to preserve them. The visitors' room has been lengthened 12 feet, and closets have been erected for the use of both ladies and gentlemen. Handsome portable closets on wheels for the use of laborers and visitors have been purchased. The receiving vault, which has heretofore been very damp, has been effectually drained, and ventilators of an improved pattern have been put on it. The walls have also been hollowed out, forming an air-chamber for the prevention of moisture. During the rain-storm of March 25, last year, a disastrous slide occurred along the line of Fifth-avenue, prostrating several sections of the boundary iron fences. There was a similar slide in the Autumn of 1868. A retaining stone wall has been built three feet inside the fence to prevent similar accidents in future. The wall is 925 feet long, and 7 feet 9 inches high, and rests on a concrete foundation 3 feet 6 inches wide and 3 feet deep. It cost $12 483 52, and $649 66 were expended for repairing the iron fence. The unsightly wall sustaining Sylvan-avenue has been removed and the hill repaved. This required the rebuilding of the crumbling walls of a number of old vaults. Water pipes have been laid in Vine, Sassafras, Cypress, Grape, Southwood, and other avenues, connecting with 12 large and 11 small new hydrants. A handsome drinking fountain has been erected near the visitors' room. It is expected that the new eastern entrance from Prospect Park will be opened next season. To enable parties to visit their lots easily, arrangements have been made with re-possible parties to put on lines of carriages, beginning May 1, the fare to be 25 cents both ways for adults, and half that rate for children. They will leave the northern entrance once every 15 minutes.

The report was accepted, and a resolution of thanks to the Board of Trustees for their efficiency and economy was passed.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The question of authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $90,000, to build a bridge over the Harlem River between Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, was called up yesterday in the Board of Apportionment. Controller Kelly, after referring to the subject, offered a series of resolutions requesting the Park Department to prepare plans and estimates for building an iron bridge at the point named, and submit the same to the board, together with estimates of the expenses attending the work, including the cost of filling and completing the approaches to the proposed bridge, and the necessary regulating and grading of the streets, and also to ascertain the names of persons owning property affected thereby. The resolutions then provide that no action shall be taken by the board to authorize the issue of bonds to construct the bridge before the plans and estimates of the cost of building a low as well as a high bridge are submitted and a comparison made of their respective merits, and the Mayor and they also request the Park Department not to open proposals for building the structure before such plans and estimates are submitted and duly considered. The resolutions were adopted.

Mayor Ely presented a communication, which he had received from Mr. William H. Wiley and other Trustees of St. John's College, requesting him to appoint one member of the proposed Board of Referees, in accordance with the resolutions they adopted on March 3, and a synopsis of which appeared in THE TIMES, such board to investigate the management of the organization. No action was taken on this communication, but at the suggestion of the Mayor and Controller, a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to appoint the Commissioners of Accounts to examine the financial affairs of the Guild in order to ascertain whether a proper disposition has been made by them of the money contributed out of the City Treasury.

Resolutions were then adopted appropriating $140,000 for the construction and improvement of Riverside-avenue. The board also appropriated $4,560 out of the Excise fund to the Institution of Mercy, the amount being a per capita allowance for the support of 211 children during the quarter ending Feb. 28, 1877. The Controller was then authorized to issue assessment bonds to the amount of $110,000, after which the board adjourned.

CONDITIONS FOR THE NEW GAS COMPANY.

A short time ago the Board of Aldermen adopted an ordinance authorizing any incorporated gas company to lay mains in the City, subject to such conditions as might be imposed by the Gas Commission, which consists of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works. The Municipal Gas Company subsequently applied for the privilege, and the commission met yesterday and granted their application, the company to subscribe to the following conditions:

(1.) That their manufactory or works shall be so conducted as not to create a nuisance detrimental to the public health. (2.) That the gas shall be of the best quality, the illuminating power to be not less than 16 candles. (3.) Gas to be supplied to the public lamps, and the lamps to be lighted, &c., at a maximum rate never to exceed $29 a year per lamp, and gas to all the public buildings at a rate not to exceed $2 per 1,000 feet. (4.) That at any time during the continuance of the franchise the Commissioner of Public Works considers that gas can be furnished at less rates than the above, then the matter shall be referred to arbitration. (5.) Gas to be supplied to all private consumers at a maximum rate not to exceed $2 40 per 1,000 feet. (6.) The City shall have a right to order the company to expend at least $10,000 a year in laying mains. (7.) The company shall restore the pavements to a condition satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works, and in case of neglect or failure to do so, then the Commissioner shall have the right to do the work, and charge the cost to the company. (8.) The grant or franchise to the company to continue for 30 years. Mr. Franklin, the President of the company, accepted the above conditions in their behalf. The commission then adjourned.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS OF RILEY.

The five young men charged with having participated in the murder of Frank J. Riley, at Stanton and Lewis streets, on Sunday morning, March 4, were taken by Capt. Cherry and Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, to the Coroner's office yesterday, where the inquest in the case was conducted by Coroner Ellinger. The evidence adduced was mainly corroborative of the testimony taken during last week before Justice Flammer at the Essex Market Police Court. It was shown that nearly all actors in the tragedy were considerably under the influence of liquor. William Kopp, a saloon-keeper at No. 320 Stanton-street, gave a vivid description of the assault on Riley. Kopp testified that about 1 A. M. on Sunday, the 4th inst., he saw, while looking through the window of his residence, Frank Riley yesterday on the sidewalk, surrounded by John Daly, Francis McCormack, John Daniels, alias "Grano;" James Lynch, and James Dougherty. Daly and McCormack brandished knives, with which they stabbed Riley several times, while Dougherty, Lynch, and Daniels struck him with clubs and stones. The jury rendered the subjoined verdict:

"We find that Frank J. Riley came to his death from mortal wounds, caused by injuries inflicted at the hands of John Daly, Francis McCormack, John Daniels, James Lynch, and James Dougherty."

The prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

DRUGGED AND SWINDLED.

Andrew O'Connor, a young painter, of Paterson, N. J., and the owner of a dwelling and five lots on Circle-avenue, disappeared eight days ago. He was last seen at the low drinking-saloon of E. M. Weira, and from there was traced to the residence of Charles Kemft, No. 57 Hamburg-avenue, where he found quarters with Mrs. Kemft. Yesterday Police Serg. M Bride, and Mr. Harold, a friend of the painter. When found, he was lying on a bed and so bloated as to be almost beyond recognition. His face was distorted and he was suffering from a severe attack of delirium tremens. He had been plied with liquor and had been swindled out of his property, having sold all of his real estate to Mrs. Kemft for $700, or about one-fifth of its value. O'Connor was removed to his boarding-house, on Circle-avenue, and when he became conscious he denied having sold his property. His friends will apply to the Chancellor to have the deed set aside.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL EMPLOYES.

Considerable alarm and excitement have been created among the Central Railroad employes, in consequence of a rumor freely circulated that efforts would be made to prevent the Receiver paying their salaries in accordance with the law passed by the last Legislature. The rumor could be traced to no authentic source, but it was to the effect that some of the bondholders contemplated making application to the Chancellor for an injunction restraining the Receiver from paying the salaries. A committee of the employes waited upon Senator Abbott, who had the law passed by the Legislature, and consulted him in relation to the matter. Tuesday afternoon word was sent all along the line from Jersey City to Scranton, and that night a large meeting of employes was held in the Wigwam in Lafayette, at which speeches were made and a committee appointed to wait on the Receiver. This official, Judge Lattrop, informed the committee that he would do all in his power to comply with the requirements of the law, and that he had no knowledge of any intention on the part of the bondholders to apply for an injunction. An effort will be made to pay the men on the 15th of each month.

THE ACCLIMATIZATION SOCIETY.

The first public meeting of the American Acclimatization Society, a semi-scientific body that was formed five or six years ago for the preservation and propagation of useful animals, birds, and fishes, was held last evening at the Aquarium. Mr. Eugene Shaffiin, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair. There were only half a dozen members present. The Secretary, Dr. Green, read a long paper, which was a mere elaboration of the fundamental principles on which the society is based. He spoke incidentally of the first acclimatization society, which was organized in Paris 30 years ago. The views and purposes of the New-York body were practically the same, but they were not so thoroughly and systematically carried out. The Paris society offered prizes each year to those who took the trouble to acclimatize any valuable plant, animal, or bird, and he suggested that this example ought to be followed here as far as practicable. The French had not been exclusive in their liberality, as they had bestowed several medals on foreigners. To Prof. Baird, the celebrated American piscicultorist, they presented a magnificent gold medal in recognition of his labors to multiply the shad in the waters of the Eastern States. Americans had an immeasurably larger field and greater scope in every respect than the parent society, and for the honor of the country, if not for the cause of humanity, some effort ought to be made to improve the opportunities that every where presented themselves. The people needed to be educated concerning nature and nature's laws. Their ignorance and improvidence were manifested in the depletion of forest, field, and stream, and in the wholesale destruction of the very things in animal and vegetable life that are most necessary to human existence. Strict laws, sternly enforced, were needed if our game was to be preserved. A resolution to print and distribute the address was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT REVIEWED.

The Twenty-second Regiment paraded for review by Major-Gen. Woodward, Inspector-General of the State, at its armory, last evening. Line was formed at 8:15 o'clock, with an equalization of 10 companies of 16 files front. Col. Josiah Porter was in command, and both field officers were present. Dress parade was first executed, and was followed by a review in line and passage. The reviewing party comprised Gen. Woodward, Señor Don Sebastian de Tejada, ex-President of Mexico; Don Manuel Romero y Rubio, Gens. Escobedo and Leiva, of the Mexican Army, and Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice. The regiment passed in review in an exemplary manner, first by companies and then by divisions. The alignments were excellent, and the salutes of the officers were well executed. At the close of the review the regiment was dismissed, and the band, under the leadership of Mr. Gilmore, performed a programme of promenade music, comprising five selections, which included a solo by Arbuckle, and a hop terminated the festivities. In spite of the heavy storm of rain which prevailed, the two galleries allotted to spectators were crowded.

THE CUSTER BENEFIT.

The following letter explains the withdrawal of the announcement of the benefit to the family of Gen. Custer which Mr. Daly had arranged at the Fifth-avenue Theatre:

LOTOS CLUB, March 13, 1877.

DEAR MR. DALY: Gen. Kiddoo has a letter from Mrs. Custer requesting that the whole matter of a benefit for Gen. Custer's family be dropped. It is very grateful for this kindly feeling displayed in their behalf, but thinks that the money she received for the General's life insurance will enable them to get along comfortably. Gen. Kiddoo sends his compliments and thanks, in which I most heartily join. Yours sincerely,

THOMAS W. KNOX.

Mrs Custer has insisted upon paying all her husband's debts in full, and there is a mortgage of about $2,500 upon the little home stead which ought to be paid off. Perhaps the brother officers of the late General can devise some mode of accomplishing this object which will not be declined by Mrs. Custer.

THE CENTENNIAL CLUB.

The Centennial Club, Col. A. P. Ketchum, President, had a social gathering Tuesday evening at their rooms, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, "in celebration of the satisfactory termination of our recent political complications." Hon. L. P. Morton, Collector Arthur, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Surveyor Sharpe, Hon. George Opdyke, Aldermen Cowing and Philips, and many citizens of the Twenty-first Assembly District were present, and did ample justice to a bountiful repast. The club pledged itself to support the President with the same hearty good will that they worked for his election. Resolutions of thanks to THE NEW-YORK TIMES were unanimously passed for "the positive, unflinching maintenance of its claim to the honest and equitable election of Hayes and Wheeler, as displayed from day to day in its columns from Nov. 9, thereby giving, heart, hope, and courage to the patriots of this nation." The meeting then adjourned.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF FREIGHT RATES.

The Cheap Transportation Association held a regular monthly meeting yesterday, F. B. Conklin presiding. Mr. J. H. Kemp reported on behalf of the Committee on Claims and Grievances as follows:

"The railroads have made and broken compacts in such rapid succession as to hardly give us time to prepare a report between changes. We regard the recent advance in freight rates as simply indicating that the next thing will be a break in rates that will likely be followed by extreme low rates during the Summer. The experiences of the past four months, and the difficulties encountered by the railroads in adjusting tariffs, have confirmed the committee's views heretofore expressed, that uniform rates between the West and the sea-board ports, without distinction between so-called 'local' and 'competition' business, and the abolition of the special contract and 'drawback' system, are essential to an equitable and enduring tariff basis."

A LARGE SALE OF BOOKS.

J. Sabin & Sons, who have long stood among the first firms dealing in rare books, will cause to be sold through Messrs. Bangs & Co., at the auction-rooms of the latter, a large collection of books of all degrees of merit and of dates ranging from the year 1536 to the present day. There are many volumes of Americana, some rare, others reprints, and quite a number of uncut specimens. The collection embraces over 5,000 volumes, without including extra numbers where there are more than one volume to the set. It is very miscellaneous in make-up, since it bears no evidence of being collected by any one man for a specific purpose, or in the pursuit of certain ideas in collecting. From this cause it ought to reach a wider circle of buyers, and prices may reasonably be expected to average low.

THE GOODS STOLEN FROM THE ADRIATIC.

The attention of Judge Sutherland and a jury was occupied yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, in hearing the case of William O'Day, a junk dealer at Nos. 541 and 543 Washington-street, charged with receiving stolen goods. It appears that on Dec. 6, 1875, two of six cases of umbrella silk, valued at $7,000, were stolen from the steam-ship Adriatic, of the White Star Line, and traced to the establishment of O'Day, who, as alleged, purchased them from the thieves, Michael Clancy, Robert Richards, and Michael Shanahan. Richards fled to Europe; Clancy was sent to State Prison and died there; Shanahan has not yet been brought to trial; and O'Day is now being tried. The case will occupy several days, the process of identifying the silks stolen from the Adriatic with those said to have been received by O'Day being a tedious one, and necessitating the examination of a number of witnesses.

LEAVES HIS COAT BUT TAKES HER MONEY.

Miss Julia Baxter, a young lady, who resides in Dorset, Mass., appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as the complainant against a boy named Michael Whitney, whom she charged with having attempted to rob her of $45. The prisoner is one of the gang of young "fob thieves" who frequent the vicinity of the Post Office. As Miss Baxter and her sister alighted from a Third-avenue car in Park-row yesterday morning Whitney ran against her and snatched her pocket-book from her side pocket. She noticed his action, and immediately grasped him by the collar of his coat. By a rapid movement he released himself and fled, leaving his dilapidated coat in Miss Baxter's hand. He was pursued, and finally caught by Officer Britton, of the Broadway Squad, in Beekman-street. He threw away the pocket-book as he ran, but it was found and returned to Miss Baxter. Whitney was committed for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

ESSEX COUNTY ELECTIONS.

The new Board of Freeholders of Essex County, N. J., elected on Tuesday, will stand 28 Republicans to 12 Democrats. The Republicans gain a Freeholder each in Orange, Clinton, Caldwell, and Franklin Townships, making a net gain of one in the board. In Montclair the Republican ticket was elected by about 200 majority, except the Assessor. In Orange, South Orange, and East Orange the Democrats made heavy guns. Major Egner, Democrat, is re-elected by 400 majority. The new Council stands seven Republicans to one Democrat. In West Orange, Bloomfield, and Belleville the Citizens' ticket was successful. Clinton Township was redeemed from Democratic rule, and Millburn and Livingston gave Republican majorities.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will celebrate their 93d anniversary at Delmonico's, at 6 P. M., on the 17th inst.

The Customs authorities seized two bottles of bay-oil yesterday, on the steamer Colon, from Aspinwall. The duties on bay-oil are $8 per bottle, and none is imported except by smugglers.

The Police Commissioners yesterday remanded Special Duty Officers Doyle and Moyland, of the Seventh Precinct, to patrol duty, and transferred them to the Ninth and Eighth Precincts, respectively.

George Reeves, a waiter at the Grand Hotel, was reported yesterday as having been missing from his home, No. 374 Seventh-avenue. His disappearance cannot be accounted for, and the Police are looking for him.

Christopher Benson and Margaret Benson, doing business under the firm name of Benson Brothers, carriages, of No. 153 East Twenty-third-street, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to Clifford E. Smith, yesterday.

The agents of the Inman Steam-ship Company held an informal reception on board the City of Brussels, at Pier No. 45, North River, yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the first appearance in port of that steam-ship since her overhauling.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association at Republican Hall, on Tuesday evening last, resolutions were adopted regretting the death of Hon. John H. White, and condoling with his family upon their loss.

The Russian fleet will not be compelled to anchor far down the Harbor, or up the North River, as suggested by Pilot Commissioner G. W. Blunt, but will be permitted to anchor at any point its officers may select, which will probably be off the Battery.

A deputation of sailors called upon Mayor Ely yesterday, and complained that many seamen are subjected to various extortions by unauthorized persons. The Mayor told them he would give the matter prompt attention, and would communicate with the District Attorney in order to find a remedy for the evil.

Only five creditors of Thomas R. Agnew, the Vesey-street grocer, who failed with nominal liabilities of $884,000, have filed their claims before Register Ketcham. They are as follows: John Taylor, $56,245; Samuel Zeimer, $32,084; Delia A. Jerome, $1,000; Bogle & Lyle, $208; J. G. P. Holden, $25. John H. Platt was appointed Assignee.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of Bridget Cusick, who, it is alleged, was kicked to death by her husband, Thomas Cusick, at their residence No. 40 Rose-street, on the 4th inst. The testimony went to prove that Cusick accused his wife of taking from his pocket $11, and that he kicked her into a state of insensibility, from which she did not recover. The jury returned a verdict against the prisoner, who was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await trial.

A correspondent, signing his communication "An American-born Citizen," writes as follows: "I was arrested by a New-York Detective for driving a wagon through New-York without having my name on it. While in the Mayor's office, an Irishman was brought in for driving a truck without paying a license, and after being questioned by the Marshal, he was allowed to go. I had innocently taken the top off my wagon, on which was my name and business, but I was fined to the full extent of the law."

Mr. John D. Bertolette, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., counsel for the employes of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, called upon Receiver Lathrop yesterday, and urged him to name a time for the payment of the past-due wages of his clients for December, January, and February. Mr. Lathrop expressed his willingness to do anything in his power, but was not sure of his authority to act in the matter at present. He advised Mr. Bertolette to see Chancellor Runyon and obtain the necessary order. The interview was unsatisfactory to Mr. Bertolette.

BROOKLYN.

At the Brooklyn Rink, this evening, there will be a series of original sports, and some interesting novelties in skating. The Twenty-third Regiment Band, under the leadership of Conterno, will be in attendance, and will produce some charming music.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Common Council, the Chairman pro tem. yesterday, appointed a special Committee on Education and Truant Home. The committee is made up as follows: Aldermen Jennison, Ray, Murtha, Williams, and Poillips.

Andrew Kane, alias James Bradley, snatched a gold watch and chain from the pocket of J. H. Elters, while the latter was standing in front of his grocery store at No. 413 Bedford-avenue, yesterday morning. Kane was arrested, arraigned, and committed on a charge of highway robbery.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, a resolution was passed declaring the repavement of Broadway, Eastern District, by the Broadway Railroad Company to be unsatisfactory. Should the company fail to do the work in a proper manner, it will be done by the city at the company's expense.

William A. Mundell, the architect appointed to ascertain if the Raymond-Street Jail could be placed in a fit condition to receive prisoners, by a moderate expenditure of money, reported yesterday to the Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors that to spend money repairing the jail would be a useless waste. A new jail will probably be built.

Edward Davis, a jeweler, residing at No. 109 Myrtle-avenue, was robbed on Tuesday afternoon of three gold watches and chains by a young man who gave his name as John Kemerien. The latter applied for employment on Tuesday morning, and having good letters of recommendation was employed at once. When he went out to dinner Kemerien took the

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET AGAIN IN SESSION.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS DISCUSSED—MR. TYNER TO BE NOMINATED FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POSTMASTER JAMES, OF NEW-YORK, TO BE REAPPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—There was another meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the matter of making appointments to fill vacancies that will occur before the adjournment of the Senate being the principal business considered. There was some general discussion about the foreign missions, but no names were mentioned for appointment to those places. The general understanding among members of the Cabinet is that the President will make no appointments for foreign missions, or other appointments of any prominence, until after the adjournment of the Senate.

Mr. Tyner having signified a willingness to accept the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, his name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Postmaster James, of New-York, whose commission will expire in a few days, will be reappointed. His nomination will be made to-morrow.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NOMINATION OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS FOR MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MR. BOUTWELL APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER TO REVISE THE NEW EDITION OF THE REVISED STATUTES—OTHER APPOINTMENTS—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The nomination of Frederick Douglass to be Marshal of the District of Columbia has caused considerable comment, particularly among members of the legal profession, many of whom are outspoken in condemnation of the appointment. It is believed that an effort will be made to unite the Democratic Senators to secure his rejection by the Senate; but such a movement is not likely to succeed. Some Southern Senators, who have been spoken to upon the subject, state that while they do not believe the appointment of Mr. Douglass is the best that could have been made, still they are not disposed to vote against his confirmation, first, because they do not want to be suspected of opposing Mr. Douglass on account of his color; and second, because they believe that if colored men can be appointed to Federal offices in the South with the approbation of the Northern people, they can see no reason why objection should be urged to the appointment of so respectable a man as Mr. Douglass to be Marshal of this District. Some timid people have become alarmed because for some time past, particularly since the rebellion, it has been customary for the Marshal of this District to act as a kind of master of ceremonies at the White House upon certain public occasions, and to formally introduce to the President those who might call. This is no part of the duties of the Marshal, who is appointed under the same law and for the performance of the same prescribed duties as govern United States Marshals throughout the country. For the comfort of these timid people, it may be stated that President Hayes will not exact that the Marshal of this District shall perform any official duties for the Executive household, and that officer will be left to discharge the simple duties prescribed by the statutes for all United States Marshals.

The President to-day nominated ex-Senator Boutwell to be Commissioner to revise the new edition of the Revised Statutes, in accordance with an act passed by the last Congress. The nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate, without the usual reference to a committee. In retiring from Congress Mr. Boutwell announced that he would not accept public office, his purpose being to devote himself to his profession. As this appointment, however, is in the line of his profession, the duties of which can be performed in Massachusetts, he concluded to accept it, and will at once proceed to discharge the duties. In editing the new edition of the Revised Statutes for 1875, Mr. Boutwell will insert all acts passed by Congress up to March 4 last, with citations to the more important decisions of State and United States Courts concerning them. He proposes also to publish in the same volume the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, the ordinance of 1787, and the Constitution, with foot-notes referring to decisions of the Federal courts thereon. The compensation of the Commissioner is fixed by act of Congress at $5,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Hoyt H. Wheeler, to be United States District Judge for Vermont; John C. Lee, to be United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio; George M. Duskin, to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama; Phillo H. Emerson, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Utah; Jesse H. Moore, to be Pension Agent at Springfield, Ill.; Isaiah Lightcrer, to be Agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency, Nebraska.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—Frank B. Sterling, at Helena, Montana; Otis Perrin, at Stockton, Cal.; Solomon Cooper, at Humboldt, Cal.; John M. Farland, at Detroit, Mich.; James Wilkinson, at Marquette, Mich.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Registers of Land Offices.—John S. Owens, at Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Charles B. Tyler, New-Ulm, Minn.; Thomas B. McFarland, Sacramento, Cal.; B. F. Campbell, Sioux Falls, Dakota.

Collectors of Customs.—Charles H. Odell, for the District of Salem and Beverly, Mass.; Thomas A. Cummings, Montana and Idaho; William D. Hare, for Oregon; Cyrus Northrop, New-Haven, Conn.; Julius S. Honover, Fairfield, Conn.

Indian Agents.—Hiram W. Jones, for the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory; James M. Haworth, Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian Territory.

James C. Fullerton, Receiver of Public Moneys, Roseburg, Oregon; Hart Fellows, Receiver of Public Moneys, Sacramento, Cal.

Alanson H. Barnes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

Reuben H. Stephenson, Surveyor of Customs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The commission of ex-Secretary Morrill as Collector of Customs at Portland was signed by the President to-day.

The President has determined to appoint First-Lieut. Green Clay Goodloe, of the Marine Corps, to be Paymaster of the Marine Corps in the place of Major Cash, deceased.

Nearly every Southern State and several Northern States are represented at the Executive Mansion to-day by delegations who have business with the President. Many of them have to be disappointed in regard to seeing him, as important public affairs engross his attention. Among those who had interviews was a delegation of Baltimore business men who are interested in the appointment of the Marshal for that district. A large number of persons have also appeared here, either in person or by deputy, for the purpose of securing the promise that they shall be retained in the offices they now hold. In the majority of such cases the response is given that the matter will be attended to when their present commission expires. It is a wide-spread impression that in many cases new appointments will be made in positions when commissions expire, and that this will particularly be the case in many post offices throughout the country.

Secretary Schurz has notified all the heads of bureaus of the Interior Department that during his administration of its affairs there will be no removals of clerks or other employes except "for cause," and no promotions except "for merit." It will, therefore, be useless for the department to receive, or for persons to file, papers soliciting clerical appointments or promotions on merely personal or political grounds; and in addition to this general notification, it can be stated that there are at present absolutely no vacancies of any kind to be filled.

The nominations of about 50 Postmasters have been prepared this afternoon and evening for transmission to the Senate to-morrow.

It is positively determined that no nomination will be sent to the Senate during its present session to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the resignation of Justice Davis. The most influential recommendations from the South for this position are said to be about equally divided between Herschel V. Johnson and ex-Senator Joshua Hill, of Georgia; but it is as yet entirely uncertain whether or not a Southern man will be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEM

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS, POSSIBLY IN THE INTEREST OF MR. CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A caucus of Republican Senators is called to meet to-morrow morning, for what particular purpose no one seems to understand. The call for the caucus was issued upon the request of three Senators, and no reason for the meeting was stated. It is customary for the Vice-President, a few days prior to final adjournment, to notify the Senate that he will be absent during the remainder of the session. This is done in order to permit the Senate to elect a President pro tem., so that should the Vice-President be called upon to assume the Executive office by reason of the death of the President, the Senate would not be left without a presiding officer. As there are indications that the Senate will adjourn within the next six days, it is supposed the caucus has been called to nominate a President pro tem., and report is current that the friends of Mr. Conkling have called the meeting in the expectation that in the absence of Mr. Ferry they will be able to nominate Mr. Conkling for President pro tem.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

CALL FOR $10,000,000 IN FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865 FOR REDEMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15, 1877.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the forty-third call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $500,000 are registered and $9,500,000 coupon bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 15th day of June next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Registered Bonds—$100, Nos. 6,387 to 6,394; $500, Nos. 3,974 to 3,976; $1,000, Nos. 15,164 to 15,177; $5,000, Nos. 7,368 to 7,493, in all cases both numbers inclusive. Coupon Bonds—$500, Nos. 40,401 to 42,300; $1,000, Nos. 108,101 to 121,000, in all cases both numbers inclusive.

A number of German citizens held a mass-meeting last night and adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the conciliatory policy of President Hayes, and expressing their appreciation of him in recognizing the German element in the selection of Hon. Carl Schurz as a member of his Cabinet. Committees were appointed to wait upon Messrs. Hayes and Schurz on Saturday and present them the resolutions. It was intended to have a serenade, but the sentiment of the meeting was opposed to it, the motion for a serenade being tabled.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $7,861,791; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $36 635,000; coin, $91,748,712, including $52,475,100 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $354,239,484.

The United States Treasury received this morning a $200 conscience contribution from a "penitent sinner, who is sorry he ever consented to forsake the admonitions of his earlier years."

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $355,027 75, and from Customs, $364,959 34.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution providing that the volume containing the proceedings of the Electoral Commission and of the two houses of Congress in regard to counting the Electoral vote, authorized to be printed by the resolution of the 34 inst., be prepared for publication under the direction of the Committee on Printing, and that 200 copies be distributed to the Judges of the Supreme Court who were members of the Commission. Agreed to.

THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to designate a sub-committee of three of its members to investigate charges made against Hon. Lafayette Grover, Senator from Oregon.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he hoped that resolution would not be pressed this morning. The inquiry proposed by it would necessitate a visit to Oregon by the sub-committee, or the bringing of witnesses here from that State at an expense of $600 a witness, at least. The Senate should have time to consider the matter and determine how the investigation should be made.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, said the investigation had been asked for by his colleague, Mr. Grover, and, in justice to him, as well as to those who made the charges, he thought it should be made, and it was proper the Senate should provide for the investigation before the final adjournment. He did not think it would be necessary for the sub-committee to go to Oregon. Personally he knew nothing about the charges against his colleague.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he did not object to the investigation, but he only desired that the resolution should lay over a day, that the Senate might determine how the investigation should be made.

Mr. MITCHELL said he would not object to that; and the resolution was accordingly laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. MITCHELL presented 21 petitions, signed by 631 persons claiming to be citizens of Oregon, asking that the charges against Senator Grover, of that State, be investigated. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Senate then, at 12:20, on motion of Mr. MORTON, went into executive session. At 1:15 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

OUTRAGE ON CHINAMEN.

A CABIN ATTACKED BY WHITES AND THREE CHINAMEN SHOT DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Last night six Chinamen employed in clearing land near Chico, Butte County, were attacked in their cabin by a gang of whites. Three of the Chinamen were shot dead, a fourth died soon after, and a fifth is beyond hope of recovery, while a sixth, who was wounded, only escaped by feigning death. The latter says that after this the murderers set the cabin on fire and then fled. He extinguished the flames and gave an alarm. The murders were committed in cold blood and were unprovoked. No clue has yet been found to the assassins. A number of crimes of violence have been recently perpetrated on Chinamen in the neighborhood, and but little exertion to discover the offenders has been made, but this crowning outrage has aroused the citizens, and steps are being taken to discover and punish the murderers.

GEN. CAMPOS AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, March 15.—Gen. Martinez Campos has arrived at Havana from the interior, to confer with Captain-General Jovellar.

ALBANY.

THE SPINOLA CONTEMPT CASE.

AN ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY—MR. SPINOLA MAKES A RETRACTION, AND THE CONTEMPT RESOLUTION IS DECLARED LOST—THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE—TILDEN'S EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE MATTER OF A HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 15, 1877.

It will scarcely be believed that the whole of the session of the Assembly this morning was occupied with the Spinola contempt case. Though the whole matter was of little real importance, yet such is the interest which a personal affair of this kind excites that the Assembly chamber was crowded in a way which it has not been on any other day this session. The galleries were jammed; there were ladies present in numbers; many of the Senators were on the floor; and dozens of visitors present in Albany on business connected with the Legislature were in the cloak-rooms and aisles listening to the proceedings. The end of it all was that Mr. Spinola retracted his offensive expressions and the House let him off. But it did so a little reluctantly. He has wasted so much of the time of the House, has so frequently tired out and exasperated the members, has made himself personally so offensive to a large number of them, that it seemed as if the House, having at last got the obnoxious individual in its grip, would squeeze him hard. It certainly would have done so had it not been for Speaker Sloan, who, naturally inclined to mercy, opened a door through which Mr. Spinola could walk out, and the majority be relieved from the charge of acting with unnecessary harshness. If there is any one member of the House who has been worried and had his temper tried, and felt more difficulty in refraining from unduly stretching parliamentary law against Spinola, it is certainly Speaker Sloan; and his action in rescuing that gentleman from the grip of his party friends, and against the wish of the more extreme among them, was certainly an act of clemency.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the journal, in which the action of the House yesterday on this matter was recorded. The Speaker (Mr. Husted occupied the chair) asked the usual question if the journal was approved by the House. Mr. Spinola rose and declared that he should protest against anything going upon the journal which would preclude his rights of defense. Mr. Mitchell moved that the journal be corrected by expunging from it the words said to have been used by Mr. Spinola. There was some discussion on this, the Republican speakers taking the ground that the journal must be an absolutely correct record of the proceedings of the House. Mr. Strahan pointed out that this record was the very foundation on which all the present proceedings must rest. Mr. Ecclesine moved as a substitute for Mitchell's resolution that the words "purporting to be language used by the gentleman from New-York" be inserted before the record of Spinola's words. The previous question was moved, but as in every other vote taken during the morning, debate was practically continued under the form of explaining votes. The roll-call showed that the matter would be settled by party votes. The previous question was ordered—yeas 66, nays 55. The question was then taken on Ecclesine's substitute, and it was voted down—70 to 53. The Chair put the main question "Shall the journal as read be approved," and it was so ordered without a division.

The Chair stated that the question before the House was the resolution of Mr. Alvord that the gentleman from New-York retract his statements, or that he be declared in contempt and placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Spinola demanded that the alleged offensive words be read, which was done by the Clerk. He then asked Mr. Gilbert to say what portion of the language he objected to, and whether the assertions were not true. Mr. Gilbert is the gentleman who yesterday demanded that Spinola retract or be punished by the House. He is a gentleman who stands second to none in the estimation of his colleagues; of spotless character, almost stern temper, inflexible determination, and his whole bearing marked by a severe dignity which commands respect. He replied to Spinola's demand to the effect that it contained two questions; one proper and right, the other an insult as bad as the original offense. He objected to the charge that members had come into the House with speeches put into their hands for delivery by the committee of a caucus; as to whether it was true that he was capable of delivering some one else's speech as his own, if his record in the House was not sufficient to show that he could not be guilty of such a falsehood he would say nothing in denial of it now. This short speech produced a marked and favorable effect upon the House, and when Mr. Gilbert sat down Spinola rose, made a long harangue in justification of himself, slapped his opponents every chance he had, read parliamentary law to show that it was against the rules to read a speech, and wound up by retracting his offensive expressions.

Mr. Alvord said, in view of the retraction, though it was not such a one as the House demanded and had a right to, he would withdraw his resolution to punish for contempt. The House, however, did not seem to be satisfied. It was insisted that Spinola should make his retraction absolute, and unaccompanied by such an offensive defense as he had offered. Hereupon the General got up on the high horse—he would not degrade his manhood; he would die where he stood sooner than submit to any threats; he would do nothing but what he had done. More points of order were raised, more debate, acrimonious on both sides, followed, and the House got into a complete snarl. It was just about when the last names were called on the roll to adopt the resolution, that Speaker Sloan, on his name being called, rose, and said that if the accused member would rise when his name was called, and say that he did in spirit and in fact withdraw his offensive expressions, he [Mr. Sloan] would vote against the resolution. Spinola had the good sense to see that he should do this, and he did it. The action of the Speaker was sufficient, nearly every affirmative vote for the resolution was changed to a negative, and the resolution was declared lost by an almost unanimous vote. It was 1:50 when this result was reached.

Though the whole morning was lost in these proceedings, yet their effect on the House cannot but be beneficial. They brought out in a striking light the consequences of members pouring out day after day their flood of talk upon the House, and it was Spinola's constant crimes in this respect which had excited the anger of the House against him. The proceedings were conducted by Mr. Husted with more than his usual suavity, promptness, and coolness. All the irritation, excitement, and vehemence of members rising to endless points of order failed to confuse or ruffle him in the slightest degree. It was a general subject of comment that Mr. Husted never appeared to better advantage than he did in presiding over the House this morning.

The greater part of the night session of the House was devoted to the consideration of the Supply bill. This bill is 15 pages long, and four pages were disposed of. The only incident of the debate was the expunging of an item inserted in the bill by the Ways and Means Committee at the request of Mr. Post, making an appropriation for the establishment of a law library at Auburn. The committee played it on the Cayuga member in this matter in a way he despised. Instead of spending hours in dispute with him in the committee-room, they cheerfully inserted the item in the bill, and when it was reached this evening, Mr. Husted, the Chairman, politely turned Mr. Post over to the tender mercies of the House. First, Mr. Purdy pecked at the author of the item; then Mr. Fish made fun of him; then Mr. Rockwell tore all to pieces the reasons advanced for retaining the item, and Mr. Weisant tackled Mr. Post himself. The spectacle which the badgered Post presented as he attempted to strike back at his agile foes was immensely diverting, and the transports of rage into which he flew when his pet item was stricken out by a vote of three to one was something terrific. He swore eternal vengeance on every man who voted against him, and especially on Mr. Husted. Mr. Husted suavely explained that he voted to keep the item in, but the enraged Post vehemently declared that this was "too thin."

This being the last day of the session in which bills can be introduced, there was an enormous rush of them in the few minutes before adjournment this morning and again this evening. The committees also sent in an unusually large number of reports, showing that they have been hard at work. The Judiciary Committee presented its usual list of slaughtered innocents. Mr. Graham, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, presented the first of the general bills which the House required them to prepare. It was expected to have come in to-morrow morning, but by keeping the copying clerks busy on it all the afternoon and evening it was made ready for presentation at 10:30 to-night. On motion it was made the special order for Wednesday evening next. Mr. Fish had the Woodin Charter bill made a special order for to-morrow morning. Mr. Husted permitting the further consideration of the Supply bill to go over till next week. All parties appear to be inclined to work well together, and there is no doubt that the bill will speedily pass the House. The joint committee's bill relating to the city has been introduced now in both the House and Senate. The work before the Legislature is all in good shape and the signs are all encouraging.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate spent another session on the annual Appropriation bill with a fair prospect of getting through with it this evening. There has been a great deal of discussion on various items of the bill, but only two important changes have been made in the appropriations as they passed the House. One is an extra appropriation of $25,000 to the Insurance Department to defray the expenses of examinations, which Mr. Jacobs tried in vain again to-day to get stricken out, though he came within one vote of it, and the other is an appropriation of $50,000 to purchase a residence for the Governor. Previous to Tilden's accession to the Governorship the State was able to rent a satisfactory residence for the chief magistrate for about $4,000 a year; but when the great champion of "reform" came into office, he took the liberty, without consulting the Commissioners of the Land Office, whose business it is to provide a residence for the Governor, to hire the most expensive mansion in Albany, at a rental of $10,000 per annum. Gov. Robinson followed in the footsteps of Tilden in the matter of a house to live in, as he has in almost everything else, though he struck a little sharper bargain than his predecessor, and got his rent for $7,500 instead of $10,000. The furniture had become a good deal soiled during the campaign by the carousals of Tilden's "nincompoops," in consideration of which the landlord was induced to lop off $2,500 from the rent, but there has been no time during the last three years when the whole establishment could not have been bought for $50,000 or less. The Senate, therefore, after a full discussion of the subject, came to the conclusion that if Democratic reform Governors were bound to live in the finest mansion in the City, it would be better to purchase it outright than to continue to pay 15 or 20 per cent. on its cost in the way of rent. The vote on the appropriation to purchase the house stood 17 to 5—the negatives being Carpenter, Emerson, Moore, Jacobs, and Kennaday; 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

Smythe, the new Superintendent of the Insurance Department, has inaugurated civil service reform in his department by removing a friend of Senator Sayre, of Utica, to make room for a brother-in-law of Senator Conkling's private secretary. Senator Sayre did not take heed of Conkling's edict commanding Republican Senators to vote for Smythe's confirmation, and, what is more, he refuses to subscribe to the motto of the Conkling escutcheon:

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers.
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

OPPOSING RAPID TRANSIT.

NEW-YORK PROPERTY-OWNERS ARGUING AGAINST THE BILL TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE BUILDING OF THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—A delegation of New-York property-owners appeared before the Assembly Railroad Committee this afternoon to oppose the bill introduced by Mr. Ecclesine in the House and Mr. Selkreg in the Senate, designed to prevent the continued obstructions thrown in the way of building the Greenwich-street and Gilbert Elevated Railroads by injunctions. The bills provide that injunctions shall not issue, stopping the construction of the roads without previous notice and hearing, and not even then, provided the railroad companies shall give bonds securing the payment of all damages sustained in case the suits are decided against them. Among the delegation who addressed the committee in opposition to the bills were Messrs. Morrison, Hawley, Byrne, Stewart, Adin Smith, Gen. Viele, W. J. McAlpine, and Hosea Perkins. The same arguments, so often heard about the injury to private property from the building of these roads, were reiterated. The speakers all declared themselves favorable to rapid transit, but they wanted it in some other streets than those in which they owned property. Mr. Church replied in support of the bills, and exposed the delusion under which, he said, property-owners in New-York labored with regard to their rights to the public streets and thoroughfares. He showed by the decisions of the courts that no owner of a house or store in New-York had any more rights in the street fronting his premises than a resident in the remotest corner of the State. The streets belonged to the people, and were not now owned by the City, except as Trustee for the people of the whole State. The use to which all streets shall be devoted must be controlled by public necessity, and there was no necessity in New-York at the present time so imperative as that of rapid transit. He denied that property on the streets would be injured by the construction of these roads, but on the contrary, he believed the future would show that it would be greatly benefited. The same outcry was made against the horse railroads when they were first introduced, which had been proved fallacious, but in any event quick transit was a necessity for the public good, and private interests must give way to this necessity. A further hearing is to be had next week.

A MILLION DOLLAR WHISKY SUIT.

CHICAGO, March 15.—It has been ascertained that the suit for the recovery of $1,000,000, twice the amount of which Jacob Rehm defrauded the Government in connection with the Whisky Ring, will be vigorously pushed by the Government's special counsel, Hon. Emory Storrs. Mr. Storrs says the long delay in this matter has led to the belief that the suit would be dropped, but on the contrary, the Government, having thoroughly prepared itself, will present a very strong case. Notice was served on Rehm this afternoon, and the case will be called up Monday. A motion is pending to dismiss the suit, and the first argument will be on this point.

THE CENTENNIAL MURDER MYSTERY.

UTICA, March 15.—Emil Timm, of Sherburne, Chenango County, a young German, employed by White, Smith & Co., has been missing since Oct. 16, when he went to the Centennial Exhibition, stopping at the German Consul's at New-York to get funds. While in Philadelphia he lodged at a hotel near the Centennial grounds, where a murder was reported to have been committed. It is believed that the remains of the man found in the ruins of the burned Granger's Hotel, at Philadelphia, were those of Timm.

REDUCTION OF MINERS' WAGES.

WILKESBARRE, March 15.—Charles Parrish, under his contract to mine coal for the Receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, has reduced the miners' wages 15 per cent. The miners have stopped work, and will hold a meeting to-morrow to protest against the reduction. They also ask for a guarantee from Mr. Parrish that they will be paid for their work. If the latter is done they will probably submit to the reduction.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—HIS CHOICE GRATIFYING TO THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 15.—The contest is ended, and Mr. Matthews has won, contrary to the expectations of nearly everybody but his own supporters. Up to 5 or 6 o'clock to-night there was hardly any outsider who did not concede that Mr. Taft was the coming man. The Matthews-Packard correspondence, which appeared this morning, had a most adverse influence against Matthews during the early part of the day. This afternoon a meeting of the Howland men was held, and it was found that he had 30 votes on the first ballot, and that his supporters would rally to the aid of Taft after the first or second ballot. This number, with those which were expected to be secured from the scattering candidates, showed that Taft would have a sufficient number to secure the nomination; but the Howland party did not disband. They stood solid for their candidate through the three ballots, only one changing his vote. Matthews received five of Taft's votes on the second ballot. With this addition and others Matthews received 43 on the third ballot. There has never before in any convention been as much doubt and uncertainty as to the result as during this Senatorial contest. A powerful lobby was here in the interest of Matthews, and it is stated on good authority that some who had pledged themselves to Taft after the first ballot for Howland cast their votes for Matthews. As soon as the result was known the caucus made a rush for Matthews' room at the hotel and congratulated him. The crowd then adjourned to the hall of the House of Representatives, where Judge Matthews made a short address, expressing his profound thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He was loudly cheered as he concluded. Mr. Howland was called out, and, in a happy manner, expressed his thanks to the members of the House who had placed him in nomination. Ex-Attorney-General Taft then addressed the assemblage. He expressed himself as well pleased, and said he had been in war, and defeat was not a new thing to him. He paid a high tribute to Judge Matthews.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The choice of Stanley Matthews by the Republican caucus at Columbus, gives general satisfaction here. A strong effort was made to excite prejudice against him on account of the Packard letter, telegraphed this morning, but it was not successful in defeating him. Judge Matthews is known to be in full accord with President Hayes in his Southern policy, and on that account his election will prove very acceptable to the new Administration. It was well understood, in fact, that the President desired his nomination, though the statement was not made on his direct authority. Some of Taft's friends spurn the suggestion of his nomination for Governor, next Fall, but it is probable that one of the two defeated candidates will be selected to make the race.

THE LOUISIANA USURPATION.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE WHITE REPUBLICANS—A RECITAL OF THE INSURRECTIONARY ACTS OF THE DEMOCRATS — JUSTICE ASKED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—The following is a synopsis of the address adopted by a meeting of the white Republicans of Louisiana which was held to-day:

An appeal of the Republicans of Louisiana to the citizens of the United States: We, the undersigned, representing the Republican citizens of Louisiana, in our distress appeal to the citizens of the loyal States to raise their voice and demand a speedy relief to protect us in the enjoyment of the sacred right to be governed by officers elected by a majority of the loyal votes of the State. Intimidation, violence, outrages, and murders perpetrated upon Republicans in different parts of the State by the White League Democracy, are now matters of notoriety throughout the civilized world. Their policy has been to mislead the people in other States by reporting daily what is known to be false. That they have control of the whole of the territory except an acre of ground in New-Orleans, and that their authority is alone recognized throughout the State, and they ask to be let alone in order that the people may enjoy local self-government. The facts are that an illegal and armed military organization threatens the existence of the lawful Government. Instead of Gov. Packard's authority being acknowledged only at the St. Louis Hotel, it is recognized in the greater part of the State outside of New-Orleans. In at least 28 parishes or counties of the State Republican officers were elected and are in exercise of their functions, and they everywhere recognize Gov. Packard as Governor of the State. Thirteen out of 17 District Judges outside of New-Orleans were elected by the Republicans, and they have officially recognized Gov. Packard.

These insurgents boast that they will force the Government of the United States to abandon Packard, and thus disregard its sacred obligation to the State, or establish a military Government. If the President yields to this threat it will be only to encourage rebellion against the laws. The question involved here is a question of fact and of law, and not of sentiment. There can be but one lawful Government in a State, and when another asserts its authority it is the bounden duty of the President to furnish the needful assistance. It has been boastfully stated that the tax-payers will pay their taxes cheerfully to Nicholls' appointees. The truth is that not one of his appointees can lawfully collect any taxes, because they have not the tax rolls, and because licenses which are collectable at once have to be indorsed by the State Treasurer who holds office from the 1874 election, and who does not recognize Mr. Nicholls' appointees. The funds raised have been by a sort of *prestimos*, or forced loan.

We appeal, therefore, to our fellow-citizens of the loyal States not to heed the slanders published against us, and to exert their influence to hasten the assistance which should have come to us upon the wings of lightning. Justice delayed is often times justice denied. In conclusion, we respectfully but earnestly ask, as we have a right to demand, that the hand of justice be speedily extended to the lawful Government in Louisiana, to the end that the Republicans of this State may not be forced to follow the example of the Nicholls party, and attempt to settle legal questions by the use of the rifle and cannon.

W. H. DINKGRAVE,
Chairman of Committee.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE STATE ABOUT 3,500—A CLOSE VOTE IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

CONCORD, March 14.—Later returns from the State do not change the relative vote for Governor. The majority will probably be not less than 3,500 for Prescott.

Returns from all but one town in the First Congressional District give Marston, Republican, 13,843, and Jones, Democrat, 13,770. The remaining town, Eaton, gave Cheney, Republican, 37, and Marcy, Democrat, 110 last year. If this town is returned the same as last year, there will be a tie vote. A rumor prevails that Eaton has voted a gain for Jones, but it is not authenticated. The whole vote of the district will be about 28,000.

Briggs is elected in District No. 2 by from 900 to 1,200, and Blair in the Third District by from 700 to 1,000. A large portion of the towns in both the latter districts have not yet returned Congressional votes, but they run in the Third District very closely with the Gubernatorial votes.

Merrimac County is carried by Prescott by about 200 plurality. Powell, Republican candidate for Treasurer, is elected. The vote for Register is so close as to require the official count to determine it. Rivas, Democrat, is elected Commissioner.

It is thought that all the constitutional amendments were carried, except those abolishing the religious test, which have probably failed.

LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

CONFIRMATION OF JOHN W. STEADMAN AS INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—AN EFFORT TO PRESERVE THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX — MODIFYING THE INTEREST LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 15.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the Governor's nomination of John W. Steadman, of Norwich, as Insurance Commissioner for three years from July next. There was some opposition to the confirmation on political grounds, Mr. Steadman being a Democrat; but the chief open objection to him was made by Senator Bray, of East Haven, who claimed that he was governed by personal considerations when he attacked the now defunct National Life Insurance Company of New-Haven. The record of that company, and of its President, B. Noyes, in the purchase of the charter of the National Capitol Company of Washington, and in the late reinsurance troubles with the New-Jersey Mutual, proves that Mr. Steadman did only his duty in a fearless manner, and is worthy of confidence as an efficient Commissioner.

The Senate, this morning, voted to adhere to its former vote striking out the section relating to voting by checks from the new election law, and the House subsequently passed the act as amended. This leaves the bill reasonably perfect as a preventive of fraud. It abolishes certificate voting; provides for complete registration by written applications to the Registrars in the large places, and oral in the small ones; makes one year's residence in the State, as now, and six months in a town, instead of five, necessary to become an elector, and a removal from the State and return compels the voter to live here a year before regaining his residence. Naturalization is confined to the Superior and Common Pleas Courts, and jurisdiction is limited to the county in which the court is established, but the city courts of New-Britain, Meriden, and Waterbury may naturalize aliens residing in either of these places.

Yesterday concurrent action was taken in the passage of an Interest bill making the legal rate 6 per cent., but legalizing all contracts in writing at any rate without limit; but in the House to-day the vote of that body was reconsidered, and an effort is to be made to strike out all that relates to contracts.

The final adjournment will not be reached before the latter part of next week, and possibly not then.

DELIBERATE MURDER IN CHICAGO.

THE EDITOR OF A SPIRITUALIST JOURNAL SHOT DEAD BY AN OUTRAGED HUSBAND—CONFESSION OF THE GUILTY WIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Stephen S. Jones, editor and proprietor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, published at No. 127 Fourth-avenue, in this city, was shot dead in his office in the building of that paper, between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon. The murderer was a man named Pike, a phrenologist, who, with his wife, has had rooms in the building during the past Winter. Pike and Jones had had some trouble concerning rent matters, and it is also now stated by the former that the murdered man had been on terms altogether too intimate with his (Pike's) wife. As soon as the deed was committed, the murderer delivered himself up to the Police, and is now held, together with his wife. Jones was about 67 years old, and Pike is 57. The only statement that Pike will make is that Jones had seduced his wife, and that he had killed him for it, and was not sorry for it. About two weeks ago, according to a letter now produced, Mrs. Pike had confessed that she had been seduced by Jones, and that he was the only man with whom she had ever sinned. The friends of Mr. Jones say that he was incapable of such an offence. The woman is about 30 years of age, and is a Catholic. Mr. Jones and Mr. Pike were Spiritualists of the most pronounced type, bordering on what is known as free-love. Jones lived with his family at St. Charles, Ill., and is known throughout the country by reason of his association with the doctrines of Spiritualism. An indictment was pending against him here for an alleged libel on Victoria Woodhull. Pike shot Jones in the back of the head while he was engaged in his editorial duties. The murderer was examined and held without bail in the Criminal Court.

THE NEW CANADIAN EXTRADITION ACT.

OTTAWA, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Blake moved the second reading of the bill to make provision for the extradition of fugitive criminals. He explained that the bill was to make general provision for the carrying out of the machinery for the extradition of fugitive criminals between the Empire and foreign States and extending it to Canada. He said there had been for many years a measure upon the statute book providing special means for the extradition of criminals when the United States were concerned. The law now upon the statute book would cease to be operative in case a new condition was made with the United States, and they would be thrown back on the Imperial act of 1870. The proposed bill has been founded upon the imperial act, with some improvements suited to our circumstances. The procedure has been simplified and a clause inserted that no one shall be extradited for political offenses.

MURDER AND ARSON NEAR WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—This morning the store of Mr. Fielder Magruder, in this District, near Benning's Station, on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, was destroyed by fire, and the bodies of two men, Ebenezer Large and his son John Large, the latter a clerk for Mr. Magruder, both of whom slept in the store, were discovered in the ruins, burned almost beyond recognition. The first persons at the scene discovered the body of one of the men on the rafters, with the skull crushed in, and there is little doubt that both of the men were murdered and the store robbed and then set on fire.

A CHARITABLE WILL.

SPRINGFIELD, March 15.—The will of the late Deacon A. W. Porter, of Monson, which was filed for probate in this city to-day, makes the following public bequests: American Board of Foreign Missions, $8,000; American Home Missionary Society, $5,000; American Bible Society, $3,000; Congregational Sabbath School and Publishing Society, of Boston, $2,000; American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions for Work of Evangelization in nominally Christian Countries, $2,000; American Education Society, $1,000; American Seamen's Friend Society, of Boston, $1,000.

INCREASED PASSENGER RATES.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The passenger agents at St. Louis recently decided on an advance of $2 from Chicago and western points to New-York and eastern points, the new rates to go into effect to-day. This makes the fare from Chicago to New-York $20.

FAILURE OF A MONTREAL MERCHANT.

MONTREAL, March 15.—Henry J. Tiffin, recently of the firm of Tiffin Brothers, but lately in business for himself as an operator in leading staple articles, has suspended. Liabilities, $125,000. Tiffin has also a controlling interest in the Deseatre Syrup Company, which will be affected by his suspension.

INCIDENTS IN FRENCH LIFE.

THE MORAL ATMOSPHERE OF PARIS.

MME. PATTI AND THE MARQUIS OF CAUX—THEIR APPEARANCE IN COURT—A CON

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA. By HENRY WILSON. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The third and closing volume of this history has just been issued from the press. Scarcely more than half of the 50 chapters had been completed when the late Vice-President Wilson died. Rev. Samuel Hunt, who assisted Mr. Wilson in preparing the former volumes for the press, completed the one left unfinished by its reputed author. There is no break or perceptible change in the style of the 740 pages before us, which leads us to infer that the whole volume is the composition of Mr. Hunt. In fact the best written chapters are known not to have been written by Henry Wilson. Like the majority of books that come under review, this volume, which presents a history of the fall of slavery, is neither remarkably good nor decidedly bad. While the style is evenness itself, and is singularly free from conspicuous faults, there is not a fresh or forcible expression in the whole book. Phrases and forms of utterance that have been doing duty for two centuries, are kept on wearisome and monotonous parade. Such hacked or hackneyed veterans are fairly entitled to a discharge from further literary service. There is too little original thought in the book, and nothing new in the information conveyed.

In fact, the chief defect of the work is that it is a compilation, and not a philosophical and well digested review of the principles governing the growth and decline of the slave power. The chapters on Reconstruction, an uninviting subject at best, are scarcely more than reprints of speeches from the pages of the *Congressional Record* or *Globe*. The same is true of many other chapters. Notwithstanding these faults, the merits of the work outweigh the defects. The subject is such an important one that all historical contributions which aid in its better understanding are valuable.

We find here a painstaking and conscientious purpose to present impartially the facts concerning slavery's downfall. It is by one who hates the destroyed institution, but who, at the same time, loves truth. The volume shows that the slaveholders gigantic rebellion was waged solely and only to make slavery perpetual. It truthfully describes the earlier insurrectionary movements, and quotes the utterances of the insurgent leaders. What President Lincoln and Congress said and did is again called to mind. The demands in the North for further concessions to slavery and more humiliating compromises are sorrowfully dwelt upon. The tone of leading newspapers which ought to have known better is unhesitatingly condemned. It is made a part of history that the New-York *Tribune* said: "It the cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace." It declared that "whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in." This article, says the historian of slavery, tended "to stimulate and encourage the disunionists." After quoting from the columns of the Albany *Argus*, to the effect that to employ force against the seceding States would be madness, the historical narrative continues: "Other Democratic presses expressed like sentiments. The New-York *Herald*, as early as the 9th of November, in its leading editorial, said that the Confederation was held together only by public opinion, and that 'coercion, if it were possible, is out of the question.' But whatever may have been the opinions, purposes, or plans of the conductors of these journals, it was clearly seen, before the meeting of Congress in December, that they had encouraged, rather than discouraged, the champions of secession and disunion, as did similar utterances in that body after it came together. They tended to develop and encourage a policy of concession, compromise, surrender, and abasement in the North, especially among the business classes. This was painfully manifest in the tone of public meetings, and in the results of municipal elections."

After quoting from the disloyal, not to say treasonable utterances of ex-Gov. Price of New-Jersey, Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, Franklin Pierce and others, the author inquires:

"Who then caused the late rebellion? and on whom rests the responsibility of that carnival of crime and blood? are not questions of idle curiosity merely. The common impression that that responsibility lies entirely or mainly at the door of the leading secessionists of the South is manifestly superficial and partial. Potent for mischief as those men showed themselves to be, such a result far transcended their power. Had they not found auxiliaries out of the South ready to lend their aid, they would never have ventured upon the rash experiment. Nor were they the time-serving politicians alone who gave them the needed courage. The sympathy of such men as Price, Wood, Seymour, and Pierce was indeed gladly received; but far more welcome were their assurances that there was a Spartan band in every Northern State true to the Democratic vote; 'a million of Democrats in the North who would stand like a wall of fire to beat back the Black Republicans should they attempt to march upon the South.'"

The organization of the Southern Confederacy is made known in detail, and the methods it adopted to dragoon the masses into rebellion is plainly described. The peril and defense of the national capital and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln have their appropriate chapters. The firing on Sumter, the call for troops, and the uprising of the North are briefly dwelt upon, the military history of the war not being within the scope of this work. Then follows the story of the prolonged struggle to get rid of slavery, its abolition in the District of Columbia, its suppression in the Territories; the emancipation of the slaves of rebels; the employment of colored soldiers; the Proclamation of Emancipation; the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act; the amendments to the Constitution, and the Northern aid to the slave after he had been made free. Overwhelming proofs are presented in this history that every step of the slave's progress toward freedom was opposed by the Democratic Party as a party, North and South. Messrs. Hendricks, Voorhees, and Holman, of Indiana; Cox, Brooks, and Wood, of New-York; Powell and Davis, of Kentucky; Pendleton, Vallandigham, and other leaders, of Ohio, with Saulsbury, Carlisle, Buckalew, Reverdy Johnson, and the other chief men of the Democratic Party, fought for slavery and all that thereto belonged with unyielding tenacity. On the other side speeches were made which had the ring of immortality about them by Shellabarger and Bingham, by Sumner and Howard of Michigan, by Thad. Stevens and Lovejoy, and by Trumbull and Hale. In the struggle for the personal freedom and civil rights of the slave there are still other names that will be held in remembrance so long as men love liberty. The events of the great rebellion having passed out of the field of politics into the domain of history, They may be viewed from the standpoint of history without partisan bias. The question with many public men is not who will defend slavery, for it has no defenders, but who will write history in defense of the advocates of slavery. Unless the slavery advocate's side of the question is presented, and a new and different light is shed upon this period of transition we must accept the *Rise and Fall of the Slave Power* as the verdict of history and the best authority upon the class of questions falling within the scope of its discussion.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D. By ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D.D., Dean of Westminster. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

A new edition of Stanley's life of Arnold, of Rugby, has been issued in one volume of 400 pages, crown octavo, bound in cloth, which is intended for a companion volume, to a cheaper edition of Stanley's *Jewish Church*. There will always be a demand for the biography of Thomas Arnold, particularly as it has been treated by Dean Stanley. The numerous letters from the head master of Rugby to men of all degrees of eminence in England give it the character of an autobiography as well. The face of Arnold opposite the title page is exactly that of a man who, having made up his mind that fagging and personal chastisement of pupils was right, would stick to his opinions without wavering. Yet it is not a hard, dogmatic countenance. On the contrary, the fixedness in it looks like the result of strong feeling, as if the intensity of his beliefs and decisions were perpetually kept alive by an active, restless temperament. This may account for the fact that many of his scholars to whom he was most severe never ceased to love him, when they once realized that his severity arose, not from a selfish estimate of his own opinion, but from a determined carrying out of some principle which he had made his own.

SILVER AND GOLD, and their relation to the Problem of Resumption. By S. DANA HORTON. Cincinnati: ROBERT CLARKE & Co.

The author of this little work, an intricate chapter in political economy, has been well fitted for the discussion of these and kindred subjects. His dedication reprints a speech of his father in the House of Representatives in February, 1862, against the passage of the Legal-tender act. Having been used to considering topics of public interest, from the example set by his father, Mr. Horton studied long in Germany and Cambridge, Mass., before he returned to Ohio. His knowledge of German has stood him in good stead, not only in bringing him into close relations with the German population of his State, but in giving him familiarity with the hard and involved pages of German *ökonomikers*. These he cites profusely in the slim volume before us, nor is there lack of reference to Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish authors as a sign of what a wide circle of reading he has at his command. Mr. Horton appears to have already contributed important articles to various financial journals of New-York City. He may be looked upon as a young man of great promise, either as a writer on political economy or a public man, who may be destined to serve his country from the unusual ground of a thorough and sound education. Mr. Horton has a very decided opinion on money, but he strives to analyze opposing views rather than set forth his own in a dogmatic manner, hoping thereby to present the reader with the facts and doctrines of money, even if he should not convince him.

LITERARY NOTES.

—William Reeves, London, will shortly publish the *Life of Robert Schumann*.

—Mr. Samuel Johnson will soon add to his first volume on *Oriental Religions*, treating of India, a second on *China and its Religions*.

—The sheets of the *Autobiography of Barry Cornwall* (Bryan W. Proctor) have been received by Roberts Brothers. The book will soon be published.

—Dr. W. B. Carpenter's recent lectures on "Mesmerism, Table-Turning, Spiritualism," &c., revised by the author, are now appearing in *Fraser's Magazine*.

—D. Appleton & Co. are publishing *A Series Upon Elementary Architecture*, by Charles Babcock, one of the numerous series comprised under Krusi's "Industrial Drawing."

—S. R. Wells & Co. have nearly ready Nelson Sizer's *How to Teach According to Temperament and Mental Development*; illustrations of phrenology in the school-room and in the family.

—Harper's household edition of W. M. Thackeray's works will be increased during the present month by the publication of *The Newcomes*, *The Virginians*, and *The Adventures of Philip*.

—It is reported that George Eliot, not liking the criticisms upon *Daniel Deronda*, has determined to write another novel which she hopes to compel the world to acknowledge as her masterpiece.

—Hodder & Stoughton will bring out during the season the biography of Robert Raikes, written by Mr. Alfred Gregory. Its full title will be *Robert Raikes, Journalist and Philanthropist; a History of the Origin of Sunday-schools*.

—The fourth and fifth volumes in the "Town and Country Series," projected by Roberts Brothers, are *From Traditional to Rational Faith*, showing how the author exchanged Bandist for Liberal Christianity, by R. Andrew Griffin; and *Boudoir Ballads*, by J. Ashby Sterry.

—A report upon the yellow fever that appeared in Savannah, Ga., in 1873, by Octavius A. White, M. D., has been republished from the New-York *Medical Journal* by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. Persons who contributed to the relief of the suffering town last year may be glad to learn in an essay of a somewhat scientific and medical cast the appearance and symptoms of the disease, together with some cautious conclusions at which Dr. White arrives concerning its origin and spread. The pamphlet contains a chart of Savannah.

—Harper & Brothers have nearly ready an elaborate work on *Peru*. It is chiefly the story of incidents of travel and exploration in the land of the Incas, and is written by E. G. Squier, F. S. A., late United States Commissioner to Peru, and the author of *The States of Central America* and other publications. It will be an octavo book, profusely illustrated. Some portions have already appeared in *Harper's Magazine*. They will also publish the *Life of Thomas Edward*, the Scotch naturalist, by Samuel Smiles, and *Nora's Love Test*, by Mary Cecil Hay, in a few days.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, are always busy, and their announcements of books nearly ready are numerous. *Mignon*, a novel, by Mrs. Forrester, will be ready shortly. *Demosthenes*, by Rev. W. J. Broadripp, the fourth volume of the supplemental series of ancient classics, for English readers, will be published within a fortnight. Another book which is to come out during this month is *Wax Flowers*, a valuable little work on making and modeling wax flowers, by Florence I. Duncan. This house has in press *Who and What*, a work of general information, Long's *Epictetus*, and the *Science of Language*, being the first volume of the "Library of Contemporary Science."

—R. Worthington is offering a book on Canadian natural history, which may find favor in the eyes of bird collectors. The chief attraction in *Our Birds of Prey, or the Eagles, Hawks, and Owls of Canada* consists in the application of photography to a book on natural history. There are 30 photographs of birds of prey mounted on cards and bound into this fine quarto. Letterpress is by Henry G. Vennor, F. G. S., who belonged to the Geological Survey of Canada. In every case the photographs appear to be taken from stuffed specimens. That of the golden eagle, taken from a specimen 35 years of age when killed, corroborates the enthusiasm that Audubon had for the bird. It will be remembered how bitterly Audubon inveighs against the bald-headed eagle, and the want of knowledge of natural history which led the first republicans to adopt him as a national emblem. The bald-headed eagle has the expression of a barnyard fowl compared to the haughty look of the golden.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Ben Milner's Wooing*. By Holme Lee. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*The American Library Journal*. Monthly. Volume I., No. 6. F. Leypoldt, No. 57 Park-row.

—*Proceedings of the Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association*. Syracuse *School Bulletin*. 1877.

—*The White Cross and Dove of Pearls*. By the authoress of *Selina's Story*. New-York: Published by T. Y. Crowell, No. 744 Broadway.

—*The Cradle of the Christ*. A study in primitive Christianity. By Octavius Brooks Frothingham. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*Our Birds of Prey, or the Eagles, Hawks, and Owls of Canada*. By Henry G. Vennor, F. G. S. New-York: R. Worthington. No. 750 Broadway.

—*History of French Literature*. By Henri Van Laun. Volume II. From the Classical Renaissance until the end of the Reign of Louis XIV. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*Louisiana As It Is*: Its topography and material resources, &c. Reliable information for farmers, &c.: any who may desire to settle or purchase lands in the Gulf States. By Daniel Dennett. New-Orleans: No. 93 Natchez-street. 1876.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

EX-SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH ON THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the examination of the Continental Life Insurance Company, before William Allen Butler, published in your issue of the 13th inst., Mr. John J. Anderson, late Receiver of said company, is reported as saying, in answer to a question by Mr. Sewell:

"Respecting the statement made in his petition to the court to be allowed to resign, to the effect that the action of the Attorney-General was brought for the purpose of covering up the shortcomings of the then Superintendent of Insurance, William Smyth; he testified that the allegation was made in good faith, and was the outcome of an assertion to the effect that Mr. Smyth came to this City in August last to examine the affairs of the Continental, but instead of doing so went to Barnegat on a fishing excursion with the Messrs. Frost and others."

The above statement is maliciously false, and evidently made to convey the impression that I neglected duty for pleasure; and that I was hoodwinked by the officers of the company. At the time referred to, I left Albany with my chief clerk for the double purpose of organizing the New-York and Boston Fire Insurance Company, and of spending a few days at Barnegat. Both were done. I had no intention of examining the Continental at that time, and my trip to Barnegat had no connection in any way with the Continental Life Company; but shortly after my return to Albany, I had a communication from Mr. Hill, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Ohio, whom I agreed to meet at the National Convention of State Superintendents of Insurance Departments, called to meet at Harrisburg, Penn., on the 19th of September last, there to arrange for a joint examination of the Continental. I am convinced that the anticipation of this examination by the officers of the Continental led to the secret suit before Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, which resulted in the appointment of Mr. Anderson as Receiver, on the 25th of October last. My application to examine the company was opposed by Mr. Anderson. Why, if the company had been honestly managed, is difficult to say. He employed four eminent lawyers, and paid them many thousands of dollars of the policy-holders' money to prevent an honest examination. My intention in pressing an investigation was to enable me to lay before the policy-holders the exact financial condition of the company, but specially to prevent other companies under like influences, following in the wake of the Continental. The apparent fraudulent collusion between Receiver Anderson and Mr. Frost, the President of the company, proved by the latter being one of the sureties of the former, and the disgraceful disclosures of corrupt and fraudulent management, establish the fact that my suit, in the name of the Attorney-General, by Hon. Henry Smith against the Continental, has produced most excellent results. The villainy and corruption of the officers have been exposed, and restitution enforced.

Having in 12 months of official life succeeded in breaking up and disgracing this ring of insurance wreckers, and in securing several indictments, I leave my official action in the hands of the public, convinced that the covert attacks of those whom I have exposed will have but little weight.

WILLIAM SMYTH,
Late acting Superintendent Insurance Department.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

LIFE INSURANCE LITIGATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your journal has taken such an active and intelligent part in behalf of the interests of policy-holders in life insurance companies, that we look to you for light and guidance during the epoch of exposure and dissolution upon which we seem to have entered. That we have reached a crisis in life insurance is evident from the events transpiring in the courts and the Legislature. In the midst of the panic which rages, both here and at Albany, policy-holders need your steadying hand to keep them from rushing into error and your warning voice among the law-makers to prevent them from hasty and foolish legislation, and from passing measures designed to protect the perpetrators of fraud.

Within the past two months investigations have been going on which have disclosed in the affairs of three well-known life insurance companies—the Continental, Security, and New-Jersey Mutual—maladministration of the most atrocious character. The proof of crime has been so positive, and the indignation of the public and of independent newspapers like your own so warm, that in each case the officials most responsible have fled beyond the reach of justice. They knew that detection must inevitably lead to arrest and punishment, and they have abandoned home and every social tie to save themselves from the suffering and humiliation. It is reasonable to presume that if there are officers of other insurance companies not yet exposed who are conscious of guilt, their natural impulse will be to raise heaven and earth to prevent such an examination as will lead to their detection and bring upon them the terrible fate which has befallen the runaways. Carriages are not entirely desirable under all circumstances; they jolt more or less over the stones; and in weather cool enough to make sunshine acceptable, it is much shut out. Also the draught caused by an open window is not as satisfactory as to have the air all around the person. Here is a new enterprise. Will not some energetic person inquire the whereabouts of all those comfortable chairs, and devise some arrangements for their use, and the advantage of both customers and owners?

CENTENNIAL.

A DEFENSE OF JUDGE WILLARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Pray favor me with space for this brief reply to your editorial of March 9, wherein you characterize my uncle, Judge Willard, of South Carolina, as "a violent Tilden partisan and former law partner of Peter B. Sweeny." There are here four errors of statement, for whose correction you must, as a truth seeker, certainly thank me. First, Mr. Willard is not "violent," but is both by nature and practice moderate; second, he is not a "partisan," but is, on the contrary, a quite well-balanced man—in short, a Judge; third, he is not "a violent Tilden partisan," but is a Republican, and fourth, he was never at any time a partner of "Sweeny," the dishonest, but was once associated with Judge Monell and Mr. Sweeny, at a time, however, when the latter bore a still untarnished name. Let me suggestively express my surprise that it has been reserved to the acumen and "enterprise" of a paid "correspondent" to discover, during a hot political contest, that the Judge, who has passed through eight very trying years, and half as many months, with a reputation as yet absolutely unassailed by even his basest enemies is, after all, only a time-serving politician.

A REPUBLICAN.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Saturday, March 10, 1877.

MR. STRAHAN AS A REFORMER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your strictures in yesterday's issue on the course pursued by Mr. Strahan in striking from one of the bills relating to New-York City the clause prohibiting persons in the employ of the City from acting as a Referee or Receiver, is exceedingly just and well deserved. If, for instance, the clerks of the various courts devoted the time to the proper discharge of the duties of their office that they do to references and receiverships, less clerical force would be required, and a saving would thus accrue to the City. It ill becomes Mr. Strahan, who claims to be a reformer, to thus aid in the continuation of what is clearly a fraud upon the City. If Mr. Strahan desires to retain the respect and support of many of his most respectable constituents, he will correct the mistake he has made.

LEX.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 15, 1877.

ANOTHER OIL NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to complain of a nuisance on the East River, for which I imagine some of the oil works fronting on or contiguous to the same are responsible. For a month past I have noticed, morning and evening, while crossing between this City and Brooklyn, when the tide is running out, a sickening smell of oil coming off the water, on the surface of which it can plainly be seen floating. This is not only a nuisance to persons crossing the river, but it affects also the residents of the Heights most unpleasantly, being wafted into their rear windows, which front the river. This is bad enough in Winter; what it will be in Summer you can readily imagine. I thought by calling your attention to the fact you could, through your valuable columns, possibly secure redress for this wrong. "Pouring oil upon the troubled waters" is not in this instance a blessing; decidedly the reverse.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

NEW-YORK CITY, Tuesday, March 13, 1877.

A PLEA FOR WHEELED CHAIRS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many clever arrangements made for the comfort of visitors to the Centennial Exposition, one most universally appreciated was the wheeled chair department. The comfort derived from that species of locomotion was so great that many persons have regretted that wheeled chairs are not a permanent institution. Why not have some in the Central Park, as well as the donkeys and goat carriages? For an elderly or invalid lady, or a delicate child, the motion is less than that of a carriage; there is a better exposure to the invigorating sun and air; and the chairs might have access to the beautiful rambles. How pleasant for a walking party to have a less active companion in a chair. They have long been used in Europe, at sea-shore places. On the Isle of Wight and at Boulogne I met them constantly. It would even be convenient if livery stables kept one for hire with a man expert in guiding it, that could be hired for a feeble person to go a short distance with a companion walking alongside. Carriages are not entirely desirable under all circumstances; they jolt more or less over the stones; and in weather cool enough to make sunshine acceptable, it is much shut out. Also the draught caused by an open window is not as satisfactory as to have the air all around the person. Here is a new enterprise. Will not some energetic person inquire the whereabouts of all those comfortable chairs, and devise some arrangements for their use, and the advantage of both customers and owners?

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BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

NEW-YORK CITY, Tuesday, March 13, 1877.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE QUESTION OF A DOG ORDINANCE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON LAW—THE RIGHT OF THE CITY TO COMPEL THE CITY RAILROADS TO PAY A LICENSE FEE.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from the Park Department stating that the reason why they have not had the lamps around the Franklin statue in Printing-house-square lighted, and also lamps erected in front of the Lincoln statue in Union-square, is because the appropriation for such purposes is too small.

Alderman Cole introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Police Commissioners to employ all available men to clean the streets at once.

The dog ordinance presented at the last meeting of the board by the Committee on Law was then called up. Alderman Morris offered several amendments to it, and a memorial from Mr. Bergh on the same subject was then read. It recites that it would be injudicious to put a tax on dogs, and that, as for muzzling them, it would expose the animals to disease and hydrophobia. The memorial next refers in terms of commendation to the work of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in removing dogs "without scandal or inhumanity," and closes by stating that the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is ready to execute a proper dog ordinance in a manner becoming the civilization of our people. An ordinance prepared by Mr. E. T. Gerry, the counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, providing for capturing dogs, was next presented. The original dog ordinance of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Morris' amendments thereto, together with Mr. Bergh's communication and Mr. Gerry's dog ordinance were all referred to the Committee on Law. A petition praying for the removal of the booths and sheds in Burling-slip was referred to a committee. It was signed by Messrs. A. A. Low & Brother, Charles Marshall, and others. The board then approved of Alderman Simonson's resolution directing the Mayor to instruct the Commissioner of Public Works to have the New-York Elevated Railroad properly examined, with a view to the adoption of such safeguards as may be necessary to prevent accidents. Another resolution of the same Alderman providing for the cremation of garbage was referred to the Police Board.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cowing requesting the Corporation Counsel to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature, authorizing the Mayor to appoint all Commissioners of Deeds, was referred to a committee. Mr. Cowing said that much of the time of the City Fathers was occupied in squabbling over appointments of Commissioners of Deeds, and that men who receive $4,000 a year could be employed at more important work for the City.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in answer to a resolution of Alderman Shells, asking his opinion as to the power of the City to compel the City railroad companies to pay license fees. In reply Mr. Whitney states that the matter was brought before the Court of Appeals on two suits brought respectively against the Second and Third Avenue Railroad Companies under an ordinance of the Common Council of Dec. 31, 1863. The Court of Appeals decided that municipal corporations can legislate only in respect to regulations of police and internal government, and not for the mere imposition of a duty or sum of money for revenue purposes, and that an ordinance imposing a license duty upon City cars for revenue purposes only was not an ordinance for police and internal government. The decision of these two cases, however, depended in a great measure upon the construction of the grants to the assignors of the company of the franchise to build the road and run street cars. The question of the right of the City to impose such license tax has not been brought before the courts in the case of any other railroad company. The Corporation Counsel then says that there are now pending 11 actions brought by him against different companies to recover license fees covering several years. The companies proceeded against are the Third, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue Roads; the Central Park and North and East River Roads; the Bergen Ferry Road; the Bleecker-Street Road; the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Road; the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Road, and others. These actions, it is expected, will be tried in May or June. The Corporation Counsel closes as follows: "I do not think that the City has a general power to impose burdens for revenue purposes, only in the shape of license fees, upon railroads or other companies, but I am of the opinion that most, if not all, of the horse car companies are liable to the payment of the license fees sued for."

The communication was ordered to be printed. The board then adjourned.

THE FLATBUSH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

INVESTIGATING THE ALLEGED ABUSES—TESTIMONY OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIANS AND NURSES—THEY DENY THAT OCTAVIA WALTERS WAS ILL-TREATED.

The special committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the alleged abuses in the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, held a meeting yesterday to take evidence in the case of Octavia Walters, a former patient, who, as alleged by her brother, received such ill-treatment as resulted in great physical suffering and ultimately in death. Supervisors Nathan, Van Siclen, and Tiernan were present, Col. Wood and Mr. Phelps, the other two Supervisors, being absent. Commissioners of Charities Midas and Raber watched the proceedings on behalf of the asylum committee. Ernest A. Walter, the complainant, was present, and conducted his suit against the officials of the asylum.

Dr. James A. Blanchard, Medical Superintendent of the institution, testified that he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this City in 1866; he did not make diseases of the mind a specialty until he received his present appointment in 1874; since his connection with the asylum he has made a number of alterations and improvements in the discipline of the institution; he has one medical assistant, Dr. Theodore B. Wettling, and there are 693 patients at the present time under his charge; he did not consider that two physicians were sufficient to attend to such a large number of patients; he had applied in his last annual report for the appointment of a third Commissioner of Charities for another assistant, but his application has not been granted; in his absence his assistant attends to the patients; he himself appointed the nurses, and had discretionary power to suspend or discharge them; the strait-jacket was never used except when the patient became violent; patients have been confined in the lower wards, but this was when the other wards were all occupied; the average death rate was about 5 per cent.; there were some 60 or 70 paying patients in the institution; the rest were treated at the expense of the county; the charge is $5 a week, and the county received last year from this source $12,000; Octavia Walters was subject to fits; he remembered that she had been tied to a chair frequently, but this was done to keep her from falling and injuring herself.

Supervisor Nathan, who conducted the examination, requested the witness to describe "his idea of what composed the nervous matter which the brain contained." The Doctor refused to undergo a medical examination, as he had his diploma, and could produce it. The Doctor testified that Miss Walters received proper medical aid, that she was not abused in any way, and that her sores and bruises resulted from ulcerations; when she first arrived at the asylum she was very feeble and had to be carried up the steps; she was a helpless and incurable idiot.

Dr. Wettling was next examined, but his testimony did not vary from that given by Dr. Blanchard. Dr. Joseph Creamer and Dr. George W. Newman examined Miss Walters immediately before her admission to the asylum; upon their certificate she was received as a patient. They testified that she was a helpless idiot; that she had no control over her muscular movements; and that it was necessary to keep her under restraint to prevent her from injuring herself.

Margaret Powers and Mary Ann Barker, who attended Miss Walters, denied the charge of violence; they never assaulted Miss Walters; they put her in the strait-jacket for her own safety, but never used any undue severity.

The board then adjourned to meet at the Brooklyn Court-house at 10 o'clock A. M. next Thursday.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Application will be made on Monday next by Mr. Raphael J. Moses, of counsel for policy-holders in the Continental Life Insurance Company, to reopen the reference, in order that an opportunity may be given him to put in some further testimony relating to the former Receivership.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Pratt granted an order, on the application of counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth Home, to William R. Grace, as Receiver of the Continental Life, to show cause why he should not be compelled to surrender to the petitioner the bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad found among the company's assets, having been transferred to it by the Loaners' Bank as security for a deposit.

Mr. Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, to whom the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Company were transferred, is, it is stated, rapidly recovering from his illness, and will probably be in town within a few days. As soon thereafter as practicable, a meeting will be arranged at which the re-transfer of the securities will be considered. It is asserted that Mr. Jeremiah H. Stodwell, the President of the New-Jersey Mutual, has signified his willingness to be present at such a time as may be agreed upon.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator William B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., and Col. J. G. C. Lee, United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and Capt. Robert E. Hall, of West Point, are at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman William R. Morrison, of Illinois; Gen. Law Wallace, of Indiana; Canal Commissioner C. A. Walrath, of Oneida, N. Y.; Congressman William Walsh, and Gen. T. J. McKaig, of Maryland, and ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John F. Smythe, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department; Elisha Atkins, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; James R. Langdon, Vice-President of the Vermont Central Railroad Company; Paymaster-General R. Watkins, United States Navy, and ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

OPENING OF THE TROUT SEASON.

A FINE DISPLAY OF FISH AT FULTON MARKET—DRIED SALMON FROM JAPAN—THE FISHING GROUNDS WELL STOCKED.

Yesterday was opening day of the trout season in this State. Hundreds of New-Yorkers hastened to the brooks on long Island and in the upper part of the State to enjoy once more the exquisite pleasure of a day's struggle with the mottled beauties. Mr. Eugene Blackford gave a grand trout reception at his stand in Fulton Market, which was remarkable as not only displaying the trout from incipiency to full growth, but also as presenting specimens from every portion of the country. There was a patent breeding jar containing eggs, just submitted to a flow of water. Then came trout two weeks old, little transparent mites, with the egg still clinging to their bellies. Three weeks old trout were of slightly increased size, and much darker in color. The next jar was filled with some beautiful two-inch salmon fry from California, hatched in the New-York Aquarium. These were notable as exemplifications of the fact that warm water has a tendency to promote the growth of young salmonidæ. Large tanks were filled with hundreds of splendid fellows, ranging from a foot to two feet in size, and plump in proportion. There was one magnificent wild brook trout, weighing 6½ pounds, from back of Quebec, Canada, and a cultivated trout from South Oyster Bay, that tipped the scales at 3 pounds. Among the dead trout were immense reddish specimens spotted with black, from the Truckee River, California, the first ever brought to this City; trout from Moosehead Lake, from the salt mouth of the St. Lawrence River, from Jamesown, N. Y.; from Connecticut, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New-Jersey, and Long Island. There were also exhibited the first California salmon of the year, some splendid Kennebec salmon, and salmon dried and canned, from Japan. The Japanese Commissioner to the Centennial Exposition made a close study of the subject of the preservation and canning of fish, and these were the first results. The flesh of the Japanese salmon is lighter than ours, but it tastes much the same. The dried fish were curious affairs. They had been split and sewed in varnished cans made to conform to the shape of the fish. Judging from the two on exhibition, they are smaller than our salmon. They are said to be very plenty in Japanese waters, and it is expected that a large industry will be developed in putting them up for American and European consumption. The exhibition was thronged all day by the leading fish culturists of the United States, and by anglers generally. It will be continued to-day and to-morrow. Among other curiosities to be seen at Mr. Blackford's is a real English turbot.

The Long Island brooks were well patronized yesterday from early dawn. Recorder Hackett, President of the Southside Club, formally inaugurated the opening of the season at Islip in the presence of a large assemblage of members, and some fair-sized fish were landed. The ponds at Jamaica, Springfield, Hedgewood, Baldwins, Freeport, South Oyster Bay, Amityville, Babylon, and Green's River were also the scenes of some successful angling. Mr. Nathaniel Miller, of South Haven, took with the fly, from the stream which runs through his farm, 42 beautiful fish, averaging three quarters of a pound. These were on exhibition at a restaurant on Park-row yesterday afternoon.

Reports from all the fishing grounds give every reason for anticipating one of the best seasons we have had for years. The streams are all full and free from snow water, and the trout have had room to grow and plenty of food. Last year, owing to the long drought, trout-fishing was poor; but it is believed that this year will more than make up for lost advantages.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

NO PROBABILITY OF SCARCITY OF CROTON DURING THE PRESENT YEAR—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST WASTE AND PLANS FOR MEETING A DEFICIENCY.

Commissioner Campbell has just completed his last quarterly report for 1876, and gives therein the conclusions at which he has arrived in relation to the improvement of the Croton water supply. After referring to the good condition of the present Croton Aqueduct, the report deprecates any scheme for the construction of a new conduit, until an increase of the City's population shall demand such an expensive addition. In reference to the waste of Croton water, the report notes a more general disposition on the part of citizens to comply with the provisions of the law. Meters are, however, to be placed in stables and other large establishments where the waste has been excessive, while stringent measures are to be taken to prevent the habitual waste of water in street sprinkling, and on the docks and piers. These precautions, the report claims, will, if rigidly enforced, secure the City from any serious scarcity of water, and will postpone for several years the expensive scheme for the erection of another aqueduct. At the close of the present year, the report further states, there will be available to the City two large artificial reservoirs, whose combined capacity will be nearly 7,000,000,000 of gallons. Adding to this the quantity which may be drawn from the natural lakes, 9,000,000,000 of gallons will be available to maintain a steady and permanent supply through the aqueduct. This amount may even be exceeded, as the occasional rainfalls during the year will partly refill these reservoirs. In reference to the precautions to be taken against drought, the report recommends the construction, as soon after the completion of the great reservoir as may be practicable, of a third reservoir as a guard against the deficiency that may be caused by a breach of one of the other reservoirs. In considering the means for meeting a very serious deficiency in the water supply, the report refers to the feasibility and practicability of the plan for leading the water of the Housatonic River to the head waters of the

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 119—*United States vs. Young, Assignee of Colt.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a motion to dismiss the appeal in the case, the Court of Claims having granted a new trial therein. The claimant opposed the motion on the ground that the Court of Claims was without jurisdiction or authority to grant the new trial after the case had been removed by appeal. The argument is that, as there was no such production of newly-discovered evidence as required by the statute extending the time in which a motion for a new trial may be made, the statute cannot be construed to authorize the action of the court. The Government did not think it worth while to make a brief in support of the motion to dismiss. This is the noted cotton case, involving a large amount of money. E. B. Smith, Assistant Attorney-General, for Government; W. W. McFarland for claimant.

No. 963—*People ex rel. Gallisin National Bank vs. Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.*—Error to the New-York Court of Appeals.—This was a proceeding to test the correctness of the assessment made by the Tax Commissioners of the City of New-York upon the capital stock of the bank. The decision was in effect that the stockholders of the bank cannot avoid taxation on the actual value of their shares by the fact that a part or even the whole of the capital of the bank is invested in Government bonds. The fact that the bank, being a national bank, was obliged by law to accumulate a reserve and to keep a portion of its capital invested in United States bonds, and did so, and that State banks in the State of New-York are not obliged by law to do either of these things, and that the Commissioners included the reserve and the Government bonds in their calculation of the value of the shares of the bank, does not show that there was a discrimination in favor of of State banks. The "surplus" or reserve was not held to be taxed as such. It is here held that the manner of calculating the value of the shares as set forth above amounted to a discrimination in favor of the State banks. D. D. Lord for relator; W. C. Whiting for Commissioners.

No. 685—*Morrill vs. State of Wisconsin.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—This was a conviction for selling sewing-machines in the State without the license required by the laws of the State, as a peddler. The argument here is that the statute is in violation of that clause of the Constitution which provides that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States; also that vesting in Congress the power to regulate inter-State commerce; also that securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions is being contended that the law enables the State to share in the proceeds. The cause was submitted in the printed briefs of I. P. C. Cottrell, for plaintiffs in error. Defendant not appearing.

In the Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Mr. Enoch Totten, James H. Anderson, of Keokuk, Iowa, and E. W. Carpenter, of Newberne, N. C., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court. On motion of Mr. William Pinkney Whyte, J. E. Bailey, of Clarksville, Tenn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. J. C. B. Drew, James T. Maxbee, of Tampa, Fla., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 13—*Nicholas W. Casey, Receiver, &c., plaintiff vs. Count Gofredo Galli.*—The argument on the demurrer and pleas in abatement in this cause was commenced by C. Case, of counsel for plaintiff, and continued by J. D. McPherson, for defendant. The court declined to hear further argument.

No. 128—*The County of Dallas, Mo., plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Mackenzie.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. William Patrick, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, with leave to defendant in error to file briefs.

No. 183—*Brook Mackall, Jr., plaintiff in error, vs. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*—This cause was argued by Mr. W. L. Cox, of counsel for defendant in error, and submitted by Mr. C. Ingle and Mr. S. Shellabarger for the plaintiff in error.

No. 184—*Brook Mackall, Sr. and Jr., appellants, vs. Alfred Richards et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. W. B. Wood and Mr. Thomas Wilson for counsel for appellees, and submitted by Mr. C. Ingle and Mr. S. Shellabarger for the appellants.

No. 185—*Benjamin Beall and R. T. Baker, appellants, vs. Silas L. White et al.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. W. D. Davidge, of counsel for appellants, and continued by Mr. Enoch Totten for the appellees. Adjourned until to-morrow.

AN INDIAN MARRIAGE AND ITS RESULT.

The divorce case of Mary Ann Davis against Samuel C. H. Davis, which presents some very novel points of law on a much disputed subject, was argued before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on an appeal from a judgment dismissing the plaintiff's complaint. Mrs. Davis sues for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel treatment and abandonment. In his answer Mr. Davis, among other matters, sets forth that the marriage with the plaintiff was not a legal one, and some interesting details concerning the relations of the parties were disclosed. The plaintiff, whose maiden name was Burney, was for years a resident of Bonham, Texas. She married a man named Vance, who died in 1869 at San Antonio, Texas. After his death she returned to Bonham, where her sister was living. The latter was married to a man named Col. Taylor. Mr. Taylor had a son by a former wife, and the boy whose name was J. M. Taylor, was living with him at the time that the plaintiff returned to Bonham. Col. Taylor's wife importuned her sister to marry J. M. Taylor, and so it happened that one day in October, 1869, a few months after Mr. Vance's death, the plaintiff and her sister (Mrs. Taylor) left Bonham for the ostensible purpose of going to the prairie which divides Texas from the Indian Territory, to pick plums. When they came to the river they were met by J. M. Taylor, and the three crossed the river. They continued their journey until they came to a cabin inhabited by a man who said he was a preacher for the natives. There, what was called a marriage ceremony was performed between J. M. Taylor and the plaintiff, both giving assumed names. The parties immediately returned to Texas, the object being to keep the marriage a secret for the time. J. M. Taylor and the plaintiff never lived together, and during the former's lifetime the plaintiff married Dolphin Duprie. She says that her intention, and that of Taylor, was that the marriage should be a future marriage, and that the ceremony before the Indian preacher was merely a kind of engagement. Again, she claimed that even if the ceremony were a marriage, yet, by the laws of the Indians, a mere separation by mutual consent gave both parties liberty to marry again. In answer, however, John McKeon, the defendant's counsel, insisted that the plaintiff's marriage to Taylor was valid and binding, and that the laws of the Indian Territory apply only to the Indian tribes, and not to whites temporarily within the Indian country. Decision was reserved by the General Term.

FLEECING AN IDAHO SILVER-MINER.

On the evening of the 8th inst., as John Slawson, Superintendent of the Star Silver-Mining Company, of Idaho Territory, was sauntering on Broadway, after leaving the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was stopping, he was accosted by Charles Wykoff, alias Peter Lane, who induced him to visit a gambling den in Canal-street. Here Wykoff introduced the stranger to an acquaintance named Charles Johnson, executed some pretty manœuvresin cards, and explained to him the entertaining game of banco. Two formidable piles of what purported to be greenbacks, each having a genuine bill on the top, and displaying in large characters the figures "500," were shown to the stranger, who immediately conceded that he saw before him $1,000 in genuine money. Johnson and Wykoff demonstrated to him how easily he could win this large sum by investing a small amount, and in due time the stranger was initiated into the mysteries of the game. Slawson invested two $50 bills in the game, and after he had had been observed he was informed that he had lost. Having no more money Slawson was allowed to depart. Johnson, in order to appease his indignation, promised to meet him next day at the St. Nicholas and restore a portion of the money. The gambler, of course, did not keep his appointment, and Slawson gave information of his loss to the Central Office detectives, who arrested Johnson and Wykoff. When the prisoners were called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, both pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve said that the penalty he was about to inflict was scarcely commensurate to the crime, but under the circumstances would be considered a sufficient punishment for them in view of their previous convictions. His Honor then sentenced the gamblers to six months' imprisonment eachin the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100.

AN INSOLVENT EXECUTOR.

Mrs. Maria Lambaud died in this City in 1872, leaving three children. She had loaned $5,000 to Vanderlip & Taylor, a gentlemen's furnishing goods firm at No. 1,151 Broadway, for which she took their note. She appointed Mr. Taylor as her Executor, and he qualified. The firm subsequently became bankrupt, and the note was set forth in their schedules as a debt. One of the children asked Mr. Taylor about the note, and he said that it was not affected by the insolvency, and that if anything happened to him it would be paid by Vanderlip. The children, failing to get any further satisfaction from him, asked that he give an accounting before the Surrogate. On his preliminary examination it appeared that he had become intestate before the testator died, and he testified that he had no assets of her estate in his possession after her death. On these facts, and the additional one that he had given no security as Executor, the Surrogate decided that, while he could be held to an accounting, it would be of no practical use.

TEN SHARS WILL CASH.

By the will of Edward Isidore Sears, editor and proprietor of the *National Quarterly Review*, he left the *Review* and some personal property to his widow, Catharine Irwin, and two brown-stone houses—one at No. 244 East Forty-ninth-street and the other at No. 106 East Sixty-fifth-street—to the Manhattan College, as Trustee, on the condition that $1,500 a year of the income of the houses should be paid to his widow. The will was contested by the brother and sister of the testator, the brother, Mark, being of the Irish Constabulary. The case was argued yesterday before Surrogate Calvin, mainly on the point that the college, under its charter, could not become the Trustee of property for the benefit of a third party—the college had no right or power to pay an annuity from its own funds, and could not become the Trustee of another's property on condition of paying an annuity out of its income. It could receive an absolute gift or devise, but could not receive real estate on the conditions imposed by the testator in his will. The Surrogate reserved his decision.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed William G. Choate as Referee in the suit of Daniel Drew's granddaughters against their grandfather, his Assignee in bankruptcy, and others.

Frank Holbert, a Pennsylvania thief, who on the 7th inst. stole a quantity of laces and linens from Ogden's Express, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to two years and six months in the State Prison.

A sneak thief, who tried to snatch some jewelry from William Sheppard, doing business at No. 438 Grand-street, who laid a tray of rings before him with the notion that he was about to make some purchases, was arrested, and Justice Wandell sent him up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A man who gave the name of Henry Hoar was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth yesterday for a theft committed in Wall-street. He acknowledged the crime, and said he stole for the purpose of being sent to prison, as he had no work to do and no chance of getting any. He was sent to the Court of Special Sessions for trial.

On Feb. 21, John Martin, a well-known Fourth Ward pickpocket, stole a watch from the person of Edward Manahan, of No. 426 West Thirty-first-street, on the corner of Broadway and Resident-street. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon convicted Martin, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to four years in the State Prison.

A man and woman who gave the names of Samuel and Mary Wade were taken yesterday afternoon by Detectives Lyons and King before Justice Wandell, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of shoplifting. The officers recognized the pair as old offenders. On the person of the woman was found a quantity of ribbons and trimmings. The Justice remanded them to enable the officers to have the goods identified.

Judge Larremore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday ordered a reference in the suit of Rosetta Jackson against Washington Jackson. The action is brought for an absolute divorce, on the ground of the defendant's alleged marital infidelity. The parties were married April 15, 1847, and have had 10 children, four of whom are now living and have attained their majority. The defendant denies the charges against him.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday heard argument and reserved his decision on a demurrer in the case of Alfred Venables against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. In this suit the plaintiff, who is a London banker, sues to recover $1,758, in gold, on 50 interest coupons of the company's bonds. The company claims, however, he does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The suit of Hannah Kellum, as Administratrix of John Kellum, deceased, against the Mayor, &c., was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The plaintiff is the widow of the architect of the new Court-house, and is endeavoring to recover a balance of over $200,000 for his fees in the planning of the structure. At Trial Term the jury found in the City's favor, and she is now appealing from the judgment thus rendered. Decision was reserved.

On the night of the 9th inst. the premises of George H. Loughlin, No. 136 Charles-street, were broken open and robbed of a quantity of lead pipe. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday the burglars, who proved to be Martin Fair, of No. 657 Washington-street, and George Smith, alias Berlin, pleaded guilty on being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Lyon. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Smith to four years and Fair to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Some thieves broke through a window in the store of John S. Devlin, Nos. 22 and 24 New Church-street, yesterday morning, with the intention of stealing about $10,000 worth of goods which were stored inside. A policeman heard the crash of the broken glass, and arrived on the scene in time to arrest two young fellows named Edward Malone, of No. 22 Morris-street, and Harry Starling, of No. 81 Oliver-street. They were taken before Justice Kubreth, and held for trial in $1,500 bail each.

Charles Heitler, drug clerk, who assaulted his mistress, Mina Paymeyer, with a stove-lifter, at their apartments, No. 51 Eldridge-street, at midnight Wednesday, was arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The woman, whose head was disfigured by an ugly scalp-wound, appeared as complainant, and stated that he assaulted her because she refused to supply him with money. Heitler was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, some testimony having been given to the effect that he was weak-minded.

On the 7th inst. James Kelly, carpenter, of No. 115 West Tenth-street, attempted to steal a bale of dry goods, the property of H. B. Claflin & Co., from Pier No. 14 North River. He was detected by Richard Kipp, the truckman, whom he assaulted in attempting to escape, but the latter held him notwithstanding until the arrival of a Police officer. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon accepted a plea of guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years in the State Prison.

The trial of William O'Day, a junk dealer, of No. 541 Washington-street, charged with receiving a large quantity of umbrella silk, stolen from the steam-ship Adriatic, in December, 1875, by three river thieves named Glaister, Shannahan and Richardson, was continued before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Bell examined a number of witnesses, including Maria and Thomas L. Robinson, sister and brother-in-law of Richard, one of the thieves, by whom he traced the stolen property to O'Day.

Henry D. Norton died in May, 1867, leaving a wife and two children. By his will he made his brothers, E. R. Norton and Russel C. Norton, Trustees of his estate. The testator's wife, Mary, was made guardian of her children. These children are now respectively aged 12 and 14 years, and petitioned Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to remove their uncles from their position as Trustees, on the ground that they are insolvent. Judge Lawrence granted the prayer of the petition and appointed the step-father of the girls as Trustee.

William J. Ames, owner of a storage warehouse at No. 210 Franklin-street, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against William Blood, whom he charged with breaking a lock from the door of the cellar of his premises, and attempting to steal property of great value. William Chestnut swore that on the night of Feb. 29 he passed up Franklin-street, and, meeting Blood in front of Mr. Ames' warehouse, was asked by him, "Are those men over there really?" Witness saw some men on the opposite side of the street, but supposing Blood had mistaken him for another person, he made no response, and walked on. He had not gone far when he heard a noise as of a lock being broken by blows. Patrolman Alberts, of the Fifth Precinct, also gave testimony against Blood, who was held in $3,000 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MARRIAGE?

Maria Renholm died leaving $1,300 deposited in a savings bank in the name of "Mrs. Meyer." Andrew Renholm applied for letters of administration, as her husband. His claim was contested by the Public Administrator, on the ground that the deceased woman was never married to Renholm. Evidence taken before a Referee, on an order of the surrogate, showed that no marriage ceremony had been performed, but that Renholm and the woman went to live together a week after the death of Meyer, the woman's husband, and had subsequently introduced each other as husband and wife. The Surrogate held that this constituted a marriage under the laws of this State, and directed letters of administration to be issued to Renholm.

A STRANGE DEFENSE TO A SUIT FOR RENT.

Ernest Knabe & Co. have brought a suit in the Superior Court to recover from Ernst Erbhard rent due under a lease of premises in this City. In answer the defendant admits there is rent due to the amount of $1,682 50, but sets up 19 counterclaims. It seems the defendant kept a conservatory of music, and he claims his business was grossly injured by the conduct of the plaintiff's agent, who, as alleged, was in the habit of using for immoral purposes a room on the premises which was reserved to the plaintiffs under the lease. This, the defendant says, caused great scandal and comment. The plaintiffs, however, deny this. An order for Erbhard's examination as a party before trial was vacated by Judge Freedman, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday.

THE METHOD OF KILLING HOGS.

The suit of Edward W. Davis, Isaac B. Atwood, and Monroe Crane against Henry Bergh and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was argued before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiffs in the case are the proprietors of a slaughter-house in this City, and bring the action to obtain a perpetual injunction against arrests of their employes on the alleged ground that the defendants had threatened to interfere with their method of killing hogs. This method consisted of first hanging the animals up by the heels, and then cutting their throats and bleeding them to death. This method, the plaintiffs insisted, was a necessary and proper one in the carrying on of the business. On the trial, however, the defendants showed this was not the ground of their intended interference. The plaintiffs, it seems, attached a chain to the hind legs of the animals, hauled their some 40 feet up a hatchway, cut their throats and plunged them while still alive into boiling water. At Special Term, Judge Larremore gave judgment in favor of the defendants. From this the plaintiffs appealed. The case was argued by Sidney Hall in behalf of the plaintiffs, and by Eldridge T. Gerry for the defendants. Decision was reserved.

FAITHFUL TO HIS TRUST.

A proceeding which, in the light of some recent occurrences, has the merit of being very gratifying to the parties concerned, was before Surrogate Calvin yesterday. It was an order to show cause why Samuel T. Skidmore should not be relieved from his duties as Executor of the will of the late John R. Townsend, on account of his feeble health and his advanced age. John D. Townsend, a son of the testator, paid a very touching tribute of regard to the character and services of Mr. Skidmore. He said among other things: "More than 30 years ago Mr. Skidmore accepted at the hands of my dying father the trust which he is to-day prepared to resign. * * * Yet from that day to this he has, without one cent of remuneration, and with a fidelity to the memory of his old friend, and faithfulness to his widow and children unsurpassed, continued to exercise his trust until now. He leaves it increased in value, and bears with him in his later days the affectionate regards of those to whom he has been and is devoted. * * * Sir, I could not refrain at this time from paying this tribute to his worth. It is the wish of the family that Mr. Skidmore's accounts be accepted without investigation." Surrogate Calvin complimented the speaker in saying what he had said, and added that there was great propriety in calling the attention of the court and public to instances like this. It was a bright spot in the history of the court, where so many had proved false to their trusts, when a case was presented in which all parties interested in a trust expressed themselves so highly gratified with its management. He directed the accounts of Mr. Skidmore to be passed without examination, and appointed the United States Trust Company as Mr. Skidmore's successor.

A HEAVY CLOTH ROBBERY.

Early on Monday morning Officer Weinberg, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested a boy named Patrick Stewart, who was driving a wagon loaded with $500 worth of cloth through Grand-street. The officer subsequently learned that the goods belonged to Messrs. Libby, and had been stolen from the warehouse of William F. Amos, No. 310 Franklin-street. They were put on the wagon at No. 310 West-street, where a longshoreman named Richard Glaister resides. Having reason to suspect that Glaister was concerned in the robbery, Weinberg arrested him. Stewart and Glaister were brought before Justice Kilbreth in the Tombs, yesterday, for final examination. The officer testified that Glaister admitted to him that the stolen goods were in his house, and had been sent from there to a "fence" in Suffolk-street. Glaister contradicted this, and said that Weinberg offered to get him released from arrest and give him $150 besides if he would give him some information concerning the robbery. Witness told him he knew nothing whatever about the affair, and the officer then went away making threats to "settle" him. Mary Glaister, wife of Richard Glaister, swore that Officer Weinberg also offered her money for information; she told him her husband was no thief, and that he knew nothing of the stolen goods. Officer Weinberg testified a second time, saying he had only offered Mrs. Glaister money in charity. After a tedious inquiry, Justice Kilbreth discharged Glaister for lack of evidence against him, but held Patrick Stewart in $1,000 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

RESULT OF TWO SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

Two suits against the City were tried before Judge Westbrook and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The first of the actions was brought by William D. Murphy, some of whose land was taken a few years ago for the new reservoir. An award of $2,650 was made to him for the lots taken. Afterward the same lots were included in the Central Park, but having been already condemned and taken under the Reservoir act, no new award was made for them. Murphy, however, was not satisfied with the award, but brought suit to recover possession of the lots and $10,000 damages, on the theory that the lots had been taken under the Central Park act without compensation. As soon as the suit was begun the City offered to allow judgment for $2,651—the amount of the award in the second taking of the lots. Murphy, however, declined the offer, and Judge Westbrook yesterday ordered the dismissal of the complaint unless he decides within five days to accept the City's offer. D. J. Newland appeared for the plaintiff, and Corporation Counsel Whitney and D. J. Dean for the City. The suit of E. D. Brown against The Mayor, &c., was then brought to trial. In this case the plaintiff sued as the Assignee of Michael Garvin, a City contractor, to recover $37,000 for work, labor, and services in repairing sewers, &c. The City defended on the ground that there was no authority for making the contract under which the work was done, because some of the items exceeded $1,000. The plaintiff recovered $13,167 42.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

The trial of the suit of the Administrators of George Herriot against John Groshen Herriot was begun before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action was originally brought by George Herriot, but he has died since the suit was instituted. The object of the proceeding is for the return of $100,000 of property given by George Herriot to his son, the defendant, John Groshen Herriot, in 1873. George Herriot was then 80 years old, and it is claimed was induced, by false representations made by the defendant, to destroy a will made by him, in which he divided his property equally among his five children. After this George Herriot made another will giving the defendant $100,000 besides his share, and this will was also destroyed. Then George Herriot gave the defendant a power of attorney, and assigned to him $100,000 in mortgages and other property. It is claimed that these were simply to enable the defendant to collect the interest, rents, &c. The defendant, however, holds the property as an absolute assignment to him. In his answer the defendant alleges the property was a gift to him, he being the only one of five children who was in rather poor circumstances. He denies the making of any false representations tending to embitter the feelings of his father toward his brothers and sisters. The case is still on.

A SUIT FOR SLANDER.

Before Judge Donohue, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, was tried the suit of Thomas A. Tunison against William A. Camp. The action was for slander, the damages being laid at $10,000. The alleged slanderous words were used by the defendant to Mr. Park, of Park & Tilford, and to William H. Jackson, and the result was that the plaintiff was in succession discharged from the employ of these parties. According to the plaintiff, the defendant's language was: "He was my superintendent from Dec. 16, 1872 to Nov. 1, 1873. His manner of living was notoriously extravagant and wholly unjustified by his lawful income. He requested my book-keeper in the stock-taking to falsify the accounts so as to cover up his peculations. I was several thousand dollars short when he left me, and his ruined my credit and business." The plaintiff alleged that besides being discharged from the situations at Park & Tilford's and at Jackson's, he had been unable to obtain employment elsewhere. The defendant sought to shelter himself behind the plea of the statements being privileged communications. It was shown, however, that Camp had started some of the rumors against the plaintiff and the jury found a verdict for Tunison for $1,000.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Heinstreet vs. Hewey.—The counsel for the plaintiff appears to be right in his contention, that this action is in the nature of an action for deceit, and that the summons is properly, therefore, for relief. In such an action recovery cannot be had without proving the deceit or fraud. (Ross vs. Mather, 51 N. Y., 108; De Grau vs. Elmore, 50 N. Y., 1.) The case of Graves vs. Marie, 59 N. Y., 102, does not affect or overrule the cases above cited, and the decision in the last case seems to be based upon the peculiar phraseology of the complaint, a fair interpretation of which the court thought distinguished the case from Ross vs. Mather and De Grau vs. Elmore. I cannot distinguish the case from Ross vs. Mather, and the motion is denied, with costs.

Overheiser vs. Burr.—This is referred to Judge Larremore, with the request that he will report whether the proposed findings should be inserted in the case.

Veader vs. Vermilya.—The preponderance of the evidence in this motion is with the plaintiff. The allegation of a conspiracy on the part of all the other members of the plaintiff's family against her daughter, the defendant is not only met, but in my opinion thoroughly overthrown, so as to the allegations relative to the imbecility of the plaintiff, and as to her inability to comprehend the nature of this action, or to transact business. Motion denied, with costs, with leave to renew if defendant is so advised on further affidavits.

Kittredge vs. Pryer.—These papers have been submitted without any brief or statement to aid the court in disposing of the application. The plaintiff's counsel will oblige me by presenting a statement fully setting forth the ground on which the application is made.

Livingston vs. Curtis.—I think that this order must be vacated, for the reason that it is an attempt to obtain indirectly that which a justice of the court has already denied on a motion directly made for that purpose. See also the opinion of Judge Robinson in Schepman vs. Brown in *Daily Register* of March 12. Order vacated.

Hall vs. Coe.—The motion for a bill of particulars is denied.

Gelty vs. Devlin.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Fell vs. Bull.—Where in Germany does the defendant reside?

Union Consolidated Mining Company.—Explanation is required.

Granted.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Kerwin et al.; Bailey vs. Work; Campbell vs. Anthony; Toppen vs. Russell; Livingston vs. Kara, (No. 5); Gilfillan vs. Mittnacht; in the matter of Packner.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Order Settled and Signed.—Draper vs. Chase Manufacturing Company.

Motion to Amend, &c.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Maddox.

Lord vs. Lane.—The plaintiff did not appear, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25,000 N.J. Cen. 1st		100 Quicksilver	16¾
	con. 84	100 Pac. Mail	b5. 22⅞
10,000	do 84⅜	100	do 22¾
6,000 U. P.	109¼	300 Lake Shore	51⅜
6,000 N.W.C.C.6s	89⅞	1900	do 51¾
5,000	do 89⅞	100	do s5. 51¾
5,000 U.P. 1st	93⅜	1000	do 51⅝
500 Del. & Hud.	108	1900	do s5. 51⅝
100	do s3. 48⅝	20 N. Y. C. & H.	c. 97⅜
100	do s3. 48¼	200	do 97¼
200	do 48¾	25	do c. 97⅜
200	do 48¾	200	do 97⅜
200	do 48¼	400	do 97⅝
500	do 48	100 Mich. Cen.	c. 43¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel.	s3. 24¼	100	do s7. 43¾
200	do 24¼	200	do 43¾
200	do 24⅜	500 D., L. & W.	80¾
200	do s60. 24⅜	500	do 80⅜
1200 West. Un.	64⅜	300	do 80⅜
100	do c. 64⅝	1000	do 80⅜
100	do 64⅝	300	do 80¼
100	do s3. 64⅝	700	do 80¼
300 West. Un.	64⅜	200	do c. 80¼
700	do 64⅞	800	do 80¼
700	do 65	1000	do 80⅜
400	do 64⅞	300	do s3. 59⅞
300	do 64⅞	200	do 60
100	do s3. 64⅝	200 North-western	83
100	do 64⅝	100 Northern Pac.	53
100	do 64⅜	200 Cen. of N. J.	94
50	do 64⅞	1400 St. Paul Pf.	47

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅝	$50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	bc. 109⅞
1,000	do 111¾	2,500	do 112
4,400	do 111⅝	5,000	do 109⅞
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	c. 107⅞	2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	109⅞
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 R.	112⅝	50,000 U. S. 4½, '91, R.	b.c. 105⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112¾	5,000 U. S. 6s, C.	12 123⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111⅞	15,000	do b.c. 123⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Ga. 7s, new	108	100 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 97⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, long	105¾	100	do 97
10,000 Va. 6s, con., 2d series	88	300 Mich. Cen.	b.c. s3. 43
6,000 Tenn. 6s, old	63¼	200	do 43
10,000 Al. & S. 2d	93½	200	do 43¼
8,000	do 93	100	do 43⅝
2,000	do 93½	100	do 42⅝
5,000	do 93⅜	100	do s3. 42⅞
5,000 N.J. 1st, con.	93⅜	100 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. s3. 51½
1,000 Am. D. & Im. 7s	41	305	do 51¼
1,000 C. & N. W. con.	103½	100	do 51¾
6,000 N. W. C. G.	89¾	800	do s3. 50¾
2,000 D., L. & W.	2d 105¾	100 C. of N. J.	b.c. 9⅝
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	110¾	400	do 9¼
4,000 Erie 4th	105	100	do 9¼
5,000 Pine 6s	101¾	400	do 9¼
1,000 C., P. & A. old	105	200 Wab. Pur. Com. Rec.	b.c. 5
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	103¾	20 C., H. & D.	b.c. 105
3,000 Cen. P. g'd	105⅜	200 D., L. & W.	b.c. 60
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st	100	100	do 60
J. Br.	91¼	300	do 60⅛
3,000 So. Pac. of Mo.	69½	100	do 60⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	103⅞	1000	do s3. 60
2,000	do 103⅝	1100	do 60⅛
13,000 D. P. R. 7s	108¾	800	do 60⅛
8,000 Un. Pac. s. f.	93½	1500	do s3. 60⅛
10,000 C. & P.	107	1500	do 60⅜
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '89, ex coup.	88	1000	do 60⅛
2,000	do 88¼	300	do 60⅜
6,000 W. C. C.	105	500	do 60⅜
1,000 L. & N. con.	93⅜	1000	do 60⅜
3,000 D. & H. R.	94	1500	do 60⅜
3,000 D. & H. R.	95	200	do 61
100 Quicksilver	b.c. 16⅜	300	do 61
100	do 16¾	100	do c. 60⅞
100 Pac. Mail	23⅜	200	do 60⅝
10 Alt. & Pac.	b.c. 24¾	700	do 60⅝
100	do 24⅝	200	do s3. 60⅝
100	do 24⅝	900	do 60⅝
300	do 24⅝	100	do 60⅝
100	do 24⅝	1800	do 61¼
100	do 24⅝	200	do s3. 61⅜
100	do 24⅝	1600	do 61⅜
100	do 48⅞	400	do 61
100	do 49	200	do 60⅞
100	do 49	900	do s3. 61⅜
100	do 49⅛	1800	do 61¼
100	do 49	1600	do b3. 61⅜
100	do 49	1600	do 61⅜
100	do 48⅞	400	do 61
100 N. Y. C. & H.	94⅞	900	do 60⅞
100	do s3. 94⅜	700	do 60⅜
100	do 94⅛	100 C., B. & Q.	s30. 101
200	do b3. 94⅞	300	do s3. 101
200	do 94⅞	300	do 101
200	do 94⅛	100	do 100⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$35,000 D. of C. 6s	72	100 Rock Island	101⅜
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	103⅞	100	do 101⅝
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	93⅜	1500 Lake Shore	s3. 50⅝
100 Del. & Hud.	48⅝	500	do 50⅝
100	do 48⅜	1500	do 50⅝
400 At. & Pac. Tel.	24⅜	500	do s3. 50⅝
200	do 24⅜	700	do 50⅝
200	do 24⅜	300	do s3. 50⅜
1200 West. Un.	64⅜	700	do 50⅜
300	do 64⅜	300	do b3. 50⅜
300	do 64⅜	1900	do 50⅜
100 Pacific Mail	23⅝	1100	do s5. 50⅜
15 N. Y. C. & H.	94⅞	800	do 50⅜
20	do 97⅛	100 Pittsburg	90
100	do c. 97	100 Cen. of N. J.	9¼
400	do s3. 97⅛	100	do 9
500 Erie Railway	7¾	400 St. Paul	46⅞
100	do s10. 7	300 D., L. & W.	80⅜
600	do 7	300	do s3. 80⅜
100 Mich. Cen.	43	300 Chi., R. & Q.	102
100	do s10. 42⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.	58⅜
200	do 42⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	108¾	$2,000 U. S. 4½, '91, R.	105⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111⅞	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	123⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. St. 6s, '78-'81	101¼	25 Mechanics' Bank	119
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	63¼	100 Un. Pac.	b.c. 71
5,000	do 63⅜	8	do 70¾
2,000 N. J. C. con.	47	35 C. & P. G'd	b.c. 90¾
10,000	do c. 47	300 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. s3. 98
1,000 Chi., R. & Q.	113¾	200	do 97⅜
30,000 C. R. I. & P.	7s 107	200	do 97
3,000 L. & W. B.	con. 83	700	do 96⅞
1,000 Gal. & Chi.	7	700	do 43⅜
3,000 C. P. & M.	1st 80	200	do b3. 43⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st	7s 110	700	Erie Rail. b.c. 7
5,000 Cen. Pac. gold	105⅝	100	Mich. Cen. b.c. 42⅞
5,000 Cent. Pac. 8	91¾	100	L. S. & M. S. b.c. s3. 50⅜
J. Br.	91¼	100	do b30. 50⅜
1,000 West. Pac.	101	200	do 50⅜
5,000 U. Pac. 1st	103⅞	1100	do b5. 50⅜
6,000 Un. P. 7s, l. g.	103⅜	1100	do s10. 50⅜

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FLYING DUTCHMAN. (Opera)—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, Miss Cooney, Mr. C. Fritsch, Mr. F. Preusser, and grand chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BLUE GLASS—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. James Lewis.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A TRIP TO THE MOON—Kiralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PETITE MARIEE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Mare Aimée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, (Comic Opera)—Mrs. Oates' Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—JACK AND GILL, (Pantomime.)

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So far as can be judged, the appointments to minor Federal offices, of which we have a fresh batch daily, are strictly in the line of the President's declared policy regarding the elevation of the standard of the civil service. The new officers appointed seem to be selected mainly on the ground of character and fitness—though party service has not by any means been ignored—while the old ones retained have been reappointed because of their obvious success in performing the duties of their positions. A very good illustration of the latter fact is to be found in the announcement that the name of Postmaster JAMES will be sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation. No one who knows anything of the management of the New-York Post Office can fail to approve of the reappointment of its present head. By painstaking industry, ceaseless vigilance, and capacity for successful organization, Mr. JAMES has won golden opinions from men of all parties, and it will be a fortunate day for the country when such a type of official ability and probity can be secured and maintained in all branches of the public service.

Secretary SCHURZ may be credited with having made the most succinct statement possible of the application of the new civil service rules. The Interior Department is to be governed by certain rules, of which the following are examples: No removal, except for cause; no promotions, except for merit. To these are added two words, calculated to strike terror into the souls of the professional office-seekers—"No vacancies." It has been said that, for some unexplained reason, the place-hunters have made the Interior Department a rallying point of special interest. If this curt announcement of the intentions of the Secretary does not discourage them, nothing will.

The Democrats are much distressed over the concourse of office-seekers in Washington. This not unusual gathering they are pleased to call "The Scramble for Place." It happens, however, that there has never been in modern times so few place-hunters at the national capital when the Administration has changed hands. The greatest recent scramble for office took place when the Democrats gained possession of the House of Representatives. The Democrats then had between 200 and 300 places to give away. The new Republican Administration controls about 50,000 places. It is a literal fact that the rush for the Democratic patronage of the House made more noise and a larger crowd than has the change in the Presidency.

It is gratifying to find that "the work before the Legislature is all in good shape," and that prompt action may fairly be expected on the very important subjects of Municipal and Life Insurance Reform. We have failed to notice any action with a view of preventing the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Commission on Municipal Laws. That amendment has been received with unqualified approval by the great body of City tax-payers, and it would be a decided misfortune if it fails of adoption by this Legislature. The delay of a year, even if it does not bury it out of sight, would render it incapable of being submitted to the people before 1880—the year following the election of a Senate succeeding the one to be elected this Fall. Its adoption this session would pave the way for its passage next Winter, and its probable ratification in the Fall of 1878. We trust that some one will rescue the work of the Municipal Commission from undeserved oblivion.

From the letter of our correspondent "D," published the other day, supplemented by details procured from one of the School Commissioners and published in another column, it will be perceived that there are two sides to the question of reducing the salaries of school-teachers. While the wisdom of the reduction made in the appropriation by the Board of Apportionment may well be doubted, especially in view of their treatment of Tammany politicians like the Commissioner of Jurors, there can be no question about the equity of the plan of reduction which is now before the Board of Education. That plan, instead of working detriment to the most poorly-paid class of school teachers, will, in all cases, secure for them an increase of salary. It is the higher-paid class of teachers who will suffer, and as many of these are paid rather in proportion to their influence with Trustees than with due regard to their merits, the positive injustice inflicted by the new scale will be decidedly less than is generally supposed. Had there been no imperative demand for economy at all, the new system of scaling salaries would deserve support, and it is significant that the opposition to it comes mainly from demagogues and jobbers, of whom there is a strong admixture in the membership of the Board of Education.

War rumors continue to multiply. The Russian policy of delay is certainly bearing fruit. The situation in Constantinople daily grows more grave, and there is every reason to believe that the Ottoman capital is agitated with internal commotions. It would appear that Germany, weary of the long uncertainty which prevails, and possibly impatient at the wavering policy of England, has at last consented to promise to refrain from assisting Turkey in case of a war with Russia. Moreover, it is even asserted that Germany will lend her assistance in the endeavor to persuade Austria to join in this agreement. This surprising news is from a Russian source, and must be taken with some grains of allowance. If it is true, the solution of the question of peace or war will soon be in Russia's hands.

SHALL THE TROOPS BE WITHDRAWN?

WADE HAMPTON, telegraphing to Washington in the character of Governor of South Carolina, is reported to say that "he does not wish to be recognized. What he desires," he is good enough to add, "is that the troops shall be removed from the State-house, and then the will of the people can be carried out, and carried out peaceably." As an expression of Mr. HAMPTON'S views, this declaration is superfluous. Had he been consulted, there never would have been any troops in South Carolina. There would, in fact, have been no election in that State. The organizations—military in form and discipline, political in purpose—which looked to him for orders would have silently transferred the State to TILDEN and the Democracy. The change was in operation when Gen. RUGER appeared on the scene. But for his gentle interference we should have had no tidings of a Republican vote. And after the voting had taken place, and the title of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN had been established by the decision of the Returning Board, still Mr. HAMPTON'S friends, armed and ready for any emergency, evinced a determination to take possession of the State-house, to control the organization of the Legislature, and to affirm his title in spite of the board and its count. At every stage, the presence of Federal authority as the guardian of the peace has been an affront to Mr. HAMPTON and his party. Time does not lessen their impatience. The promise of a careful consideration of the merits of the case, and an adjustment of terms that shall render the withdrawal of troops feasible and safe, only makes them more excitable.

Although Mr. NICHOLLS, in Louisiana, has been in advance of his brother, in South Carolina, as regards the means employed to give practical effect to his pretensions, he seems to be a little more modest in the transmission of his desires to Washington. He would doubtless be as glad to be rid of the Federal troops, but he is not quite so impudent in his manner of asking for their removal. Rumor has, indeed, attributed to him a willingness to come to some arrangement whereby order shall be assured, rights protected, and provision made for an equitable adjustment of existing difficulties. If the statement were correct, it was as creditable to Mr. NICHOLLS' good feeling as to his sagacity, and we can but regret that it has not assumed a definite and authoritative form. Nothing else could contribute half so much to the cultivation of a good understanding in relation to Louisiana. It would be a graceful acknowledgment of the generous purposes avowed by the President, and would simplify his task materially.

The unpleasant fact is, that the prevailing tone of the Southern press is more in harmony with the insolent, unyielding temper displayed by Mr. HAMPTON than with the conciliatory disposition ascribed—perhaps erroneously—to Mr. NICHOLLS. We pass over, as of no moment, the few rabid sheets which have naught but insults for the President and the men who sustain him. The South has always been afflicted with writers whose malignant partisanship approaches as near as may be to madness; and for these lunatics it would be unjust to hold the Southern people responsible. What is noticeable at this moment is the disposition to accept churlishly, and without any sense of obligation, the adoption by the National Government of a more conciliatory policy toward the South, and the jealousy with which the effect of such a policy upon the partisan affiliations of the South is regarded. Despite all their protestations, it is certain that eight out of ten of the Southern newspapers have little besides sneers for the President and his policy, are offensive in their rejection of the suggestion that South Carolina and Louisiana shall come to terms as a preliminary to the withdrawal of the troops, and are intent upon preserving above all other things a "solid South" for the Democracy. There are, of course, honorable exceptions. There are journals which scout partisan considerations, appreciate the difficulties to be encountered by the President, and are eager to render all the aid they consistently can. But the main body of the press is as we have described it—implacable, unreasonable, unjust to the Republican Party and the purposes that actuate it in seeking the eradication of sectional hostility.

How far Southern opinion is reflected by the local press is a question not easily determined. A wide gulf separates the editors of the South from the majority of the men who speak for that section in the Senate and the House. The moderation, and, withal, the fairness, of the South in Congress during the late struggle constitute a title to consideration which no amount of newspaper bitterness can utterly destroy. They justify the belief that, apart from the professional politicians, there is in the South a powerful element in favor of a policy of conciliation, without reference to the ultimate effect upon the fortunes of parties. So far as Louisiana and South Carolina are concerned, it is unfortunate that this element is silent when it might speak effectively. It has asserted itself at St. Lous and at various points in Tennessee—in vague terms, undoubtedly, but in a way that indicated strength. Nothing has been heard about it from Charleston or New-Orleans. Every day we are informed of the presence in Washington of "prominent" persons from both cities, each having his own version of the local outlook. In neither of these communities, however, has public opinion given any distinct sign. They cannot be expected to give vent to enthusiasm in anticipation of a settlement whose terms are unknown. But surely they might, without any sacrifice of self-respect, indicate a readiness to meet the President half way, and to strengthen his hands by a voluntary concession of the conditions which should precede a withdrawal of troops.

The North is not inclined to trust implicitly a man so arrogant and unaccommodating as Mr. WADE HAMPTON, or a community so full of the elements of mischief as Louisiana. It is not willing to leave the Republicans of two States helpless in the hands of fierce sectionalists whose anger has been intensified by interference with their plans. What guarantees are these States prepared to give? In what tangible form are they willing to justify the concessions they seek, and to provide against the occurrence of contingencies which the North naturally dreads? When these questions are answered satisfactorily, the way through all difficulties will be clear. Until they are so answered there ought to be no withdrawal of troops.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The freak of the Democratic leaders in attempting to tie the hands of the new President regarding the troops in Louisiana and South Carolina bids fair to cost the country the expense and annoyance of an extra session of Congress. There does not now appear any way of meeting the expenses of the Army except by a new appropriation bill, and that can only be secured by calling Congress together again about the 1st of June. From a political point of view, the Democrats do not appear likely to make much more by this trick than they have made from any other of their reckless or extreme measures. The House of Representatives which will meet at the next session is a very different body from that which adjourned on the 4th of March. The powerful majority of seventy-five has dwindled to a bare five, with the title of four of these in dispute. It is plain that with such a small margin to work with, there can be no such party discipline enforced as prevailed on most occasions last session. There will be little chance for purely political manœuvring by the Democrats. The question which has so long been their special subject of grievance—the Southern question—will not afford them a very hopeful field for display, since Mr. HAYES, with the approval of the larger part of his own and their constituents, has cut the ground from under their feet. They cannot feed the passions of their Southern allies by fiery denunciations of an Administration which includes one of the most trusted and able of Southern Democrats. They cannot "rally" their forces with the cry of "Fraudulent President," which was in their mouths when they adjourned, because the great majority of the people of the country have made up their minds that Mr. HAYES is not only President by all the forms of law devised to give authenticity to the title, but that he is making a very good President, and doing all that any man in his position could toward removing merely political obstacles from the path of the country's prosperity.

Should Congress be called together in June, the Senate will stand as it has done during the recent special session. The House will be composed of 149 Democrats and 144 Republicans, counting, in each case, those with prima facie title to their seats. HARTZELL, of the Eighteenth Illinois District, who has an apparent majority of only 20, will have his seat contested by his Republican opponent, WILEY. BANNING, of the Second Ohio, ought to lose his seat, the frauds in Cincinnati plainly showing that he has no just claim to it. But the duty of contesting has been neglected, inexcusably as it seems to us, and the time has, we believe, gone by for a proper effort. The Fourth Ohio District, from which MCMAHON, Democrat, holds the certificate, on an alleged majority of 96, will be vigorously disputed. It is also reported that the seat of EVENS, Democrat, in the Fourth South Carolina District, will be contested. But these contests will have no effect on the organization of the House, or on anything which it is likely to do at an extra session. If the Democrats hold together, they will, of course, elect their Speaker, and secure the control of the committees.

The principal question which is sure to engage the attention of Congress is the appropriation for the Army. But it is very doubtful whether the particular point on which the two houses disagreed at the last session will come up at an extra session. If Mr. HAYES meets with any degree of candid and reasonable co-operation in the South, legislation regarding the use of the Army in South Carolina or Louisiana will no longer be pertinent. If he does not meet with such co-operation, it is hardly possible that the restriction which was proposed last session will again be insisted upon. But it is quite likely that other matters will be brought up. Undoubtedly, Col. SCOTT will make a bold push for his railroad scheme, and it is already proclaimed by his friends, with an impudence that ought not to go without rebuke, that the President will favor the project. This boast is absolutely without any foundation beyond a very general remark in the President's inaugural address. If SCOTT'S crew rest their hopes on aid from Mr. HAYES, their disappointment will be more bitter than any they have yet experienced. We have very little fear of any success for lobbyists of any kind in the extra session.

It is quite probable that the attention of Congress will be called to the financial question, and not improbable that a measure may be passed for funding the legal tenders. The course of trade looks to the steady though slow appreciation of greenbacks. It is quite reasonable to suppose that the premium on gold may sink to less than four per cent. by the opening of Summer. If it does, a judicious funding act ought to be passed, and probably could be. But the temper of the new House on this question is yet a matter of entire uncertainty. Its members were not chosen with reference to it, and we have no means of estimating the strength of sound finance among them. On the whole, the probabilities are that an extra session would be a very dull and unimportant affair, and we believe that the business community would be safe in making their calculations with this expectation.

"THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has been appointed and confirmed Marshal of the District of Columbia. The fact that he is of African descent and was born in slavery may be commented upon as significant, now that he has received an honorable and lucrative office at the hands of the President of the United States. But when we consider what that office has been, in what a jurisdiction it is exercised, and what is the history of the man who now fills it, we have some occasion to say that the appointment has a certain dramatic interest. He would have been derided as a dreamer, who, twenty years ago, should have said that a slave-born man, then living, should be chief executive officer of the slave-holding, slave-dealing District of Columbia.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS was reared as a slave on a plantation in Talbot County, Maryland. When ten years old he was lent to a relative of his owner, and was sent to Baltimore, just as any other chattel might have been sent. He worked in a ship-yard, and his contact with men and things from the vast, mysterious and unknown world outside of his dark bondage stirred the trembling soul within him. Vague rumors of lands where slavery was unknown came to him. Glimpses of a strange knowledge, communicable by means of written and printed characters, gleamed before him. He resolved to learn to read and write. He vowed that he would flee to that far-off land of freedom. Secretly, for it was forbidden, he taught himself reading and writing. There is nowhere a more pathetic chapter of personal biography than that in which the painful and furtive studies of the poor slave boy are described. In 1838, when twenty-one years old, DOUGLASS carried out his long-cherished plan of escape. He fled to New-York, and, after divers vicissitudes, made his way to Massachusetts. There he married, and when, in 1840, the long-stifled anti-slavery feeling of New-England burst out, he astonished everybody with his sudden appearance as a living example of the wrongs of human slavery. His addresses gave him notoriety, and he was immediately "wanted" in Maryland. He was safe nowhere in the American Republic so long as his chattelhood was recognized by a majority of the people of the United States. His owner demanded his body to be returned to slavery. But his romantic career, his commanding talents, and his recognized services in the cause of emancipation had given him some fame. A subscription was opened in England, and in 1846 FREDERICK DOUGLASS was bought, paid for, and delivered to himself by sundry British "sentimentalists," as they were then esteemed. How he was hated and feared by the slave-holding politicians, and how he found it necessary to flee to England after JOHN BROWN'S failure at Harper's Ferry, most of our readers know.

The anti-slavery people early agitated the proposition that slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia. It was held to be a monstrous thing that, in the capital of a Republic nominally free, there should be an auction block from which human beings should be bought and sold. Slave-pens and barracoons stood in sight of the portico of the Capitol of the United States. Sighing captives, linked in couples, crept through the streets of Washington, giving the lie daily to the proud boast that this was the land of the free. The anti-Slavery societies, founded in 1831 and 1832, while they affirmed that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in the States, did declare that that body should abolish human bondage in the District of Columbia and wherever the National Government had exclusive jurisdiction. It was in vain. The slave power was supreme in the National Capital. When Dr. BAILEY, in 1847, proclaimed in the *National Era*, a bold attempt at newspaper publishing in the District of Columbia, that slave-holding and slave-trading should therein cease, his office was besieged by a mob, and his own life put in jeopardy. In 1850, among the concessions which were made in the famous compromise bill of that year, abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia offset the infamous Fugitive Slave law. The National Republican Convention of 1860 embodied in its platform the proposition that Congress had no right to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia by act of Congress April 16, 1862.

For a long series of years the slave-holding oligarchy of Virginia and Maryland gave laws and manners to that part of the national domain which contains the capital of the United States. No part of the South was so furiously secessionist as the old population of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. No antiquated society in the extreme South so long and so resentfully refused to accept the results of the civil war as these people. No old fogies anywhere so bitterly despised street-cars, cooking-stoves, and the common appliances of a newer civilization as these. And the fact that their streets were darkened with crowds of ragged, miserable, and ignorant "contrabands" while the war raged nauseated them utterly against emancipation. They closed the shutters of their houses, and in sullenness cursed the day. When the slave power was at its height, the Marshal of the District of Columbia was a terrible man. He executed the will of the slave-owner. He punished the uneasy or reluctant slave. When the courts were too slow, he never failed to be alert and relentless. After many years, into such a community, and succeeding to such an office, a man who was a hunted fugitive from slavery when it was a crime to denounce human bondage, comes to administer the laws of the United States. To this simple statement it is not necessary to add anything. But it is a sign of the times that a colored man—appointed to office on account of his acknowledged fitness, and not from sentimental considerations—takes his official position near the place of his birth in slavery, without a word of resentful comment being uttered. The times have changed.

THE PATENT OFFICE AND PATENTS.

The brief and interesting report for 1876 of the acting Commissioner of Patents shows that the receipts for the year were $757,985, of which $673,675 was upon applications for patents and kindred operations; the expenditures were $425,930 for salaries, and $652,542 total. The office is thus more than self-sustaining, and the balance to its credit in the Treasury, increased by over $100,000 during the year, is now $992,354.

Of the 17,026 patents granted, 16,239 were to citizens of the United States, 511 to subjects of Great Britain, 104 to subjects of France, and 172 to subjects of other foreign Governments. The largest number of issues was to this State, 3,914 in number, one to every 1,121 of population; Pennsylvania comes next, with 1,895, one to every 1,859; Massachusetts next, with 1,587, one to every 918; Illinois next, with 1,293, one to every 1,957; then, in order, Connecticut and New-Jersey; the five States of California, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Missouri stand next and together; next is Wisconsin, with 303. The Army furnishes 7, and the Navy 1. The District of Columbia furnishes the largest proportionate number, 197, one in every 668 of population; next comes busy Connecticut and Rhode Island; for the whole country, one patent was issued in 1876 for every 2,398 of population. A comparative table of operations back to 1837 is given, from which it appears that the permanent activity dates from 1852, the number of patents issued having reached 1,000 annually but once before that year, and having fallen below 1,000 but once since; the receipts were never as much as $100,000 before that year, and have never been less than that since. The following shows the annual number of applications and issues, and the receipts and surplus over expenses, for 22 years:

	Applications.	Issues.	Receipts.	Surplus.
1855	4,435	2,024	$216,459	$36,919
1856	4,930	2,502	192,588	------
1857	4,771	2,910	196,132	------
1858	5,364	3,710	203,716	10,522
1859	6,225	4,538	245,942	35,663
1860	7,653	4,819	256,352	3,531
1861	4,643	3,340	137,354	------
1862	5,038	3,521	215,754	32,944
1863	6,014	4,170	195,593	6,179
1864	6,932	5,020	240,919	11,051
1865	10,664	6,616	348,791	74,592
1866	15,269	9,450	495,665	133,941
1867	21,276	13,015	646,581	7,318
1868	20,420	13,378	681,565	52,886
1869	19,271	13,986	693,145	206,715
1870	19,171	13,321	669,456	112,307
1871	19,472	13,033	678,716	118,121
1872	18,246	13,590	699,726	34,135
1873	20,414	12,864	703,191	12,012
1874	21,602	13,599	738,278	58,989
1875	21,638	16,288	743,453	21,795
1876	21,425	17,026	757,987	105,445

With the exception of eight years, the Patent Office has paid regularly a considerable profit. The crisis of 1857 had no apparent effect to reduce the activity of inventors; the war apparently exerted no noticeable stimulus until 1864, and in 1867 a large advance was made, which has been since maintained, the present business troubles in nowise deterring inventors. There was a slight decline in the applications last year, which may be ascribed to the diversion caused by the Centennial; but during January last work has greatly revived in the office, with indications that the current half year will record a much larger number of applications than the last half year did.

The increase of receipts last year over 1875 is due principally to fees for copies of specifications, drawings, and other papers, registration of trade-marks and labels, &c., as well as to sale of the official journal. In June, 1871, the printing of drawings and specifications of current patent issues for the use of patentees was commenced, under the act of Jan. 11, 1871, and 150 copies of each of the 75,000 patents since issued have been printed, making over 11,000,000 copies in all; 15,000,000 copies of drawings of patents issued before 1871 have been reproduced by the photo-lithographic process, and 6,000,000 are in progress, at a cost of $240,000 thus far, and an estimated aggregate cost of $280,000 for both branches of the work, which may be completed within the present year. The receipts from sales of copies of these specifications and drawings are now about $20,000 a year, and are increasing so that the original outlay will, at this rate, be more than repaid; and when the printing is entirely completed it is estimated that printed copies of all the patents relating to any one branch of the arts or sciences can be promptly furnished to any order at an average cost of $8 each. From the comparatively modern business of registering trade-marks and labels the receipts were $30,855, and the expenditures were $4,570, so that the surplus from this source alone exceeded the surplus in 1875 from the entire operations. Prints or labels are registered under a section of the Copyright law of June 18, 1874.

How far the increased activity of invention during the last twelve years is due to the increase of facilities and temptations offered by patent agencies, as distinguished from the increase of mechanical education and the visible emoluments of successful inventors, it is impossible to decide, but the literature and advertising of the business have been on the increase. The weekly *Patent Office Gazette* is mailed to 1,600 public libraries, and has 1,200 paying circulation at $5 a year, which the Commissioner recommends reducing to $2. A publication like the *Scientific American* and others of its class is not only a school of mechanics, but a perpetual stimulus to invention, and the patent solicitors sedulously cultivate the idea that invention is a pretty direct road to wealth, or, at least, to a ready sale of rights at remunerative prices. The inventor has no royal road, and if people who dream dreams remember SINGER they should not forget HUNT. Valuable inventions, of course, enrich somebody as well as benefit everybody, but that somebody is not always the inventor, and if all the history of inventions and inventors could be written, there would be a vast debit of wasted time and hope and personal suffering to offset to the value of successful ideas. Doubtless the community profit by the net result of all inventive toil, and the waste is at present unavoidable, but the would-be inventor should understand that whatever sacrifice he makes of his own content and the comfort of his home has only a slender chance of returning to him in reward, and that in respect to individual gain the patent is very like the lottery—usually it returns nothing it gets, and if followed too assiduously it wrecks domestic peace. Ignorant work contravenes natural laws and repeats what has been done already, and yet so many uneducated persons have brought out useful devices that ignorance cannot be counted an insurmountable barrier to success. The typical American must invent, and during the last seven years more applications have been made and patents granted than during the entire period of seventy-eight preceding years since the passage of the first Patent law. Probably the Commissioner does not err in citing the Centennial as complete proof of the value of the patent system, and in saying that two-thirds of the manufacturing interests of the country are based upon it.

A NEW CURE.

We may dismiss blue glass from our minds and windows. Even though we admit everything that Gen. PLEASONTON has written concerning the effect of blue glass upon the human and the pig systems, a much more powerful and convenient remedial agent has just been discovered by an intelligent Frenchman. Of course, people who wish to cure themselves and fatten their pigs will use the best available means to achieve that end, and we now know that metals, and not glass, are the most powerful panaceas.

The Frenchman in question is a medical man, and he has described in a recent number of a French medical journal a number of experiments which show—to his own satisfaction—that metals when placed in contact with the female of our species exercise an immediate and astonishing effect. He claims that similar results would have been attained had he experimented upon men instead of women, and there is no reason to doubt that such would have been the case. His first subject was a young woman whose right side was paralyzed, and whose body as well as soul was totally devoid of all feeling. Needles could be thrust into her without attracting her attention, and her small brothers, who, when she was first paralyzed, had found a good deal of innocent pleasure in experimenting upon her with pins, had become so accustomed to her insensibility that they ceased to take any interest in her. She could drink coffee at the boiling point with even more composure than that displayed by a Western statesman in connection with hot whisky, and she would frequently take up a poker by its more active end, and never notice that anything was wrong until the perfume of singed girl made itself perceptible. The ingenious medical man placed this interesting young woman in his operating chair, and after having pinched and perforated her in the most thorough manner, in order to convince the spectators that there was no deception in the matter, blindfolded her and placed a cylinder of gold in her right hand. At first her insensibility to pins remained unchanged, but at the end of fifteen minutes she loudly remarked "ouch"—in the French language, of course—and in two minutes more rose up and announced that the next time the doctor tried to stick a pin into her she would "let him know." Of course, he cared nothing for this vague and terrible threat, since his great object, that of rendering her sensible to pain, had been obtained. The young woman was completely cured, and the sole agent of her cure was a gold cylinder in contact with the palm of her right hand.

Next, the doctor took a common domestic woman suffering from paralysis of the left side, though retaining a lively sense of pain. In her case he did not administer gold, since he had proved that gold was the proper remedy for paralysis of the right side; but he placed a copper cylinder in her left hand. In a very few moments—the precise number is not mentioned—this woman rose up, and, putting the cylinder in her pocket, walked rapidly away. The paralysis was cured, and the doctor did not mind the loss of his cylinder, especially as copper is comparatively cheap. It is evident, however, that this patient was suffering from a displacement of the pocket. In all women of a normal type this useful organ is situated at the right side, but inasmuch as the paralytic woman transferred the copper cylinder from her left hand to her pocket, she must have had the pocket on her left side. The doctor ought to have ascertained what metal is good for a displacement of the pocket, and, since his attention is called to it, he will doubtless accomplish another marvelous cure and also get back his lost cylinder.

The third experiment will doubtless be justified by those who uphold vivisection and other cruel scientific practices, but humane persons will wish that the intelligent French doctor had abstained from making it. He cured a woman—and a married woman at that—who was laboring under paralysis of the jaw. In this case either gold or copper would obviously have been useless. The symptoms clearly indicated iron, and iron was accordingly administered. A lump of iron was placed under the woman's tongue, and an iron plate was balanced on the top of her head. In exactly forty-three seconds the patient yawned, and before the expiration of the first minute her unfortunate husband heard her speak as plainly and forcibly as any Frenchwoman ever yet spoke to a husband who had returned home from alleged business at his office, at 3 o'clock A. M. It will not escape notice that the iron in this case acted in accordance with the homeopathic theory. There are hundreds of cases on record in which husbands have been suddenly smitten with paralysis of the vocal organs in consequence of an application of iron stove lid to the top of the head. Whether the French physician was a homeopathist or not we are not informed, but there is little doubt that in ordering an iron plate to be placed on the head of a woman temporarily dumb, he had in mind the sublime formula—*similia similibus curantur*. Of course, science is largely benefited by this successful experiment, but its success was, in the opinion of the woman's husband, purchased at a fearful cost. That this great discovery of the remedial influence of metals will entirely supplant the blue-glass cure is self-evident. No man will go to the expense of putting a pane of blue glass in his hat when he can cure himself of paralysis, and *a fortiori* of less obstinate diseases, by merely holding a cylinder of gold—say six inches long and one inch in diameter—in his hand; and even the most fond and extravagant husband will prefer to treat his wife with the cheap and convenient stove lid, rather than to buy blue glass and employ a plumber—with all that the term implies—to insert it in the window-frames. Whether pigs will fatten as rapidly in gold or copper styes as they will in blue-glass styes remains to be seen, but few candid men will have any doubts as to the superiority of the metallic styes. Did not NERO build himself a "Golden House," and did he not flourish exceedingly until he met his death in a political revolution? By all means, let us fatten our pigs in gold styes, and cure ourselves of all sorts of diseases with metal cylinders. Of course, now that the power of iron to cure a dumb woman has been demonstrated, that particular experiment need not be repeated, and should it be attempted by some heartless scientific person, Mr. BERGH should be promptly called to the rescue.

THE FINE ARTS.

CHARLES L. FROST'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Another collection of paintings, to be sold on the evenings of March 21 and 22, is now to be seen at the Kurtz Gallery, on Madison-square. Mr. Charles L. Frost is known as a collector of good pictures. He sold one collection two or three years ago, and his prospectus says that the present gallery was reserved from that sale. Perhaps as attractive a picture as any, and one that falls in with the popular taste at present, is an example of the late Edouard Zamacois which stands on an easel to the left as you enter the room. It is called "The Conspirators." At first sight it may be taken for one of the common run of pictures turned out by the "Roman" school, which attempts to add Spanish picturesqueness to Roman feeling for color. But it is no Boldini on a nearer examination. Some of the details and the less important parts of the picture are not elaborated, but for that very reason the painting centres one's eye on the two main figures. Moreover, in the background a group of men, by their positions and the direction of their heads, carry the eye again to the conspirators. These, however, are not in violent action. The most violent motion is in the clinched hand of the larger and more Mephistopheleanof the two. But in a delicate way these men are conspirators in every motion and turn of the head. There is a certain swagger in their gait that hints rebellion, while their faces are moved with ill-concealed wrath, which they are nevertheless compelled to subdue. We hardly remember seeing in this country a better example of the real merits of Zamacois. Had he lived and improved on such excellent beginnings, there can be little question who, of Zamacois or Meissonier, would have turned out the greater painter.

In another department of art, Mr. Frost's collection offers a fine picture by Xavier de Cock. Only a bold man, sure of his brush, would attempt such a piece of painting as this "Spring-time in the Woods." The difficult question of how much value to give the leaves of different trees, shrubs, grasses, and flowers has to be settled, and how to obviate the sameness and monotony which might arise from crowding the canvas thickly with plant-life. De Cock has mastered the problem in a most charming way. He has given the effect of Spring-time when, on standing before a densely wooded hill, one's eyes are almost dazzled by the fresh greens and golds of June. In the centre deer are seen, as if in concession to the conventionalities, which require animal life somewhere, whether human or brute; but in this case the stag is almost concealed in luxuriant frondage. Only the heads of two graceful inhabitants of the woods show brown above the light masses of leafage. But the De Cock is not the only landscape which makes the collection well worth a visit from lovers of nature. There is a Lambinet which, if not done in his best vein, merits a pilgrimage. It purports to be a view on the River Marne, and has a fine sense of coolness and much of that restfulness which makes Lambinet, like Daubigny, the painter for persons of a contemplative cast of mind. Such pictures and others like, for instance, the example of Alexander Wüst which hangs unnumbered below the line on the wall opposite the entrance, are especially adapted for the alcoves of a study or a quiet sitting-room. Wüst's picture shows a corner of water, a belt of trees, and through these latter a charming sea-country beyond. Another picture by one may place W. L. Macy's "After the Shower," delightful in its artful presentation of wetness.

George Inness, of New-York, is represented in his stage of art about the year 1850, by a large canvas, called "Hermit at the Spring." The subject smacks of the good old ballads restored by Bishop Percy, and imitated by Southey and Wordsworth. "Turn, gentle hermit of the vale," one feels like exclaiming. One sees, however, the solidity and sense of color which Inness has, although the picture is not free from a certain corkiness as to the trees that is, as if pine stuck into the wood would meet with slight resistance than cork affords. Whatever may be the date of "Landscape and Sheep," however, it shows quite a different vein, a much more robust feeling for color, or, perhaps, a way of looking at nature which has come to its own good fullness. The effect on the eye is that produced by some fruits—a solid richness of color conjoined with firmness of texture. The perspective of the road running straight forward out of the picture has an agreeable result, such as one sometimes gains from Theodore Rousseau. We would also like to call attention to "The Dreamer," by William Morgan, of New York, which, as to painting is good in tone, and as to its effect as a genre picture, strikes us as a laudable attempt to grasp ideas usually beyond the reach of genre painters. A woman is boldly painting a vivid rainbow into the sky of a picture, which stands on an easel in a studio.

There are not many inferior paintings among the 160 or so on the walls. No. 80, by Backalowitz, however, is delightfully absurd. "The Page" is for all the world a woman—probably from the *Bal de l'Opera*—and she lays her hand against that portion of her anatomy which is naturally aggrieved by overwear at least had more *petit souper* than was wise for her. There is a Carolus, with wooden figures, and faces devoid of any expression save a certain plaintiveness. Lagye, of Antwerp, has an excellently painted and worked-up "Return from Church," where the dresses and background of the Middle Ages have affected even the faces and positions of the men and women. This is, of course, a near approach to pictures of persons in that period, but can in no sense represent the people as they really were. Modern figure pictures of great beauty are those by Jos. ph Bauer, taken from the poorest burgher class. There is also a fine little "Alpine Sheep and Shepherd," not numbered, hanging below the line on the left wall as you enter. It is by P. Briscot. Two of Julian Scott's war pictures are here, and one figure by Victor Nehlig, evidently from the same model as the painting called "Contemplation" in the Evans collection. It is more elaborated, but no better. Théodore Frère, Verpoeckoven, and Pascutti have characteristic works. There is a good dog picture by Zach. Noterman, of Brussels. Henri Picou, of Paris, shows in No. 4 a fine sense for coloring, but succeeds in making the care-lage of a child very repulsive. It is extraordinary how much naughtiness he has painted into him or her by good rights ought to be perfectly free from guile.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—First-Lieut. Constantine Chase, of the Third Artillery, will report to the commanding officer of the artillery school at Fort Monroe for assignment to duty as adjutant of the post and school. First-Lieut. John McGilvray, of the Second Artillery, will report for duty as regimental quartermaster. First-Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, of the Second Artillery, is relieved from duty at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, and will report to the commanding officer of the Second Artillery for duty as regimental adjutant. First-Lieut. George Mitchell is assigned to Battery B, Second Artillery. First-Lieut. Barnet Wager to Battery E, Second Artillery. The resignation of First-Lieut. W. J. Reedy, of the Twenty-second Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 10, 1877. The leave of Second-Lieut. John J. Kane, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended five months.

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

LATEST PHASES OF THE SITUATION.

GREAT AGITATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE—MIDHAT PASHA RECALLED—THE ENGLISH PROPOSITION FOR A YEAR'S RESPITE FALLS THROUGH—BISMARCK'S POLICY—CONTINUATION OF THE DEAD-LOCK BETWEEN THE PORTE AND MONTENEGRO—GEN. IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: "An officer stationed near Novi Bazar reports that the Turkish forces in that portion of the Empire consist principally of *redifs*, poorly clad and generally destitute of underclothing. The rations are bad, and frequently fail altogether."

A Paris dispatch says: "Great agitation unquestionably prevails at Constantinople. The recall of Midhat Pasha and war with Russia seem dominant among the confused demands of the populace. Grave complications are apprehended."

A Vienna correspondent discussing Montenegro's attitude says; "Montenegro, as a rule, has been such a correct barometer of Russian policy that it is not surprising the little disposition she now shows to abate her exaggerated demands excites suspicion that she has been ordered to stand firm; this suspicion may, however, be quite unfounded. From all accounts it appears that the Montenegrins consider their demand not only as quite justified by their military success, but even as moderate, so that it would require outside pressure, particularly on the part of Russia, to make them abate their pretensions. Montenegro's holding out must not, therefore, be implicitly received as a sign that Russia meditates war, while her yielding would be a tolerably certain symptom that Russia wants peace."

A Berlin dispatch says: "The Moscow *Gazette* prints the following, which is interesting as showing Russia's position in the event of a prolonged discussion. The English proposition for a year's respite may be regarded as having fallen to the ground. Russia believed that such a plan would necessitate a compact to apply coercion if Turkey did not turn the probationary period to account. Germany and other powers have no wish to sign an agreement which might involve a joint expedition to Turkey in a year's time. Gen. Ignatieff has met a friendly reception in Berlin, which has reassured him that the vindication of Christian rights is considered a necessity in Germany as well as Russia. Gen. Ignatieff was informed that Germany, to preserve the alliance of the three Emperors, would endeavor to persuade Austria to act conjointly with Russia, or at any rate to refrain from assisting Turkey in the event of war. Germany would, moreover, endeavor to maintain the peace of the Continent should war in Turkey ensue, and in order to secure this object would not hesitate to declare that Russia was acting on behalf of Europe, and she would strive to induce the other powers to take a like view. Germany, while announcing this policy, declines to undertake any absolute guarantee relative to the future, the more so as she does not believe England's policy a year hence can be foreseen." The *Gazette* considers Gen. Ignatieff's mission completely successful at Berlin, and says: "If he is equally successful at Paris and Vienna, the opposition of England will not matter, and a path will be open." The correspondent says: "Although the foregoing statement may be slightly inaccurate in details, there can be no doubt of its general correctness. It appears that Prince Bismarck, to put an end to the present uncertainty, has so far deviated from his usual course as to declare in favor of the Russian proposition, even before the reception of Austria's final reply."

A St. Petersburg correspondent emphatically declares that the formation of a new Russian Army Corps ought to cause no alarm. It is merely an ordinary measure of army organization. He also reiterates the information that the Cabinet has decided on demobilization, and says: "If no unforeseen events occur, I feel persuaded that the conclusion of peace between Montenegro and Turkey will soon be followed by Russian disarmament."

A Vienna dispatch says: "Eighteen thousand National Guards are ordered to be ready in Herzegovina in three days."

A dispatch from Constantinople says the dead-lock between the Porte and Montenegro continues. Niemics is beginning to be pinched for rations, being still blockaded by the Montenegrins.

A Paris dispatch says: "Gen. Ignatieff leaves here this evening for London. This is regarded as a peaceful sign."

LONDON, March 16.—A telegram from Constantinople, dated the 13th inst., received by way of Bucharest, announces that several Softas have been arrested for posting placards denouncing Midhat Pasha's banishment, the peace with Servia, and the territorial cessions claimed by Montenegro.

The *Standard* this morning announces in an official form that Mr. Elliot will very shortly resume his duties as Ambassador from Great Britain to Constantinople, and that it is probable that Mr. Elliot's return will be followed by that of the Ambassadors of the other great powers.

The *Post* in a prominent paragraph notices the renewal of the troubles in Bosnia and the stubbornness of Montenegro, and says they seem to indicate fresh foreign intrigues in Turkey. The Turks also are more than ever determined neither to submit to unjustifiable dictation nor to disarm in the presence of an overwhelming Russian force. It is to be hoped that conciliation and forbearance may yet solve the problem; but it is useless to ignore the fact that the prospect of an agreement among the great powers does not necessarily involve escape from some of the most awkward aspects of the Eastern question.

A Berlin dispatch announces that the Sultan has proclaimed a general amnesty in Bulgaria. The English answer to Russia's proposals is expected to occasion further negotiations of a friendly and pacific character.

A Paris correspondent reports that Gen. Ignatieff will go to England on the invitation of Lord Salisbury, who has asked him to visit his country residence. The object of Ignatieff's journey is to second Count Schouvaloff's efforts to arrive at an understanding. The differences now are merely verbal. It seems impossible that the efforts for an understanding could miscarry after having reached this point.

A Berlin correspondent, says the Russian Telegraphic Agency, informs the Russian press that the powers have agreed to accord Turkey a respite, and devise means of securing the execution of reforms which will obviate the necessity for military measures.

A dispatch dated Pera, March 15, says: Saffvet Pasha to-day informed the Montenegrin delegates that he regretted that Turkey was unable to agree to their demands, but added that he was anxious to continue the discussion of a basis for peace. The delegates replied that they were unable to accept this proposal, as their instructions were precise and limited, and that they must therefore communicate the Porte's decision immediately to their Government. It is said the delegates will wait for the answer of the Prince of Montenegro to this communication before leaving Constantinople.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Although the war party is still confident, I am semi-officially informed that a peaceful solution is scarcely doubtful. The only question between Russia and England now is whether Russia or Turkey shall disarm first."

The *Times*, in a leader, says the supposition is reasonable that Gen. Ignatieff would not have altered his programme to come to London unless there were well-grounded expectations that a formula could be produced unobjectionable to either party. The English Government may be right in requiring that the protocol should record Russia's promise to demobilize, but England should not insist upon her views in this respect with too great stringency.

AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES.

ANXIETY IN THE LONDON MARKET—THE AFFAIRS OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS A SEALED BOOK—SUGGESTIONS TO MORTGAGE-HOLDERS.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Times*, in its financial article to-day, says: "United States railway securities are occupying public attention more than ever before. Suspicion extends more or less to every railway in the Union, sound or unsound. Inquiry shows their finances to be a sealed book. Something beyond arrays of figures without any kind of guarantee of correctness is required to allay the anxiety awakened by recent events. This feeling is intensified by the presence in this and American markets of a considerable clique of wreckers constantly watching an opportunity to run down particular stocks. At present some of these are very busy with the Pennsylvania Railway. Statements of the most sinister character are circulated, and gain credence because the bondholders have no means of knowing whether they are true or false. If the railway companies themselves do not cause their managers and agents to put their affairs before their mortgagees and creditors in the clearest light, there will be an end to American railway credit here for many days. Hitherto it has been the fashion to keep silent when matters went wrong, but that may become impossible if disaster follows disaster as they have been doing. It is no consolation to the despoiled bondholders to be told that they have their remedy in foreclosure, and that their interests therefore are amply protected. Doubtless the railways can be sold to satisfy the mortgage-holders, but it does not follow that these can at once secure their rights and make the best of them. With help and straightforward attention, the rights of mortgagees may be well looked after under the United States laws, but as a matter of fact, for want of such help more ruinous losses have been inflicted and gross injustice done bond-holders by foreclosure in America, than by any other means. Loan agents should bestir themselves in the interests of the suffering bondholders. In the meantime the bondholders might endeavor to secure unity of action by throwing their mortgages into a trust formed of some of the leading holders, who could speak with authority."

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

PRINCE BISMARCK DECLARES THAT HIS HEALTH IS GIVING WAY ON ACCOUNT OF NEEDLESS ANTAGONISM—THE BUDGET ESTIMATES BEFORE THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "In each of Prince Bismarck's recent important speeches in the Reichstag he declared that his health was giving way under the exertions to which he was compelled in a great measure by need less antagonism. To prove how insufficiently he is supported by the individual Ministers, he cited a case in which Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of the Admiralty, last session forced on him a long intricate correspondence about the Admiralty estimates which he (Bismarck) desired reduced; but when the estimates came up in the Reichstag, Gen. Von Stosch made reductions on the demand of Liberal members without discussion. In consequence of Prince Bismarck reviving this incident, Gen. Von Stosch resigned. The Emperor has refused to accept his resignation."

A Berlin correspondent says the deficit in the budget is about $5,000,000, not as before announced.

Another dispatch from Berlin says: "The Minister of War, explaining the Army estimates before the Budget Committee, justified the increased expenditure by pointing to the growth of the French Army and the recent movement of troops on the German frontier, and to the growth and improvement of the Russian Army."

BERLIN, March 15.—The Reichstag yesterday defeated by a majority of 10 the Government's proposition to increase the expenses of the Chancellor's office $7,500 for additional salary of the German Ambassador at London.

LONDON, March 16.—A Berlin dispatch reports that Prince Bismarck, at a Parliamentary dinner, in the course of some explanatory remarks on his recent speeches inveighed against Prussian partisanism. He declared that Germany did not want to be made like Prussia, but that rather Prussia should be Germanized.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

A DEFICIT OF $13,000,000 FOR THE YEAR 1875-6—ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1877-8.

CALCUTTA, March 15.—The Indian budget final accounts for the financial year 1875-6 show a deficit of $13,000,000. The estimates for 1876-7 place the deficit at $30,400,000. The deficit in each case is due to the expenses of resisting the famine, loss of revenue from the same cause, and the extraordinary public works undertaken to give employment to the starving people. The net amount borrowed in 1876-7 was $18,600,000. The loans to be raised in 1877-8 are $32,500,000. The Government proposes to raise $12,500,000 in India, and will recommend Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, to ask Parliament for power to borrow $18,700,000 in England. No additional taxation is proposed, but the promised abolition of import duties on cotton goods, as well as other local reliefs, must be postponed. The estimated amount of council bills to be drawn in 1877-8 is $30,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 15.—The betting on the University boat-race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews, which takes place on the Thames on the 24th inst., is 11 to 8 in favor of Oxford.

Silver closed to-day at 55 pence per ounce.

QUEENSTOWN, March 15.—The Inman Line steamship City of Chester, from Liverpool, sailed from here to-day for New-York. She takes out £100,000 in bar silver for New-York.

GLASGOW, March 15.—Sugar is active, with a large business doing. Prices have advanced three pence per cwt.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Frankfort states that Switzerland has invited Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Roumania to a conference to consider the means of preventing the ravages of the phylloxera.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The New-York Oratorio Society gave their third concert this season at Steinway Hall last night. The programme included Bach's "Actus Tragicus" cantata, Brahms' "Requiem," and some numbers from Glück's "Orpheus." The selections, it will be seen, were of a singularly substantial nature, but the interest of the performance would have been heightened had they been less uniformly sombre in tone. The cantata is essentially a "mourning" work, and the "Requiem" is still more severe in character, because less melodious and heavier in scoring. In the cantata, which is fresh and tuneful, violas, violoncellos, double-basses, two flutes, two clarionets and two bassoons are the only instruments in use, and the effect of the writing is correspondingly plaintive. The great ingeniousness with which the music is made to interpret and suitably color the words—the composition, by the way, having for its epigraph, "God's time is the best time"—is a prominent trait of the "Actus Tragicus," and Herr Wagner himself must admire the almost theatric skill with which the voices—the sopranos being omitted from some of the choruses—and the band are handled. Brahms' "Requiem" is an achievement of vast proportions and consists of seven choruses and three solos. It is exceeding scholarly, but its length, and its monotonousness are such that it is scarcely likely to impress any but students. The solists, last evening, were Miss Von Heimburg, Miss Draudil, and Messrs. Brandeis and Stoddard. Miss Draudil was not at her best in "Che farò senza Eurydice," which she sung in a rather constrained style. The choral forces of the society, and a very fine orchestra, did their duty with extraordinary precision and delicacy. Dr. Damrosch, the conductor of the association, and the musician to whom no small share of its present excellent artistic status is due, wielding the baton.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

"Der Fliegende Holländer" will be sung for the last time at the Academy of Music this evening, and, to-morrow afternoon, "Lohengrin" will be interpreted at the matinée representation.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second public rehearsal preparatory to the fifth Philharmonic concert occurs at the Academy of Music, this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 16—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, colder north-west backing to warmer south-west winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather.*

THE MEMPHIS POSTMASTERSHIP.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Private telegrams from Washington this afternoon reported that Gen. A. J. Vaughan had been appointed Postmaster here. The report spread rapidly throughout the city and was the subject of much comment in business circles, as when it was believed that Tilden was elected a large majority of the business men of the city got up a petition asking him to appoint Gen. Vaughan to that position. Gen. Vaughan lost a leg in the Confederate Army and has been a merchant since the war, taking little part in politics.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL NOTES.

THE "NEW PRESIDENT OF AMERICA"—THE EASTERN QUESTION—RUSSIA AND TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS—DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT—MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS OPPONENTS—THE MARRIAGE LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 3, 1877.

The war scare seems to be going off a little, and we are for the moment taking an interest in American news. Last night all the evening papers appeared with great lines on their placards, "The new President of America." At the clubs there was a general feeling of satisfaction that the difficulty was at an end. In the midst of our own anxieties in connection with the East, we have had time for intervals of concern in regard to the result of the great question of the hour in the United States. That you have come through the trouble as a people with great dignity and self-denial everybody is ready to admit, and this morning some of the leading journals express the hearty congratulations of England. Of course, this is accompanied with advice as to the future, and philosophical considerations in regard to the true science of government. But the feeling of relief in political circles is great, and in the city the hope is expressed that the States will now settle down to business, and put some movement into the commerce of the world. Meanwhile, it is, happily, still peace in the East, with the exception of a comparatively insignificant rising of Miridites against the Turks, who will easily put these feudatories down. The newest phase of the Eastern question is the possibility that Russia may buy from Turkey what she would fight for if war should be declared. Yesterday's news, vouched for by two special correspondents of the *Times*—one at Berlin, and the other at Vienna—is that the Russian Government is endeavoring to obtain concessions at Constantinople in return for pecuniary assistance. There is evidently ground for this suspicion, and it seems a pity that England is not at the moment efficiently represented on the spot, for it would be an awkward business if Russia and the Porte struck a bargain between themselves that should be inimical to British interests. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is inclined to think that Russia would not find it difficult to buy her way out of the environments of the hour, for in spite of the sympathetic telegrams to the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Pall Mall* says things are going badly at Constantinople. The *Daily News* telegrams are tainted with the editorial dislike of the Turks. One has, therefore, to consider well the various reports, and to compare notes at the Reform Club and at the Carlton to get at anything like a safe idea of the situation. It is pretty clear that neither Russia nor Turkey can bear the present tension much longer. Russia must either find work for her enormous army of observation or disband a portion of it, and Turkey cannot be expected to carry out her projected reforms successfully with an invading army at her doors. Gen. Ignatieff is not the only wise man in Europe who thinks that if left to herself Turkey will work out her own destruction. Nothing now could well surprise Europe or America in this business. Turkey in utter collapse would be no more astonishing than Turkey triumphant over all her foes. A movement which is one day declared to be an act of war is spoken of the next as only an additional pressure on the Ottoman. Some of today's papers actually regard the possible crossing of the Pruth by the Russians in this light. The correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and Sir Henry Elliot, though it is interesting in its way, contributes no new light upon the situation, which must for some time remain one of considerable perplexity, though the peace which is now signed between Turkey and Servia makes an understanding between all parties the easier. But the *Daily News* wants to know "what then?" supposing all is settled comfortably. "No guarantee for the better government of the Christian Provinces has been obtained." It is curious to turn from this to the *Morning Post*, which thinks that Servia and Prince Milan ought to be punished for waging an insane war against their Ottoman masters. Perhaps it is a good thing that Lord Beaconsfield pays little attention to the press. He would be considerably bewildered if he did, and an attempt to accept the conclusions of the different journals could only end in a grand moral illustration of the fable of the "Man and the Ass." This one thing is certain, whatever happens—England will do her best to protect her own interests in the East, and neither Austria nor Germany could see an important Russian advance toward Constantinople with composure.

St. Stephen's has not done much this week in the way of enlivening our journals or strengthening the gossip of the clubs. The scene between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chaplin is to last us for some time, though Mr. Whalley has been on his legs once, and "Tear 'em," the once fierce Roebuck, has had a little talk with the House. It is said that Mr. Chaplin is in disgrace with some of the leaders of the Conservative Party, who think his attack on Mr. Gladstone a serious mistake. Rather hard lines for Chaplin after receiving his punishment at the hands of the Liberal chief so quietly. Nevertheless, Mr. Chaplin is famous. He is chaffed, it is true. The Liberal papers have cut him up, and the comic journals have done his portrait. But all this counts. It is fame. People outside the House of Commons don't know that Mr. Chaplin had written his speech and committed it to memory; they don't know that he stammered and looked foolish; they only know that he said some rude, hard, truthful things to Mr. Gladstone, who made a long speech in reply, sneering at Mr. Chaplin, twitting him with his youth, and generally sitting on him all over. It is a rule of Parliament that no member shall read his speech, and yet I am told by a member who sat near him that Lord Hartington read his impromptu speech last week in the conversation which postponed the threatened debate on the Eastern question. The late Lord Lytton always prepared his speeches for St. Stephen's, and read one of them while pretending to look into his hat. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen is a tolerably fluent speaker, but I observed on Wednesday night that he occasionally consulted notes in moving the second reading of the Colonial Marriage bill, which is to recognize in this country colonial marriages with a deceased wife's sister. No doubt it is a gross absurdity that a woman should be a legal wife in Australia and an illegal one in England. Mr. O. Morgan put the case fairly when he explained that a colonist who had married his deceased wife's sister might invest £1,000 in the funds and £1,000 in a farm in Berkshire, England. When he died his children might succeed to the money in the funds, but would not be allowed to inherit the farm. A marriage that was legal for one purpose and not for the other was too ridiculous for 192 members of the House, but quite right for 141; so the bill was read a second time, and the opposition regarded the division as a triumph and cheered lustily.

The House of Commons is an awkward place for a man to grapple with a question of scholarship unless he is well posted in his classics. Sir G. Campbell cut a sorry figure on Wednesday night when he asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that the new Indian title of her Majesty had been officially translated "*Kaiser-i-Hand*," and if so, whether he would be so good as to inform the House why the Viceroy had thought proper to use a German title, Kaiser, as unknown to the natives as the English one, and to set it out in a Persian language as little known to most of them as the English language. Lord George Hamilton, the Under Secretary, expressed his astonishment that any honorable gentleman who had been long in India would imagine that this title is merely a German one, or unknown to the natives of India. The word "*Kaiser*" is Arabic, much used for many centuries in the East, and thoroughly understood by the educated natives of India. The title had been adopted as the one best understood, and capable of easy and accurate rendering into the various vernacular languages spoken in India. The reply was cheered, and it ought to have satisfied Sir George, but, blundering on in his ignorance, he rushed upon his own destruction. Amid loud laughter, he said the noble Lord had not stated why the title was set out in Persian. "I believe," said Lord George, in reply, "that Kaiser is an Arabic, a Persian, and a Greek word. I think if the honorable gentleman will turn to his Greek Testament, he will find it more than once." The reply was loudly cheered, and Sir G. Campbell was coughed and laughed down when he tried to get out of his trouble by plunging deeper into the mire. They are rather rude to each other in the House sometimes, and are very impatient with a member who makes the kind of mistake which the honorable interrogator did in this case. A great many jurists and authorities on the art of war think that England should withdraw from the famous declaration of Paris on the subject of maritime belligerent rights. The opportunity has arisen, and an important little party in the Commons argue that in 1856 we gave up our most valuable rights as a maritime power when we sanctioned the freedom of enemies' goods in neutral ships during the war. Mr. Percy Wyndham, who represents this party, argues that war should be made as severe as it can be, and that England gave up much of her strength against an enemy in not taking all the means in her power to damage or destroy his commerce. He therefore proposed last night, in the House of Commons, that, independently of all other considerations, the failure after 20 years' negotiation to bring about general adhesion to the terms of the declaration of Paris necessitated the withdrawal of this country from what was necessarily and on the face of it a conditional and provisional assent to the new rules. There were several amendments, and the motion was lost "by a large majority," though all the speakers admitted that the state of international law was unsatisfactory and called for the careful attention of the Government.

Lord Beaconsfield is suffering from gout in both his hands. "At last," he said to his Secretary, Mr. Cory, (who is *not* the owner of the new paper, *London*,) "my hands are really tied." He couldn't even work a type-writer, but he has a habit of dictation which overcomes all obstacles.

The university boat race will this year be rowed at an unusually early hour in the morning. It is rather hard on us to compel us to be up by 4 and 5 in the morning, as some of us must be to get down to the Thames in reasonable time to see and be seen. But the crews are autocratic as the tides, and at whatever early hour the race comes off London will be there. Cambridge is expected to appear on the water next week and Oxford in a fortnight. It is amusing to hear rowing men talk about high water and low water just now, as it it had not been high water pretty well all the time. The Thames only this very week again threatened to invade the low-lying districts on the university course, but it is to be hoped the river will be kept within bounds, now that engineers and boards of works and deputations are taking it in hand. They say the Embankment has promoted the floods, and I dare say it has. The Camoridge crew average 188½ pounds per man, and Oxford a little more. Both crews are reported to be in fine condition. Cambridge is the favorite, the betting being six to four; but there is not much reliance to be placed on reports from Oxford and Cambridge. The true form of the crews is only really seen and tested when we get them on the London river, where the contest has to be settled. A pretty good estimate of the result of the race will be made within the next fortnight.

A DEMOCRATIC CONFESSION.

The Baltimore *Gazette* in its issue of the 15th inst., thus speaks of its party friends: "Democracy would do well to look the facts of the New-Hampshire election squarely in the face. It is clearly evident that the Democrats did not turn out in full force, and that so far from defeating the Republicans in that closely divided State they suffered actual loss, and the Republicans made net gains. If they fail now, when fresh from the smart of the Presidential cheat, what can be expected her after? For some cause or other the Democracy is demoralized, and instead of 'rising in its might' and 'hanging its banners upon the outer walls,' and all that sort of thing, in search of its self-respect, it sulks in the North and stays away from the polls, and in the South it makes terms with the conqueror. The lesson of this is, we think, clear enough. The Democratic Party has been too largely made up of protests and no actions. Instead of coming before the country with a sharp and clearly defined policy, a solid set of positive convictions and principles, it has relied too much upon the opposition to the crimes and blunders of Republican party leaders. This was enough in 1873. The Republican party leaders had so disgusted the country by their shameless corruptions, extravagances, and plunderings of the treasury that the honest yeomanry of the Republican Party staid away from the polls and suffered the Democrats to come into power. They staid away from the polls, but they did not abandon their party and its traditions because its then leaders were corrupt. It took its defeat as a chastening and a cleansing. In point of fact, the greatest part of the bad men of that time were laid on the shelf. The party of to-day has reinvigorated itself, and it is stronger now, even after this great Presidential fraud, than at any period during four years past. The Democrats had one decided claim upon public confidence. They were the party of economy and retrenchment. That they have failed and upon that point the party was and is a unit. But this is not enough. If the party is to win in future, it must be upon its own positive merits, and not upon the shortcomings of its an agonists."

GOV. YOUNG ON PRESIDENT HAYES.

In his inaugural address to the Legislature of Ohio, Gov. Young says: "Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, having been called to the Presidency of the United States, has resigned the office of Governor of Ohio to assume the duties of his exalted position at Washington. To say how he will discharge the important trust confided to him is not necessary among his neighbors and friends, who know him so well and love and respect him so much. We have his public history, which belongs to us all, and from it we know that the ability and faithfulness with which he has discharged every public duty, as a soldier in defense of the country in time of war, and as a statesman in time of peace, is a satisfactory guarantee to us and the people of the nation of our safety in his hands during his official term. And I feel that I express the fervent hope of every honest heart in this Commonwealth, which, President Hayes governed longer than any other Chief Magistrate since the organization of the State, three-quarters of a century ago, that the God of our country, in whom he trusts, may bless his administration, so that all discordant elements of our political society may disappear, that real and lasting peace, based upon a generous recognition of the political and social rights of all men, may be fully restored, and that history will record the events of the next four years as an era of national concord and unprecedented prosperity and happiness throughout the whole land."

PORTLAND'S NEW COLLECTOR.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* of the 14th inst. says: "The appointment of Hon. Lot M. Morrill as Collector of this port is an admirable one, and reflects credit alike on our Representative to Congress and the President. Their action will give very general satisfaction to the people of this district and of the whole State. Mr. Morrill's character, as developed by a long and useful public life, is so high and his reputation so unspotted as to attract the respect and esteem of everybody; while he has filled such high and responsible positions—Congressman, Governor, Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury—as to dignify the new office to which he comes. Mr. Morrill may be confidently expected to administer the collectorship with the same attention to the public interests and the same courtesy and consideration for those who do business with him that he has shown in the varied and important trusts which have been before committed to him. An excellent thing has been done by the new Administration which merits hearty approval and congratulation."

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Mary Dunham, of Glenville, N. Y., died on Wednesday night at the age of 105 years.

William Haight, a respectable citizen of South Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y., was found dead in his sleigh near his home on Wednesday.

Austin Dunham, one of the most prominent men in Connecticut, and head of the firm of Austin Dunham & Co., wool merchants, of Hartford, and Dunham & Sons, of New-York, died last night, aged 71 years. He was prominently connected with many banking, insurance, and manufacturing companies.

Abner Huntley died at Cuba, Allegany County, N. Y., last Friday, and was buried on Sunday. He had reached the advanced age of 109 years. He came originally from Connecticut. Up to within a week of his death he was hearty and strong, and very bright mentally. He was very fond of horseback riding, and enjoyed this exercise up to within a brief period of his death.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 15.—In the House this morning the Senate amendments to the Richards Compulsory Education bill were concurred in, and the bill is now a law.

THE MURDMER OF R. KINGAN

LATEST FACTS IN THE CASE.

HISTORY OF HIS SPECULATIONS ON 'CHANGE—LARGE LOSSES ON LARD, PORK, PROVISIONS, AND CORN—A BELIEF ENTERTAINED THAT MR. KINGAN TOOK AWAY WITH HIM OVER $100,000—THEORY AS TO HOW HE WAS DECOYED FROM THE TRAIN.

The dispatches from New-Brunswick published yesterday morning left no doubt in the minds of Mr. James Kingan's friends in this City that the body found was that gentleman's, and that he had been foully murdered. Mr. Sinclair, of the firm of Kingan & Co., (limited,) telegraphed the Coroner at Richibucto a description of Mr. Kingan's person, and an answer was received that it tallied exactly with that of the corpse. Mr. Hanzen, the tailor whose name and marks were on the murdered man's coat and overcoat, was also visited, and his books showed that he made the garments for Mr. Kingan a little over a month ago. Mr. Thomas Kingan, the missing man's brother, arrived in this City from Indianapolis on Wednesday evening, and proceeded at once to the scene of the murder for the purpose of identifying the body. Mr. Kingan was about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches in height, of full habit, with sandy hair and whiskers, and dressed with extreme neatness. The bridge of his nose was injured, causing a slight disfigurement. His father is a wealthy merchant, still in business near Belfast, Ireland. He was very affable, was cool in his temperament, and was apparently devoted to his wife, an Indianapolis lady, to whom he has been married about seven years. His friends scout any notion of dissipation or entanglement with other women. Some years ago he was a member of the Travelers' Club, but since his marriage he has not been connected with clubs or associations of any kind. It was this characteristic, even more than his superior reputation for honorable dealing and his great personal popularity, that gave rise to the theory that his flight was the result of sudden dementia. His friends could not reconcile his abandonment of his wife while still suffering from the effects of giving birth to their first child, after all the affection he had invariably shown toward her, with the notion of his sanity. The dispatches first received, pointing to suicide, appeared confirmatory of the insanity theory; but the subsequent details, taken in connection with other developments relating to Mr. Kingan's recent business transactions, render that plea no longer tenable.

The various parties with whom he had dealings are naturally reticent in regard to the amounts of their probable losses, but one gentleman, who has probably sustained more intimate relations with Mr. Kingan than any other on 'Change, and who professed to be thoroughly familiar with his recent speculations, gave a TIMES reporter the following history of them: It was in March, 1876—about this time a year ago—that Mr. Kingan first began to deal heavily in lard. That commodity was then selling at 12½ cents. Mr. Kingan went largely short of the market and continued so until the early Fall, when lard was down to 9.15, "seller the year"—that is, it could be delivered any time within a year at that price. He then got out with a large profit and immediately turned bull. In December lard began to rise, until on the 25th of that month it was worth 11¾ cents, and again Mr. Kingan closed out his contracts, realizing another considerable sum. His profits on these transactions are estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000, and the reporter's informant says that on the 1st of January last he knew positively that Mr. Kingan was worth, above all liabilities, between $500,000 and $600,000.

Soon after that period he received some points in regard to the probability of war in Europe, which induced him to enter into the market again as a bull. Attempts were made to dissuade him, but he was a man who relied entirely upon his own judgment, and he would not be moved. Up to this period he had confined himself to lard, but he now began to speculate in pork, provisions, and corn as well. The market in all of these commodities has steadily fallen, and his losses must have been enormous. It is estimated for days at a time before the final crash he was compelled to put up daily margins of $50,000. In lard alone he is supposed to have lost over $200,000, and he was also deeply involved in pork. As he continued to keep his contracts covered without difficulty, no question was raised as to his solvency. It is well remember, however, that he seemed latterly to be somewhat discouraged at his continued ill luck, while nobody is able to recollect a single instance pointing to derangement.

In addition to his produce speculations, Mr. Kingan also dealt largely in stocks and bonds, though he does not appear to have lost largely in these. He never locked his money up in bank, but was accustomed to loan it out on the street on short time at good interest. He was well known, and could at any time raise in a few minutes on his individual responsibility $50,000 or $100,000 in cash, and he used it. Yesterday morning, after receiving the account of his probable murder, Messrs. Worden & Leverich, brokers at No. 48 Wall-street, remembered that on Thursday last, the day previous to his disappearance, Mr. Kingan called upon them and received $25,000 of United States bonds, in exchange for miscellaneous securities. It is supposed that he took the bonds in denomination of the bonds, and immediately sent them to Superintendent Walling, who telegraphed the information to Coroner Maddy, at Richibucto, N. B., for use at the inquest. This leaked out, and gave rise to a rumor that the firm had sustained a heavy robbery of bonds. It was also reported down town yesterday that Mr. Kingan had collected various other large sums. One amount of $90,000 was said to have been obtained from Brown Brothers. The representatives of these gentlemen would neither affirm nor deny the report at first, but finally said that Mr. Kingan's name had not been upon their books for a month. Another sum of $3,000 was mentioned without any name. Mr. Kingan's friends, with singular unanimity, declare their belief that he took away with him from $100,000 to $150,000 in bonds and cash, and give this as the principal ground for their conviction that a murder was committed. The gentleman who gave the reporter the details of Mr. Kingan's speculations says that this was about the amount that would be left after paying margins up to Friday. The $25,000 of bonds, at least, were certainly in Mr. Kingan's possession, and the fact that but $8,000 worth, concealed in his pistol-pocket, were found on the body is strongly corroborative of the murder theory. This theory has taken the following shape: Mr. Kingan, while in Portland, incautiously displayed the vast sum in his possession, and was dogged to Halifax by thieves, who concerted a spurious telegram to decoy him from on board the Scandinavian and upon the Intercolonial Railway train to River du Loup. What pretext was used can only be conjectured, but it was sufficiently powerful to induce him to give up his intended journey to England, after having secured his passage. It is believed that the murderers were on the train watching for their opportunity, and when a stoppage was made at Weldford Station, and Mr. Kingan went out to seek relief for his headache, they followed him and attempted to rob him. He resisted, and was butchered in the manner indicated in the dispatches.

It has been ascertained that J. D. Moore, the assumed name of the fugitive, is the name of an old confidential clerk formerly in his employ. It is now positively known that at noon on the 9th inst., the day previous to Kingan's disappearance, he had in his possession 20 5 per cent. United States bonds—1881—of $1,000 each, numbered as follows: 219,606, 219,613, 219,618, 219,613, 306,390, 306,391, 306,392, 306,393, 306,394, 306,395, 306,396, 306,397, 306,398, 306,399, 255,169, 234,411, 245,612, and 270,476, and 10 3.65 District of Columbia coupon bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows: 25,670, 25,671, 25,672, 25,673, 25,674, 25,675, 130,000, 130,001, 130,002, and 130,003.

It is a curious fact, and one which speaks volumes for the previous probity of Mr. Kingan's character, that in the face of these developments the universal expression down town yesterday was that he had not been guilty of any wrongful intention in running away. Everywhere it was said that his motives would be found on inquiry to admit of a satisfactory explanation. The case is certainly a very mysterious one.

THE INQUEST.

ST. JOHN, March 15.—The inquest on the body of James Kingan was resumed at Weldford to-day. The witnesses examined were Davidson, conductor of the train between Truro and Moncton on Monday; Moore, conductor of the Pullman car between Moncton and Quebec; Luttrell, Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, and Dr. Doherty. Davidson's evidence showed that deceased acted strangely. He seemed uneasy, and once got out of the train with his valise. Conductor Moore said deceased lay in his berth part of the time with his clothes on, and witness observed that he was very nervous. Dr. Doherty's evidence described deceased as follows: About five feet eight inches in height, well developed, fairly proportioned, hair, whiskers, and mustache brown; found right arm broken between the shoulder and elbow, a rather flat fracture; found on the right wrist a cut, apparently made by a sharp ins rument; found two similar cuts on the left wrist; found two similar cuts on the inside of the arm, just below the head of the elbow; the cuts were about three and one-quarter inches long, but none deep enough to touch the artery or bloodvessels; found an abrasion on the skin of the left leg; the pantaloons and drawers were torn over the abrasion, and a little blood was on the outside of the pantaloons. There were no cuts on the shirt or coat to correspond with the cuts on the arm. There was considerable blood on both shirts near the throat. The head was nearly severed from the body by a mangled and torn wound. The spinal column was completely separated; also most of the muscles of the neck were severed by force. I found that the throat had been cut by some sharp instrument, commencing from under the left ear and extending to the right ear; the windpipe was badly mangled; could not ascertain if cut through previous to the heavy force pressing on the neck; am not actually positive whether it was cut by a sharp instrument, as the throat was so heavily bruised as to efface all trace of any cut; consider that the bruises on the neck and spine would cause instant death, the cuts in the throat probably in 10 minutes the left shoulder and scapular and upper ribs were broken; the skull was broken at the base on the right side; did not find as much as two teaspoonfuls of blood in the heart; the left lung was congested; probably after death; the knife shown could produce cuts such as found on the body of the deceased; a person with such wounds as these might stagger 20 feet.

The inquest was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

THE SHOE BUSINESS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The Boston *Journal* of the 15th inst. says: "Most intelligent people of New-England who have the impression that they understand pretty fully the amount of business which the leading industries of this section are doing will be surprised, or rather astonished, at the magnitude of the shoe and leather interest as indicated by the statistics given yesterday in the address incident to the opening of the Exchange of the New-England Shoe and Leather Association. The rapid growth, the great magnitude of the trade, the immense army of men and women engaged in the manufacture, the vast capital employed and other most remarkable features of the business, read like a romance, if that term can be applied to so real and substantial a business. In 1789 Lynn was the great shoe town of the country, but the value of the goods manufactured was less than $300 000 per annum. In 1837 the value of the goods manufactured by the boot and shoe industries of Massachusetts was $14,500 000. In 1845 it had only grown to $15,000 000. In 1856 the shoe business of Boston alone amounted to $61,140,000. The annual business of Boston dealers is estimated at $200,000,000. In 1856 there were 218 whole sale and jobbing boot and shoe and leather dealers in the city. To-day there are nearly 700 houses engaged in the business—354 in boots and shoes, 228 in leather, hides, &c., 75 in findings, and 27 in boot and shoe machinery. In 1822 more than two-thirds of the shoe manufacturers in New-England failed, and in 1837 there was not one in the country who was worth $40,000."

JOHN D. LEE'S CONFESSION.

A telegram from Beaver, Utah, dated 7th inst., to the San Francisco papers, says: "In the District Court for the Southern District of Utah the remittitur from the

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, March 15, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	41	Oil, bbls.			
Beeswax, pks.	1	Spirits Turpn, bbls.	35		
Beans, bbls.	63	Resin, bbls.	238		
Cotton, bales.	914	Oil-cake, pks.	1,183		
Copper, bbls.	36	Pork, pks.	783		
Dried Fruit, pks.	100	Seed, pks.	149		
Eggs, bbls.	2,686	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,404		
Flour, bbls.	5,610	Grease, pks.	83		
Wheat, bushels.	1,200	Lard, pks.	2,282		
Corn, bushels.	54,000	Lard, kegs.	275		
Oats, bushels.	31,900	Leather, sides.	114		
Rye, bushels.	894	Butter, pks.	4,653		
Malt, bushels.	2,338	Cheese, pks.	664		
Grass-seed, pkgs.	31	Tallow, pks.	714		
Flax-seed, bags.	120	Lard-oil, bbls.	50		
Corn-meal, bbls.	400	Dressed Hogs, No.	40		
Hops, bales.	360	Starch, pks.	950		
Hides, No.	88	Skins, bales.	2		
Hides, bales.	146	Tobacco, hhds.	74		
Leather, sides.	7,190	Tobacco, pkgs.	188		
Moss, bales.	149	Whisky, bbls.	491		

COFFEE—Quoted steady, with sales reported of 4,000 bags Rio, by the Cricket, at Baltimore, on private terms.

COTTON—A light business was reported for early delivery, at drooping prices, though the official figures were not altered.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 10⅜@10c.@10 5-16c.; Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Middling, 11⅞c.@12c. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 639 bales, for which 106 bales were on last evening; all to shippers.....And, for forward delivery the dealings have been quite extensive, but at further reduction in prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 99,900 bales, of which 13,500 bales were on last evening and 86,400 bales to-day, with 8,400 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 11.70c.@11.72c.; April, 11.72c.@11.73c.; May, 11.86c.@11.87c.; June, 11.98c.@11.99c.; July, 12.09c.@12.10c.; August, 12.19c.@12.19c.; September, 11.91c.@11.93c.; October, 11.65c.@11.70c.; November, 11.59c.@11.61c.; December, 11.59c.@11.61c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 8 to 10 decimal points ₱ lb., closing firm.....The receipts at this port to-day were 94 bales, and at the shipping ports 7,302 bales, against 6,179 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 97,591 bales, against 83,084 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,642,893 bales, against 3,641,001 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports, (five days,) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 30,654 bales; to the Continent, 14,867 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 278,892 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 822,560 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alts.	N. O.	Taxes.
Ordinary	10	9-16	10	9-16
Strict Ordinary	10	9-16	10	9-16
Good Ordinary	10	15-16	10	15-16
Strict Good Ord	11	3-16	11	3-16
Low Middling	11	⅛	11	⅛
Strict Low Mid	11	⅛	11	⅛
Middling	11	⅞	12	
Good Middling	12	⅛	12	⅛
Strict Good Mid	12	⅜	12	⅜
Middling Fair	12	⅝	12	⅝
Fair	13	⅛	13	⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9	13-16	Low Middling
Strict Good Ord	10	7-16	Middling

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour was quite limited to-day, as well for home use as for export, but on restricted offerings prices were well supported, the actual transactions from hand to hand exhibiting a further slight improvement.....Sales have been reported since our last of 9,800 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3 25@$6 50, chiefly unsound Extras, at $5 30@$6 50; sour Flour at $3 50@$6 75, mainly sour Extras, within the range of $6 20@$6 75; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 @$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75 for good to choice, (of which 1,000 bbls. Minnesota spring Wheat product, from dock, at $4 50@$4 75;) inferior to very choice superfine Western, about $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; ordinary to very good extra State, $5 65@$6; very good to very choice do. sold at $6@$6 20; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 60@$7 for good to very choice, (the latter in new pkgs;) do. for South America at $7 50@$8 for good to choice; and $8 25@$8 50 for very fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted wholly nominal, at $5 80 asked; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 10@$5 90; very good to choice do., $5 95@$6 25; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat Stock, $6 10@$8; inferior to very choice do. do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat Stock, at $6 10@$8, (part for shipment at $7@$7 80, of which 775 bbls. sold in lots;) very poor to very choice White Wheat do. do. at $6 10@$9 25; very poor to fancy St. Louis Extras, $6 15@$9 25; Extra Genesee at $6 30@$7 40; poor to strictly choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras, $5 40@$7 25, chiefly at $7 25@$8 25, with small lots selling up to $8 35@$8 50 for fancy, (the latter an extreme,) and very inferior lots called Minnesota, down to $5 25; and Minnesota Patent, in sacks, very poor to very fancy, at $7 75@$10 75, mainly at $9 2½@$10 15, (and odd lots fancy up to $10 75, and of very inferior, called Minnesota patent, as low as $7@$7 50.).....Included in the above have been 2,300 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,500 bbls. were regular City Mill brand, 1,300 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 950 bbls. do. patent do.; 575 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (chiefly within the range of $7@$7 85;) 425 bbls. Superfine, 400 bbls. No. 2, 100 bbls. Sour Extra, and 325 bbls. Unsound at the quoted rates.....The dealings in Southern Flour were light, chiefly for home use, on the basis of previous sales as to values.....Sales are reported here of 850 bbls. in lots, at $5 40@$5 90 for poor to choice Superfine; $6 10@$7 35 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $7 35@$8 25 for fair to fancy Trade and Family.....The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $7 15@$8.....Rye Flour has been offered quite freely and in slack demand, giving buyers the advantage as to prices.....We quote at from $4 15@$4 75 for selected Western and State; $4 50@$4 60 for choice State Superfine; $4 40@$4 65 for Superfine Pennsylvania; $4 25@$4 50 for Superfine Western, and $4 75@$5 90 for poor to very choice Fine.....Sales reported to-day, in lots, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75 for fair to choice Superfine State, $4 35@$4 60 for fair to choice Superfine Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 50 for Superfine Western.....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand, within the range of from $2 80@$3 for poor to choice Yellow Jersey; $2 85@$3 for Kiln-dried Yellow Jersey; $2 75@$3 for White, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 1,950 bbls., including 500 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 75@$3 for Kiln-dried Jersey, and $2 90@$3 for Kiln-dried Brandywine, and 1,300 bbls. Brandywine to arrive, rumored as recently placed, at $3 15.....Corn-meal in bags has been in moderate request, within the range of 90c.@$1 40 for common to very choice ₱ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at $1 05 for City Mills, and 90c.@92c. for Baltimore.....Oatmeal dull, within the range of $6 25@$7 50 for fair to very choice; Rye and Western do. very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat was held with rather more firmness, and prime to choice lots were offered sparingly, but the inquiry was on a comparatively moderate scale, mostly for shipment. Winter Wheat was quoted about steady, but was extremely dull.....Sales have been reported to-day of 26,000 bushels, including very fancy White Michigan about 1,000 bushels at $1 07½, an extreme rate: No. 1 Northern Spring, about 1,000 bushels, at $1 40; Ungraded Spring, in lots, about 24,000 bushels, part in store, at $1 15@$1 40, of which 8,000 bushels out and new Chicago, in store, lake, at $1 15@$1 16, (with other sales rumored out without confirmation;) No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted, in store, at $1 42½ bid, and $1 43@$1 44 asked; No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, quoted at $1 40 bid, for strictly prime.....A slight improvement was noted in prices of Corn, which attracted rather more attention on export as well as on home trade account.....Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels, including New-York Steamer Mixed, at 55¼c.@55½c., chiefly for export at 55¼c.@55⅝c.; New-York No. 3 at 54½c.@54¾c., of which about 18,000 bushels reported for export at 54¾c.@54⅝c.; New-York Steamer at 55¼c., 2,000 bushels at 54¾c.; New-York Steamer White at 56c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 54¾c.@55¾c.; Southern White and Yellow nominally unchanged; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, nominal at 53c.@54c., and afloat; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 56c., in store, and 56c.@56¾c. afloat, with 8,000 bushels reported sold, in store, at 56c. for export.....Rye, Peas, and Malt dull and about as last quoted.....State Buckwheat last sold at 97c. for prime, for seed purposes.....Of Barley, sales were reported of 9,000 bushels ungraded Canada, reported sold on private terms. Market about steady.....Oats ruled somewhat firmer, with a rather more urgent local trade call noted.....Sales reported of 32,000 bushels, including White Western, 70 to 72 lbs., for home trade, chiefly at 43c.@44½c., Mixed Western, in car lots, at 38c.@43c., as to quality; White State, ordinary to prime, within the range of 50c.@55c., selling mostly at 53c.@55c.; Mixed State, 30 to 32 lbs., New-York No. 2 White, 11,250 bushels, at 45½c.@46c., nearly all at 45¾c.@46c.; No. 3 White, 7,500 bushels, at 43c.; New-York No. 1, 750 bushels, at 51c., (reso.d at 51½c.); New-York No. 3 at 44c., and New-York rejected, 1,500 bushels at 38c.....Hay, straw, and flax-seed dull and nominal as quoted. Of the sales of Feed were 1,950 bags, 40 to 50 lb., mostly at $18 50@$19, but including 30 tons, 40 lb., from dock, at $17 50.....Of Seed, 500 bags Timothy, for export on private terms, reported to the home interest at $1 90@$2 for prime to choice; market otherwise quiet within the previous range.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of domestic Cloth, 4,000 rolls sold, part at 12¾c.; market steady. Market otherwise lifeless.

HIDES—Have been less active to-day, but quoted very firm. Sales reported of 2,000 Buenos Ayres Seconds at 20c., gold, four months credit; 2,000 Texas, 800 California, and 400 California Kips on private terms.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply of Milk for March is 3c.@3¼c. ₱ quart.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been a sparingly dealt in at from 45c.@56c. for about good to fancy; sales, 350 bbls. Market otherwise quiet to-day, but quoted as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request on the basis of $2 05 for Strained; $2 10 for good Strained; $2 15@$2 40 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1; $4 25@$7 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb.....Sales 2,000 bbls. good Strained at $2 10.....Tar has been inactive within the range of from $2@2 37½ ₱ bbl., and in provision pkg. at $2 75.....City Pitch at $2 25@2 37½ ₱ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine has been more freely dealt in with merchantable terms for prompt delivery, quoted at close at 41c. ₱ gallon; sales 240 bbls., in lots, at this price.

PETROLEUM—Influenced by the buoyancy as to values reported from the producing points, the market has been quoted much stronger, but rather quiet.....Crude has been in moderate request; quoted nominal at 10¾c.@10¾c., in bulk, and 13¾c.@13¾c., in shipping order.....Refined has been very scarce for early delivery, and held much above the views of buyers, the near business: quoted up to 16c., bid for early delivery, and up to 16¾c. asked. About 1,300 bbls., in odd lots, for prompt delivery, sold as high as 17¼c.@17¾c.....Rained, in tanks, at 21c.....City Naphtha quoted at 11¾c.....At Philadelphia and Baltimore, refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 16c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in rather more demand for early delivery at, however, easier figures.....Sales reported of 400 bbls. at $14 50@$14 60; 15 bbls. Family Mess at $15.....Other kinds continued very dull.....Extra Prime quoted at $11 50@$11 75; Prime Mess quoted at $13 50.....And for forward delivery here Western Mess has been more sought after; quoted for March, at the close, nominal; April, $14 35@$14 38; May, $14 45@$14 52½; June, at $14 35@$14 45. Sales reported of 1,350 bbls. May, $14 35.....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with western quoted nominal, in the absence of supplies; city quoted at 7c.@7½c.....Cut-meats have been tightly dealt in here, but quoted essentially unaltered in prices.....Sales include small lots Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range. Also, 950 hds. Dry-salted Shoulders, for Chicago delivery, at 4 15-16c.....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6c.; Pickled Hams at 9¾c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7¾c.; Smoked Hams at 11¾c.; very choice up to 12c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, 90 to 95 lb., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., nominal; fresh Hams, in bulk, 14 lb., at 9¾c.; fresh Hams, at 10c.@10¾c.....Bacon has been tightly held with Western loose Clear quoted at 7¾c. City do. at 8c.; Long and Short Clear, early delivery, 8c.; Short Clear at 8 1-16c. And, for Chicago delivery, to moderate demand; Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, quoted at 7 7-16c. @7¾c.; Long Clear, Western Rivers, 7¾c.; Short Clear at 8c.; Sales reported of 500 tcs. Long and Short Clear at 7¾c.@7 15-16c., and 1,000 tcs. Long Clear, Western Rivers, 7¾c. Lard has been in good demand for early delivery, and quoted stronger, though closing nominally.....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 650 tcs. (prime at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; and $9 55; 250 tcs. for export at $9 50@$9 55; the latter for choice.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been much more active, opening firmer, but again closing lower and quite heavy, influenced by the later advices from Chicago.....Western Steam, for March, quoted at the close at $9 50; April, $9 50 asked; May, $9 50; June, $9 70, and seller the remainder of the year, $9 50 bid, and $9 75 asked; July, $9 75 asked.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs., April, at $9 50@$9 55, 1,500 tcs., May, at $9 62½@$9 67½, and 1,500 tcs., June, at $9 77½.....City Steam and Kettle less sought after; quoted at $9 50; sales 150 tcs.....No. 1 wanted; quotes at $8 87@$9.....Refined Lard in good demand to-day, chiefly for the West Indies; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at 9¾c., and the West Indies at 8⅞@8 37½.....Sales 1,000 tcs. for the West Indies, on private terms, and 250 tcs. for the Continent, in lots, part at $10.....Beef has been in very slack demand on the basis of $12@$12 50 for extra Mess, at $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 50 for Packet ₱ bbl.....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $19@$20; India Mess, new, $20@$21; City Extra India Mess, $27 50.....Of Beans has been dealt in for sale, with choice Western quoted at $2 20@$2 50, the latter for very small lots.....Butter and Cheese essentially unchanged.....Tallow has been of ready sale at full prices. Sales equal to 170,000 ℔. Country at 7½c.@8c. Also, 250 bbls. Western, to arrive, on private terms.....Stearine in fair request; choice City quoted at 9½@9¾c.; prime to choice Western, in tcs., at 9½@9¾c.; Refined for the Continent, 10c.; choice City at $10 37½, and 75 tcs. choice Western at 9¾c.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet here, with fair to good refining Cuba quoted down to 8⅝c.@9⅜c.....Sales, 325 hhds refining Cuba at 8⅝c.@9c.....Refined Sugars have been dull for sale at previous prices, market showing weakness.

WHISKY—Quoted firmer and in more demand. Sales, 200 bbls. at $1 07½, and 50 bbls. at $1 08.

FREIGHTS—On Thursday the market for the report was of continued depression on very moderate offerings of produce and other general cargo in the berth line, as well for British as for Continental ports, the tonnage of which was out of proportion to the shipping of the discouraging slow movement. Room on berth for Grain and Provisions was more less sought after, and the bids of shippers were represented as being lower in nearly all instances, the actual engagements of Provisions showing a decline. The chartering movement was also on a moderate scale, with rates generally quoted as favoring shippers. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum attracted most attention. The scarcity of Petroleum for early delivery, and the advanced prices asked, worked against the export movement in this line.....For Liverpool, the suggestions reported since our last have been, by sail, 4,000 quarters Grain (in addition to the 8,000 bushels mentioned ₱ day of two since) on private terms, and, by steam, 1,500 lbs. bacon, mainly at 20s.; 1,500 pkg. Butter and Cheese, chiefly the latter, 100 pkg. Tobacco on private terms, and of recent shipment, 150 pkg. Machinery and 50 bales Hair at market rates, (with room for Grain quoted at 6d. ₱ 56 lb., as the best bid.).....For London, by steam, 100 bales Hops, part direct, at 4s. ₱ lb., (with room for Grain quoted 6½d. bid, and up to 7d. asked ₱ 60 lb.).....For Glasgow, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain at 5½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 500 pkg. Butter and Cheese at 25s.; 100 pkg. Tobacco on private terms, and of recent shipment, 150 pkg. Machinery and 50 bales Hair at market rates, (with room for Grain quoted

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lake Superior, commanded by Lieut. Vesey, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown on the 1st trip of each month.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M.
Pier No. 45 North River.
These steamers are unsurpassed in size and reputation in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30.
For intermediate or plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers at this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, steering a middle of 50 at 47 latitude, thence to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA, WEDS., Mar. 21 | BATAVIA....WEDS., April 4
CHINA....WEDS., March 28 | RUSSIA.....WEDS., April 11
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $123, gold, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $28.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.
RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $75 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and (SPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 23
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ETNA.....March 15
ANDES.....March 28
Superior first-class accommodations for passengers.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 17
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....March 21
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance at lowest rates. Freight taken at low rates. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points where the lines are represented by JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASKELL, General Agents.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These steamships are all powered steamers, will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Chambers st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12
First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...March 17, 7 A. M. | Ausonia...March 31, 7 A. M.
Bolivia...March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria...April 7, noon.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $40. Steerage, $25.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON
Ausonia.....April 7, noon. | Australia...April 21, noon.
Canada, $50 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN...Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
From pier 45 North river.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Passage Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms Amidships.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. INMAN, 15 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24th st., Hoboken.
WERRA.....Sat., March 17 | ODER.....Sat., March 31
MOSELLE.....Sat., March 24 | HERMANN.....Sat., April 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....$60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of passengers.
Will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with.
LABRADOR, sandtier...Wednesday, March 21, 9½ A. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, March 22, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....March 24, 12 M. | England, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
GEORGIA, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East river, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
H. McVINGTON, Capt. MALONY, WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers at City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. R. SOUDER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-and COLON.....Saturday, March 17
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. or H. J. BOLLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLON.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. NOSKILLEN, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Wednesday, March 21
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
The Havana Steamer Montgomery Tuesday, and Saturday.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 18 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and Havana, connecting with the above ports.
Passengers or passage apply to
FALKENAU, ANDREASSON & CO., No. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....March 29 | CIMBRIA.....April 4
THURIA.....March 29 | SCHLESIA.....April 12
Rates of passage: To Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Germany. First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency, including wine. Steerage Prepaid Certificates, $30 currency.
THEODORE A. KUHLENTHAL,
General Agent,
No. 61 Broadway, New-York.
Special Passage for Clergymen, Students, and Professors, at Reduced Rates.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 9 and 8:90 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited" Washington Express, of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 3:40 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 3:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:30 A. M., 3:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 8:30, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:30, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:30, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, New; 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 11:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.
8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through cars to St. Louis.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express, arrives at Buffalo 7:15 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 West 125th street, Harlem, Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
2:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
4:30 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.
Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Great Bend, Binghamton, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. SMITH, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 863 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via Stonington line at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. PILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.
Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. R. PARKER.
For Red Bank.
From Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wed'day, 14th...3 P. M.	Wed'day, 14th...7 A. M.
Thursday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th...7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th...3 P. M.	Friday, 16th.....8 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th.....9 A. M.
Thursday, 22d...12 M.	Wed'day, 21st...10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.
FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE.

BARKER & CO.,
NOS. 49 AND 47 LIBERTY-ST.,
Sell at auction on Friday, March 16, excellent Cabinet Furniture of every description, commencing at 11 o'clock.
GEO. I. BANKS, Auctioneer.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AT 10.30 O'CLOCK A. M., at Metropolitan Auction-rooms, 4th-av. corner 26th-st., a large line of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, buffets, wardrobes, book-cases, desks, chairs, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. This sale is worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers.

SPRING SALES OF FURNITURE.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
(Late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Established 1847.)
OFFICE AND ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.
WILL, AS CUSTOMARY FOR THE PAST 30 YEARS, attend personally to sales of household furniture at private residences.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1877. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock; also a SIX PER CENT. interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits; also THIRTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, to redeem and pay the certificates of profits of the year 1870 to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after March 19, 1877, from which date all interest dividends thereon will cease. The certificates must be produced at the time of payment, and the capital stock; also a SIX PER CENT. interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits; also THIRTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, to redeem and pay the certificates of profits of the year 1870 to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after March 19, 1877, from which date all interest dividends thereon will cease. The certificates must be produced at the time of payment, and can be cancelled.
The above dividends, payable in cash, on demand.
Also, THIRTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1876.
WILLIAM B. HOSMER, Secretary.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

Special Attractions.
WE are NOW EXHIBITING EVERY KNOWN DESCRIPTION of
Upholstery Materials,
INCLUDING LATEST NOVELTIES in
RAW SILK, PERSIAN, TURKISH, and ANTIQUE DESIGNS, with
TABLE and PIANO COVERS to MATCH, UNSURPASSED for RICHNESS and TEXTURE; also
EVERY VARIETY of
Lace Curtains,
NEWEST PATTERNS, and WINDOW SHADES in ALL WIDTHS, including
CARDINAL RED, the LATEST NOVELTY, and also,
LATEST STYLES of BERLIN and PARISIAN
NOVELTIES
In RICHLY EMBROIDERED LINEN TABLE-COVERS, TIDIES, MATS, &c.
ORDERS for MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, MATTRESSES, and PILLOWS, HAVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
WITH IMPROVED MACHINERY for CURING
Live Geese Feathers,
WE ARE FURNISHING HOTELS, STEAMERS, FAMILIES, and THE TRADE, WITH a SUPERIOR QUALITY, ENTIRELY FREE FROM ODOR.
A. T. Stewart & Co.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH-STS.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY,
No. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.,
Mme. FERRERO, Mlle. ELISE CONDEN'S Successor, has just opened the most elegant "Comme-il Faut" and varied assortment of PARIS BONNETS and ROUND HATS ever before offered to her customers.
Particular attention paid to orders.
MOURNING BONNETS, exclusive styles.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, AGENT, Importer finest Parisian millinery (by Paris milliners); large unique assortment; best makers. No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,957 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SACRIFICE—TOP BUGGY AND PINK SET OF Asingle harness; will sell very low for cash; almost as good as new. Call on COACHMAN, at stable, No. 128 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, $250; CONVERTIBLE Welsh wagonette, $400, English maker. Apply at stable, No. 208 East 20th-st., or W. BOSWELL, No. 45 William-st.

LIVERY STABLE, 60 STALLS, NEAR Broadway, to rent. Inquire of ANDREWS, No. 121 East 25th-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE AT No. 163 West 29th-st., two stalls, and room for two or three carriages. Apply at No. 14 West 31st-st.

TRUCKS FOR SALE.—TWO NEW ONE-HORSE and one furniture; first class. No. 177 Prince-st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, March 20, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year—say ten thousand tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand and one hundred (1,100) cords of oak, and six hundred and fifty (650) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and dry, and delivered in two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.
The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand five hundred (8,500) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) inches in thickness, and must be of the best quality, Virgina, and not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The pine wood must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, and measure, when split and piled, one cord of pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing, and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of June to the 15th of September, the remainder as may be required by the Committee on Supplies: said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the cellars of the several school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1878. Two sureties of satisfactory responsibility and character will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood in any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTEAD,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.
New-York, March 5, 1877.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, }
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., March 9, 1877. }
TO GRANITE QUARRYMEN AND DEALERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 20th day of March, 1877, for furnishing during May next in the rip-rap at South-west Ledge Light station entrance to New-Haven harbor, Conn., from three to four thousand tons of granite, in regular shaped blocks, none of which shall weigh less than two tons. The blocks are to be placed to increase the rip-rap protection already afforded to this Ledge Light station. No defective stones or slabs will be accepted. The placing of the stone will be under the direction of an agent of the United States, who will measure the same and direct in what part of the work it is to be placed.
Bids will be in duplicate, with two sureties to each, upon forms which with any other information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any bid deemed too high.
J. G. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District, Post Office Box No. 4,033, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1877, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877.
SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.
The cards will be three by five and one-eighth inches (3x5⅛ inches) in dimensions, and must weigh six and one-quarter pounds per thousand finished cards, exclusive of bands and wrappers; and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clean, and free from specks, well calendered and finished on both sides, suitable for printing and writing in ink or pencil, and equal in quality and in all other respects to the samples furnished by the Department. The Department may require the face and back of the cards to be of different tints; and the right is reserved to change the colors at any time, and as often as may be desired.
PRINTING, DIES, ROLLS, PLATES, &c., &c.
The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates, made from a die the property of the Government, the plates now in use will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of May. These plates are mounted, ready for the press, on two forms of forty cards each, and spaced accurately to cut the proper size of the cards. The contractor may be required to procure, at his own expense, subsequent to the award, and before the contract term commences, additional plates, those now in use being barely adequate to the work.
The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which postal cards may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present cards, or for denominations of cards not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon the request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.
BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c., &c.
The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, subject to the approval of the Department, and in separate apartments distinct from those in which any other work is done, and when finished must be placed for storage in a fire and burglar proof apartment, or vault, to be specially provided for the purpose. The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering and mailing packages of postal cards to be forwarded through the mails. The apartments, vault, and rooms for manufacturing, storing, and registering cards shall be immediately connected with each other by communicating doors, and they shall be constructed and fitted up to the satisfaction and with the approval of the Department.
AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.
A resident agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same. The contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk-room, properly furnished, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government; and such rooms shall also be immediately connected with the apartments used for mailing and registering the cards. The Postmaster General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agents or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the rooms, apartments, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of cards, and of the cards in course of manufacture or in stock. He shall also have the right to cause an inspection to be made, when and in such manner as he may desire it, of the process of manufacturing the paper in all its several stages.
STOCK ON HAND.
The contractor shall at all times, after one month from the commencement of the contract term, be required to keep on hand, subject to the control of the Department, not less than 10,000,000 finished cards, so that each and every requisition from the Department may be promptly filled as soon as received.
The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.
PACKING.
The cards must be packed in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred (500) cards; the boxes to be wrapped and secured, lashed in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand (2,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the packages or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of the agents of the Department. The packages containing the cards, to be transported by waterroutes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.
DELIVERY.
It is expected that the contractor will be ready to commence the delivery of the cards on the 1st day of May, when the contract term begins; and thereafter they must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters. The cards may be required to be delivered in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post Office at the place where the same are manufactured, or at the nearest adjacent large Post Office with adequate facilities for handling and mailing the cards, in the discretion of the Postmaster General; or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., as the Postmaster General may direct.
BLANKS.
In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished.
REPORTS.
The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all returns of the kind to be made by the agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.
NUMBER OF CARDS REQUIRED.
The number of cards issued during the last fiscal year was 150,315,000. It is expected that the issues for the current fiscal year will be about 180,000,000. The number required during the next contract term will probably reach one billion, (1,000,000,000,) at least; but the contractor must furnish all that may be required, without reference to this estimate.
AWARD—PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.
Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, (naming but one price,) including everything required to be done or furnished as set forth in this advertisement; and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership, the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed; and it must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by at least two responsible persons, residents of the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ord

EQUALIZING SALARIES.

PLAN PROPOSED FOR THE SCHOOLS.

GRADATION OF SALARIES BY WHICH FAVORITISM GETS A FALL—SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS THE LOWEST SALARY—THE HIGHEST AMOUNTS REDUCED—AN ARRANGEMENT THAT HELPS THE MANY AND IS JUST TO ALL.

The Board of Education are considering in Committee of the Whole a plan for the better gradation of teachers' salaries. The main points have been agreed upon, and the plan will probably come up for final action at the next meeting of the board. From one of the Commissioners THE TIMES reporter learned the following details: Formerly the regulation of salaries was left to the local boards of Trustees, whose only limitation was a certain average fixed by law. The result was a scale by which teachers with influence secured sums that were two or three times greater than those given to other teachers only a grade or two below them, but who were friendless. A glance over the books detailing the salaries of the various teachers shows that this favoritism was general, and also that in the case of each school it reached only one or two teachers, to the damage of a score or more of others. The Board of Audit recently compelled the Commissioners to attempt a saving of $80,000 in salaries. They commenced on the wages of janitors and employes of the board, and took all they could from them. The salary of the Clerk of the board was reduced from $7,500 to $5,000; that of the engineer from $4,000 to $2,500; 10 per cent. was taken off those of the ordinary janitors, and 20 per cent. off that of the Normal College janitor. The Superintendents could not be touched, their stipend being fixed by law. An attempt was made to cut down the salaries of the Principals and Vice-Principals, but this was successful only so far as appointees since February, 1874, are concerned. These suffered a reduction of 20 per cent.

After all this there remained $42,000 to be provided for, or an average of 2 per cent. on the aggregate salaries of the subordinate teachers. To accomplish such a reduction, the plan of equalization alluded to was devised. Its points are: In grammar schools, where the average is now $850, and the third and fourth assistants receive $1,350 and $1,000, and the sixth and seventh only $588 and $504 respectively, the new scale will run: $1,100, $1,000, $900, $850, $720, $700 and $600. The teachers in the lower grades will accordingly have their salaries advanced, and the only sufferers will be those few who have been receiving too much in proportion on account of their influence. There is a certain primary school the average of which is fixed at $600. There are nine teachers. Three get $900; $775, and $75 respectively. The other six are put off with $550 each. Four of these latter will be raised. In general terms, male assistants will receive: Where there are five—$1,200, $1,400, $1,600, $1,800, and $2,000; where there are four—from $1,400 to $2,000; where there are three—from $1,400 to $1,800; where there is but one, with over 250 pupils—$1,250; below 250 pupils—$1,600. Female assistants in male departments—the average will be reduced from $850 to $812 50. The salaries will run: $600, $650, $700, $750, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100. Female assistants in female departments—the average will be reduced from $767 to $730. The salaries will run: $600, $650, $700, $750, $800, $850, $900, and $950. Primary schools—no present average of $600 will be maintained. The salaries will run from $500 to $700.

This plan, it is believed, will secure strict impartiality, and will at the same time provide for the needed saving of 2 per cent. It requires, however, a two-third vote to pass it in the board, and as considerable opposition has been developed toward it on the part of the influential teachers, it may not pass without modification, in which case the poorer teachers will have to suffer. Some other reforms are also proposed. It is recommended to do away with the special teacher of science in the Fifteenth Ward. Teachers assuming themselves will not be excused unless they provide substitutes. The salaries of the teachers in the Saturday sessions of the Normal School are to be reduced, on the ground that they do not perform as many hours service as the grammar-school teachers by two. This alone will save $2,500. The salaries of the principals and janitors of the eight schools are to be reduced, except in regard to the evening high school. The principals now get $10 per cent. for two hours' work. Four evening schools are to be discontinued on account of small attendance. Another attempt will also be made to equalize the salaries of Principals of day schools. There are two now, for instance—one with 25 teachers and 1 000 pupils under him, and the other with only four teachers and 150 pupils—who are both in receipt of $3,000.

ALDERMAN COWING'S RESOLUTIONS ON TEACHERS' SALARIES.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mr. Cowing called attention to the reduction of the salaries of teachers in the Public Schools, and advocated the right of the latter to proper compensation for their services. After referring to the benefits conferred by the present system of education, he said he hoped to see the day when this land would be dotted with public schools as the stars dot the heavens, because they were the means by which the free institutions of the country would be preserved. He then offered the following:

Whereas, The Committee on Salaries of the Board of Education has reported in favor of a scale of reduction in the salaries of the teachers, except the Principals and Vice-Principals, and those teachers employed at the Normal and Free Colleges; and

Whereas, The Board of Apportionment has cut down the appropriation $250,000 in the present estimate, thus compelling either a reduction in the number of assistant teachers or in the remuneration paid to their services; and

Whereas, Years of preparation are necessary to fit the teachers for their profession, and many years of anxious labor, before even a decent compensation can be obtained; and

Whereas, There are to-day a large number of teachers who, after seven and eight years of successful teaching, receive the paltry sum of $550; and

Whereas, the work of our teachers is very laborious, wearing, and exhausting, they being obliged to work more hours and harder than many other employes of the City Government who receive twice the amount of pay; and

Whereas, Fair and reasonable remuneration brings to our schools teachers whose culture and social position fit them as exemplars for our children, while underpaying them disheartens them, and will eventually eliminate from the public service the only element which is entirely free from political pollution; and

Whereas, Instead of laying plans to cut off the stipend which is now given so grudgingly, it is but fair and just that more attention should be given toward equalizing the salaries now so widely divergent between male and female teachers, and improving and increasing our school buildings; and

Whereas, The hope and permanency of our republican institutions depend upon the preservation of our school system as it has existed from the foundation of our Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, while we are heartily in favor of an honest and economical administration of our City Government, yet heartily deprecate, condemn, and protest against that false and pernicious economy in the public expenditures which would commence with the educational department, and leave hundreds and thousands of City employes of far less importance than our teachers receiving munificent salaries far beyond their merits; and we earnestly and respectfully request the Board of Apportionment to transfer any unexpended balances belonging to the Educational Department to the fund to restore the salaries of our public school teachers; and be it further

Resolved, That this Board of Aldermen, as the representatives of the citizens of this great City, fully approve and respectfully ask of our present State Legislature that they will pass the proposed act heretofore offered, giving the Board of Education the complete control and power over the expenditures of all moneys hereafter raised by the City for educational purposes, and that copies of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the Assemblymen and Senators representing this City in the present Legislature.

Alderman Sheils moved to strike out the words "political pollution" in the preamble, and insert instead the words "political influence."

Alderman Cowing accepted the amendment, and the obnoxious word "pollution" was erased. Mr. Sheils then seconded the resolutions.

Alderman Lewis said the resolutions contained some misstatements which he desired to correct. He desired it to be understood that the appropriation made for teachers' salaries for this year was the same as that allowed in 1876. The sum of $3,700 000 was allowed in each year for that purpose, but the Board of Education asked for $80,000 more, and it was not given to them.

Alderman Cowing replied that the fact that the teachers' salaries were reduced could not be denied, and that fact was stated in the resolution. Anything contained in the preamble could not alter that fact.

Alderman Cole moved to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Law, and the motion was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Cole, Ehrhart, Guntzer, Hall, Joyce, Lamb, Lewis, Reilly, Salmon, Slevin, and Tuomey—11.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Cowing, Howland, Morris, Phillips, Pinckney, Sheils, and Simonson—8.

DUBIOUS REFORMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read the article in your valuable journal of this date in reference to the bill amending the charter of this City, now pending in the State Legislature, and commonly known as "The Omnibus Bill," I beg leave to call your attention to several bad features in said bill, one of which will be found in Section 40. That section empowers the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to regulate the salaries of every officer, clerk, &c., paid from the City Treasury. This section would give that board authority to regulate and determine the respective salaries of every clerk, City Superintendent of Public Schools and his Assistants, and every other employe of the Board of Education, without even consulting the latter body. Has it indeed come to this, that the Board of Education, composed as it is of gentlemen of character and intelligence, where politics are not known, that their duties under the School laws must be transferred to a board in which not a single Republican is to be found? Does any one believe that our public schools will be improved or taxation lessened by such a change, not to speak of the injustice of it?

Section 23 creates a Supply Department, with a single head. Would not that compel the Board of Education to do away with its excellent and economical system of supplying our public schools with books, stationery, fuel, &c., and send them down to the City Hall, hat in hand, to dance attendance at the office of its Superintendent, who would in all probability be selected from among our most active politicians of the Democratic stripe, many of whom would be pleased to destroy the whole free school system had they the power?

Then again, the bill in question proposes to establish a bureau for the erection and maintenance of all buildings belonging to the City. This would include school buildings, which have from the organization of the Board of Education in 1842 been under that body, where they should remain.

While I have no doubt there are many excellent features in the bill to amend the City charter reported last Tuesday, I contend that the Board of Education should in no wise be meddled with in that bill, for it is abundantly able and willing to manage its own affairs, without any assistance from the lights of Tammany Hall or any other political organization.

A FRIEND OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 15, 1877.

THE BLACKLOCK SWINDLE.

REQUISITION FROM THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE FUGITIVE—A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

Detective John Coffey, of the San Francisco Police, arrived in this City yesterday morning with a requisition from the Governor of California for the rendition of Alexander Blacklock, the fugitive President of the Gulf of California Oyster and Canning Company, who was arrested here on the 6th inst. on a telegram of the Chief of Police of San Francisco, in which he was charged with having defrauded a number of merchants and others of San Francisco out of $100,000 by forgeries and by the organization of the bogus company of which he was President. Detective Coffey called on Superintendent Walling immediately after his arrival and presented his credentials from Capt. Lees, of the San Francisco detectives. The Superintendent assured Mr. Coffey that all the necessary aid would be furnished for the successful completion of his errand, and the detective immediately took the train for Albany to obtain from Gov. Robinson a warrant for the prisoner's surrender to the California authorities. Blacklock, who is in the Tombs, will be arraigned at the court to-day for examination.

It was learned from Dectective Coffey that the notorious operations of Blacklock were discovered through the arrest of James Kellogg, book-keeper for the wholesale hardware firm of Carolan, Cory & Co., Nos. 117 and 119 California-street, San Francisco. He was charged with having on the 27th of last January forged the firm's name to two checks for $4,800 and $6 840, on the Bank of British North America, and so cleverly were the forgeries executed that the checks were paid by the bank. Kellogg on his arrest said that he had been induced to forge the check, by Blacklock, to whom he gave them, and by whom they were used in the purchase of stock. Blacklock had disappeared when the character of the checks was discovered, and it was then learned that the Gulf of California Oyster and Canning Company, of which Blacklock was President, Don Ramon Jose Gonzales Vice-President, William Slater Manning Secretary, and S. J. Pursglove Treasurer, was bogus, and its shares, of which a large number had been negotiated, were worthless. The company was incorporated on Nov. 1, 1876. The term of existence was placed at 50 years. The capital stock was fixed at $1,080,000, divided into 108 000 shares. The officers of the company appear to have held 90.000 shares, and the rest were sold to various parties, and from these sales Blacklock is supposed to have realized nearly $100,000, with which he fled. The books of the concern show an expenditure of $244,580, while the actual expenditures in organizing the company and fitting up gorgeous offices did not exceed $772 80. Capt. Lees ascertained that Blacklock, under the name of A. B. McCaw, had been engaged in the stock gambling business in Los Angeles, Cal., and in December, 1875, was operating at Sacramento. Superintendent Walling yesterday received the following letter concerning Blacklock:

LEBANON, Ohio, March 12, 1877.

Chief of Police, New-York:

DEAR SIR: The inclosed "History of a Swindler," which I clip from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of March 10, 1877, corresponds very nearly with, if probably to, the same identical A. B. McCaw who figured very conspicuously in Los Angeles, Cal., last May, June, and part of July, in the stock broker business, and after gathering all he could left there very unceremoniously. If he is the man, the people, or a goodly number of the duped ones, would be very glad to learn of his whereabouts. He is a spare man, about five feet eight or nine inches, sandy complexion, at that time an old bachelor; small and sandy weak eyes; wears glasses, and is near-sighted; he is a good, smooth talker; he has a very peculiar stiff, or rather catch or hitch, in his walk; he can ms to know all about mining stocks, and has figured very extensively in Montana and other Western mining regions. I write to you hastily, for, if he is the same identical A. B. McCaw who gobbled no so much of the people's money at Los Angeles, Cal., they would be very glad to see his smiling again and large ivory teeth. If this will give you any assistance to his identification, you will please use it, and any further information desired please write me.

Very respectfully, J. S. OWENS, M. D.

P. S.—I was in Los Angeles at the time, and saw him daily.

The following is a copy of the newspaper slip inclosed in Dr. Owens' letter:

THE HISTORY OF A SWINDLER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—It has been ascertained that Blacklock, arrested in New-York on the charge of embezzlement, is the youngest of the Hurley brothers, who some 10 years ago figured extensively in Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other places, as confidence men. In 1869, under the alias of McCaw, Bennett and Blacklock, they, connected with others, perpetrated an intelligence swindle in Denver. On the discovery of the fraud several members of the gang were lynched, and the Hurley brothers came to California, where they have been engaged in various questionable enterprises.

WESTERN PASSENGER RATES.

WHAT MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT SAYS ABOUT A REPORTED ADVANCE.

A report was received yesterday in this City from Chicago that Mr. Newell, of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, after having agreed to advance passenger rates, had finally backed down from the arrangement and declined to have anything to do with it at present. A reporter of THE TIMES called last evening upon Mr. William H. Vanderbilt to learn whether any arrangement had been made by Mr. Newell on behalf of the Lake Shore Railroad. Mr. Vanderbilt said that Mr. Newell could not have "backed down" from any arrangement by which fares had been advanced, because he was not authorized to enter into any agreement to make such an advance. Mr. Vanderbilt had learned that there was a convention of passenger and ticket agents in the West, and that they had decided that the rates of fare should be increased. He would say that the question of increasing the rates between New-York and Western points had been considered at a recent meeting of railroad managers in this City, and that it was there considered advisable that the rates should be advanced. The plans of that conference are still under consideration, and until they shall have been adopted there will probably be no change in the rate of fares, the decision of the ticket-sellers of St. Louis to the contrary notwithstanding. The rates of fare are regulated by the executive officers of the road, and not by the Chicago or St. Louis ticket-sellers, and the schedules will probably not be changed until they are changed by those officers.

A POLICY-PLAYER'S DREAM.

Nathan Raymond, an Eighth-avenue car conductor, caused the arrest of Edward Hawley, who keeps a policy shop at No. 245 West Forty-ninth-street. Hawley had refused to pay $100 which Raymond claimed to have won on a "gig" that cost him $1. The prisoner was arraigned yesterday before Judge Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court. Raymond stated that he often played policy, and that two weeks ago he won and obtained $200 from Hawley, but the fellow seemed bound to cheat him this time. The court wished to know why such an old and apparently respectable man could indulge in gambling of this kind. He never did any, he said, only when he had a dream, and he then nearly always won. The dream which induced him to play this time impressed the figures 3, 25, 41 so clearly on his mind that he knew he should win with them, and he did. Hawley admitted Raymond's claim, but said his "backer," F Luby, of No. 329½ Greenwich-street, who has his sign up as a broker, would not pay the money. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A CANAL SUIT WITHDRAWN.

ROCHESTER, March 15.—A nolle prosequi has been entered in the case of Canal Superintendent McRae, of Lockport, whose trial for perjury resulted in the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict.

NORTH CAROLINA'S DEBT.

THE BONDHOLDERS' REPORT.

EFFORTS OF THE COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN A SETTLEMENT—THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH THEY ENCOUNTERED AT RALEIGH—HOSTILITY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS—OPPOSITION OF THE SENATE TO THE FUNDING MEASURE.

There was a largely attended meeting of bondholders of the recognized debt of North Carolina in Room No. 33 at No. 21 Broad-street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Andrew Kevan presided. Mr. William J. Best, Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, for the Executive Committee appointed at a meeting held Dec. 27, read a long report. The committee organized meetings of bondholders in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, and having received their approval, proceeded to Raleigh. They found themselves anticipated by the representative of the "bank Presidents' movement," who so mismanaged matters that he was entirely unsuccessful, and then out of pique endeavored to defeat their efforts by gross misrepresentations which impeded their progress. They also found great apathy prevailing among the legislators and the merchants and brokers of the State. While admitting the beneficial effects of a settlement, these met all suggestions with the reply that the people were too poor to stand an increase of taxation. For such a state of affairs the previous masterly inactivity of the bondholders themselves is to blame. Those who pay the taxes are both willing and able to submit to any reasonable addition to their present burden, in order to preserve the honor of the State, and start it once more on a career of prosperity; but agitation is needed to educate the rest of the people up to the point of adjusting the State debt. The poor whites and negroes favor absolute repudiation, but Gov. Vance, in repeated interviews, gave the committee the impression that he is heartily in favor of an early settlement. At the last hearing before the joint committee he promised to sustain, both "personally and officially," any measure which the committee might report, provided it came within the ability of the people and offered a reasonable guarantee of being accepted by the holders of the bonds. During the intervention of the Presidential campaign nothing was done, but after the election the committee employed counsel, for which they ask reimbursement, and had the matter argued before the joint committee, several sessions being occupied. Public opinion was also manufactured through the newspapers and by the distribution of pamphlets. The committee learning that the joint committee would probably report in favor of a settlement on the basis of $6,000,000, and knowing that this would be unacceptable to many holders, asked that no report should be made under $7,500,000, but recommending the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the bondholders and report next session of the Legislature. The latter recommendation was adopted, and the Legislature has passed a bill appointing the commission.

The committee go on to speak of the general hostility of the North Carolina press to the project and quote from an "influential Raleigh journal" the following choice comments on the debt: The holders of the bonds constituting the recognized debt were divided into three classes, the first embracing those who "purchased prior to the war and whose bonds are guiltless of that war." These were described as "innocent holders and the only ones." Consequently, "whatever and whenever North Carolina can do anything for these holders she is bound to do it. They must, however, show the title clear." The second class of creditors, described as "these holders of bonds who favored the war against us," meaning the Confederacy, are said to have no claim whatever against North Carolina. On this point the editors boldly affirm that "Every man who lifted his hand against us during the late war, by that act released us from any obligation to him. Those of our creditors who destroyed our ability to pay our debts must take the consequences of their own acts. Liquidation and subjugation went hand in hand." A week later the journal referred to printed and published another article on the same subject, declaring that the debt should be left to "stand precisely as the war left it." "Certainly," the editors add, "when the State refuses to pay its lawfully issued bonds to their own people, the citizens have opposed to paying bonds issued to other people." It may be well to explain that the bonds here spoken of were those issued in aid of the Confederacy, and which were repudiated by the adoption of the Constitution imposed upon the State under the reconstruction measures. In the enforcement of these views, the editors drew a picture which we think should be incorporated in our report, as it clearly epitomizes the opinions of the small but earnest class to which they belong. This is the text of the article referred to:

"If the prayer of the bondholders be granted and a funding bill be passed, the following scene may be witnessed: A decrepit old woman, in ripest tourney, and poverty-stricken, a widow, too, whose husband fell fighting in a battle to which he had been summoned by the laws of his State, comes to the Treasury of the state, and there pendits a bond of the State, bearing the broad seal of the State, attesting the signature of the Governor of the State, and that of the Treasurer of the State to the promise of the State of their full payment, bonds as well as coupons. She could make them bonus that have never passed from her hands, and bonds that it paid would buy her and her little ones all the comforts and blessings of wealth. The poor creature presents them to the State officials, and in trembling voice she reads the plain words of the promise to pay. With shaking finger she points first to the genuine signature thereto of the lawful Governor of North Carolina, and then to the seal of North Carolina, and then she begs that her money may be paid her. But the Treasurer is obliged to tell her that he has no money for her; that by law of the land he cannot pay her any money on those bonds, and therefore she goes out. It may be to die. As she turns to go out, in comes a brisk stepping man, fat with plenty, and innocent of property. He is a rich man and a Northern man. He wears fine linen, if not purple. He fares sumptuously every day. He has never before been sold, save perhaps, as a nominee for some office in the gift of the State. He puts his whole heart into this bonus just after the war for a song. He presents one for payment, and the Treasurer replies to him: 'Your money is ready, Sir, the law of North Carolina says I must pay.' Now in this bill. The poor North Carolina woman was taxed to provide the Treasurer with money to pay the Yankee man—possibly the man who killed her husband."

The committee believe that the $6,000,000 proposition could have been carried through the Legislature, but that the other could not. On Feb. 26 the Senate had under consideration a bill to extend till 1880 the operation of the funding measures of two years ago. Several strong speeches were made even against this, one Senator declaring that if he had thought they "were safe and had been willing to offer a compromise on the debt" since the result of the Electoral Commission," he "should peremptorily refuse to offer one cent at this time." He therefore favored "a masterly inactivity," at the same time paying this glowing tribute to the newspaper last referred to:

"I rejoice to know that there is at least one newspaper in North Carolina that has had the boldness to speak out plainly upon this question, and here to-day upon the floor of the Senate, I thank the editors of that paper for their efforts in behalf of our oppressed and down-trodden people."

Another Senator spoke with much the same purport. He said:

"It is well known to Senators that we have no money to pay the old debt, and if we were able to and could agree with the bondholders about a compromise, we would have to issue new bonds to settle the debt, so called, and these bonds would have to contain a provision for the payment of the interest on such bonds, or the bondholders would not touch them as a compromise. * * * I am not here as an advocate for repudiation, but I am here to stand up for the rights of the suffering people of North Carolina, and if I was advocating repudiation I would only be following the example that those with whom the bondholders are in sympathy have set us."

The bill was laid on the table—29 to 18.

The committee, in closing, recommend agitation through the newspapers of the State, by the distribution of documents, and by meetings in the principal towns. After some discussion a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the North Carolina Commissioners. The Chairman will announce the committee at a future day. The meeting then adjourned.

THE MELTED GOLD PACKAGE.

Postmaster James had yesterday in his safe at the Post Office a mass of gold which had just arrived from Sedan, Ind., where it had been recovered from the ruins of a burned postal car which was destroyed on the night of the 9th inst. through a collision between the eastern-bound Chicago and Buffalo post office train and a freight train. The gold was contained in several packages, and was subjected to such an intense heat that the coins melted and ran together. It is now in a number of lumps and fragments of all sizes and shapes. The partly melted, while others are round and shot like, as if they had melted and dropped a distance, assuming their shape while falling. The mass is worth $25,000, and several of the blackened and dull-looking fragments would be a comfortable little fortune in themselves. The million came on from the Treasury consigned to the care of Postmaster James, who will take charge of it until a plan can be arranged for distributing it among those who are entitled to receive it. Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., of Exchange-place, claim a part of it.

A PRIMA FACIE CASE OF CONSPIRACY.

In the case in which F. O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill are charged with conspiring to remove "crooked" whisky from Mesereau's distillery, in Chicago, Judge Blatchford, held, yesterday, that a prima facie case of conspiracy had been established, that there was enough in the evidence to go to the jury at the present time, and that such entries on Greene's & Eastman's shipping book as could be connected with lots of whisky shipped by Greene & Eastman to defendants and not entered on their books, could go to the jury to be passed upon.

MATILDA HERON'S DAUGHTER.

CHOOSING A GUARDIAN FOR "BIJOU"—SHE SELECTS MR. ALBERT M. PALMER TO ACT IN THAT CAPACITY—HER AMBITION TO BECOME A GREAT ACTRESS—LETTER FROM DION BOUCICAULT.

During the latter part of Matilda Heron's lifetime she became very solicitous about the guardianship of her daughter, Helen Wallace Stoepel, better known as "Bijou Heron," whom she had trained for the stage. She had asked several of her friends to become the guardian of her daughter, among others A. Oakey Hall, Dr. William H. White, and Mr. James J. Traynor, the Administration Clerk in the Surrogate's office. Mr. Traynor accepted the position and qualified as guardian in 1873. At the time of Matilda Heron's death Dr. White was not aware that Mr. Traynor had qualified as guardian, and he applied on Monday last at the Surrogate's office for letters of guardianship, but, on finding that Mr. Traynor had been appointed, he withdrew his petition. "Bijou" has become warmly attached to Mr. Traynor and his wife, and the feeling was reciprocated, but, as "Bijou" had expressed her unalterable intention to make the stage her profession, saying that nothing could prevent her from giving herself up wholly to it, Mr. Traynor thought that—although his ward was not yet quite 14 years old, and has not the legal right to select her guardian until she has completed her fourteenth year—he would waive his claim and consult her interests, which he deemed would be best served by her accepting as her guardian a gentleman holding a prominent position in the theatrical profession. "Bijou" accepted the suggestion, and yesterday afternoon went down to the Surrogate's Court with Mrs. Martha Carey, with whom she has been residing at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street. She and her companion were clad in deep mourning. Although "Bijou" is not 14 years old, she has the appearance of a young woman of 18. She is tall and slender, with an exceedingly well proportioned figure, an oval face, large and expressive eyes, and a countenance beaming with smiles. There is an air of sprightliness in her manner, softened by sweetness and amiability, which renders her extremely interesting. Her father is Mr. Robert Stoepel formerly well known in musical circles in this City, but at present engaged in leading the orchestra at the Lyceum Theatre, London. Matilda Heron obtained a divorce from him several years ago, and the custody of their child "Bijou," whom her mother named Helen Wallace, after the heroine whom Sir William Wallace, the Scottish chieftain, is reputed to have espoused. Just previous to "Bijou" arriving at the Surrogate's Court yesterday, Mr. J. Augustus Page, of No. 233 Broadway, who is the legal adviser of Mr. Stoepel, was there, but said he would not interfere with any step "Bijou" wished to take, as he had no instructions from her father. Mr. Traynor and "Bijou" had quite a long interview, at the close of which Mr. Traynor said that she had concluded to choose as guardian Mr. Albert M. Palmer, of Shook & Palmer, managers of the Union Square Theatre, with whom "Bijou" has an engagement under which she recently appeared in the play of "Miss Multon." Mr. Palmer called at the Surrogate's office later in the afternoon, cheerfully accepted the position to which the young lady had chosen him, and filed a bond in the sum of $5,000, Mr. Shook becoming his surety. In the course of conversation with "Bijou," she stated her preference for remaining in this country, and said that she would soon publish two original plays completed by her mother a short time previous to her death. She says she has no aversion to her father, and that it is probable that, notwithstanding she has a good education, some of her friends might feel disposed to have her enter a female college, but that she will not go to England to see her father nor go to any seminary or college, as she is passionately wedded to her profession and will allow nothing to distract her attention from continuing in it under the supervision of the friends who have stood by her thus far in her attempt. "Bijou" left the Surrogate's office feeling that she was sure now that she was in a fair way of satisfying the ambition of her life—to be a great actress. Bijou received the following letter from Mr. Dion Boucicault, from Cincinnati, under date of the 9th inst.:

MY DEAR BIJOU: I am very sorry that I am not in New-York that I might replace your father by your side at this moment. You know I am his oldest friend—he oldest he has in the world—and his love for you is very great. He has no other object in the world. When the news of your dear mother's death reached me, I cabled him and received his reply. He begs you to go to him, and I am sure you will do so as soon as you can. He is all now that is left to you in the world, and you have yet to learn how good and simple-hearted and noble he is. I who have known and loved him for 31 years have never found him out even at a moment's difference with him in all this life of friendship. You are all to him now, and I am sure your heart turns toward him, and you long to be with him. He desires me to provide for all you may require, and to act for you as if I were your father. Mr. Wallack will call upon you. I sent also Mr. J. Pinard, but he did not like to distress you. Let me know what you require, as your father wishes I should represent him. Your very affectionate friend, DION BOUCICAULT.

WESTERN MAIL MATTER.

SETTLING THE PROPORTION OF COMPENSATION FOR RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE—A WEEK'S BUSINESS WITH THE WEST AT THE NEW-YORK OFFICE.

In order to arrive at a just method of distributing the compensation by the Government to the railways performing mail service in the United States, the Post Office Department has required statements to be prepared of the amount of mail matter originating in the offices in large cities, which are to be forwarded to Washington. This work has begun in the New-York Post Office, and the statements are interesting, so far as completed, in showing the enormous quantity of matter handled. The first report furnished, is that for the week beginning March 5. In the full report the figures are given for each day, and it is seen that Wednesday is the busiest day of the week for Western work. The totals of the week for newspapers and letters are as follows:

	Papers. Pounds.	Letters. Pounds.
Arkansas	2,341	211
California	27,134	1,065
Colorado	2,418	216
Dakota Territory	667	2.9
Idaho	674	212
Illinois	23,587	1,775
Indiana	12,311	971
Iowa	10,481	717
Kansas	6,289	304
Michigan	15,102	1,183
Minnesota	5 702	499
Missouri	14,511	1,055
Montana Territory	1,257	221
Nebraska	2,955	315
Nevada	2,255	228
Ohio	26,938	2,900
Oregon	2,047	259
Texas	9,738	598
Utah Territory	1,714	249
Washington Territory	810	204
Wisconsin	8,452	945
Wyoming Territory	520	323
Total	178,104	14,579

WANTING TO WORK.

THE ADVENTURES OF TWO NEW-YORK LADS IN SEARCH OF EMPLOYMENT.

Two young boys from New-York, giving their names as John Moore, of No. 163 Varick-street, and Edward Pearsall, of No. 313 West Twenty-ninth-street, aged about 12 years each, were found by Officer Stockes, of the New-Haven Police, near the steam-boat dock in that city, on Wednesday last, and taken to the Police station. On inquiry it appeared that the youngsters were sons of respectable parents in this City, and had left home for the purpose of finding work. Young Moore, who is a bright, intelligent-looking little fellow, seemed to be the leader of the enterprise, having pawned his silver watch in order to obtain the money to pay the fare of himself and companion to New-Haven. They had inquired everywhere for work, they said, but without success, and in despair they intended going to sea. The Chief of Police took a different view of the case and notified Pearsall's parents that he had overhauled the fugitives and would hold them subject to orders. The families of both the runaways were much relieved by the intelligence, and sent a dispatch through Police Capt. Copeland, requesting the New-Haven Police to send on the children at once. The latter were accordingly sent back by the 5:30 P. M. train, Wednesday night, in charge of the conductor, who delivered them to a Police Sergeant in waiting at the Grand Central Depot, by whom they were transferred to their parents. Both the boys were employed as singers in the Juvenile Opera Troupe at the Olympic Theatre, and at the time of their departure the manager owed Pearsall $23. The boys say that they were never paid for their work, and that this is the chief cause that induced them to run away. Pearsall, who has a good voice, accompanied the troupe on their recent tour for more than six weeks, without receiving a cent for his services. Moore's family are very poor, and he says he would do almost anything to get employment and be able to help his mother. His recent adventures would seem to prove that he is in earnest.

A COIN COUNTERFEITER CAPTURED.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—An old counterfeiter named Franklin Hall, aged 53, was arrested here yesterday, and a large lot of dies for counterfeiting silver coin of all denominations below $1 were found in his room, at the corner of Broadway and Ashley-street. Hall was formerly connected with some of the most expert and notorious counterfeiters in the country, but for some time past has been operating on his own account.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs authorities seized 1,500 cigars and 19 bottles of brandy on the German steamer Wieland yesterday.

A female child, about three weeks old, was found last evening in the yard of No. 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and was cared for by the Police.

The petty seizures made by the Customs authorities from October, 1876, to March 1, 1877, aggregated $14,170 94 in value, against $3,762 31 made from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1876.

William and Henry Belden and Jay Gould resigned from the New-York Open Board of Stock Brokers yesterday, preliminary to becoming members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Charles Sotheran, of the American Philological Society, will deliver a lecture on Wednesday evening, at the Cooper Union, on "The Opposing Theories of the Derivation and Meaning of Ancient Religious Symbolism."

Joseph Murphy, aged 17, and James Ainsworth, aged 16, of Fall River, Mass., who had run away from home, were arrested yesterday morning on the arrival of the steam-ship Old Colony, and were sent back to their homes.

Dr. Robert S. Newton, President of the Faculty of the New-York Eclectic Medical College, will deliver the regular lecture before the Liberal Club, at Science Hall, this evening. He will speak of "The Human Temperaments in Regard to Longevity."

The Executive Committee of the Knights of St. Patrick met last evening at their club-rooms, No. 1,239 Broadway, to make their final preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. Letters acknowledging invitations were read from Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Fernando Wood, and others.

Mayor Ely has signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the Excise Board not to cause the arrest of saloon keepers for offenses committed against the Excise law in the day time, unless at hours when the courts are in session. The object is to enable arrested liquor dealers to provide bail.

An old man calling himself "Capt. Jim Vanderbilt" has haunted the Surrogate's office the last few days, looking for a "$100,000 legacy" which he says Commodore Vanderbilt told him to get from his son, William H. "Capt. Jim" said he went to see William H., and was told by him that he could not go "behind the will."

Detective McMahon arrested, on Wednesday evening, at the Grand Central Depot, a boy named Cornelius Toy, from Arlington, Mass. A dispatch from Boston stated that he had stolen $800 from John Malone, a machinist of that city. He admitted the charge, and gave the money up to State Detective Hersom, who took him back to Boston yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange have placed the following securities on the official list: St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, in place of Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company of Iowa, in place of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, stocks and bonds. The former has 105,000 shares common stock, ($100 each,) 100,000 shares preferred do.; 45,000 shares first preferred do.; $7,196,500 first mortgage bonds, and $5,700,000 second mortgage bonds. The latter have $5,500,000 of capital stock and a first mortgage of $6,500,000.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $646,244 77.

During the past week there were 218 deaths in Brooklyn, 253 births, and 30 marriages.

In the City Court, before Judge McCue, yesterday, Christina Brenon, a French modiste, who married a wealthy produce merchant named Adolph D. Brenon, secured a decree of limited divorce from her husband on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

In the case of Charles Colter, who, while delirious, jumped out of a third-story window of the City Hospital and was killed, a Coroner's jury yesterday censured, in their verdict, the management of the hospital for permitting the deceased to remain without a nurse.

Corporal James Tanner, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, called on the Commissioners of Charity yesterday for a list of the veterans of the late war who are now inmates of the Alms-house. The object is to provide them with homes in the new Soldiers' Home.

Peter Kane, of No. 582 Gates-avenue, and James Fitzpatrick, of No. 401 Lexington-avenue, and two stablemen employed by the City Railroad Company who ate between them a belladonna pill, thinking it was licorice, are still in a precarious condition. Kane's life may be saved, but the recovery of Fitzpatrick is very doubtful.

James Callahan, who, about a year ago, was sentenced to three and a half years in the Penitentiary for stealing a boat-load of grain, effected his escape, last Saturday night, by scaling, with the aid of a rope, the wall surrounding the Penitentiary. The fact of the escape was suppressed by the Police until yesterday, when it leaked out accidentally.

At a meeting of the Directors and Councilors of the Long Island Historical Society, held on Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed to take measure for the speedy erection of a suitable building on the society's lots on Clinton-street, near Trinity Church. The present quarters of the society are insufficient for its library and various valuable collections.

In accordance with the call issued by Mayor Schroeder for special daily meetings of the Board of Aldermen until a permanent President of the Board shall have been elected, a meeting was held yesterday at 2 o'clock. The Democrats did not attend. Eleven Republicans answered to their names, and after the roll had been called, adjourned until this afternoon without transacting any business.

Superintendent Campbell issued a general order yesterday directing the Police Captains to prevent any railroad company laying tracks in any street without the consent of the Common Council. The order is in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council passed June 26, and was aimed at the Queens County Railroad Company, which sought to lay tracks on Lafayette-avenue without the permission of the Aldermen.

On the 17th of January last, Joseph Treadwell, a Deacon of Rev. J. B. Murray's African M. E. church, made some remarks concerning the virtue of the wife of Charles Kemp, one of the church members. Mrs. Kemp sued Treadwell for defamation of character, laying damages at $1,000. Justice Neilson yesterday dismissed the complaint. All the parties are colored, and the suit grew out of the internal dissensions which have raged so long in Rev. Mr. Murray's church.

Many complaints have recently been made of the quality of milk served by Brooklyn milkmen. The Board of Health is about

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE POLICY TOWARD THE SOUTH.

NON-INTERVENTION TO BE DECIDED AT AN EARLY DAY—TROOPS TO BE REMOVED FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND COLUMBIA—THE CONTENDING GOVERNMENTS TO BE LEFT TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFICULTIES AS BEST THEY MAY—STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY TO BE REQUIRED FOR PEACE, ORDER, AND THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It is more than probable that the Southern policy of President Hayes, about which there has been so much comment, will be developed during the coming week. As has been already intimated, he has, after a careful consideration of the interests involved, decided that the only just course open to the Administration is to remove the United States troops now stationed in Louisiana and South Carolina, thus leaving the contending Governments in those States to settle their own differences in their own way, and as similar disputes would be arranged and decided in Northern communities. That this is the President's determination has been definitely known for some days, but there has been some doubt as to when he would carry out his intentions. He has delayed doing so because he desired, before removing the troops, to be fully assured that no violent conflict would follow. He, of course, desires that the contests referred to shall be settled in a peaceable and legal manner, and a number of prominent Southern Democrats have pledged their word that such shall be the case. Trusting to these pledges, and in accordance, as he believes, with the will of the people, it is probable that early next week he will order the removal of the troops now stationed in New-Orleans and Columbia. In doing this, however, he has no intention of allowing the rights of any citizen, of any party, of any color, to be interfered with in any way. The policy of non-interference will be given a fair trial. The Southern whites will be trusted once more. They will be left to settle their own State affairs as the people of other States would do, but they will still be held to the strictest accountability for their acts. Should they violate law, break the peace, or again resort to the acts of violence and bloodshed by which in the past they have been so often disgraced, they may be assured that the present policy of the Administration will be changed at once, the troops will be returned in renewed force, and every precaution taken to keep the peace.

President Hayes desires to harmonize the conflicting elements in the South, and if possible to secure the return of prosperity and good feeling to that section; but, at the same time, he is fully determined that every man, white and black, shall be protected in all the rights which he is entitled to under the law.

Gov. Chamberlain this afternoon telegraphed as follows to the President: "In view of telegraphic reports I consider it proper to state that the proposition for a new election here is wholly new to me, so far as I know. No one here has ever proposed or considered such a plan."

THE NOMINATION OF MR. DOUGLASS.

A FAVORABLE REPORT MADE BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—HIS CONFIRMATION TEMPORARILY POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The nomination of Fred. Douglass to be Marshal of this District was reported favorably to the Senate to-day by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Senator Whyte, of Maryland, objected to the consideration of the appointment, which put it over until to-morrow, when it will be called up. Mr. Whyte stated that he would not make captious opposition to the confirmation, but he understood the people of the District were opposed to Mr. Douglass' appointment, and that a delegation from members of the Bar desired to be heard to-morrow before the committee. The opposition to Mr. Douglass on the part of the Bar is almost unanimous, and a large number of citizens, including some colored men, are also opposing him. It is probable an effort will be made to induce the President to withdraw the nomination, but unless Mr. Douglass himself requests the withdrawal, it is not likely the President will recall his name. The chances for confirmation and rejection are about equal.

There was considerable surprise expressed by a rumor that Mr. Columbus Alexander, who, it will be remembered, was the principal witness for the Government in the prosecution of the famous safe burglary case, had tendered himself as one of the sureties on Mr. Douglass' bond, and that gentleman, coming into the Circuit Court-room to-day, was beset by anxious inquirers. He said it was true that he intended to make the offer, but he had not yet been able to see Mr. Douglass. In reply to the question, "You are not in earnest?" Mr. Alexander replied, Xes, I am. I desire to be consistent. It is a legitimate result of the campaign, and I'll go on his bond to show that I accept the situation and am consistent."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. MORRILL A FLAT CONTRADICTION—THE PRESIDENCY PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE—SENATOR MORTON'S COMMITTEE—ASSISTANT SECRETARY CONANT—THE OWNERSHIP OF A PATENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Thomas B. Reed states in a letter that, "as the immediate representative of the Portland District," he requested Secretary Morrill's appointment as Collector of Customs, and he assumes the honor and credit of having secured Secretary Morrill the position, and he says Senator Blaine and Mr. Hale cordially co-operated. He asked for the appointment as soon as he heard Mr. Morrill would accept it. Mr. Frye, who does not need to state in his letter that he is a Congressman, says he recommended the appointment of Secretary Morrill a week before Mr. Blaine and company sent out their congratulatory dispatches to the country on having been given an appointment by the President. Mr. Frye also says that a Mr. Marble had the whole Maine delegation, except Mr. Frye, and that he would support Secretary Morrill for something else. All of which means that some great men from the State of Maine are sailing under false colors, and Mr. Frye has borne hitherto such a character for frankness as to warrant the belief that he has told the truth. His story accords with the understanding of Mr. Morrill's friends.

Nothing was done by the Republican Senatorial caucus to-day, a quorum not being in attendance. It is uncertain whether any further attempt will be made to hold a caucus to select a President pro tem., and should the Senate adjourn *sine die* to-morrow it is probable it will be left without a temporary presiding officer. Mr. Ferry is expected to return to-morrow, and if he is present, and a nomination should be made, he will undoubtedly be chosen. There is not much interest manifested by Republican Senators in the selection of a President pro tem., for the reason that an extra session of Congress is expected to be called to meet before June 1.

Senator Morton has reconsidered his determination to give up the Chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and accept that of Foreign Relations. For many years the Committee on Privileges and Elections has been the most important of the Senate committees, and a great amount of labor has necessarily devolved upon its Chairman. The questions growing out of the admission of the Southern States under the Reconstruction act, and the disturbed condition of affairs in the South, have been passed upon by that committee, the bulk of the preliminary work having been performed by Senator Morton. These questions are now practically settled, and, having a desire to devote himself to a different branch of legislative inquiry and service, Senator Morton concluded to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made vacant by the retirement of Senator Cameron. To-day, however, at the request of a large number of Republican Senators, he indicated a purpose to continue at the head of his old committee, his colleagues urging that the Committee on Privileges and Elections must continue to be one of the most important of the Senate committees, and that it should not lose his valuable experience and ability as Chairman. This is the second time Senator Morton has declined the Chairmanship of Foreign Relations.

For several days there have been rumors that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Conant was to be removed because of alleged complicity with the fraudulent collection of overdue interest on registered bonds. These reports have come from parties known to be inimical to Mr. Conant, and he has paid no attention to them. The party most active in the matter against Mr. Conant is a person who has been unremitting in persecuting every man in the department supposed to have been friendly to Mr. Bristow, and succeeded, a few days before the expiration of President Grant's term, in having Capt. Adams removed from the department simply because he was a townsman of Mr. Bristow and had been appointed by him while Secretary. To-day some charges against Mr. Conant were presented to Secretary Sherman, which will receive prompt investigation. The exact character of these charges has not transpired, but they are supposed to be based on the fraudulent collection of overdue interest on registered bonds. Mr. Conant gives emphatic denial to all charges that he has been connected in any way with the matter.

For a long time an important suit has been pending in the Patent Office between the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies for the ownership of a patent by which three or four messages can be sent over the same wire at once. It seems that the inventor, whose name is Edison, sold it to a man named Mandeville, who sold it to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. Edison, complaining that Mandeville did not fulfill the contract, abrogated it, and then sold the patent to the Western Union. The suit is now in the courts, and consequently the Commissioners of Patents ordered it dropped from the docket of the office.

THE CABINET.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM UNDER CONSIDERATION—NO RULES YET AGREED ON—OPPOSITION TO CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—To-morrow there will be a continuance of the Cabinet meetings that have been held at the Executive Mansion during the present week, and for the same purpose, that being the consideration of appointments in accordance with the rule already determined upon of filling only the places in which commissions have expired or are about to expire, and where the President is convinced that the public interest actually demands a change. This at present seems to be the main, and in fact the only, subject receiving Cabinet consideration. It does not yet appear that there has been any consultation at these meetings upon the subject of foreign appointments. What is to be done in these cases will be attended to after the adjournment of the Senate.

There has been general conversation to-day regarding the civil service; but no series of rules have been definitely adopted. It is given out, however, that they will embody a denunciation of Congressional interference in Executive appointments, and the removal of competent officials to further the political ends of any party. Qualifications for office are to be, on the part of the ones appointed, good moral character, ability to discharge the duties, and the requirement that office-holders shall discharge their functions with an eye singly to the public good. The assessment of office-holders for political purposes is hereafter to be prohibited.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS YESTERDAY—DEMOCRATS OPPOSING MR. DOUGLASS FOR MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Frederick W. Seward, of New-York, to be Assistant Secretary of State; James N. Tyner, of Indiana, to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

Hoyt H. Wheeler, to be United States Judge for the District of Vermont; Philip H. Emerson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Asa O. Aldis, of Vermont; James B. Howell, of Indiana, and Orange Ferriss, to be Southern Claims Commissioners; Jesse H. Moore, Pension Agent at Springfield, Ill.; Charles H. Searing, Indian Agent for the Pawnees, Indian Territory.

Surveyors of Customs—David Porter, for the port of Savannah, Ga.; Thomas Jernegan, for the port of Michigan City, in the District of Chicago, Ill., and E. O'M. Goodrich, for the port of Philadelphia, Penn.

United States Attorneys—John C. Lee, for the Northern District of Ohio; George M. Duskin, for the Southern District of Alabama.

United States Marshals—Jesse S. Hildrup, for the Northern District of Illinois; Samuel P. Evans, for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Alexander C. Davis, to be Collector of Customs at Beaufort, N. C.; Peter Schwenk, to be Register of the Land Office at Norfolk, Neb.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Otis Perrin, for Stockton, Cal.; James M. Wilkinson, for Marquette, Mich.; John M. Farland, for Detroit, Mich.; Solomon Cooper, for Humboldt, Cal.; Frank P. Sterling, for Helena, Montana.

Postmasters—Thomas L. James, New-York City; William H. Moore, Fairhaven, Conn.; N. D. Sperry, New-Haven, Conn.; E. E. Fuller, Taunton, Mass.; George F. Ward, Attica, Ind.; Wells Tyler, Jr., Palmyra, N. Y.; Henry S. Ransom, Plattsburg, N. Y.; George W. Cutler, Ilion, N. Y.; M. F. Rowe, Yonkers, N. Y.; Charles L. Hemings, Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.; Hiram L. Grant, Goldsborough, N. C.; Mrs. Julia P. Woolfolk, Jackson, Tenn.; William Rule, Knoxville, Tenn.; Samuel Hunt, Cleveland, Tenn.; John D. Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn.; George E. Cole, Portland, Oregon; John S. Smith, Oroville, Cal.; Hamilton Jay, Jacksonville, Fla.; John A. Post, Boise City, Idaho; Silas H. Crounse, Helena, Montana; John W. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.; E. G. Pierce, Jr., Portsmouth, N. H.; John W. Crosby, Milford, N. H.; John Ensling, Belvidere, N. J.; Chauncey Harris, Elizabeth, N. J.; Isaac W. Jones, Susquehanna, Penn.; John M. Krauth, Gettysburg, Penn.; John T. Johnston, Bellefonte, Penn.; David Tidball, Newcastle, Penn.; Francis G. Parke, Coatesville, Penn.; James James, Hazleton, Penn.; Edward C. Fordham, Montrose Penn.; William B. Baker, Bristol, Penn.; Thomas E. Douglass, Mansfield, Ohio; Thomas W. Collier, Jr., Coshhocton, Ohio; David Sayer, Wabash, Ind.; Michael Piggot, Quincy, Ill.; James H. Clark, Mattoon, Ill.; H. W. Hubbard, Centralia, Ill.; Clark F. Carr, Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Precilla W. Wilson, Braidwood, Ill.; Orlando H. Merwin, Evanston, Ill.; James Shults, Salem, Ill.; Francis M. Taylor, Belleville, Ill.; E. S. Rogers, Red Oak, Iowa; Edward Russell, Davenport Iowa; William C. Cawley, Manchester, Iowa; Eden N. Stevens, Faribault, Minn.; Francis W. Seely, Lake City, Minn.; John Kennedy, Hasting, Minn.; Charles E. Slinger, Manitowoc, Wis.; Justus T. Moak, Watertoo, Wis.; Mrs. Ellen D. D. Hatch, Rolla, Mo.; Henry W. Turner, Lexington, Mo.; Cornell Cryaler, Independence, Mo.; Arthur D. Downs, Wyandotte, Kansas; William S. Blakeley, Junction City, Kansas; Lorenzo J. Worden, Lawrence, Kansas; Henry King, Topeka, Kansas, Thomas F. Hall, Omaha, Neb.

Second Lieut. Robert D. Wainwright to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, vice Green Clay Goodloe promoted to be Paymaster. Lieut.-Col. Emory Upton, First Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Artillery by transfer. Lieut.-Col. John M. Brannan, Fourth Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Artillery, by transfer. Besides the officers confirmed above, the following were also nominated by the President:

United States Marshals—Mike J. Waldron, for the Western District of Tennessee; Henry Fink, for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Collectors of Customs—Edward J. Costello, at Natchez, Miss.; Andrew J. Goss, at St. Augustine, Fla.

Postmasters—Luther O. Greene, at Woodstock, Vt.; David G. Potts, at Petersburg, Va.; George F. Dick, at Bloomington, Ill.; G. M. Mitchell, at Charleston, Ill.; Benjamin A. Boseman, at Charleston, S. C.; Charles M. Wilder, at Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. S. A. Paige, at Sherman, Texas.

Thomas Burnham was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Eighth District of Kentucky; Walter Harper, Storekeeper and Gauger for the Ninth Kentucky District, and John T. Agner, Gauger for the Sixth District of Virginia.

Postmaster-General Key to-day reappointed H. T. Sperry agent in charge of the stamped envelope works at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Sperry, who was one of Postmaster-General Jewell's appointees, was removed from the position soon after Gov. Jewell's retirement from the Cabinet.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1878.

MOVEMENT FOR A PROPER REPRESENTATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The French Minister, M. Outrey, in an interview to-day with Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, in relation to the United States taking part in the French Exhibition, requested him to announce that he would do his utmost to render what assistance he could. He had no doubt but that the plan of forming a provisional commission would be acceptable, and that official action, in the peculiar position of things, could be delayed by the French Government until the last moment. He wanted to see the Republic of the United States well represented at Paris in 1878, in which sentiment he was sure his feelings were those of the French people generally. Mr. Appleton leaves Washington to-night for Philadelphia, to consult with parties who have been prominently connected with the Centennial Exhibition, with a view to arranging some plan to bridge over the time until action can be taken by Congress to officially provide for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition. The fact that Messrs. Evarts, Appleton, Forney, and others, now moving in this matter are members of the various committees charged with the arrangements for the erection of the French Statue of Liberty in New-York Harbor, will, it is believed, greatly facilitate the necessary negotiations with the French Exposition authorities.

Information has recently been received at the Department of State from the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the next and Sixth International Congress of Sericulturists, which last met at Milan in September, 1876, will be held at Paris in 1878 in connection with the International Exposition at that place.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Post Office Department has issued orders for the establishment of a "Fast Wagon Service" to carry the mails between Philadelphia and Lamokin Junction, destined for points on the Baltimore Central Railroad between Lamokin, Penn., and Port Deposit, Md. This extraordinary conveyance of mails by express wagons over a distance of 14 miles along the side of a railroad is ordered by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, in preference to yielding to the demands of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company for special compensation for the service over this portion of the road, in addition to the amount now paid by the department for the general service over the whole of the direct line between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The amount of this particular claim for "lap service" is not large; but Gen. Brady is strongly disinclined to yield the point in controversy, as the underlying question involves several hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, in similar cases throughout the country.

The favorable condition of American securities abroad has more than once been a subject of congratulation in the Cabinet councils. The calls for the redemption of bonds which have recently been made at brief intervals, are likely to be continued, judging from the official reports to the Treasury from the syndicate in Europe.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $293,750 24, and from Customs, $431,072 72.

NAVAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Navy Department has advices from the United States steamer Essex, at Vera Cruz, on the 1st inst. The Marion was at Port Said on the 21st of last month.

Lieut.-Commander N. Mayo Dyer has been ordered to the receiving-ship St. Louis, at League Island, Penn.; Lieut. W. H. Becklin to the Powhattan, at Norfolk, Va.; Master John E. Roller to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York; Passed Assistant Paymaster John E. Carmody to relieve Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris in charge of stores at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Lieut.-Commander Charles F. Schurts has been detached from the receiving-ship St. Louis, and granted three months leave; Lieut.-Commander Charles F. Train, from the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Lackawanna as Executive; Lieut.-Commander Morton W. Saunders and Lieut. William H. Parker, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and await orders; Lieut. Albert G. Berry, from the receiving-ship Colorado at New-York, and ordered to the training-ship Monongahela, at Baltimore.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gaines has reported his return, having been detached from the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris has been relieved from duty in charge of stores at Honolulu, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 16.—The United States ship Enterprise, Commander George C. Remy, went into commission this evening with the usual formalities. Her crew arrived at noon.

THE CHICAGO MURDER.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Coroner's verdict in the case of Stephen S. Jones, who was shot yesterday by W. C. Pike, is to the effect that Jones came to his death by pistol shots aimed by Pike, who premeditatedly, deliberately, and maliciously fired them; and the jury find that it was murder in the first degree, and also that Pike's wife, Genevieve, should be held as an accessory before the fact. The jury also recommend that both be held to await the action of the Grand Jury, without bail.

ALBANY.

STILL TALKING ON THE CHARTER.

ANOTHER SESSION OF DEBATE—THE BILL READ THROUGH—MR. HUSTED'S AMENDMENTS—A SATURDAY SESSION OBTAINED—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 16, 1877.

The Assembly met one hour earlier than usual this morning, and a laudable effort was made to get through with the Woodin Charter bill, which had been made the special order. All in vain, however. Never bill had to travel a rougher road than this one, which it was thought would go through with so little trouble. Four or five times now it has been under consideration, in each case occupying near the whole sitting, and still it is not done with, nor likely to be, apparently, until several more hours have been spent upon it. The bill has now been read through, and Mr. Fish having carried it to that stage, Mr. Husted has come forward to have some amendments inserted in it. Mr. Ecclesine has not yet delivered his speech, and he gave notice this morning that he should probably speak for an hour; Mr. Husted warned the House, also, that he had amendments to offer which would probably provoke a great deal of discussion, one of these being a proposition to change the Board of Apportionment. The debate this morning took its usual wide range; and in the course of it, some of the Democratic City members handled ex-Controller Green rather roughly. Mr. Husted replied, sharply, that no one would accuse him [Husted] of being an adulator of Mr. Green, but he would say that the City of New-York never had a better officer, and it would be well for it if it could always have as faithful servants as the ex-Controller had been to it. He followed up this with some other pointed remarks on the good service rendered by that officer, and apparently silenced all the cavilers—at least there was nothing more said on the subject. The City members seem to be gradually waking up to the real meaning and importance of this bill; and some of the amendments offered by Mr. Husted, which were to increase the stringency of its provisions, seemed to open their eyes to the havoc the bill would work in stopping little jobs of patronage and other official jobs when it becomes a law. Mr. Spinola actually begged Mr. Husted not to attempt to make the bill so stringent that the minority would be forced to unite solidly against it, and even to go into the Executive Chamber and ask for a veto—a remark which brought out some sharp observations from the Westchester gentleman. At 1:30, Mr. Fish, seeing that the bill could not be finished to-day, made a motion to progress it, which was done.

A sharp discussion took place on the question of again making the bill a special order. The country members are getting impatient at the amount of time these New-York bills threaten to consume. The debates upon them are so long and so discursive in their character that they fear no other bills will get any chance. There are the insurance measures and the Supply bill only now brought before the House, and certain to consume much time, and the session is running on toward its close with the books still loaded up with bills unacted upon. Mr. Fish wanted the bill considered next Tuesday morning; it was objected that Tuesday was general order day. Then he wanted it on Tuesday night. A motion was made to have a session to-night for its consideration. On this the previous question was moved. The roll being called, it became apparent that the motion would be defeated. Several members had purposely passed their names, to see how the thing was going. When they saw this, they occupied the time in explaining their votes, so that it was 2:05 before the roll-call was completed. There was much excitement, though all good humored, when it was seen what the result must be. A large minority of the members desired at least to have a session to-night; failing to have this, they were willing to stay to-morrow, and hence the filibustering to prevent the usual Friday to Monday adjournment. At 2:05 the Speaker declared the motion lost, and, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the House stood adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

This will be the first Saturday sitting this session. It a quorum can be got together to-morrow much work may be done in disposing of small local bills, about which those who have charge of them are anxious. No New-York matters will be taken up, it being understood that the day is to be set apart for the country members.

Senator Kennaday introduced a bill authorizing the Superintendent of Insurance to receive New-York and Brooklyn City bonds as security for policies of insurance companies whenever said bonds are at par and bear not less than 7 per cent. interest.

Senator Morrissey's bill allowing assessments for local improvements in New-York to be paid in three annual instalments was ordered to a third reading this morning, without opposition. The bill is understood to be satisfactory to the authorities as well as to tax-payers in New-York. All assessments confirmed prior to the passage of the act are to be paid on the last day of December in the years 1877, 1878, and 1879. Assessments confirmed after the passage of the act and prior to Dec. 31, 1877, may be paid by installments on the last day of December in the years 1878, 1879, and 1880. The bill does not prevent payment of assessments in one sum and within the time now provided by law, and on all payments made after the usual time interest is charged at the rate of 8 per cent.

Senator Baaden has introduced a bill providing for a uniform Excise law throughout the State. It gives the appointment of Excise Commissioners in each county to the County Judge, and permits the sale of lager beer on Sundays in cities containing a large German population.

AN ARKANSAS RIVER STEAMER BURNED.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—A private dispatch from Pine Bluff, Ark., states that the steamer Gov. Garland, from Pine Bluff for Memphis, was burned yesterday at Red Fork, 40 miles from the mouth of the Arkansas River. Four passengers—three deck and one cabin—and all the books and cargo were lost. She had on board 650 bales of cotton, mostly for New-Orleans, which is believed to have been insured. The Garland was only about a year old, and cost $25,000. She was owned by Capt. John N. Harbin and others, and was insured in Cincinnati offices for $15,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Signal Service observer at Cape May reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: Schooner ashore on Cold Spring Bar, two miles north of Cape May, coal loaded. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, March 16—The Signal Service Observer at Cape Hatteras, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Office this morning as follows: The schooner Anna J. Laughlin, of Philadelphia, with a cargo of lumber, from Washington, N. C., for Philadelphia, run on her anchor at Hatteras Inlet last night and is sunk. None of her crew were lost and the vessel and cargo will be saved. No assistance was called for by her master, Henry Walker.

AN ICE GORGE IN THE MISSOURI RIVER.

OMAHA, March 16.—The Missouri River is just now full of floating ice, the result of the recent cold snap, and an immense ice gorge has formed in the Big Bend, in a north-easterly direction from the smelting works, causing the stream to rise at that point and overflow the bottom on the Iowa side for over a quarter of a mile. Opposite the smelting works the water pours down over the Iowa bank into the main channel, forming a series of fall from four to six feet high, and over 300 in number. At one place, the southern point, the fall is from 40 to 50 feet wide, and about six feet high. This cut-off is what has been expected for several years, and it was thought that when it did occur it would form a new channel where this body of water is now rushing over the bottom. It may be that the gorge will make a permanent cut, and thus allow the water to resume its old course.

THE DEMOCRACY OF MICHIGAN.

A STATE CONVENTION HELD YESTERDAY AT LANSING—NOMINATIONS MADE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, March 16.—The State Democratic Convention met at Lansing to-day, 232 delegates attending. Michael Shoemaker, of Jackson, was President; Henry Starkey, of Detroit, and C. Chase Goodwin, of Grand Rapids, Secretaries, and a Vice-President was selected for each Congressional District. There was a strong inclination, as appeared from the speeches, to nominate Judge Cooley for the Supreme Court. He is the present incumbent, and the nominee of the Republicans. Most of the lawyers urged his nomination by this convention, but the more influential politicians carried the convention for a straight party nomination on the ground of uncompromising hostility to all Republican nominations since the infamous partisan decisions, as they style it, of the Republican Judges of the United States Supreme Court, and the robbery of the Presidency by the Republicans. Henry F. Severens, of Kalamazoo, was then nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. John Lewis, of Montcalm, and Anson E. Chadwick, of Saint Clair, were nominated for Regents of the State University. Resolutions were adopted declaring for a sound currency, reform in all branches of the Government, and fidelity to the principles of the Democratic Party, and appealing from the frauds of Returning Boards to the votes of the people. Don Dickenson, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted.

THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE SENATORSHIP—MR. PENDLETON TO BE TENDERED A COMPLIMENTARY VOTE—INDICATIONS THAT MR. ALLEN WILL BE BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—The Democratic members of the General Assembly will hold their caucus the first of next week for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator. There will be nothing to do but tender a complimentary vote. Hon. George H. Pendleton will doubtless receive the honor, although the Democrats are at sea, and have not fully arrived at any definite conclusion as to the course they will pursue. As the caucus will only go through the formal routine, there is no possibility of a wrangle as to whom the compliment shall be conferred on. In relation to the nomination for Governor on the Democratic side at the coming convention, some of the older members are again advocating the name of ex-Gov. Allen, claiming he is the only man who has been able to break the Republican ranks in Ohio during the past 20 years. The mere mention of again bringing him into public life is ridiculed by a majority of Democrats, but there is every reason to believe that Mr. Allen would again rise up and accept the nomination were it tendered him. The most prominent names mentioned thus far for candidates are Gen. Durbin Ward and Hon. George L. Converse. The present indications are that the latter gentleman will be the nominee.

FOUR NEGROES HANGED.

AN EXECUTION OF FOUR MURDERERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THEY MAKE CONFESSION OF THEIR GUILT AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE JUSTICE OF THEIR SENTENCE.

AIKEN, March 16.—On the 2d of November last two Germans named Houseman and Fortmann, living four miles from this place, were murdered, their house robbed, set on fire, and burned to ashes. Suspicion attached to five negroes named Nelson Brown, Lucius Thomas, Adam Johnston, John Henry Denis, and Stephen Anderson, all of whom were arrested. Proofs accumulated that they were the right parties, and they finally made confession, and also confessed to burning the Baptist church at Aiken, murdering a white man named Levin, and other crimes. On Jan. 5 they were tried by a jury composed of 12 negroes, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of March. Yesterday Gen. Hampton respited Anderson for 30 days. This morning the execution of the four others took place, in the presence of about 5,000 persons. The Sheriff had a posse of 100 armed men guarding the gallows. The prisoners were attended by ministers of their own color. All addressed the crowd, confessing the murder, and acknowledging the justice of their sentence. Johnston insisted upon the son of his owner during slavery standing by him to the last. No efforts were made by the friends of the condemned men to rescue them, although threats were previously made. Each confessed his share in the murder. The drop fell at 12 o'clock, and the murderers expired almost without a struggle. The crowd then dispersed. Perfect order prevailed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at midnight Thursday night in the Codman building, on Hanover-street, adjoining the American House, Boston. Capt. Griffith, of the Hook and Ladder Company, fell through a floor and was seriously injured. Lewis Rice, the proprietor of the American House, died of heart disease superinduced by the excitement of the fire. The losses are as follows: C. C. Sawyer & Co., toys, $30,000; the Codman heirs, $12,000; B. S. Moulton, art store, $6,000; C. A. Carruth & Co., tobacco, $3,000; all fully insured.

A dispatch from Cincinnati reports the burning last night of Ziegler's flouring mills at Chenoa, Ill. The mills were nearly new, were valued at from $10,000 to $12,000, and contained 500 bushels of corn and a large quantity of wheat and flour. There is an insurance of $2,000 each in the Milliville and South St. Louis, and $1,000 in the Franklin.

The house and contents of Major W. R. Berghuz at Huguenot Park, New-York, about one mile north of the depot, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The occupants barely escaped. The fire was caused by a defective flue in the conservatory.

The furniture factory of T. M. D. Pitcher & Co. and an adjoining saloon in Athens, Ohio, were burned out at an early hour yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000 uninsured.

A fire in West Troy yesterday morning completely destroyed a row of frame buildings, a cooper shop, and two saloons, entailing a loss of $8,000. A woman narrowly escaped being suffocated.

One side of the public square of Lebanon, Tenn., was burned Thursday night. The loss is $30,000, and the insurance $7,000.

A fire Thursday night destroyed a number of buildings in Parkersburg, Iowa. Loss, $21,000; uninsured.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN SCHOONER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—In conformity with the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, the steam corvette Lackawanna will leave as soon as possible for Masatlan, to investigate the recent seizure and detention of the American schooner Montana. Her machinery has to be repaired, and a crew shipped, which will cause a delay of a few days.

LAND SWINDLING.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—James O'Donnell was arrested here to-day by an officer from Peoria, Ill., on a charge of swindling certain parties in Peoria out of $15,000 in money by means of false representations as to mortgages upon property in Covington, Ky.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE FAR WEST.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Advices from the Indian Territory say a state of anarchy exists in and around Caddo, that part of the country being under the control of a band of desperadoes. On Wednesday a party of half breeds from the country went into Caddo, and, being joined by half a dozen men of the town, attacked a freight train on the track of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, under the impression that several detectives were on board, sent there to arrest them. A fight ensued between the ruffians and the train men, in which an ex-Marshal named Donnelly was shot four times and killed. Subsequently the outlaws raided through the town, firing off their revolvers. They drove all the citizens into their houses, and kept the whole place in a state of terror for 10 or 12 hours.

THE MASSACRE OF CHINAMEN.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA—THE CRIME DEPRECATED BY ALL GOOD CITIZENS—THE ORDER OF CAUCASIANS HELD MORALLY RESPONSIBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A Chico dispatch says increased excitement prevails there over the massacre of the Chinese night before last. A public meeting which was held to-day was largely attended by the most influential citizens. A resolution was adopted deprecating the crime and pledging the citizens to use all means to bring its perpetrators to justice. A committee was appointed to further that end. The excitement was intensified by the discovery of a placard on the office door of what is known as the Keefer Ranche, cautioning the proprietor against employing Chinese on peril of the destruction of his property. Gardeners in the vincinity have had notices printed warning all persons against approaching their premises after dark, as they will be in danger from guards posted for their own protection. A deputation of Chinamen started for San Francisco to-day, to procure from Chinese companies $1,000, to be offered as a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

It has been asserted that the recent outrages on the Chinese in the vicinity have been prompted by the action of the Sierra Flume Company in discharging whites and employing Chinese in their places; but the company state that no white men have been discharged during the past two months and no extra Chinese employed. A strong disposition is evinced to hold the order of Caucassians at least morally responsible for the outrage, though members of that order strenuously deny any such responsibility, and assert willingness to assist in the apprehension of the criminals. The job of clearing land on which the murdered Chinamen were engaged has been offered to whites at an advance of $4 per acre on the price demanded by the Chinamen, but was declined.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 17—1 A. M.—The storm centre has advanced eastward over Kansas and Missouri to western Virginia and eastern Tennessee, accompanied by rainy weather, but generally turning into snow; thence to the lakes and southern New England; high northerly winds and gales, with rapidly falling temperature have extended south-eastward from Wyoming and Dakota to Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and northern Texas. Warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather is now reported from the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with rain areas in the South-west. The pressure is lightest in the North-west. The rivers have continued rising at Omaha, Leavenworth, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Louisville, and falling at Pittsburg, Nashville, and Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

During Saturday, for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling, followed by rising barometer, increasing warmer southerly winds veering to westerly, and later, to colder northerly, threatening and rainy weather.

For the West Gulf States rising barometer, decidedly colder northerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, rain areas, and a quite severe norther.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, rising barometer, diminishing northerly to westerly winds, and colder, clearing, but partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri valleys, rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and colder, generally clear, weather, succeeded in western portions by falling barometer, and wind shifting to warmer, southerly.

For the Middle States, falling, followed by rising, barometer, increasing east to north winds, and stormy weather, with snow, excepting rain in the southern portion, succeeded by northwesterly winds and colder, partly cloudy, weather.

For New-England, falling or stationary barometer, increasing easterly to northerly winds, and stormy weather, with snow, followed by rising barometer, north-westerly winds, and colder, partly cloudy, weather.

The rivers will continue rising from Cincinnati to Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Woods Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	29°	26°	3:30 P. M.	33°	33°
6 A. M.	28°	26°	6 P. M.	35°	33°
9 A. M.	31°	30°	9 P. M.	30°	33°
12 M.	31°	35°.	12 P. M.	56°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.....31°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32½°

WORK IN THE COAL REGIONS.

SCRANTON, March 16.—A mass meeting of miners was held here to-night to protest against the recent reduction of 15 per cent. in their wages, which took effect yesterday. Indignation was expressed at the action of the companies, but a majority of the speakers opposed a strike at present. A committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration and draw up resolutions of indignation against the action of the companies. The mines are working one-third of the time. A relief committee of prominent citizens was formed here to-night for the purpose of aiding the unemployed mechanics who are suffering for the necessaries of life. The popular sentiment is with the poor people, and no doubt a large subscription will be raised for them. There have been no riotous or disorderly demonstrations to-day.

weight of the world upon his shoulders. May he have under the mortal strain of the passage through the flood, from shore to shore, the divine accompaniment of the weary burden which strengthened the Saint, and lit his way! Gen. Grant—for we have got our General back—seemed neither sad nor glad. He wore the familiar, but quite indescribable look of impassivity and impenetrability, of concentration and compression. He is the most compact, the most *multum-in-parvo* man of his time. Certain minor characteristics of Gen. Grant have always impressed me: first of all, his wonderful memory of faces and names. Not the trained and watchful, yet sometimes uncertain, memory of a politician, but a special gift of Nature; an easy, instant, absolute recognition. Next, his entire lack of pretension and consciousness; his utter simplicity of mind and manner. He has never shown the slightest desire to pass for more or other than he is. There is no uncomfortable bristling of importance, no ice-touch of arrogance, about him. If you cannot sound him, you do not feel that he is trying to sound you. If he has in any way "magnified his office," he has not magnified himself because of his office. His walk has continued quiet and unostentatious, though compassed about with a certain still atmosphere of power, felt almost "within the sense"—a power which, after the passions and animosities of to-day shall have died down, the grateful memory of the nation shall "transpose to form and dignity." He has changed during these eight years. Care has plowed some deep furrows in his face—especially between his inscrutable eyes. He has evidently not been couched on roses, or pillowed on poppies. Power has not intoxicated—dignity has not sheered him, except it be the new dignity of a grandfather. They have unseated our ruler, but they cannot uncrown our hero. The King is not dead—yet long live the other one!

President Hayes has a pleasant, friendly face, but one not effusively genial. It is thoroughly manly, and there is a look about the jaw that means something which political managers will sooner or later find out. In expression of countenance, I should say he is something between Gen. Grant and his first "best man," Mr. Colfax. Mr. Wheeler is a fine-looking man, singularly cool and collected in manner, and he made a nice little speech on his accession to the place of Michigan's noble Senator. Mr. Howe administered the oath to Mr. Ferry as President pro tem. of the Senate, with much solemnity and many awesome words. It was iron-clad and double-plated. We were all affected, yet it reminded me of Mr. Weller's query whether it was "worth while to go through so much for so little." Mr. Ferry made shorter work with his business of swearing in the new Senators, especially when he came to the ex-Confederates. It was allegiance made easy. Nobody during the last two years has so won upon our respect as Mr. Ferry. When I heard that Mr. Sumner's chair had been assigned to him, I felt like protesting—I own I did not think him great enough to dispossess the sad shade of that image of stern integrity, of craggy, but lofty manhood, of pure, if impracticable, patriotism. But so manly, simple, and open have been his ways and his manners, so unselfish has seemed his course such a character has he acquired for "justice, verity, temperance, and stableness"—especially during this last session—so singularly impressive has been his quiet dignity, the presentment of the man behind the office as through a transparent shield, that it now seems, to me no chair of state in the Republic is too sacred or too high for him to occupy.

We found it impossible to get very near the President, on the platform, when the Chief-Justice, very much robed with judicial authority, administered the oath, and Greenough's Washington, very much disrobed, enforced it by pointing to Heaven. From where we stood the inaugural was inaudible, but it was fine dumb show. The President read very earnestly and strongly, as though he had made up his mind, and it was his mind, and he intended to stand by it. It was strange to think that of all the men who before him had stood where he stood, in the pride of honor and success, but one was living. Yet I was at one moment startled by seeing in the crowd, near the new President, what seemed to be the ghost of John Tyler, and it was the son of that eminent Virginian.

From one of the terraces we watched the returning procession. To tell the truth, there was no enormous amount of enthusiasm; but as certainly there was no out-spoken unfriendliness, no demonstration of the bitter disappointment which must have seethed in many a heart that day. It seemed to me that such Democrats as mingled in the crowd at all were disposed to follow Mr. Watterson's advice, and "treat Mr. Hayes as a gentleman till he should prove himself to be a usurper." Only the colored people hailed him with whole-hearted joy and confidence. They know a gentleman when they see him.

The torchlight procession in the evening was not remarkable, except in the way of pyrotechnics and negroes. The avenue was like one of Doré's pictures, all dazzling light and black shadows. What struck me particularly was the marvelous resurrection of old plantation hats, a style of head-gear, mostly of drab felt, formless and floppy, peculiar to the patriarchal institution. It was impossible to draw the color line that night; our jubilant Afrieo-American brethren and sisters were omnipresent. Ethiopia stretched out her enfranchised hands in every direction and shouted lustily for liberty and Hayes. It was not the most orderly and picturesque part of the procession, that led by John Brown's Puritanic and poetic soul; it carried its lanterns unsteadily, it fired off rockets at wild random, it yelled and disported with a thousand impish antics; but on the whole it was better than a slave coffle.

Like a supplementary thunderbolt out of our just cleared sky fell the news of a formidable opposition in the Senate to the Cabinet nominations and to the President's Southern policy. Yet the nominations went through all right, and the let-alone and pacification policy, perilous as it seems to us old anti-slavery, anti-compromise radicals, may yet triumphantly vindicate itself. It seems strange that great party leaders can be taken aback by any principle or policy of the man they have selected and elected. The Democrats never used to have such afterclaps. Is it that, while Republicans have much faith, and "know in whom they believe," the Democrats have more shrewdness, and believe in whom they know? But next to faith is toleration, and greater than all is patience. Let all, after having served, "stand and wait," on heaven, if not on Hayes.

I give in my adherence to the Cabinet. It is such a gentlemanly and brainy set of men. If we must lose Mr. Fish and his noble, incomparable wife, we are glad to have in their places a scholarly statesman like Evarts and his brilliant family. I did object against shutting up the people's Carl Schurz in the Cabinet—against placing him in any office where his marvelous eloquence would not tell. In the interim that great gift will be lost to all but the aboriginal world. Noble red men from the plains—wise men of the West, mysteriously and mellifluously named—such as Spotted Tail, Sitting Bull, and Crazy Horse—can only be regaled by it in close councils. Mr. Schurz is not only a master of English—he is an imperial master. Words are to him vassals, not lords. He puts them to no ignoble service. He does not use them to swell the train of his thought—pretty pages of metaphor, motley supernumeraries of sound—but ranges them in serried ranks of argument, and stately groups of splendid imagery. With the one exception of Louis Kossuth, I have known no man not "to the manner born," use our language with such power and picturesqueness. With both eminent aliens it is a diction finer than that of some of our finest orators. It has a new old charm—it is Shakespearean English.

Mr. Sherman will be much missed from the Senate, and more and more. Such men are not easily spared. A quiet, diligent worker—determined, but not overbearing—earnest, but not officious; in manner calm and courteous; in speech cold, but clear; bearing himself under all circumstances like a Senator by the grace of a great State, and a gentleman in his own right. Who will Ohio send in his place? She has many worthy sons, but my nomination is ex-Gov. and Secretary J. D. Cox—the man of men for the place; a rare scholar, an elegant gentleman, an eloquent speaker, a citizen absolutely without reproach.

The President's selection of a Postmaster-General troubled me somewhat, on account of the vast amount of patronage at his disposal. He seemed to me the Key to too many situations. I felt that there would be rejoicing at Confederate X Roads. But I have seen the man and am willing to trust him with my share of the postal service, which will not be inconsiderable if the rage for autographs continues among school girls and small boys. He has a remarkably frank and genial countenance. He is a handsome man, "but that's not much;" he looks honest, and true-hearted. No wonder he had only to present himself for pardon to the stern ruler, Andrew Johnson, saying,

"Just as I am, without one plea."

I suppose it is all right, but I must confess to a lingering prejudice, weak and narrow, doubtless, against all leaders in the great rebellion. When I see them placed in offices of trust and honor by the Government they sought to destroy, the soft south wind seems like a great sigh coming up from the prisons of Richmond and Andersonville, and the burial trenches of hundreds of battle-fields. I am hard, I know, but when I meet a Confederate hero and hear him boast—and they all boast—of that long, mad struggle against the Union, a white young face seems to rise from a lonely grave on the banks of the Mississippi—the face of one of my blood, dear as my very own. I see divine forgiveness look from those blue eyes, but it is not imparted to my heart. I can pardon the soldier whose shot laid low that bright head, but not the General who led, or the Government that conscripted that soldier.

Yet, I truly hope that worthy Southern men—civilians if possible—may be found for all Southern positions of trust and emolument. In most quarters they have surely suffered enough—more than enough for expiation. But I have no such tender feeling for their misguided allies in the North. I shall be glad to see the Republic's prodigal son come home. He was a good fellow in his way, gallant and warm-hearted; prodigals always are. I would have him provided with a "new robe" for the out-worn Confederate gray, and put a new Union ring on his hand; I would cheerfully immolate for him the "tatted calf;" but I would make very sure that the disreputable companions who incited him to the "riotous living" of secession, but deserted him when it came to the last ditch of a husk diet, that they be not taken in "to eat and be merry." Then, as for the other son, who staid by the old homestead, steady-going and virtuous, I would not only have him invited to take a place of honor at the feast of reconcilement and rejoicing, but would see to it that he was generously helped to the succulent family viand—not put off with a scraggy cutlet or a fragment of cold veal pie.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

DRAYING THROUGH THE CAPITOL GROUNDS—THE GROVER INVESTIGATION—PROBABLE FINAL ADJOURNMENT TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resolution submitted by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, on Wednesday last, to exclude from the Capitol grounds all wagons, drays, carts, omnibuses, and other heavily laden vehicles, except the Chariot Line of omnibuses, which may be allowed to pass directly in front of the building.

Mr. MORRILL said he was confident this resolution or something like it should pass. Vehicles heavily laden now used the Capitol grounds, to the injury of the pavements. It was extremely probable, however, that an extra session of Congress would be called for an early day, and therefore he would not press the resolution this morning. It was then laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the resolution submitted by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, on Wednesday last, authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to designate a sub-committee of three of its members to investigate certain charges against Lafayette Grover, Senator from Oregon, during the recess, and report at the next session, &c.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, submitted a substitute "that the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred a resolution of the Senate relating to the election of Lafayette Grover as Senator from the State of Oregon be, and the said committee is, instructed to appoint the Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of said State a Commissioner to take testimony relating to the matters referred to in said resolution, and the said Commissioner so appointed shall have power and authority, and it shall be his duty to issue subpœnas for witnesses as well on behalf of the said Lafayette Grover as against him, and give due notice of the time and place when and where the testimony will be taken. The testimony so taken shall be forwarded to the said committee, which shall report the same with their conclusions thereon to the next regular session of the Senate."

Mr. Saulsbury, after submitting the substitute, said he noticed the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Mitchell] was not in his seat, therefore he would not press its consideration now.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he did not oppose the substitute, but he desired to inquire if the Senate, by adopting it, sitting without the House of Representatives, could empower any one to administer an oath or to take testimony.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he had consulted with other Senators upon that point, and there was some division of opinion, but he understood the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee expressed the opinion that the Senate could empower a Commissioner to take testimony for one of its committees relating to the organization of the Senate. He [Mr. Saulsbury] had not given the matter much attention, and therefore would not express an opinion in regard to it.

Mr. CONKLING argued that this was a special session of the Senate for executive business. The Senate now had no legislative power whatever, and the question arising with him whether a resolution could be passed authorizing a judicial officer to take depositions in any special case.

Pending discussion, the Senate, at 12:25, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, went into executive session. After the doors were closed a message was received from the President, communicating various nominations, and also notifying the Senate that he had no further communication to make. At 2:10 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow, when the nominations now pending will be disposed of and the Senate will adjourn *sine die*.

A MINISTER SUES FOR HIS SALARY.

The Rochester *Express* has the following account of a suit tried in the Circuit Court, that city, on Thursday: "The plaintiff was Rev. J. J. Landers, formerly Pastor of the Frank-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, but at present a minister of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Landers claims that the church people owe him $811 of his salary, on the ground that when he became Pastor of the church it was with the understanding he was to receive $3,000 per annum, but for the first year he only received $1,530; and that for the second year it was agreed he should have $1,800, but he only received $1,458. Rev. D. K. Nettleton, Presiding Elder of the District, was called for the defense, and testified that the church did not actually agree to pay Mr. Landers $2,000, though it was understood he was to receive that salary, so that it would have the effect of getting liberal contributions, the church to pay the $2,000 if they could. It was also shown that during the second year Mr. Landers sent in his resignation, to take effect at a future time, but when it was decided to accept it, to take effect at once it was withdrawn. Other witnesses were sworn, but Judge Dwight finally ordered a nonsuit, on the ground that no contract had been proved. It is probable that the case will be further contested."

PETER B. SWEENY AT HOME.

RETURN OF THE EXILE.

THE STEAMER LABRADOR BRINGS THE FUGITIVE BACK TO THIS CITY—INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE—THE EX-CHAMBERLAIN DECLINES TO BE INTERVIEWED.

Peter B. Sweeny has returned to the City. In December last the Attorney-General of the State, the Corporation Counsel, and the District Attorney signed a joint stipulation agreeing that if he [Sweeny] would return to New-York and testify on the trial of the suit against him for $7,000,000, they would not molest him until 30 days after the conclusion of the case. Mr. Sweeny on learning of this action expressed his willingness to return to this City, but he postponed his departure from Paris on account of tempestuous weather until the 3d inst., when he set sail from Havre on the steamer Labrador, of the General Transatlantic Line. He purchased his ticket in Paris and registered his name simply as Monsieur Sweeny. He was assigned state-room No. 49, and was entirely alone. During the voyage he conducted himself quietly, and avoided, so far as possible, any intimacy with the other cabin passengers. It was the custom to remain awhile at table after meals in sociable chat, but Mr. Sweeny, it was remarked, never took part. As soon as his appetite was satisfied he invariably arose from the table and went out. He was in the habit of pacing the deck a great deal, always by himself, and when addressed he answered courteously enough, but in as few words as possible, and seemed to try to shun any extended conversation. He never entered the saloon except at meal times, dividing the remainder of the day between his state-room and the promenade deck. Even when it rained he preferred to tramp solitary through the sleet, rather than endure sheltered comfort in the company of his fellow passengers. He was looked upon as a misanthrope, but his identity was never suspected until after the vessel had passed Long Branch, when the Jesse Hoyt ranged alongside and her pilot made inquiries in regard to the director of the Ring. Then for the first time were the officers of the Labrador made acquainted with the character of their guest, though they profess not to have been certain of it until they read the newspapers yesterday morning. The ignorance of the other passengers was not enlightened at all. Among the servants of the steamer Mr. Sweeny was known as "*L'Anglais*." He could speak only a few words of French notwithstanding his long residence in Paris, and those with an imperfect accent. The voyage of the Labrador was on the whole a very pleasant one. No rough weather was encountered and but two days of rain. It occupied 11 days in all. The vessel reached her dock about noon on Thursday. Mr. Sweeny, saying that his luggage would be called for, seized his valise and hailing a hack was driven direct to his own old home, the present residence of his brother-in-law, ex-Senator Bradley, No. 140 West Thirty-fourth-street. Yesterday Mr. Bradley sent for the luggage and had it taken to his house on one of his own carriages. Nothing durable was found in it. Mr. Sweeny will make Mr. Bradley's house his home during his stay. No attempt was made yesterday to keep the fact of his presence there a secret. Mr. Bradley promptly gave the information when asked, and the servant who opened the door to the reporter on the 4th being at home or not as a matter of course. All further inquiries, however, proved fruitless. Mr. Bradley refused to be interviewed, and Mr. Sweeny declined to see the reporter on the ground that he had nothing whatever to say. Except that his formerly jet black hair and mustache have turned quite gray, and that he has more of the air of a *bon vivant*, Mr. Sweeny has changed very little from his familiar appearance. He still retains the trick of buttoning his coat tightly across the breast, and of holding one hand half thrust in his pantaloons pocket while conversing. He passed the afternoon in riding about the City in company with Mr. Bradley, and they did not return home until a late hour.

A TIMES reporter called at the office of Mr. McKeon, Mr. Sweeny's counsel, yesterday. He said that his client had simply come here under the stipulation before mentioned. He would have done so before, but did not care to submit himself to the annoyance of being cross-questioned, and he being prepared to furnish enormous bail. He had, in fact, always been anxious for trial, relying upon his innocence and his ability to prove it. There had been no attempts at compromise to Mr. McKeon's knowledge. There was nothing to compromise, he said, in Mr. Sweeny's case. Mr. McKeon was prepared and eager to go on with the case. Criminal indictments were had against him in 1873, but nolles were entered in them. In 1875 the District Attorney was aroused as to the necessity of obtaining new indictments, so that the Statute of Limitations should not operate in favor of the accused. One indictment was found by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer June 1, 1875, charging Sweeny, jointly with Tweed and Woodward. In this the accused are charged with a conspiracy to defraud. Inquiry at the District Attorney's office yesterday revealed the fact that the indictment has in some way been mislaid. On June 28, 1875, the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions found three indictments each against Sweeny jointly with Tweed, Connolly, and William E. King, in which the accused are charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Each indictment contains two counts. The first indictment is because of the obtaining on Aug. 15, 1870, of a warrant for the payment of an "adjusted claim" of "Ingersoll & Co." amounting to $133,367 60. The false pretenses consist in the certificate that the bill was on file; that the supplies, consisting of furniture and carpets, were necessary and were furnished, and that the prices charged were reasonable, and that a suit had been begun by the claimants for the amount. Thereupon they had claimed that the Controller, by the powers vested in him in such cases, had "adjusted" the claim. These statements, as alleged, were absolutely false, and made for the purpose of defrauding the City. The other indictments are similar in form and allegations. The second indictment is for the warrant for $160,110 46, obtained on July 13, 1870. The third is for the warrant of Aug. 23, 1870, calling for the payment of $151,274 86. Three other and similar indictments were found by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions on July 7, 1875, and all the cases were ordered for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

WHAT SWEENY'S FRIENDS SAY.

Ex-Police Commissioner Thomas J. Barr said yesterday that he had seen his nephew, Peter Barr Sweeny, and that there was nothing against him, excepting what Ingersoll, the ex-County Court-house Commissioner had sworn to, and that in his opinion the people's counsel were unwilling to go to trial with that testimony uncorroborated. Friends of Sweeny in political circles assert that he can never be convicted in any criminal proceeding, nor can judgments be obtained against him in any civil suit by the authorities, as there is no proof that he was connected with the Ring excepting in a political way.

WHAT TWEED'S FRIENDS SAY.

The friends of Tweed say they do not believe that Sweeny's testimony in his own suit will materially affect his (Tweed's) case. S. Foster Dewey, Tweed's Secretary, said to a TIMES reporter that nothing that Mr. Sweeny can say will injure Mr. Tweed. The suit against Tweed was entirely distinct from that brought against Sweeny, and would be argued, and, as he hoped, decided upon its merits. Mr. Tweed, he said, had suffered more than anybody else who had been prosecuted by the authorities for the "alleged" frauds on the City Treasury, and it was about time that his punishment ceased. He was now a comparatively poor man, and had no money to spare to pay counsel to defend him. He (Dewey) was not at all certain that any compromise leading to Tweed's release from London-street Jail would be effected, but was hopeful that he might be. Hanley released, as he believed him to be no more guilty of the charges against him than any of the officials who were connected with him when he was in power. Other friends of Tweed expressed themselves to be strongly in sympathy with the "ex-Boss," and hoped and believed he would be speedily granted liberty. William M. Tweed, Jr., paid his father a visit yesterday, stopping about half an hour with him, and several friends called in the evening.

A NEEDLE IN A MAN'S THROAT.

The Rochester *Union* of Thursday evening says: "A peculiar surgical case, the particulars of which we learned from a disinterested party, was recently treated by Dr. O'Hare, City Physician. A man came to him and stated that he felt an unusual sensation in the throat, and thought that there was something caught there. The doctor ascertained the peculiarity of the sensation, and suggested that it might proceed from a fish-bone. The patient did not think that was the cause, but was unable to remember eating anything that could have caused the trouble. The doctor then made an examination, and found that the troublesome substance was a common sewing needle, which had fastened itself across in the throat, and very naturally caused no little discomfort to the man. The needle was removed."

SICK AND ALONE.

The Salamanca *Republican* of the 15th inst. says: "Mr. Isaac Swan, a resident of the village of Franklinville, returned home after a brief absence a week ago last Sunday. He lives in the family of his son, who were at that time temporarily absent. Last Saturday they returned, and found Mr. Swan lying in a very precarious condition, suffering from congestion of the brain and a spinal difficulty. He had apparently been sick for a week, alone and unattended. His horse, which he had driven on the day he returned home, was nearly starved to death. It is not certain how Mr. Swan will recover."

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

LEAVES FROM A TRAVELER'S NOTE-BOOK.

HOMES IN THE BLACK BELT—THE RICH POOR MAN—HIS EMANCIPATION AND REFORMATION SINCE THE WAR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.

Before the war there existed here a small middle class that were poor men, but were above the "poor whites." This class furnished the overseers of large plantations, and also the farmers who owned small farms and from five to 50 slaves. They worked with their own hands, or else personally directed their workmen in the field. They were the only practical men in the country, for the planters as a class knew nothing about farming, and the poor whites knew nothing about anything but poverty and idleness. And in this connection the social relations in slavery were singular; the planter, considering it a degradation to work, had the profoundest contempt for the workman. He respected more the negro, who, in a certain sense, was worth money, and he sympathized with the poor white, who vied with him in idleness if not in luxury. But the man who worked with his own hands was too despicable for civil treatment. Moreover, the poor man, as the director of the planter, in many ways crossed his path, and showed the superiority in knowledge and skill which an autocrat can never endure. So the poor man, though not so low as the poor white, was nevertheless a slave either to the man employing him or to the monopoly of power and wealth vested in the class above him.

None of the great changes that have come to the South is more complete, or thus far, more satisfactory, than the new position of the poor men. One of them, now prospering in the midst of stagnation, said the other day: "The war was just the making of me; it freed me when it freed the niggers." While the contemptuous planter is moping under debt and bitterness, the poor man is sustaining himself and improving the country; while the planter is a political hindrance, the poor man, accepting the new order, is the most reliable citizen; while the planter is a sour recluse, the poor man is a hopeful worker. It must not be inferred from this relative prosperity that the independent poor man has exceptional comfort and taste in his home. As a class they live in the prevalent dingy discomfort, and endure the prevalent scarcity of money. But they are out of debt; they make a small profit each year, and they have an ample supply of such things as they consider the necessaries of life. Relatively they are affluent, and positively they are independent, though a Northern man would not see either condition in their surroundings. The exception is rare, and therefore the more noteworthy; especially as an example of what may be done here to make a home comfortable and pleasant, and as an inducement to those immigrants who may think of coming to a cotton State.

In my wanderings I found an oasis in this desert. All day I had been crossing miles of red clay and sand or low hills covered with pines. At distances of from two to five miles there stood a log cabin or two, or a frame house of four rooms and one or several cabins. Dilapidation was everywhere, and decay almost everywhere. The only people I saw were the negroes at work in the fields, or the women loitering about the cabins. The dirt and discomfort increased inversely as the square of the distance from the house. The only clean, attractive object was the running water that I often met in gravelly brooks, or tumbling down the great gulleys washed in the fields or along the road. But at last I came to the brow of a hill commanding an extensive view of a rich valley along the river. The trees were beginning to bud; a flock of lambs gamboled on the young grass beside the road, and a peach orchard was blooming in the greatest luxuriance. The birds sang in the warm evening air, while the sun set in a misty luminous sky. The scene was so suggestive of abundance and comfort that the poverty I saw seemed almost incredible, certainly inexcusable. I followed the peach orchard and the pleasant reveries it awoke till they brought me to the house and grounds of a rich poor man.

The garden was large, the fences were good, and all the gates were on their hinges. Some tall oaks and elms along the road were almost covered with luxuriant ivy. The path from the gate to the piazza was lined with hedges of white jessamine. Various flower-beds were freshly planted, and looked well tilled. The vegetable garden beyond also appeared in perfect order. Much of it was planted, but its productions were too prospective to admit of a description. Strawberries were in flower, and the buds of some early roses were visible. Figtrees five or six inches in diameter and 15 feet high, and large grape arbors realized your own vine and fig-tree theory. I wished for the practice. Without entering on the details of gardening, which merits a fuller treatment than it could receive here, it may be stated that the family derives ample supplies of fruits and vegetables from the 1st of April till December, and between December and April lettuce and radishes and some other things can be grown with a little attention.

It was a treat to enter once more a clean house. An elaborate mat at the door is worthy of mention in this region, and I did it honor with right good will before entering a large light hall. The floors, as usual, were bare, but refreshingly clean. The parlor had two or three bright rag rugs and two tapestried footstools. Large rosewood arm and rocking chairs offered comfortable seats, and neat tidies over their backs completed their attractions with a tasty touch. The walls were papered with light colors, perhaps a little subdued by fading. Some chromos and an oil portrait of the traditional frigidity were really welcome to eyes accustomed to smoked or else whitewashed boards. The mantel was a gallery of art. It had a gilt clock of the old French style, with columns and Roman arches, and a radiant brass sun for a pendulum. At either end, under glass globes, were wax flowers. A glass deer feeding in a bed of moss, and a stuffed humming-bird in a bunch of grasses begemmed with crystals of some salt for dew-drops, all made a brilliant and cheerful array. A stand of shelves was loaded with shells and some coral. On the mahogany table were books in rather too perfect order, and newspapers of the county. There was actually a piano. Heavy gilt cornices surmounted the windows, and suggested the rich folds of heavy curtains; but window-shades were before the panes. The room was cheerful, clean, and comfortable. The pitch-pine fire on the hearth completed the attractions.

The host was a genial man of middle age. He evidently worked, for his hands and the stooping of his shoulders had a different expression from those of the other farmers I had seen.

"If you will excuse my curiosity," I said, "I will ask how it comes that your home is so attractive, and those of your neighbors are so gloomy and dilapidated."

"Well, Sir, I attend to it myself. It is made so by constant care. Then, too, my wife was raised in Connecticut. She gets up these little things herself." And he pointed with satisfaction to the tidies. "The people of this country are entirely discouraged; they have lost all pride, and let every thing go down."

A bell called us to supper. To my dismay, I was placed at the head of the table, face to face, so to speak, with a roasted chicken. Its legs stuck up at me like inverted exclamation marks; but I managed to distribute it, and then to get some comfort out of the good supper before me. Everything was neat and clean—excuse me for reiterating this adjective, it states an impressive quality. The bread was sweet and the butter good—of the Southern kind. It was white, and packed hard in a cake 9 inches across by 2 inches deep, marked by several bull's-heads on top, and placed on a plate only just large enough to hold it. There was an abundance of many good dishes. I have said so much on these common meals, because they are only examples of comfortable farm life, and because it is only fair to the country to explain both the dark and the bright features with equal minuteness.

After supper the host and I sat in the parlor, but even in that house, as generally elsewhere, I saw nothing of the ladies excepting at the table.

"The country is better off than it has been since the war. Land is down to its bottom figures, and so is labor, and the price of everything. The darkeys are improving, and particularly in the last two or three years. They don't steal our hogs and cattle now, and they work right well. The women are the worst. They don't work to keep their houses decent, nor in the fields, excepting a while in picking time. They sit around and gossip and quarrel, and make quarrels among the men. They are generally bad characters. Of course, there are a few exceptions, where they are clean, decent, and thrifty. But they are improving in morality. The emancipation put a stop to the mixing of the races and the breaking up of the nigger families by selling them away from one another. But they have still right smart of quarrels and separations and runaways. They are not followed up enough by the law."

"How do you like them as laborers?"

"They are the best in the world for this country. They work steadily, and cheaper than anybody else can. I pay this year $10 per month, including rations. I never have any trouble with them; if a nigger don't behave I discharge him. Some people now and then whip a nigger here, even now. They are fined $5 for it if the nigger complains of them; but that's cheap, and, besides, he is often afraid to complain, and in most cases, back here in the woods, the nigger either leaves or else begs to be forgiven. A good many old planters hate the nigger and want to get rid of him; but the country can't spare him. No other man can work here as he can, and he's just all we want, if men will only treat him decently. Those who can't manage him, or even get him to work for them, are those who cheat him out of his wages, or treat him as they used to in slave times."

"Who are the best citizens now in the country?"

"They are undoubtedly the small farmers who keep from three to ten mules. They were the overseers or poor white planters before the war, who kept just a few slaves, and worked with them. They know their business and stick right to it. They have always raised all they need, and so they avoid debts. They grow what cotton they can besides their supplies; and if they sell only 5, 10, or perhaps 20 bags, they get that money for themselves, not to pay interest or to buy meal and meat. They are the men who are building up the country."

"Do the people generally wish Northerners to come here?"

"They wish working men to come and make small farms profitable, and any other man who will give money or work to help restore the life of the country. Here and there's one don't want them, of any kind; but generally the people are glad to welcome practical men."

"Do you think a man with but little money can make a living here?"

"A man can certainly make a comfortable living from his place, because it will grow all he needs, excepting a very few groceries and clothes. He can earn a little money with cotton or stock, if he pays attention to his business. No man here works as hard as they do North and West. If a man would, I think he could make money. Most people here are lazy, and so none of us are getting rich. It was the slaves made the country wealthy."

As I left his house next morning the place gave me a fresh impression of its life. It was comfortable, but here and there the lack of enterprise, and even the approach of decay were seen in a fence-post almost rotted off, the poor condition of the cows, that had not had a handful of hay made for their Winter's use. The negro women sat idle at their doors, enjoying the sun on their feet, and even more than feet. The air was warm, the birds were musical, the flowers were sweet, and every thing seemed to assure an easy, sleepy existence.

A negro guided me to a railroad station eight miles away. It was a satisfaction I could not deny myself to walk that man for once in his life at a five gait. We traveled the distance in an hour and 50 minutes, and although going at that moderate rate, we were objects of wonder.

"Wha's ye gwoin', Sam?"

"Hain't got no time to talk; we's runnin' express."

"Well hol' on; I's gwoin' dat ar way."

"No, Sar; no hol' on hyer;" and he pointed over his shoulder at me, as I tipped his heels again with my shoe.

"I reckon dey don't got much hosses whar you live, has dey, Sar?"

I left him recounting his adventures to a group of companions, and illustrating his experiences by striding around and puffing like a winded ox. C. H. F.

ROBERT TOOMBS.

WHAT HE THINKS OF PRESIDENT HAYES AND HIS POLICY—HOW HE KEPT THE WIRES HOT URGING THE DEMOCRATS TO CONFIRM THE CABINET WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE WHATEVER.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, March 14.

Gen. Robert Toombs was in the city yesterday upon professional business, but was nevertheless surrounded at his hotel by interested friends, who sought his views upon the various phases of public affairs as they now exist in our country. He spoke freely and cheerfully to all, bluntly speaking his honest sentiments, without regard for persons or parties, and his pungent commentaries were greatly enjoyed by those to whom they were addressed. Our reporter casually spoke with him upon these public matters.

We asked Gen. Toombs what he thought of the new President?

"Oh," said he, "Hayes is a good man, personally, no doubt, but weak and uncertain. He is no statesman of any account, and will most likely be just what we have anticipated—the mere creature of the men who made him what he is. I may be mistaken, and I hope I am, but I don't see how I can be, from all the lights before me."

"Then you do not have great faith in the outcome of his announced policy?"

"No! He was honest, I dare say, in all that he promised as to his policy, particularly toward the South, but I don't believe he can carry his policy into effect. He will be like Andy Johnson. When Johnson wanted to go with us and do the fair thing, those scoundrels up there throttled him, and he couldn't budge. They will do the same thing to Hayes. I believe they have whipped him in already."

"If he should hold out, what think you of the wisdom of his policy?"

"It is the only policy an honest man could have. I hope he has got the nerve and courage of a gentleman and patriot, and will succeed in cutting loose from the thieves and rascals who are trying to get control of him. If he does that and can give effect to his policy, it will be beneficial to our people, and go far to redeem Hayes from the odium that now attaches to his title."

"You said you thought the ultra Radicals had whipped Hayes into their ranks?"

"Yes, I do. I consider that the Democrats in the Senate lost us the greatest point we have yet had it in our power to make."

"In what way?"

"Why, in the confirmation of the Cabinet. When the President sent in the names of those whom he had chosen for his confidential advisers, there should have been no hesitation in confirming them. Such has been the unbroken custom for 97 years, and in my day and time in the Senate gentlemen, even of the opposition, never thought of antagonizing the President in the choice of his official family."

"What would you have had the Democrats do?"

"When they saw the intention of Blaine and his crew to fight the President at the outset, in order to make him back down from his declared intentions, and by securing delay get time to operate upon him, the Democratic Senators should have come into the breach. They degraded to one of the highest of them, when I saw what was being done, and urged him to get up and move the confirmation of the Cabinet officers, without any reference whatever. He said it was too late, but I kept the wires hot for awhile, and had I been here instead of in a little country town, I think I could have had the point gained."

"What would have been the advantage of that movement?"

"The point is here: Blaine would have been cut off from his ultra speech and the extremists would not have had time to compel any compromise with their wing. The Democrats would have stood urging confirmation and voting for it, thereby forcing the Radicals to either vote with them and confirm the Cabinet or put themselves in the opposition, and the minority. It would have completely thwarted the programme of Blaine and his crowd, that I fear now has been nearly successful."

"You do not mean that you think Hayes has succumbed?"

"I do. We do not see it yet, but I am satisfied it is so, and that before long we will witness the fruits of our blunder in the matter of which I have spoken. I am afraid he will be found pandering to their demands in too many particulars."

"General, what do you think of Democrats taking office under Hayes?"

"Let them do it, if they want to. I was very glad of the nomination of Key, and I am glad he took the office. But as to these little fellows who are hanging around for office, if they can get them, let them have them. They don't stand much on principle anyhow, and it makes little difference one way or the other. I don't think Hayes is going to give them many of the offices, anyway; but if he does, why let the boys have them. I believe in foraging on the enemy as much as I can, and if he is willing that Southern Democrats should have office, I don't see why they shouldn't take them."

"About Mr. Stephens. Do you think his illness, which he appears to consider more serious than a friends are willing to admit, will at all embarrass the Democratic majority in the House?"

"Not in the least. On the contrary, I am convinced that should he be unable to be in his place and vote, he will in the event of a called session, give his pronunciamento in time to fill his place. There need be not the slightest fear on that score. Mr. Stephens has never yet, in the course of his long public career, failed to perform his duty. No, Sir. You may depend on Mr. Stephens."

"Who do you think would be called to fill his place in the event of his resignation?"

"I have not the slightest idea. There are plenty of good men."

"But, suppose your people should ask you to serve."

"It is out of the question, Sir—out of the question. I am out of politics. I have had my day. I am getting old, and age should be respected, even in politics."

"But suppose?—"

"Why suppose? A gentleman must be a gentleman. I am getting old."

"At least, Gen. Toombs, you will admit that you can serve your people in Congress."

"Sir, do you expect me to fight skunks?"

"You have engaged in such battles."

"Oh! that was in the old times. Give me a library pole, and I'll stir up the entire nestful for you; but I am growing old. I am harassed with [illegible] I have to rest [illegible]

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

A BOY'S DOG.

THE CLEVER TRICKS HE PERFORMED AND THE AMUSEMENT HE AFFORDED HIS YOUNG OWNER.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., March 9.

Noticing in your paper several articles in relation to clever dogs, taken from English sources, I am prompted to send you the following about an American dog. He was the property of my brother and myself, and was given us by a cousin, by whom he was raised. He was about half as large as a Newfoundland dog, thick-set body, short limbs, very shaggy, and pure white. He was our constant companion in all our sports, and particularly enjoyed the tramp which we took on Saturdays over the hills. He could do a great many tricks, and seemed possessed of an almost human intelligence. He would, at word of command, sit up, straight as an arrow; we would then place a cracker, or something similar, on his nose, and say: "Maje, (short for Major,) make ready. One, two, three—fire!" Immediately the cracker would go up three or four feet and come down in his ample mouth. He always was glad when the tricks were over, and never was guilty of begging by going through them with the expectation of getting the usual reward. We had a peajacket which fitted him, and we used to dress him up, by causing him to sit up, putting on this jacket with his fore legs through the sleeves; a stove-pipe hat, which we had cut down for him, on his head, and a pipe in his mouth. The effect was very comical. He always took this approach toward civilization with the utmost gravity, and never was more delighted than when it was over. He would "down dead" at word of command, stretching himself out at full length, and, on calling and weaning, the cries of "Rats!" "Sick 'em!" and even the putting of meat to his nose, would not arouse him until the signal was given, which was a scraping of the foot on the floor. When he was out-doors and wanted to come in, he would scratch, and the door was considerably marred by the operation; but, when he was inside, and the door was accidentally left open, we would say, "Maje, shut the door," and he would put his fore-paws against it and close it; but he never left a scratch on that side.

He used to play hide-and-seek with me, entering into the sport with genuine pleasure. Mother would be sewing at a window, and would move out from it about a foot. She would call Maje in between her and the window and throw the corner of her apron over his head, while I would hide. My usual hiding-place was on the bed-rail, next the wall, pulling the quilt over me carefully. When I said "Look," mother would say, "Find him, Maje," and he would immediately begin the search. He would go under the bed, and, smelling me, would sniff and bark for some time. I would lie perfectly still, and, after awhile, he would jump on the bed, scratch the clothes off my face, and nearly go wild with the excitement. Then he would hide. Generally we put him under the table, where he was nearly concealed

THE RESOURCES OF ITALY.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS IN THE KINGDOM

QUESTIONS OF TAXATION AND POLITICAL ECONOMY—VAST AMOUNT OF PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION—HELPLESS AGRICULTURAL LABORERS—FIFTY THOUSAND SCHOOLMASTERS WANTED—AN ART EXPOSITION AT NAPLES—SCHEMES FOR PUBLIC MEMORIALS—PILGRIMS TO THE VATICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1877.

While the States of Europe are waiting for battles with warlike weapons to begin in the East, the battles of Custom-houses and tariffs across more than one border are going on. No country is more agitated than this with questions of taxation and political economy, and none is more interested to get its revenue system so adjusted as to make the burden press with less weight upon the population, while increasing the industries by which the people live. Italy, in these last years, has been well disposed to study in the English political and commercial school. The counsels of the Count de Cavour have been faithfully followed by a considerable class of Italian public men, and England, determined if possible to convert the world to her doctrines, has not neglected to send the missionaries of free trade into this country. Adam Smith Societies and Cobden Club agencies have been established, and still new effort is made. Naturally enough, advocates of opposite theories and systems of measures have come into the field, and the result already witnessed is that of a general waking up. Very little progress has yet been made in the work of renewing trade treaties with foreign countries, most of which are about to expire by limitation. Two parties—that of pretty free trade and that of pretty rigid protection—are pulling hard in opposite ways. The condition of things is what might be expected. Italy is almost without manufactures, and is depending upon agricultural products alone, and those of a limited territory, to meet the balance against her in the commerce with foreign countries. In addition, there is the interest in coin to be paid to holders of Italian rent in other countries, and the premium on gold is at present from eight to nine per cent. There seems to be no probability of a return to specie payments for a long time to come. The present paper money circulation amounts to between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000, and it is the determination of the Government not to allow this to be exceeded. The prices of commodities are high, and there is a good deal of complaint; but there will be a greater augmentation and more lament caused by it if war breaks out, even if Italy is not drawn into it. Each nation has to pay the penalty of its own unwisdom, and suffer also in a degree for the follies of its neighbors. After talking about it for five years, one branch of the Italian Legislature—that is, the Senate—has passed an order, and voted the sum of 60,000 francs, for an investigation into the condition of the agricultural laborers. It was high time for action to be taken; for, as I have already so many times said, the state of these classes is sad and helpless to the last degree. Noisy faultfinders cry out impatiently because the Government does not go forward more rapidly and extend the franchise, vote obligatory instruction, and set on foot other needed reforms. But when one reflects upon how much has been accomplished in the few years since Italy became free, the feeling awakened is one of surprise at such large results rather than of indignant reproof because more has not been done. Italy needs an army of at least 50,000 schoolmasters to enter the field to battle with its enemy of popular ignorance. But it takes time to train instructors, and even if they were ready at hand the money for their compensation could not readily be found; for even at the present miserable average pay of $200 the cost of such a pedagogue force would amount to the considerable sum of $10,000,000.

The fine weather of the present Winter has made Rome unusually cheerful and healthy, although the season has been a little slack so far as foreign visitors are concerned. But as there are two or three more months left, it is to be hoped that by those who reap what travelers sow, an average harvest will be gathered in. If there are not one or two rich Americans passing by during the season, laying out fifty or a hundred thousand dollars for pictures and statues, the artists languish, and sigh out their despair to the unsympathizing walls of their studios during the long interval until another year brings them better luck. I hear from Naples that an opulent New-Yorker has proved, as my correspondent expresses it, a "godsend" to the artists of that city, where for nearly all who live by what comes from the outside, the season has been a meagre one. The Romans are waiting for the coming Western Mæcenas of the year. They are planning at Naples an art exposition, to be opened in the Spring, which promises to be the most important held in Italy for a long period. It will be distinguished for the number of works brought together, but quite as much, if the plan is well carried out, for the excellent quality of the contributions. The King has put aside $10,000, to be laid out in orders to artists in connection with this Naples show—a large sum for royalty to withdraw from household revenues which are expended for the gratification of quite another class of tastes. Indeed, Italian artists depend upon visitors who come from prosperous countries to purchase nearly everything they produce. Their talent would languish, and their studies would be thrown away if they trusted in a large measure to their own countrymen. Most of the great houses are already full of works of art, and some of the proprietors are more ready to sell than to buy. One cannot be sure that some of the most valuable old collections would not be turned into money, so many temptations are offered, were there not legal obstacles and the prejudices of opinion in the way. Various projects for public monuments are on foot in the different cities of the country; but the subscriptions to meet the cost are made in such small sums that the progress is slow. Several of these schemes for public memorials are laid out for the embellishment of Rome. To these others are added, and the last one talked about is a structure to commemorate the great fact of the liberation and unification of Italy. A model has been made by the sculptor Tadolini, and the site suggested as the most suitable for the monument is the open area in front of the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, at the head of the new Via Nazionale. Recent events in Italian history have furnished nearly as many facts, heroes, and incidents deserving of illustration and honor as has the period of the past 20 years in the United States. Few large cities are so poor as Rome in modern monuments, a fact to surprise many who would expect to find this "home of the art" the richest of all others in public memorials to distinguished men. But the truth is, Rome for several centuries has produced but few great geniuses, for the Papacy has always been too ready to smother with its death's hand the light and fire of splendid intellect. The minds that have made Italy illustrious have been nearly all produced outside of Rome. The Church has been ready to use the talent of great artists to ornament its palaces and places of worship, and give lustre to its ceremonies; but animated quite as much by pride and ambition as stimulated by love of art or a desire to help it. The only monuments raised have been those inside of churches to Popes and Cardinals, and in most cases the objects of these honors are men who, in their lives, were only distinguished for official position, and not for acquisitions of the intellect or civic virtues. The gallery of portrait busts of eminent men of Italy, which is the principal ornament of the Pincian Hill, possessed the head of no hero that the common country delighted to honor, but which the Pope condemned, until the time when the Italians took possession of Rome.

The announcement is made that in the month of May Rome is to be overrun with "pilgrims" from all parts of the Catholic world. Without intending it, the Pope is doing much to increase the smaller commerce of the city. Pius IX. has invited many of his Bishops to be present on this occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his own ordination to the Prelacy, and large numbers are expected, bringing with them the sheep of their respective flocks. The Holy Father has been less fretful lately on account of political affairs going wrong than he was a little while ago, and it may be for the reason that his whole thought and care are demanded to prepare the way so that his successor may come gracefully, and with the least possible jar, into office. We are again and again told that everything is nearly ready, and the death of the Pope, when it happens, need not set States and parties by the ears.

Capt. Paul Boyton has been entertaining and surprising the Neapolitans with his nautical feats, and continues to be the object of many flattering attentions from that population. A public dinner has been given in his honor, at which the Duke of San Donato, the Mayor of the city, presided. Toasts were drunk and speeches made by the Duke of San Cesareo, and the Captain himself, who sweetened his discourse with talk about America and Italy being sisters, and always to go hand in hand in art, discovery, civilization, and all the rest that gives charm to human life. The King has had his opportunity to see Capt. Boyton perform in private, and by looks and words and acts has given expression to his satisfaction. The passage from Naples to the Island of Capri has been made, and it only remains to accomplish the crowning feat of crossing the Straits of Messina.

FIGHTING THE INDIANS.

GEN. TERRY PREPARING FOR A SUMMER EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SIOUX—3,000 SOLDIERS, HORSE AND FOOT, TO TAKE THE FIELD—GOOD-BYE TO SITTING BULL, IF HE HAS NO OBJECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, March 7, 1877.

The expedition contemplated for this Summer's campaign on the Yellowstone will be so effectively and strongly organized that its results must be final in closing out the small remnants of hostile Sioux, adherents of the more historical than distinguished chieftain, Sitting Bull, and his colleague Crazy Horse. Pressed and driven in every direction as they have been since Custer's "last fight," during the Summer and Fall by Gen. Terry, they have been utterly unable to secure their usual supplies of buffalo meat and robes for the Winter, and upon the close of that campaign they were continually worried and harassed by the movements of Gen. Hazen, from Forts Buford and Peck, and by Gen. Miles moving from the Winter cantonments on Tongue River and on the Yellowstone. These various dispositions, together with the signal defeat inflicted on them by Col. Otis, while convoying his train of supplies from Glendive, have pretty thoroughly used them up, and but for the extraordinary endurance to which their life and training have inured them, they would have been forced by absolute destitution to a surrender before now. But since they so nearly assimilate in the necessities of living to the animal nature, eating voraciously when they get food, not especially inconvenienced when without for several days, sufficiently clad if wrapped in a buffalo skin, they are a difficult people to reduce to capitulation. They probably appreciate their sufferings in a degree, and the clamorings of the women and children for coffee and sugar would probably induce a surrender of many of the minor chiefs, were it not for the iron discipline exercised over them by their head men in time of war.

The campaign on the Yellowstone during the past Winter has been one of great severity, and the troops have endured all the hardships of a Winter campaign in a climate of Arctic severity and storms. The troops on the Yellowstone during the Winter, in the cantonments at the mouth of Tongue River and Glendive Creek, were 10 companies of the Fifth and six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, convoys of supplies being sent from Fort Buford with the Sixth Infantry. The Fifth and Twenty-second Infantry have been living in log huts, erected by the troops in the intervals of their active campaigning. They have been deprived of all the ordinary comforts of life, far beyond the reach of the mail routes or telegraph, and completely and thoroughly isolated from the white settlements. The officers and men left their families at a few hours' notice last Summer, after the disaster on the Big Horn, when they were hurriedly forwarded to Gen. Terry, reasonably expecting to rejoin them upon the close of the campaign, but by the necessities of the service they have been thus long separated with the further prospect of continuing absent on the proposed Summer campaign. So much grandeur of scenery is associated with all that pertains to the Yellowstone country, it may be noted that the field of the hostile Indian operations does not extend to that part of the river or the region of the wonders of the Yellowstone Park, although the rugged, mountainous, generally terribly broken nature of this country presents features of a very novel and interesting character.

The expedition in contemplation will probably be commanded by Brevet Major-Gen. N. A. Miles, Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, acting under instructions of the Department Commander, Gen. Terry, and it is understood will consist of 12 companies of the Seventh Cavalry, four companies of the Second Cavalry, 10 companies of the Fifth Infantry, six companies each of the Eleventh and Twenty-second Infantry, and four companies of the First Infantry, an effective force of nearly 3,000 men. The Second Cavalry will march from Montana, and the Seventh Cavalry, after concentrating at Fort Abraham Lincoln, will march up the Missouri River, via Fort Buford, the First and Eleventh Infantry probably proceeding by boat. The movements will commence at the earliest practicable day that the ground will permit. This plan is not given as the official conclusions of the War Department, but is based on the indications which seem probable. Already the Quartermaster's Department advertise for proposals for transporting about 3,000 tons of building materials and other supplies to the two new posts on the Yellowstone and the Big Horn, to be built under the direction of Capt. Heintzelman, of the Quartermaster's Department. Nothing can, however, be accomplished in this direction until the opening of navigation, which cannot be earlier than May.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN EUROPE.

In Prussia, out of 1,000 births, 120 are illegitimate; in Southern Germany 200 out of 1,000 are illegitimate. In France, "so frivolous and corrupt," the illegitimate births are but 70 in 1,000; in England they are but 60; and in order to fully appreciate the significance of these figures, one must remember that divorce is much easier in Germany than in England, whereas in France marriage is indissoluble. France and England, too, are richer countries, and the development of wealth, by begetting a higher standard of comfort and refinement, has a tendency to restrict the number of marriages. The Austro-Hungarian Empire furnishes statistics of a more startling character. Here, says the author, Germans claim to represent the moral element, but figures are against them. Taking the Sclav provinces first, one finds that the number of illegitimate births in 1,000 is: for Galicia, 93; for Croatia, 63; for Dalmatia, 44; for the "military frontier," 14. Now for the German provinces. In Upper Austria the proportion is 213 births to 1,000; in Lower Austria, 305; in Carinthia, 456—that is to say, in Carinthia nearly every other child is illegitimate.

LIFE'S VICISSITUDES.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Your face seems familiar to me, Sir," said one man to another on the Michigan Central train the other day; "Can I have met you before? Was it at the Centennial? Or didn't I see you at St. Louis last Fall?" "It may have been either, Sir," courteously responded the unknown, "for I was a Turkish Pasha in the cake and coffee business at Philadelphia, and subsequently filled a brief engagement at St. Louis as a cannibal. I am now on my way to California to become a gorilla if native talent meets with any encouragement, but if business is bad I shall either let my hair grow and enter the ring or get a cunck-luck board and follow the country fairs."

MR. DARWIN'S DUTCH FRIENDS.

Two hundred and eighteen Dutchmen have forwarded to Mr. Charles Darwin their photographs, which were collected in a magnificent album. The album was presented to Mr. Darwin on the 19th of February, at his residence in Kent. On the first page is written: "To Charles Darwin, on his sixty-eighth birthday, as a proof of respect, offered by his Dutch admirers." Mr. Darwin has conveyed his thanks by letter.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN OLD NEW-YORK.

THE FIRST IRISHMEN IN AMERICA—A DUBLIN MAN IN NEW-AMSTERDAM—THE TOASTS AND FESTIVITIES UNDER THE ENGLISH—BARNEY THE PIPER—THE OBNOXIOUS EFFIGIES—THE TIDAL WAVE OF IMMIGRATION.

It has been said of the Irish that they are like the salt, found everywhere; therefore the student of American history need not be astonished to meet an Irishman at every turn of his investigations. Indeed, it is an historical question at the present time when the first Irishman came to America, and we hope the learned American Antiquarian Society will settle this doubt, with other equally knotty points now under consideration by their profound committees. Geographical critics concede, however, that the ancient Scandinavians visited our coast as early as A. D. 983; they gave it the name of *Great Ireland*, and it seems probable that some jolly Patlanders formed part of the crew of Eric the Red, and doubtless invited the bold Vikings to drain a cup in honor of their native isle. The first Irishman in this City of which we have any account was a native of Dublin, serving as a soldier in the employ of the Dutch West India Company, who was known throughout the colony as Jantie Andriesse, (Johnny the Irishman,) and he was a lively specimen of the nation. On the 18th of June, 1639, he gave testimony in regard to a tavern brawl, where Jochem Beekman was wounded. The next month he was on trial for instigating a mutiny, having persuaded eight other soldiers to refuse to work on the fort, for which offense the court ordered his dismissal from the service, and that he "be transported beyond the seas." But Johnny was not transported, as is shown by a musty paper, now on file in the Secretary of State's office, ordering on the 24th of October, 1656, that his pay as a soldier be increased. He served at the South River from 1639 to 1662, lived at Albany, and finally settled at Catskill, where he bought a tract of land from Peter Bronck. He figures in an official document drawn up in 1656 as "one well versed in the language of the river Indians;" but unfortunately Johnny's schooling was bad, as this same document is signed with his mark.

An entry in the Albany records indicates that this convivial Celt celebrated his patron's day with all the honors. Two days after St. Patrick's Day, 1657, he was accused of furnishing brandy and spirits to the Indians. He died in the Fall of the year 1664—the mortification of the surrender of his adopted land to the English forces probably hastening his end. The change of government and the establishment of British customs after the surrender by the Dutch naturally interested the Irish of the Celtic race, always restless and on the move to improve their condition; but they were not numerous enough to make any public demonstration on St. Patrick's Day until 1762. On the 15th of March of that year the following notice appeared in the New-York *Mercury*: "The Anniversary Feast of St. Patrick is to be celebrated on Wednesday the 17th instant, at the House of John Marshall, at Mount Pleasant, near the College; Gentlemen that please to attend will meet with the best Usage."

The annual celebration was now a fixed fact, and attracted so much attention that the editor of the New-York *Gazette*, in his issue of March 20, 1766, ventured to insert an item in his local column:

"Monday last being the Day of St. Patrick, tutelar Saint of Ireland, was ushered in at the dawn, with flies and drums, which produced a very agreeable harmony before the doors of many gentlemen of that Nation and others.

Many of them assembled and spent a joyous though orderly evening at the house of Mr. Bardin, in this city, where the following healths were drank, viz.:

1. The King and the Royal House of Hanover.
2. The Governor and Council of the Province.
3. The glorious memory of King William, &c.
4. The memory of the late Duke of Cumberland.
5. The Day; and Prosperity to Ireland.
6. Success to the Sons of Liberty in America; may they never want money, interest, nor courage to maintain their just rights.
7. Mr. Pitt.
8. Gen. Conway.
9. May the enemies of America be branded with infamy and disdain.
10. May the honest heart never know distress.
11. The Protestant interest.
12. May all Acts of Parliament Contrary to the American Interest be laid aside.
13. Success to the American Manufactures.
14. May the true Sons of Liberty never want Roast Beef nor Claret.
15. More Friends and less need.
16. Conquest to the Lover and Honor to the Brave.
17. May we never want Courage when we come to the Trial.
18. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
19. May the Enemies of Ireland never eat the Bread nor drink the Whisky of it, but be tormented with seeing without the benefit of scratching.
20. Our Noble Selves."

This whole affair has the noisy smack of the Stamp Act times, when the patriotic New-Yorkers were given to celebrating every anniversary that furnished an opportunity for a hurrah. It would require the genius of a Gilmore to devise the means to welcome in the day with a drum and fife before every Irishman's dwelling in this City at the present time. The man who gave the nineteenth toast must have been suffering terribly from the effect of Bardin's punch. Soon after this, the Irish residents organized a society, and more care was taken to secure a proper observance of the day. The following notice, from the New-York *Gazette* of March 21, 1774, shows their gallantry in inviting the ladies to partake of the festivities: "Thursday morning last, the gentlemen who compose the most benevolent society of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick gave a very excellent breakfast at Bull's, to the principal ladies and gentlemen of this City, in commemoration of the tutelar Saint of Ireland, it being their patron day."

With the next year began the anxious days of America. Dinner parties and merry-makings went out of fashion, the Continental Congress prohibiting all manner of amusements. But on the occupation of this City by the British Army, the day was observed with uproarious mirth by the officers and men, who at that period were not noted for moderate drinking. During the war the Friendly Brothers kept up their organization, dining with decorum, and usually giving a ball in the evening. The provincial corps known as the Volunteers of Ireland, commanded by Lord Rawdon, had a famous piper, named Barney Thompson, who favored his comrades on St. Patrick's Day with a song of his own composing. It was sung to the tune of "Langolee." We give a specimen verse:

"Success to the Shamrock, and all those who wear it;
Be honor their portion wherever they go;
May riches attend them, and stores of good claret,
For now to enjoy them no reason we know.
Every foe surveys them with terror,
But every silk petticoat wishes them nearer;
So Yankee, keep off, or you'll soon learn your error,
For Paddy shall prostrate lay every foe."

The long period of depression after the declaration of peace was unfavorable to any public display on the occurrence of this anniversary; but the Irish citizens kept their organization together for the purpose of social intercourse, and for many years the St. Patrick's Society, without any formal incorporation or established fund, were always ready by voluntary donations to help the poor and distressed. At the beginning of the century the "Young American" element was opposed to everything foreign. Frenchmen and frogs, Irishmen and bulls, and Englishmen and cockneyism became subjects of their ridicule. On St. Patrick's Day it was usual for them to carry a "Paddy," a stuffed figure similar to the English Guy Fawkes, decorated with tobacco-pipes, a salt codfish tied to one hand and a string of potatoes to the other; this custom prevailed also in Washington and Philadelphia; but in this City it was carried to such an extent as to cause serious trouble. The City Fathers were compelled to pass an ordinance prohibiting "Paddies" being exhibited on the 17th of March, which is probably in force to the present day. But the offensive practice became obsolete as the tide of immigration swept toward New-York.

In 1815 the Shamrock Friendly Association was formed for the purpose of befriending emigrants, giving them useful information, and procuring them employment—a very difficult labor as their numbers increased. The distress occasioned by the famine in Ireland swelled our population enormously; from 1847 to 1870, a period of 23 years, the emigration from the Emerald Isle to this port reached a total of 1,728,177. No astonishment need therefore be expressed at the brilliant processions extending for miles through our streets.

THE PARADE TO-DAY.

At noon to-day the St. Patrick's Day procession will form on Second-avenue, with its right resting on Twenty-third-street. The signal gun will be fired at 1 o'clock, and the procession will then move. The order of march will be as follows: Down Second-avenue to Second-street, across Second-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Canal-street, across Canal to Broadway, up Broadway to Union-square, around Washington's Monument to Seventeenth-street, passing in front of the grand stand, where the procession will be reviewed by the Mayor and City authorities; thence through Fourteenth-street to Ninth-avenue, up Ninth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, across Thirty-fourth-street to Third-avenue, down Third-avenue to Fourteenth-street, across Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the procession will be dismissed. Patrick Crowe will be Grand Marshal of the day.

A BANGOR MAN'S SURPRISING ILLNESS.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of Monday publishes the following: "A few weeks ago one of our citizens went to bed and to sleep, as he says, never feeling better in his life. In the morning he awoke and found his family and neighbors standing about his bed in a state of great anxiety, and a strange man trying to get something sweet with a spoon into his mouth. To his expressions of astonishment the reply was: 'Didn't you know you were sick?' 'Never was better in my life.' 'Why you've been awful sick. We thought you were dead or dying, and here is the doctor trying to give you some medicine.' It was all a mystery to him; he felt perfectly well; wanted no medicine; was going to get up. After remonstrance and considerable parley, he again announced his determination to get up, giving all liberty to remain if they wished, and made a movement to do so. Upon this the room was vacated except by himself and wife. He then learned that in the night he had uttered a most unearthly shriek, whereupon she arose quickly, struck a light and found him lying upon his back rigid and in a state of insensibility. She immediately called in the remainder of the household and some of the neighbors. A strong man put his hands under his head to raise him and found him as stiff as a crow-bar. His throat was swollen so that all was level from his chin to his stomach. A sensible lady conceived that there was virtue in friction, and rubbed him until she was nearly exhausted, and probably saved his life. A physician was called, and as it was the patient's hour for getting up when the doctor was about to administer his remedy, he awoke 'never better in his life.' He got up, went down town as usual, called on the doctor and paid him, and met a neighbor who had heard of the case, and was told by him he had dreamed of meeting him down town, and had never before this had a dream come to pass."

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A TRIUMPH OF BOLD CUNNING—THREE MEN SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED.

The Pittsburg *Telegraph* of Wednesday evening gives the details of the robbery of the Union Express Company, which was perpetrated on the Allegheny Valley Railroad on Tuesday night. By means of forged telegrams, purporting to have been sent by Superintendent George Bingham, of Pittsburg, the messenger, Thomas Bingham, was induced to give up the express-car to the thief, who called himself J. H. Brooks. The transfer was made at Tempieton, Mr. Bingham, under his supposed instructions, going to Parkers and the robber proceeding on to Pittsburg with the car. Arrived in the city Brooks mounted the wagon, and rode in the body near the safe. While going along Liberty-street the driver noticed Brooks at work upon the safe, and asked him if he was going to take the money out there. He replied no, and turned the key as if locking the safe. The driver thought nothing further about the circumstance, and he did not look around again until he was passing the corner of Smithfield-street and Seventh-avenue. Then the messenger was missing. A suspicion of the truth immediately flashed upon the driver, and he drove rapidly to the office on Fifth-avenue. There the safe was taken from the wagon, and it was discovered that the money packages and other valuables, in all amounting to $4,000, were missing. Then the officials learned, for the first time, that a strange messenger arrived at the depot in charge of the car. He was described as a man of about 27 years, of light build, dark complexion, clean-shaven face, and deeply-sunken eyes. He was very neatly dressed in dark clothing, and wore a fashionable cork overcoat, with a velvet collar. The investigation that was instituted brought out the circumstances of the two dispatches. They were pronounced forgeries. The baggage-master who rode with the bogus messenger from the time that he entered the car, with the robbery accomplished, could remember that the man had acted suspiciously. At the time, however, he attributed the strange conduct of Brooks to nervousness consequent upon assuming a new position. And he gave the fact only passing attention. Details of the robbery show that the men engaged in it were possessed of the most intimate acquaintance with the route business of the company. It appears to be evident that three men were engaged in the scheme. One of these was posted at Oil City, where he could very readily learn the name of the messenger in charge of the car. This fact he telegraphed to the second accomplice in Pittsburg, who manufactured the bogus dispatches, which, to have an authentic appearance, must have been dated at that place. Then the third man, who did the business, either started up the road or was stationed at Tempieton, where he received instructions and the dispatch putting him in charge. From all the facts that have been obtained, it is not believed that the man who took the place of the messenger was an old route agent. The impression is that he is a telegraph operator. It has not been ascertained whether the dispatches were sent over the railroad wires or by one of the telegraph companies. The messenger Bingham, on his return to report to Parkers was designed to dispel any uneasiness that he might have at being so suddenly relieved, inasmuch as the business of the company throughout the oil regions is at present so brisk, that additional help is being constantly required. The thieves evidently knew this, and the officials of the company are at a loss to understand how they acquired this information.

OPTION DEALS.

A DECISION THAT THEY ARE NOTHING BUT BETS IN THE EYE OF THE LAW, AND BEGET A GAMBLING SPIRIT HOSTILE TO LEGITIMATE TRADE.

Lucien Eaton, Register in Bankruptcy, in St. Louis, on the 13th instant, rejected the claim of Post & Brewster, provision merchants, of New-York, for $19,600 against the bankrupt estate of Patrick E. Fletcher, a pork-packer, of St. Louis. The claim was based on an option deal in lard, in which Fletcher agreed to deliver, six months from Oct. 3, 1874, sellers' option, 500 tierces of prime steam lard at 11 cents a pound. The claim was thrown out on the broad ground that all option deals are illegal. The Register said:

"The only question to be considered is: What was the real nature of this transaction? Stripped of all its disguises the contract in question is a wager contract on the price of lard, not a contract for the legitimate purchase and sale of lard in the regular way of business. As to whether such a contract is valid, Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, in a similar case declared 'that all such contracts are essentially nothing but bets upon the price in the market within the time limited, and as it is obvious that the effect of such transactions is to beget wild speculations, to derange prices, to make prices artificially high or low, as the interest, strength, and skill of the manipulators shall dictate, thereby tending to destroy healthy business and unsettle legitimate commerce, there can be no doubt of the injurious tendency of such contracts, and that they should be held void as against public policy.' After quoting various other authorities, Register Eaton goes on to say: "Viewed in the best aspect, Post & Brewster and Fletcher & Co. were speculating in differences in market values during a period of six months. Such contracts are void as against public policy. They serve no good end. They are not trade. They are wagers. They create no industries; they favor none. They beget a gambling spirit, hostile in all its influences to legitimate trade, the bona fide purchase and sale of existing substantive commodities. The courts have wisely branded all such contracts with illegality. They are reprobated as inimical to the highest public good. Wherever under legal forms the intent is to wager and speculate at the sacrifice of legitimate trade, the courts tear away the disguise and deal with the substance behind, in its real character. Tested by these rules the contract is void in law and is therefore not a valid claim against the estate in bankruptcy."

THE ANNOYANCES OF TWINS.

In a divorce suit on trial in St. Louis the defendant, being the husband, in the course of his testimony said: "He always behaved kindly, as he thought to his wife, and to the children; he might have spoken a cross word occasionally to the children, but he never whipped them; it happened very annoyingly sometimes that his wife would display very little judgment in the management and control of the children; they were twins, and when bedtime came his wife would not act judiciously, as mothers generally do in soothing the little ones to sleep; she would place them both in one crib and devote all her attention to one; that one would get off to sleep after a bit, but the other one would kick up a hideous noise; the mother would not be reconciled to pacifying it, and after it had exhausted itself with crying the other one would wake up again and make a greater noise than the two put together; all that was very trying to a man's temper, but he bore it as well as he could.

NOISY BILLIARD BALLS.

The London *Telegraph* thus gravely says: "To him who is an adept at handling the cue pleasant is the click of the billiard ball, and fragrant is the aroma of the accompanying cigar; but it does jar upon the nerves to hear that familiar sound at high noon while walking along one of the streets in which the wild and rushing tide of greasy citizenry," as Charles Lamb calls it, is in full play, attending to business in an honest, straightforward, pater familias fashion, which, if not very romantic or attractive, perhaps, to young bloods, has in it nothing sordid or degrading."

AN OLD COUPLE'S COURTSHIP.

The Oswego *Times* of Wednesday says: "Mr. Hall, father of J. Mortimer Hall, of Scriba, who formerly lived at Seneca Hill, is a man upward of 70 years of age. He was married in Jefferson County recently to a lady also on the shady side of three score and ten, after a remarkable brief courtship. The courting, love-making, proposal, acceptance, and all the preliminaries occupied only three afternoons, and the sprightly groom boasts that he can beat the young 'uns at that kind of business, even if he has reached the limit of years passed by comparatively few of mankind. The happy couple are now enjoying the honeymoon."

PUSHED OVERBOARD.

Mary Rush, a woman of disreputable character, was found yesterday morning by a policeman of the Seventh Precinct, in South-street, in a helpless condition from sickness. At the station-house, where she was attended by Police Surgeon Dexter, she stated that on the previous night she and another woman, named Nelly Brown, accompanied two sailors on Pier No. 40, East River, where the words Brown pushed Coer overboard during a quarrel between them, and that she was rescued by one of the men, and kept on board the schooner George Waite during the night. Nelly Brown and the sailors, who gave the names of Thomas Eagan and Edward Williams, were arrested yesterday afternoon and arraigned before Justice Wandell at the Essex Market Police Court. In consequence of the inability of the woman Rush to appear in court the prisoners were remanded.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following cases have been argued in the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 15.—Original—*Casey vs. Galli.*—This action was brought pursuant of an order of the Controller of the Currency to enforce the individual liability of Galli as a shareholder in the New-Orleans Banking Association, a national bank that, having failed, is being wound up by Casey, as Receiver. The case involves the following questions: Whether the action should not be in equity instead of law, and whether to sustain the action at law it is sufficient to aver the necessity of enforcing the liability, and that such necessity has been determined by the Controller of the Currency, without stating facts from which the court can determine whether the necessity exists; whether the determination of the Controller's certificate is conclusive as to the organization of the national bank. C. Case and Rouse & Ogrant for plaintiffs; Carlisle and McPherson for defendants.

No. 182—*County of Dallas vs. McKenzie.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri. This is an action on certain bonds issued by the county in aid of the Toledo and Fort Scott Railroad Company. The allegation is irregularity and fraud in the issue. The court below sustained the validity of the issue of the bonds, and the county brings the case here, defendant in error not appearing. Case submitted on the printed briefs of the plaintiff in error by John P. Ellis and William Patrick.

No. 183—*Mackall vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This was an action in ejectment to recover part of square No. 3 in the City of Washington, brought by the Canal Company. The defendant below claimed under a tax title, and offered to prove the facts vesting such title in him, but the evidence was rejected. It is here insisted that this was error, and that the liability to forfeiture of franchise having been incurred by the plaintiff below, it should not have been allowed to recover. It had forfeited its charter by non user, and could have no standing in court; and it is said it is not necessary in such a case to prove an absolute forfeiture of the charter by judicial decision, it being sufficient to show that the company has so conducted itself as to induce the belief that it has abandoned its grants. C. Ingle for plaintiff in error; W. S. Cox for defendant.

No. 184—*Mackall vs. Richards et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This was a creditor's bill by the appellees to subject certain real estate in Washington to the satisfaction of judgments obtained against the appellant. The claim was that Mackall owned the property in fact, but had not had his deed recorded, purposely to conceal his title. The court sustained the right to follow the property into his hands, and the land was ordered to be sold to satisfy the judgments. It is now urged that under the facts disclosed, no rule of law or equity warranted the decree, and that it must be reversed. C. Beegle for appellants; W. B. Webb and Thomas Wilson for appellees.

No. 185—*Beall et al. vs. White et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. This was a contest between creditors holding deeds of trust upon the personal property of the hotel in Washington City known as the St. James, and the landlords, each claiming the right to have their liens to have priority awarded them on their deeds of trust over the liens for rent. The court below sustained the deeds of trust, and it is here contended that the liens of the landlords should have had precedence, and that the decree was therefore erroneous. W. D. Davidge for appellants; E. Totten for appellees.

On motion of Mr. E. P. Wheeler, H. Edwin Tremain, Esq., of New-York City, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 848—*The Continental Insurance Company of New-York, plaintiff in error vs. Thomas A. Casey.*—On motion of Mr. Enoch Totten, in behalf of counsel for plaintiff in error, it was ordered that the writ of error be dismissed with costs.

No. 185—*Benjamin Beall and F. R. Baker, appellants, vs. Elias B. White et al.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Enoch Totten, of counsel for appellees, and concluded by Mr. W. D. Davidge, for appellants.

No. 186—*Thomas Collins, plaintiff in error, vs. William L. Gilbert et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. R. T. Merrick, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Hill Burgevin, for defendants in error.

No. 187—*D. Freeman Poole et al., appellants, vs. Daniel Tyler, claimant, ship Edith, &c.*—This cause was argued by Mr. F. A. Willcox of counsel for appellants, and by Mr. E. P. Wheeler for appellees.

No. 189—*George and Mary E. Sietz, appellants, vs. John T. Mitchell.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Francis Miller, of counsel for the appellants.

Adjourned until Monday.

A REMINDER OF RING RULE.

There was an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Heath against Ingersoll arbitration case at No. 167 Broadway yesterday, the arbitrator, Mr. Charles O'Conor, being present. The Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company was a flourishing concern up to the time the Tammany "Ring" was brought to grief in 1871, when it lost the most lucrative part of its patronage, and shortly after drifted into bankruptcy. Mr. James H. Ingersoll, Jr., of the new Court-house "Ring" notoriety, was prominently connected with the firm, and through his influence with Tweed the company became a manufacturing concern for the "Ring" furniture. For the last six years the various members of the firm have been in litigation with each other. Stockholders of the company brought suit to set aside the bankruptcy proceedings; and suits were also brought by Phelps, Dodge & Co., Bruce & Cook, and others against the Trustees of the company. One of the firm, Theodore P. Austin, brought suit against E. A. Heath on a charge of fraud and deceit in inducing him to buy stock. Eli Ives sued Mr. Heath for embezzling the funds of the company. Heath, in turn, sued Austin for slander. Besides these there are several other actions at law pending growing out of the old partnership. By mutual consent of all parties, lawyers and principals, to these various actions, Charles O'Conor was appointed arbitrator. The case came up for hearing at the Astor House the 30th of last January. Yesterday further evidence was taken in the case. The plaintiff was represented by Royal S. Crane, and the defendant by Messrs. Root and Compton. A mass of evidence was read, involving suits of slander, actions for false arrest, embezzlement, and all the other complicated cross-actions in the various suits. The value of the interests involved amounts to $1,000,000. After considering the questions at issue, further investigation was postponed until Monday next.

DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The suit of Andrew J. Mellen against Joseph A. Calvert, in which the plaintiff sought $1,000 damages for false imprisonment, was tried before Judge Alker and a jury in the Marine Court yesterday. Mellen is an inmate of Ludlow-street Jail, where he was duly lodged in pursuance of an order of arrest in a civil suit. A warrant of extradition has also been issued for Mellen's return to Philadelphia, Penn., where he has been indicted for grand larceny. Calvert is a Philadelphia officer who came to this City to apprehend Mellen. The latter was then out on bail, but was afterward surrendered by his bondsmen. Calvert arrested Mellen in this City without authority and took him to Police Head-quarters. Then Mellen brought the suit against Calvert on account of the false imprisonment, and caused Calvert's arrest. On the trial yesterday Louis J. Grant, who represented Calvert, offered to show that Mellen had been previously arrested and had given bogus bail, and that the Sheriff was looking for Mellen when Calvert arrested the latter. Judge Alker, however, charged the jury that they were bound to assess the damages for the 24 hours from the time of Mellen's arrest to his committal by Judge Bixby. The jury gave Mellen a verdict for $1,000. Calvert is unable to pay this amount, and will therefore be obliged to remain in Ludlow-Street Jail.

NEW WAY OF SERVING LEGAL PAPERS.

Joseph Lerwitzski brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas recently against John N. Koster to recover $200, the value of a paint mixer, &c., which he says Koster wrongfully seized and converted to his own use. Koster made affidavit to Judge Larremore yesterday which would seem to indicate that the plaintiff went to work in a rather unique manner to serve the summons and complaint. Koster averred that, on the 1st inst., he was ill in his office, and had locked the door to secure greater quiet. On the day in question Jacob Hartmann, the plaintiff's assignor, came to the place, and, finding the door locked, shouted rather profanely at Koster, and calling him by a vile name exclaimed, "I'm an officer of the court." Then, according to Koster, Hartmann broke the glass of the office window and threw through the broken pane a copy of the summons and complaint in the suit. He then ran away. By consent yesterday, in court, the plaintiff's counsel withdrew the service of the papers.

*A MORTGAGE BY THE UNIVERSIT

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée—LOHENGRIN, (opera.)—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, Mr. George Werrenrath.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A TRIP TO THE MOON, (spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BLUE GLASS—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. James Lewis. Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. F. Thorne, Mr. W. H. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING-HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. P. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—PRINCESS TREBIZONDE—Mrs. Oates' Company. Matinée—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE—Mlle. Marie Almée. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—JACK AND GILL, (Pantomime.) Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT OF IRISH MELODIES—The Young Apollo Club.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

If the first step in the Southern policy of President HAYES be, as stated in our Washington dispatches, the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, he is on the point of making a serious blunder. No one will dispute that the withdrawal of the troops is a necessary part of any plan that may be devised for the restoration of order and stable government in these States, but such an act should follow, not precede, the making of some plan of conference and settlement. It is hardly possible that any adjustment of the claims of the rival contestants for State offices should already have been effected, either at Columbia or New-Orleans, and failing that, it is not difficult to foresee the kind of settlement which will follow the abandonment of the Chamberlain and Packard Governments to the tender mercies of their opponents. The troops cannot be withdrawn at the present juncture without the implied admission that they were sent, in the first instance, for a totally indefensible purpose, and retained without any obvious necessity. Such an opinion is certainly not that of the vast majority of the Republican Party, and it will be nothing short of a national misfortune should the President fail to carry that majority along with him. He has so great a work to do, and he has so nobly begun it, that we trust there are limitations and conditions attached to the reported stroke of policy which will render it less likely than it seems to elicit the disapproval of the intelligent and law-abiding majority of the Northern people.

The question of who appointed ex-Secretary MORRILL to the position of Collector of Customs at Portland promises to rank only second in importance with that venerable inquiry, "Who killed Cock Robin?" It seems, however, to be thought a good deal harder to answer, Mr. BLAINE says he did it, Mr. HALE says he had a hand in it, Mr. FRYE thinks that he deserves the credit for it, and now comes Mr. THOMAS B. REED, who claims that he was really the man who secured the appointment. It does not seem to have occurred to any of these gentlemen that President HAYES had anything to do with the matter; that their doubtless well-meant officiousness would have been quietly brushed aside, had the President not considered that the appointment was one eminently fit to be made, and that, on the whole, their efforts had very little to do with an appointment which would have commended itself to the Executive had they never been heard from, while, had it not so commended itself, they might have importuned ever so industriously without effecting anything.

It is conceivable that Gov. ROBINSON might have made a worse appointment as Superintendent of Public Works than GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, but it is creditable neither to his understanding nor his scrupulousness that he has failed to make a better one. If the position needs chiefly the talents of a competent engineer, these are certainly not possessed by Gen. MCCLELLAN. His career as engineer of the Dock Department in this City is a record of inflated promises and costly failures. If, as we believe, it needs moral force rather than technical skill, and familiarity with the general management of great public enterprises rather than experience in specific details, Gen. MCCLELLAN is still more obviously unfit for the position. The employe of TWEED'S Dock Commissioners, and the agent for the sale of COWLES & BREGA'S moth exterminator is not the kind of man to be intrusted with the delicate and important functions vested in the Superintendent of Public Works of this State. A taint of jobbery and a record of disgraceful inefficiency cling to the name of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and the Republicans in the Senate who are not bound by any trading bargains to Gov. ROBINSON would do well to show their appreciation of that fact in the proper way.

The discussion of the Woodin Charter bill drags its slow length along in the Assembly, and bids fair to consume a few of next week's sessions before passing. Among the amendments to be offered to the measure is one from Mr. HUSTED in regard to the composition of the Board of Apportionment. As to the character of this amendment, we are not informed, but it is tolerably clear that the complexion of that board should be materially changed before conferring on it the new and extensive powers contemplated in the bill. Mayor ELY has admitted that the board does not fairly represent the tax-payers by advising that some one outside of the sphere of City officials should be admitted as a member to look after their interests. The tax-payers would like to go a little further than Mayor ELY by substituting at least two representatives of their interests in place of the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments and the President of the Board of Aldermen. But it would obviously be absurd to place the power of appointing such representatives in the hands of the very authority over which they are intended to act as a check. The holder of the only City office which compares with that of the Mayor in antiquity and importance, without being dependent on him, is the Recorder, and he could undoubtedly execute the appointing power in such a case with impartiality and wisdom.

In a letter published in our columns today, Mr. JOHN H. SHERWOOD repeats what has been frequently stated in THE TIMES, that the true solution of the rapid transit problem is an underground railroad connection between the Forty-second-street Depot and the lower part of the City. This solution would not be final by any means, nor would it meet the wants of all sections of the City. But it is at once the most effective and the most practical solution that we are likely to reach for some time, combining, as it does, the certainty of able and responsible management with safety, high rate of speed, and the minimum of damage to the property situated along the proposed line of route. The construction of such a road would prove of enormous benefit to the entire system of railroads which terminates at Forty-second-street, and it would be a service of equal magnitude to the public and private interests of the citizens of New-York. A fair recognition of the benefits to be given and received on both sides would be the best preliminary to the successful carrying out of such a scheme.

DISTRUST OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT.

It is absurd to affect surprise at the comments of the London *Times* on the depreciation of American corporate credit in the London market, or at the near approach to panic which calls them forth. The feeling that prevails among investors on the other side of the water is, after all, only a slight exaggeration of that which has for many months existed in corresponding circles here. Of absolute confidence in railroad management, or in corporate management of any kind, there is now very little among our own people, and the causes of the humiliating fact are as obvious as they are reasonable. "Wreckers" may have contributed to the spread of mischief in some cases, but the parties really responsible for the distrust that exists are the parties whose mismanagement led into difficulties, and whose suppression of unwelcome truths is a violation of trust that admits neither of apology nor defense. The enormous losses which have been experienced within the last nine months, following close upon those resulting from the crash of 1873, more than justify the suspicion which is daily revealed in the Wall-street reports. And if investors on the spot, with the advantage of personal knowledge of railroad enterprises and their managers, declare their want of faith, we cannot wonder that distant capitalists, who lack the same precise knowledge, fail to discriminate between companies, and rid themselves at almost any sacrifice of securities of whose intrinsic value only a favored few can judge intelligently. They have seen the collapse, one after another, of concerns whose bonds and shares they had been told were as good as consols, and they have come to the conclusion that all is rottenness and wrong. It is an unjust conclusion, but it is too natural to be objected to on general grounds. Time will bring to light the exceptional companies, but, in the interim, the good will suffer with the bad, simply because the badness is an uncertain quantity, which may or may not extend much further than is now supposed. Darkness is the source of doubt, and doubt will last until railroad Presidents and Directors take the public into their confidence and proclaim the whole truth, whether palatable or not.

Who shall tell whether the whole truth is revealed? The supposition seems to be entertained in some quarters that the only thing essential to a correction of the present distrust is greater fullness of detail on the part of the officials of railroad corporations in their reports to the shareholders and the public. But this idea indicates an imperfect acquaintance with the causes of the prevailing feeling. The evil complained of is, not only that the published statements of the companies, or the majority of them, are so prepared as to facilitate a concealment of truth, if the Directors deem such concealment desirable, but that, under the ordinary administration of law, no responsibility attaches to the Directors or officers who issue statements which are more or less untrue. As matters now stand, it is not enough to say that the published accounts of this or that company are satisfactory. There is a question that reaches further back—Are the published accounts literally accurate? Is something concealed? Are these representations trustworthy? How far has the process of "cooking" accounts, which brought "King" HUDSON from affluence to bankruptcy, been carried by the managers of American railroads? Appeals to personal character do not touch this question. We have seen what a hollow, unsound thing the New-Jersey Central was under the direction of persons who, privately considered, were entitled to implicit trust; and the discovery extends to other companies quite as strong, once, in popular estimation, and managed by men quite as reputable. The criticism which points to the publication of more explicit statements is, then, applicable only to a limited extent. Greater minuteness is undoubtedly essential; the inevitable condition connected with it is that there shall be some guarantee of its accuracy.

At this stage of the inquiry the first step toward a restoration of faith in corporate management is reached. The absence of conscience is an old characteristic of corporate affairs. As officers and Directors of a railroad or other corporation, reputable persons, members of churches and ostentatious guardians of charities, are not ashamed of doing what, in their private capacity, would entail upon them perpetual disgrace. This laxity of the sense of moral obligation needs first to be corrected. As regards individual morality in financial transactions, there is no difference between Englishmen and Americans. For every corporate fraud perpetrated by Americans we could easily find a counterpart in frauds perpetrated by Englishmen. The difference is in the fate that awaits the same class in the two countries. There are no more audacious swindlers in the world than those who congregate in Capel-court and Lombard-street, but, when it catches them, English justice handles them without mercy. The money they get fraudulently they are made to disgorge. The false statements they have promulgated they atone for in a penitentiary. Contrast with this wholesome administration of law the impunity which attends similar practices in this country. The President and Directors of a railroad company conceal embarrassments, enter into rash contracts, incur wild obligations, and issue bonds to meet them. They plead errors of judgment, and there responsibility ends. They so frame their statements of account as to convey an idea of prosperity when bankruptcy is impending, and they go unpunished. No lasting restoration of confidence can take place, at home or abroad, until these legal anomalies are rectified. They must be brought within the purview of the criminal law. When the officers and Directors of a company, business or financial, are made criminally responsible for misstatements, whether as the bases of loans or in connection with reports to the stockholders or the public, the first step will have been taken toward the re-establishment of confidence in corporate authority. Anything short of this will fail.

Scarcely less important is the readjustment of the governing power with special reference to the control which those who supply the money are entitled to exercise. The management of a railroad is now vested, absolutely, in the shareholders. In the most favorable cases, however, the shareholders supply a smaller proportion of the capital than the bondholders. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they are so few that they do not impair its force. In the majority of cases the stockholders' *bona fide* capital is a bagatelle compared with that contributed by the bondholders. But the bondholders, who furnish the money, are invariably at the mercy of the stockholders, whose interest is often mythical, and at the best should be subordinate. The stereotyped answer is, that the bondholders hold mortgage security, and have their remedy, in the event of default, in foreclosure. But this is mere trifling with notorious facts. A recital of the circumstances connected with the greater number of foreclosures which have occurred since September, 1873, would show that the foreclosures, while carried out in apparent conformity with law, have been in their nature fraudulent. Despite the covenants of their bonds, the mortgagees have been victimized. What has gone on through three years or more will go on indefinitely unless the conditions of management be changed. Hence the necessity of so reconstructing the governing power in railroad companies as to admit the bondholders to a participation in a degree proportionate to the total means. If the shareholders really have supplied the larger share of the money, they will direct the management; if not, not. The principle is equitable, and until it be adopted, foreign, and even home investors may wisely button their pockets and refuse to contribute another dollar. The days of blind confidence are over. The men who supply the money may rightfully demand a voice in determining its expenditure.

THE METHODS OF REFORM.

Whether the machinery of competitive examinations and the other methods of selection which were provided by the regulations established by the late Civil Service Commission are to be again put in operation under the present Administration or not, there are certain plain rules which should be followed in making appointments, if any real reform is to be made. The first and most obvious of these is that all changes in the service should be determined by the needs of the service itself, and that in no case should one person be removed simply to make place for another. This principle was set forth in one of the additional civil service regulations, but it never received any special obedience from the appointing power. It is a rule which rests principally in the conscience and intention of the appointing officer, for he only can know what are the real motives which actuate him in making appointments or removals. President HAYES has given earnest of his intention to act upon this rule by turning to the right-about sundry delegations of office-seekers who have applied for places that are not vacant. One of the chief evils of the civil service is its fluctuating character, resulting from the uncertainty of tenure. A mediocre man, experienced and trained in the duties of the office, may be a much better officer than a more brilliant man, lacking training and experience. Every needless change in a public office leads to confusion and impaired efficiency, if not to direct pecuniary loss. The great need of the civil service is stability and character, and these can be secured only by reasonable permanency of tenure. Removals should be made only for good cause, and the existence of such cause should be ascertained and determined by the department under which the officer acts, through its own agencies, not through interested outsiders. Every department possesses, or should possess, the means of knowing whether or not its subordinate officers properly perform their duties. The officers of the proper departments at Washington are much better judges of the efficiency of a Postmaster, a Marshal, or a Collector than the Senator or Representative. Heretofore the representations of the latter have been accepted as conclusive, even when opposed to the plain evidence of the records of the department.

The same principle should be applied to the minor places and to appointments as well as removals. In the past there has been a continual effort to find or make places for applicants forced upon the departments by Congressmen. This practice should be "reformed altogether." The proper officers of the departments should be the judges of the necessity for appointments. No appointment should be made except upon the written statement of the proper officer that an officer or clerk is needed for a specified post. The appointing power should then select from the list of applicants the person apparently qualified for the place. In our opinion the best and most impartial method of ascertaining the fittest applicant is an open competitive examination; but if this is thought to be impracticable at the present time, some other fair mode of selection might temporarily be resorted to. What we are now insisting on is that the department, not the Congressman, shall be the judge of the need of an appointment and of the fitness of the candidates, and that it shall take the initiative in the appointment.

Vacancies in the higher positions should be filled by the promotion of competent subordinates in the same office or branch of the service wherever such can be found. This rule should be applied to all the places below those which shape the policy of the Administration, and especially to the local offices throughout the country. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Postmaster, Collector, or Surveyor of Customs, Naval Officer, Collector of Internal Revenue, or the like, it should be the duty of the head of the department to set on foot inquiries to ascertain whether any of the subordinates in the proper branch of the service are qualified for the place, and, if a qualified person is found, he should receive the appointment, regardless of the weight or lightness of his influence. Such a regulation, rigidly and faithfully enforced, would be of incalculable advantage. It would secure trained and competent men for public officers, instead of political workers and wire-pullers, while the prospect of promotion would offer an inducement to a better class of men to enter the service. It would tend, too, to bring about the separation of the Federal officers from local politics. While a public officer may properly take part in political movements, if he does not permit his political to interfere with his official duties, it should be no part of his functions to run the political machine. On the contrary, a too obtrusive interference in politics by public officers should be discouraged, and the use by them of the power of their offices in the interest of any political faction should be absolutely prohibited. One of the most pernicious results of the old system was the conversion of every prominent local officer into a political manager, whose duty it was to manage the primaries and conventions, nominally in the interests of "the party," but really in the interests of his own political patron. It is doubtless too much to hope that a purely non-partisan civil service will be established during the present Administration; but we do hope to see such reforms instituted as will cause public officers to feel that they are the servants of the people and not of a party, and that their first allegiance is due to the Government that employs them. The measures we have indicated cannot fail to help bring about this result, as well as to improve the tone and quality of the service.

TWO VIEWS OF THE TURK.

It is a striking illustration of the fallibility of human judgment that there should be in one community two such wholly diverse opinions on one subject as those entertained in England concerning the Turk. To one class of persons he is the helpless ward of England—the enfeebled but well-intentioned and much-misrepresented child of sorrow. To the other class he is merely "the unspeakable Turk." It is impossible that both of these should be right. Their opinions are as wide apart as the poles. But, in the hands of vigorous writers and thinkers of either party, each presentation of the case is made with a show of reason and force of logic which are all but convincing. The view of the Turkophile has lately been presented in an admirable paper in the *North American Review* by LAURENCE OLIPHANT. It is not an apology, not a defense, of the Turk. It is simply a statement of his case as he would make it if he were a contributor to an American review. A candid man, taking this argument into an uninformed mind, would find himself wholly at one with the writer.

Mr. OLIPHANT considers that much of the objectionable quality of the Turk is due to the manner of his treatment by Christian Europe. Thus, it is argued that the present agitation in England has had the effect of showing Mohammedans that there was a large mass of Christians in that country who are either lacking in political intelligence or who can be moved by other sentiments than those of pure self-interest. The Turk, it is urged, would consider these other sentiments fanaticism. The difficulty of reconciling the professions of Christian nations with their practices inspires the Turk with boundless confidence in his own moral superiority. The religious motives alleged by Christian Europe as justification of interference in Mohammedan affairs the Turk believes to be a veil for sinister political designs. He will not believe that Russia, who crushes the Slavs of Poland, sincerely desires to free the Slavs of Bulgaria. On the other hand, Mr. OLIPHANT argues that, while the Turk has every reason to distrust the sincerity of Christian nations, he is surrounded with innumerable local difficulties. There are eleven races in Turkey, and these eleven races profess almost as many different religions. The chiefs of these rival religious sects, many of whom enjoy the protection of Christian powers, are often used for political purposes, and are able to apply pressure to the central Government in their conflicting interests. Representatives of foreign powers, sympathizing with some one or more of these sects, intrigue against each other, and add to the general confusion. The population, heterogeneous and internally divided, is obstructive of reform. Moreover, the Empire is itself undergoing decomposition. The first obstacle to reform, Mr. OLIPHANT thinks, may be removed by a policy which shall obliterate all animosities of race and religion. Then there should be established a sound national system of education and a radical reform in the judiciary; and, among other things, the non-Mussulman population should be introduced into the Army.

Very different from this is the view which EDWARD FREEMAN, the well-known English historian, takes of the Turk. In a pamphlet lately issued Mr. FREEMAN shows that the Turks are an alien people, who have not, and cannot have, any share in the religion, culture, and historic memories of the rest of Europe. They have literally "camped" in Europe, and it makes no difference whether they have been encamped five or five hundred years, they are as much strangers as they were at the beginning. The difficulty which the Turk finds in the heterogeneousness of his subjects is the difficulty which all conquerors meet when they hold divers peoples in bondage. They have never become one with the people whom they have conquered. They have never given them a just or good Government. So long as Turkey is Mohammedan this state of things must continue. It is impossible that a Mohammedan Government shall put its non-Mohammedan subjects on a level with its Mohammedan subjects. Such a step would be a sin against the Mohammedan religion. There can be no real reform in Turkey while these inequalities between the subjects of the Sublime Porte are maintained. Therefore, the Turk in Europe has misgoverned and oppressed, and so he will continue until the end of his domination. The pretended Turkish reforms, Mr. FREEMAN urges, have only been designed to throw dust in the eyes of Europe. They have increased the hatred of subject nations by making promises and breaking them. The Christian is a bondsman; he has no redress, and his life, the honor of his family, his property, are at the mercy of the Turk. If the power of the Turk, says Mr. FREEMAN, is something purely evil, something which cannot be reformed, it follows that it must be dealt with as any other evil past remedy. To preach to the Turk is to waste words. He will only yield to force, or to the conviction that force will follow refusal. Therefore, as may be inferred, Mr. FREEMAN's remedy for the ills endured in Turkey is a heroic one: Christian Europe must deliver the enslaved nations of South-eastern Europe from the brigandage of Turkey, and give them a real Government.

It is evident that the radical difference between these two representative writers is one of opinion merely. Mr. OLIPHANT thinks that the Turk is capable of reform. Mr. FREEMAN declares that reform with him is impossible. The one affirms that Turkey has been treated like a spoiled child by his guardians, now indulged and now denied, and that he has consequently lost all respect for, and confidence in, his tutors. This writer further believes that the Christian world should be more considerate of the difficulties which environ the Turk in any attempt at reform. But Mr. FREEMAN argues that the mistakes of the past do not excuse Christian Europe from dealing justly now with the question, and that the fact that the Turk's captives are still as diverse in religion and race as they ever were, does not justify the oppression under which they languish. Nor is it any argument to declare that the Christian subjects of Turkey are not themselves an altogether honest and savory people. They have not been assimilated by their Mohammedan masters, but they have learned some of their master's vices. The Turkophiles, believing that the Turk will reform, ask for an extension of time. The "sentimentalists," believing that the Turk cannot reform if he would, and would not if he could, demand that he be disarmed and compelled to deliver up his captives.

FIRE INSURANCE REPORTS.

The annual statements made by the various fire insurance companies doing business in this State have lately been compiled and classified, and the results of the business for the year 1876, as compared with those of 1875, will prove of interest to the many persons who have money invested in insurance stock. It should be said in advance that the year 1875 was one of unusual success to the insurance companies of this country. The amount of loss by fire during that period was smaller than in many previous years, while the rates of premium were held at a high point by the recollections of great losses at Boston and Chicago, and by the pressure of powerful local and national combinations. But several years of good business have weakened the remembrance of past sufferings in the minds of company managers, while an influx of fresh capital to this field has completely demoralized the influence of the various underwriting boards. On this account it would have been unwise to have hoped for as flattering results at the close of the last year as at the close of the year previous, but it is certainly satisfactory to know that, though there has been a falling off in profits, it has not been so great as most persons had anticipated.

If we take the American companies doing business in this State, it is found that during the year 1875 they succeeded in making from premium receipts, after the payment of losses and expenses, some fourteen per cent. on their capital. This, it will be seen, was the direct result of their business; but, for the purpose of paying dividends and the like, they could also draw interest on invested assets to the amount of over one hundred and twenty-five millions, which would bring the gross earnings of the year up to something like twenty-four per cent. on the capital stock. Last year these companies suffered from a falling off in premium receipts to the extent of four million dollars; and, though during the same period the losses by fires were less than in the preceding twelve months, and the expenses of carrying on the business had been reduced, these were not sufficient to counterbalance the other reduction, and the ratio of direct profit on capital fell from fourteen to nine per cent. Although the year was not a propitious one for invested securities, it is safe to say that, with what was thus obtained, the companies collectively were enabled to credit to profit and loss for the year seventeen per cent. on the amount of capital.

Now, in a less uncertain business this would be considered a highly favorable showing, and even in so risky an investment as insurance stock it is large enough to be thankfully accepted; but what occasions uneasiness is the knowledge that the reduction in profit is but the first step of a decline that bids fair to go on until the margin from which profits are drawn has been wholly swept away. If the cause of falling off in gains last year had been due to extraordinary expenses or excessive fire losses, it might be reasonably urged that another year would correct the difficulty; but the reduction in volume of premium comes from causes which have even more force now than they had twelve months ago. As we stated above, the organization of new insurance companies, or the increase in capital of old companies, has a depressing effect on all efforts to maintain a high scale of rates of premium. In 1875 there was an increase in insurance capital of some two millions of dollars, and last year this was still further enlarged by the addition of about twelve hundred thousand dollars, and this, too, in the face of a great falling off in rates. It will thus be seen that the competition for business promises to be fully as vigorous during the present year as in any that have preceded it; but, unfortunately for the stockholders, it will be carried on with premiums at a lower scale than they have been at any time for years past. We believe we are stating what every underwriter will admit when we say that the general standing of American fire insurance companies was never better than it is today. In a large majority of instances a complete recovery has been made from the great disasters of five and six years ago, and in the aggregate the companies rank higher in point of available assets than ever before. But it seems quite probable that a reaction is now to take place. Rates, as we have shown, have been reduced, while a continuance of such losses as those that have lately occurred at St. Louis and on Bond-street will quickly sweep off the remaining nine per cent. of business profit. The insurance outlook for the year is certainly not very encouraging.

SEA-GOING OBELISKS.

Every tourist who has visited Alexandria during the last generation has muddied his boots in the effort to closely examine the half-buried obelisk, popularly known as Cleopatra's Needle. Englishmen have taken a peculiar interest in it, inasmuch as it was once presented by MEHEMET ALI to the British Government, as an appropriate expression of his gratitude to the latter. As it was never clearly ascertained what reason MEHEMET ALI had for gratitude to Great Britain, it has been suspected that he was a grim humorist who desired to play a practical joke on the British Government, and therefore, in the absence of any available white elephant, tried to bankrupt England with an obelisk. At any rate, England declined to assume the task of conveying the obelisk to London. No one knew how to transport such an enormous block of stone, and it was pointed out that even if the obelisk could be brought to England, it was more than doubtful if its hieroglyphics would meet the popular literary taste. So Cleopatra's Needle was allowed to rest in the Alexandria mud, and Englishmen who felt a longing for obelisks were compelled to make a voyage to Egypt in order to gratify it.

But of late years obelisks have become more popular in English literary circles, and there has grown up a demand for hieroglyphics which has attracted renewed attention to Cleopatra's Needle. Learned Professors have written scores of letters to the *Times*, showing that the great want of the present day is the diffusion of popular obelisks, and that the State ought to bring Cleopatra's Needle to England, as a means of educating the people and qualifying them for the duties which successive reform bills have imposed upon them. This agitation has not been without its effect, and it has at last been decided to take possession of MEHEMET ALI'S gift and to bring it to England. An ingenious scientific person has devised a plan for its safe transportation, and if all goes on well, London will before very long be supplied with its own hieroglyphics, and Englishmen who hanker for obelisks will no longer be compelled to go abroad in order to patronize the obelisks of Paris and Rome.

The remarkable similarity in point of model between Cleopatra's needle and the modern British steam-ship has evidently suggested the plan which has been adopted for its transportation. The obelisk is to be floated by means of timber fastened to its sides, and is then to be rigged like a fore-and-aft schooner. A crew will then be shipped, and the obelisk, under the command of a Professor in a Scotch University, will clear at the Alexandria Custom-house, and set sail for England. A steam-tug is to accompany her—if that is the proper pronoun for a sea-going obelisk—in order to be of assistance in case of difficulty, but the obelisk is really to transport herself, and to make the voyage from Egypt to London.

How the obelisk will act when at sea remains to be seen. That she will be stronger than an ordinary iron steamer there is no doubt, but whether she will be fast or weatherly cannot be predicted. Of course, the men will have to remain on deck during the entire voyage, since "going below" in a solid obelisk is out of the question. Her great weight will prevent her from rising readily to the sea, and hence her forecastle will probably be wet and uncomfortable. Still this is not a matter of much consequence, and sailors who have known the horrors of a voyage on board a monitor would gladly welcome an order transferring them to an obelisk.

The great advantages of the sea-going obelisk as a man-of-war are obvious. Her immense weight would render her the most efficient ram that has ever been launched, while shot and shell would glance harmlessly from her granite sides. The ordinary iron-clad is notoriously hollow, and hence, if struck by a shot heavy enough to perforate its sides, is liable to go to the bottom. The obelisk, on the other hand, is solid all the way through, and is hence possessed of far greater power of resisting shot. It is certainly odd that no naval constructor ever hit upon the beautifully simple idea of building a solid iron ship, which should be absolutely indestructible, and against which the artillery of the enemy could accomplish nothing, except, of course, the killing of the crew, who would necessarily be on deck. The sea-going obelisk will, however, teach them a valuable lesson. Of what use would a Russian iron-clad be when opposed to a stout and fast British obelisk? The latter might be fired at all day without sustaining any injury, and at the end of that time she could suddenly run her apex through the unhappy iron-clad and sink her without firing a shot.

While the moral and physical condition of the English people will, of course, be greatly improved by the actual possession of a handsomely-executed obelisk, full of interesting remarks, in large, clear hieroglyphics, the chief value of the transportation of the obelisk to London will be the revolution which it will effect on naval ship-building. The European navies will at once discard their iron-clads and provide themselves with first-rate line-of-battle obelisks. France will immediately launch the obelisk of the Place de la Concorde, and fit it for sea, and the Italian Government will soon convert the dozen or so obelisks now ornamenting Rome into a fleet that will dominate the Mediterranean.

It is to be hoped that the Scotch Professor is really in earnest in his professed purpose of safely conveying his obelisk to England; but if he desires to enter upon a career of philosophical piracy, the opportunity is now before him. With his long, low, schooner-rigged obelisk, manned by a crew of desperate metaphysicians, he could ravage the seas, and feel himself safe from pursuit until some government should arm and equip a faster obelisk and send it in search of him. If this obelisk does not arrive at London within a reasonable time, suspicion will become a certainty and we should soon hear stories of vessels captured by the piratical obelisk and searched for obnoxious philosophical books, and of hundreds of unhappy persons who, after a failure to pass an examination in Scotch metaphysics, have been made to walk the plank. The obelisk ought, as a measure of precaution, to be put under the command of a naval officer. Scotch Professors may have their uses in the economy of nature, but it is risking too much to give the command of the only obelisk afloat to a Scotch Professor who may use her as an instrument for forcibly spreading the views of DUGALD STEWART, and of exterminating the followers of KANT and FICHTE.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION—THE RELIGIOUS TEST—THE NEW LEGISLATURE—RESULT OF THE CONTEST IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 16.—The indications are that all the amendments to the State Constitution are adopted. The one abolishing the religious test, and the one striking the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights, are probably the only ones that fail, if any. Nearly every Democratic town, thus far returned, voted against the two amendments abovenamed. If the amendments are adopted the coming Legislature may become an important body. It will be required to determine when the several amendments shall go into effect. It will decide it to be next November, or in 1878. If it is decided in favor of next November, then another election of Governor and State officers will be in order at that time, and we shall soon have another political campaign. If 1878 is fixed upon, then Gov. Prescott and the other State officers will hold over; and it will be incumbent on the coming Legislature to choose a United States Senator in place of Mr. Wadleigh, whose term will expire before the Legislature of 1879 meets. The vote in the First Congressional District is so nearly a tie as to require the official count to determine who is elected.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Returns have been received from every town in the First District, and give Jones, Democrat, 45 plurality. The Second District, all but one town and one ward, gives Briggs 1,132 plurality. The Third District, all but three towns, gives Blair 1,161 plurality.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF VERMONT.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* of the 16th inst. says: "The appointment by the President of Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, of Jamaica, to succeed the late Judge Smalley as United States District Judge for the District of Vermont, was a surprise no less great to him than to the people of the State; but the surprise is no less grateful than it is real. The first intimation which Judge Wheeler had that his name was considered by the President in this connection, was through the dispatch to the *Herald*, received last evening, announcing his appointment. It was wholly unsolicited on his part, and a worthy tribute to his high standing as a jurist and a man. The news was received with general satisfaction by the Bar at Burlington, and by the lawyers here, where Judge Wheeler is now holding a term of court. Judge Wheeler has been Judge of the Supreme Court of this State a little over seven years, having been elected by the Legislature in 1869. He is a native of New-Hampshire, and now 43 years of age. He has been regarded as the ablest man in Windham County for several years, and is universally respected in the State on account of the purity of his personal character, and his ability and integrity as a Judge."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS BY THE LATE MR. AMES.

TAUNTON, March 16.—The will of the late Oliver Ames was admitted to probate to-day. His immediate friends—his wife and children—are the Executors. His public bequests are: $50,000 for a public library in North Easton, $10,000 for a parsonage for the Unitarian parish of the same town, $10,000 to keep the church and parsonage in repair, $50,000 for public school purposes in the town of Easton, $50,000 to the town of Easton, and $50,000 to the same town for highways and public roads. Mr. Ames' bequest to his wife was $500,000; to his daughter Helen, $500,000; to his son's wife, $50,000; to F. L. Ames and wife, as Trustees, $50,000 for each grandchild; to his sisters, each, $10,000; to his son, Frederick L., all his interest in the shovel works, and, excepting various other small bequests, all the residue to his wife, son, and daughter.

GEN. DEVENS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

The Staunton *Valley Virginian* of the 15th inst. says: "Attorney-General Devens is not unknown in the valley. In the Summer of 1864 he commanded a brigade under Gen. Sheridan, and for a short time had his head-quarters at the house of Mrs. McCoy, then living about five miles north of Staunton, on the Valley turnpike. While quartered there he won the respect of the entire family by his courtesy and gentlemanly deportment, and allowed no depredations whatever by the men under his command."

SECRETARY SCHURZ'S PAPER.

The *Westliche Post* has dropped the name of Carl Schurz as editor, and publishes the following: "The entrance of Mr. Schurz into the Cabinet naturally makes necessary the severance of his editorial connection with the *Westliche Post*. Although his proprietary interest in the *Post* remains the same, Mr. Schurz, while he occupies his official position, will not be responsible for our editorial utterances, and we must beg to be responsible for his official acts."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

THE CONTROVERSY WITH MONTENEGRO OVER THE BOUNDARIES—COMPLAINTS OF TURKISH INJUSTICE IN CRETE.

VIENNA, March 16.—A special dispatch from Cattaro to the *Political Correspondence* reports that a steamer has arrived there with a cargo of corn and flour which is being transshipped up the Bojana River to Montenegro. Niesic is being revictualed from Scutari and Podgoritza, the Prince of Montenegro lending the Turks horses to transmit the provisions. The foregoing movements are in accordance with the arrangements made between the Turks and Montenegrins at the time the armistice was concluded.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says: "Safvet Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the Montenegrin delegates yesterday that the Porte was only prepared to grant rectification of the frontier in the direction of Zubcis Banjani, Piva, Drobruck, and Charantzi, and would demand rectification of the frontier in favor of Turkey in the direction of Vassoyewit. Notwithstanding this decision it is stated that no formal rupture has yet occurred between Montenegro and the Porte."

A letter from Candia in the *Byzantis*, a Greek newspaper at Constantinople, speaks of great discontent and agitation in Crete. The correspondent says the agitation would long since have found expression in revolt but for advice and entreaty from Athens. The cause of the discontent is the imperfect observance by the Turks of the law of 1868, which gives Crete administrative authority.

LONDON, March 17.—The *Standard's* special from Constantinople says agitation for the recall of Midhat Pasha and the dismissal of Redif Pasha and Mahmoud Damad Pasha continues. Many persons have been arrested and transported to Rhodes.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says it is stated that the officers of the Army have expressed their wish for Midhat's recall.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople this evening says the Montenegrin delegates still await instructions from Cettinje, but believe that acceptance of Safvet Pasha's counter-proposals is impossible.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says Ljubibratich, one of the principal leaders of the Hersegovinian insurrection, who was interned by the Austrian authorities more than a year ago, has been released, and is expected to arrive in Belgrade shortly. It is said that Austria has issued a general amnesty to her subjects who joined the insurgents in Turkey.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera says, the Montenegrin delegates will probably receive the instructions they are waiting for on Monday.

The *Daily Telegraph* confirms yesterday's announcement that Sir H. G. Elliot will soon return to Constantinople as British Ambassador.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the Prince of Montenegro has ordered troops to be sent to the frontier by Sunday.

RUSSIAN TERMS OF DISARMAMENT.

STATEMENT OF SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE RUSSIAN WAR PARTY SKEPTICAL OF A PEACEFUL RESULT—BISMARCK'S OPINION OF THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said: "The present situation is this: The British Government has received from Russia a proposal to join in a protocol which will embody the views of the powers as to the situation in the East. A draft of the protocol, as prepared by Russia and given to Lord Derby on Sunday, has been considered by the Cabinet. Modifications of the language were proposed, which amendments were placed in the hands of Count Schouvaloff, who could only receive them *ad referendum*, and is awaiting instructions from Russia."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a dispatch dated yesterday, says: "It is impossible, yet, to predict what turn events will take, or form any idea what ends Russian policy is trying to obtain. The War party is as resolute, and, what is more strange, as confident as ever that the present negotiations will come to nothing, and that the question will be decided by the sword. Confidence in this result is so positive that one cannot help thinking it is founded on something more substantial than mere wishes. The advocates of war have, or think they have, positive knowledge of what they assert, or else have, or think they have, means of making their predictions good, which argues ill for a peaceable solution. I am, meanwhile, semi-officially informed that the terms of a complete understanding between Russia and England have nearly been arrived at, that a peaceable solution is scarcely doubtful, and that, in short, the only question under discussion now is whether Russia or Turkey shall disarm first. As the Porte will be only too glad to disarm, provided Russia promises to do likewise, there should be no difficulty on this account. When Gen. Ignatieff submitted the proposed protocol for Prince Bismarck's inspection, the latter said there was nothing in it to commit anybody. It might be safely signed by every power in Europe from Russia to Monaco."

LONDON, March 17.—The *Post* announces that a Cabinet council will be held to-day.

The *Standard* reports that Gen. Ignatieff, who has arrived here, dined at the Russian Embassy yesterday. Lord Salisbury and the foreign Ambassadors were present. Lord and Lady Derby will visit Hatfield-house, the country seat of Lord Salisbury, at the same time with Gen. Ignatieff.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, evidently based on intelligence from an official source, says Gen. Ignatieff will return to Paris on Monday. He will not participate in the negotiation concerning the protocol, as that negotiation is practically ended; its success appears to be complete. It is thought the assent of the Russian Government to the modifications introduced by the British Cabinet will be given by telegraph even before Gen. Ignatieff departs from these shores. When the Russian assent is given to the text of the protocol as revised by Great Britain the formal assent of the other powers will be signified. France and Germany have already declared the protocol unobjectionable. Italy's assent is certain. Gen. Ignatieff on leaving London proceeds to Vienna, where it seems also certain he will receive Austria's assent. The success of his mission will then be complete. All the States of Europe will declare their continued interest in the object to which the Russian Government has devoted itself. They will engage to represent this disposition of theirs to the Porte and to suggest the execution of the reforms decided upon at the conference. This will be considered by Russia as sufficient guarantee for the cause of the Christians, as satisfying her interests and honor, and as relieving her from the necessity of making any further preparations for war. The Russian Government therefore, in pursuance of the stipulation or understanding of the protocol, will give the order for the demobilisation of her forces.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says Russians boast that owing to their recent experience they could mobilize the Army again in less than six weeks.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

DEBATE OF THE DEPUTIES ON THE PROSECUTION OF DE CASSAGNAC FOR AN ARTICLE AGAINST THE ASSEMBLY—THE GERMANS AND THE PARIS FORTIFICATIONS.

VERSAILLES, March 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day there was a long debate over the request of the Government for authority to prosecute Deputy Paul de Cassagnac for violation of the press laws. M. De Cassagnac made a speech, in the course of which he declared that the republicans proclaimed their devotion to liberty, but did not carry out its principles; they merely acted as monarchists would do under the same circumstances. He denied that he had attacked the Chamber in his journal; the attacks were directed only against individuals or parties. Nor had he made any attack on the established Government, which he would continue to respect until 1880. He censured Minister Simon, who formerly defended Rochefort. In conclusion he said he would respectfully accept the decision of the Chamber, but would again raise his head before a court of justice if he should be arraigned. The speech was moderate for M. De Cassagnac, and was frequently applauded by the members of the Right.

M. Simon, replying, objected to Cassagnac's invoking republican principles. If this was submitted to, the republicans would eternally be dupes. He declared himself still an advocate of liberty; but Cassagnac's offense was against common law, viz., inciting civil war. He inveighed against the Bonapartists, who sought to create the belief that they could act with impunity, and strove to return to power by terrorism. The assailants of the Republic would find men resolved to defend it.

The Chamber divided, and the Government's request was granted by a vote of 296 yeas to 147 nays. The minority was composed of extreme Radicals and Monarchists.

PARIS, March 16.—The *Français* says positively that Germany has addressed no complaints to France respecting the construction of fortifications.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE EUROPEAN GRAIN AND COTTON TRADE—THREATENED DISTURBANCE IN INDIAN EXCHANGE AND SILVER.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—A leading grain circular says: "Arrivals of wheat continue freely. The supply of maize is moderate, but 35 ships with this grain are off the coast for orders. Trade generally was quiet this week. Though in some instances the value of wheat was with difficulty maintained, no actual reduction is quoted. Only four cargoes remain unsold at sailing ports. The consumptive demand for wheat this morning was limited, and a small business done. A decline of fully 1d. per cental was conceded on white descriptions. Red American was held for previous rates nominally, but there is scarcely any here, and little or nothing was done. Flour was exceedingly dull and slightly cheaper. Corn found some buyers at 3d. decline."

The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the week ending last night, says: "The market was dull and unsettled throughout the week, with a limited demand which was very freely supplied. Quotations for most descriptions are materially reduced. American has been much depressed at irregular prices, and quotations are reduced to a farthing. Sea Island is without change, and in only moderate request. Futures were flat almost throughout the week. Business was considerable, but the pressure to sell caused a decline of a farthing for the week."

LONDON, March 16.—The *Times* to-day, in its financial article, says: "Private telegrams from India state that the Finance Minister's proposals have renewed to some extent the unsettled feeling caused by the depreciation of silver. The announcement that the amount of council bills to be drawn in 1877-8 is to be increased about 50 per cent, the same time that power is asked to raise £3,750,000 in England and £2,5 0,000 in India, is held by those engaged in the India trade to foreshadow renewed disturbances of exchanges and fresh hindrances to business."

Silver closed to-day at 54 3-4d. per ounce.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONS IN ITALY—PROF. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS — DENMARK AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, March 16.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *News* says: "Owing to the difficulty of collecting funds for missionary purposes in America, the Bible and Publication Society, of Philadelphia, have recalled their Roman missionary, Rev. Mr. Van Meter. His schools in the Leonine City and Frascati, which he leaves in a flourishing condition, will now be superintended by Rev. Mr. Pigott, Director of the Wesleyan Mission in Italy, and Rev. Dr. Taylor, the American Baptist Missionary. Rev. Mr. Van Meter reserves for himself the task of raising funds in England and America for the support of the schools."

The *Athenæum* states that the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, of London, has received a telegram from Prof. Schliemann announcing his intention to give an account of his excavations at Mycenæ before the society, on the evening of the 22d inst.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.—The Finance Committee of the Folkething will propose a grant of 125,000 thalers for participation by Denmark in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

LONDON, March 17.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the majority in the Reichstag are disposed to make some concession to the autonomist party in Alsace and Lorraine.

THE PANIC AT ST. XAVIER'S.

THE INQUEST ON THE VICTIM—TESTIMONY OF PRIESTS AND PEOPLE—THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Ellinger's investigation into the disaster at St. Francis Xavier's Church on the night of the 8th inst. was held last evening in the college adjoining the church. The first witness examined was Rev. Augustus Langcake, the missionary, who testified that on Thursday, March 8, he commenced the service at St. Francis Xavier's Church. After speaking 10 or 15 minutes he noticed a slight commotion in the north-west corner of the church, which he supposed to be caused by some one fainting. The whole congregation seemed to rise and show signs of fright. Witness stopped his sermon and tried to calm them by telling them it was only a woman who had fainted, and partially succeeded in allaying their fears. He did not hear any cry or shout of fire, and told the people there was no fire and no danger, but without avail.

Mr. Walter Adams, Superintendent of Buildings, testified that the church was examined by his department two years ago, and then the stairs were considered safe. A recent examination of the church did not result in the suggestion of any improvement.

James Dowd, the sexton, testified to seeing great confusion among the women, who were falling on each other. The stairway was choked with a struggling mass.

Rev. Father Merrick's testimony was merely corroborative of the statements of Father Langcake and the sexton.

Mary O'Shea, of No. 292 West Nineteenth-street, testified that she was on the western gallery. She saw a woman faint. Some persons carried her to a window, where she fainted again. The people then became excited, and some one said the church was on fire. A general rush was then made for the entrances. Witness fainted and was carried down by the crowd.

Rev. Father Pelletier, Prefect of St. Francis Xavier's Church; Patrolman Ryder, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; and Father Wuyte, Assistant Pastor, testified to the same general effect. After brief deliberation the jury rendered the following verdict:

"That Mary Casey, Ann Spencer, Michael Spencer, Mary Coughlin, Ann Forces, Elisabeth Masterson, and Margaret Kelly, came to their death by injuries accidentally received during a panic on the stairs of the western gallery of St. Francis Xavier's Church, on Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on March 8, 1877. We consider the construction of the church and the means of exit entirely safe. We recommend that the Police Department shall furnish an officer or officers to attend all churches in this City during divine service, when requested to do so by the Pastors or persons in authority in said churches."

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Thomas Ogara, who has been a priest in the Diocese of Chicago for 23 years, and was one of the oldest officiating Catholic clergymen in that part of the country, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, yesterday.

Andrew W. Porter, of Monson, Mass., one of the oldest business men of that town, a deacon of the Congregational church there since 1839, and the last of the original Trustees of Mount Holyoke Seminary, died on Thursday morning, at the age of 82. He was born at Middleboro, Mass., in 1795, and settled in Monson in 1825, where he engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. He was among the earliest and most active friends of Mary Lyons' project of founding a female seminary at South Hadley, and was made a Trustee of that institution in March, 1836. The enterprise then needed some man of practical experience to superintend the erection of the building, and Mr. Porter took the task upon himself. He prosecuted his labors successfully, and his friendship and assistance were invaluable to Miss Lyons in after years. The last years of his life were spent in rest from all except religious and benevolent work. The cause of his death was a paralytic shock sustained last Monday.

WHERE IS SHARKEY?

A correspondence has recently been carried on between officials in the Sheriff's office and an unknown individual in Europe with reference to the murderer, William J. Sharkey, who, while under sentence of death, escaped from the Tombs during the administration of Warden Johnson. When William M. Tweed was extradited from Vigo, Spain, Sharkey, who was then a hotel-runner in Madrid, becoming alarmed for his own safety, fled to Cadiz, and thence to another European town. From this place the unknown correspondent says that the fugitive murderer can be easily taken, as it is within the limitations of an extradition treaty. The informant of the officials, in order to identify Sharkey, requested in a second letter received recently that a photograph of the murderer be transmitted to him. His request was complied with, and on Thursday last a third letter arrived stating that the man whom the unknown correspondent was watching was undoubtedly Sharkey. The writer also requested to be informed as to the amount of the reward offered for Sharkey's recapture. Superintendent Walling received a communication yesterday asking for definite information on this matter of the reward, and returned a reply to the effect that an examination of the records failed to show that any reward had been offered, either by the Mayor or the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, for the rearrest of Sharkey.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

"Der Fliegende Holländer" was sung for the second time this week at the Academy of Music, last evening, in presence of a large audience. The performance did not differ in any respect from Monday's representation, the cast being the same, the work of interpretation being smooth and impressive in no ordinary degree, and the applause being frequent and enthusiastic. At to-day's matinée "Lohengrin" will be given, and on Monday night "Tannhäuser" will be brought out, "Die Walküre" being in reserve for Friday.

LOCAL MENTION.

"Lohengrin" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this afternoon.

"La Belle Hélène" will be sung at the Eagle Theatre, this afternoon.

"The Danicheffs" will be acted twice at the Union-Square Theatre, to-day.

An *après-midi* entertainment is offered by the San Francisco Minstrels, to-day.

Mr. Heller will give an afternoon performance at the Wonder Theatre, to-day.

"Girofle Girofla" is to be the opera at to-day's matinée at the Lyceum Theatre.

"Our Boarding House" is to have two representations at the Park Theatre, to-day.

The pantomime of "Jack and Gill" is to be acted at to-day's matinée at the Olympic Theatre.

"A Trip to the Moon" is to be the attraction at to-day's matinée performance at Booth's Theatre.

A matinée performance of "My Awful Dad" may be enjoyed at Wallack's Theatre, this afternoon.

The New-York Aquarium is open to the public morning, afternoon, and evening, as heretofore.

"Blue Glass" will have its first and only matinée performance at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will perform at the New Broadway Theatre in "Kathleen Mavourneen," this afternoon.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Phelps is acting in Manchester.

Frau Materna has declined to sing at Covent Garden, after all.

It is expected that Herr Wagner will visit England this Summer.

M. Auer, the violinist, and M. Jaell, the pianist, both intend to visit England during the season.

M. Henri de Bornier, the author of the "Fille de Roland," has just completed a new drama, in verse, called "Attala."

M. Jauner has resigned the management of the Vienna Carl Theatre to Signor Pollini, of Hamburg, from August, 1878.

The Opera Comique, of Vienna, has failed, and has closed. The place was to be put up to auction on the 6th of March.

The Emperor of Germany has contributed 3,000, and the Gewandhaus Concerts 300, marks toward the Beethoven monument.

Saint Saens' new opera "Le Timbre d'Argent" is said to have been received with great favor at the Théâtre Lyrique, in Paris.

Prof. Joachim declined to receive the testimonial bust for which a subscription list had been started, directly the matter was submitted to him.

The Director of the Venice Fenice has levanted in consequence of the failure of the season, and the artists are carrying on the affair *en société*.

The directors of the Paris Vaudeville have accepted a new comedy in three acts, entitled "Cherchez la Femme!" by MM. Delacour and Hennequin.

Mr. F. C. Burnand has adapted "Le Clé" to the English stage, and his work has been acted under the title of "Artful Cards" at the Gaiety Theatre in London.

Lauro Rossi, the eminent composer, gave the first impetus to the movement to raise a subscription for a monument, at Naples, to the memory of Thalberg.

A new drama, adapted by Mr. Wills from "L'Article 47," and reshaped by Mr. Marshall, has been produced at the Globe Theatre, in London. Its title is "Cora."

Rubinstein's "Maccabees" was recently produced for the first time in the Russian language at the Théâtre Marie, of St. Petersburg. Rubinstein conducted in person.

The "Persians" of Æschylus, with choral music by Prince Bernard, of Saxe Meiningen, was performed by the pupils of the Vienna Conservatoire, three weeks ago.

Signor Tamberlik, after an absence of nearly 10 years, will make his first appearance in London next season at Drury Lane, having accepted an engagement with Mr. Mapleson.

Mr. Jefferson acted in "Lend me Five Shillings" in one of the Compton benefit performances which netted, by the way, between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds sterling—in London.

The drama with which the Duke's Theatre, in London, will reopen on the 31st of March, is a version of "L'Affaire Coverley," a French piece, which is founded upon the Tichborne trial.

Herr Behrens' tour with Mme Trebelli terminated at Copenhagen March 7; and on March 10, Herr Behrens commenced his tour of Scandinavia, with Herr Wieniawski, the violinist.

The revival of "Henry VI." and "Richard III." is contemplated at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. The scenic accessories are to be conducted with full regard to historical accuracy.

M. Amodio, the well-known baritone, has ceased singing and established himself at Madrid, where he has started a newspaper in Spanish, called *El Nuevo Figaro*. It is a literary and theatrical paper.

At the Pergola Theatre, at Florence, the rehearsals of "Gustavo Wasa" by the composer, Marchetti, have commenced. The opera will be executed by Mme. Durand, the tenor Carpi, Mansoli, and Lamberdelli.

Drury Lane Theatre, in London, is "to let," and Her Majesty's Opera will this year, it is understood, be once more located in Her Majesty's Theatre. Owing to the change of locale, which was brought about since the recent sale by auction, the plans for the present season of her Majesty's Opera may possibly be modified.

Aramburo, the tenor of the Italiens, demanded of M. Escudier the breaking of his contract before the end of the season. The amiable Director having consented, Aramburo left at once for Nice, where he intends resting until the first of April, when he will again sail for Buenos Ayres, where he is engaged for the whole season.

CONVEYANCES BY MRS. A. T. STEWART.

The records in the Register's office showed yesterday that conveyances of real estate had been made by Mrs. A. T. Stewart to ex-Judge Henry Hilton and the Misses Clinch, the three sisters of Mrs. Stewart. The conveyance made to Judge Hilton was the stables of Mrs. Stewart at No. 23 East Thirty-fourth-street, near Madison-avenue, for the sum of $46,000, and the conveyance to Mrs. Stewart's sisters was a brown-stone house, purchased by Mrs. Stewart, on the south side of West Thirty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, for the purpose of making a gift of a residence to her sisters, to whom she conveyed it for a nominal sum.

FIVE MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—A special to the *Commercial* from Worthington, Ind., says a boiler in Hunter Brothers' saw-mill at that place exploded this afternoon. Two of the Hunter brothers, two brothers named Bender, and a man whose name is unknown were instantly killed, and several others are reported dangerously wounded.

FAILURE OF A PRODUCE FIRM.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—A *Commercial* special says Beck & Stonebraker, grain buyers and pork packers of Hagerstown, Md., made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities are reported at $120,000. Their assets are not stated.

JUSTICE BRADLEY IN NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, March 16.—A complimentary testimonial to Justice Bradley by a large number of leading citizens of Newark, indorsing his course in the Electoral Commission, is published in the *Advertiser* to-day, with an appropriate reply by Justice Bradley.

PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, March 16.—Prof. S. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, has accepted the Presidency of Dartmouth College, and will assume the duties of the position about the 15th of May.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, March 16.—Capt. Eben Ward, a well known steam-boat and vessel owner, made an assignment to-day. Indorsing paper for Caleb Ives, who failed last week, is reported to be the cause of the failure.

LEASES OF CITY PROPERTY SOLD.

The Controller yesterday sold the leases of the following City property for a term of two years from May 1, at the rents named below: Rooms on second floor of Centre Market, $750 per annum; No. 160 Worcester-street, $600; No. 53 Spring-street, $500; No. 61 Chatham-street, $1,000; No. 69 Chatham-street, $1,000; No. 91 Chatham-street, $1,000; No. 93 Chatham-street, $1,300; No. 61 Thompson-street, $500; No. 458 East Houston-street, $250; lots on Sixty-eighth-street, Third and Lexington avenues, $30 each; stable on Tompkins and Manzin streets, $500.

THE FIFTY THOUSANDTH CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE.

The critic of the Boston *Gazette*, in the issue of March 4, speaking of the last concert of the Harvard Society in Boston Music Hall, says:

"The Chickering piano upon which Mr. Lang played was a new instrument—the fifty thousandth made by the firm of Chickering & Sons. It was a superb instrument, rich and large in tone, equal throughout its whole compass, sonorous, with an exquisite singing quality and a remarkable carrying power. In fact, it was in every way worthy the firm that made it, and a noble example of the perfection to which they had brought their work. Whatever may be the merits of the pianos of other makers, there can be no question that the Chickering pianos have certain qualities which are peculiarly their own, and these were to be found in their finest estate in this, the fifty thousandth they have sent from their ever busy factory."

"Old Reliable."

There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalent disease, chronic nasal catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations, except Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. It continues to enjoy an unprecedented popularity. This reputation has been earned through the permanent cures which it has wrought, having proved itself a specific in the worst forms of the disease. PIERCE'S POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOKS are given away at druggists.—*Advertisement.*

A CONSTANT COUGH, with shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh all betoken lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT serious results may be either avoided or palliated.

Wine and Cake for Evenings.

ALFRED SPEER, of Passaic, N. J., is one of the most extensive producers and dealers in pure wines and brandies in the United States. He makes a superior port wine, which took the highest premium at the Centennial, known as SPEER'S ORT GRAPE WINE. It is sold by druggists, and at his office and sales-rooms, No. 34 Warren-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE acme of comfort and the perfection of purity are rarely combined in any article of manufacture, ancient or modern. To a degree rarely equaled and never excelled does E. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP combine every requisite of chemical virtue.—*Advertisement.*

Important.

Families can live better for less money at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, Park-av. and 41st-st., than at any other first-class hotel in the City. Restaurant one of the best.—*Advertisement.*

STUYVESANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only, $1 per day and upward. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.
—*Advertisement.*

The Portals of the Head,

the lips, are the most expressive feature in the human countenance. When they open on white glistening teeth they are irresistibly attractive—kissable, in fact. Ladies, don't lose sight of this fact, and remember that SOZODONT will whiten and preserve your teeth.

Parker's Hair Balsam is the best and cleanest preparation ever made for restoring gray hair to its original color, and for renewing its life and beauty. It removes dandruff and stops the hair falling. It is entirely harmless, and free from the impure ingredients that render many other preparations injurious.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP—The best in use.
For sale by grocers and at No. 1,155 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ALMGREN—HARLIN.—In New-York, Tuesday, March 13, 1877, by Rev. J. G. Princell, Mr. ANDREW P. ALMGREN, from Cape Vincent, N. Y., and Miss SOPHIE AMALIA HARLIN, from Stockholm, Sweden.

ARNOLD—LANE.—On Thursday, March 15, 1877, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, WALTER J. ARNOLD, of Chester, Penn., and MAGGIE LANE, of New-York. No cards.

HENRY—BLODGET.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday, March 13, 1877, by Rev. Carlos Martyn, EDMUND C. HENRY to KATE CHARLOTTE, daughter of Samuel F. Blodget, Esq., all of this City.

NEVIN—CLAGG.—At Brooklyn on Thursday, March 15, by Rev. O. Nicl A. Goodsell, JAMES F. NEVIN to MAGGIE CLAGG, all of this City. No cards.

VOORHEES—NELSON.—On Thursday, March 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Dr. A. D. Lawrence Jewett, assisted by Rev. Thomas Nixon S. WILLARD P. VOORHEES to SARAH KUYKENDALL, daughter of Theodore G. Nelson.

DIED.

BERNHEIMER.—On Friday morning, the 16th inst., after a short illness MAYER A., beloved son of Adolph and Fannie Bernheimer aged 4 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 145 West 42d-st., on Sunday, March 18, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Mount Vernon, March 15, MARY L., wife of A. M. Campbell, M. D.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Monday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot for Mount Vernon at 2:30 P. M.

CARLE.—On Fourth day, (Wednesday,) 14th inst., of pneumonia, EDWARD H., son of John Carle, Jr., in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family and those of his father-in-law, Charles A. Whitney, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 213 East 127th-st., on Seventh day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Tarrytown on the 18th inst.

COLBY.—On Thursday, 15th inst., at East Orange, N. J., GERALD GELLATLY, young est child of Gardner R. and Martha L. Colby, aged 11 mon hs 25 days.

Funeral services at Rosedale Cemetery on Saturday, 17th, at 2:30 P. M.

CONKLIN.—On Thursday morning, March 15, at the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 35 Great Jones-st., MARY CONKLIN, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, on Saturday morning, March 17. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10:30 train from New-York.

DUFFY.—On Thursday, March 15, at his residence, No. 197 East 3:d-st., JAMES A. DUFFY.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, east 28th-st., on Sunday, (to-morrow,) 18th inst., at 12:45 P. M.

EGAN.—On Wednesday, March 14, 1877, PATRICK H. EGAN, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Liberty Club of the Seventh Assembly District are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on sunday, March 18, 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M. from his late residence No. 193 West 125th-st.

GRADY.—On Wednesday, March 14, in the 65th year of her age, MARY A., widow of Francis J. Grady.

Funeral private at the residence of her son-in-law, Theodore Wred, No. 55 West 132d-st., on Saturday, March 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HADDOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 16, JOHN HADDOCK.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. H. C. Haddock, No. 425 Pacific-st., Monday, 19th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., of pneumonia, WILLIAM LEWIS, in his 74th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Ancient Artizans' Benefit Society are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 208 Henry-st., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

LEONARD.—The funeral of ADELAIDE, wife of B. Kingsland Leonard, will take place Monday, March 19, 1877. Relatives and friends are requested to meet at her late residence, No. 51 East 75th-st., at 10 A. M. Requiem service at Church of the Redeemer 10:30 A. M.

LOOMIS.—Suddenly, March 16, 1877, N. H. LOOMIS, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends, as also of his brother, E. P. Loomis, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 169 Madison-st., Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M. Sunday, March 18. Remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

MCCLELLAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, March 15, of heart disease, GEORGE, son of A. McKeynolds, aged 16 years.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 136 West 40th-st., on Saturday, March 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

OSBORN.—At South Norwalk, Conn., Thursday, March 15, 1877, CHARLES OSBORN, aged 57 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Edward N. Osborn, No. 610 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 2 P. M.

OGDEN.—March 15, MARY BARNEWALL, only daughter of Alfred and Caroline Ogden.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Chapel Saturday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PERRY.—In Poughkeepsie, March 16, Mrs. LOIS PERRY, mother of William Perry, aged 79 years.

Funeral at Baptist Church, Dover Plains, Sunday, March 18, at 11 o'clock.

POILLON.—On Thursday evening, March 15, of pneumonia, JOHN H. POILLON.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 47 Cambridge-place, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M.

SCALES.—ANTHONY SCALES, baker.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 102 Madison-st.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, March 16, 1877, ELEANOR F. SMITH, only child of Dr. Thomas L. Smith, United States Navy, and Harriet E. Smith.

STAGG.—On the 13th inst., Mrs. SARAH MESIER STAGG, widow of the late Jacob D. Stagg, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral service in Trinity Church, New-York, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 12 M. Relatives and friends of the family and of her sons-in-law, Rev. Anthony Ten Brook, D. D., and Prof. Henry Drisler, are invited to attend.

STEVENS.—On Thursday, March 15, 1877, CALVIN STEVENS, in his 83d year.

Funeral Saturday, March 17, at 4 P. M. at Church of the Messiah, corner 34th-st. and Park-av. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Mount Auburn, Mass. No flowers.

WEED.—At the residence of her son-in-law, C. F. Inness, Lexington-av., Jersey City, AMANDA KISSAM WEED, aged 74.

Funeral services will take place at the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, Bergen, Sunday, March 18, 1 o'clock P. M.

WEMYSS.—On Thursday, March 15, 1877, of diphtheria, HORACE GREELEY, son of Francis S. and Catherine K. Wemyss, aged 6 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 17, at 2 P. M. from residence of his parents, No. 138 Suydam-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KEEP SELLS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per doz., six for 75c. 571 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

A POSITIVE, RADICAL, AND UNDOUBTED CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA WILL CURE CONSUMPTION,

and absolutely prevent its development in all cases of Predisposition or threatened attack.

For Weak Lungs, Chronic Bronchitis, General Debility, Loss of Vigor and Appetite, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervous Prostration

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA IS A SPECIFIC.

being unequaled as a Vitalizing Tonic and Brain Nerve, and Blood Food.

Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. No. 36 John-st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign mails for the week ending Saturday March 17, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Tuesday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bruder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed;) and at 4 A. M. for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steam-ship Victoria, via Moville and Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Algeria, and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York March 15. The mails for Porto Rico direct, will leave New-York March 15. The mails for Nassau, New-Providence, will leave New-York March 17. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco March 28. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco April 2.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1877.

PIPER-HEIDSIECK AND H. PIPER & CO.'S *Sec* CHAMPAGNE.

Sold by all grocers and wine merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!

Just received, per Pacific Railroad and steamers, ANTIQUE PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE VASES KIOTO, HIZEN, AND KAGA TETE-A-TETE SETS, EXTRA CHOICE FAMILY TEAS, VERY CHEAP. PARKER'S, No. 120 Front-st., Burling-slip, New-York.

A—FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES, AND TAN the only reliable remedy is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. FOR PIMPLES on the FACE, BLACKHEADS, or FLESH-WORMS, ask your druggist for PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the INFALLIBLE SKIN medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

ITALY'S CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT OF STATUARY BY THE MOST RENOWNED ARTISTS, now on exhibition FREE at the new rooms, No. 22 Astor-place, to be sold by auction THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 o'clock.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public. No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

N. B.—special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

THE WOMEN'S LETTERS ON DOMESTIC and Social Questions in the WITNESS every Monday morning are attracting deserved attention. This is the Newspaper for the family. Order it from your newsman.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM A SPECIALTY.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 141 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours 8 to 3.

GOLD PEN

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE RAPID-TRANSIT PROBLEM.

RAPID TRANSIT FROM THE BATTERY TO THE HARLEM RIVER IN TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES, AND HOW IT MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow the Harlem Railroad Company to extend their depressed track from Forty-second-street to the City Hall and Castle Garden on such terms as will be fair and equitable. This company is responsible and abundantly able to execute a work of this kind. Its managers are experienced and successful railroad builders. They have given the traveling public as much for their money as any other railroad company, and the stockholders a good return for their investment and an honest administration of their property. About five years ago an accurate survey of this route, with a careful estimate of its cost, was prepared by able engineers and submitted to Commodore Vanderbilt. He considered the plan feasible, and decided to build it at his own expense, but the hue and cry about the "Vanderbilt monopoly" annoyed him so much that he let the matter drop. These surveys and plans are full and accurate, and the road could be built and the right of way secured to-day for one-half less than when the Commodore was willing to undertake it. If those who want rapid transit will take hold of this matter, some way can be devised that will cause the Harlem Railroad depressed track to be extended to the Battery, and 1,000,000 population be attracted to the northern wards of this City in less than 15 years. There is no route so central or feasible as this. Two-thirds of the distance is finished and trains running over it, and we have a guarantee of what this company could do if they undertook to extend their track to the Battery. One hundred thousand passengers could be transported by them every 24 hours with safety and comfort.

The elevated roads can never be as safe or obtain the same rate of speed as the depressed roads; neither can they do as much work. A depressed road does no harm to property along its line. Experience shows that an elevated road depreciates the value of property in good locations about 50 per cent. If the Gilbert Elevated Road is ever built, as now proposed, over Sixth-avenue to the Central Park, it will injure the property on that splendid avenue at least $20,000,000, and after this loss the public will have gained but little in the way of rapid transit.

Unfortunately for the advocates of rapid transit, this Gilbert scheme is mostly in the hands of non-residents and a few citizens who are not likely to give the public what they have been led to expect of this company.

I understand that whenever the road is finished up to Fifty-ninth-street and the Central Park, that that end of it will be run into the ground so deep that people living north will never see it again.

I am not interested in any railroad to the extent of one cent, nor do I expect to be, but I am an earnest advocate for some plan of rapid transit which will accomplish what the people have a right to expect. I therefore make these suggestions, believing that a depressed road from Harlem River to the Battery will give the public the best, safest, and quickest transit from one end of the island to the other.

JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

A PLEA FOR THE DOG.

THE NEED OF LEGISLATION—THE CLAIMS OF A DOG TO LIFE AND LIBERTY—HIS FIDELITY AND INTELLIGENCE—A LICENSE TAX RECOMMENDED—THE UNFORTUNATE SPITZ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Articles facetious and otherwise have of late appeared in your paper upon the dog question. The *Herald's* cry of extermination against the poor "Spits" and the attempt at cruel legislation on the part of our worthy City Aldermen are about on a par, and practically do not touch the important question as to how protection may be best afforded to the dog, his master, and the community at large, for each are interested and have an equal right to consideration, arbitrary legislators to the contrary notwithstanding. I am induced to address a few lines to you upon the subject, as coming from one who has always owned dogs, who has done as much, perhaps, as any other to promote the interests and proper development of the canine race in this country, and who has been a pretty close observer of the effects of legislation as brought to bear upon the dog in civilized communities. In the first place, then, it is a pretty generally admitted fact that legislation of some kind is needed. To be useful, however, in this case, as in every other, it must not be oppressive, arbitrary, or unjust. It is idle to talk of extermination or of such arbitrary measures as must necessarily entail suffering of cruelty upon the animal. Such measures must create bitter opposition and ill-feeling at once, and in the end will defeat the objects in view.

Arbitrary and unjust measures, such as have been contemplated by our Common Council, simply argued that in their opinion the dog should be driven from the community. In view of this, perhaps it will not be amiss for us shortly to consider some of the claims for life, liberty and enjoyment of protection which the dog has upon us. In the first place, he is the natural companion of man. Wherever man has his habitat, there the dog is to be found, whether in the centre of Africa or amid Polar ice, the dog is ready to share the joys or sorrows of his master as no other animal can or does; "ever faithful, ever kind," &c. No other of all the lower creation can have such familiar intercourse with man; can enter into sympathy with his daily habits and occupations, whether social pleasures or practical duties. The palace and the hut are alike his home. He is the companion and the protector of the young and the aged; the petted darling of the fair sex, and the faithful and intelligent servant of the laborer. Intelligent and honorable in all his relations with man when properly used and developed, he owes the most of what is evil in him to bad culture, neglect, and abuse. Is it meet, then, that this noble creature should be harshly or cruelly dealt with, or that arbitrary measures, in any wise tending to his banishment from any community, be adopted? Has he not paramount claims to all the care and kindness that a wise and protective legislation can offer? A very large, intelligent, and powerful portion of every civilized community will not hesitate to answer in the affirmative, and boldly to declare that they will resist everything like an opposite course, no matter who may advocate or endeavor to enforce it. The feelings and judgment of such a very large portion of our community should, then, in this, as in everything else, be duly weighed, and not simply outraged because of the whims or prejudices of others. It would seem almost a needless task in this age to defend the rights of the dog to a happy existence in our midst. What, then, are the most desirable restrictive measures to prevent the increase and existence of the undesirable members of the canine race, the vagabond curs and canine pariahs? for, just as with the human race, these are the pests and curses to be got rid of. It seems to me that the means are very simple, and I urgently recommend them to the careful consideration of our City lawgivers. First, impose a proper license tax upon every dog-owner in the City; not an exorbitant tax, but one which every dog-owner would be able to pay—say $3 per year—and let a small metal check be issued, such as could be attached to the collar, and which would identify the dog as a law-abiding and respectable member of the community, entitled to protection. No dog-owner would be willing to pay this amount for an unworthy or valueless animal, whereas every dog-owner would be willing to pay the amount in case his dog were of value, in view of the protection it would give, and the immunity from miserable and unfortunate curs which would ensue, thereby enhancing the value of his own animal. Let the dog be thus protected as property, and it would give in addition a valuable stimulus to breed only the best, and to take greater pride in the animals they possess. In the second place, accept Mr. Bergh's proposition, and let the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals take charge of all vagrants, and it will be but a short time before this City will become a model to all others in the matter of its canine population.

A word before I close upon the various classes of dogs desirable as pets, all other classes being bred directly for special purposes and likely to hold their own. As to the "pet," of course, it is very much a case of "*de gustibus non est disputandum*;" still, as I have much to do with dogs, as well as with the dangers resulting from mistaken confidence in the unworthy members of the canine race, I would here say that I think it is well for physicians and such others as, from knowledge of the dog or with special advantages, can do it, to try and educate the taste of the community in this matter. The pet dog is one which, of others, should be chosen because of its affectionate disposition and reliable temper, and such strains of dogs as exhibit these traits to the greatest degree are the ones that should be most advocated. The unfortunate "Spitz," although affectionate and intelligent, has a very unenviable reason, and is lost as likely, in case of his ugly freaks, to bite its best friend as its foe; for this reason, and for no other that I know of, I strongly advise my friends to avoid the Spitz as a pet. As to its bite being any more venomous than that of any other strain, or that it is any more liable to rabies, I do not believe. It is useless to try to provoke a war of extermination. Simply educate the lovers of pet dogs to cultivate the various kinds of the spaniels, terriers, and dogs of that "ilk," and the Spitz will soon drop out of fashion. The whole subject is one I have very much at heart, and one of undoubted interest to the whole community, and, therefore, should be considered wisely, and not from an arbitrary or prejudiced standpoint. When we see that over $50,000 worth of dogs have been imported to this country during the past year, and that as much as $1,000 has been paid for a single brace in several instances, we can arrive at some idea of the increasing interest being taken in the canine race. In conclusion, let me recommend all who are not lovers of the dog to read Dr. John Brown's *Rab and His Friends*, and be converted. No man will ever have come to regret having aided in the higher development of the dog, or having put confidence in the higher qualities of his nature; it will enlarge his heart and make him a better man.

S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 16, 1877.

AN ELEVATOR FOR FLAT-HOUSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your interesting article in to-day's issue in regard to "flat-houses," suggests the inquiry whether any of our builders have ever investigated the automatic water balance elevator which has been several years in use in Paris, and perhaps other European cities. I do not fully understand its principle of construction, and it may have fatal defects; but this is the manner of its use. A visitor to the edifice in which it is placed, passing to the door of the elevator shaft, sees, at the right or left and outside the door, several little knobs, not unlike the stops of an organ, successively marked with the number of each floor to which the elevator travels. If the carriage is in sight the pulling out of the appropriate stop causes the door to open. It it is not in sight, a similar movement brings the carriage to the floor where it is required and opens the door for the entry of passengers. The latter then draw an inner stop marked with the number of the floor to which he desires to go, and the carriage starts upon its journey, stopping at the floor for which it had been set.

An elevator of this character would be a great desideratum for private dwellings and for apartment houses, also, of the better class. If the mechanism noticed above is not perfect, American ingenuity should be equal to the task of adapting it to our needs, and thus secure to us a "vertical railway" for which neither a steam engine nor a conductor shall be required.

J. W. S.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 12, 1877.

A NEW IMPOSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following circumstance may throw some light on the manner in which our streets are cleaned and explain why, as "H. K." complains, it equires so much time to remove the dirt after it has been collected in heaps. One night last week a man rang at our door, and asked 25 cents for carting our ashes away; but, thinking it strange that we should be required to pay for such service, I stepped to the door and obtained the following interesting information: All the carts were "on mud" that night—that is, were detailed to take away the dirt piled up along Sixth-avenue; but he had taken on about half a load and then turned into a cross street to fill up on ashes, for, as he said, most people would rather pay a quarter than have their barrels standing on the sidewalk all day awaiting the irregular calls of the person whose duty it was to empty them, and added that he had already made 75 cents. Here it seems to me is the difficulty. If people will pay for what they have a right to expect should be done for nothing, beyond payment of their taxes, so long will these men be ready to neglect their proper duties, and, as my informant expressed it, "make a little something" for themselves.

O. B.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

IS IT A FRAUD?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have received a circular requesting the purchase of tickets for a concert to be given in aid of the "Orphan Home," signed "Charles Latour, Manager." No address of the so-called "Orphan Home" is given, and I know of no such institution.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Commissioner State Board of Charities.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 15, 1877.

EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

THE EFFORTS FARMERS AROUND CHARLESTON, S. C., ARE MAKING THIS SPRING TO SUPPLY NORTHERN TABLES WITH POTATOES, PEAS, STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES, &C.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, March 12.

Very few persons, indeed, outside of those interested have a correct idea of the extent and value of the land employed in garden or truck farming around Charleston. It is, as almost every one knows, a new and growing interest which has sprung up since the war. Large tracts of land which had formerly been exclusively devoted to the raising of cotton were richly manured and planted in potatoes, tomatoes, green peas, beans, cucumbers, and strawberries. The success met with was beyond all expectation, and a field was apparently opened for the speedy recuperation of lost fortunes, and all owners of suitable land who could get the requisite amount of capital soon embarked in the enterprise. The success and progress of the truck farmers were uniform and steady for several years, and culminated in the abundant harvest of 1873. In 1874 late frosts and heavy storms destroyed a large proportion of the delicate plants, and completely ruined many of those engaged in the business. The year 1875 was even more discouraging, and 1876 proved a Centennial disaster. But still the recollection of former success induced the farmers to try it again, and in the present year as large if not a larger acreage than ever before is under cultivation, and up to the present time the crops are in beautiful condition, and give promise of even greater returns than the golden harvest of 1873.

In order to give the public a correct idea of the condition of the growing crop, a reporter for the *News and Courier*, in company with one of the most successful truck farmers of the Neck made a tour of inspection on Saturday. From Line-street up, for the distance of fully five miles, almost every acre of land between the two rivers is under cultivation. Owing to the unfavorable year of the Northern potato crop and the appearance of the destructive potato bug, the farmers in this vicinity have planted largely in potatoes this season. In fact, two-thirds of the acreage under cultivation is planted in potatoes, some farmers planting nothing else. This crop, which is the most expensive to cultivate, is considered comparatively a safe one, and it entirely successful note to the farmer a handsome profit. On the Charleston Neck alone fully 1,000 acres of land are this season planted in potatoes, including all the finest varieties. The cost per barrel for the seedlets this year is $5, and one farmer, not more than three miles from Charleston, has planted 600 barrels, the seed alone costing $3,000. With a fair season every barrel of seed is expected to yield 10 barrels of new potatoes, which bring an average price of $5 per barrel. So it will be seen that upon this farm alone, if the season is favorable, a gross return of $30,000 may be expected from potatoes alone. The crop has not yet, except in a few isolated cases, broken the ground, and the land necessarily presents a bare aspect as compared to that it will in about two weeks. In estimating the cost of raising potatoes and getting them to market, there must be added to the cost of the seeds 12½ cents per barrel for digging, 20 cents for the barrels, 40 cents per barrel for transportation, and 10 per cent. selling.

The culture of strawberries is growing more popular each year. Last year 100 acres of land were employed in this way; this year 167 acres are under cultivation—150 acres being on Charleston Neck, and the remaining acreage being in St. Andrew's and Christ Church Parishes. The seed used is known as "Nunan's seed," and the plant which it produces is heathier and the fruit more solid, and hence more adapted for shipment, than any other. It is, besides, peculiarly suited to this climate, matures earlier, and is more prolific than it is in any other section of the country. This crop is a struggle to say, the surest and the most profitable of all the products under cultivation, and, while a late frost kills the blossoms and destroys the young fruit, the plant remains unhurt and soon buds out again, and produces a yield which is not perceptibly diminished. The crop this year is very fine, and the fields on the Neck are green and beautiful with the plants which are now in blossom. On Friday night a heavy black frost was experienced, and an examination on Saturday showed that the young fruit has nearly all been killed. This puts back the crop at least three weeks, and of course deprives the farmer of the opportunity of making his largest profits in an early market. The cost of cultivating strawberries is estimated at about $200 per acre. The average yield per acre is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 quarts, although the yield under generally favorable circumstances sometimes reaches 5,000 quarts. In the harvest time, which lasts about six weeks, 10 hands are employed per acre, who are paid sometimes by the quarter and sometimes by the day. This expense added to the others greatly reduces the profit of the farmer, which, after commission, freight, &c., have been deducted, does not average more than 20 cents per quart. The early crop is, of course, the most profitable; the berries bringing as high as 50 cents per quart for several days after they are first put upon the market. The packing of the article for shipment requires great skill and care, and the cost of picking and packing averages about $1 25 per crate containing 32 quarts.

The cultivation of green peas is by no means so largely inaugurated in as those already mentioned, the greater portion of the crop being raised in Christ Church Parish. Two hundred acres will probably cover the acreage employed in this way. Its culture, however, is no small item, and sets the farmer a handsome profit. The cost of raising the article is not so large, and a very small percentage is lost in shipment. The favorite vee this year is

THE NORWAY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The budget of the Kingdom of Norway for the year 1877-8 is calculated at 35,100,000 crowns, being 1,500,000 crowns in excess of the estimates for the preceding year. The crown is reckoned at 1 franc 39 centimes, or something less than 1 shilling 1½ pence of our money. The extraordinary expenses which necessitate this increase of the estimates are chiefly on account of the War Department. Thus, 653,600 crowns are asked for fortifications, 523,000 crowns for the equipment of troops, 120,000 crowns for the purchase of new rifles, and 200,000 crowns for the construction of huts for manœuvring camps. The Government of Norway also proposes to contribute 120,000 crowns toward the less pressing business of hastening the coming of the millennium; in other words, it will spend this sum, and no more, on the representation of the country at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. A modest "appanage" of 30,000 crowns is also demanded for the Prince Royal, who is now 19 years of age. At the same time the Minister of Finance means to create a fund for paying off a portion of the capital of the national debt, which now amounts to about 55,000,000 crowns.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) March 16:

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure. J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story brick stable, with lot 16.8 by 60, on 4th-av., east side, 35.2 feet north of 31st-st., for $830, subject to taxes and assessments amounting to $1,000, also a life interest to Philip Furlong.

Louis Measer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, W. L. Findley, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following unimproved real estate: Two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th-street, north side, 175 feet east of 8th-av., sold for $2,000 to Elizabeth D. Butman, plaintiff in the legal action; one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 135th-st., south side, 175 feet of 8th-av., sold for $1,000 to same buyer.

Winans & Davies, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 39.6 by 202 by 37.6 by 212, on Marion-av., west side, 796 feet north of King's Bridge road, for $1,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs in the legal action.

The two following auction sales were adjourned: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of a house, with lot, on 4th-av., north of 31st-st., to March 23, and sale by William Kennelly of the building, with lot, on West-st., north of Morris-st., *sine die.*

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Clinton-st., east side, 175 feet south of Stanton-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East 51st-st., south side, 368.9 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100 on Arcularius-place, north side, 276.9 feet west of Walton-av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 102.2 by 700, on West 73d-st., north-east corner 9th-av.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Sewell, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 9th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, John A. Osborn, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.11, on West 57th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 two-story brick stable, with lot, 4th av., W. s., 16.8 ft. s. of 24th-st., lot 16.8x60..... $1,330

By Louis Measer.

2 lots, West 134th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99.11..... $2,000
1 lot, West 135th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11..... 1,375

By Winans & Davies.

1 plot of land, Marion-av., w. s., 796 ft. n. of King's Bridge Road, 39.6x202x37.6x212..... $1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 15.

Ridge-st., e. s., 100 ft., s. of Delancey-st., 25x100; Eleanor Goldsmith to Theresa Feiser..... nom.
27th-st., n. s., e. of 5th-av., 163.6x98.9; James T. Barrow and wife to William G. Sterling..... nom.
1st-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. 58th-st., 25x75; Levi Jacobs and wife to Henry Kolsh..... $12,000
12th-st., n. s., west. No. 13; Emily L. Hoffman to George Hoffman..... 18,500
Alexander-av., w. s., 66.8 ft. n. of 135th-st., 68.8x100, 3d W. and James F. & S. Dwyer to James C. Goodsell..... 48,500
51st-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.5; Edward Cunningham and wife to Thomas E. Foran..... 66,000
148th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Public Drive, 75x99.11; John T. Cuming and wife to James R. Cuming..... 9,600
Pitt-st., w. s., 198 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 22x100; John H. Seiman and wife to M. Becker. 10,000
3d-av., s. e. corner 125th-st., 61x230x irregular; Levi Adams and wife to Jesse Adams..... 4,500
125th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 3d-av., 72x194.10; Levi Adams and wife to Jesse Adams..... 35,500
125th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x99.11; same to same..... 31,500
120th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.11; also, 1st-av., W. s., 99 ft. s. of 120th-st., 24.8x76; Frederick Aldhous and wife to James I. Bunce..... 20,000
Williams' Bridge Road, n. s., irregular, one-half part of 24th Ward; John D'Igio to Philip Duffey..... 3,000
King's Bridge Road, n. s., irregular, 24th Ward, one-half part of; same to same..... 1,000
Grant-av., e. w. s., 50x250, 24th Ward; John Serrian and wife to Louis D. Sproat..... 500
49th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Edward Cunningham and wife to Thomas E. Foran..... 17,000
120th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.11; also, 1st-av., 74 ft. n. of 29th-st., 24.8x75; Maria Frame and husband to Frederick Aldhaus..... 20,000
Orchard-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x88.2; Henry K. Kretschmar to Robert S. Hayward..... 23,000
50th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100; Edward Oppenheimer and wife to Louise G. Brigham..... 24,000
34th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 37.6x98.9; Cornelia M. Stewart to Henry Hilton... 46,200
39th-st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x98.9; Cornelia M. Stewart to Ann Ullen and others. nom.
2d-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. s. of Houston-st., 50x113.6, (dated 1861,) John S. Marshall and wife to Mary Marshall..... 1,500
38th-av. s. s., 74 ft. s. of 39th-st., 24.8x100; Mary S. Maston to Joanna McKeon..... nom.
Same property; Samuel Walker to Joanna McKeon..... 27,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 35 FEET WIDE, for sale; below 59th-st., and close to 5th-av.; built in the most substantial manner; about three lots of ground and an elegant large stable; in all one of the most complete and elegant establishments to be f und in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A THREE-STORY, PHILADELphia brick house, modern improvements, free and clear, fine location, near Dr. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, and $3,000 to $7,000, cash, for a house in New-York. Address Box No. 310 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HOUSE on East 48th-st., close to 5th-av. House was built by Matthew Byrnes in the most substantial manner. Price according to the times. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 57th-st., $16,000; others $8,000 to $25,000, near the Park. To let, $500 to $2,000. Send for printed lists.

J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52-st.

NO. 17 WEST 39TH-ST.

Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house for sale, in good order; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to E. P. HOYT, No. 19 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., CORNER 78TH-st., a beautiful medium-size four-story brown-stone house; price very low.

K. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 38TH-ST., CLOSE TO LEXington-av., a desirable three-story dwelling, in perfect order; price $11,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE, unexceptionably situated, well rented; will pay full seven per cent. on investment. Real buyers address OWNER, Continental Hotel, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE MEDIUM-sized house No. 264 West 42d-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE—Now ready; will be sent by mail if desired.

K. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PARK-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—AN elegant 25-foot house for sale. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 26 IRVING-PLACE. Inquire of J. A. SMITH, No. 17 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM AT FLUSHING.

D. M. HILDRETH offers for sale or lease his farm at Broadway station,

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND,

84 acres, abundance of choice fruit, including one of the best apple orchards on LONG ISLAND,

DWELLING-HOUSE,

with all modern improvements, gas, Douglas Point water, perfect drainage, furnace, &c., &c. A very healthy location, 200 yards from the depot, one mile from the Town Hall, and in the 10-mile circuit from the City Hall, New-York. A property particularly desirable for a City gentleman with a taste for breeding fine horses. Apply on the premises or at

NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Rumebeck; finest place on the Hudson, and contains 85 acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of a river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; not hemmed in; unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner Borrington, at a cost of $60,000, and since ourchase he expended upward of $40,000 upon it in improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,434, New-York Post Office.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Twenty-two miles from City Hall by Erie Railway, and one-half mile from depot. House substantially built and conveniently arranged; contains 20 rooms, bath-room, and modern improvements; well-appointed outbuildings; ice-house filled, and an abundant supply of good water; grounds comprise 10 acres in garden, orchard, grass, and lawn, with handsome shade and ornamental trees; locality healthful and attractive. Will be sold on easy terms or leased to desirable parties for one or more years. Photographs and full particulars at K. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st., or address S. D. GRAYDON, Box No. 32, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A first-class dwelling-house, with barn and woodhouse, and four and a half acres of land. House two stories, with a thousand feet of front, and has cistern water, &c.; well situated with a fine prospect in front and rear; lately built at a cost of $25,000; price, $11,000, half cash and half mortgage. Apply to O. H. PERRY, southport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE and convenient country house, with grounds, cheap, in Tarrytown, a short distance from the depot. For particulars address PURDEY & BROWER, Tarrytown, or S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER K. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cones-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, SIX LOTS GROUND, near City, $2,250, (worth $3,000.) $250 cash; balance in installments. Address FRANKLIN POST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY homes, sale, rent; all prices; shore front; absolutely healthy; circulars. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE

of two houses and lots, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., near Broome-st., and No. 211 5th-st., near 3d-av., under P. T. Ruggles, Referee, on FRIDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 189 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DWELLINGS TO LET—CAREFUL PARTY more desired than rent; on Washington Park, Newark; double house, plate glass, frescoed, steam heat, two baths; partly furnished; large garden, soundance of fruit; green-house; stable; coachman's dwelling; complete in all respects. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND; furnished; fourteen rooms; ten minutes from depot; fine asparagus, fruit, shade, and lawn; fronts on sound; ample outbuildings; five acres. Address POWER'S, No. 593 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED; THE ENTIRE of a four-story high-stoop house, except third floor and back parlor, on West 24th-st., rent $140 per month.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 107 West 23d-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 63 PERRY-ST; HIGH-stoop brown-stone front, three-story and basement, with all modern improvements; house can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars inquire at No. 27 Perry-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—UNTIL OCT. 1, NEXT, on 39th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; very low rent; possession immediately. Apply to C. W. BEYER, No. 33 Pine-st., east basement.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 18TH-ST., first door east of Broadway; will be let to a responsible tenant at a moderate rent.

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 8 WEST 45TH-ST.; HIGH stoop brown-stone front, four stories, basement and cellar; can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Inquire of H. WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 10TH, 23d, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 56th sts., at reduced rates. KINGSLAND & PAGE,
No. 42 East 23d-st.

SUITABLE TO A PHYSICIAN—APARTMENT No. 205 West 25th-st.; fine location; spacious garden; seven compact rooms; moderate rent; oriel window; janitor; all modern improvements; light.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—TO RENT—SEVERAL houses delightfully located; stables, fruit, garden, &c.; unexceptionable neighborhood; most agreeable residences. JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND AT-tic high (marble) stoop dwelling-house, No. 63 Washington-square, south. Apply to G. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 8 EAST 86TH-ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; commands a fine view of Central Park; has been occupied by one family for seven years. Address E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

FLAT ON CORNER, ALL LIGHT ROOMS, between 5th and 6th avs.; mirrors; all improvements; possession immediately. YATES, No. 888 6th-av., corner 30th-st.; open evenings.

HOUSE AND THREE ACRES TO LET IN Westchester, one hour from Fulton slip. Possession April 1. Apply to E. H. DORLAND, No. 307 4th-av., near 23d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE FULL-SIZED FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 13 East 32d-st.; to private family only. Address OWNER, No. 121 West 44th-st.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, FURNISHED FRANCH roof mansion, 75x40; nineteen rooms, with stables, carriages, lawn, garden, pasture, fruit; $1,500.

E. C. EMMERS, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN-stone house, No. 146 East 58th-st; modern school unexceptionable. Rent, $1,600. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 56th-st., Broadway and 8th-av. Address OWNER, No. 39 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE mansion No. 31 West 34th-st., stable and dwelling together, with vacant lot, No. 30 West 35th-st. The large and elegant house on 34th-st. is 40x63, and alleyway of 10 feet leading to large and commodious coach-house and stables; the house is spacious and complete, built under the direction of Mr. Warner, architect, and is unsurpassed in the City. The house No. 34 West 35th-st.—three story, high stoop, marble, 20x65 feet—can be connected with mansion on 34th-st. This property as it stands is admirably adapted for a GENTLEMEN'S CLUB, HOTEL OR BANK, or, with some alterations, would make an elegant French flat, fronting on two desirable streets close to 5th-av.

For terms, &c., apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; rent cheap. Apply to A. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR RENT IN MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—The spacious building known as Oak Grove Seminary, five minutes from the railroad station. The building contains 30 apartments, a bath-room on each floor, abundance of good water. Also, stable, coach-house, and other buildings. This establishment is well adapted for Summer boarding, and during Winter for a ladies' seminary. The whole is surrounded with an oak grove. ALSO, FOR RENT, the handsome nine-room cottage on Park-av., three minutes' to railroad station. The garden lot 60 by 250 feet, and excellent water. For particulars see WILLIAM EDWARDS, No. 125 Dock-st.

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 22x52 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground a joining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's place, on St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, comprising six lots of ground, 60 feet front, and running through to Prospect place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet ground, &c.; stable and coach house on Prospect place. The house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order; offered at the low rent of $840 per annum for one or more years. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau st., Turner Building, New-York.

TO LET—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON HIGH Bridge-av., near High Bridge, within a few minutes' walk of steam-car depot and boat landing. The house is a bamsome villa, finished last season and never occupied; has every convenience; grounds laid out with lawn, flower, and vegetable garden. To any one wishing a delightful, healthy place, combining the advantages of City and country residence, the above is worthy of attention. Inquire of HUME BROTHERS, No. 127 Clinton-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FORMER RESIDENCE of the late Gen. Bartlett, at Bartlett's Mass. A first-class modern villa, with garden, stable, and all conveniences for a gentleman's residence. The house is spacious and roomy, and situated in the most salubrious and fashionable section of the town; water and gas throughout the house, and all the buildings and grounds handsomely laid out. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, (20x60x100.) No. 36 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.; in complete order; lately painted and frescoed; the furniture elegant, (made to order;) drawing-room by Pottier & Stymus; piano, Steinway's best upright; curtains complete; Moquette and velvet carpets; coal and vegetable vaults. Moderate rent to a genteel private family only. Inquire of owner on the premises.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE HOBOKEN Land and Improvement Company have houses to let from $240 to $850 a year. Most of these houses are in desirable locations and command a fine view of the North River; they are in the best of order, and are kept so by the company, they doing all repairs when needed; also, floors and French flats to let. For particulars inquire of T. C. DUNN, Agent, No. 3 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.

To lease for a term of years, "Hillsdale Farm," a quiet country home on the river bank, near the foot and under the shadow of the mountain; rent very low to a good tenant, with farm implements, stock, &c., if desired. Apply to WM. J. A. McGRATH, No. 24 Park-place, New-York.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, TO A

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, long..105⅝ | 200 Mich. Cen. 42⅞
$2,000 At. & Pac. Tel.... 24⅛ | 100 do....c. 42⅞
100 do.... 24⅛ | 100 do....b3. 43
100 do....b3. 24⅝ | 3800 Lake Shore.... 50⅜
200 do....c. 24⅝ | 1400 do.... 50⅜
100 do....b3. 24⅝ | 500 do....s3. 50⅜
100 Quicksilver..... 14⅞ | 700 do.... 50⅜
100 Del. & Hud. Canal. 48⅜ | 2600 do.... 50⅝
100 do.... 48⅜ | 100 do....s3. 50⅝
300 do....c. 48⅞ | 100 Rock Island..b3.101⅛
100 Pac. Mail.....s3. 23 | 200 do.... 101¼
600 do.... 23⅛ | 200 do.... 101⅜
100 do....s3. 23⅜ | 100 do.... 100⅞
100 Un. Pac..... 71 | 200 do.... 101
100 West. Un.....c. 64¼ | 400 D., L. & W.... 80½
100 do.... 64¼ | 100 do.... 80¾
500 do.... 64¼ | 1300 do.... 80⅞
1200 do.... 64 | 900 do.... 80¾
300 do....c. 64¼ | 500 do.... 80⅝
700 do....b3. 64¼ | 300 do.... 80¾
700 do.... 64¼ | 100 do.... 80⅞
100 do....s3. 64 | 2100 do.... 80⅝
100 do.... 63⅞ | 500 do.... 80⅝
400 do....b3. 64¼ | 100 Ohio & M.....68. 8⅞
1100 do....b3. 64⅜ | 100 Chi., R. & Q.....c. 99¾
400 N. Y. C. & H.... 96⅜ | 200 do....opg. 100
100 do.... 95 | 20 do....opg. 100
200 do.... 95⅛ | 100 do.... 99¾
200 do.... 95⅛ | 10 do....opg. 99¼
200 Erie Rail..... 9⅞ | 100 do.... 99¾
500 do.... 7⅜ | 100 do.... 99⅜
500 do.... 7 | 100 do.... 99⅝
200 do.... 6⅞ | 100 do....s3. 97⅛
300 Cen. & N. J..... 93 | 100 do....b3. 96

SECOND BOARD—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.....110⅛
18,000 do.....12.111⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....110⅛
'65, reg.....108¾
FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.
$2,000 Ga. 7s, new..108 | 100 N.Y.C. & H....b.c.s3. 95¾
10,000 N. Car. 6s, old. | 105 do.... 95⅝
J. & J.... 18½ | 600 do.... 95¾
19,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 74 | 400 do.... 95¼
5,000 Ten. 6s, new. 43¼ | 100 do.... 95⅜
4,000 do....c. 43¼ | 100 do.... 95⅝
5,000 do....c. 43¾ | 10 do....s3. 95⅜
6,000 Ten. 6s, o.b.c. 44¼ | 100 do.... 95⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 43½ | 25 Erie Rail.....b.c. 7
20,000 U. S. 6-20 '67s. 107 | 200 do.... 6¾
1,000 L. & W. R.con. 83 | 435 do.... 6⅝
10,000 Am. D. & im. | 200 do.... 6¾
7s.....s.n. 40 | 100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 43
6,900 Mis. 6s, s. f. | 1800 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 50
c. s. f.... 84 | 3500 do.... 50⅜
4,000 do.....b.c. 84 | 200 do.... 50⅝
5,000 do.....s3. 84 | 500 do.... 50⅞
1,000 Erie 5th.....101¾ | 1300 do.... 50⅝
10,000 N. C. C. G. 6s. 89 | 100 do....s3. 50⅝
1,000 do.... 89⅞ | 1100 do.... 50⅝
2,000 M. & E. 2d.....106 | 500 do....b3. 50¾
1,000 M. & St. 7s '71.100¾ | 100 C. & N. W....b.c. 32⅜
5,000 D., M. & T. 1st. | 1000 C. & N. W. Pf....b.c. 51⅜
1906.....106¾ | 900 do....s3. 52⅜
5,000 H. 1st. 7s. C.118½ | 100 C. of N. J....b.c. 9⅛
3,000 Ohio & Miss. | 400 C. & N. I.....b.c.101
500 do.... 88 | 100 do....s3. 101
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st R.116 | 300 do....s3.101
2,000 U. Pac. 1st.. 103⅜ | 200 Chi., Mil. & St. P.
10,000 Un. P. 7s, l. g. 103⅜ | Pf.....b.c. 46⅜
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 7s. 103 | 200 do.... 46⅝
19,000 Pac. of M. 1st. 97⅝ | 700 do.... 46⅞
5,000 Mo. Pac. of Mo. 69⅜ | 500 do.... 46⅝
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d. 112⅜ | 800 do....b3. 46⅜
3,000 T. & W. 1st. 85 | 300 do.... 46⅜
100 do.....b.c. 75 | 500 D., L. & W....b.c. 60⅜
5,000 Chi. & Alt. inc. 105½ | 300 do.... 60⅜
5,000 D. & H. R. '84. 95 | 100 do.... 60⅝
5,000 D. & H. R. '91. 97 | 100 do.... 60⅝
5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, | 200 do....s10. 61
conv....b.c. 79¼ | 200 do.... 60⅜
6 Fourth Nat. R. 100¼ | 200 do.... 60⅝
5 Park Bank..... 115 | 100 do....s60. 58½
100 Del., L. & Mod....b.c. 48⅞ | 100 do.... 60½
200 do.... 49 | 300 Mor. & Es....b.c. 83
100 Att. Pac. Tel.....b.c. 24 | 100 do....s30. 83
200 do....s3. 24⅜ | 200 do.... 82
65 do....s3. 24 | 200 do.... 81⅞
1200 West. Un.....b.c. 64⅜ | 125 do.... 81½
100 do.... 64⅜ | 200 do.... 81⅝
600 do.... 64⅜ | 100 C., B. & Q.....b.c. 99⅞
800 do.... 64⅜ | 200 do.... 97
100 do....s3. 64⅜ | 100 do.... 96¾
700 do....b3. 64⅜ | 100 do.... 97
700 do....s3. 64⅜ | 100 do....b3. 97⅛
1000 do....s3. 64 | 100 do....s3. 97¼
100 do.... 63⅞ | 50 do.... 97
2900 do.... 64 | 300 do....s3. 97¼
100 do.... 64 | 100 do.... 96¾
100 do.... 64 | 50 P., Ft. W. & C.
200 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 23⅛ | g'd.....b.c. 99⅝
100 do.... 23⅜ | 70 Ren. & Sar....b.c. 95
20 Un. Pac.....b.c. 71⅜ | 200 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 141
80 do.... 71 | 200 Ohio & M.....b.c.s3. 8⅝
100 do.... 70½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$45,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.....111⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....112
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....110⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.....103
$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72
2,000 Ga. 7s, gold..106⅝
2,000 L. & W. R.con. 83
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st. 93
9,000 Chi., R. & Q. 7s. 106⅝
21,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 97⅝
4,000 M. & St. P. 7s '71.100⅝
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 53
5,000 Cin. So. 1st, con. 52
50 do.....s10. 51⅛
6,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 106
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103⅝
65 At. & Pac. Tel.....s3. 24⅜
100 do.... 24⅜
300 West. Un.....b.c. 63⅝
100 do.....s5. 63⅝
300 do.... 69⅝
430 do.....b3. 63⅜
100 do.....s3. 63⅜
400 do.... 63⅜
1800 do.... 63⅜
100 do.....s3. 63⅜
1400 do.... 63⅜
3100 do.....s3. 63⅜
100 Del. & Hud.....s3. 48⅝
200 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 43
100 do.... 42⅞
400 do.....b3. 42⅝
300 do.....s30. 42⅝
200 do.....s3. 42⅝
200 do.....s3. 42⅝
600 do.....s3. 42⅝
100 do.....s3. 42⅝
2500 do.....s3. 42⅝
500 do.....s3. 50⅜
1400 do.....b3. 50⅜
300 Pacific Mail.....s3. 23⅜
100 Erie Railway..... 6¾
100 Un. Pac..... 70½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$15,500 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.....111⅞
1,050 U. S. 5-20 C.....112
'65 N. small.....108⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81.....110⅛
10,000 do.....b.c.110¾
10,000 do.....b.c.111¼
10,000 do.....110

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, long..105 | 40 Amer. Ex.....67⅛
1,000 L. & W. R.con.. 32½ | 700 Pac. M.....b.c. 23
2,000 Mil. & St. P. | 300 do.... 23⅛
C. & M. Div. 98⅜ | 100 N. Y. C. & H....b.c. 94½
8,000 do.... 98⅝ | 100 do.... 94⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st. | 100 do.... 94⅜
LaC. Div....100 | 100 do.... 94⅜
1,000 M. & St. P., I. | 1050 Erie Rail.....b.c. 6⅞
& D. 1st, gu. 86 | 300 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 42⅞
2,000 B., C. R. & N. | 100 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 50⅛
1st.....39 | 400 do.... 5 50⅜
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 89¾ | 200 do....c. 50⅜
4,000 L. S. 1st con. R. 108½ | 750 do.... 50⅜
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st. | 100 Panama..... 122
C.....116 | 100 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 51¾
5,000 Mo. Pac. 1st... 99½ | 100 C. & N. W.....b.c. 32¼
3,000 Un. Pac. & l. 93⅛ | 100 do.... 32
2,000 do.... 93⅛ | 100 do.... 32
5,000 S. Pac. of Mo. 99⅜ | 200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 51⅜
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 87½ | 300 do.... 51⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. | 700 do.... 51⅝
Sk. L. Div.....74 | 100 C. C. & I.....b.c. 27¼
300 do.....b.c. 74 | 300 C. of N. J.....b.c. 9
7s.....b.c. 106 | 20 do.... 9⅛
5,000 Cen. P. g'd.b.c. 106 | 200 do.... 9
5 Fourth Nat. R. 100¾ | 300 C. & R. I.....b.c.s3. 99¾
400 Del. & H.....b.c.s3. 48½ | 100 do.... 99¾
50 do.....s3. 48½ | 200 do.... 100
200 do.....s30. 47½ | 100 do.... 100¼
500 do.....s3. 48¾ | 12 Wab. Pur. Com.
30-40 at B. T.....b.c. 24⅛ | Rec.....b.c. 4¼
100 do.... 24 | 50 Chi., M. & St. P.
500 West. Un.....b.c.s3. 63⅝ | Pf.....b.c. 46⅜
100 do.....s5. 63⅜ | 1250 D., L. & W.....b.c. 60⅜
100 do.....s6. 63⅜ | 1700 do.... 60⅜
200 do.... 63⅜ | 600 do.... 60⅜
2200 do.... 63⅜ | 10 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 99
3300 do.....s3. 63⅜ | 100 do.... 91
700 do.... 63⅜ | 200 Chi. & Alt. Pf. b.c. 101
100 do.... 63⅜ | 26 do.... 101¾
300 do.....s3. 63½ | 200 Ohio & M.....b.c. 8⅝
300 do.....s5. 63½ | 300 n. & St. J....b.c.s3. 11
12000 do.... 63⅝ | 100 H. & St. J. Pf....b.c. 21
300 do.....c. 63⅝ | 100 do.... 21

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1105 | 100 Rock Island....s3.100
'65.....111¾ | 200 St. Paul Pf.....b3. 19
900 Del. & Hud. Can. 48¾ | 300 do.....b3. 19
100 At. & P. T.....s3. 24⅜ | 300 do.... 19⅛
200 West. Un.....b.c. 63⅝ | 100 St. Paul Pf.....b5. 46⅜
100 do.....s5. 63⅝ | 100 C., R. & N.....b.c. 39
300 do.... 69⅝ | 54 do.....s4. 96½
430 do.....b3. 63⅜ | 200 do.... 96
100 do.....b3. 63⅜ | 600 Del., L. & W.....s3. 80¼
400 do.....s3. 63⅜ | 300 do.... 80⅜
200 Pac. Mail.....s3. 23⅜ | 1500 do.....s3. 80¾
200 Erie Railway..... 6⅞ | 900 do.....s3. 80¾
200 Lake Shore.....s3. 50⅜ | 200 do.....s3. 80
1300 do.... 50⅜ | 1000 do.... 80¾
100 Lake Shore.....b3. 50⅜ | 800 do.... 80⅜
800 do.....s3. 50⅜ | 2800 do.... 80⅜
400 do.....b.c. 50⅝ | 600 do.....s3. 80¼
1700 do.....s3. 50⅝ | 1100 do.....s3. 80⅜
2500 do.....s3. 50⅜ | 200 do.....b3. 80¾
500 do.....s3. 50⅜ | 200 do.....s3. 80⅜
1400 do.....b3. 50⅜ | 100 H. & St. J.....s3. 11
300 Pacific Mail.....s3. 23⅜ | 300 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 21
100 Erie Railway..... 6¾ | 100 C., R. & N.....b.c. 39½
100 Un. Pac..... 70½ | 200 do..... 39⅝

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 16, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.....	10	Molasses, (N.O.) hhds.	90
Bees-wax, pks.....	1	Spirits Turn., bbls..	10
Broom-corn, bales..	43	Rosin, bbls.....	142
C. B. Peas, bags.....	600	Tar, bbls.....	150
Beans, bush.....	49	Pork, pks.....	704
Cotton, bales.....	900	Beef, pks.....	228
C. S. Cake.....	600	Cut-meats, pks.....	2,857
Copper, bbls.....	54	Grease, pks.....	1,600
Coal, Penn., pks....	46	Lard, pks.....	1,919
Union Pacific.....	1,173	Lard, kegs.....	755
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	2,934	Tearine, pks.....	96
Chic. & Alton.....	91	Butter, pks.....	2,927
C., C., C. & I.....	278	Cheese, pks.....	114
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	11	Tallow, pks.....	384
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref..	214	Lard-oil, bbls.....	30
Ohio & Mississippi.....	578	Lubricat'g-oil, bbls.	60
Panama.....	600	Dressed hogs, No..	33
Western Union.....	1,000	Pine-nuts, bags.....	1,245
A. & P. Telegraph.....	243	Staves, bxs.....	100
Pacific Mail.....	853	Skins, bales.....	33
Quicksilver.....	100	Nut-oil-cheats.....	44
Kansas City & N. Prot.....	233	Tobacco, hhds.....	148
		Tobacco, bxs. & cs..	758
Total sales.....	10,398	Whisky, bbls.....	508
Lead, pigs.....	629	Wool, bales.....	59

ASHES—Are dull, and quoted weaker and irregular in price; Pots quoted, $4 75@$5, and Pearl at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Items have been sparingly sought after within the range of from 31c.@34c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Reports, this week, are of free movements in seasonable goods, through all channels of trade, with values showing steadiness. Manufacturers of the finer styles find a readier sale for their product.

BRICKS—The demand is fair, with prices quoted essentially as before. Offerings as yet on a restricted scale.

CANDLES—Trade is yet very moderate, even in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 11½c.@15c.; Star Dips, 10c.@12c.; 9s, 9½c.; 8s, 9c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—The offerings are generally liberal, and the demand quite limited, giving buyers the advantage as to values.....Liverpool House Canal quoted at $12@$15; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5@$5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 50@$6; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5@$5 50; and Anthracite, $3 25@$4 25 for cargoes.

COFFEE—Dull to-day but quoted steady.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Business is on a moderate scale in the leading kinds, with prices quoted about as before.....Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$160; Pipe do., $100@$230; Barrel do., $50@$120; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 60@$2 55; Molasses do., $1 70@$1 90; Box Shooks, 70c.@75c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50; Hoops, $27 00@$35.

CORDAGE—Has been in light request within the previous range.

COTTON—A very moderate call was reported for early delivery, with prices reduced 1-4c.₱ lb...Ordinary quoted to-day at 9 15-16c.@10 1-16c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c...Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 551 bales, of which 50 bales were on last evening's list, including 349 bales by spinners and 102 bales to speculators....And, for forward delivery, the dealings have been large, but at lower and irregular prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 100,200 bales, of which 19,400 bales were on last evening and 80,800 bales to-day, with 10,500 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, with March options opening at 11.35c.@11.37c.; April, 11.37c.@11.40c.; May, 11.51c.@11.52c.; June, 11.64c.@11.65c.; July, 11.75c.@11.77c.; August, 11.80c.@11.81c.; September, 11.56c.@11.60c.; October, 11.32c.@11.35c.; November, 11.26c.@11.30c.; December, 11.26c.@11.30c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 30 to 35 decimal points ₱ lb., closing unsettled.....The receipts at this port to-day were 900 bales, against the shipments of 6,870 bales, against 15,679 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 43,706 bales, against 49,163 bales last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,646,675 bales, against 3,611,946 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year; consolidated exports, (six days,) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 35,867 bales; for the Continent, 21,590 bales.....stock in New-York to-day, 277,770 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 816,078 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Up'ds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary..	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary..	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord..	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Low Middling....	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Strict Low Mid....	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Middling.....	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Good Middling....	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Good Mid...	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middling Fair....	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Fair.....	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary....	9 9-16	Low Middling.....	10½
Strict Good Ord...	10 3-16	Middling.....	11

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—More demand was reported for the leading kinds of drugs and dye-s, which have been quoted generally steady. Opium weaker in price.....English Chemicals have been rather more sought after, generally at unaltered prices.....Essential Oils have been inactive, but quoted essentially unchanged as to values.....Dyewoods are in more request, and held rather more confidently; Logwood has been in most favor with buyers.....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $21@$23, currency; Jamaica, $21@$22, gold; Honduras do. at $24@$25 50, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@$22, gold; St. Domingo do., $23@$24, gold; Jamaica do., $17 50@$18, gold; Bar Wood, $20@$21, gold; Lima Wood, $50@$55, currency; Japan Wood, $28@$30; Camwood, $170, gold, ₱ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in very limited demand, and quoted irregular as to values.

FERTILIZERS—Have been selling to a fair aggregate, in a jobbing way, within the previous range.

FISH—Dry cod-fish has been moderately sought after and quoted steady, on the basis of $2 15@$2 25 currency.

FISH—There has been a very moderate movement reported in most kinds, with prices generally quoted steady.....We quote: Dry Cod, $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 75. Mackerel: quoted at $15@$22 50 for No. 1; $9@$12 50 for No. 2, and $6@$10 50 for No. 3 bbls.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$3 25; Smoked Herring, at 16c.@18c. for Scaled, and 13c.@15c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The good Western Flour was moderate dealt in to-day, mainly on home trade account, at generally unaltered prices, though on a few favorite brands of Minnesota Extra, a further slight improvement was reported, closing very firm.....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,400 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3 25@$6 50; sour Flour at $3 50@$6 75, mainly Sour Extra, ranging from $4 50@$5 75; ordinary to very good extra State, $5 75@$6; very good to very choice do., sold at $6@$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 60@$7 50 for very choice, the latter in new bags.) do. for South America at $7 50@$8 for good to choice, and up to $8 25@$8 35 for very fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) mostly on private terms, at $5 80 asked; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 60@$5 90; very good to choice do., $5 90@$6 25; and other grades within our previous range.....included in the sales have been 3,150 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 2,300 bbls. were regular City Mill brands; 2,600 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, (these mostly at $6 85@$8 as about fair to choice, 100 bbls. fancy selling at $8 35,) and 1,50 bbls. do. at $8 50@; 500 bbls. do. patent do., 450 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7 25@$7 85;) 300 bbls. Superfine, 300 bbls. No. 2, 90 bbls. Sour Extra, and 325 bbls. at the quoted rates.....Of Southern Flour, 750 bbls. sold in lots at steady rates, mainly within the range of $7 25@$8 for Extras.....Of Rye Flour, 425 bbls., in lots, chiefly fair to choice superfine Western, at 4.25@4.75; market unchanged.....Of corn-meal, 850 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine at $2 30, and 350 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 75@$3; market barely steady.....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 2,200 bags, mostly on the basis of $1 05 for coarse City, and 92c. for Baltimore ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—The requirements of buyers continue quite limited, resulting in very light transactions at weak and irregular prices, the tendency of the market, as it presents itself quite promptly.....Sales included 500 box. layer Raisons at $1 60; 1,000 bxs. loose at $2 10@$2 20; 400 half bxs. Valencia at 8c.; 450 bbls. Currants, in bags, at 5½c.; 500 bags, mostly on the spot, Zante, 11c.; 125 cks. old do. at 4¼c.@4¾c.; 200 cases Sardines, quarter bxs., at 13@9c.

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GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Some demand is noted for inquiries in Bagging which is quoted steady at 12½c. .....Native Bagging very dull and wholly nominal, at 9½c.....Bags neglected.

HARDWARE—Has been quite freely purchased on a firm basis as to prices.

HEMP—Has been very quiet throughout, with Manila Hemp quoted at 8c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c., gold, ₱ lb.; clean Russian, $260@$265, gold, ₱ ton; dressed do., at $350@$370; undressed do., $130, currency; Manila, $275@$280, gold. ₱ ton; Jute, 4c.@5½c., currency; Jute Butts, 2c.@2½c. Western Flax, 9c.@10c., currency, for to prime North River Flax, 13c.@16c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.....sales, 100 bales Manila Hemp on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in good request, and quoted strong in price.

HOPS—Have been more active, but at irregular prices .....New-York State, crop of 1876, quoted at 10c.@15c. for good to choice, with very choice to fancy lots held higher.....Eastern, 10c.@13c.; Western at 8c.@9c.; Pacific Coast, 7c.@10c.; California of 1876 at 12c.@17c.; Oregon, 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.....Sales reported for the week were 1,400 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1876, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 68,495 bales, against 70,772 bales same period in 1875; exports since the week ended Sept. 1, 1876, have been Sept. 1, 32,307 bales, against 34,176 bales same period in 1875-6.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The movement in the leading kinds of lumber has been fair, with prices quoted generally firm, holders showing no remarkable urgency in their offerings.....Eastern Spruce quoted at $12@$15 00; Yellow Pine quoted here at $18@$25; White Pine at $14@$40; Walnut, $35@$75, and other Hard Woods nominally as before.....Eastern Laths have been moderately sought after; quoted at $1 50 ₱ 1,000.....Lime at 90c.@$1 25 ₱ bbl.....Cement and Plaster quiet and steady.

LEATHER—More inquiry has been reported for supplies, especially for Sole, Hemlock tannages attracting decided attention, with values showing more or less steadiness, the receipts falling short of the sales, leading some reduction in the aggregate offerings. The export movement has been on a comparatively liberal scale, favored by low ocean freight rates.....Hemlock Calf Oils have been inactive, but quoted essentially unchanged as to values.....Dyewoods are in more request, and held rather more confidently; Logwood has been in most favor with buyers.....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $21@$23, currency; Jamaica, $21@$22, gold; Honduras do. at $24@$25 50, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@$22, gold; St. Domingo do., $23@$24, gold; Jamaica do., $17 50@$18, gold; Bar Wood, $20@$21, gold; Lima Wood, $50@$55, currency; Japan Wood, $28@$30; Camwood, $170, gold, ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK—Has been in very limited demand, and quoted irregular as to values.

MOLASSES—Has been selling to a fair aggregate, in a jobbing way, within the previous range.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less urgent demand and somewhat unsettled in price.....Crude has been quiet; quoted nominal at 10¾c.@11c., in bulk, and 13¾c. in shipping order.....Refined has been moderately sought after; offered very sparingly for early delivery, and held above the views of buyers, quoted at 16½c.@16¾c. for March; sales of 5,060 bbls. at 16¾c.....Refined, in cases, at 21c.....City Naphtha quoted at 11½c.....At Philadelphia and Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 16¼c.@16½c., bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been moderately inquired for since our last, for early delivery at steadier prices.....Sales reported of 2,000 bbls. at $14 00@$14 05.....Other kinds inactive, but Prime quoted at $11 50; Prime Mess quoted at $13 50..... And for forward delivery here Western Mess has been in request; quoted for March, at the close, nominally, at $14 05@$14 10; April, at $14 20@$14 50. sales reported of 1,000 bbls. May, $14 40. .....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, with Western quoted at 6¼c.@6½c.; City quoted at 7c.@ 7½c.; Light Bacon steady and fairly sought after and quoted steady, on the basis of $2 15@$2 25 currency.

FISH—There has been a very moderate movement reported in most kinds, with prices generally quoted steady.....We quote: Dry Cod, $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 75. Mackerel: quoted at $15@$22 50 for No. 1; $9@$12 50 for No. 2, and $6@$10 50 for No. 3 bbls.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$3 25; Smoked Herring, at 16c.@18c. for Scaled, and 13c.@15c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ keg.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD, from 1801 to 1834, with a Memoir of his Life and Selections from his Letters from 1831 to 1846. By FREDERICK W. SEWARD. 8vo, pp. 822. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Although this book leaves much to be desired as a biography of Mr. Seward, stopping, as its record does, 31 years ago, it is full of interest, and enables the reader to form a just appreciation of the character, although not quite of the career, of its distinguished subject. The autobiographical part is written in such a pleasant style, and such a frankly self-revealing spirit, that its interruption by the death of the writer, has, we may be sure, deprived us of what would have been a book of very unusual charm and instructiveness. Those who knew Mr. Seward well speak of him always with a mingling of admiration and warm personal regard which the readers of these memoirs will easily understand, and with which they can hardly fail to be in sympathy. He seems to have been personally a very admirable and lovable man, confiding, warm-hearted, unselfish, faithful to his friends and to the right. Immersed in politics from his very earliest manhood almost to the day of his death, he is shown by all the evidence which he left behind him, to have been notably simple and frank in his personal intercourse. In his autobiography he appears entirely unconscious and careless of making a figure before the world, the effect of which is singularly pleasing. Whether this frankness and simplicity of manner would have endured had he continued the story of his life to its later and more important years, we, of course, cannot surely tell, but the probability is that it would, in which case we may be sure that this man who, while he was living, was regarded by many people as a sort of American Talleyrand, would have been revealed to the world as one of the most single-eyed and straightforward of the class to which he belonged.

William Henry Seward was born at Florida, a small village almost in the centre of the State of New-York, a fact which is of interest from its relation to his tone of mind and his course of life. He was remarkable for the strength of his American feeling, no less than for being an example of Americanism in its very best and highest manifestation; and his New-Yorkism was almost equally marked. He became identified with the State of his birth—not always the case with eminent Americans even when they are politicians; he became its Governor, and for years he represented it in the Senate. During the few years of his purely private life he was a New-York lawer; not in the cosmopolitan city, but in the interior of the State, among the people to whom the affairs of the State are of the first importance. It was to his close relations with these people, and his sympathy with them, quite as much as to his talent and his character, that he became State Senator at the early age of 29. He was not only young, but short in stature, slight in figure, with light brown hair, blue eyes, and smooth cheeks, (and during all his life he never allowed a slight whisker to grow,) which combination gave him an almost boyish look. He himself tells in one of his letters an amusing story dependent upon his personal appearance. He called upon a Mr. Mancius who had seen him but once, and who did not remember him. Mr. Mancius was engaged in conversation with a Major Schuyler, who showed by a gruffness of manner, his annoyance at the interruption. To disarm him, and introduce conversation, Mr. Seward said: "We have a prospect of more comfortable weather." "Perhaps so," was the gruff reply. Presently his host recollected who he was, and asked how matters were getting on in the Legislature. The consequence was as follows, in Mr. Seward's own words:

"'Why, very well, Sir; we are disposing of the business as well as is usual.' Then Major Schuyler relaxed his knitted brows, and said—

'Are you in the Legislature, Sir?'

'Yes, Sir,' said I, very meekly.

'Well, Sir, I have a petition before your honorable body, and shall be obliged to you if, on examining it, you give it such support as you consistently can.'

'Oh, oh!' thought I, 'the weather is becoming more comfortable, after all.' He went on to state the object of the petition. I assured him I should be happy to give it a favorable consideration, and added that I had not before heard of it.

'Yes, Sir,' said he, 'you must have heard of it; it has been reported in the Assembly.'

'Ah!' said I, 'that is the reason I have not seen it.'

'Why, Sir, that is the reason you must have seen it,' said he; 'you are in the Assembly, I presume, Sir?'

'No, Sir,' said I, 'I am in the other house.'

'Now, sir,' said he, 'I beg to ask you, in God's name, how old you call yourself?'

'Twenty-nine years,' said I, very meekly.

'Well, I swear I never would vote for you for a Senator from your looks.'

'Ah!' said Mr. Mancius, 'that explains why I did not know Mr. Seward; he was so young! I thought it was some young gentleman who had called to see my daughters.'"

When he was nominated for Governor there was a struggle pending between the Whigs and the Democrats in regard to the banks, the latter opposing the issue of bank notes for a smaller sum than $5. Mr. Seward's stature and his name gave them the opportunity for the witticism that the Whigs were so fond of small Bills that they must have one for Governor.

Before he came at all into public life, even in his boyhood, Mr. Seward showed remarkable independence of character and a bold, enterprising spirit. At college he had a quarrel, or rather an "unpleasantness," which almost became a "difficulty," with his tutor, which resulted in his voluntarily leaving the college. After an absence of two weeks, Dr. Nott sent for him, and by the common sense and kindliness of that wise man the affair was settled honorably to both parties. A financial misunderstanding with his father was not so easily smoothed over. It resulted in his leaving college without giving information to his friends, and starting southward with a classmate who was going to take charge of an academy in Georgia. A little adventure which he met with in this City is indicative of a social and political change which has taken place since then—1818. He went to the Park Theatre in New-York, and, prudently economical, he bought a ticket for 25 cents and mounted to the gallery. He soon found that he was the object of sneering remark and contemptuous laughter among the promiscuous crowd of both sexes on the opposite side of the gallery. As he looked about to discover the cause of this, a negro man, "black as the ace of spades, but gentle of speech," approached him meekly and said: "Guess young master don't know that he's got into the colored folks' part of the gallery." He changed his place, and the jibes and laughter ceased. He well remarks that from what he afterward learned of the usages of the theatre, it was doubtful whether the change was for the better, in a moral point of view. Since then the negro's position has greatly changed; and the moral objection to any part of the theatre has been done away with. But how greatly superior the negro was to the white scoffers who shrank from him and ridiculed the young white gentleman who sat by him! The black man's act was one of true courtesy, and none the less so because of the humility which it involved. We may be sure that Seward thought so, and that the memory of that negro's behavior came up to the statesman often while he was fighting the battle for the freedom of the dark race upon American soil. Mr. Seward went to Georgia, and there at the age of 18 years obtained the position of Principal of an academy; but his father having traced him, wrote to the Trustees that if they continued to harbor the runaway boy who had brought shame and sorrow upon his family, he would prosecute them with the utmost rigor of the law. Less moved by this threat, however, than by the distress of his mother, he accepted the offer of a friend who proposed to lend him the money to pay the debt which was the cause of the trouble, gave up his position and returned home. He resumed his place at Union College, but studied law during the vacations and afterward in the office of Judge Duer, and with such success that soon after his admission to the Bar he became the partner of Ogden Hoffman, then the most eloquent advocate in the courts of New-York. This cheered him greatly, for he was again oppressed with debt. The relation of these incidents gives us a glimpse of the early life of a man who before he was 30 became a power in the State, and before he was 40 a power in the nation.

It was not because of any special liking for the negro, or any merely sentimental feeling about slavery, that Mr. Seward became such an earnest although such a prudent champion of freedom. He hated wrong and oppression of whatever kind; nor did it at all satisfy him, lawyer although he was, that the wrong was done under forms of law. In 1833 the then Court of Errors, (of final resort, corresponding to the present Court of Appeals,) of which he, as Senator, was a member, was called upon to review a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, by which certain small proprietors in Oneida County were ejected at the suit of a plaintiff who pleaded and proved fraud in the title of the person who had conveyed the lands in their wild state to these small proprietors, who had made them valuable by their improvements. This plaintiff had given them no personal notice of the suit in chancery, but had complied with the law by filing a notice of *lis pendens* (that is, of the fact that he had brought his suit) in the then Court of Chancery. The Chancellor, who was a member of the Court of Errors, was plainly for confirming the decision of the Supreme Court, and the Senators, lawyers and all, as plainly would not venture to go counter to his judgment. Mr. Seward, however, was shocked, as he says, "at the hardship and injustice of evicting the occupants of the lands in question from their dearly-earned and valuable possessions upon a ground that was merely technical, while they were not only innocent but meritorious purchasers." Those of his fellow Senators whom he consulted were with him in feeling, but would not go counter to the decision of the whole Supreme Court, sustained by the Chancellor. He told them that he thought that a good argument might be made in favor of putting a tenant in actual occupation, under a written contract, "on the footing of a grantee or mortgagee of record entitled to actual notice, and not to be affected by a mere constructive notice of *lis pendens*." He drew up his opinion, and confidentially submitted it to each member of the court who was a lawyer. They all agreed to stand by it. The decision of the case was a scene of much suppressed excitement. The Chancellor read a strong opinion in favor of sustaining the decision of the Supreme Court. Then Senator Beardsley, who sat by Mr. Seward, said to him, "Now, Seward, call out the Militia." Then Seward, the youngest of the lawyers and of the Senators, read his opinion, all the others remaining silent. When the roll was called the vote stood: For affirming the decision, the Chancellor; for reversing it, Mr. Seward and all the other members of the court! To the honor of Mr. Seward and of the legal profession and the legislators of the State, this decision, so equitable and so beneficent, has since remained an unshaken, final precedent. An incident more characteristic of the man could not be produced, of his love of essential justice, his sympathy with the humble and the oppressed, and of his boldness. In the courage of that young lawyer, who dared to front the Chancellor and the unanimous bench of the Supreme Court, affirming what was undeniably law at that time, we see the man who afterward proclaimed the "higher law" than the Constitution of the United States. To him, in a great measure, was due the passage of the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud. There was division, hesitation, doubt, indifference; and this all produced an effort to delay the passage of the bill, or to defer the time when it should take effect. Seward was here also on the side of essential and immediate justice. He said: "If imprisonment for debt would be wrong 10 years hence, why is it not so now? It is wrong in principle to imprison for debt merely; it is right in principle to punish fraud; and both these objects are sought to be obtained in this bill." The bill was passed and went into operation on the 1st day of March, 1832. Recently, about 40 years afterward, England followed the example of New-York in this matter.

This volume is filled with characteristic stories of this kind, told sometimes by Mr. Seward himself with simplicity and modesty; sometimes by his son, and sometimes in Mr. Seward's own letters, from which selections have been made copiously, but with judgment and good taste. These letters are the most attractive part of the book. They are, almost all of them, written to his family or to very near friends, in the confidence and frankness of love and trust. They present him in a charming light, always true, always affectionate, always thoughtful of others, always actuated by a large and true philanthropy, never carping, captious, egoistic, or sneering, although they are threaded through with bright lines of wit and humor. We cannot notice them more particularly, or add much to the quotations which we have already laid before our readers from this attractive book; but we cannot pass by the following passage, so marked with observation, good sense, and good nature, mingled with a sly satirical humor. It is very characteristic. Its date is April 21, 1831, the writer being then 30 years old. It was written at Albany, apparently to his wife, to whom its last sentence must have been worth all the rest:

"Everybody around me is hurrying and bustling in the general preparation to evacuate the halls of legislation. Three days will bring our stay here to a close. How different are the motives, the feelings, the recollections, and the wishes of these 160 men! There are some who have, with miserly hand, hoarded up the savings of their wages, and are counting the gains made out of the stipend of $3 a day; they will regret the termination of their public employment, because they will cease to reckon the daily addition of dollars and cents. Some there are who, in the dissipation of the past Winter, have sacrificed health and wasted treasure; they will go home with sad retrospection of their prodigality. Other some there are who have busied themselves to acquire some distinction among their generation, and have reaped disappointment and chagrin; they will go home with a morbid disgust of themselves. Some, who have fluttered gayly upon the popular breeze for one year only will go home to curse the fickleness which will leave them at the next canvass to the dull details of private life. Others, having discharged, with what ability they might, the obligations imposed by their country, and having learned to hold the honors and pleasures of their station, will go home to the bosom of their family, but well-ordered life, will return with loyal hearts and invigorated affections to those domestic and social circles where only earthly happiness dwells."

The volume closes with the relation of a trial in which Mr. Seward appeared as counsel for an idiotic negro who had committed vindictive murder, and for whom he fought hard a losing battle. But, as his biographer says, with just filial pride, he was faithful to the end. Seward himself asked no other epitaph than that which is carved upon his tomb, "He was Faithful." Rarely has an epitaph told such a significant truth so simply.

The brevity of this biography will be regretted by all its readers. It is much to be regretted that it was not brought down to the record of Mr. Seward's later and more important years. Perhaps it may be continued in a volume which will supply that record, and which would then be of national importance. Some pages of the present volume seem superfluous in the presentation of that which appears trivial and commonplace in comparison with the importance of its subject; but that is a fault that will be forgiven by the friends of those whose names figure in these pages.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.—The third number of this historical magazine relies chiefly on an article by Albert S. Gatschet, which stretches the limits of the publication to its widest extent. Mr. Gatschet's paper is rather philological than historical, but the dividing line, when it comes to Indian languages, would be hard to draw. Moreover, the intrusion of philology, when it applies to the early inhabitants of North and South America, can only be most welcome. Some periodical is needed to embrace such subjects, and if the *Magazine of American History* can accommodate them, it will assist the cause of knowledge materially. It is a singular, and by no means creditable fact, that American scholars have been so slow to work the field of Indian philology. Since white men first landed on this continent the serious investigators of the languages of Indian tribes have been so few in number that one can count them on the hand. At present, Prof. J. H. Trumbull is known to be engaged in this unpopular branch of research, and a large compilation of records concerning the Indians of the present day, in which philology has a part, is going on under the superintendence of Mr. Bancroft. Mr. Gatschet's article "The Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories," might supply in shorter form some of the information contained in the latter work, even if it did not contain independent matter. In addition to giving a résumé of the Indian languages, he also describes the areas of their distribution on the Pacific slope. The limits of a magazine article compel him to keep to general lines, but we may hope his generalization merely means that subsequent papers will explain and amplify the statements made. In their morphological character, Mr. Gatschet says, the languages of America do not differ materially from the Asiatic tongues of agglutinative structure, except by their more developed power of polysynthetism. As a general thing American languages are not sex-denoting, though we find a distinction of sex in the dual of the Iroquois *verb*, and in some Central American verb-inflections, where *Ae* is distinguished from *she* in the personal pronoun. A true substantive verb *to be* is not found in any American language. We trust the editor of this magazine will follow vigorously the line of research here inaugurated. The language and traditions of the red men will be appropriately studied beside the records of the white men who displaced them. New-York antiquities are attended to in a paper by Gen. John A. Dix on an early Mayor of the City, John Cruger, who held office from 1739 to 1744. A steel engraving of his portrait adorns this number of the magazine. Under "Original Documents" will be found the diary of Major Ekkuries Beatty, Paymaster of the Western Army, May, 1786, to June, 1787, and a narrative of the adventures of Prince de Broglie in the United States in 1782, translated from the original manuscript. There is also a reprint of the narrative of the proceedings and sufferings of Henry Hamilton, Esq., Governor of Le Detroit, with the party that accompanied him from that post to their imprisonment in rebel jail at Williamsburg, Va.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Brahmo Somaj—the new Indian sect, which owes its existence to Rammohun Roy—has an *English Year Book*, edited by Miss Collet, which gives an account of its doctrines, churches, schools, and periodicals.

—And still another book from the prolific pen of Mrs. Emma Marshall, *Joanna's Inheritance*, will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. early in April, but it may be said of Mrs. Marshall that she has not yet written to the point of self-exhaustion. Her last book is usually the best. She writes for those who are passing out of the mere story book and demand some grappling with the problems of life; the authors are very few who treat this period as successfully as Mrs. Marshall.

—The difficulty in writing on Political Economy is that everything is pitched above the level of the average middle class for whose benefit the discussion is intended. Harriet Martineau struck the right vein when she taught the principles of political economy in fiction, at first without knowing it; and now in the April *Galaxy* Charles Wyllys Elliott will attempt to teach it, without letting his readers know it, in an article on the very pertinent subject of "The Hard Times."

—Many of the men who have figured and still figure largely in public affairs in England and among ourselves, began their career with literary and journalistic work; and now it comes out that our new Secretary of State, Mr. William M. Evarts, is among the number. The time was when he was glad to be on Park Benjamin's staff of writers for the *New World*, during his first years in this City, and when Epes Sargent, the late John Neal, and the late Henry C. Deming were his associates in the enterprise.

—Nearly two years ago Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Abbott, Head Master of the City of London School, already recognized as a useful writer of books which assist one in literary composition, surprised the world in his *Cambridge Sermons*, as a man who united to strong dogmatic truth a wonderful conception of the relations of that truth to the many-sided thought of the age. Appointed as the Hulsean lecturer for 1876, he has put his lectures together as already noted. *Through Nature to Christ* is intended to show the ascent of worship to the truth through illusion, and promises to be a work remarkable for freshness and grasp of thought.

—D. Appleton & Co. will publish in a few days two new volumes of the popular "Literature Primer Series," *Classical Geography*, by H. F. Tozer, M. A., author of the "Classical Geography of Greece," and *Philology*, by John Peile. They have also in press *New Lands Within the Arctic Circle*, a narrative of the discoveries of the Austrian ship Tegetthoff in the years 1872-74, by Julius Payer, one of the commanders of the expedition, profusely illustrated, and translated from the German with the author's approval. The English and American reviews speak of this work in the highest terms. "Of the translation," an American journal says: "we can speak in the highest terms. The numerous admirable illustrations are of special value, for they are not more fancy pieces, made up from verbal descriptions or rough sketches, but are selected from hundreds of drawings made on the spot by the author, and, as he assures us, reproduced without alteration." The first volume of Herbert Spencer's *Principles of Sociology* is to be held back till the first week in April. Mrs. Trollope's novel, *Black Spirits and White*, will be published this week, and Miss Kavanagh's *Two Lilies* next week. The same house announces as in press a new novel by Christian Reid, *After Many Years*.

"NEXT DOOR."

From the Detroit Free Press.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a farmer-looking man entered a store on Woodward-avenue, having a jug in his hand, and he said to one of the clerks:

"I want two pounds of nails and ——."

"Next door," promptly replied the clerk, motioning with his thumb.

The farmer entered the store next door, placed his jug on the counter, and said:

"I want a gallon of molasses and ——."

"Next door," said the proprietor, motioning toward the grocery.

The farmer looked at him for a minute, and then went out and re-entered the other store. As the clerk came forward again the man with the jug remarked:

"Why in blazes couldn't you have told me in the first place that I could get the molasses here and the nails next door? What's the use of being so mighty high-toned about nothing?"

REVISING THE LAWS.

THE CODE OF REMEDIAL JUSTICE.

THE IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY OF THE REVISION—PLAN OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND SCOPE OF THE WORK—THE OBJECTIONS RAISED BY ITS OPPONENTS—A FEW FEATURES OF THE CODE—A CODIFICATION OF THE COMMON LAW.

The numerous local bills before the Legislature of this State at its present session, by which it is proposed to reduce the cost of government, have in great measure withdrawn public attention from another subject, more far-reaching and general, with which the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly are grappling. This subject is that of the revision of the statutes of the State, authorized and recommended in 1870. It will be remembered that in this last-mentioned year the Legislature created a commission, composed of three well-known lawyers of this State, to revise the statutes, which, as was admitted by all, were sadly in need of revision. It was 40 years since the statutes had been revised, and during this period there had been many complex and remarkable changes in the laws, which were owing to various causes. The State has grown in wealth, importance, and commercial supremacy in an astonishing manner, and the new conditions of business, the wants and the exigencies of trade and commerce, the revolutions in modes and methods of locomotion and of the transmission of intelligence, and the acquisition of new rights under the altered condition of affairs, all called for novel and very varied legislation. Such legislation consisted in the passage of multifarious enactments by each succeeding session of the Legislature, each act in some cases only designed to meet some particular want, or to provide for some special case. During the 40 years, also, the old Constitution of the State was abrogated and another was substituted in its stead, and the new one itself was amended very materially. Since 1870, also, there have been some vital changes in the Constitution. The effect which a change in the Constitution must necessarily work in the laws is apparent when one reflects that the Constitution forms the foundation, or skeleton, on or about which the laws are constructed. In addition to these operating causes, there entered a new factor, in 1848, in the adoption of the Code of Procedure. This introduced some very sweeping and thorough changes, set aside many of the important provisions of the common law, and revolutionized the practice that had prevailed for centuries in this and other English-speaking countries. The Code, though one of the greatest steps in legal history, was imperfect and inadequate, and so it was deemed necessary by each succeeding batch of wise legislative Solons to make amendments, which resulted in the curious patchwork now in force. The effects which all of these causes have produced in the laws are and have been apparent for years, and various temporary expedients were hit upon by which the mass of legislation could be in some measure made accessible for use. In spite of these, however, it was often found that after recourse had been had to the Revised Statutes, the General Statutes, the Statutes at Large, and to the succeeding session laws, that very little more had been gained by the protracted search than the knowledge that things were "badly mixed." In regard to the Code of Procedure, there were likewise many difficulties. As is well known, several annotated editions of the work have been published. In these, the notes, which exceed many times in bulk the original statute, consist in great measure of mere records of conflicting decisions, out of which the practitioner who consults them in a particular case must pick out such as he thinks will most probably be followed by the court before which the question will come. This is owing to the fact that the Code, during the 29 years it has been in force, has been subjected to construction not only by the almost innumerable special and motion terms, but by the different General Terms of the Supreme Court, the General Terms of the Superior Court, and of the Court of Common Pleas, in this City, the General Term of the Brooklyn City Court and the General Term of the Superior Court of Buffalo. All of these General Terms possess equal and co-ordinate powers, and are independent of each other. Their decisions have not often directly conflicted, owing to the nature of the questions presented, can rarely be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. Outside of this there is one general objection which applies to all of the laws of the State, and that objection has reference to the different styles of language in which they and their amendments are couched. With a full knowledge of the imperfections in the existing laws, the Legislature, therefore, in 1870, created the Commission for the Revision of the Statutes. The labors of the Commissioners, as may be seen from the nature of the material on which they were to work, were not to consist merely of a compilation of the laws. What was needed, and what they were given power to do, was to reconstruct the law by cutting off all obsolete and redundant enactments, and by fusing the remainder into a homogeneous whole. In 1872, after the Commissioners had completed their draft of the first four chapters, some difference of opinion arose as to the power of the Commissioners, and so the latter asked for an expression of legislative opinion on the subject, and this was given, approving of the plan as begun by the Commissioners.

THE WORK OF REVISION.

The latter began their work by compiling the different laws. A draft of a statute, intended as a revision of the statutes upon the subject of remedial civil law, was prepared, and the different portions of the draft were from time to time printed and distributed among members of the Legislature, Judges, and lawyers for the purpose of obtaining their suggestions. In March, 1875, new Commissioners were appointed, only one of whom—Montgomery H. Throop had served on the former commission. The new Commissioners revised the draft of their predecessors, though without changing its general plan or arrangement. The part of the work comprised within the draft has been entitled "The Code of Remedial Justice." It contains 3,317 sections. Of these 1,495 sections were passed by the Legislature of 1876, and, as the law stands at present, are to go into effect on May 1 of the present year. The remaining 1,822 sections are comprised in a bill, submitted a short time since to the present Legislature, which is now under consideration by the Judiciary Committees. This latter portion it was intended should go into effect in November of this year. This plan will, however, be changed, and both portions of the "Code of Remedial Justice" will go into effect, if at all, simultaneously in October or November. The new Code is regarded as the first 1,495 sections have run the gauntlet of the legal profession throughout the State during the past year.

Several wise amendments have been proposed and accepted by the revisers, who will see that the same are embodied in the new Code before it is put in operation. A most careful review was given the first portion of the Code by the Bar Association of this City. A committee of thirteen was appointed to and did make a critical examination of it. This committee presented a report suggesting 62 amendments, nearly all of which are of a minor character. The association then, by a large majority, passed a resolution approving of the new Code, "as tending to simplify, harmonize, and improve that department of the law of the State to which this portion of the Revised Statutes relates." This conclusion is the same as the majority of the lawyers of the State have arrived at and have expressed.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE NEW CODE.

The common sense which the Bar Association of this City showed in the examination of and judgment upon the new Code has not been imitated everywhere and the result has been the creation of a firm and decided opposition to the work by a number of lawyers. It is very creditable to the work of the revisers that from the nature of the objections raised it is apparent that, as a rule, the objectors have not taken the precaution of first informing themselves fully and fairly on the enactments they attempt to criticise. In regard to these objectors it may be said that the opposit on from them, where not due to ignorance, is owing to a kind of conservatism and a fear of the effects of any innovation upon existing systems. No class of persons in the world, as a rule, is so conservative as is the legal profession. If lawyers, as a class, once get the notion that a thorough change is about to be made in the laws, they rise up in arms immediately against the innovation. This is thoroughly shown by even the most superficial perusal of English and American legal history. To go back less than 50 years, there are those yet living who remember the great opposition that was made to the Revision of 1830, and, 18 years later, to the introduction of the Code of Procedure. Every one now admits that both these works, and especially the last, were great strides in legal improvement. So radical were the changes proposed by the Code of Procedure that many lawyers stood aghast at the enormity of the offense of those who dared thus, with wanton hands, sweep aside the time-honored mass of precedent, the legal common law procedure, which had been welded into shape during several centuries of work on the anvils of the courts. And now after the strife of the time is past, it is plainly apparent that all the objections to the then new scheme were merely in behalf of a number of mummified and stiffened processes by which form was exalted above substance, and by which the suitor with an honest claim might readily be defeated by a rogue with no defense save a technicality. A very large portion of the objectors to the new Code—as was ascertained in the course of the discussions at the Bar Association and elsewhere—consists of a certain numerous kind of middle-aged lawyers who dislike the labor of "learning their law anew," which they declare is the result of the new Code's going into operation. They sometimes unthinkingly say, too, that they will be put on a par with the younger members of the Bar in consequence, and that their former learning will be in a great measure rendered useless. The graver class of objectors, as well as a more pretentious one, consists of a few persons who have started out with more than the fixed bias of the profession against any radical change whatever. These persons profess to see all manner of untold evils as a result of the adoption of the Code of Remedial Justice. The most pretentious of this class, perhaps, is John Norton Pomeroy, of Rochester, who has gone to the length of printing a pamphlet in opposition to its adoption. This pamphlet is very pompous and it is perhaps an unfortunate circumstance, as far as any effect it might produce is concerned, that its distinguished author was himself a defeated candidate for a vacancy occurring in the Commission of Revision, which was filled by ex-Judge James Emott of this City. Mr. Pomeroy's pamphlet, however, considered simply on its merits, is very unsatisfactory. He starts out with the assumption that the Code of Remedial Justice "abandons some of the very fundamental conceptions and notions of the great reform that was begun in 1848," &c., and he then attempts to establish this proposition. Mr. Pomeroy begins his argument with an elaborate exposition, showing—what nobody denies, as he himself says—that the Code of Procedure was an advance on the old common law methods of pleading and procedure. In the course of this exposition he goes too far, however. In speaking of the distinctive features of the Code of Procedure he says (page 7): "Chief above all others, and forming, in fact, its central conception, is the abolition of all distinction between legal and equitable actions and of the various forms of law actions, the creation of one 'civil action' by which all remedies may be obtained, and the combination of legal and equitable rights, defenses and reliefs in the one universal instrument of litigation. This principle lies at the foundation of the entire procedure; all the other parts result from it as necessary corollaries." Mr. Pomeroy then proceeds to define his "corollaries," which are sufficiently well stated, but which by no means sustain him in the erroneous assertion of the principle which, he says, "lies at the foundation of the entire procedure," namely, "the abolition of all distinction between legal and equitable actions," &c. The Code of Procedure did not abolish the distinctions between legal and equitable actions. It merely abolished the forms of the pleadings. In the twenty-second of the New-York Reports, page 225, it is expressly held by the Court of Appeals that the Code of Procedure abolished the difference between legal and equitable actions only in point of form, and not in point of substance. Had Mr. Pomeroy, however, read the entire Code of Remedial Justice he would have discovered that it substantially re-enacts the provision of the Code of Procedure on this point. The extracts are appended:

SEC. 69. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits, heretofore existing, are abolished; and there shall be in this State, hereafter, but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights and the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action.—*Code of Procedure.*

The Code of Remedial Justice, after defining a civil action in the above terms, states: "Section 3,303.—There is only one form of civil action. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of those actions and suits, have been abolished."

In taking up the Code of Remedial Justice for comparison, Mr. Pomeroy first objects to the change in the arrangement of the laws, not because he claims it to be illogical or improper, but because "the task of comparing the existing with the new statute has, without question, been rendered extremely difficult." When it is considered that the "new statute" is one which is to form part of a work to supersede the entire body of the "existing" laws, the groundlessness of such an objection is apparent. Mr. Pomeroy then puts in an objection to the changes of language made by the Code of Remedial Justice. The reasons for the change in this kind have already been given. Mr. Pomeroy, however, gives no examples. Objection is then taken to the substitution of particulars for generalities, which is declared to be common in the Code of Remedial Justice. Only three instances are, however, given, namely, sections 332, 968, and 982 of the new Code. The changes in each of these sections are due to two decisions of the courts. (Doyle vs. Farrington, 41 N. Y., 164, and Everitt vs. Everitt, 41 Barb. 385.) In regard to section 968 of the new Code it is only necessary to compare it with sections 253, 254, 270, and 271 of the Code of Procedure to note the improvement in the new arrangement. All the material portions of the Code of Procedure are, however, retained. Section 982 of the new Code is a substitute for section 123 of the Code of Procedure, which has given rise to a conflict of opinion in the courts, and whose meaning and purport are more than in doubt. Mr. Pomeroy then suggests objections to the new form of summons and to the question of the joinder of parties. Before his pamphlet was printed, however, the Commissioners of Revision had already resolved to meet the objection by suitable changes. Mr. Pomeroy again harps on the question of the abolition of the distinction between law and equity, and objects to the names of actions as waste, ejectment, &c., because these were the names of common law actions, and he fears that the common law methods of pleading will be revived. A mere reference to sections 1,496, 1,532, &c., of the new Code would show that this is unfounded. Mr. Pomeroy also objects to the two additional grounds of demurrer proposed, but before his pamphlet was issued the Commissioners of Revision had announced their determination of expunging the objectionable features by amendment, in accordance with the request or prominent lawyers. The one objection, however, made by Mr. Pomeroy, which is an undoubtedly sound one, is the objection to the title, Code of Remedial Justice, which he says truly is meaningless. Justice is an abstraction, the result, perhaps, of remedial laws. "Code of Remedial Justice" is certainly a misnomer.

WHAT THE NEW CODE DOES NOT DO.

It is manifestly impossible in an article like the present to do more than hint at a portion of the changes in the law to be wrought by the new Code. Before, however, proceeding to do this, it may be worth while to glance at what the new Code does not do. This is necessary, if only to show that the Commissioners of Revision have not proceeded in an iconoclastic spirit, but with a desire—whatever the effect or their work may be—to retain all the advantages and good features of the present law, at the same time grafting upon it whatever good features may have been suggested. Even a cursory examination of the Code of Remedial Justice will show that it retains the entire ground plan and all of the proper details of the present law. Thus the powers, jurisdiction, &c., of courts and ministerial officers remain substantially unchanged, with the exception that the inconsistencies which have grown up under repeated amendments are lopped off. The existing pleadings are all retained. There are the complaint, the answer and counterclaim, the reply and the demurrer as heretofore. The existing provisional remedies, too, form part of the new Code. In the latter, as in the Code of Procedure, appear the order of arrest, the injunction order, the warrant of attachment, and the requisition to take and deliver a chattel. There are also the existing miscellaneous interlocutory motions and proceedings, including the consolidation of actions between the same parties, the interpleader by order, the dismissal of a complaint for want of service of summons on a defendant and for neglect to prosecute, the order for trial in the place of original venue, &c. The new Code likewise contains the existing rules of evidence and modes of taking testimony; the regulations concerning the place of trial and the three modes of trial—by the court, by a Referee, and by a jury; the existing forms of judgments and methods of taking and entering them; the existing modes of review of judgments or orders, by motion for a new trial or by appeal; the existing forms of execution and their incidents, &c. The rules adopted by the Commissioners in regard to changes show their purpose, and also tend to disprove the notion, prevalent among some persons, that the revisers are engaged in making an entirely new system in the place of remodeling and improving the present system. The rules in question are: "The intention and meaning of the present statutes to be preserved, except where alterations are necessary to protect substantial rights, recognized by the general policy of existing legislation; or to supply defects; or to correct errors. Where the experience or judicial construction has made manifest; or to abolish obsolete remedies; or to simplify rights or remedies which are unnecessarily complicated. * * * No substantial alterations to be made, except where the necessity is so urgent, or the improvement so obvious, as to justify the supposition that the change will command the general assent of the legal profession and of the Legislature."

WHAT THE NEW CODE DOES DO.

The first striking feature of the new Code is the system which prevails, and which supplants the lack of that requisite in the mass of legislation now in force. With this feature comes a second, which is its corollary, namely, the short space within which may be found the legislation now scattered through many volumes. Thus, within the 3,317 sections of the Code of Remedial Justice, besides new features, are comprised the laws contained in Part 3 of the Revised Statutes, the Code of Procedure, and several matters contained in Part 2 of the Revised Statutes, as well as all the succeeding legislation on the subjects therein treated, such subsequent legislation being scattered through over 60 volumes of session laws. Another general change is in regard to the phraseology, which is made uniform. Outside of these there are four classes of changes, as follows:

I. Provisions of existing statutes which are repealed, or essentially changed, or from the terms of which doubts have arisen, or which, because the statute either generally or in a particular case is obsolete or incompatible with the spirit or the terms of other legislation; or practically leads to injustice, or has been construed so as to contravene its supposed object, or for some other reason its retention is deemed inexpedient.

II. Provisions of existing statutes which have been remodeled so as to remove doubts respecting their meaning or application, including cases where the authorities are in conflict or obscure respecting the true construction of a particular provision, and the provision has been so amended as to bear the construction which appears to be most in accordance with justice, expediency, the intent of the Legislature, or the weight of authority.

III. Provisions of existing statutes which are preserved unchanged with respect to the leading object of the particular enactment, and the essential features of the method of attaining it; but where the provision is modified with respect to some particulars or details of the method, either by remodeling it or by introducing additional provisions, or in both ways, for the purpose of attaining greater simplicity, convenience, or efficiency.

IV. New legislation covering cases unprovided for in the existing statutes, but which are provided for by the new Code, either by extending existing enactments or by new substantive enactments.

The number of instances of notable changes occurring under all of these divisions or classes is over 500. Some of them are given as showing the character of the work. By section 14 provision is made for the punishment of a person fraudulently preventing or disabling a witness from testifying in a cause. By section 45 a reminder is had of the Tilton-Beecher suit, pending which the Legislature passed an act continuing the term of the Brooklyn City Court to complete a trial. This provision is now extended to all courts of record. A provision is also made requiring Sheriffs to permit a prisoner to be personally served with papers in an action or proceeding. By sections 263-313 the title "Superior City Courts" is made the designation of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of this City, the City Court of Brooklyn, and the Superior Court of Buffalo, collectively. These courts are made into a system and their powers are made uniform and co-ordinate. The jurisdiction of the Marine Court of this City, so difficult of comprehension, is made plain in the compass of two sections. In case the court should be abolished, it will be an easy matter to substitute, instead of the provisions relating to this court, whatever provisions are made in regard to the jurisdiction of the court to take the place of the Marine Court. Chapter 205 of the Laws of 1876 is re-enacted in the following form: "Section 99. The Clerk, or a deputy clerk, special deputy clerk, or assistant in the Clerk's office, or a court officer, or of the Surrogate's Court, within either of the counties of New-York or Kings, shall not hereafter be appointed, by any court or Judge, a Referee, Receiver, or Commissioner, except by the written consent of all the parties to the action or special proceeding, other than parties in default for failure to appear or to plead." By section 430 provision is made for the designation, by a person contemplating a prolonged absence from the United States, of another person on whom a summons may be served for the absentee during his absence. A provision is made allowing parties to defend as well as to prosecute actions *in forma pauperis* or as poor persons. The writ of *ne exeat*, to restrain a person from leaving the State, is abolished and an order of arrest put in its place. The abuse of the order of arrest is also carefully guarded against by a number of sections, one of them forbidding the arrest on civil process of an idiot, a lunatic, or a minor under 14 years of age. There are also numerous new and important provisions made for cases of injunction, attachment, &c., providing both against the abuse of the processes of the courts and for the better security of the benefits obtained by these processes. In the domain of evidence, section 832 will be found not only important, but in accord with the spirit of modern thought and legislation. The section in question abolishes, in civil causes, the antiquated common law rule disqualifying a witness who has been convicted of a criminal offense. The reason for the old rule was two-fold, first, because it was supposed that the testimony of felons was wholly unreliable and unsafe, and secondly, that the disqualification should be part of the felon's punishment for the offense he had committed. As has been well said, on neither theory can it be justified. There is no reason why such a person should commit willful perjury, especially in matters in which he has no interest. Again, as to the question of punishment, the sting does not fall so much on the felon as on the person in whose behalf he might be called as a witness. As it would, however, be manifestly unjust for the felon's testimony to go to the jury just the same as that of another, a provision is made whereby, on cross-examination, the fact of the conviction may be shown to the jury, to be taken into account by the latter. The old common law rule on this subject was abolished in England in 1843. By section 989 of the new Code, a much-mooted question, which arose in connection with the suits for alleged Brooklyn Ring frauds, is definitely set at rest. Those suits were begun in this County, but after argument a decision was given changing the place of trial to Kings County. The counsel for the people desired to appeal from the order, and then came up the difficulty as to whether the appeal should be heard in this department, or in the second department, in which Kings County is. It was then clearly shown that the decisions were conflicting on the subject. By the provision of the new Code it is intended that appeals from orders changing the place of trial should be heard in the county to which the place of trial was changed. Forty-six sections of the new Code are devoted to a substitute for the present jury law of this City, and the 36 succeeding sections constitute the article on the trial jurors in Kings County. In section 1,326 is a new provision as to

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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY,

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26 intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14
CLARIBEL.....March 23

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ETNA.....March 15
ANDES.....March 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF STREAM, AND SOUTH- AND WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY...March 17
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY...March 21

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to Charleston, one-half one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110 and $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Victoria..March 17, 7 A. M. | Alsatia..March 31, 7 A. M.
Bolivia..March 24, 12 M. | Anchoria..April 7, noon.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $26.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Utopia.....April 7, noon. | Australia..April 21, noon.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount, at current rates. Company's Pier No. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24th-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., March 17 | HERMANN.....Sat., April 7
MOSEL.....Sat., March 24 | HERMANN.....Sat., April 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 and $80
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
and Oct 14 d; Sixth L. Todd, Horace C. Skinner, Albert Smith, Abram F. Hazen, James W. Whitney, Richard C. Todd, and the said Joseph Long; Nancy Barnet, wife of John Barnet, and the said John Barnet; Jane McDonald, wife of Robert McDonald, and the said Robert McDonald; Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains; George Hettrick, Mary H. Hettrick, Mary Ina Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Bettrick, Laura Hettrick, Eliza Lecky, wife of John Lecky, and the said John Lecky; Caroline M. Dingee and Henry A. Dingee, her husband; John E. Waring and Mary, his wife; John M. Gano, Jane W. Gano, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson; Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner; William McMains, and Susan, his wife; John McMains, and Mary, his wife; Marcus McMains, and Mary, his wife; Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin; The People of the State of New-York, Spencer C. Austin, Receiver of the Property, &c., of the said Jane W. McCunn, and Joseph J. O'Donohue, Receiver, &c., of the estate of John H. McCunn, deceased; Thomas Otis Sedgwick, Edward A. Leary, and Peter J. Rogers, executors of the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; Thomas Otis Sedgwick, William C. Merlin, George V. N. Baldwin, Peter J. Bogert, Christopher C. Burford, Francis J. Parker, Adam Cameron, Henry Rousel, Samuel Clark, Alexander Clark, Richard S. Jackson, William Fletcher, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, Julia Fairbanks, Thomas B. Tripler, Christopher Fine, Assignee of Charles Cowen, Joshua S. Peck, William Brennan, August Brentano, Henry Hilton, William Lloyer, Jedediah K. Hayward, William A. Donnelly, and William P. Buckmaster, Assignee of Albert B. Corey, and Walter P. Long.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 7, 1877.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 56 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City on February 8th, 1877.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN D. P. SMITH and CALEB Smith, Jr., Executors of ADON SMITH, plaintiffs, against THOMAS DARCY and Mary, his wife; James S. Dale, Richard Mc Nulty, Dani l Mcdonald, Timothy McDonald, Mary Dunne, Rhoda Church, Wilkes Derby, Mary Derby, Isabel Derby, Joseph Derby, William John Derby, Maggie Derby, Annie Derby, widow of George Derby; Alexander Hamilton, Knickerbocker Ice Company, James Fitzpatrick, John Strong, Daniel Sidney Emanuel Lyons, Francis Delcufante Lyons, James Henry Metbowell, William Barclay, Carl Klein, Warren C. Brady, W. S. Holland, P. Maxfield, Sarah James, Edward D. James, The Hazard Powder Company, Patrick McAnany, Peter Baxter, Herman Baljer, Henry Baljer, Theodore Martine, Samuel T. Skidmore, William F. Schumann, Henry Schumann, Bernard Cahn, Eugene K. Bell, Solomon Frank, George Taylor, John Fraser, William Frazer, Phineas Bartlett, John H. Ried, De Witt C. Davis, William P. Doty, John McMurdie, William M. Hoffer, George N. Bliss, Andrew Swanzy, Albert Smith, Abram F. Hazen, James W. Whitney, Richard C. Todd, Horace C. Skinner

GEN. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

REMINISCENCES OF A CURIOUS CAREER—HOW THE APPOINTMENT IS RECEIVED AT ALBANY—A RESPECTABLE FIGURE-HEAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 16, 1877.

The Democratic agony and suspense about the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works was brought to an end to-day by the Governor's sending in the name of Gen. George B. McClellan for the position. "Monsieur Tonson come again," was the exclamation of almost everybody when he first heard of the appointment. Gen. McClellan has held so many positions of a *quasi* engineering character since he was thrown on the world as a defeated candidate for the Presidency, and his name has been suggested for so many more which he didn't get, that he has come to be regarded as an inevitable candidate whenever a position of this kind turns up. Having no residence in particular he can claim citizenship in any State or city where an office is vacant, or an opening presents itself, whether it be to engineer a railroad out West, build docks in New-York City, cultivate a farm in New-Jersey, or travel in Europe as agent for a Philadelphia moth-exterminator. The reason Gov. Robinson has picked him out of some 30 applicants for the office of Superintendent of Public Works is said to be the necessity of having a prominent figure-head. He was made to believe that he must appoint some man of note to this position, and, after looking over the whole field, he pitched upon McClellan. Many people, including a good share of Democrats, will say that he has failed to draw a proper distinction between "note" and "notoriety." But he has got a figure-head, whether noted or notorious, and that is what he was after. No one supposes that the General is going to devote his whole time and attention to the office for the paltry salary provided by law, and the curiosity now is to find out who is to be the working Superintendent, while McClellan wears the epaulettes and does the ornamental. Some say it is to be Emerson E. Davis, ex-Assemblyman from Washington County, who furnished the ammunition for Tilden to make his famous canal raid, and who has ever since been among the "Reformer's" most serviceable henchmen. Davis was not quite big enough to fill the bill as a figure-head, and so Tilden suggested the name of McClellan for that service, while his political crony slips in behind the epaulettes as the real Superintendent and dispenser of the patronage of the office. Almost everybody hereabouts regards the nomination as Tilden's and not Robinson's, and they think they see in it another of the many evidences that have been furnished since the last election of Tilden's determination to keep control of the party machinery in this State with a view to a possible repetition of his Presidential campaign four years hence.

The nomination of Gen. McClellan will doubtless be confirmed by the Senate, although there is much dissatisfaction at it, and more, if possible, among the Democrats than among the Republicans. The Senate, under the standing rule, referred the nomination of McClellan to the Canal Committee, which will probably report in favor of confirmation at the next executive session.

AN INCOMPETENT ENGINEER.

HIS DISASTROUS FAILURE WHILE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS—A WRETCHED RECORD.

The remarkable career of Gen. George B. McClellan as Chief Engineer of the Dock Department of this City, is necessarily revived by his nomination to the important office of Superintendent of the Public Works of this State. His administration of our dock affairs proved as great a failure as his tactics in the field. Appointed in the days of the Ring, when Hall was Mayor and Connolly Controller, to make surveys of the whole water front on both sides of the Island, and dot it with commodious piers, he proceeded to work under the general commission given him by the then heads of the Dock Department, and had costly maps made of the shore lines that were to invite, under new shapes, the commerce of the world. The General received his portfolio on July 15, 1870, and he immediately took possession of a fashionable and costly desk in the palatial chambers of the Dock Commissioners, then situated over the Tenth National Bank on Broadway. For these quarters, the City, we believe, paid a rent of $15,000 per annum. The lucky General had friends at court, for his salary was fixed at the princely sum of $20,000 a year. A large and costly staff were ready to obey his call or beck. His hours of duty were arranged by himself, and his official surroundings were so pleasant that he retained his position for over two years. His reports during that period were full of glowing pictures of what our future docks would be under his skillful touch. In the meantime, and up to the period when he resigned, the City paid over $2,000,000 to carry out his crude ideas in relation to building a continuous line of piers of stone, wood, and other materials. But notwithstanding this vast outlay, he had hardly surrendered his desk when the work done under his auspices was not only pronounced defective, but resulted in the partial perpetuation of the ruinous plans he devised. He had an ardent admirer in Mayor Hall, who, in his Message to the Common Council in 1871, refers to the action of McClellan in regard to the water-front in the following glowing terms:

"All these surveys and examinations have been made under the immediate and personal direction and supervision of Gen. McClellan, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Docks. After the most careful consideration of the above subject, the following general plan for the improvement of the river front has been adopted: A permanent bulkhead wall of masonry will be constructed, and the bulk-head line carried out, so that on the North River, a street of 250 feet in width will be obtained, and on the East River of 200 feet to Thirty-first-street, and from that point of 175 feet, except that around Coenties Slip, from Montgomery-street to Grand-street, the river street will be only 150 feet wide. From this bulkhead wall, at distances, giving slip room for handling the largest ships, piers will be extended in length about 500 feet, and in width varying from 60 to 100 feet. These piers will be built of various materials, either preserved wood, stone, or iron, in order to test the question of cost and convenience, and whichever material should be found most desirable, taking all circumstances into consideration, will, of course be adopted. All the piers will be so built as to be capable of sustaining two, three, or four story warehouses, at the same time leaving a clear passage from the end to wash of the tide. The most modern conveniences for the quick and easy handling of freight will be completed."

In a report made by Gen. McClellan to the Dock Department, on April 26, 1871, he says that the cost of the proposed system between Grand and West Eleventh streets would be as follows:

4.33 miles of river-wall at $2,500,000 a mile	$10,825,000
Piers	9,175,000
Total	$20,000,000

This amount was to include the filling in of the river streets but not the cost of paving them. It will be seen from this estimate that it was a fortunate day for the City when McClellan left the Dock Department.

It is needless to state that ex-Mayor Hall's delightful picture of what McClellan would accomplish for this City in erecting docks has not been realized. A very different picture is presented. Gen. Graham, who succeeded to the office held by McClellan, made a report to the Dock Department in 1873, in which he alludes to the demolition of the Battery bulkhead, which was caused by the steamer City of Limerick striking against it, as follows:

"On the 26th of August, 1873, the steam-ship City of Limerick, while proceeding to her wharf, merged from her course in passing the Battery, and struck, stern on, near the corner of the river wall. The effect of the blow was to crack five or six courses, and to disturb or displace *en masse* the masonry on either side from low water mark to the coping for a distance of 56 feet outside and 34 feet inside.

"When the steamer struck the wall it was reported that the pressure broke her bow letters and caused her arrest on several occasions. She finally abandoned her child on his door-step, and has never seen it since. On Thursday night, as her story goes, she met him and commenced to question him as to the whereabouts of the child. He said he was in a hurry to go to the station-house, as it was time to go on duty, but told her to go to his house and wait outside until he came back. She did so, and Officer Balle arrested her on a charge of disorderly conduct. On the examination it was developed that Bucker had sent Officer Balle there to arrest her, and Justice Keese postponed the case until Bucker could be summoned.

POSTMASTER JAMES' REAPPOINTMENT.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Postmaster James received the following telegram from Washington:

You are renominated and confirmed without the usual reference. JOHN R. McPHERSON.

This telegram was from the Democratic Senator from New-Jersey. Just after its reception Special Agent Sharretts, who is a great practical joker, rushed breathlessly into the Postmaster's private room and said, in an excited manner, that there was a matter down stairs that required the Postmaster's immediate attention. Mr. James went down quickly with Mr. Sharretts, but on reaching the gallery he "took in the situation" immediately. He saw that he was to be the recipient of a grand "ovation from the boys." As soon as he made his appearance the attachés of the Post Office cheered him to the echo, bells were rung, and the "hip, hip, hurrah, three times three" was given with a will. As soon as the effervescence was worked off Superintendent Yeomans introduced Mr. James as "the best Postmaster of New-York," and the cheering was renewed. When quiet was restored Mr. James said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE: I thank you most cordially for the expression of good feeling with which you have honored me. I can only repeat what I said four years ago that there shall be no removals in this office except for cause, and that all promotions shall be made in the order of merit.

A CHILD'S CUSTODY.

The appeal in the matter of the habeas corpus proceedings taken out in the case of the boy George M. Welch was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved. George M. Welch is about 5 years old, and is the son of the late John D. Welch, Jr., and Kate Welch, who were married in 1870. Welch, immediately after the marriage, took his wife to his father's house, and she remained there about three years, at the end of which time she left him, and went with their only child to live at the house of her step-father, one Edward Burbanck, who is a policeman, and resides in Forsyth-street. In April, 1874, John D. Welch, Jr., died. He left a will by which he made his two brothers and a sister the testamentary guardians of his child. To his wife he left only her dower, directing the remainder of his estate to be held in trust for his child. After Welch's death his widow, who had refused to give up possession of the boy, sued to recover money from her husband's estate to provide for the child's maintenance. She died, however, last December, and also left a will, in which she appointed her aunt and her step-father as guardians of the child. The question at issue is, who is entitled to the child's custody—the guardians appointed by the father, or those appointed by the mother? By the law of 1862, a father cannot appoint a testamentary guardian of his children unless the mother, if living, signifies her assent in writing to the appointment. By the law of 1871, the father is given the right to dispose of the custody of his children during their minority. In case of his death, however, or failure to exercise the right, the mother is given power to appoint a guardian by will. How far these laws apply to the present case is what the court has to determine.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Hon. William Loughridge, of Iowa, is at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. J. D. Whitney, of Harvard College, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex Congressman John McNulta of Illinois, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Senator Henry R. Pease, of Mississippi, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut. George O'Malley, of the Royal Artillery, British Army, is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Prof. D. C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, is at the Everett House.

Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Rodney W. Daniels, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Very Rev. Dean Grasett, of Toronto, and ex-Mayor C. E. Barnard, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HEARTS ARE CAPTURED.

By a beautiful complexion. All women know this; and if nature has denied it to them it can be acquired by using LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." Sold by every druggist in the United States.—*Advertisement.*

BROOKLYN.

James Keegan was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary yesterday, on a charge of snatching a pocket-book from Mrs. Clara Smith, on Lewis-avenue.

Superintendent Campbell has issued an order directing the Police to arrest contractors found driving through the streets with filthy, leaking, or uncovered ash, manure, or garbage wagons.

A Temperance Congress or convention is soon to be held in this City made up of the Pastors of and delegates from the churches interested in the temperance cause. Papers will be read by prominent clergymen and laymen upon all phases of the temperance question.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Board of Regents of Long Island College Hospital: Thomas H. Rodman, H. D. Polhemus, John C. Beale, Dr. Demas Barnes, and S. B. Chittenden. Dr. Jarvis S. Wright and Mr. Benjamin Samuels were elected Inspectors of Election.

Several of the Republican Aldermen met yesterday in the Common Council Chamber in answer to the Mayor's call for daily meetings and until a permanent President of the board shall have been elected. A quorum not being present no business was transacted. The board meets on Monday.

Mayor Schroeder prepared a communication for the Board of Aldermen yesterday, explaining why he has called the series of special meetings. The principal reason alleged by the Mayor is that in case of his death or absence by sickness, or from other cause, there is no official who can take his place while the Board of Aldermen is without a permanent President. The presiding officer of the Common Council is also a member ex officio of the Board of Health.

George Kane some time ago obtained a verdict of $3,500 damages against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for the loss of the services of his wife, who had been injured for life by one of the company's cars. Winchester Britton, counsel for the company, appealed to the General Term and obtained a new trial on the ground of excessive damages. Yesterday the new trial by the jury gave a verdict of $6,000 for the plaintiff. Kane sued originally for $10,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Reuben S. Haight, for many years freight agent at the Erie Railway local station in Jersey City, died of pneumonia Thursday night, at his residence on Eighth street, Jersey City. Deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Orange County, N. Y.

ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy held their annual meeting last night at the University Building, Ewen McIntyre presiding. Proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws were read, after which the following officers were elected: B. F. McIntyre, President; S. H. Ambler, C. A. Robbins, and E. Montanne, Vice-Presidents; H. Lebet Coit, Secretary; T. Frohwein, Treasurer; L. M. Royce, Registrar; P. W. Bedford, J. L. Creuse and William Muir, Executive Board; George C. Close, J. L. A. Creuse, B. F. McIntyre, E. W. Runyon, and L. M. Royce, Delegates to the American Pharmacopial Association, to assemble at Toronto next September. The amendments to the constitution and by-laws were adopted, after which the Alumni adjourned to the Sinclair House to partake of a repast in honor of the graduating class of the association.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Harriet Kaylor, a young woman, made petition to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, asking for the appointment of a guardian to carry on a suit for her against Alfred Maehler. Henry Kaylor, the petitioner's brother, was appointed as such guardian. In her petition, Miss Kaylor stated that she is 17 years of age, and became acquainted with the defendant in October, 1875. The acquaintance ripened into mutual friendship, and Maehler visited her frequently. He avowed his love for her in no measured terms, and finally, as she says, proposed marriage and was accepted. On one occasion she says he induced her to drink a quantity of liquor, and afterward indulged in improper familiarities toward her. He repeated his conduct on other occasions, and she now finds herself about to become a mother. She says she is about to begin a suit for $25,000 damages.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

The case of Police Officer Bucker, of Jersey City, who is accused by Julia Jordan of being the father of her illegitimate child, was up again yesterday morning. Miss Jordan having been arrested by Officer Balle on a charge of disorderly conduct, Bucker and the prisoner lived together as man and wife for some time, but after the birth of the child he deserted her and married another woman. The deserted woman pursued him and he

Schr. William Mascyck, Nelson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Condora, Wilson, Bristol, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Surge, Allen, Westerly.
Schr. Lydia Middleton, Barnett, Richmond.
Schr. R. B. Wharton, Bush, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, fresh, S.; snowing.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Carondelet, for Fernandina; ships Helvetia, for Antwerp; Freeman Clark, for San Francisco; Ciampa Emilia, for Cork; barks Carolina, for Trieste; Hjelman, for Montevideo. Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Cortes, for Halifax; bark John Mathews, for Boston; brig Long Beach, for Bath; schrs. Western Sea and C. F. Sampson, for Boston; Charles Dennis, for Providence; Xebec, for Fall River.

SPOKEN.

By schr. George L. Fessenden, March 10, lat. 38 52, lon. 72 30, bark Norah.
By bark L'Invidia, Jan. 11, lat. 36, lon. 74 31, bark Papa Luigi.
By bark Queensberry, Feb. 7, lat. 1 11 N., lon. 26, ship Greenwood.
By bark Lady Elizabeth, no date, lat. 23 N., lon. 61 35 W., bark Elliot.
By ship Pembroke Castle, Dec. 14, lat. 4 16 S., lon. 34 E., bark Una.
By ship Friedlander, Feb. 23, lat. 15 34 N., lon. 58 29, ship Sirocco.
By bark Nevado, March 12, lat. 25 09, lon. 69 30, schr. Henry Lippett.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark H. A. Parr, (Br.,) Robbins, from Glasgow, which, arr. 14 and anchored at Sandy Hook, was towed to the City this morning.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 15.—Sld. 15th inst., Acadian, Capt. Cousins for Halifax; Truro; 15th inst., Charles Cox, latter for Sandy Hook.

ANT. 8th inst., Aker; 13th inst., Carrie Wyman, Langren; 14th inst., Lennie, Melchoir, Memory, Castor, Wave King, Florida, Capt. Olsen; Jason, Capt. Olsen; Clydesdale; 15th inst., Telina, latter at Antwerp; Edith, Ennerdale, latter at Liverpool; Wilhelm, Acadian, Capt. Le Blanc; Star of India, Adeps, Petrea, Prince Edward, steam-ship, latter at Queenstown; 16th inst., Memilo, Hawthorn, Capt. Whitney; Hermano, Capt. Wettlesey; Martino, Truce, Fiorri, Lalla W., M. Hulbert, Mariannapolo.

ANT. 16th inst., Therese, Wenonah, Auguste, Capt. von Harlen; Charlotte Geddie, Canoma.

PLYMOUTH, March 16.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Lacheaise, from New-York March 2, for Havre, arr. off the Lizard at 6 o'clock to-night.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Perry, for New-York, sld. at 5 P. M. to-day.

Brewster & Co.

(OF BROOME-ST.)

Have removed their Sales Department from Fifth-av. to BROADWAY, 47th to 48th ST., and concentrated their entire business as above, their completed establishment being the largest and best appointed CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY in this country or abroad, affording unequaled facilities in the production of CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS of the highest grade. In their stock for the present season they offer the best styles of LONDON AND PARIS, together with original designs in great variety, and including all weights of THE BREWSTER WAGON, which has for so many years maintained its supremacy for QUALITY. The growing popularity of coaching has induced us to give special attention to the building of PARK DRAGS AND ROAD COACHES, and inspection is invited of several now in course of construction for gentlemen of the "Four-in-Hand Club." THE RUBBER CUSHIONED AXLE is used upon all carriages built by us, and our customers are assured that it marks the greatest stride ever made toward perfecting wheeled vehicles, securing in their use safety, comfort, and economy.

BROADWAY, 47TH TO 48TH-ST.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
MADE WITH THE
Latest and most valuable improvments



SCALES
The World's Standard.
RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
World's Fair, London.....1851
World's Fair, New-York.....1853
World's Fair, Paris.....1867
World's Fair, Vienna.....1873
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Philadelphia..1876
ALSO,
COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,
TEA AND COFFEE CANS,
STORE TRUCKS, &c.
AGENTS FOR MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 165 Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 53 Camp-st., New-Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 216 Main-st., Buffalo, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul-st., Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William-st., London.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 3 Milk-st., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Penn.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Pittsburg.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., Louisville.
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A CRIME OR A CONSPIRACY.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TWO GENTLEMEN.

A LAWYER AND A PHYSICIAN IN A POLICE COURT—THEY ARE CHARGED WITH BEING A PARTY TO AN ALLEGED ABORTION—WHAT A PRIVATE DETECTIVE CLAIMS TO HAVE DISCOVERED—THE ACCUSED RELEASED ON THEIR OWN PAROLE.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court yesterday morning, were three whose appearance created a sensation. They were Washington I. Butler, a well-known and wealthy lawyer, having an office at No. 206 Broadway, and residing at No. 244 Sixth-avenue, Dr. Albert S. Newcomb, a physician residing at No. 217 West Forty-second-street, and Sally Carey, an aged colored woman, who lives at No. 487 Eighth-avenue. They were charged with committing abortion. The complainant in the case is John Boland, a private detective. Detective Schmittberger stated in court that late on Thursday evening he received a telegram from George W. Lyon, Assistant District Attorney, requesting him to call at the Devonshire House, in Forty-second-street, near Park-avenue. The officer went there and met Mr. Lyon and Boland, who informed him that Mrs. Mary Gilmore, a colored woman residing at No. 487 Eighth avenue, had given birth to a child, of which, Boland asserted, Mr. Butler was the father, and he also charged that Butler and Dr. Newcomb had conspired to produce an abortion. The child, however, had been born alive, but had been murdered immediately after its birth, and disposed of in some unknown manner. The arrest of Mr. Butler, Dr. Newcomb, and Mrs. Carey, the woman who, it was alleged, had nursed Mrs. Gilmore during her accouchement, was ordered. Detective Schmittberger and another officer went to the apartments of Mrs. Gilmore. They found the woman in bed, and seated at her bedside was Mr. Butler. Mrs. Gilmore at first denied that she had given birth to a child, but subsequently she admitted it. Butler was taken to the West Thirtieth-Street Police Station and locked up. Mrs. Gilmore was so weak that it was not deemed prudent to remove her from the house. Another visit to Mrs. Gilmore's resulted in the arrest of Mrs. Carey, the colored woman who had attended her after the birth of her child. On being taken to the station-house, Mrs. Carey expressed herself very freely about the case. She said that Mrs. Gilmore had told her that Butler was the father of the child. The child was born alive, and the mother asked the witness to stifle its cries, but she refused, and subsequently the child was strangled by the doctor. The child's body was then given to a little daughter of Mrs. Gilmore to dispose of, but witness did not know what had become of the remains.

Detective Schmittberger, accompanied by Boland, proceeded to the residence of Dr. Newcomb to arrest him. The detectives pretended that they wished the doctor to make a professional call, but he refused to admit them to the house until they announced themselves as officers. When they had placed him under arrest he appeared greatly surprised, and told them he had nothing to conceal, as he had done no wrong. He said he had attended the woman professionally, and had delivered her of a still-born child, and had made a proper and legal return of the still-birth to the Board of Health. He was taken to the station-house and locked up. Police Surgeon Satterlee was then summoned, and, at the request of Capt. Williams, proceeded to the apartments of Mrs. Gilmore. The woman first flatly denied all charges, but the Doctor found that her statement was false, and that she had recently given birth to a child. Mrs. Gilmore thereupon admitted that she had been delivered of a still-born child about 10 days previous. Her daughter was questioned by the Doctor and detectives, and she informed them that the remains of the dead babe were placed in a cigar box, and that she took the box to an undertaker in West Forty-second-street, who was to dispose of it. This undertaker was subsequently found to be Michael Hayes, of No. 327 West Forty-second-street. Boland, when asked to make his charge, said he knew very little about the case, except from hearsay. He had been "working it up" at the request of Assistant District Attorney Lyon, and had watched Butler and found that he was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Gilmore frequently. Sally Carey had told him that the child was strangled immediately after its birth, and that Mrs. Gilmore had asked her [Sally] to smother the child, but that she had refused.

Sally Carey was then called to the stand and told an entirely different story from that of the detective. She stated that she was not there when the child was born, but was called in to attend the woman when Dr. Newcomb was about leaving, and the child was then dead and cold. Mrs. Gilmore told her to wrap the body in some rags and place it at the foot of the bed. She denied that she had stated to the detective that Mrs. Gilmore had asked her to smother the child, or that the doctor had strangled it, and said that she did not think the child was born alive. Mrs. Carey said if she had made any different statements to the detective they were untrue, and she must have been drunk. The officers took her to several lager-beer saloons, and plied her with beer, to make her talk. This the officers denied, and protested that the woman was perjuring herself.

Justice Murray asked the defendants if they desired to make any statements in the case. Dr. Newcomb said that he attended the woman, having been requested to do so by Mr. Butler as a matter of humanity, as the woman was poor and had no friends. She was delivered of a still-born child, and he had made the proper return required by the Board of Health; that was all the connection he had with the matter. Mr. Butler in his testimony denied the accusation in every particular.

Mr. McClellanc, who appeared as counsel for the defense, asked Detective Boland if he was not employed by a certain life insurance company to "work up" this case against Mr. Butler. Boland hesitated, and would not give a direct answer to the question, but on being closely pressed by the counsel, admitted that he was in the employ of an insurance company. He was then asked to name the company, but refused.

Justice Murray then said that as no testimony tending to implicate the accused in any crime had been produced, he would allow Mr. Butler and Dr. Newcomb to depart on giving their parole to appear at any future time when called upon in the event of competent testimony being produced to justify their detention. Mr. Butler said that he could give bail in the sum of $1,000,000 for his appearance if necessary. Justice Murray told him that bail was not necessary. Sally Carey, the aged negress, was remanded to the custody of Detective Schmittberger until to-day, and she was taken back to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station. This woman has been employed in the house of Assistant District Attorney Lyon as a laundress, and her garrulity led to the arrest of Mr. Butler and Dr. Newcomb.

A search of the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics disclosed the return of the still-birth as certified by Dr. Newcomb, and on which a burial permit was granted by Deputy Registrar Nagle. In the doctor's certificate the mother's name is given as Gilman, instead of Gilmore. This can perhaps be accounted for as a clerical error. The name of the father is given as George Gilman, and the information furnished the doctor by the mother to conceal the fact that the child was illegitimate. Hayes, the undertaker, states that the coffin was brought to him in a box, by little Mary Gilmore, the daughter of the colored woman, with the return made out in proper form by Dr. Newcomb. He took the return to the office of the Board of Health and obtained the necessary burial permit, and the fœtus was buried on Sunday, the 21st inst., at Calvary Cemetery.

Dr. Newcomb stated yesterday that his connection with the case was simply professional. He has been intimately acquainted with Mr. Butler for several years, and the 31st ult. Mr. Butler asked him as a matter of humanity to attend a poor colored woman who was about to be confined. The woman was delivered of a still-born child. He did not receive any fee for attending her, nor did he expect any.

Mr. Butler, who is well known in the legal profession, stigmatizes the charge made against him as a trumped-up affair, either to black-mail him, or to ruin his character in the community. He says that he took a prominent part in certain suits against a life in-surance company in this City, and there is now pending an action against this company involving over $500,000, in which he appears as one of the plaintiffs. The Directors of the company alluded to had resolved to ruin him, and, he believes, had employed Boland to watch him. In regard to Mrs. Gilmore, he said that the woman had been at intervals employed by him as a laundress, and hearing that she was sick and penniless he responded to Dr. Newcomb to attend her. He called at the house several times to ascertain how she was getting along. He denied in the most positive terms that there was any improper intimacy between him and Mrs. Gilmore.

Coroner Flanagan yesterday forenoon took the affidavits of Mary Carey and John Boland, and has made an application to the Health authorities of Astoria for permission to have the body of the child disinterred.

A PRIVATE ROOM FOR THE CITY FATHERS.

Some members of the Board of Aldermen are disposed to revel in the luxurious surroundings that marked their predecessors in the days of the Ring. Their suite of three commodious rooms have been covered with new and handsome carpets, and at each there is an iron gate, which is guarded by one of the special assistants of the board. One of the chambers is set apart as the *sanctum sanctorum* of the board. The entrance to it is through a gate and door, within a few inches of each other, and both are kept locked by the sentinel in charge. Here some members of the Common Council are said to make arrangements to secure majorities for their pet measures and to talk over the question of patronage. In one part of this room is a new spiral staircase leading to the Common Council chamber above, and it is supposed that the Aldermen when hunted by poor men in search of labor tickets will ascend this ladder of safety and escape to more congenial quarters.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The resignation of Detective W. G. Edler was accepted yesterday by the Police Board.

The non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard State of New-York, held their annual reception last night at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. G. F. Barker, of Philadelphia, on "The Gramme Machine," with illustrations and experiments.

The Attorney-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Rivington and Delancey streets, will be reopened and occupied to-morrow by the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Society. A revival meeting will be held in the evening, when Rev. Dr. Fletcher will preach.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday and authorized the issue of Dock bonds to the amount of $50,000. They also requested the Controller to furnish a report relative to all ferry leases, the rents paid by each ferry to the City, and what amounts, if any, are now due by them.

The Fire Commissioners have perfected the organization of the Theatre Fire Brigade, and have placed its several divisions under the charge of competent members of the department. Every theatre has now a regular fire force on duty during the hours when performances are in progress.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the State of New-York will hold a special session in this City, Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate decoration day with appropriate ceremonies at the grave of their late Great Sachem, R. B. Titus.

Mrs. Lee, the venerable widow of Col. James Lee, was buried yesterday from her late residence, No. 28 West Eleventh-street. She was a resident of this country for more than 60 years, and had long been prominently identified with religious and charitable institutions. The body was deposited in Trinity Cemetery.

Mrs. King, of No. 44 Gouverneur-street, reported at the Central Office yesterday that her son Peter, aged 14, who was employed as an errand boy at Ridley's store, in Grand-street, left that store at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon and has not since been heard from. The Police were directed to search for the missing lad.

Wednesday, April 18, will be carnival day in New-York. The persons who have taken the trouble to introduce this tropical entertainment here have assured the Police that it will be decorously conducted, and, permission having been granted, they are now busily arranging the details. The procession will move from the Battery.

Keirns Finnerty, who was dismissed from the Police Department in the early part of 1876 for alleged complicity in the outrage on a girl named Maggie Jgo, was reinstated yesterday, in compliance with a decision of the courts. Ex-Patrolman Shea, who was dismissed for being over the specified age when appointed, was also reinstated under similar circumstances.

Detective Coffey, of San Francisco, left this City on the Pacific Express, from the Grand Central Depot, last evening, having in custody Alex. Sander Bil...chkock, the fugitive President of the Gulf of California Oyster and Canning Company, whose advent on the Pacific slope is eagerly looked for by a host of victims. The detective expects to reach San Francisco by next Saturday.

The Yale Alumni Association met last evening, at Delmonico's, and listened to the reading, by Mr. E. C. Stedman, of the first number of the *Yale Alumniad*, a manuscript journal which was full of witty contributions, several of them being of a complimentary character relative to the appointment of Hon. William M. Evarts, Chairman of the association, to the Secretaryship of State.

The suit of Messrs. Siook & Palmer against Adolf Neuendorff, in which the former succeeded in obtaining an injunction restraining Neuendorff from giving representations of the play "The Danicheffs," was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The facts in the case have been published heretofore, and the only point involved is whether the publications of the play in Berlin and Vienna were in effect an abandonment of the author's right. Decision was reserved. A. J. Dittenhoefer appeared for the plaintiffs, and Henry Wehle for the defendant.

The funeral of Rev. Father Loughran, Assistant Pastor of the Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in Second-avenue, occurred yesterday. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery. The body was taken to the church from No. 239 East Twenty-first-street, the late residence of the deceased. The services were very generally attended by the parishioners. A solemn requiem mass was sung, Rev. Dr. Burtsell being celebrant, Father Prendergast acted as Deacon and Father Morris as Sub-deacon. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Father Gallagan, a classmate of the deceased priest. Father Loughran was in his forty-second year.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING—DR. VAN BUREN'S ADDRESS AT CHICKERING HALL—THE RECEPTION AT THE HOSPITAL.

The formal opening of the New-York Hospital was celebrated last evening by an address by Dr. Van Buren, at Chickering Hall, and a reception at the hospital building in West Fifteenth-street. At the hall, the platform was occupied by the Governors of the institution and other distinguished guests, including Secretary David Colden Murray, Treasurer William H. Macy, Frederick A. Conkling, Nathaniel P. Bailey, Sheppard Gandy, Robert J. Livingston, Jackson S. Schultz, George Cabot Ward, William B. Hoffman, Edward S. Jaffray, Merritt Trimble, Henry J. Davison, Theodorus B. Woolsey, William M. Hunted, Herman R. Lewy, Dr. James P. Grey, of Utica; President Daniel G. Gilman, of the Medical University of Baltimore; Dr. King, of the same institution, and others. Vice-President Beekman presided, and introduced Prof. William H. Van Buren, who delivered an address descriptive of the past history of the institution and the various improvements which modern science has introduced into the hospital systems of Europe and America. The Professor combated the idea that city hospitals to be useful must be located in the suburbs. It was undoubtedly true that the fresh air of the suburbs and the pavilion system had a favorable effect on the general health of patients, but the present demand was for institutions that could care for the sick and wounded in the heart of the City. In many of the large towns of Great Britain and Ireland, the authorities, instead of removing all the great hospitals to the environs, had made large and magnificent additions to existing institutions; among others, to Guy's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, in London, and the Royal Infirmary, in Edinburgh, all of which were in the centres of crowded populations. The criticisms which had been urged against city hospitals could be as well urged against cities themselves, and as long as the tendency of popular aggregation was toward the cities, so long central hospitals in the heart of the populous districts would be necessary.

At the close of the address the audience adjourned to the hospital in Fifteenth-street, where a reception was held by the Governors and Board of Officers. The entire building was illuminated, and thrown open to the guests, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the result of their inspection. The hospital will commence receiving patients to-day.

SUIT AGAINST A LAUNDRY.

A suit which, if successful, will result in winding up the affairs of what has been a wealthy corporation, was before Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought by Chauncey St. John against the Empire Laundry, the White Star Line, the North German Lloyds, and the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company. The plaintiff made affidavit that he is informed and believes that the Empire Laundry is insolvent, and refuses to pay its just debts, and that his claim is on a note given by the laundry in return for work done by him as a machinist. He avers as his belief that there is money now due and owing to the laundry by the steam-ship companies, and that, unless the latter are restrained from paying the money to the laundry, they will make such payment and the plaintiff will be defeated in his claim. On these averments and on the application of Charles Strauss, the plaintiff's counsel, Judge McAdam granted an order, returnable on the 21st inst., directing the steam-ship companies to show cause why they should not be restrained by injunction from paying out the money in their hands which is due to the Empire Laundry. The laundry has thus far been regarded as a highly remunerative enterprise, and its profits have been as much as $5,000 per year.

ACCIDENTS ON SHIPBOARD.

When the officer of the watch of the steam-ship Cornwall, which lies at Pier No. 18, East River, was assigning the men to work on Thursday morning, Philip Major, one of the seamen, failed to appear at roll-call. It was supposed that he had gone ashore without permission, but at 12 o'clock he was found in the hold of the vessel, apparently in a dying condition, from the loss of blood. An ambulance was immediately telegraphed for, and the injured man was conveyed to the Chambers-Stree Hospital. An examination by the surgeon in charge disclosed the fact that the man's skull had been fractured, that his back was badly bruised, and that his injuries will probably prove mortal. Major is an Englishman, aged 33 years.

A similar accident, but not so serious in its results, happened on the same vessel at 11

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

MR. FRED DOUGLASS CONFIRMED.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE EXECUTIVE SESSION—PATRIOTIC ELOQUENCE OF A SENATOR FROM ALABAMA—NO COLOR LINE NECESSARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—An interesting and significant discussion occurred in the executive session of the Senate to-day upon the confirmation of Fred Douglass to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. Senators Bayard, of Delaware, and Whyte, of Maryland, made speeches against confirmation, both of them disclaiming any opposition on account of color, and basing their opposition upon the alleged unpopularity of Mr. Douglass and his general unfitness to discharge the duties of the office. Speeches in favor of confirmation were made by Senators Blaine, Conkling, Howe, Morton, and Morgan. The speech of Senator Morgan is represented to have been a liberal, earnest, and eloquent effort, and caused surprise alike to Democrats and Republicans. Senator Morgan is the new Democratic Senator from Alabama, and is said to be one of the most accomplished and eloquent orators of the South. His speech to-day justified this reputation, and at the same time showed him to be a man who will not permit effete prejudices and partisan expedients to prevent him from conscientiously discharging a public duty. He said he believed Mr. Douglass was eminently qualified to perform the duties of Marshal, and believing so he would follow the dictum of no man and vote to reject him. He was not troubled about the color of Mr. Douglass' skin. "I was," said Senator Morgan, "a candidate on the Democratic Electoral ticket of Alabama. I solicited the votes of black men and obtained them to the number of 10,000, and now, when the name of the most eminent representative man of this race is presented for the Sheriffalty of a district five miles square, shall I go back to the colored people of Alabama, whose votes I solicited and received, and tell them I refused to vote for him for no reason except that he is a colored man. No, Sir; I cannot perform such an act. I know not what may be the opinions or policy of others in this regard, but I do know that I have no sympathy with any opinions or policy that would draw the color line on an Executive nomination, particularly in view of national events that are now transpiring, and which are so full of promise for the future of the country." Senator Morgan then referred to the revealed acts of President Hayes and the promises of his inaugural address, and said, with much earnestness, that he would oppose no act of the President unless there were substantial reasons for such opposition. The remarks of Senator Morgan produced a decided impression on both sides of the chamber, and the vote shows that his boldly expressed views are shared by other Southern Democratic Senators. Senator Morton spoke of the great ability of Mr. Douglass, and said that if all the United States Marshals in the country were to stand in a line Mr. Douglass, in point of mental capacity and moral worth, would rank with any of them. The vote on confirmation was 30 to 12. Senators Garland, of Arkansas; Hill, of Georgia; Jones, of Florida, and Morgan, of Alabama, voted with the Republicans for confirmation. As will be seen from the small number of negative votes, a number of Democrats declined to vote. Several lawyers of the District have already solicited Mr. Douglass to appoint them to be Deputy Marshal.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE—SEVERAL NOMINATIONS NOT REACHED BY THAT BODY BEFORE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate failed to act upon about 15 nominations in consequence of their not having been reported by the committees. The nomination of Mr. Stone, to succeed Mr. Corbin as United States Marshal of South Carolina, was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, which will leave the place vacant until the next meeting of Congress. In conversation to-day with a leading Republican Senator the President intimated that he would convene the Forty-fifth Congress in extra session. It is believed the required proclamation will be issued about May 1.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Vice-President Wheeler has appointed E. E. Dickinson, of New-York, to be his Private Secretary.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Henry Fink, of Milwaukee, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; Luther O. Green, to be Postmaster at Woodstock, Vt.; Charles M. Wilder, Postmaster at Columbia, S. C., (a reappointment;) First-Lieut. Green Clay Goodloe, to be Paymaster of the Marine Corps, vice Cash deceased; Edward J. Costello, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Natchez, Miss.; Andrew J. Goss, to be Collector of Customs for St. Augustine, Fla.; Assistant Engineer Howard D. Potts, to be transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list of the Navy.

The following is a complete list of the nominations which remained without confirmation at the final adjournment of the Senate to-day: Archibald W. Hughes, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; M. J. Waldren, United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee; Benjamin A. Boseman, Postmaster at Charleston, S. C.; David G. Potts, Postmaster at Petersburg, Va.; David Porter, Surveyor of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; H. W. Bingham, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at the Dakota Superintendency; Jesse W. Griest, Indian Agent, Otoe Agency, Nebraska; W. H. Danielson, Indian Agent, Fort Hall, Idaho; Josiah Lightener, Indian Agent, Santee Agency, Nebraska; George S. Tucker, Receiver of Public Moneys, Lincoln, Neb.; Joseph Fox, Receiver of Public Moneys, Grand Island, Neb.

JUDGE DAVIS COMPLIMENTED.

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO SENATOR DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In accordance with notice, a meeting of the members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take action on the retirement of Mr. David Davis from the Bench, was held in the Supreme Court-room at noon to-day. Hon. M. H. Carpenter called the meeting to order, and on his motion Hon. William M. Evarts was appointed Chairman, and D. W. Middleton, Esq., was appointed Secretary. On motion of Mr. Carpenter a committee of seven was ordered to be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion. The Chairman appointed as the committee Hon. M. H. Carpenter, Hon. George H. Williams, Hon. S. F. Phillips, R. T. Merrick, Esq., J. H. Ashton, Esq., Hon. Joseph Casey, and Hon. W. Q. Gresham. The committee retired, and after some time returned. Mr. Carpenter then reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States have learned, with deep regret, of the resignation of Mr. Justice Davis.

Resolved, That they desire to record their high sense of the learning, ability, love of justice, and fearless independence which he brought to the discharge of his judicial duties, and their grateful appreciation of the courtesy which he habitually extended to them.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting be requested to communicate these resolutions to Judge Davis, and that the Attorney-General be requested to present them to the court, and ask that they may be entered upon its minutes.

Mr. Carpenter then said: Mr. Chairman, in moving the adoption of these resolutions, it is certainly unnecessary for me to make any remarks whatever beyond the motion itself. Every member of the Bar has a high appreciation of the judicial service of Judge Davis, and, I believe, every member regrets his leaving the Bench. His courtesy to the Bar, his faithful discharge of all duties, his willingness to meet all the proper responsibilities which attach to the high office he has held, have met not only our approbation but excited our warmest admiration. I move, Sir, that the resolutions be adopted.

Mr. Williams—Mr. Chairman, I rise to second the motion of my learned brother. I cordially concur in all that he has said as to the merits of Mr. Davis. Everybody in the country acquainted with the Supreme Court will feel the loss which the Judiciary has sustained in his retirement from the Bench, but it is some consolation to know that what the Judicial Department of the Government has lost the Legislative Department has gained by his election to the Senate. I do not consider it necessary to add anything more to the expressions contained in the resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The week just ended has been one of great rush and hurry at the Executive Mansion, as it was thought necessary to prepare a great many nominations to be sent to the Senate, and to hear the claims and petitions of great numbers of persons who have come a long distance to see the President, and to give attention to many members of both branches of Congress, together with scores of other matters which the new Chief Magistrate found accumulating every day. There will now be a much more systematic order of things at the Executive Mansion. The Cabinet meetings will be at regular intervals, as they have been, unless extraordinary emergencies arise, and time will be taken for the careful deliberation of many subjects that have already been alluded to. Among these it is very probable will be a few diplomatic appointments of prominence, several important Treasury appointments, and others of more or less importance in different parts of the country. Next week, according to the present understanding, the President will refer to his Cabinet the important questions belonging to the condition of affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana. The President, who feels that the earliest attention should be given to these distressing issues, insists that they shall receive the very fullest consideration, so that when judgment is given by the General Government it shall be final. The Attorney-General has already had referred to him certain law questions belonging to the issues in the United States.

The committee of citizens of this District who waited upon the President to-day as advocates of "Home Rule," was composed of leading business men in the city. They were introduced to the President by Hon. E. C. Ingersoll. They represented to President Hayes that they were a committee of citizens from the District of Columbia, irrespective of party, and their object in calling upon him was to request that if his policy of home rule, as set forth in his inaugural, would apply to this District, he would select from the bona fide citizens of the District of Columbia at least two of the three Commissioners who are to govern the District. The committee had quite an extended interview, presenting their views at considerable length. The President gave no decisive answer to their memorial, but said he desired to investigate and consider the subject thoroughly before acting. He assured them, however, that he had the welfare and the best interests of the District at heart, and it was for this reason that he delayed his decision, but that when he was prepared to make the appointments he would select men whose interests were thoroughly identified with the District, and men who were in every respect competent to fill the positions.

When Secretary Sherman took possession of the Treasury Department an official statement was made to him concerning the fraudulent collection of interest on registered bonds by means of forged powers of attorney and other contrivances to that end, and it was also represented to the Secretary that one clerk was under arrest, and several others were suspected of being engaged in the frauds. The Secretary at once directed a thorough examination by the Solicitor of the Treasury of the entire matter, in order that the persons concerned in the frauds might be promptly exposed and punished. The examination is not yet concluded, and will extend back three or four years. The Secretary says the extent of the frauds has been greatly exaggerated, and that there are no recent cases. As the name of Assistant Secretary Conant has been published in a discreditable connection, it is proper to repeat that the Secretary, who was to-day interrogated on the subject, says that no charge whatever has been made to him impugning the character of that gentleman, who took a very active part in the investigation, with a view to fully expose the frauds, and that nothing has appeared to cast the remotest suspicion on him.

The Treasury now holds $339,205,550 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $19,206,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $3,349,500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $2,745,500. National Bank circulation outstanding, $319,926,570, of which amount $1,428,920 are gold notes. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $353,950 62, and from Customs $558,017 56. Receipts of national bank notes at the Treasury for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$712,000	$1,176,000
Boston	1,132,000	1,189,000
Philadelphia	83,000	80,000
Miscellaneous	1,069,000	1,230,000
Total	$2,996,000	$3,674,000

Receipts to-day, $508,000.

In the matter of Thomas P. McManus, use of the United States, against B. H. Bristow, and the Administrators of the estate of Thomas J. D. Fuller, to recover a moiety of the amount paid in an alleged fraudulent mule claim allowed by the Court of Claims, Chief-Justice Cartter, to-day, sustained the demurrer and overruled the motion to amend the declaration. This suit was brought by McManus as an informer, and the court held that the law under which the suit is brought is applicable to claims before the Executive Departments of the Government, and does not apply to cases the merits of which are passed upon by the judicial branch of the Government. In other words, the judgment of the Court of Claims in this case is final. This law was made expressly to meet cases which arose during the war, and he had doubts as to whether it was applicable now in times of peace.

Judge M. W. Gibbs, (colored,) of Arkansas, who was an Elector-at-Large on the Republican ticket, had an interview with the President this afternoon. In the course of their conversation the former remarked that the nomination of Mr. Key as Postmaster-General had excited some alarm among the colored people of the country, but it was fully offset by the nomination of Mr. Douglass, and he assured the President that the colored people intend to support him in his measures of reconciliation between the sections and the races. Judge Gibbs says the President remarked in reply that he was sincere in his policy, and would adhere to it unless it should prove impracticable. For eight years the policy of force and the musket had been tried in the South, but had failed, and public sentiment now demanded a change.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are announced: Capt. George W. McKee is relieved from his present duties in New-York, and will report for duty at the National Armory, Springfield; Capt. F. H. Phipps is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Gulf, and will report for duty as Recorder of the Ordnance Board, New-York; Capt. William Prince is relieved from duty at the National Armory, Springfield, and will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department; Majors J. B. Keefer and J. W. Wham, Paymasters, are ordered to temporary duty at Washington City.

The Senate adjourned to-day without electing a President pro tem. as usual, to be prepared for the contingency of the Vice-President's dying during the recess. Senator Ferry, who was thus chosen for this position, has vacated it by his absence from Washington, and even if he had returned before the final adjournment to-day a new election would have been necessary to fill it. Consequently if President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler should both die before Congress is again convened, there would be neither a President pro tem. of the Senate nor a Speaker of the House to succeed to the Presidency, and the office of President would remain for a time absolutely vacant.

Secretary Schurz said this afternoon that there had not been time this week to complete the rules for governing the civil service of the Government. They will, however, retain in substance what has already been referred to, and among other things will particularly enjoin against assessments of Government employes for political purposes. It is likely that this provision of the rules will be of a character that will not allow any loophole whatever to be found for such assessments or collections.

Secretary Schurz stated to-day that at present no detailed rules for appointment to office in the Interior Department would be laid down, and only general principles of fitness will be enforced; but in the course of the next fortnight regulations and tests of capacity, in detail, will be agreed upon and enforced. Precisely to what extent these rules will be carried, he is not prepared to say.

Mr. Marshall, who has been first Assistant Postmaster-General for several years, but who is removed by the nomination and confirmation to that office of Mr. Tyner, will be appointed to another prominent position in the Post Office Department, though he will not take the position of Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

An old man named Springman came to Washington yesterday to be inaugurated as President. He claimed to have documents from the Louisiana Returning Board showing that he should have been counted in. He will be sent to the Insane Asylum to-day. This makes the sixth insane person who has come here to be inaugurated.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,636,524; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,045,000; coin, including $50,513,200 in coin certificates, $90,586,940; outstanding legal tenders, $364,239,484.

Mrs. Hayes' second reception was given this afternoon, and was very fully attended. The East Room was brilliantly lighted, and was additionally attractive by reason of the animated throng of promenaders. Many Senators took the opportunity of paying their parting respects to the President and Mrs. Hayes.

There was quite an exodus from the City by the trains both North and South to-night. Numbers of politicians who have remained here since the adjournment of Congress decided to linger no longer, and swelled the numbers of those who have departed.

The Bar Association of the District of Columbia, at their meeting last night, appointed a committee to wait on the Senate to-day and protest against the confirmation of Frederick Douglass as Marshal of the District.

The run between New-York and New-Orleans will, on and after to-morrow, be made in 64 hours and 35 minutes, as double daily passenger trains are re-established on the route, via Atlanta, Knoxville, and Lynchburg.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

A SUB-COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO VISIT OREGON AND INVESTIGATE THE GROVER CASE—ADDRESS BY VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER.

The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, alluded to the close of the special session of the Senate, and invoked the Divine blessing upon the members of the Senate, now that they were about to separate and go to their homes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Mitchell, submitted a few days ago, authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to appoint a sub-committee of three of its members to investigate, during the recess, the charges against Senator Grover, of Oregon, and the substitute of Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, submitted yesterday, authorizing the committee to appoint the Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Oregon a Commissioner to take testimony in regard to the charges, &c.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to amend the substitute so that it should read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred a resolution of the Senate relating to the election of Lafayette Grover as Senator from the State of Oregon, be, and the said committee is, instructed to appoint from its members a sub-committee of three, who shall take testimony relating to the matter referred to in said resolution, and report to the full committee on the first Monday in December next; and for such purpose such sub-committee shall have power to sit in vacation, and it may deem expedient go to the State of Oregon; and such sub-committee shall have power to employ a clerk, stenographer, and sergeant-at-arms; shall have all the power of the general committee to administer oaths and send for persons and papers; and the expenses of such sub-committee, not exceeding $10,000, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers to be presented by the Chairman of such sub-committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said it appeared to him that an appropriation of $10,000 for the expenses of a sub-committee to roam over the country was monstrous. He understood that it was the wish of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Grover] to have the charges against him investigated; therefore, he [Mr. Davis] did not oppose that part of the resolution, but he did object to appropriating $10,000 for the sub-committee to roam over the country.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he supposed the object was to have the investigation as thorough and complete as possible; therefore a sufficient amount for the purpose should be appropriated. The sub-committee would act with ordinary care and discretion; they would not squander the public money. If the investigation could be made for $5,000 that amount only would be expended, but if $10,000 were required to make the investigation thorough the sub-committee should have the money to do so. It would be much cheaper to have the sub-committee go to Oregon to make the investigation than have witnesses brought here at an expense of $650 each. The amendment of Mr. Mitchell was then agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, submitted an amendment providing "the said Lafayette Grover shall be notified of the sessions of said sub-committee, with the right to be present at the examination of witnesses." Agreed to.

The original substitute as amended by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Saulsbury, above stated, was then agreed to—Yeas 39, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bruce, Blaine, Bogy, Booth, Chaffee, Christianacy, Coke, Conkling, Davis of Illinois, Dorsey, Eaton, Garland, Hamlin, Hoar, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, McPherson, Maxey, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Pierce, Patterson, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Wadleigh, Windom, and Withers—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Cockrell, Davis of West Virginia, Harris, Hereford, McCreery, Merrimon, Wallace, and White—8.

Subsequently the committee held a meeting, and in accordance with the resolution, appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Morton, McMillan, and Saulsbury, to make such investigation and visit Oregon during the Summer for that purpose, should they deem it expedient to do so.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution of Mr. Bogy to print 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Monetary Commission, and it was agreed to.

The Committee on Printing and the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate were authorized to sit during the recess.

The Senate then, at 12:50 P. M., on motion of Mr. Morton, went into executive session. A few minutes before 4 o'clock the doors were reopened, (Mr. Anthony in the chair.)

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, submitted a resolution that "the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to the Vice-President for the courtesy, ability, and impartiality with which he has presided over the debates of the Senate at the present session," which was agreed to unanimously.

Vice-President WHEELER having resumed the chair, Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up the resolution submitted by him on the 14th inst., that the Vice-President do now declare the Senate adjourned without day, and it was agreed to.

Vice-President WHEELER then said: Senators, I thank you sincerely for the complimentary manner in which you have adjudged to my duties as discharged during my brief occupancy of the chair. I came to you almost totally a stranger, and a stranger to your rules. I trust in the future to be better acquainted with both. Renewing my thanks, I declare the Senate adjourned without day.

THE CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE VOLUME.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mrs. Ira Elder, of New-York, presented to Mrs. Hayes to-day an elegantly bound copy of the *Centennial Temperance Volume*, with the following note:

"Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace, to silence envious tongues. Be just, and fear not."—*Henry VIII.*

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1877.

Mrs. President Hayes:

MY HONORED MADAM: With sentiments appropriate to this anniversary, so cherished by my nation, and with earnest appreciation of the favor you have already exhibited for our cause, I have pleasure in offering to you, through the hands of Mrs. Ira Elder, this Centennial temperance volume, with some minor publications. Be pleased to accept them with our best wishes for the prosperity of the President and yourself. Very truly your obedient servant, JOHN FARRELL.

Mrs. Hayes accepted the book, and very gracefully returned her thanks, saying that the cause of temperance was very sacred, and should receive the encouragement of citizens and the special aid of

THE SOLDIERS OF FRANCE.

THE SUBJECT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE TERM OF SERVICE FOR ENLISTED MEN—SHALL IT BE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS?—EX-PRESIDENT THIERS' OPINION—A LACK OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 5, 1877.

It is a long time since M. Thiers was engaged in a public discussion, and during the past few months his name has not been openly connected with any of the prominent questions of the day. The remarkable abilities shown by his friend Jules Simon, who has justified the hopes placed in him as a statesman, have rendered useless any interference on the part of M. Thiers. He has not continued his old habit of meddling with everything, but whether this is owing to the fatigue of years or to the tact of M. Jules Simon in managing him, is more than I can say. It is certain, however, that he has not been openly engaged in any of the debates of importance, and that he has rather kept in the back ground for some months past. Meanwhile things have gone on all the better for it. By this I do not mean to hint that M. Thiers is losing any of his qualities as a statesman, but his name rouses so much hostilities, such an amount of antagonism, that it raises difficulties where none exist, and greatly adds to those existing. His enemies imagine that he does every thing with an *arrière pensée*, and with the ultimate purpose of embarrassing the President. I am satisfied that this is unjust. But even so, the fact remains, and the more M. Thiers now keeps out of the leading debates, the greater the service he renders to the Republic. Besides, as I have remarked above, his friend Jules Simon is there to attend to all matters of public utility and to defend the interests of the Republic. The supposition is that the ex-President has been secretly guiding the policy of the Republican Party. To a certain extent this may be true, but I fancy that the Premier has been mainly guided by his own counsels, though he has never ceased to listen to the advice of his aged friend. But notwithstanding his long silence, no one was surprised to see M. Thiers come to the front when the question of army organization came up before the Assembly, for this is one of his hobbies. It is one of the questions that have become very dear to him, so much has he studied them and reflected upon them. When we have a debate upon this important subject without the intervention of M. Thiers, it will be when his tongue is silent and his brain no longer able to work.

There are certain questions which have become personal in a way, so long has he been connected with them under the different régimes. The army question is the one that touches him the most. Having written the history of the Consulate and the Empire, M. Thiers has closely studied the life of Napoleon, and seems to have absorbed a certain amount of the latter's genius. He talks of battles like an old Major-General, and there is not a Quartermaster in the service more familiar with the details of military administration. Whenever the army question comes up therefore, M. Thiers grows animated, the very mention of it in the Assembly having the effect of a trumpet call to battle upon the morn of a serious engagement. His competency is indisputable; his fault is the stubbornness with which he clings to his ancient ideas. His views to-day are pretty much the same they were in the 1830 epoch, yet meanwhile breech-loading rifles and Krupp artillery have been invented. Whether M. Thiers is right or wrong in his present position is more than I shall pretend to say, before following carefully the discussion now beginning upon the "proposition Laisant." The question concerns the term of service. One party wants the soldier enlisted for 12 years, while another party declares in favor of three years. M. Thiers is not among the latter, and says that recruitment for a term of three years only would be fatal to the French Army. Immediately after the war of 1870, when the public mind was demoralized, like everything else, the idea was that France must have an enormous army. Number was necessary, even with mediocrity, or with indifferent quality. Hundreds of battalions were, therefore, aligned upon paper until the required total was reached, and no great thought was given as to the way these forces were to be commanded. The first difficulties under this system came with the question of non-commissioned officers. An immense army requires an immense number of sergeants and corporals, and the new law did not provide for them. The natural consequence was a large number of raw conscripts, without trained non-commissioned officers, huddled together in imperfect *cadres*.

The error was soon apparent, and ever since the efforts of our public men have been mainly directed to the solution of the important question—that is, the question of non-commissioned officers. With the clearness which characterizes all of his statements, M. Thiers remarked that it was quality, and not quantity, that was wanted, and that an army of 130,000 men, well officered, was better than an army of twice the size composed in the present manner. He said that it was with the Imperial Guard that Napoleon had made the campaign in France and performed such marvels of strategy; and it was with 30,000 *grognards*—old growlers, but disciplined troops—that he had defeated the large armies encountered at Austerlitz. With his Guard he was sure of success even when the enemy were five to one. Such men could never be formed, according to M. Thiers, in less than five years, and the reduction of the term of recruitment to three years would be a fatal error. But not only is it necessary to make the term of service five years, but a good law for non-commissioned officers must be made at once. It is a matter of prime necessity. M. Trochu had his own theories about young soldiers, and had caused incalculable harm to the Army. "We must come back to the *grognards* to the *vieilles moustaches*," said M. Thiers, "and seek to make such soldiers as excellent as those now composing the gendarmerie and the Garde Republicaine. In these corps the men are all aged between 30 and 40 years. The debate upon this important question has already begun, and a great deal will be said on both sides before it is over.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PROVIDENCE, March 17.—The schooner John Rose, from Philadelphia, for Fall River, with coal, went ashore on Noyes' Beach in a snow-storm last night. The crew effected a safe landing. The vessel was bilged, and will be a total loss.

NORFOLK, March 17.—The brig Lizabel was disabled in a gale off Cape Hatteras on the 9th inst., during which her Captain, R. A. Watson, was washed overboard while he was lashed to the wheel. The vessel arrived here this morning with loss of mainsail, jib, and anchor. She will probably discharge cargo and repair before proceeding.

PORTLAND, March 17.—The schooner Robert Woodruff, of and from Wiscasset, with shooks, dragged ashore on Savin Island, on the night of the 15th inst., where she lies full of water. Her deck-load of shooks was washed off. There is no insurance on the vessel or cargo.

CHATHAM, March 17.—The schooner Jonathan May, Boston, for Philadelphia, came ashore near North Chatham this afternoon, and will probably be a total wreck. The crew were saved.

LITTLE ROCK, March 17.—A telegram from Capt. S. B. Adams states that the steamer Florence Meyer sunk in seven feet water 70 miles above here. The boat cost $16,000, and was insured for $12,000. Capt. James Nicholls owned and commanded the steamer.

IMPRISONMENT OF A DETECTIVE.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Detective Officer James White was to-day sentenced to the Penitentiary for 13 months for being implicated in election frauds last October.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECTED.

HALIFAX, March 17.—In the Legislative Assembly last night a bill was introduced to incorporate Nelson Church, James Morrison, Miles Williams, Drake, A. Nicholson, John P. Curry, and other New-York capitalists to construct a railway from New-Glasgow to Whitehaven. When this road is built, it is promised that passenger trains will be run from New-York to Whitehaven in 26 hours. The company does not want any subsidy, only crown lands necessary for stations and right of way.

PINCHBACK'S VIEWS.

REPUBLICANS HAVE THE RIGHT BUT LACK THE POWER—MILITARY RULE THE BEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, passed through this city last night on his way to New-Orleans. In conversation with a reporter of the *Gazette* he expressed the opinion that the Packard Government must inevitably fall. He said: "My philosophy on the matter is all summed up in one phrase, 'Accept the inevitable; gracefully if you can, but you must make the best terms you can.' It comes to just this: The white Democrats can govern Louisiana; the Republicans cannot, without military assistance, and some sort of government we must have. That's all there is in it. Republicans have the right on their side; Democrats have the power. If there was any hope of our being held up, I should say stick; but everybody can see there is not. A military government would be best for the State, really the best for all parties; but that we cannot have. The nearest to it will be the Nicholls government. There are now 5,000 men in New-Orleans, the flower of the Confederate Army, well armed, and splendidly drilled, to support Mr. Nicholls. Just let the President withdraw the troops and in 15 minutes all the present Packard Legislature will scamper over to the Nicholls Legislature. Nobody doubts that it will then be legal, and it will at once recognize Mr. Nicholls. That settles it at once. My hope then is that the ruling class, weary of strife, will make peace with their neighbors, and have no inducement to commit outrages."

PASSENGER RATES FOR CHICAGO.

AN EFFORT MADE TO INCREASE THE RATES—HOW IT FAILED OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A few days ago the convention of ticket agents at St. Louis, representing 143 railroads, agreed to an advance of $2 on passenger fares between Eastern and Western points. The Michigan Southern Road at once refused to make the advance. At first it was supposed the General Manager of the road, Mr. Newell, was the offending party, but it was soon discovered that he was only obeying the instructions of Mr. Vanderbilt, and that the latter had set his face against any advance so long as the differences existing between the New-York Central and the Erie Railway remained unadjusted. This afternoon at 4 o'clock the General Manager of the Lake Shore Road was still intractable, and the majority yielded, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago taking the lead, and the Michigan Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads following suit. The whole compact went to pieces, and to-night the old rates were ordered restored by all lines as follows: Chicago to New-York, $18; to Philadelphia, $16; to Baltimore, $16; to Washington, $16; to Boston, $19.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED—THE NAMES OF THE UNFORTUNATE SUFFERERS.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—A boiler exploded in the saw mill of Hunter Brothers, five miles east of Worthington, Ind., yesterday afternoon, killing 12 persons and wounding seven, all who were in the building. The mill ground corn on Fridays, and was trying a new set of corn-burrs, and the day being wet the neighbors had gathered to witness the experiment. The names of the killed are:

A. Vandeventor.
James Hunter.
John Wilkie.
John Spellz.
A son of G. W. Bender.
A son of George Ray.
A son of William Hunter.
Two sons of David Hunter.
A Mr. Hamilton.
A son of Henry Saver.
A son of Jacob Brubaker.

The wounded are John Brubaker, Alfred Hunter, A. Hass, a son of George W. Bender, William Bland, a son of James Hunter, and a man whose name is unknown.

THE CALIFORNIA MASSACRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—A Chico dispatch says great excitement is prevailing there from the fact that a number of citizens this morning received threatening letters through the Post Office, reading: "Get rid of your Chinese help within 15 days or suffer the consequences." An officer received notice warning him that if he attempted to discover who killed the Chinamen he would be himself killed. Talk is common on the street of forming a vigilance committee. The rewards of fered thus far aggregate $5,500, including $1,500 from the State. Two young men were arrested on suspicion last night. The circumstances point strongly to one of them. The matter is creating quite a sensation, and the press of the city are pronounced in demanding the discovery and punishment of the criminals.

UNION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

HALIFAX, March 17.—In the Legislature last night the Provincial Secretary moved the following:

Whereas, In view of the importance of the subject of legislative union of the Maritime Provinces, it would be expedient to confer on the subject with delegates representing other Provinces; therefore

Resolved, That his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, be authorized and empowered to confer on the subject of such a union during recess, by delegation or otherwise, with other delegates who may be appointed by the respective Governments of New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, if they shall see fit to join in such a conference, and to report their proceedings to the next session of the Legislature.

EXTRADITION WITH CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 17.—In the course of the discussion on the Extradition bill, Mr. Blake stated that as Canada has power under the North America act to make laws in the premises, it is intended when the bill before the House has become a law, to apply to the imperial Government to repeal such imperial legislation as may at present exist and by remaining on the statute book interfere with Canadian jurisdiction.

THE PILOT DID HIS DUTY NOBLY.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Later advices in regard to the burning of the steam-boat Governor Garland state that only one passenger was lost—W. D. Brent, a merchant of Mud Lake, Ark. The crew and passengers lost all their effects. Numbers of them jumped into the water to save themselves. Evans, the pilot, stood by his wheel until the boat touched the land. He was slightly burned.

THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—The Republican State Central Committee met at 12 noon to-day, and, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at a previous meeting, Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback was expelled from the organization, by a vote of 22 to 4. A Democrat, who during the last campaign was Chairman of the Campaign Committee, was elected President of the State Central Committee.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 17.—The United States steam-ship Hartford, the flag-ship of the North Atlantic squadron, left the Roads to-day for Norfolk.

SNOW-STORM AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 17.—It has been snowing here all the afternoon, and a heavy northwest wind prevails.

NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, March 17.—The *Chronicle and Sentinel*, which was established in 1785, and the *Constitutionalist*, which was established in 1799, were consolidated to-day, and will appear to-morrow under the name of the *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*. The consolidated paper will be under the management of Walsh & Wright, the proprietors of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*.

THE STATE ASSEMBLY.

THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE IN SESSION YESTERDAY—SEVERAL BILLS PROGRESSED TO A THIRD READING.

ALBANY, March 17.—The following are among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-day: By Mr. O'Hara, to repeal chapter 370 of the Laws of 1866 to alter the map of the City of New-York. By Mr. Langbein, to make further provision for the payment of further expenses of the local Government of the City of New-York. It authorizes the Controller to issue a public fund on stock to be denominated "Fourth-avenue City Parks Improvement Funds," to an amount not to exceed $75,000, to be devoted to that improvement. By Mr. Cowdin, to amend the Banking law. It authorizes banking associations to increase their capital stock by a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders. The Superintendent of the banking Department is required to make an examination as to whether the increased capital is paid up. By Mr. Stein, relative to railroads in the City of New-York. It limits the charge of fare to five cents for riding any distance south of Fifty-ninth-street and six cents up to Harlem River.

The following bills were moved forward to a third reading: To establish a ferry from Barber's Point to Westport, across Lake Champlain; to amend the Richmond County Police Force act; to confirm the election of Trustees of the village of North Tonawanda, Niagara County; amending the act relative to the common school fund of Edmeston, Otsego County; amending the charter of Syracuse; to provide for the collection of unpaid city taxes in the City of Syracuse; to incorporate the Veteran Guard of the City of New-York; authorizing the sale of the *Natural History* and *Colonial History of the State* at $2 50 per volume, instead of $5 as heretofore; amending the charter of the City of Brooklyn; having reference to appropriations to various hospitals. The amendment gives $1,500 to the Gates-Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary; to repeal a portion of the act relative to the relief to the poor of the town of Little Falls; supplementary of the act authorizing the formation of associations to erect monuments to the memory of soldiers who fell in the war of the Revolution; amending the act of 1872, establishing the compensation of county Judges and Surrogates; relative to keeping open the office of Clerk of the County of Schenectady; amending the Revised Statutes so as to collect highway taxes from personal as well as real estate; to amend the act relative to the relief of surviving members of the First Regiment of Volunteers in the war with Mexico; amending the charter of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; to extend the time for the organization of the New-York Loan and Security Company; amending the act to alter the system of repairing highways; amending the act authorizing the incorporation of the Rural Cemetery Association; amending the charter of the village of Port Jervis; to enable the City of Brooklyn to acquire certain land lying in Atlantic-avenue; authorizing the Union Home and School for Children of the late volunteers to take and hold real estate; additional to the act regulating wharfage in the City of New-York, which fixes the rate to be paid by canal-boats; to authorize the Lodge of Odd-fellows in Saugerties to hold and convert real estate; to incorporate the St. Raymonds Cemetery of Westchester, in Westchester County.

A Message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut relative to Hell Gate pilotage. On motion of Mr. Husted, the communication was ordered to be printed.

THE MANIFESTO OF A WANDERER.

IGLESIAS PUBLISHES HIMSELF AS CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—José M

letter to the Police denouncing *Hamel*, and having accomplished this feat of epistolary malice she goes mad again, and falls senseless upon the floor, to bring down the curtain effectively on the third act.

The fourth and closing act of "this strange, eventful history" introduces us to the "Library in the house of *Count De Rivers*," the father of the forward little girl who loves the fascinating *Hamel*, and this gentleman has the audacity to call upon the *Count*; but, of course, he knew that Mr. W. H. Stephens, who only plays gentle and forgiving old men, would not be hard upon him. Mr. Stephens consents to let him see *Marcelle* for the last time, and while *Hamel* is seeing her accordingly, *Cora* and her mad doctor, *Paul*, (Mr. Beveridge,) arrive. *Cora* has made up her mind to die in old *De Rivers'* armchair, and *Dr. Paul* insists that the *Count* shall be kind to her, whereupon *Cora* asks the *Count* to make the two lovers happy by giving them his blessing. Of course, dear, soft-hearted old Stephens, I mean the *Count*, consents—he always does—and then *Cora* requests *Hamel* to "kiss the poor, scarred face," which he pretends to do, but I observed him closely, and he kissed the other cheek. However, *Cora* appeared to be perfectly satisfied, for she said, "Peace, peace at last." "Yes, and a very bad piece, too," whispered an irreverent critic. Happily, Mrs. Vezin did not hear him. She died sweetly, and I thought of those three working men and the British Ramaneur, Company—"all this fuss about a blarsted sweep," for sweep is the only designation for *Hamel*, and Mr. Fernandez did justice to him. Mrs. Vezin played magnificently, as she always does. Her mad scene was a triumph of histrionic art; but the better she played the more you could not help thinking of the motive (*Cora* is a passionate fiend in the French, a decent, loving, long-suffering woman in the English,) and "all this fuss about a sweep." It is quite possible that the work will undergo some revision for America and the Colonies, whither Mrs. Vezin is to take it, and it is possible that it may be worked up into a strong, agonizing drama, but I don't see how, without going back entirely to the French version, and even then the subject is repulsive. But whether the United States and the Colonies care for *Cora* or not, they cannot fail to be satisfied with Mrs. Vezin, who, in certain parts, is the most finished actress on the English stage. On Wednesday night she was received with the loud applause of a first-night house, and was half smothered with bouquets at the close.

But for applause, Thursday afternoon at Drury Lane was "the biggest time" which has been seen in a London theatre for many a day. The occasion was "The Compton benefit." Mr. Compton is our most artistically successful character actor, one of the proprietors of the Haymarket Theatre for many years, a man of infinite jest and of unblemished character. He has been a stricken down with an illness that compels him to relinquish his profession, and his friends and admirers, having proclaimed this sad fact, organized a benefit for him. The plan was received by all classes of artistic and aristocratic society with the highest favor. Every box, every corner of Drury Lane was speedily taken; as much as $150 and $200 being subscribed for a box. Every artist in town offered his or her gratuitous services, and Mr. Chatterton generously lent the use of Drury Lane, which was crowded by a brilliant and enthusiatic throng. The matinée opened with the Council scene from "Othello," with Mr. Creswick as the *Moor*, and Miss Ada Cavendish as *Desdemona*. Every seat in the Senate Chamber was occupied by distinguished artists, including Irving, Webster, Bancroft, Neville, Jefferson, James, and Billington. The will scene from "Money" introduced Compton's son to the stage in the part of *Evelyn*, and the young man was received with a round of encouraging cheers. Mr. Benjamin Webster played his original part of *Graves*, and roused memories of past triumphs to challenge the acting genius of these latter days. Mr. Henry Irving recited "The Uncle," after which came the most interesting event of the day. Mr. Jefferson has not been seen in London except as *Rip Van Winkle*, and the curiosity to see him in some other part was satisfied at this entertainment. The appreciation English people have shown in regard to the exceptional talents of Mr. Jefferson is only another illustration that art has no nationality, that it is universal. If we remember on this side that Jefferson is an American, it is only to feel additionally proud that we are so nearly akin to him. When he appeared before that crowd of artists, aristocrats, play-goers, and philanthropists on Thursday, as *Mr. Golightly* in the farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings," his entrance was the signal for a hearty and genuine burst of enthusiastic greeting. The actor justified the reception by a performance of signal merit. Indeed, it was acknowledged on all hands that until now we had not seen Maddison Morton's farce played. A short scene from "The Man of the World" introduced Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Vezin, and it was followed by the last act of "The Critic." Mr. Charles Mathews had laid aside his gout for the occasion; but only a portion of the act was played, so that the programme should be gone through in its general integrity, if not in every detail, and the curtailment gave ample time for a "Trial by Jury," which otherwise must have been cut. Mr. W. G. Gilbert, the author, made, I imagine, almost a first appearance in wig and gown. He took his seat as Clerk of Assizes, and the burlesque was admirably interpreted by Mr. Cummings, Nine, Farnbini Rita, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Hoey, Mr. Harold Power, and Miss Fanny Josephs, with a group of pretty bridesmaids. Mr. C. W. Thompson, a city gentleman, who sympathizes with art and artists, and occupies most of his time in organizing benefits and doing kind actions generally, came forward at the close and in the capacity of Treasurer announced that he had already received $16,250, and that a benefit at Manchester was expected to produce another $5,000. The fund will reach at least $22,000. Mr. Charles Harcourt, the Secretary, read a letter of thanks from Mr. Compton, and the entertainment closed in time for the pantomime scenes to be set almost for the last time this season. "The Forty Thieves," indeed, are to cease their vagaries on Monday next, to make room for "Haska;" an Original Romantic Drama, written by Henry Spicer." To-day Mr. Chatterton takes his annual benefit, and the last performance of "The Forty Thieves" is to be given in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College.

Touching this pantomime, the Drury Lane entertainment has been, as usual, successful, owing in a great measure to the attractions of the Vokes Family, which reminds me that the proposed matrimonial arrangements between Miss Vokes and Mr. Frederic Clay, the composer, are "on again." The match was broken off chiefly for professional reasons, but the clever couple are rebetrothed, and they will assuredly increase the happiness of the family. Miss Leighton, by the way, is to play the heroine in the new Drury Lane drama. This is the lady whom Mr. Gilbert wished to take Miss Hodson's place at the Haymarket. You are already acquainted with the misunderstanding and Mr. Gilbert's apology. Nevertheless, Miss Hodson does leave the Haymarket, and Mr. Gilbert is writing a comedy for the theatre, in which there is to be a part for Miss Leighton. So Mr. Gilbert has had his way. A new feature in the management of this once classic house is the introduction of Miss La Fontaine, backed by Mr. Graves, the famous picture-dealer and publisher. American ladies have an idea that English women don't enjoy their privileges in regard to business, doctoring, telegraphy, and other occupations. It is a mistake. The majority of the London theatres are managed more or less by women.

The mention of Graves brings me to note the interesting fact that line engraving has once more become popular in England. Publishers of this class of picture have had nearly 10 years of hard work. But for American, Colonial, and other foreign markets they must have been pretty well ruined. Photographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, and other kindred works have been pushing high-class engravings out of the market, and engraving threatened to become a lost art. Mr. Cousens, the prince of engravers, had $20,000 for engraving "Eastward Ho" and "Home Again," the artist's proofs of which, 12 years ago, readily sold for $25 a piece. Within the past two years the taste for high-class engravings has revived, and now the two great publishing houses of Graves and Brooks find it difficult to obtain engravers. But demand creates the supply, and Zobel, Baker, and others are getting five times the price for their work which they used to get, while Cousens has his own terms. Cousens has retired on a fortune once or twice, and has at last, in real earnest, laid aside his tools for good, so that proofs of this famous engraver will increase in value. McQueen has just published a charming engraving of one of E. U. Barnes' latest paintings. It is a pretty woman, under a parasol, waiting for her lover. Mr. Brooks has in hand a little work of Fildes. This will be the first time an example of Fildes has been seen in steel engraving. Heromer's fine picture of "The Last Muster" is in the engraver's hands, where Doré's "Dream of Pilate's Wife" has been for the last three years. A good many fine engravings have been recently shipped to America, including the very last proofs of O'Neil's popular pictures—the two just mentioned, "Eastward, Ho!" and "Home Again"—depicting the departure of troops for the Crimea and their return, during and after the war with Russia. No pictures created a greater sensation than these. They were exhibited throughout the three kingdoms. The owners of "Quarre Brae," by Miss Thompson, are showing that work for publishing purposes, and within the next five years there will be a complete revival of "black and white" pictures. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Graves are giving commissions right and left, and new engravings are beginning to adorn the windows of art dealers with a freshness of subject that is delightful. Painters, during the interval of hard times for engraving publishers, have flourished with the picture and china mania, and now that prices have fallen a little they will get the fillip of the white and black revival in bonuses from the publishers. Every change seems to make their game. No wonder they are brightening the suburbs of London with new houses built expressly after their own designs. High up in St. John's Wood there is quite a colony of red brick Elizabethan, Gothic, and other artistic-looking houses with studios attached. They are not cottages, but mansions, and the freehold is held by the occupiers, who are artists. They get in this part of London the north light, which they require. Even O'Connor, the scene painter, is building himself an Elizabethan house, and Mr. Fildes is having a little mansion built for him at Kensington. And yet everybody complains of money being short, even to the necessity of walking home from the city with a joint of American beef in your bag to save half a dollar on the family dinner!

There will be no performances at Bayreuth this year. Herr Wagner hopes to strengthen the Nibelungen treasury by giving concerts in London. I question whether he will be successful as he expects. A lot of our musical people pretended to be delighted with his operas because they thought it was the thing to profess enjoyment of "the music of the future." There are hundreds of fashionable ladies and gentlemen who would suffer the tortures of the damned "if it was the thing to suffer, don't you know," and vow they were "delighted, don't you know." You understand Wagner in New-York better than we do. Your notices in THE TIMES of the Bayreuth festival were far more intelligent than the accounts published in the English newspapers, and Mr. Thomas has done a great deal to familiarise New-York with the Wagnerian method. But little or nothing has been done for the great German musician in London, and there are many persons, myself among the number, who think him one of the most splendid quacks of the day. But I have a prejudice in favor of melody, and I go to sleep over quartets at the classical concerts. I know many constant attendants of chamber recitals, and such like dull encounters of horse-hair and cat-gut, who would like to go to sleep, too, but they have reputations to keep up as lovers of classical music. One-half of London society during the season is engaged in humbugging the other half, and the entire crowd deceive themselves most of the time by a general pretense of æsthetic enjoyment, which is a beautiful sham from beginning to end. If Herr Wagner catches society in one of its silly moments he will take a little fortune from London this season.

A MURDERER'S MISTRESS IN TROUBLE.

Alice Richardson, a native of England, 23 years of age, was taken to the Mulberry-Street Police Station last night in a gross state of intoxication. The officer who arrested the woman, recognised her as having been one of the principal witnesses against John R. Dolan, who was hanged last year for the murder of Mr. Noe, the Greenwich-street brush-maker. She was, at the time of the murder, an inmate of No. 15 Bowery where Dolan was an habitué, and she was on intimate terms with the murderer. The woman said last night that she was married in Toronto, Canada, when 13 years of age, and that she had three children, who are now aged 8, 5, and 3 years respectively. After living with her husband for six years he was arrested for arson, having set fire to the house they lived in, and on conviction was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary. After her husband had been convicted she came to this City and placed her children in the care of her sister, who lives here, and soon after made the acquaintance of Dolan, and became his mistress. Since his death she has lived as a domestic in several families, and is now in the employ of a real estate agent in No. 425 West Twenty-first-street. She begged to be allowed to go home, but was locked up, and will be taken to the Tombs Police Court to-day.

A WHITE WOMAN BEATEN BY A NEGRO.

Information reached the Eighth Precinct Station-house last evening that Hannah Doyle, a white woman, was lying at No. 50 Thompson-street in a precarious condition from a beating received on Friday night. An officer was sent to investigate the matter, and learned that on Friday evening the woman, who is said to be a prostitute, accompanied William Johnson, a negro, to the house in Thompson-street, which is a resort for colored men and white women, and remained in his company for some time, during which time both became partially intoxicated. Johnson desired the woman to remain in his apartments for the night with him and a colored woman with whom he was living, but Hannah refused. A quarrel ensued, during which Johnson made an assault upon Hannah, knocking her down and beating and kicking her in a brutal manner. The woman remained in the apartments of Johnson until her condition became serious, when the neighbors informed the Police. She was taken to the Prince-Street Police Station last night, where she was attended by Police-Surgeon Cook, and subsequently removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. Johnson was arrested and locked up to await examination.

PETER B. SWEENY'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Peter B. Sweeny remained almost all day yesterday at the house of his brother-in-law, John J. Bradley, No. 140 West Thirty-fourth-street. He visited several of his private friends, and consulted them as to his prospects in the impending action against him. Nothing whatever could be ascertained as to his intentions or the precise line of action he is likely to take. A TIMES reporter yesterday conversed with several of Sweeny's old friends, but they were remarkably reticent, and refused to say anything as to the course likely to be pursued by him. Mr. Peckham and Mr. Charles O'Conor, counsel for the people, refused to pass any opinion upon the present aspect of the case. Mr. John McKeon, counsel for Sweeny, also refused to say anything as to the prospects or probable action of his client. Tweed's friends persist in the statement that Sweeny's case could in no way affect that of their "chief."

THE RECENT THEFT OF SECURITIES.

A man named Richard Vosburg was arrested yesterday, by Detective Dorsey, on suspicion of having been implicated in the theft of a tin box, containing $70,000 in securities, from the office of James D. King's Sons, No. 53 William-street, a report of which appeared in THE TIMES of Feb. 18. Acting under instructions from Superintendent Walling, the detective took his prisoner to the banking-house in the hope of having him identified, but neither the members of the firm nor their clerks could recognise him as having been seen in the place before. At the Essex Market Court, Vosburg, who gave the name of William Clarke, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, who discharged him for lack of evidence.

TWO HIBERNIANS IN COURT.

Thomas Gallagher and Patrick Henry, two members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, were escorted into the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon by Officer Hogan, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Both were resplendent with the green and gold of their regalia, and Gallagher was in such a jolly mood he winked audaciously at Justice Kilbreth as he passed the bench on his way to the pen. It appeared from the testimony of Officer Hogan that Gallagher got into a wrangle with the driver of a Third-avenue car, and beat him. Gallagher said that the conductor struck at him but failed to hit him, and he was protecting himself from further assaults when the officer arrested him. Confidentially he told the Justice he had "taken a few drinks, just to wet his Shamrock," but was not drunk. Patrick Henry was charged with having made an attempt to rescue Gallagher. The officer admitted it was a very faint attempt, and Henry excused his action on the ground that he did not want to see "a countryman of me own took to jail and lose the pleasure of the parade." Both men were discharged with a reprimand, the officer not pressing his charges against them.

A SHAKO FOR JUSTICE MORGAN.

While Justice Morgan was on the bench in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, a nicely-prepared package was handed to him. The Justice found it contained a box in which was a high-crowned military shako. This was elaborately trimmed with green ribbons, and a large green feather rose above it, and, arching gracefully, drooped till its tip touched the back of the rim. On the front of the "canteen" meant to surmount the polished front of the Justice, was the legend, "Erin go bragh." When Justice Morgan and his associates, Justices Wandell and Flammer, had sufficiently admired the shako, it was sent to Mayor Ely as a reminder that St. Patrick's Day has come, and he should wear something in recognition of the fact, as Oakey Hall used to wear his suit of green.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—At Lancaster, Ky., to-day, G. C. Kennedy broke from the guard which was taking him to jail by order of the court to answer a charge of murdering his brother prisoner, fled to an old house where 25 men joined him, and defied the authorities. The guard fired on the house and wounded one man. One hundred men now surround the house, and serious trouble is anticipated.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A SMALL PROCESSION OF IRISHMEN OPPOSITION TO THE PARADE AS UNNECESSARY AND EXTRAVAGANT—THE VARIOUS SOCIETIES IN LINE—THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION—REVIEW BY THE MAYOR—SHIVERING CROWDS ON THE SIDEWALKS.

The procession yesterday in honor of St. Patrick was the smallest that has taken place in this City in years. The weather had nothing to do with the falling off, although a more disagreeable day could not have been selected. The streets were covered with several inches of icy slush, the remains of the snow-storm of the previous evening. The sky was gray and threatening, and a bleak wind blew in cold gusts from the north, making out-door exercise anything but pleasant. Still, had a tornado been raging, it would have deterred very few of the sons of Erin from taking part in the annual national festival. An irreverent fellow suggested that the combination of the Safe Deposit Company, in which the majority of the processionists' hats are kept, might have been lost, and various other theories of a similar nature were offered to account for the phenomenon. The true reason for the falling off in the number of processionists is that of late years there has been a growing opposition among Irishmen to the practice of parading, as they consider it unnecessary and extravagant. The hard times of the past three years have helped considerably to educate them up to this opinion, and it is probable that before many more St. Patrick's days a less offensive and more sensible method of celebration will be generally adopted. About 10 o'clock the various societies began to arrive in the vicinity of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, and soon there was a string of them extending down as far as Fourteenth-street. The amount of marching and counter-marching that was done previous to starting was astonishing to a military man. At length, half an hour after the time set down in the programme, the procession began to move. First came a squad of mounted Police. These were followed by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who presented a very creditable appearance. They turned out eight companies of 75 files front, and preserved a fair alignment. They carried the old battle-flags used by the regiment in the rebellion. The First Regiment, Irish Brigade, was next in line. They were small in numbers, but marched pretty well. The Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth, in army hats and overcoats, followed. They numbered about 30. Then came the Marshals—a regiment of them—mounted, and gorgeous in green and gold sashes and chapeaux with enormous plumes. Every other man carried a bouquet in his hand. "The politicians" had the next place. They occupied eight carriages. Matthew T. Brennan and Sheriff Reilly were in one; Col. W. E. Roberts sat in another; Police Justice Duffy glared out of a third; the Board of Aldermen, Father McAleer, and one or two other priests filled the remainder. An Irish jaunting-car and an old gentleman on horseback, clad in a *cothamore* and small clothes, and carrying a thick blackthorn stick, were features of this part of the pageant. Thirty-six divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York and two from Long Island City next filed by. They carried banners and wore sashes, but it was noticed that at least one-third of them did not have tall hats. The "Ancient Order" constituted the major portion of the pageant. They alone occupied 35 minutes in passing a given point two abreast. No. 18 had a piper with them. St. Gabriel's Cadets and Temperance Society were next. The cadets wore green shirts and red caps. St. Columba's Cadets, Rifle Corps and Temperance Society followed. The Cadets were in red, and the Rifle Corps wore a very pretty uniform consisting of a green shirt with red lappels and collar and blue breast, and black chapeaux with green feathers. Then there was St. Vincent Ferrer's Cadets and Temperance Society, the former in red shirts, and the Holy Innocent's Cadets, Rifle Corps, and Temperance Society. The latter wore white shirts, beautifully embroidered, and black chapeaux with white plumes. Last of all were St. Michael's Cadets and Temperance Society, the former distinguishable simply by red sashes.

The route was down Second-avenue to Second-street; across Second-street to the Bowery; down the Bowery to Canal-street; across Canal to Broadway; up Broadway to Union-square; around Washington's Monument to Seventeenth-street; around the square to Fourteenth-street; through Fourteenth-street to Ninth-avenue; up Ninth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street; across Thirty-fourth-street to Third-avenue; down Third-avenue to Fourteenth-street; across Fourteenth-street to Union square, where the procession was dismissed—over six miles. At Seventeenth-street the procession passed in review of his Honor, the Mayor, Aldermen Tommy Shields, and Barney Reilly, and a few minor politicians, who occupied standing room on the balcony of the grand stand. The Mayor wore nothing green, but there were Irish flags around him. It was comical to watch the processionists, as they approached the balcony, whisper among themselves, and peer anxiously to get a glimpse of "his Honor." One man said earnestly to his neighbor, after taking a good long look: "This man looks very delicate, Jimmy." The officers all saluted, and the others generally raised their hats, but some of the salutes would have driven an army man crazy. The Mayor kept his hat on, and putting his coat up around his ears, stamped his chilled feet in time to the spirited music of the many bands. His nose was blue, and tears bedimmed his spectacles. As soon as the last man had gone by he made a break for a neighboring saloon to warm up.

All along the route the sidewalks and stoops were crowded with shivering sight-seers. In the morning the wind blew the snow from the trees, showering these people to their own intense disgust and the amusement of the bystanders. They stood patiently to the very end. The City Hall was gay with flags, and green banners floated from houses in all directions.

BANQUET OF THE FRIENDLY SONS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION AT DELMONICO'S—SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT, HUGH J. HASTINGS, GEN. SHERMAN, AND OTHERS.

The banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick took place in Delmonico's, Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, beginning shortly after 6 o'clock. Six long tables were insufficient for the numerous guests, and an addition had to be improvised to accommodate the overflow. The tables were tastefully decorated with large baskets of cut flowers and centre pieces of various designs surmounted by bannerets bearing the harp stamped upon them in gold. The *piece de resistance* of the feast, which was placed in the centre of the principal table, was a candied bower, above which was the inscription "Cead Mille Failthe" in red letters. In the bower stood a stage Irishman made out of two potatoes, a battered white hat on his head and a clay pipe in his mouth. Below was the legend, "New President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." Gen. Sherman was placed directly behind this on the right of President Hugh J. Hastings. At the same table were Chauncey M. Depew, Luther R. Marsh, President Borden, of the New-England Society; Mr. Watson, representing the St. George's Society; Judge John R. Brady, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, President S. D. Babcock, of the Chamber of Commerce, and F. R. Coudert. Among the other guests present were Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Collector Chester A. Arthur, Deputy Collector Lydecker, Frederick Smyth, William J. Best, Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution; President George W. McLean, of the Stock Exchange, representing the St. Nicholas Society; Hon. Thomas Murphy, Hon. John I. Davenport, Assistant United States District Attorney Bell, Alderman Cole, Gen. Martin T. MacMahon, ex-Park Commissioner Joseph J. O'Donohue, Hon. Clarence Seward, John Foley, Charles Isham, ex-Alderman Van Schaick, Judge David McAdam, Hon. John T. McGowan, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Assistant District Attorney Russell, S. O. A. Murphy, Dr. Eugene B. Murtha, Thomas Barbour, Randolph W. Townsend, Patrick Farrelly—Manager American News Company, Jeremiah Devlin, Judge Charles H. Van Brunt, R. M. Taylor, Jr., Col. O'Beirne, Police Commissioner Erhardt, John Hoey, Clarence Dinsmore, Dr. George Ford, of Ward's Island; Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the Oriental Bank; J. O. S. Madden, of Eugene Robinson & Co.; C. Trowbridge, of C. J. Osborne; T. Warren, of S. M. Mills & Co.; Mr. Richard Murphy, James H. Coleman, Police Commissioner Wheeler; Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*; Dennis McMahon, Homer Murphy, Chief-Justice Shea, James Oliveli, Frank P. Byrne, and many others.

A large oil painting of St. Patrick, flanked by the standards of Ireland and America, concealed a string band in the little gallery, who discoursed sweet Irish airs during the feast. The menu was of unexceptional elegance, and the wines were all that could be desired. The following toasts embellished it:

"It is good for us to be here."—*Matthew, chapter xvii., 4.*

"Good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well used."—*Iago.*

"Every inordinate cup is unblest, and the ingredient is a devil."—*Cassio.*

"Drink no longer of water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake.—1 *Tim. v: 23.*

After the soup Mr. Hastings rapped for order, and Judge Brady read the following telegram amid roars of laughter:

DOWNEY, March 16.

If I had not an engagement to a silver-necked mouth in China to-morrow, and to dine in the evening with Victor Emanuel, I'd just step over and dispose of several millions of shamrocks. I left Norway last night and expect to be in Constantinople day after to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. I shall be at the Lakes of Killarney at 9 P. M. of that day, where I expect to meet Napper Tandy and to take him by the hand, and with him will drink to the Friendly Sons. My love to Sherman and hurrah for nothing.

EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

At the fish another telegram was read by the same facetious gentleman to the following effect:

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The operator refuses to transmit one of my sentences. Consequently

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

This elicited a round of applause and laughter. Later a third telegram was read as follows:

I am sorry I can't come, but I hope you will do this: I want you to put your name under blue lights. The heavens are blue, the flag is blue, my gizzi is blue, and if I went to your supper I'd be blew. [Cries of "Oh!"] I'd be blewed if I wouldn't. ["Oh! Oh!"] Blue makes bloom—bloom makes rye—rye makes blue. Thus history repeats itself.

GEN. PLEASONTON.

Also the following:

I was at one of your dinners—can't go again. No more returning boards for me. My count is now the Count Joannes. TIL-DEN.

And the following:

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The mail being under lock and Kay I have to dispatch by electricity. The Cabinet has got new Shurs [cries of "Oh!"] and a Wheeler to get them in off the line. Whitened and ruffled by Eve—arts they attract me North, South, East, and West. I would be with you if I could, but who would leave the untzred thus? Straws show the way the wind blows, but that don't affect yours truly, HAYES.

N. B.—Greenbacks are on the rise to-day.

[Great laughter and applause.]

Cigarettes and cigars were furnished with the coffee. Then ladies were allowed into the room to listen to the speeches.

MR. HASTINGS' SPEECH.

Mr. Hastings spoke as follows: "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—citizens by choice—citizens by birth: I greet you on this natal occasion, I greet you as American citizens—children and grandchildren, and, I may add, great-grandchildren of that good mother, Ireland, who has done so much to make all lands illustrious. I need not remind you of the many distinguished patriots she has furnished, who stood for liberty, who fought for liberty, and aided in building up the greatest Republic in God's world. The fact is historical, from the first street fight in Boston with Capt. Preston's British soldiery, when Pat Carey, the first victim, fell in the cause of the Revolution, to the surrender of Cornwallis. The Friendly Sons celebrate to-night the 93d anniversary of the society. You will see, my friends, that we date back into the Revolutionary times. Our society is an offshoot of the Revolution. Its founders were men who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the cause of American freedom. George Washington, I am proud to say, was an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick as far back as 1795. So, you will see, our ancestral tree carries its roots into the times that tried men's souls. We are here to-night not altogether as Irishmen. We are here to say we are as good and true Americans—as good and true New-Yorkers—as the emigrant from New-England, represented here to-night by our friend the President of the New-England Society. We are here to-night to celebrate the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint—to recall the pleasant memories of fatherland, the homes of our childhood, and the playgrounds of our youth. How deep and abiding in the human heart is the love of one's native land! Civilised or savage, man feels the same strong, unalterable devotion to the soil and clime that gave him birth, and though it be among the squalid hovels of poverty, in the ice North, or amid the sands of the tropics, he clings to it as the brightest and kindest spot of God's earth. This sentiment is as universal as the human race—only a little more so with the sons and daughters of Ireland. The man who has no love for his native land has no affection for the mother that bore him. The man who would turn his back on the country of his adoption, which he has taken for better or for worse, would abandon his wife and children to the cold charity of a heartless world. We are here to pay honor and respect to our mother Ireland, and to rejoice and make merry, and let the world know, not that we love Ireland less, but that we love this glorious land more, where are centred all our hopes and affections, and where our children and our children's children are to live for all time. No people under the sun have a warmer devotion to the land of their fathers, and no race more ready to follow the Stars and Stripes than the sons of Ireland. There is not a battle-field from Concord to Monterey, Buena Vista, or Fort-house that is not consecrated with the blood of Irishmen. In the language of a son of Ireland, if Uncle Sam desires to extend the area of freedom and free schools and the ballot-box—to stretch himself out on the map of the world—stick his feet out on Yesuvius, light his cigar at Mont-Blanc, and throw his coat at the same time around the beauties of Cashmere and the vestals of Circassia, he will find the sons of Ireland ready to move with him and stand by him to the last, and more particularly around the beauties of Cashmere and the vestals of of Circassia. Gentlemen, there is no race that has that love for fatherland and the land of their adoption that the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle have. In prosperity or adversity, drunk or sober, they never fail to remember "ould Ireland." You might have realized this on the early morning after the late Presidential election, before daylight, if any of you had been in company with the funeral procession that left the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 4 o'clock. It was a solemn occasion, and the silence of the early morning was broken by a voice with a sweet Irish brogue, "Hurrah for ould Ireland!" There was no mistaking the owner of that voice. He was trying to accomplish the feat of walking on both sides of the street. Pat was full of whisky, glory, and his candidate for the Presidency was defeated by one of the candidates. Just as he struck the crossing at Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, he collided with a gentleman in a brown study and a solemn aspect, on his way home, no doubt, from the Union League Club. "Hurrah for ould Ireland," screamed Pat. "Hurrah for ——," responded the Union Leaguer. "Every man for his own country," rejoined Pat. So you will see, gentlemen, drunk or sober, Patrick remembers ould Ireland. I repeat, gentlemen, go where you may there is no place on the habitable globe you may wander to but you will find a son of the Emerald Isle, gay, frisky, and happy, ready for a fight, a fight, a fight. Lever Moore, the famous Irish poet, relates a story about some of his countrymen who emigrated to one of the South Sea Islands. The negroes soon learned the brogue, and when another ship load of Irish came soon after, the negroes saluted the passengers on the newly arrived vessel: "Ah, Paddy, how are you?" "Howly Moses!" exclaimed one of the new emigrants, "what, are ye black already?" The Irish are a very wonderful people. I saw by a late copy of the Liverpool *Times* that a Mr. John O'Hart, of Dublin, in letters to that paper, has been trying to prove that the Hebrew language is derived from the Celtic, and the Celtic language is derived from—I hope, gentlemen, to be able to prove at the next dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick that Adam was an Irishman, and that is the reason they have been raising Cain ever since. I have been studying up Darwin, and I am not without hope that I will be able to prove that the monkeys, gorillas, and chimpanzees had a society of "Friendly Sons." We are not only a great people, but a modest people. Only the other day I heard a Dutchman say, as he looked up at the sky, "I guess a leedle it vill rain some dime pooty queeck." "Yees do, eh!" replied one of my countrymen; "what business have yees to purtend to know about American weather, ye bloody furriner!" I ought to admonish myself, by way of setting an example to others who are to follow me, that I must be brief. Short speeches are more enjoyable than long ones. We come here to-night more for fun, frolic, good humor, and hilarity, than for eloquence, or sentiment. I hope, therefore, to trespass upon your patience for a moment longer, to remind you that to-day Ireland is more prosperous and happy than any country on the other side of the Atlantic, and that plenty smiles among her valleys and laughs upon her hill-tops. At length, after the long night of suffering, the morning star of her redemption has risen, with aurora, and lights her on to prosperity, greatness, plenty, and happiness. From the bottom of my heart, I say, God bless the old spot—a land more fertile or more lovely, or a people more gifted with natural intelligence, or a climate more salubrious, the sun never shone upon. As Morris Quill, in favor of *Home Rule*, observes of New York, that people have given up making fortunes for the insurance companies by living to the age of Methuselah, there is nothing like being an Irishman. In what other part of the habitable globe can you cram so much adventure into one year? Where can you be so often in love, in liquor, or in debt, or where promises to marry and promises to pay treated with the same gentlemanly forbearance, and when you have lost your heart and your fortune where are people found so ready to comfort you in your reverses?" Again I re-echo, God bless old Ireland!

Mr. Hastings then gave out the first toast.

REMARKS OF MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

"The day we celebrate. Let us, pressing the shamrocks close to our hearts, in warm remembrance of the hills and dales of Erin, which are ever green in our memory." Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who was introduced as having had a grandmother who was an Irish woman, answered it. He said that the Irish, true to their native instincts, were the only one, to welcome ladies to the welcome board. [Applause.] About 150 years ago he left Ireland, and his heart beats as true to-day toward the Emerald Isle as the day he set his foot upon the ship that brought him over. [Laughter.] Of all the men that ever lived none have achieved the virtues or obtained the reverence of the human race like the good St. Patrick. On his natal day there is not a spot on the earth where an Irishman does not rise and proclaim his preeminence and superiority to all other nations, and maintain it, too. [Applause.] It required the blood of a million Irishmen to settle the question of St. Patrick's anniversary. The question was decided in a very simple manner by declaring that only twins could have two birthdays. [Laughter.] The Scotch claimed him, and the English claimed him, but, by God, he was proved to be a native of France, with a Roman father. [Laughter.] St. Patrick found savages and left men; he found paganism and left Christianity; he found barbarity and left civilisation. Mr. Depew recited the history of St. Patrick and gave a list of distinguished Irishmen who have made their mark in America. They had, he said, violated all the corporation ordinances and hindered commerce for hours in honor of St. Patrick, and now it was but just that the night should also be rendered hilarious out of respect to him. He was loudly applauded.

RESPONSES TO OTHER TOASTS.

The Trio Glee Club, composed of members of the Stock Exchange, then sang "The Dear Little Shamrock," and, in response to an encore, "Hail to our Beautiful Land." The second toast was then given out: "Ireland. In all the heroic and intellectual phases of man, thy children run up the roll of honor and of glory." Mr. Bailey, the Danbury *News* man, had been selected to respond, but being ill, Mr. Frederick R. Coudert volunteered in his place. He denied, however, being a volunteer, having been deputed to represent the Supreme Court on a forged order by Judge Brady. He delivered a highly humorous speech, claiming St. Patrick as a Frenchman whom his people presented to the Irish as a slight testimonial of their regards—not, he said, that they loved St. Patrick less, but Ireland more.

The third toast was "The United States of America, the land of the free and the home of the brave." Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton responded. The glee club sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill."

The fourth toast was "The State of New-York. Green be thy fields, thy broad rivers freight-burdened with prosperous enterprise, thy citizens honored, and thy shield unsullied." Mr. Luther R. Marsh responded. He spoke a glowing eulogy upon America, and traced the career of the Empire State from the period of Iroquois mastery to her present foremost station in the march of modern civilisation. Major Talfrey, announced as "of the Navy," sang "Muldoon, the Solid Man."

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The fifth toast was "The Army and Navy, Soldiers and Sailors, Loyal and True." The announcement was received with three cheers, all rising. The scene for a few moments was one of indescribable enthusiasm. Three more cheers were given for Gen. Sherman. Mr. Hastings, as soon as order was restored, said he had the pleasure of introducing one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Army, who ranks next to the greatest soldier of history. He would take the liberty of re-echoing the sentiment put forth by an eloquent gentleman a few nights ago, "With a Gen. Sherman holding the army and John Sherman the purse, the nation can never be whipped nor robbed." [Cries of Good! Good! and wild cheers.] As Gen. Sherman arose three more cheers were called for and given with a tiger, and the band played "Hail to the Chief." Gen. Sherman said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick: I consider myself highly privileged to be your guest here to-night. I am somewhat embarrassed to be sandwiched between men who are trained and know how to clothe their ideas with sentiments that please the ear. I am a plain man, and I speak plain Saxon. [Applause.] I am not Irish, not even Celtic. [Laughter and applause;] that was something over which I had no control, [laughter;] neither was I born in the great State of New-York, but I was raised in the West, where is found a type which has recently furnished some good and great men to the country, [applause,] the place where Cincinnati now stands—and while I spent my childish years was occupied less than a century ago by Shawnee Indians, who are somewhat allied to the Six Nations, of whom Mr. Marsh so eloquently spoke. Now the banks of the Ohio are populated by 10,000,000 of people, who earn their living by honest work, and contribute their full share to the support of the Government. They pay tribute through the great gateway of commerce, the Erie Canal, to New-York City, and New-York City belongs to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois just as much as to the State of New-York. [Applause.] But I am not here to talk on that subject. My theme is the Army and Navy. I respond to that toast with great pleasure and pride, as I have good reason to. [Applause.] I thank you for remembering that small body of men, who are now somewhat down in public estimation. [Cries of "No! No!"] It is natural for civilians in times of peace not to see or appreciate the services of an Army and Navy, necessarily scattered over the borders of civilization or exiled on distant seas. Everybody will remember how, in 1861, the little Army of 16,000 men grew into millions, and did deeds which all mankind now reverence and venerate. [Great applause.] That little body contained the leaven which permitted large masses of men to be so handled by intelligent and brave officers that its natural purpose and object was fulfilled. [Applause.] And when their mission was done, the soldiers laid down their arms and returned to their vocations and resumed their places among the best and leading citizens of the country. [Applause.] A few remained to do work on the distant borders, on the Pacific Coast, and in the South. I hate to approach a subject that may be construed as political, but I challenge any man to say that any officer or soldier of the Army has not done his wh

CURRENT LITERATURE.

VITTORIA COLONNA.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

[Vittoria Colonna, on the death of her husband, the Marchese di Pescara, retired to her castle at Ischia, (Inarimé,) and there wrote the ode upon his death which gained her the title of Divine.]

Once more, once more, Inarimé,
I see thy purple hills!—once more
I hear the billows of the bay
Wash the white pebbles on thy shore!

High o'er the sea-surge and the sands,
Like a great galleon wrecked and cast
Ashore by storms, thy castle stands,
A moldering landmark of the past.

Upon its terrace-walk I see
A phantom gliding to and fro;
It is Colonna—it is she
Who lived and loved so long ago.

Pescara's beautiful young wife,
The type of perfect womanhood,
Whose life was love, the life of life,
That time and change and death withstood.

For death, that breaks the marriage band
In others, only closer pressed
The wedding ring upon her hand,
And closer locked and barred her breast.

She knew the life-long martyrdom,
The weariness, the endless pain
Of waiting for some one to come
Who nevermore would come again.

The shadows of the chestnut-trees,
The odor of the orange blooms,
The song of birds, and, more than these,
The silence of deserted rooms;

The respiration of the sea,
The soft caresses of the air,
All things in nature seemed to be
But ministers of her despair;

Till the o'erburdened heart, so long
Imprisoned in itself, found vent
And voice in one impassioned song
Of inconsolable lament.

Then as the sun, though hidden from sight
Transmutes to gold the leaden mist,
Her life was interfused with light,
From realms that, though unseen, exist.

Inarimé! Inarimé!
Thy castle on the crags above
In dust shall crumble and decay,
But not the memory of her love.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

NILS JENSEN.

I.

Nils Jensen lay on the flat of his back on the hillside, with his hands locked behind his head, his long pipe dangling from the corner of his mouth, and his eyes fixed upon the cloudless sky, which was scarcely bluer than they. A circle of solemn little whiteheaded children squatted round him, listening intently to the story which he was relating in a leisurely manner, between the whiffs of his pipe—his full, deep voice rising and falling in a pleasant, musical cadence, through the Summer stillness. Beneath the little group lay the village of Bakke, with its toylike wooden houses, its tiny landlocked harbor, and its small fleet of fishing-boats; and beyond that, the broad Hardanger Fjord stretched away, calm and blue, like a great lake, to meet the opposite shore, where a glorious confused mass of purple mountains, snow-crowned and basking in the warm sunlight, shut in the view. It was a magnificent Summer day—such a day as is not too common on the rainy west coast of Norway, and Nils was enjoying it in his own manner.

"And so, you see," said he, concluding his narrative, "because the man was an honest man, and had done what was right, the good spirits gave him contentment and a light heart, which are better things than money and lands, as you will find out one of these days, if you live long enough; and the bad spirits left him, and fled away, moaning as they went, to the dark, black place in the narrow fjord from which they had come, where the rocks rise so high on either side that the blessed sunshine never touches the water, and where it is deep, deep—so deep that nobody has ever found the bottom. And the spirits plunged down under the waters; and there they must sit for another hundred years in darkness, because they tempted a good man and failed. But the good spirits, who had done their work and gained the battle, spread their great white wings, and flew away rejoicing to the highest mountain-tops, where they rest in their beautiful ice palace above the clouds and listen to music so enchanting that the organ in church is a mere nothing to it, and——"

"But, Nils," interrupted a practical member of the audience, who had probably had some six Winters' experience of the effects of ice and snow upon the human extremities, "isn't it very cold up there?"

"Not a bit of it," replied the unabashed narrator—"not for them, at least. Spirits don't mind the cold. And then what a palace they have got there underneath the ice! Such pillars and ceilings, and floors, and glittering thrones! You cannot even guess what it is like! But one of these days, when you are a big boy, I will take you up with me to the glacier, and we will peep down into one of the great blue rifts where the icicles hang, and where you can get a glimpse—but only a glimpse—of what is beyond. You can't go down there, or hear the music that the spirits hear, or see the things that they see; but, if you grow up a good man, you will know all about it when you die; for then the spirits will come down for you, and take you up in their arms, and in a moment you will be across the fjord, and high up among the mountains, and then——"

"Nils, Nils!" broke in a grave voice from the background, "what nonsense is this that you are putting into the children's heads?"

Nils started into a sitting posture, and saw between him and the sunlight a quaint, old-world figure, clad in a long black gown and an Elizabethan ruff—the clergyman of Bakke, in fact, in the prescribed costume of his order. He scrambled to his feet, took off his hat, and scratched his head a little sheepishly.

"Children will always be getting into mischief, unless they are amused," he remarked in a deprecating tone.

"Or unless they are at school, where they ought to be now. Come, children, run away to your lessons, or you will be late, and then what will the schoolmaster say to you? And, Nils, I think you might find a better use for your time than to bewilder these little ones with stories which they must sooner or later find out to be untrue."

Nils was silent for a few seconds, gazing somewhat ruefully after his dispersed flock, which was racing down the grass slopes toward the village. Then he turned his dreamy blue eyes upon the honest square face of his interlocutor, and said:

"Fairy tales are not quite untrue—that is, there is more truth than falsehood in them. You must make truth pleasant to a child or he will not care to understand it. If I tell him that beasts and birds talk together, what is the harm? It is not true, you say; and perhaps it is not—though that is a question which has never been decided, and never will be—but what is the child the worse for it? It may make him kinder to animals and more careful of them—"

"Yes, yes," interrupted the priest a little impatiently; "that is all very well; but fairy tales are one thing and religion is another; and we must be careful not to confuse them, my good Nils, lest we do wrong without intending it. And, after all, these tales are best kept for the Winter time, when there is less work to be done. You will never make your living, Nils, if you spend your days lying on the grass and inventing idle stories to amuse children."

The sounded rather hard upon Nils, who could and did get through as much work as any man in the country, but then, to be sure, the work he did was generally that which ought to have been done by other people, and was therefore not of a remunerative kind; so that there was some justification for the priest's prediction.

Nils Jensen was probably the most shifty and helpful creature in the whole Hardanger district, as he assuredly was the least selfish. From the shoeing of a horse to the stringing of a fiddle, from the doctoring of a sick cow to the mending of a net, there was nothing within the limited range of the requirements of the inhabitants of Bakke that he could not do, and do well. He could fell timber with the best; he could build a shed; he could tinker up a leaking boat; he could cure a smoking chimney; and many other less everyday accomplishments than these were his. Also his neighbors, recognizing in him the rare combination of first-rate capacity with willingness to devote the same to the service of others, were not slow to take advantage thereof. If any one among them wanted the help of a strong pair of arms in his hay-field, or in the gathering in of his scanty rye crop, or if he had a horse requiring medical treatment, or a gate that would not hang rightly on its hinges, or a lock out of repair, he never thought twice about what he should do, but called one of his children, and said—

"Run as fast as thou canst up to old Christain Jensen's, and tell Nils he is wanted immediately."

And Nils seldom failed to respond to the appeal. He would perform the service required of him, whether it entailed the work of a few minutes or of the whole day, with the same placid cheerfulness, and the same perfect unconsciousness that he was doing anything out of the way, or specially deserving of gratitude. So little, indeed, did he expect to be thanked for his pains that his friends, falling in with his humor, as often as not neglected to go through that little formality. They were not, however, altogether ungrateful. Wherever Nils was known—and he was known many miles away from Bakke—he was loved; and that was a reward to which he was more sensible than to any form of thanks, whether spoken or acted. He was respected, too, as being a young man of exceptional literary attainments—a young man as well read as the schoolmaster, or perhaps even the clergyman himself; though, mingled with this respect, there may have been a faint undercurrent of that half-conscious contempt which would appear to be the natural human sentiment toward all unselfish and unbusinesslike men, and which is discoverable among the secluded valleys of Norway as well as in less remote regions.

The son of a farmer, who might be considered almost well-to-do in that poverty-stricken land, Nils had the more leisure to attend to his neighbors' affairs through being exempt from actual pressing necessity of looking after his own. He had his bed and board in the red wooden farmhouse where he lived with his father and his brothers; and, as he often said to those who reproved him for not making more money, what more can a man want than a roof to cover him, clothes to wear, and food to eat? He did his share of the farm work; but that was not much, for his elder brothers, Christian and Frants, were strong and healthy, and did not entirely share in his philanthropic views, holding a deeply-rooted, though inarticulate, belief in the maxim that charity begins at home. They were very fond of Nils, these honest young men; but they, as well as their father, regarded him as an abnormal being, incomprehensible to ordinary intelligence, and looked upon his example as one rather to be admired than to be imitated. His ideas, his tastes, his pursuits were in every respect at variance with theirs. He was the best rifle shot in the whole neighborhood, yet he never cared to measure his skill against that of another marksman; he never got drunk—no, not even at a wedding, and actually went so far as to contend that there was no real enjoyment to be got out of liquor—which was absurd upon the face of it. Then he took a strange and perverse pleasure in long objectless wanderings among the snows and glaciers of the Folge-fond, whereby nothing on earth was to be gained except the risk of a broken neck; and would pass hours in sailing aimlessly about, up and down the fjord, neither fishing nor shooting wild duck, nor engaged in any sensible or profitable pursuit, but simply dreaming. These things were a puzzle to the Jensen family, who, however, pardoned such vagaries in consideration of Nils' usefulness and kind-heartedness, of his excellent playing upon the fiddle, and of the capital stories which he invented, or got out of his books, and related to them during the long dark Winter days, while he sat over the fire, working at his wood-carving. For Nils was a proficient in this latter branch of industry, and got a good price for his productions from the Bergen dealers—which winnings, alas! he usually gave away very soon after he had received them. This, again, was an incomprehensible procedure to his relatives, who very reasonably asked what was the use of earning money if you didn't mean to keep it?

Now, all this was very well, and Nils' mode of life, being fashioned upon his own peculiar views, might have been the best possible for him, but for one unlucky circumstance—Nils was in love. For several years he had been the devoted slave of Dorothea (or, as she was more usually called, Dorthe) Aandahl, the daughter of the one general shop keeper of Bakke, and the recognized beauty of the neighborhood. Nils worshipped this little fair-haired, blue-eyed maiden with all the fervor of a romantic nature, believing her to be the best and noblest, as she was obviously the most beautiful, girl in all Norway, and mentally endowing her with many qualities which she not only did not possess, but would not even have understood the meaning of, if they had been mentioned to her. She was, in truth, a good, well-meaning little soul, not wholly unconscious of her pretty face, yet not unduly vain thereof, and sincerely attached to Nils, whom she admired without having very much in common with him. They were betrothed with the consent of the parents on both sides; but there was no immediate prospect of their becoming man and wife, Nils' father—a shrewd old person—having declined in the most unequivocal manner to burden himself with the support of a third generation of Jensens, and Nils' own resources being wholly inadequate to the maintenance of a household. But this uncertainty as to the future gave Nils very little disquietude. He had no doubt but that some day or other his marriage would take place; and in the meantime he was satisfied with being allowed to adore his idol, before whom he bowed down with as much reverence as any devout Catholic before his patron saint, loading her with votive offerings in the shape of bear-skins and fox-skins, the spoil of his rifle, with wood-carvings, the product of many a Winter day's work, with quaint silver ornaments from Bergen, and with I know not what other treasures picked up here and there in the course of his circumscribed wanderings. He wrote verses, too, in her honor, and composed long histories for the delectation of the neighbors during the idle season of the year, in which the heroine always had fair hair and blue eyes, and invariably bore the name of Dorthe.

But if such philandering contented the romantic Nils, there were other more practical people to whom it appeared the height of folly and shortsightedness, and who often felt it their duty to point out to the patient lover that this way of going on could not last for ever, and that a man who proposed to take unto himself a wife had best be setting about making ready a home for her, instead of spending his money and his labor upon those with whom he had no blood relationship at all. Advice of this description usually caused Nils to scratch his head and ponder for a time, for really there did seem to be a good deal of sound sense in it, and the customary effect was produced by the warning words of the priest recorded above. But, after a minute or two, Nils, recollecting that he had promised to sail across the fjord to Utne, with Hans Lundgren, who was old and rheumatic, and no longer able to manage his boat singlehanded, dismissed the subject from his mind, and set off to run down to the port as fast as his long legs could carry him.

Some children playing in the street caught sight of him as he passed, and gave chase, calling out "Nils! Nils!" but he shook his head and waved his hand, and never paused till he had reached the sandy shore, where a few fishing-craft were drawn up. There, sitting in one of the boats, and mending a net, he found an old man, the sight of whom would have glad-dened an artist's eye, so very old was he, so wrinkled, so dirty, and so picturesque. He wore woolen stockings and knee-breeches, and a blue jacket, which was patched and ancient, but which boasted of real silver buttons. On his head he had a scarlet nightcap, and his silvery hair was combed forward into two long locks, which hung down beside his withered cheeks. He looked up as Nils approached, and said, in a querulous piping voice:

"Oh, you have come then?"

"Yes," said Nils, jumping into the boat as he shoved it off. "I am sorry to have kept you waiting, Hans."

"Oh, as for that, I am accustomed to be kept waiting," grumbled the other; "nobody thinks of hurrying himself for old Hans. You said half-past eleven, and it is now past noon; but there! you are all the same! Yourselves first and the old folks afterward—that is your way. In my young days it was different; we used to respect age then."

For, indeed, he was a very cross-grained old man, suffering much from lumbago and poverty and other evils. "Yes," he continued, "it was different then; but maybe you young folks are right, and there is no use in taking care of old people. They ought to be sent out of the world when they can't work any more. I wish it would please God to take me, I know; I am tired enough of it all. Labor, and pain, and want—want, and pain, and labor! At eighty years of age a man has had more than his share of it."

"Come, come, Father Hans," said Nils, who had hoisted the square, brown sail and taken the tiller in his hand, "you must not talk so on such a fine day as this. Haven't we got the good sunshine to warm us, and the fresh air to give us an appetite, and a fair wind! Now this is what I call a very good world to live in. Why, it would have been worth while to come into it only to see those mountains. And I shouldn't wonder," added Nils, diving into one of the capacious pockets of his frieze coat, and producing a small box, "I shouldn't wonder if I had a pinch of snuff about me."

"What do young fellows like you want with snuff?" growled the old man, somewhat mollified. "Give me the box—so! H'm! that is good snuff—excellent snuff! Where did you get it, my boy?"

"I bought it at Bergen," answered Nils. "I am glad you like it."

"Ah, it is well for such as you to praise the world," sighed the old man, with an envious glance at Nils' powerful, well-knit frame and healthy, brown cheeks; "but what good is sunshine to me? It doesn't warm me. And as for an appetite, God knows that is no blessing! And I can't see the mountains any more," he added, raising his sunken, filmy eyes to the opposite shore.

"But the snuff is good," pleaded Nils, the optimist.

"Yes, the snuff is not so bad. And you are a good lad, Nils." He rose slowly, and tottered away into the bows, muttering, "A good lad! a good lad!" and, crouching down, feigned to go to sleep. Perhaps he was afraid Nils would ask to have the box back again.

He need not have felt any alarm on that score. A box of snuff for an old man, a toy for a child, a silk neckerchief for a young girl—why, a couple of days at wood-carving would more than pay for all these luxuries; and Nils was not the man to grudge two days' work to anybody. He contemplated the recumbent form of old Hans Lundgren for a minute or two with a satisfied smile, and then, leaning back, raised his eyes to his favorite mountains, all glistening and glittering in the midday sunlight, and soared away into dreamland, as his habit was.

The breeze fell light, and it took two good hours to make Utne; and, when there, there was a great deal to be done. Old Hans had to see two of his grandchildren, who were established in the village, and Nils had some odd jobs to do for sundry acquaintances, so that it was late in the evening, though—for the season was just past Midsummer—the sun was still high in the heavens, when the oddly-assorted pair set out on their return voyage.

It was fine and warm when they started, but before they had accomplished two-thirds of the transit the weather was changing, and changing with a rapidity which I hope and believe is peculiar to Western Norway. Suddenly, without any warning at all, a mass of heavy clouds came sailing up from the seaward, a cold gust or two swirled past, ruffling the surface of the water, and Hans and Nils, making no remark upon so ordinary a phenomenon, quietly encased themselves in a couple of those stiff tarpaulin garments which are as essential a part of a Norwegian peasant's costume as his hat or his boots. Then came a few big raindrops, a longer, steadier blast, and Nils lowered the sail a little, and a few minutes later the little boat was tossing and plunging amid great, white-crested waves; and sky, sea, and coast were alike veiled in gray mist and driving rain.

Nils had enough to do to steer his rather clumsy craft; but presently he caught sight of something which caused him to start to his feet, grasping the tiller with his right hand, and shading his eyes with his left, and exclaim—

"Whose boat is that? Look, Hans, look! Why, the man will be drowned!"

Directly ahead of them, and at no great distance, a boat similar to their own in build and rig was hurling itself through the water, lying over so dangerously that it seemed as if the man, whom they could make out hanging on to the weather gunwale, must have resolved upon self-destruction.

"Luff, you madman, luff!" roared Nils instinctively, yet hardly expecting that his voice would be heard through the hurly-burly.

Whether the stranger heard the warning or not, he acted in accordance with it. He brought his boat's head to the wind, and the flapping and cracking of his brown sail came like pistol-shots to the ears of those who were watching his movements. Nils reseated himself with a natural growl of indignation at having been so unnecessarily alarmed. But now, to his unutterable amazement, he saw the sail—which the occupant of the boat made no effort to lower—fill again; the boat heeled over, and flew on her perilous course as wildly as before. In another moment the catastrophe had come. The boat was floating on her side; and the man, who had been pitched clear of her, had disappeared beneath the waves.

"Here, Hans, catch hold of the tiller!" cried Nils. He had got his coat and boots off, and was swimming toward the drowning man before old Hans well knew what had happened.

Nils was a good swimmer, and was pretty well at home in the water, even with his clothes on; but he knew that drowning men will sometimes play awkward tricks, and he was quite prepared, therefore, to salute his unknown friend with a smart blow behind the ear, should that course seem necessary for their common safety. But no such rough treatment was called for. The man was three parts drowned when Nils reached him, and would never have looked upon the light again if the stalwart Norseman had not dived, and got a good grip of his long hair. His safety was thus far insured; but it was a less easy matter to get him into the boat. This too was, however, successfully accomplished at length, old Hans rising to the emergency, and putting forth a hauling power which, as he afterward averred, had wrenched his old back to that extent that he could never hope to get it straight again on this side of eternity.

And now, when the rescued man had been rubbed, and covered with Nils' dry coat, and some *aquavit* had been forced between his lips, and he had opened his eyes and murmured a few incoherent words, it seemed best to Nils to set sail at once for Bakke, and get him into a warm bed as soon as might be. But to this proposition Hans Lundgren demurred. He pointed out that there was a good boat floating on her beam-ends barely a quarter of a mile to leeward—a boat which might fill at any moment, and go to the bottom, to the everlasting shame of those who had it in their power to save her, and didn't. Having rescued the man, he urged, let it not be said that they had wantonly left the poor boat to sink miserably.

But Nils would not hear of such a thing. "What are you thinking of, Hans?" he cried. "The man might die of cold while we were getting hold of the boat; and what would be thought of us then?"

"He is no wetter than you are, and a little wind and rain will not kill anybody," retorted the old man sullenly.

"But he is not like one of us," said Nils, who had got under way by this time, and was steering straight for home. "Look at his hands, how fine and white they are—and he has a gold watch-chain, too. Such people are more delicate than you and I, Father Hans."

Hans was shamed into acquiescence; but he was not pleased. He always, in relating the story afterward, spoke with deep regret of the boat, which, as he had too truly predicted, was never seen again; he did not believe that the man would have died from another half hour or so of exposure; and, looking back upon the matter in the aspect imparted to it by subsequent events, Hans was inclined to think that, even if he had died—. But that is neither here nor there.

He had quite recovered consciousness by the time that they had run the boat up upon the beach, and was able to murmur, through his chattering teeth, something to the effect that he could walk as far as the village; but when he was set upon his feet, he trembled and shivered so violently that, as he was but a little fellow, Nils took him up in his strong arms, without further ado, and strode away with him to the nearest house, which happened to be that of Claus Aandahl. Straight into the dim shop he marched, where old Lise Aandahl, in her high white cap and blue stuff gown with scarlet bodice, sat knitting among the rashers of bacon, the oil-skin coats, the boots, hats, candles, fishing-rods, and other heterogeneous articles which made up her husband's stock in trade, and announced briefly:

"Here is one who has been nearly drowned in the fjord. We must get him to bed, and give him something hot to drink, as quickly as we can."

Old Lise was a practical woman. She wasted no time in inquiries or exclamations, but hurried up the creaking stair, calling "Dorthe, Dorthe!" as she went, and made all haste to get clean warm sheets upon the bed which she destined for the use of the stranger. Her daughter came and helped her in her hospitable preparations, and it was not until she had got her charge comfortably installed beneath a mountainous down quilt, and had made him swallow a potent draught of *aquavit* and hot water, that she gave way to feminine curiosity, and began to ask a few questions. These the stranger, being now greatly comforted and restored, was ready enough to answer; but first, he said, he must thank the brave fellow who had saved his life.

Hearing this, and having observed that the water from his dripping clothes was making a large pool upon the clean floor, Nils slipped quietly out of the room, and was down the stairs before Lise could stop him.

"Never mind!" said she consolingly to her guest. "You will be sure to see him to-morrow, if you wish to thank him. But he is not one of those who hold out for being thanked, our good Nils."

II.

The climate of the Hardanger district, which the most patriotic Norwegian can hardly bring himself to extol, has this set-off against its many drawbacks, that it is full of surprises of a more or less beautiful and delightful kind. The mists that gather on the snowy peaks and eddy and trail among them like smoke wreaths; the slowly sailing clouds that fling dark shadows on the blue-green fjord; the swift drenching showers to which the meadows owe their brilliant verdure; the wind that roars in from the northward, chasing the hurrying scud before it, and unveiling the bright sun—all these come and go so suddenly, and send before them so little notice of their approach, that each day brings with it some of the gentle excitement of uncertainty; and a man with an eye for color readily pardons the climate which is always giving him a wet jacket, in consideration of the wonderful natural displays produced by its freaks.

And as you can never count upon the weather in this region, so you need never despair of it. Nils, therefore, was in no wise surprised when he woke on the morning after his voluntary immersion, and found the sky free from any vestige of cloud, and the sun shining down upon the glad earth with quite an Italian force. He thought, as he dressed himself, that he would just run down to the village, and ask how his unknown friend, (in whom he began to feel a quasi-paternal interest, as having been the means of bringing him back to the world when he was more than half way out of it,) was progressing.

But before Nils' toilet was completed, there came a sharp rapping at the door of the farmhouse, which was also that of the general living-room, in which Jensen *père* was just then eating his breakfast, and without waiting for permission to enter, a small, slight young man, with long curling hair, and a handsome, eager face, peered in, asking if this were Nils Jensen's house.

"It is Christian Jensen's house, at your service," said the sturdy individual of that name, rising slowly from his chair, and looking down upon the new-comer from the superior altitude of six foot three. "I have a son by the name of Nils, who has no house, and never will have, so far as I can see. Now I think of it, you will be the young gentleman whom he fished out of the water yesterday?"

"Yes, I am he. And I have come here to offer him my poor thanks. You are a fortunate man to be the father of so brave a son."

He spoke in accents which sounded somewhat mincing to a Norwegian ear, so that old Jensen rightly conjectured him to be a Dane.

"Oh, as far as that goes," answered the farmer, "there is no Jensen who is a coward, nor ever was; and Nils can swim as well as any fish. Ifulion there! Come down, Nils! Here is the gentleman you were telling me about come to see you."

Nils, descending the steep staircase in obedience to his command, was thrown into great confusion by the enthusiastic greeting which he received from the stranger, who, standing on tip-toe to reach the broad shoulders of his preserver, flung himself forward and embraced him *à tour de bras*. Nils gently disengaged himself as soon as he could, and, to give himself a countenance, began to talk.

"Another time," said he, "if you should find yourself drowning—which God forbid!—you must remember that it is a very bad thing to throw up your arms above your head. And there is another thing: if you sink, you should be careful to keep your mouth shut, otherwise—"

"Now, that I have already found out for myself," interrupted the stranger with a laugh. "Gallons of salt water I must have swallowed! And very ill I was in the night I can tell you!"

"But you are well again now," said Nils, glancing at the bright eyes and healthy color of his visitor.

"Yes, I am as well as ever I was in my life, thanks to you. Is it not an extraordinary thing that a man should risk his life to save that of one whom he never saw before?"

"But that is done every day," remarked Nils.

"Not quite so often as that, perhaps; still oftener than one would expect, I allow. But as for you, one has but to look at your face to see that you are one of those who find their happiness in doing good to their neighbors. Whenever you see a pair of blue eyes, such as those with which you are now looking at me so solemnly, and between them a great rascal of a nose, drooping a little at the tip, and underneath that a rather wide mouth, about which there always hovers a grave smile, and whose under lip (if you will forgive my saying so) has a slight look of indecision about it, you may know that there stands before you a man who is capable of throwing himself into the water at any moment to save a fool who is on the point of being drowned for the very good and sufficient reason that he *is* a fool. Well, I will confess that I have heard something of you from the good folks at Bakke; but I am a bit of a physiognomist besides."

At this point old Jensen, observing that talking was very pleasant, but that work had to be done whether a man would or whether he wouldn't, begged to be excused, and walked out of the house.

The two young men being thus left alone together, the stranger, who seemed to be rather fond of the sound of his own voice, proceeded:

"Now, Nils, what I want is that we should be friends and never lose sight of one another again. I have every reason to like you; and as for me—well, it may sound conceited to say so—but most people like me when they know me. And, first of all, I want you to wear this ring as a little remembrance of yesterday. I bought it in Rome, and it is a real old intaglio, and I am very fond of it; that is why I give it to you. Not as payment, you understand," he added quickly, noticing that Nils drew back a little—"no, no! I value my life at more than the price of a ring. I can assure you, and my debt to you is one that I should never be able to pay if I wished to do so. I only offer you my ring because I should like you to have the thing I am fondest of."

"You are very kind," said Nils, "and I will not be so ill-mannered as to refuse your present, but I am sorry you should part with an ornament which you value so much, and what I did for you was only to get my clothes wet; I ran no risk. What you say about our being friends is a great honor for me, but—but we do not know one another yet, and—"

"Ah, you are a true Norwegian," laughed the other. "You must know your man before you give your friendship. Well, I shall have to earn it, that is all."

"But your rank of life," began Nils.

"My dear fellow, I am not a fine gentleman, I am the son of a peasant, like yourself; only my father was a lucky man and left me money. But I will tell you all about that some other time. Have you also got farm-work to do, or can you come out with me for a stroll and a chat?"

Nils considered. "There is not much to be done at home just now," he said, "but I have promised to lend a hand at one or two places in the village. If it would suit you to walk that way—"

"Any way you please," answered the stranger, "it is all new to me."

And so they set out to walk down the hill toward Bakke, Nils deriving some amusement from the volubility and communicativeness of his new friend. His name, it appeared, was Gustav Richardt. He was a native of Northern Sleswig, and a Dane by birth, language, and sympathy, though a German subject pending the pleasure of a statesman who has a profound respect for the rights of nations, but who does not as yet see his way to the carrying out of Article V. of the Treaty of Prague. By profession he was an artist, he said; and got a good price for his pictures, whereby he was enabled to visit foreign countries in search of the picturesque. With this end in view he had arrived at Eide, a little higher up the fjord, a few days back; and it was while sailing in a boat which he had hired at that place that he had been overtaken by the squall which had so nearly put an end to his career.

"I know very little about the management of a boat," he acknowledged frankly; "and, to tell you the truth, when the wind caught me I lost my head completely, and thought only of reaching the land as quickly as possible. However, it has all ended well; for I have made your acquaintance, and discovered one of the loveliest spots in the world. What a view, my good Nils! What a range of mountains! What a noble stretch of water! What a foreground your village makes, with its little island in front of it to keep it quiet and snug! I must stay here for a time, and take some sketches. Where could I get a room? Do you think your good friends who received me last night would let me hire one of them?"

"That I cannot say," answered Nils; "but I think they would. What they would like best would be for you to keep you as a guest, but when one is poor, you know, one cannot do just what one desires. I will tell them what you wish."

"Thank you. I would rather stay there than anywhere else. Do you know that the daughter of the house has the head of an angel?"

"That she has, indeed," replied Nils gravely. "But I think you said it was landscape you painted."

"Oh, I do a little of everything. Old women, young women, houses, cattle—anything that is pretty or picturesque, you understand—nothing comes amiss to me. You will try and arrange about the room, then?"

"With great pleasure."

Thus it came to pass that Herr Gustav Richardt, with his modest portmanteau and his paraphernalia of painting materials, which he caused to be sent to him from Eide, was installed as a temporary member of the Aandahl household, where he soon succeeded in making himself quite at home. There was some doubt, at first, in the minds of his honest entertainers as to how far a gentleman apparently so delicately nurtured would be able to put up with their frugal fare; but he speedily reassured them upon this point, declaring that, having subsisted all his life upon fresh meat and white bread, he was utterly weary of those articles of diet, and that it was a positive luxury to be permitted to exchange them for fish, eggs, bacon, and *gröd*. He even, in his anxiety to be agreeable, went the length of expressing a special liking for *fladbrod*, the Norwegian substitute for bread; but as *fladbrod* is a thin, tough substance, claiming a distant cousinship to oat-cake, but composed, I believe, in a large measure of sawdust, it will be perceived that he was probably straining a point there. Be that as it may, the young Dane's adaptiveness was the means of procuring for him golden opinions. It was not without reason that he had boasted to Nils that most people liked him. His unaffected *bonhomie*, his geniality, and his interest—real or feigned—in the petty concerns of those about him, soon won him many friends among the villagers; and there was something about his unself-conscious communicativeness that rather took their fancy—probably by reason of the conspicuous absence of any similar trait in their own national character.

With Nils Jensen and with the Aandahl family he was pleased to place himself upon a footing of complete equality.

"You must not call me Herr Richardt," he said; "you must call me Gustav"—a request which was shyly complied with, after a good deal of hesitation. He delighted the neighbors by dashing off hasty water-color portraits of any of them who would give him a sitting. Dorthe, bending over her spinning-wheel; old Claus Aandahl and his wife in their holiday costume; Hans Lundren, peering up distrustfully from his fishing-nets—all these, and many others, he portrayed over and over again, and good-naturedly presented his handiworks to all who valued it. He had a quick knack of catching a likeness, and was, perhaps, more successful in his little studies of Norwegian peasant life than in the landscape painting to which he devoted his more serious attention. Hearing that a wedding was about to take place in the neighborhood, nothing would satisfy him but that he must attend the festivity, whither Nils and his fiddle were bound. Sitting in a corner unnoticed by the revelers, he drew with deft pencil a hurried outline of the scene—the dark, low-roofed room, with shafts of light from the sunset streaming through the narrow windows; the stalwart figures of the dancers; Nils' grave face looking sideways over the flying fiddle-bow; the bride in her quaint, silver-gilt crown; the bridegroom, half sheepish, half triumphant. This was the first sketch of the picture known as the Norwegian Farmer's Wedding, which now hangs on the wall of the Christiansborg Palace at Copenhagen, and is considered one of the happiest efforts of the versatile artist.

But all this was mere relaxation. The serious business on which Gustav Richardt was engaged was the painting of the scene which unfolded itself before the village of Bakke—the broad fjord, the pine-clothed slopes of the opposite shore and the towering peaks and glaciers of the Folge-fond. It was a laborious task; and, more than once in the course of it Gustav, sunny-tempered and sanguine as he was, threw down his brushes in despair. For, as the weeks and days passed on, such changes swept across the panorama; such swelling black clouds gathered over the mountain-tops, and broke with rattle of thunder and flashing zig-zags of blue lightning; such rainbows hung against the hillside; such gorgeous sunset tints glowed upon the distant snow, that paint and canvas seemed hopelessly inadequate to the service required of them. Gustav wisely decided to attempt no delineation of these bewildering atmospheric effects. His picture was to be a fair-weather picture; and whenever there was a decent spell of sunshine, he carried the implements of his craft to a meadow above the village, and there worked away till the rain came on again.

Nils and Dorthe not unfrequently accompanied the artist on these occasions, and would sit beside him by the hour together, entranced by his descriptions of the far-away southern lands whither his love of nature and the arts had, from time to time, led him. Nils, albeit gifted with a fine, rich imagination, which he had not by uncultivated, was fain to confess that never, in his most highly-colored fairy-tales, had he conceived of any land so lovely as that which this fortunate man had actually seen, and lived in. It was of the climate and scenery of Italy—of

> The land of palm and Southern pine;
> The land of palm, of orange-blossom.
> Of olive, aloe and maize and vine.

that these two northern folks liked best to hear. They did not care so much about the ruined temples, the marble cathedrals, and the famous picture and sculpture galleries of which the artist spoke with so much enthusiasm. The notion of roses that bloomed in Midwinter, of oranges hanging from the boughs, ready to be plucked; of December violets and meadows carpeted with many-tinted anemones, had a fascination for them which never palled, and they recurred to the theme again and again, till even the good-natured Gustav, much as he relished his own conversation, ended by becoming a little weary of it.

Nils, however, could not indulge himself by listening to these wondrous recitals every day. It was all very well for Dorthe, who could busy herself with her spindle or her needlework as well out of doors as at home; but Nils had avocations which often led him away to a distance, and sometimes necessitated an absence of two or three days from home. For instance, when Gustav had been some three weeks at Bakke, and the picture was beginning to show dawning signs of ultimate completion, it happened that a neighboring farmer fell into grievous trouble with his horses, several of whom were attacked by influenza. The farmer, not well knowing the symptoms of the disease, and being shaken by a terrible fear of the possibility of glanders, naturally sent post-haste for Nils Jensen, who, as naturally, started at once to place his knowledge at the service of his friend. He was some time absent; for the farmer would not be satisfied unless the amateur doctor superintended himself the treatment which he had recommended; but on the fourth day, things having taken a more hopeful turn, Nils effected his escape, and set his face homeward.

His way lay through the field where Gustav was accustomed to station himself for his daily labor; and there, sure enough, Nils discovered him, and Dorthe bending over his shoulder to examine the progress of the work. Neither of them noticed his approach. The painter had laid aside his brushes, and was talking rather eagerly to his fair companion. Presently he seized her hand and pressed it to his lips. She drew it away quickly, blushing rosy red all over her face and neck, and ran down the hill; but she could not have been much offended; for she laughed as she ran, and threw a glance back over her shoulder before she vanished.

It was thus that Nils made his first acquaintance with the dismal passion of jealousy.

III.

In highly civilized communities, whose members, as a rule, aim rather at concealing their passions than at controlling them, it is probable that few lovers, having accidentally seen their sweetheart's hand kissed by a common acquaintance, would take any immediate notice of the incident. The fear of appearing ridiculous, which is one of the primary characteristics of a cultivated nature, might be relied upon to restrain them from any overt act or demonstration, however great might be their inward wrath. But Nils, who was but an unsophisticated Norwegian peasant, had no such potent curb upon the display of his emotions, and having been greatly distressed and shocked by the little scene which he had just witnessed, strode up to the painter's side with a fine glow upon his cheeks, and a mind firmly set upon plain speaking.

"Gustav," said he, in his full deep voice, "I did not mean to spy upon you; but I caught sight of you and Dorthe before you knew I was near, and—and I saw what you did just now."

"What, Nils!" cried the other, wheeling round upon his camp-stool, and extending his hand without any embarrassment. "Welcome home, again! So you saw—ha, ha, ha!—Well, I don't mind. I am not ashamed to have been seen kissing Dorthe's hand, if that is what you mean."

Nils frowned: it struck him that this was pushing audacity to the verge of impudence. However, as he seldom gave way to anger without convincing cause, and as it seemed possible that some excuse for Gustav's behavior might be found in the fact of his foreign extraction, he answered, gently enough:

"In your country, perhaps, you have different customs from ours; but with us it is not thought right to be so familiar with a young girl who is betrothed to another man."

"Betrothed to another man!" cried the artist, starting to his feet. "What are you talking about, Nils? Betrothed to whom?"

"Why to me," replied Nils, rather surprised at his vehemence. "Did you not know that?"

"Great heavens, no! Why did you not tell me this before?"

"I thought you must have heard of it," answered Nils; "it is no secret; everybody in the village knows it. I don't know why I did not tell you, except that there are things of which a man does not speak in ordinary talk—just as one does not laugh in church. And after all," he added, "what difference can it make to you?"

"What difference? He asks me what difference! Why, the difference between bliss and misery!—between heaven and hell!" cried Gustav, who was a trifle prone to hyperbole. "Oh, Nils, you ought to have told me of this sooner!"

Here was a revelation!

"I could not suppose—I could not guess—" stammered Nils. "And even now, I don't quite understand. You surely could never have thought of—of *marrying* Dorthe!"

"And pray why not?"

"We are only peasants, and you are a rich gentleman," answered Nils. "I should have thought the difference of position—"

"Man, man!" interrupted the other impatiently, "how often am I to tell you that I am a peasant's son? I have no relations to object to my marrying whom I please; and even if I had, that would not stand in my way. And Dorthe is fit for any position."

"But you have only known her three weeks," objected Nils, unable to comprehend a passion of such quick growth.

"Three weeks! three lifetimes! Do you think all the world is as cold-blooded as yourself? No, no, Nils; I did not mean that. Forgive me; I don't know what I am saying. Oh, Nils, I am very, very wretched!"

The impetuous Gustav sank down upon his camp-stool, and hid his face in his hands. "I must go away," he moaned out presently; "I must leave this place at once."

"Indeed, I think it is the best thing you can do," said Nils, stroking his chin ruefully. "I am very sorry for what has happened—especially if it has been at all my fault; but I think you had better go. The more so," he added naïvely, "as I myself have to go away to-morrow. My brother Frants has been up at the *seter* on the mountains, with the cattle, for a month, and it is my turn to relieve him. I don't see anything for it but that you should go."

"Yes, yes," answered Gustav, lifting up his face from his hands, "I must go—that is clear. I owe my life to you, Nils, and I would rather die than do you an injury. But before I leave this dear place for ever, Nils, I think I will put a few more strokes to my picture. You will not mind that. It will be an affair of three days—or four days, at the outside; and you can trust me for that time."

"Trust you?" said Nils, holding out his hand. "Of course I can. And I can trust Dorthe too," he added, with a little touch of pride. "If you like to remain here a year, it is not I who will interfere to upset your plans; but, to tell you the plain tru

immediate departure, which, under the circumstances, would look unpleasantly like running away Nor, when the morning dawned, had he arrived at any definite decision as to his movements. The question, however, was settled without any action on his part; for, while he was disconsolately packing his trunk up stairs, and while Dorthe was sitting alone in the kitchen, mending one of her father's shirts with trembling fingers, Nils himself walked quietly into the latter room, and stood before his betrothed.

"I met Hans Lundgren just now," he said.

His tone had no inflection of anger or excitement in it, but Dorthe perceived at once that he knew all—had perceived it, indeed, even before he spoke, when she had first caught sight of his face, which was worn and lined, as if he had suddenly aged ten years.

"Hans Lundgren did not understand," she cried anxiously. "It was bad enough, but not so bad as he thought. When he saw us we were bidding one another good-bye for ever. I have done very wrong, Nils; but if you will forgive me, I will try to make amends to you. And, Nils, I have never thought of marrying any one but you."

"That is strange," remarked Nils, "since you love another man."

"But I love you too, Nils, only—"

"Only not as much as you do him."

"Oh, yes—more, I think, in some ways; but—oh, I cannot explain! You understand me, Nils; you know we have been like brother and sister all our lives; and how could I desert you for any one else in the world?"

"Yes; I suppose all the years I have loved you must count for something," said Nils. "And then, as you say, we are such old friends. It would never have done for you to marry a stranger, would it? You would have been miserable among foreigners, far away from your own people and old Norway, would you not?"

"Oh, I should not have minded that," said Dorthe unguardedly. "At least, I mean," she added, not making matters much better by her explanation, "that when one loves a man enough, it is no hardship to go anywhere, so long as he is with you."

"And you love Gustav like that?"

"Oh, Nils," said Dorthe entreatingly, "let us not speak any more of Gustav. He is going away at once, and we shall never see him again. Let it be as if he had never come here."

"Well, well," said Nils; "perhaps that will be the best plan. So you are ready to give him up, then?"

"Yes, Nils—if you will forgive me."

"If I have anything to forgive, Dorthe, I forgive you freely. I don't blame you. Gustav is a handsome, clever young fellow; and you have had a passing fancy for him, as girls will have—that is all. You will have forgotten all about him in a year's time."

He looked keenly at her as he spoke these last words, and she dropped her eyelids without replying. Then, saying he must have a few words with Gustav, Nils left the room.

Gustav meanwhile had heard the news of Nils' return, and was standing by the door of the shop, awaiting the coming interview with some nervousness. He was not a physical coward; but his position was one which the bravest of men might have found disagreeable, and, moreover, the prospect of a sound drubbing was especially uncomfortable to a young man who dreaded humiliation more than most things.

But Nils, when he appeared, manifested no disposition toward personal violence. He came up, laid his hand gently upon Gustav's shoulder, and said: "Gustav, will you sail over to the Sör Fjord with me to-morrow? You have never seen it, you know."

"But, Nils," stammered the young man, utterly taken aback, "I—I—didn't they tell you? I am going away to-morrow."

"You will put it off for another day," said Nils, composedly. "You cannot refuse me such a little favor, since we are to part so soon; and I hold particularly to showing you the Sör Fjord."

"But, Nils," said Gustav, in despair, "you do not know what has happened while you have been away. It is dreadful to have to tell it; but I must, lest you should think afterward that I had been armed Dorthe—"

"I beg your pardon," interrupted Nils, "but I know all about what you are going to say, and we need not talk of it. Will you go with me to the Sör Fjord?"

"Yes, if you wish it," answered Gustav wonderingly.

"That is right. And perhaps it will interest you to hear that Dorthe has promised to marry me, and has just assured me that she never really thought of marrying any one else."

Wherewith Nils walked away, leaving his friend a good deal mystified.

IV.

Gustav was aroused early the next morning by Nils' voice at his door, calling to him to get ready. He got up and went to the window, half hoping that the weather might afford him a pretext for declining an expedition from which he anticipated anything but enjoyment; but when he drew the curtain aside, he let in a flood of sunlight, and could see a sweep of blue sky, against which the mountains, with their dazzling mantle of fresh snow, stood out clear and sharp. So, no excuse of a meteorological kind being forthcoming, he dressed himself, and descending the stairs with a heavy heart, joined Nils, who was waiting for him below.

The two young men walked silently down to the shore, where they found a boat, ready to be shoved off, and a tall, broad-shouldered young fellow leaning over its side.

"My brother Frants is coming with us," Nils explained, "because I shall not be able to bring you back myself. I shall land when we reach the Sör Fjord, and make my way across the Folge-fond to Rosendal, where I have a little matter to attend to. But Frants will see you safely home."

They were soon out of the harbor, and running rapidly across the blue water before a fresh northerly breeze. Nils at the helm, and Frants, seeing that his services were not at present required, stretched himself full length in the bows and fell asleep.

Gustav, the man of the world, was silent, awkward, and unhappy; but Nils, the peasant, was quite at his ease, and chatted away about the mountains, the legends connected with them, the best quarters for bear-shooting, and what not, just as if nothing had occurred to interrupt his intimacy with his companion. Gustav did not understand his manner at all, and was inclined to set him down as a little heartless. He himself could think of but one subject, and it seemed to him that Nils ought to be thinking about it too.

But when they were about midway across the fjord Nils said abruptly, and apropos of nothing, "It is a strange thing when a girl tells a man that she will never marry any one but him, though she is in love with some one else. What does it show, do you think—that the man is a better man than most, or that the girl is a better girl?"

"I don't know," answered Gustav uneasily, "perhaps both."

"At all events, it is a happy thing for the man to hear such words; for they do show—at least so it seems to me—that the girl no loves best in the world has a good heart; and they show, too, that he has made her love him. Not in the way that he would wish, of course; but that, you see, would be no fault of hers."

"No," groaned Gustav, "no fault of hers. Ah, Nils, what can I say to you? The fault has been mine all through. I ought to have gone away the day you went up to the *seter*, but—but—"

"I have been thinking of that," said Nils gravely, "and my belief is that, if I had been in your place, I should have done as you did. How could you help yourself, knowing that she loved you?"

It seemed so strange a reversal of their respective positions that Nils should be making excuses for him, that Gustav could find no reply, and hung his head in silence.

There was a long pause. Then Nils said, "Don't you think, Gustav, that, if you had married Dorthe, you might have regretted it some day? A Norwegian peasant girl among your fine friends at Copenhagen—don't you think that they might have laughed at her, and that you might have ended by growing a little ashamed of her country ways? And then she would have pined for her native land—we Norwegians mostly do, I believe—and it would not have been convenient for you to be continually bringing her back here."

"Nils," said the young artist, assuming a more erect attitude, and speaking with greater animation than he had yet shown, "what you say convinces me that you do not know what true love is. I doubt—forgive me for saying so, but a man cannot help his nature—I doubt whether you are capable of a great passion. As for me, I should feel it a great privilege to make sacrifices for one I love—not that the trifles you mention call for any sacrifice. But it is useless to talk about these things now." And Gustav despondently dropped his head into his hands.

"Ah, well," said Nils, quietly, "you will both have to bear and forbear, no doubt. But you start by loving one another, and that, after all, is the great thing. Only I hope you will not neglect to bring her back to the Hardanger and to her old parents from time to time. She is an only child, remember."

Astonishment, hope, and doubt became at once vividly depicted upon the expressive countenance of Gustav Richardt. "What—what do you mean?" he gasped.

"Why, you foolish fellow," said Nils, "you did not really believe, did you, that I would marry a girl against her will? No, indeed! I love her too well for that. Though I dare say," he added, with a faint smile, "you will think more than ever now that I am incapable of a great passion."

Gustav, whose emotions were always easily stirred, was overwhelmed.

He turned away to hide the tears which had risen to his eyes, and stammered out brokenly —"Nils, Nils, you are too good—it is not natural to be so good! When I think that you saved my life, and that this is your reward, I feel ready to kill myself? Ah, why did not you let me drown?"

"Perhaps it might have been better for me if I had," answered Nils calmly. "There is a superstition, you know, that if you save a man from drowning, he will serve you an ill turn, one day or another. Yet, if it had not been you, it would have been some one else, most likely. You cannot command love. She would have loved me if it had been in her power. Well, we can't all get what we want. A few weeks ago I was the happiest man in all Norway. I declare to you, Gustav, I had not a trouble in the world—not one! And now—but I will not weary you with lamentations. Here we are at the entrance of the Sör Fjord; and presently you will allow that I have brought you here to show you something worth seeing."

They had left the broad fjord now, and the boat was gliding before a light wind into a dark and narrow channel, hemmed in on either side by black precipices wet with the overflow from the melting snow-fields above. Snow lay in patches down to the water's edge. Here and there a silvery thread hung from the cornice of the cliff where a stream escaped from the glacier, but these waterfalls were too distant to produce any audible sound. A profound stillness brooded over this lonely region; not a sign of human life or habitation was visible, and a thin veil of mist, which had drifted up from the seaward, obscured the sun, and added to the melancholy grandeur of the scene. Gustav, as in duty bound, uttered some commonplace expressions of admiration, but the truth was that he was hardly in a fit mood for the appreciation of scenery, and found it difficult to imitate his friend's outward composure. The uppermost feeling in his mind was by no means one of triumph, but rather of shame and self-reproach. His desires were, it seemed, to be realized; but surely no man ever yet won his bride more unworthily. He could not feel comfortable in the society of his magnanimous rival, and was heartily glad when they sighted a cluster of small wooden houses, where Nils announced that they were to land.

They ran the boat up upon the shore, and presently a thin, miserably-clad woman came out from one of the hovels and greeted them. She led them into her wretched habitation—being, like everyone else in the surrounding district, acquainted with Nils—and set before them such scanty provisions as her larder contained—some fish and *fladbrod*, and a bottle of Norwegian beer.

"They are very poor, the people about here," whispered Nils hurriedly to his friend, "and when one is poor one is apt to fall into slovenly ways; but you will hurt her feelings if you do not eat something."

So Gustav, though he had no appetite, and was somewhat sickened by the squalor of the ill-ventilated room which he had entered, made some show of eating, and contrived to swallow a fair portion of *fladbrod*. Nils ate well, having a long day's tramp before him; and when he had sufficiently fortified himself he thanked his hostess, bade farewell to his brother, and held out his hand to Gustav.

"Good-bye, Gustav," said he. "Don't look so sad, and don't trouble yourself about me. When I return from Rosendal, I shall have made some plan to go away for a longer time. It will make you all more comfortable to have got rid of me for a little."

And so he turned and took his way up the barren mountain side.

"Is it not rather dangerous to cross the glacier quite alone?" asked Gustav of Frants, when they had regained their boat, and were once more under way.

"Not for our Nils," answered Frants. "He knows the mountains as well as I know the fjord—aye, and better. He will come to no harm—never fear!"

A fitful, moaning wind had arisen and was sweeping down in gusts from the cliffs, driving the gray mist before it. Gustav sank into silence and reflection, which was not all of a joyful kind. But when they had run out some distance from the land and could see more clearly the glaciers and snow fields of the Folge-fond, he was aroused by an exclamation from Frants:

"There is Nils!" he cried. And from a mighty pair of lungs he sent up a shout that awoke a hundred echoes.

A faint responsive cry came from the distant heights, where Gustav could distinguish a black figure showing clearly against the snow, which was lit up, just there, by a gleam of sunlight. Then the fog closed over it, and they saw it no more.

Gustav will remember that glimpse of the solitary figure, with the sunlight upon it and the mist-wreaths above and below, to the end of his life; for it was the last he, or anyone, ever saw of Nils Jensen.

When the days of wind and storm that followed had passed away, and it was known that Nils had not arrived at Rosendal, many of his friends, though knowing that his fate could not be doubtful, searched the glacier far and wide, hoping that at least they might be able to find his body, and give it decent burial. But the search proved unsuccessful, as, indeed, it was almost certain to do; for the mountains were deep in fresh-fallen snow.

Some there are who say that Nils was weary of his life, and never intended to come down from those frozen and wind-swept solitudes; but this view is usually expressed in a low voice, and in very select company; for it would not be likely to be a popular one in Bakke, and might expose those who held it to some risk of rough usage.

As for the children, they have established a legend upon the subject of their good Nils, in which they firmly believe. They say that the spirits of the mountain, finding Nils ready to their hands, and perceiving that, by reason of his openhandedness, he would never be able to lay by money for his old age, took him away before his time to the ice palace of which he used to speak, where he will never know toil or sorrow more; and more than one village matron, struggling with her refractory offspring, has been heard to reduce them to submission by the threat, "You wicked children! If you do not mend your ways, Nils will have nothing to say to you when you die."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HARRIET MARTINEAU'S SUCCESS.—My mother had reason for her somewhat pathetic exultation on the conclusion of my series. Its success was unprecedented, I believe. I am told that its circulation had reached ten thousand in England before my return from America. Mr. Babbage, calling on me one day, when he was in high spirits about the popularity of his own work, *Machinery and Manufactures*, said, "Now there is nobody here to call us vain, we may tell each other that you and I are the only people in the market. I find no books are selling but yours and mine." (It was a time of political agitation.) I replied, "I find no books are selling but yours and mine." "Well!" said he, "what I came to say is that we may as well advertise each other. Will you advertise mine if I advertise yours," &c.? And this was the work which had struggled into existence with such extreme difficulty! Under the hard circumstances of the case, it had not made me rich. I have at this time received only a little more than two thousand pounds for the whole work. But I got a hearing, which was the thing I wanted. The barrier was down, and the course clear, and the money was a small matter in comparison. It was pleasant, too, to feel the ease of having money, after my straitened way of life for some years. My first indulgence was buying a good watch—the same which is before my eyes as I write. I did not trouble myself with close economies while working to such advantage; and I now first learned the bliss of helping the needy effectually. I was able to justify my mother in removing to London, and to refresh myself with travel, at the end of my task. My American journey cost me four hundred pounds, in addition to one hundred I made when there. I had left at home my usual payment to my mother; but she refused to take it, as she had a boarder in my place. Soon after my return, when my first American book was published, I found myself able to lay by one thousand pounds, in the purchase of a deferred annuity, of which I am now enjoying the benefit in the receipt of one hundred pounds a year. I may finish off the subject of money by saying that I lately calculated that I have earned altogether by my books somewhere about ten thousand pounds. I have had to live on it, of course, for five-and-twenty years; and I have found plenty to do with it; but I have enough, and I am satisfied. I believe I might easily have doubled the amount, if it had been my object to get money; or even if an international copyright law had secured to me the proceeds of the sale of my works in foreign countries. But such a law was non-existent in my busy time, and still is in regard to America. There is nothing in money that could pay me for the pain of the slightest deflection from my own convictions, or the most trifling restraint on my freedom of thought and speech. I have therefore obtained the ease and freedom, and let slip the money. I do not speak as one who has resisted temptation, for there has really been none. I have never been at a loss for means, or really suffering from poverty, since the publication of my series. I explain the case simply that there may be no mystery about my not being rich after such singular success as I so soon met with.—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

TO THE COMING FLOWERS.

Awake, dear sleepers, from your wintry tombs;
The sun has turned the point of Capricorn,
And 'gins to pluck from Winter's wings the plumes
Of darkness, and to wind his silver horn
For your return. Come to your homes, forlorn
In absence of your odors and your faces;
Like Rachel weeps for you the reaved morn,
As often as she views your empty places,
Erewhile the daily scene of her and your embraces.

Come, pensile snowdron, like the earliest star
That twinkles on the brow of dusky Night;
Come, like the child that peeps from door ajar,
With pallid cheek, upon a wasteful sight:
And shoulder thou rise when all around is white,
The more thou'll demonstrate the power of God
To shield the weak against the arms of might,
To strengthen feeble shoulders for their load,
And sinking hearts 'mid ills they could not full forebode.

Come, crocus cup, the cup where early bees
Sip the first nectar of the liberal year,
Come and illume our green, as similes
Light up the poet's song. And O ye dear
March violets, come near, come breathing near!
You too, fair primroses, in darksome woods
Shine forth, like heaven's constellations clear;
And come, ye daisies, throng in multitudes,
And whiten hills and meadows with your saintly hoods.

Come with thy lilies, May; thy roses, June;
Come with your richer hues, Autumnal hours;
O tell your mellowing sun, your regal moon,
Your dewy drops, your soft refreshing showers,
To lift their blessing hands in Flora's bowers,
Nor e'en to scorn the bindweed's flossy gold,
Nor foxglove's banner hung with purple flowers,
Nor solitary heath that cheers the wold,
Nor the last daisy shivering in November's cold!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

THREE BRIEF SPEECHES.—Under the regency of the Duke of Orleans the Duke of Berry was introduced to the Parliament of Paris. The First President made his Highness a complimentary harangue, and it was then the Prince's turn to reply. He half took off his hat by way of salute to the Assembly, immediately replaced it, and looked hard at the First President. "Monsieur," he began, then gazed blankly around, and began again, "Monsieur," then turned appealingly round to the Duke of Orleans for help. The Regent's cheeks, like those of his cousin, were as red as fire, and he was wholly unable to help the luckless Prince out of his scrape. "Monsieur," now doletully recommenced the Duke of Berry, and again stopped short. "I saw the confusion of the Prince," says Saint Simon, "I *sweated*, but there was no help for it." Again the Prince looked at the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Orleans appeared to be intently studying the form of his own boots. At length the First President put an end to the painful scene with as much tact as he could well display. He took off his Judge's bonnet with a low bow to the Duke of Berry, as if in acknowledgment of the Prince's unspoken oration, and then opened the business of the session, to the intense relief of all present. On quitting the Parliament House the Duke of Berry paid a visit to the Duchess of Ventadour, where he was complimented on his speech by the Princess of Montauban, who knew nothing of what had happened, and ventured on what she naturally enough supposed to be a safe piece of flattery. The Duke, now wild with annoyance, hurried away as soon as he could to the Duchess of Saint Simon's. Once alone with that great-hearted lady, and sure of sympathy, the poor fellow threw himself into an arm-chair, and burst into tears. Madame De Saint Simon did her best to comfort him but he refused to be comforted, and showed, it must be allowed, a touching sense of his own degradation. He bitterly blamed "the King" (Louis XIV.) and the Duke of Beauvilliers for the wretched education he had received. "They never thought," he bitterly exclaimed, "but to orutanize me, and to smother all that I might have been. I was a younger son, I was distancing my brother, and they crushed me; they taught me nothing but to play and to hunt, and they have succeeded in making of me a fool and a brute, utterly incapable, now to be at all for anything, always to be the laughing-stock and the scorn of mankind!" Such are the realities of history, as pitiful, as affecting, as human in their interest as its fictions. But to conclude with a gayer page from the annals of the same brilliant Court, there are two more authentic speeches of about the same length as the Duke of Berry's unfortunate production, but much more successful. Louis XIV. was extremely kind to his personal attendants, but when he was, so to say, in his official character of King, "*aussitôt qu'i prenait son attitude de souverain,*" as Madame Campan puts it, his aspect would strike awe into the beholders, and persons who had seen him every day of their lives were apt to be as much intimidated as a young lady at her first drawing-room. Now, it chanced that the members of the King's household claimed certain privileges which were disputed them by the corporation of the town of Saint Germain's. Anxious to obtain the King's decision on the matter, the members of the household resolved to send a deputation to his Majesty to urge their claims. Bazire and Soulaigre, two of the King's valets, undertook to act as deputies, and obtained without difficulty an audience of the sovereign. The next morning, after the early levée, Louis ordered the deputation to be introduced, and at the same time assumed his most imposing look. Bazire, who was to speak, began to have an uncomfortable sinking at the pit of the stomach, and his knees were loosened with terror; he just managed to stammer out the word, "Sire." Having repeated this word two or three times, he was seized with a felicitous inspiration. "Sire," he once more began, (and concluded), "here is Soulaigre." Soulaigre, looking unutterably wretched, commenced in his turn, "Sire—sire—sire," then (oh, happy thought!) ended like his colleague, "Sire, here is Bazire." The King smiled, and made answer, "Gentlemen, I know the motive which has brought you here; I will see that your petition is granted, and I am very well satisfied with the manner in which you have fulfilled your mission as deputies." *Exeunt* Bazire and Soulaigre, lost in admiration of the royal grace and condescension. What power, what prestige, and what treasures of loyalty must have been fooled away by the successors of Louis, before the France of 1715 could be changed into the France of 1793!—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE FRENCH PETIT BOURGEOIS.—Even the smallest of bourgeois eats and drinks well, but these are poor materials for romance. In all countries people who from their youth upward have had to think a great deal about getting money, and have enjoyed little leisure, are, as a rule, neither romantic nor poetical, but with the French *petit bourgeois* there is this aggravating peculiarity: that while he spends all the first part of his life in getting money, he generally devotes all the latter part to saving it up for his children, and that, having had no leisure in his youth, he gives himself up afterward to unmitigated idleness. He has "retired;" he is henceforward a *rentier*, one of those petty fund-holders of whose numbers France is so proud. No man possesses to the same degree the art of doing nothing, without being absolutely asleep. He invents no self-imposed tasks, none of those pleasurable toils, or toilsome pleasures, which with an Englishman give value to leisure. He does not require them, and takes his leisure undiluted. The worked worsted slippers which, in the country, he loves to wear during the whole forenoon, speak volumes. The torturing shoe of the Chinese lady is not a surer impediment to activity than those easy slippers of his. What can a man do who has embroidered slippers on, but stand on his doorstep and talk to his neighbors next door, or to the passers-by on the muddy road where he cannot venture? This uninteresting being is not without his good qualities. He is no snob. He toadies no man, asks nothing of anybody, is honest in his dealings, has a holy horror of debt, honors his father and his mother—especially his mother, like all Frenchmen—and what is more, maintains them ungrudgingly, if necessary, out of his hardly-earned little income. He admits the equal claims of his wife's parents to his deference and support, and, in a word, shirks no family duty. Inclined as he is to self-indulgence, he, nevertheless, perseveringly curtails his own enjoyments in order to leave his children as well, or better off, than himself. He is easy-tempered, too, though you would hardly think so if you heard him holding forth after dinner against nobles and priests. It is only talk, for in his heart he is far more afraid of the Reds, when, by his silly votes, he has made their advent to power appear probable. He has not the same excuse as the peasant, and does not in reality believe that any political revolution would restore to the nobility or the priesthood their lost privileges; nor is he moved by the feeling of envy which actuates the *haute bourgeoisie*, for he is too far removed from the aristocrats he denounces to think either of outshining them, or of purchasing their alliance with the *dot* of his daughter. He is merely following unconsciously the revolutionary tradition. Nobles and priests were confounded in one common execration, and the sayings do not become household words. How should they? They are almost always the product of the author's invention, not of his observation—mere book-monsters who can claim kindred with none of us.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

TO MY FRIENDS.

Mourn not, my friends, that we are growing old;
A fresher birth brings every new year in.
Years are Christ's napkins to wipe off the sin.
See, now, I'll be to you an angel bold;
My plumes are ruffled and they shake with cold,
Yet with a trumpet blast I will begin.
Ah! no; you listening ears not thus I win.
Yet hear, sweet sisters! brothers, be consoled—
Behind me comes a shining one indeed—
Christ's friend, who from life's cross did take him down,
And set upon his day night's starry crown.
Death, say'st thou? Nay—thine be no oaitiff creed!
A woman-angel—see!—in long white gown—
The mother of our youth! She maketh speed.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

GROWTH OF LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—In 1776 there were twenty-six public libraries in the colonies. Of these Connecticut had four, containing an aggregate of 4,400 volumes; of these three were in Yale College, being the college library and those belonging to societies of the students. Maine had one, containing 93 volumes, in Portland. In strictness this should be classed with the Massachusetts collections. In Massachusetts there were five libraries, containing 8,500, of which 7,000 were in the libraries of Harvard College. New-Jersey had one library, at the College of New-Jersey, containing 1,200 volumes. New-York had two libraries, both in the City, one belonging to Columbia College, containing 1,500 volumes, and the other to the Society Library, consisting of 4,000 volumes. Pennsylvania had eight such libraries, containing about 14,000 volumes, of which 5,000 were in the Logan collection and 4,300 in that of the Library Company. Rhode Island had three libraries—the Redwood collection, at Newport, consisting of 1,500 volumes; the library of Brown University, at Providence, containing 500 volumes, and the Providence Library, 1,000. South Carolina had one library, that of the Library Society, at Charleston, containing 5,000 volumes. Virginia had one library, at the College of William and Mary, containing about 2,000 volumes. This makes the total amount of volumes in the colonies at the time of the Declaration, accessible to the public for purposes of culture, about 43,000. To this should be added the first circulating library, established by John Mein, at Boston, in 1765. It had a printed catalogue, and claimed to have 1,200 volumes. The yearly subscription was twenty-eight shillings. Mein soon afterward advertised that his stock of books for sale consisted of 10,000 volumes. The following figures will show the result of a century in obtaining at least the appliances of literary culture: From 1775 to 1800 there were established 30 libraries; from 1800 to 1825, 179; from 1825 to 1850, 551; and from 1850 to 1875, 2,481. This calculation includes libraries of all kinds, classified under the heads, Academies and Schools, College, Society, Law, Medical, Theological, Scientific, Historical, Public, Mercantile, Social, Young Men's Christian Association, Government, State and Territory, Garrison, Asylum and Reformatory, and Miscellaneous. This gives us in 1875 a total of 3,682 libraries, numbering in the aggregate 12,276,964 volumes, making an average of over 3,000 volumes to each, the limit below which no library is included in the list being 300 volumes.—*Harper's Magazine.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S LOVE OF ANIMALS.—But to speak of his home without mentioning his love of animals would be to leave the picture incomplete. His dog and his horse were his friends, and they knew it, and understood his voice and eye. He was a perfect horseman, and never lost his temper with his horse, talking to and reasoning with it if it shied or bolted, as if it had been a rational being, knowing that, from the fine organization of the animal, a horse, like a child, will get confused by panic fear, which is only increased by punishment. His dog Dandy, a fine Scotch terrier, was his companion in all his parish walks, attended at the cottage lectures and school lessons, and was his and the children's friend for 13 years. He lies buried under the great fir trees on the Rectory lawn, with this inscription on his gravestones, "Fideli Fidelea," and close by "Sweep," a magnificant black retriever, and "Victor," a favorite Teckel, given to him by the Queen, with which he sat up during the two last suffering nights of the little creature's life. Cats, too, were a continual delight to him; the stable had always its white cat, and the house its black or tabby, and he never tired of watching their graceful movements. His love of animals was strengteued by his belief in their future state—a belief which he held in common with John Wesley and many other remarkable men. On the lawn dwelt a family of natter jacks, (running toads,) who lived on from year to year in the same hole in the green bank, which the scythe was never allowed to approach. He had two little friends in a pair of sand wasps, who lived in a crack of the window in his dressing-room, one of which he had saved from drowning in a hand-basin, taking it tenderly out into the sunshine to dry; and every Spring he would look out eagerly for them or their children, who came out of, or returned to, the same crack. The little fly-catcher, who built its nest every year under his bed-room window, was a constant joy to him. He had also a favorite slow-worm in the churchyard which his parishioners were warned not to kill, from the mistaken idea prevalent in Eversley that slow-worms were poisonous. All these tastes he encouraged in his children, teaching them to love and handle gently without disgust all living things, toads, frogs, beetles, as works and wonders from the hand of a living God. His guests were surprised one morning at breakfast when his little girl ran up to the open window of the dining-room holding a long repulsive-looking worm in her hand. "Oh, daddy, look at this *delightful* worm." He had but one aversion which he could never conquer—to a spider, and it was of himself he spoke in "Glaucus." After saying "that every one seems to have his antipathic animal; I know one bred from his childhood to zoology by land and sea, and bold in asserting, and honest in feeling, that all without exception is beautiful, who yet cannot, after handling, and petting, and examining all day long every uncouth and venomous beast, avoid a paroxysm of horror at the sight of the common house-spider?" But, after all, a bird, he often said, was to him the most wonderful of God's creations; he watched for the arrival of the birds of passage every Spring with a strange longing, and seemed less restless after the swallow had appeared at Eversley. His eyes would fill with tears at each fresh arrival, and again each Autumn as he grieved over their deparature. He knew their every note, and was never tired of watching their character and habits.—*From Charles Kingsley, His Letters and Memoriats of his Life.*

THE FRENCH BOURGEOISIE.—Strictly speaking, the bourgeoisie includes every one who is neither noble, priest, nor peasant, and who does not work for wages or hire. M. Guizot was a bourgeois, and so is M. Thiers, and so likewise is the small tradesman who keeps his own shop. But just as we recognize an upper and a lower middle class in England, so the French, in less awkward phraseology, distinguish between a *haute*, and a *petit bourgeoisie*. The *haute bourgeoisie* has as much culture and wealth as the aristocracy, and differs from it chiefly in having more self-assertion and less religion. There was a time, no doubt, when the title of burgess was a coveted appellation, but in the present day those only are proud of it who can just attain it on tiptoe. The *petit bourgeois* even prefers to style himself *rentier* or *propriétaire*, as the case may be. Used as an adjective, the word bourgeois is not taken in good part; *sir bourgeois* is synonymous with vulgarity. Just as *luxe bourgeois* means show without taste. There are, however, two characteristic exceptions to this rule: *vin bourgeois* means unadulterated wine, and an *ordinaire bourgeois* conveys the idea of simple but excellent fare. Words in this case are the true representatives of things.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CATS.—It is not often that we hear any credit rendered to the cat for either intelligence or affection; and it is therefore pleasing to be able to record two instances in which one, if not both, of these qualities is shown in a remarkable manner in this animal. A gentleman writing from India to a friend in England, a few mails ago, says of a pet Persian cat: "I was lolling on the sofa, drowsily perusing the newspaper a few mornings ago, when Tom came and stood near me mewing in a plaintive way, as if to attract attention. Not wishing to be disturbed, I waved him off. He, however, returned in a minute or so, and this time jumped on to the sofa, and looking me in the face, renewed his noise more vigorously. Losing patience, I roughly drove him away. He then went to the door of an adjoining room, and stood there mewing most piteously. Fully aroused, I got up and went toward him. As I approached he made for the further corner of the room, and began to show fight, bristling up and flourishing his tail. It at once struck me that there was an unwelcome visitor in the room, which Tom wished to get rid of; and sure enough, in looking towards the corner, I discovered a cobra coiled up behind a boot-shelf under a dressing-table. The noise made by our approach aroused the snake, and he attempted to make off; but I dispatched him with my gun, which was ready loaded close by. You should have seen Tom's satisfaction. He ran between my legs, rubbing himself against them caressingly, as if to say 'Well done, master!' The snake measured five feet seven inches in length."

The friend to whom the incident is related, after reading it to me, went on to say that some years ago, when in India with her father, the family were gathered after tea, one rainy evening, listening to one of their number who was reading an interesting story. While engaged a cat of which her father was very fond jumped on to his knee, and moving about in a restless manner, began to mew in a louder key than usual. The old gentleman, as was his wont, commenced to caress the cat, expecting thereby to quiet it; but to no purpose. It showed signs of impatience by jumping down, and up again, mewing vigorously the whole time. Not wishing to be interrupted in what was going on, he called for a servant to put the cat out of the room; but Puss would not tamely submit to an indignant turn out, and commenced clawing at the old man's feet. This he thought was going too far; he rose to chastise the cat; but ere he had time to do so, he discoverd that it was nothing less than a timely warning which Puss had given him; for not far from where he sat there was, under the table, a small venomous snake, which probably would have bitten him had he molested or trampled on it. The reptile was immediately killed, and Puss ceased her mewing.—*Chambers's Journal.*

HARRIET MARTINEAU AND THOMAS MOORE.—I have said that there were three persons only to whom I have refused to be introduced; and two of these have been seen to be Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Sterling. The third was the poet Moore. One day my mother was distressed at finding in the *Times* a ribald song addressed to me. She folded it in the innermost part of the paper, and hoped, as I was in the country that morning, that I should not see it. The event showed her that it would not do to conceal any thing of the sort from me, as I could not conduct my own peculiar case without knowing as much of the circumstances of it as other people. The song was copied everywhere, and ascribed so positively to Moore that I was compelled to suppose it his, though there was not a trace of wit to redeem its coarseness. At Dr. ——'s party, a few nights after, the host came to me to say that Mr. Rogers and Mr. Moore had come for the purpose of making my acquaintance; and Mr. Moore was standing within earshot, waiting for his introduction. I was obliged to decide in a moment what to do; and I think what I did was best, under such a difficulty. I said I should be happy to be honored by Mr. Rogers' acquaintance; but that, if Mr. Moore was, as was generally understood, the author of a recent insult to me in the *Times* newspaper, I did not see how I could permit an introduction. I added that there might be a mistake about the authorship, in which case I should be happy to know Mr. Moore. Dr. —— was, of course, very uncomfortable. Having seated Mr. Rogers beside me, he and Moore left the room together for a little while. When they returned Moore went to the piano, and sang several songs. Then he screened his little person behind a lady's harp; and all the time she was playing he was studying me through his eye-glass. When she finished her piece he went away to another party, where a friend of mine happened to be; and there he apologized for being late, on the plea that he had been "singing songs to Harriet Martineau." The story told was that I had asked Dr. —— to introduce us, and had then declined.—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

THE CYCLONE OF OCT. 31.—The region where the cyclone of last October worked most terrible destruction is the eastern part of the great Ganges delta, where the river Megna (formed by the confluence of the Ganges and the Brahmapootra) pours its waters into the Bay of Bengal. The volume of water carried down by this river is greater than is discharged by any other Asiatic river into the sea, a point which must be remembered in considering the circumstances of the late catastrophe. We have here an enormous estuary discharging nearly 150,000 cubic feet of water per second southward, between the low lying districts of Dacca on the west and Bulloah on the east. Further on it reaches the archipelago of which the three chief islands are Dakhan Shabazpore, Hattia, and Sundeep, in order eastward. Opposite the first-named is the district of Backergunge (the Ganges flowing between;) opposite the last named is the district of Chittagong. On the evening of Oct. 31 nothing suggested danger. The weather had been a little windy, hazy, and hot; but there was nothing to excite the suspicions of the inhabitants of the three islands and the districts surrounding the mouths of the Megna and the Ganges. To use the Lieutenant-Governor's words, "a million or thereabouts of souls retired to rest apprehending nothing." At about 11 o'clock the wind freshened, but not to a noteworthy degree, and "the sleepers slept on." Suddenly, at about midnight, a mighty wave, glittering in the starlight, was seen rushing in landward, and in a few moments houses and lands were engulfed, and masses of human beings and cattle were swept away on the top of the flood. We seem to be reading of one of those mighty waves which have been raised in mid-ocean during the throes of some tremendous earthquake; but it was the wind which had driven before it this great mass of water. Driven onward, it rushed into the estuary of the Megna, spreading over the surrounding shores and over the two eastern islands to a depth of several feet in many places. The worst was yet to come, however. As the wave which had come in from the sea had been a long roller, and though it had contracted, increasing in height in so doing, as it rushed into the narrowing estuary, yet it was not until it had passed into the Megna that it acquired its full height. Pressed onward by the cyclone, it gathered volume, until at length its weight overcame the pressure of the wind, when it swept back in one mighty and deep wave round the western channel between Dakhan Shabazpore and Backergunge, inundating the island to a depth of twenty feet in many places, and spreading inland over Backergunge to a distance of from six to twelve miles from the shore. It had entered the estuary from the south-east, and now rushed outward, almost dead against the wind, from the north-east. A remarkable illustration of the terribly sudden nature of the disaster is afforded by the experience of Mr. Higgins, the inspecting Postmaster at Noakolly. On the night of Oct 31 he was in his traveling barge, in a creek near Noakolly, about 20 miles from the river Megna. "He had gone to bed at 11 without any fear or anxiety whatever. His boatman had gone on shore, but four native servants were with him on board. Shortly before midnight he was awakened by a cry of "The waters are up!" Jumping up, he looked out, and saw a high wave, with its crest and top gleaming in the starlight; it seemed like a flash; in an instant his boats were rising up on high; he fastened on a life-belt in a few moments; another wave came rolling on, and the barge capsized; he paddled about in the water all the rest of the night with the help of the life-belt; the native servants clung to spars. Three were saved and one was lost. The water felt warm to the body, but the air was bitterly cold to the head or hands above the surface." The total destruction of life probably surpassed any which has been produced in the same space of time since the world was peopled. Sir Richard Temple, after a personal inspection of the afflicted districts, has come to the conclusion that not less than 215,000 persons lost their lives. He distributes the fatality as follows: Backergunge, with the island of Dakhan Shabazpore, possessing a population of 437,000, has lost about a fourth of that number; Noakolly, with a population of 403,000 has lost 90,000; and Chittagong, with a population of 222,000, has lost 20,000. So that, out of a total population of 1,062,000 persons, more that one fifth have perished.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE HOME OF MY HEART.

Not here in the populous town,
In the playhouse or mart,
Not here in the wave gray and brown,
But afar on the green-swelling down,
Is the home of my heart.

There the hillside slopes down to a dell
Whence a streamlet has start;
There are woods and sweet grass on the swell
And the south winds and west know it well;
'Tis the home of my heart.

There's a cottage o'ershadowed by leaves
Growing fairer than art,
Where under the low sloping eaves
No false hand the swallow bereaves:
'Tis the home of my heart.

And there as you gaze down the lea,
Where the trees stand apart,
Over grassland and woodland may be
You will catch the faint gleam of the sea
From the home of my heart.

And there in the rapturous Spring,
When the morning rays dart
O'er the plain, and the morning birds sing,
You may see the most beautiful thing
In the home of my heart;

For there at the casement above,
Where the rose bushes part,
Will blush the fair face of my love;
Ah, yes! it is this that will prove
'Tis the home of my heart.

—*F. W. Bourdillon, in The Galaxy.*

LUCKY PEOPLE.—The belief that particular individuals are attended by a good fortune which makes them desirable associates in any enterprise of uncertain success exists not only among those who take part in political and military projects, but influences all joint action of commerce and affairs, and a corresponding assurance in the individuals so distinguished meets and justifies the expectation of others by a boundless self-trust. "I have a lucky hand, Sir," said Napoleon to his hesitating Chancellor; "those on whom I lay it are fit for anything

LAW REPORTS.

IS IT A SAPPHIRE?

THE GENUINENESS OF A GEM IN DISPUTE—STRANGE TESTIMONY OF EXPERT JEWELERS—HOW A CAREFUL EXAMINATION UPSET MR. FERGUSON'S CHARGES.

The untrustworthiness of expert testimony, as a rule, has received a remarkable and in some respects ludicrous illustration in the case of Dudley W. Ferguson against Besson J. Austin, which was decided by Judge McAdam in Marine Court Chambers, yesterday. The facts in the case, which are very curious, are stated in Judge McAdam's opinion, which is as follows: "The defendant herein, who is a manufacturer and dealer in jewelry, in December, 1871, at the City of New-York, sold to the plaintiff's wife a brilliant jewel, or precious stone, called a sapphire, for $430, and agreed to mount it in a gold ring with other brilliant stones for an additional sum of $334. In January, 1873, the ring, with its costly settings, was delivered to the plaintiff, who accepted and paid for it. In the Summer of 1873, while in Leamington, England, the plaintiff and his wife were informed by a jeweler that the stone was not a sapphire, but a doublet, having only a nominal value. The plaintiff shortly afterward visited Paris, from which city he forwarded the ring, in a sealed package, to the defendant, in care of George E. Hodges, a friend in New-York, who delivered it to the defendant. Hodges testifies that upon presenting the ring the defendant and his brother examined it. The latter at once pronounced the stone a doublet, while the defendant, who seemed in doubt about it, said he wished to see the importer before he could make any definite arrangements about taking back the ring or refunding the money paid for it. The same witness testifies that the defendant also said that it was possible that in handling the stones the doublet may have been given to him by the importer. It was also suggested that the stone might have been changed while in the hands of another jeweler for repairs, and there was some evidence showing that the gold work in the setting of the blue stone was not the style of work made by the diamond setter who set the original, and that it had been operated upon by some other workman since it was originally made. Alexander Emmrill, a jeweler of 50 years' experience, testified that the stone was an imitation of sapphire commonly known as a doublet. Mr. Klein, a jeweler of 35 years' experience, mounted the stone in question, and testified that the stone he mounted looked different from the one then in the ring; that the one he mounted was a real sapphire stone, while the one in the ring was a doublet. Theodore Austin, defendant's brother, testified that he was a practical jeweler of 12 years' experience, and of 'splendid schooling,' and that the stone in the ring was a doublet and not the one which the defendant set in the ring.

Joseph L. Austin, another jeweler of 12 years' experience, testified that he set the jewels in the ring, and that the stone he set was a real sapphire, while the one in the ring was a doublet. Other professional jewelers testified as experts, and concurred in the opinion expressed by the preceding witnesses. Taylor, in his work on evidence, (vol. 1, p. 73,) speaking of this kind of testimony, says: 'Perhaps the testimony which least deserves credit with a jury is that of skilled witnesses. These gentlemen are usually required to speak not to facts, but to opinions; and when this is the case it is often quite surprising to see with what facility and to what an extent their views can be made to correspond with the wishes of the counsel or the parties who call them. They do not, indeed, wilfully misrepresent what they think, but their judgments become so warped by regarding the subject in one point of view that even when conscientiously disposed they are incapable of expressing a candid opinion. Belief becomes synonymous with faith as defined by the apostle, and is too often is but the substance of things hoped for—the evidence of things not seen.' Without casting the slightest reflection upon the good faith of either of the witnesses, the remarks of Mr. Taylor find strong corroboration in what turns out to be the utter unreliability of the expert evidence of this case. Upon the close of the testimony, (which was taken by a stenographer, whose minutes are very voluminous,) the defendant's counsel requested that the stone might be removed from the ring for examination in consequence of a suggestion made to the defendant that the stone in the ring might be genuine. The respective counsel, by arrangement made on the 23d of January, 1877, accompanied the Referee to a disinterested diamond setter, and had the stone removed from the ring, and then submitted the stone to examination and test by a lapidary and a number of expert jewelers, as well as by one of the original expert witnesses for the plaintiff, who after careful examination and test, pronounced the stone genuine. Upon this unexpected discovery the plaintiff found that his charge of deceit was unfounded, and that the only course open to him was to retire from the contest. His counsel has therefore made application for leave to discontinue without costs or upon what he calls equitable terms. The action has been ably prosecuted and defended. Neither time nor expense has been spared, and the Referee's and stenographer's fees have rapidly accumulated. These fees with the taxable costs of the action exceed the price of the disputed stone. The question of costs has, therefore, become one of importance. The plaintiff asks relief upon the ground that he was innocently led into the litigation by the advice and upon the opinions of the professional experts who were honestly mistaken. He claims that his belief was confirmed by the conduct of the defendant and his employes, whose acts and declarations were construed by him into an admission that the stone was not a sapphire, but a doublet, which had, by some means unknown to them, been substituted in place of the genuine sapphire sold by the defendant, and that the plaintiff expected to meet this issue upon the trial, and no other. The plaintiff insists that the defendant is in this way partially responsible for the litigation, but the proofs put the responsibility upon the error in judgment of what are known in law as professional experts, whose advice should have prevented the bringing of the present groundless action. If I had the power to mulct these unreliable experts in the entire cost of the litigation caused by their blundering opinions, I would do so gladly. The law has confined the consequences, however, to the immediate parties to the record, and I am merely to pass upon the question which of these two ought to bear the burden. Getting down to this single question, it appears that the defendant has been wrongfully charged with deceit and his business integrity assailed, and that the stone he sold was genuine. He was innocent of the charge made against him. The plaintiff, who is now satisfied of this, desires to correct his error by retiring from the litigation. He ought to do so gracefully. The *amende honorable* due to the defendant can be made by paying all the expenses incurred, and not otherwise. No reason has been presented which appeals to the discretion of the court to allow a discontinuance except in the ordinary way, and upon payment of the usual costs. The motion for leave to discontinue without costs will therefore be denied, and the defendant will be allowed to tax a full bill."

LOOKING FOR HER TWO CHILDREN.

A writ of habeas corpus, taken out by Mrs. Susan Elmendorf to recover the custody of her two children, aged respectively 10 and 11 years, was argued before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mrs. Elmendorf says that in January last she called at the office of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society with the children. She stated at the time that, being a washerwoman and unable to give the children proper care, she desired to place them in the institution, she paying for their board. She says that nothing was said to her about resigning her control of the children, but admits having signed a paper at the time when the children were received into the institution. Being unable to write, her fingers were put to the pen and her hand was guided. She says she was not told what the paper was, and is not able to read English. She was told a few weeks afterward that her children had been sent out West and, on inquiring at the office of the society, was told that they had been sent to Illinois. The society made return to the writ of habeas corpus, alleging that the children are not in their custody, they having been sent to Illinois and indentured to farmers there. The society claims the right to do this under their charter, the mother having signed a paper giving them the power to do with the children as they pleased. Decision was reserved by Judge Lawrence.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

A burglary was committed in the clothing store of David Hough, Nos. 22 and 24 New Church-street, on the night of March 8, and $300 worth of cloth was stolen. Detectives Walling and Mulvey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were assigned to work up the case, but were unable to procure a clue to the thieves. On Friday night they searched the pawn-shop of Jacob Wyman, at No. 57 Greenwich-street, for the stolen goods. While they were at work a youth named Michael Donnelly, alias James McManus, of No. 103 Washington-street, entered the pawn-shop with a piece of the stolen cloth in his possession. He was arrested and yesterday afternoon was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth in the Tombs Police Court. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions. Donnelly is a member of an organization of ill-disposed youths at the First Ward known as "the stable gang."

A FAITHLESS CLERK HELD FOR TRIAL.

Stewart Pidcock; of Nos. 23 and 25 Centre-street, charged James Lee, aged 23, of No. 231 Monroe-street, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, with having stolen from him $168 in treasury and national bank notes. Pidcock testified that on Feb. 9 he gave the money and a check for the amount he did not state, to Lee, whom he employed, to make a deposit in the Second National Bank of Jersey City. On the next day he received by mail the bank-book and the check, and then learned that Lee had not deposited the money. Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, arrested Lee on Friday. The prisoner admitted the truth of his accuser's testimony, and said in explanation of his action that on the afternoon he was sent to Jersey City to deposit the money and check he met some friends in whose company he became intoxicated. The next morning when he was again sober, he discovered that he had only $30 in his possession. He was afraid to meet Mr. Pidcock, and has since lived precariously in low lodging-houses. He then endeavored to prove that he had always before been faithful to the trust reposed in him, and had often been permitted to carry to the bank sums in excess of $1,000. He was held for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

ALIMONY FOR A DIVORCED WIFE.

AMENDING AN OLD DECREE OF DIVORCE TO CONFORM TO A STIPULATION MADE DURING THE SUIT.

The old divorce suit of John H. Betts against Almira E. Betts was before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mr Betts brought the action about two years ago, charging his wife with marital infidelity, and asking for an absolute divorce. Mrs. Betts denied the charges, and claimed that her husband had been unfaithful to his marriage vows. At the trial, no proof was given as to the charge against Mrs. Betts, but she went on and proved her charges against her husband. The result was that a decree of divorce was granted in favor of Mrs. Betts, and an allowance of $20 per week as alimony was made to her. Mr. Betts moved yesterday to have the allowance set aside. He produced a stipulation made by Mrs. Betts' counsel and signed by Mrs. Betts about two years ago, in which the latter waived all alimony in case judgment should be given in her favor. An affidavit was also read from Levi S. Chatfield, Mrs. Betts' counsel in the divorce suit, in which he says that after alimony pendents lite had been granted, Mr. Betts proposed to pay a specific sum in lieu of all counsel fees and alimony. Mrs. Betts had thereupon declared that she did not want any alimony, and that all she wanted was a divorce. She then signed the stipulation. Mr. Chatfield averred that he drew the final decree and did not include in it a provision for alimony, but he understood that the provision had been inserted by the court. Mr. Betts made affidavit that the unfortunate character of his domestic troubles has been such as to prevent his pursuing any business from which he can derive an income beyond that required for his necessary expenses. Judge Lawrence granted the motion to strike from the decree the provision as to alimony. In doing so, he said the defendant had interposed no affidavits in opposition, and he was reluctantly compelled to conclude that she fully understood the purport and effect of the stipulation. Judge Lawrence, however, called attention to the fact that the provision for the alimony was in the same handwriting as the remainder, thus negativing the notion that it had not been originally inserted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 186.—*Collins vs. Gilbert & Gay.*—Error to the Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania.—This was an action brought by Gilbert & Gay, bankers, on a draft for $8,000, drawn by P. McCollins & Co., and accepted by the plaintiff in error. The defense was that the drawers were sub-contractors for building the Connecticut Western Railroad, under one Barnes as contractor, and that Barnes agreed to advance to them, the undersigned being with the acceptor that he should not be called upon to pay unless the sub-contractors failed in completing the road; that as they did fail, the acceptor himself completed the contract work, and it was accepted by the railroad company as satisfactory; that this contract was well known to the holders of the draft, and that having taken it with knowledge of all the facts the acceptor was relieved. This defense was not permitted to be proved, and the ruling of the court excluding the evidence offered is the error assigned here. C. Conan for plaintiff in error; Hill Burgur for defendants.

No. 190.—*Pool et al. vs. Tyler, claimant, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court, Southern District of New-York.—This was a claim for repairs and materials furnished the ship Edith in 1870, then owned by a resident of New-York. The court below ruled that under the law of New-York, in pursuance of which the action was brought, the lien had expired, the proceeding to enforce it not having been taken within six months after debt was contracted. Also, that the lien given by the statute had been discharged by the bond given to effect the release of the vessel; these rulings are assigned as errors. The question is also raised whether the statute of New-York is constitutional so far as it relates to maritime contracts, the appellee contending that it is not, under the decision in the case of the Josephine, (39 New-York Reports, 19.) Beebe, Wilcox & Hobbs for appellants; E. P. Wheeler for appellee.

No. 189.—*Seitz & Seitz vs. Mitchell.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was a judgment creditor's bill, filed to hitchell as surviving partner of the firm of Harper & Mitchell against Seitz and wife, claiming that the judgment should be paid out of certain real estate in the name of Mrs. Seitz, which had been purchased by her husband's money, and was really his property. The court found the fact of fraud, as alleged, and the conveyance to Mrs. Seitz set aside, and allowed the judgment to be satisfied out of the proceeds of the property. It is here urged that the court erred in its decree, while all the allegations of fraud were specifically denied, and no sufficient proof was offered to sustain this charge. A. G. Riddle and Francis Miller for appellant; S. S. Phillips and R. R. Perry for appellees.

PRIVATE WATCHMEN STEALING CLOTH.

On Friday evening while Detectives Walling and Mulvey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, were searching for certain stolen goods in the pawnshop of Jacob Wyman, No. 57 Greenwich-street, they found an entire piece of blue cloth. On inquiring where it came from they learned that Mrs. Buckley, of No. 124 Liberty-street, had pawned it. They then interrogated the woman as to where she got the cloth, and she denied that she ever had it in her possession. The officers at once arrested her, and searched her apartments, in which they found a variety of articles of clothing and household use, all of which had evidently been stolen. The detectives after this learned that Edward Buckley, the husband of Mrs. Buckley, was a laborer and watchman, in the employ of J. H. Starin, of the River and Harbor Transportation Company. It was his duty to guard cases of goods left during the night on Pier No. 1, North River. Walling and Mulvey, believing the goods they had found were stolen from pier No. 19, arrested Buckley. As soon as he was in custody he confessed that he and two other watchmen, named Morris Shea and Michael Carney, had for a long period been in the habit of opening cases left on the pier and of removing samples of their contents. Morris Shea was arrested early yesterday morning at his residence, No. 238 Thirteenth-street, Jersey City. In his apartments was found a still greater quantity and variety of stolen articles than at the residence of Buckley. Shea made a confession similar to that of Buckley. At noon yesterday the detectives arrested Michael Carney, at No. 50 Clarkson-street. His rooms were not immediately searched, as the officers had to take their prisoners to the Police Court. He denied the truth of Buckley's and Shea's statements that he was implicated with them in a conspiracy to steal. Justice Kilbreth, before whom the prisoners were taken, remanded them for examination on Tuesday next to allow Detectives Walling and Mulvey time to procure the evidence of merchants whose packing-cases were opened and robbed.

TWO COLORED RUFFIANS SENTENCED.

Three colored men, named Jefferson Saunders, William Prince, and Henry Riley, were tried yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions by Justices Wandell, Morgan, and Flammer, for an assault with intent to kill, committed by them on Police Capt. McDonnell, on March 7. Capt. McDonnell testified that on the afternoon of the day mentioned he saw an excited crowd at the corner of Prince and Thompson streets, and learned that some drunken and riotous negroes were assaulting passers-by; he went into the crowd, and, encountering Jeff Saunders, who was acting in a boisterous manner, made an attempt to arrest him, knowing him to be a ruffianly person; Saunders called him obscene names, and threatened to "write his (the witness') name in blood on the pavements of the Eighth Ward;" saying this, he put his hand behind him as if to draw a weapon; witness thereupon drew his pistol, and in the subsequent struggle struck Saunders with it upon the head; witness was then knocked down and kicked by Saunders, Prince, and others whom witness could not see; his head was badly cut, one of his thumbs was dislocated, and several of his teeth were knocked out; he would have been killed but for the opportune arrival of aid from citizens and Officer Kehoe, who aided to arrest Saunders and Prince; while on his return to the station-house witness was struck on the head with a loaded cane by William Riley.

The testimony of Capt. McDonnell was confirmed, except as to the guilt of William Riley, by several citizens. Saunders and Prince were sentenced to imprisonment for three months, and Riley was acquitted. Jeff Saunders has recently returned from Sing Sing, whither he was sent two years ago for being implicated in the "great razor battle," which took place in South Fifth-avenue in the Spring of 1875, and in which one negro was killed and several were wounded.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LOTTERY CASES.

The lottery cases, which had been set down for a hearing before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, were called at 2 P. M. Assistant United States District Attorney Foster informed the Commissioner that he understood motions for delay were to be made by the counsel for the accused. He took it for granted, he said, that that being St. Patrick's day, their counsel would endeavor to obtain a postponement in consequence, and, in view of the apparent general observance of the day, he was more than willing to acquiesce in their wishes. Furthermore, the day was the birthday of Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for several of the accused, and, in view of these facts, Mr. Foster said he did not feel inclined to press the hearing. All the cases, excepting that of Duffy & Co., were over to Saturday next. The case of Duffy & Co. was set down for to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of Henry Henry, who was committed by a Police magistrate on the charge of embezzling $2 from Nathan Phillips, by whom he was employed. The writs are returnable to-morrow.

Charles Leroy, aged 19, was arrested yesterday at Broadway and Sixteenth-street by Detective George H. Dilks, who saw him pick a lady's pocket of a handkerchief while she was standing in a crowd during the passage of the procession. Justice Flammer committed the prisoner for trial in default of $300 bail.

Judgment was entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday in the suit of John Morrissey against William G. Fargo and others. The action was brought for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the New-York Express Company. By the judgment, John McBain Davidson, one of the defendants, after setting off certain claims against his codefendants, is required to pay $21,182 37 to the plaintiff.

James Lynch was committed to the Tombs recently on a charge of having been concerned in the assault, whereby Francis J. Reilly came to his death about two weeks ago. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied an application to admit Lynch to bail, saying it is not at all clear that the deceased did not die from the effects of wounds inflicted by Lynch, as the latter was an active participant in the assault.

William R. Robinson obtained a judgment for $1,345 against Christopher Keys some time since, and he assigned the judgment to Horatio F. Averill. Execution was duly issued, and the Sheriff sold Keys' interest in two lots in Sixty-ninth-street, which Averill bid in for $505. The Sheriff claimed that his fees exceeded the amount of the bid, and he desired more pay. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, taxed the Sheriff's fees at $400.

While John H. Ryan, a resident of Providence, R. I., was passing through Greenwich-street yesterday, he was accosted by John Waters, a "banco steerer," who in the usual way induced him to visit an office at No. 686 Greenwich-street, where he was initiated into the mysteries of the "banco" game, and lost $80, all the money he had with him. Detectives O'Neil and Bush arrested Waters, and Justice Flammer committed him for trial in default of $1,000.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the application of Lewis J. Salomon, appointed a Receiver of the assets of the partnership heretofore existing between the latter and one John Sherman. Salomon claims that in August, 1874, he entered into a partnership with Sherman in Utah Territory, for the purpose of carrying on the business of silver mining and smelting. He says the profits down to July, 1875, amounted to $10,000, one-half of which was his share. He says that Sherman kept the whole.

Leon Bressoles, a native of Switzerland, 27 years of age, was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Washington place Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen property valued at $220 from the boarding-house of Mrs. Antoinette Clearwater, No. 451 Sixth-avenue. The complainant alleged that Bressoles hired a room at her house on the 8th of February, and left the next morning taking the property with him. The accused was yesterday arrested by Patrolman Cairns, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Officer Hall, of the Twenty-second Precinct, heard a disturbance on Friday night in Daniel Grinnon's saloon, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and, putting his ear to the glass door on the street side to hear what was going on. While thus engaged a bottle shot through the door, striking him in the ear and sending him out on the sidewalk. He then, with the assistance of other officers, arrested all who were in the place, and Judge Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh-street Court, held Grinnon for trial for keeping a disorderly house, and fined six others $10 each.

An ill-favored youth named Frank Wittmayer, aged 18 years, who resides at No. 61 Sullivan-street, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged by Miss Emma Riggins, of No. 343 West Twenty-second-street, with having robbed her of a pink handkerchief while she was crossing Broadway. Wittmayer's only defense was that his accuser did not see him take the handkerchief. He was committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions. Wittmayer, though only a boy, has before appeared before Justice Kilbreth, charged with burglary.

The divorce suit of Jennie E. Gilbert against Lewis T. Gilbert was before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The parties were married in November, 1867, at South Salem, in Westchester County of this State. Mrs. Gilbert says she brought a suit recently for a limited divorce from her husband on the ground of abandonment. She discovered afterward, however, that her husband had been unfaithful to his marriage vows. She applied to Judge Donohue for leave to amend her complaint so as to make it one for an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. Judge Donohue granted the application.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Heiskell vs. Wood.—Explanation required.

Granted.—Matter of Brinkerhoff, Atwater vs. Jasher, and Lamb vs. McKinley.

Platt vs. Platt.—There is no necessity for granting an injunction. Memorandum granted.

Platt vs. Platt.—Motion for an attachment denied. Memorandum.

Solomon vs. Webber.—Motion granted without costs. Memorandum.

Kettle vs. Betts.—Motion granted without costs. Memorandum.

Bell vs. McCann.—The order does not conform to the decision.

Smith vs. Benton.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

The Citizens Savings Bank vs. Burchell.—The motion to compel the purchaser to complete his purchase is granted, with costs. Memorandum.

Overhiser vs. Piper.—There is no reason for changing the view heretofore expressed in regard to the motion.

Bulling vs. Belnye.—The plaintiff is entitled to have a Receiver appointed to test the validity of the assignment in a suit. I am unwilling to punish for a contempt, as under the circumstances I do not think that a contempt has been committed.

Matter of Lynch.—It is not at all clear that the deceased did not die from the effect of wounds inflicted by Lynch, (if such) as an active participant in the result upon the deceased, and I do not think that he should be admitted to bail.

Hehn vs. Colcer.—The injunction should be continued, but the whole partnership property ought not in equity to be placed in the possession or under the control of the plaintiff. The complaint asks for a dissolution of the copartnership, and a prima facia case for such a dissolution is made by the motion papers. Therefore there should be a Receiver appointed of the partnership property. If the parties agree upon a proper person to be appointed, I will appoint him. If not, either party may hereon on order to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed, returnable at an early day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Langdon vs. Gray et al.—Findings settled and signed.

Valentine, &c., vs. Heydecker et al.—Case and amendments settled.

Clancy vs. O'Gara et al.—Judgment settled as to form.

The Empire Building and Mutual Loan Association, &c., vs. Sievers, &c.—Decree settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Blanc et al. vs. Gaynor et al.—Reference ordered.

Koadam vs. Hartman et al. and *McMahon vs. Walsh.*—Undertakings approved.

Pray vs. Bensel and *Walling vs. Bensel.*—Ordered on calendar for March 21.

Torry vs. The Great Locomotive Works.—Ordered on calendar for first Monday of June.

Knabe vs. Ehhard.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to defendant.

Cannon vs. Darlington.—Complaint dismissed.

Payne vs. Mulligan.—Order vacated and set aside, with $10 costs to abide event.

Lobenstein vs. Haverly et al.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs to abide event.

Brine vs. Cunerdien et al.—Reference ordered.

Whitney vs. Martin et al.—Commission ordered.

Orders Granted.—Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; Horton vs. Wright; Mulligan et al. vs. Moss; Einstein vs. Chapman; Kingsley vs. Goodrich.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Ettlinger vs. Silberstein.—Memorandum.

The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. De Groot.—Case settled.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin et al.—Motion granted, without costs. Memorandum.

Hemmer et al. vs. Cooper et al.—Case and amendments and additional findings settled.

Rowland vs. The Mayor, &c.—Defendant will engross findings as corrected and submit them for signature.

Kimpton et al. vs. Walker.—Filed as requested, because the requests give the evidence rather than conclusions.

The National State Bank of New-York vs. Boylan et al.—Demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend within 20 days upon payment of costs. Opinion.

By Judge Speir.

Postley vs. Dickel et al.—Order signed.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Motions granted.—The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Shirley; same vs. same, and Hart, &c., vs. Ackerman.

Newcombe vs. Friedman.—Motion granted with costs.

Philipsen vs. Hamilton.—But one trial fee is payable.

Vors vs. Kausit.—Memorandum with clerk.

Account of Powell, &c.—Report confirmed and release ordered.

Matter of Miller.—Citations issue.

Walton, &c., vs. Heinze.—Motion for reference denied without costs.

Decrees ordered.—The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Moore et al; same vs. same, and same vs. same.

Bonds approved.—Friedman vs. Gumbrecht, and Balestier vs. Gumbrecht.

Order granted.—Arnold, &c., vs. Godschaud.

Applications signed.—Bemins vs. Oliphant; Bemins vs. Hantinson, and Bemins vs. Cheshrough.

Chinese vs. Munroe.—Receiver appointed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Motions Granted.—Ahearn vs. Morgan; Porter vs. Kintrup; Wyatt vs. Randell; Roessel vs. Englehardt; Hook vs. Mooney; May vs. Shuster; Morgan vs. Schuppert; Colton vs. Ornamental Mirror Company; Moss vs. Moss.

Bail vs. Maurice.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Degnes vs. Harrison.—Proceedings dismissed.

Morris vs. Ferguson.—Judgment for plaintiff—$285.

Orders Granted.—Hunt vs. Hunt; Kenroth vs. Dix, Holman Miller vs. Richardson; Bennett vs. Kenroth; Morris vs. Ferguson; Kettler vs. Schumacher; Siebert vs. Dun; Goldwin vs. Hamilton.

Complaints Dismissed.—Cooper vs. Brandes; Cohen vs. Solomon.

Fisher et al. vs. Thorp.—P. Fuller appointed Receiver.

Cassidy vs. Cuno.—Order directing County Clerk to pay over moneys.

Felt vs. Leubscher.—Motion granted conditionally; (see papers.)

Hammyer vs. Goldstein.—Taxation affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice C. P. Daly, Judges J. F. Daly and Larremore.

Judgments Affirmed.—Levy vs. Levy; Betz vs. Peter; Davis vs. Beckstan, &c.; Staats vs. Bristow, &c.; Wallack vs. Raynor, &c.; Talley vs. O'Neill; Daily, Jr., vs. Peppard; Onilen vs. Cronin; Harris et al. vs. Peerless Pattern Paper Company; Carroll vs. Schoenberg; Danziger vs. Schwab, &c.; Goodman vs. Rnone; McGowen vs. Remington Sewing Machine Company; Irwin vs. Waring; Purdy vs. Christie; Allen vs. McGregor; Williard vs. Roarke; Cohen vs. Wolfrani et al.; Beman vs. Rinaldo; Randall vs. McCarthy, &c.; Rodh vs. Crawford; Herling vs. Cohen; Kats vs. Meyer; Hanford vs. Morange; McKamee vs. Vanson; Dreyfus vs. Phelps; Meyer et al. vs. Bennett et al.

Judgments Reversed.—McCann vs. Sexton; Van Sausen vs. Casey; Reilly vs. Campbell; Same vs. Same; Gilbert vs. Rosenstein; Jansen vs. Birt; Danziger vs. Schwab; Phippany vs. Christie; Muller vs. Rosmak; Feok vs. Hertz et al.; Moore vs. Phillipson; Kisheimer vs. Connor; Anspach vs. Schneider; Ehrlich vs. Levy; Daniel et al. vs. Bischwell et al.; Friedrich vs. Beck, &c.; Lederer vs. Freisalo; Bonnell vs. Frankenstein et al.; National Printing Company vs. Carpenter; Dunn vs. Kenby; Duffy vs. Frost; Ogden vs. Haines.

Appeals Dismissed.—Patterson vs. Randall; Gossler et al. vs. Schoppier et al.

Cases Submitted.—People, &c., vs. Madden et al.; People, &c., vs. Bickel et al.; Waters vs. Crawford; Peo ple, &c., vs. Martins et al.; Williams vs. Slote et al.; Cohen vs. National Steamship Company; Gottwald vs. Tuttle; Whitehead vs. Kennedy; Easton et al. vs. Malavazi; Scott vs. McMillam; 15th; Devlin vs. Mayor, &c.; Fuentis vs. Mayorga et al.; Paul vs. The Mayor, &c.; Agate vs. Sassen et al.; Cunningham vs. Busch; Fuentis vs. Mayorga; Young et al vs. Weeks; Matter of Pege; Mordecai vs. Weimore et al.; Krekeler vs. Thaule et al.; Taske, Jr., vs. Wallace; Lynch vs. McNally; 24 s. v. Fox; Same vs. Same vs. Salomon, &c.; Rexter vs. Starin; Davis vs. Davis; Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company vs. Elevated Railroad Company; Lowenstein vs. McCarrin; Eleventh Ward Savings Bank vs. Hay et al., (Nos. 1, 2, and 3;) 24 s. v. Huebner vs. Roosevelt; Merchants' Loan and Trust Company vs. Bank of the Metropolis; Durian vs. Central Verein of the H. S.; Hyman vs. Meyer; Greenhut vs. Rosenfield; People, ex rel. Commissioners of Charities and Correction vs. Lyons et al.; Strauss vs. Rosenthal; Lake vs. The Devoe Manufacturing Company; Noe vs. Gregory; Howe Sewing-Machine Company vs. Haupt; Steinach vs. Brooks; Hingheon vs. New-York Mutual Gaslight Company; Health Department of New-York vs. Pinckney; National Printing Company vs. Carpenter; Mason vs. Oppenheimer; Schwarz vs. Oppold et al.

Judgments Affirmed by Default.—Slatter vs. Happ; Duffy vs. Frost; Schwarz vs. Oppold et al.; Burrows vs. Peffers.

Order Affirmed.—Beltir vs. McBrillis, impleaded, &c.

BUSINESS MEN AND THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

It is a common subject of fault-finding with the Astor Library that no provision is made for persons who are compelled to remain down town during the day and cannot use the library because it closes at or about 5 o'clock. The same thing may be said of the Lenox. The Metropolitan Musem of Art has been led to try the system of opening at night in order to give this class of people a chance to see the fine collections of antique art and bric-a-brac now in its possession. The officers of the museum state, however, that although they kept the halls open in the evening for three weeks, and advertised the fact extensively, the result was wholly unsatisfactory. Not enough visitors came to pay for the gas. They have therefore closed the evening exhibitions. This result is only coincident with the prophecies of more than one Superintendent of Libraries. It is said that even if libraries were open in the evening no one who could use them to any profit or advantage would apply for books. But if this be the case with free libraries, much more would it seem probable in the case of art museums where an entrance fee was charged. Yet it must be remembered that neither in the one case nor the other has there been a full trial of the system. It takes a great while for the general run of people to get thoroughly imbued with the feeling that a library or museum can be seen or used for the trouble of going to it. When that is once established, and the attendance is insignificant, then will it be fair to say that evening sessions are failures. Some such considerations as these seem to have suggested themselves to the officers of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, noted the standing deficit shown on their evening opening account. For they announce that during the last two weeks of March, from Monday, the 19th, to Saturday, the 31st, the Museum will be open in the evening. They hope that during that time those whose business prevents their attendance during the day will find time to see the collections. It is hardly necessary, after the full reviews in these columns of the last, and the later additions to the treasures of the Museum, to speak either of the Cesnola or Castellani collections. As a whole, the former can hardly fail to strike a sensitive observer who has got beyond the pidgin shoddy given to objects of art in this country, with a surprising impression of calmness, or even joyousness. The transition from our crowded streets, filled with worried Americans or foreigners taking on the worried American look, is most noticeable in that hall which contains the Cesnola busts from Cyprus. These are mortuary images, and therefore can be spected as to composure and serenity of solemnity or sadness. On the contrary, they are either placid or smiling. Even those who, from their physiognomy, would be sure to out-do our shrewdest Wall-street man in shrewdness, seem sweetly to themselves, as if they knew that money ought to be an excellent thing in its way, but was not worth worrying themselves to the bazaar closed. Indeed, they are so extremely serene and joyous that one almost doubts whether they believed in a future world into which one goes as naked as one came. There is special authority for the fact that among the old Keltic tribes all possessions could be cremated by ghostly possessions in the infernal regions or in Charon's fire. For this reason the rarest arms, utensils, and gums were placed or burned with the corpse. In Marseilles it was common for one Kelt to lend money to another with the compact that repayment should be made in the other world. Had we only such mountain-moving faith in Wall-street perhaps the contrast between American and Cyprian faces would not be so marked.

FAILURE OF NORWALK MILLS.

The Norwalk (Conn.) *Hour* of the 17th inst. says: "At noon, yesterday, the operatives of the Norwalk Mills, cassimere manufacturers, were surprised at notices that the mills would not reopen on Saturday. The officers of the company, E. C. Bissell, President, and J. A. Osborne, Secretary, are unsommunicative. Mr. Bissell says the company, suspended from want of money to meet their obligations. All that is known further than this is that a note for $5,000 was yesterday protested at the South Norwalk Bank. The company was organized about 14 years ago. The capital stock of $150,000 was all paid in, and the mills were erected at a cost, including the machinery, of about $250,000. For three years the company made money rapidly, but unfortunate speculations in 1867 nearly ruined it. Their agents had sent from France samples of astrakhan cloth, of which the company, supposing they were the only ones manufacturing these goods in this country, produced an immense quantity, but when too late it was found that other companies had come into the same thing; astrakhans were a drug in the market, and the Norwalk Mills realized hardly 20 per cent. on their investment. A meeting of the stockholders was called, and each one agreed, according to his stock, to guarantee the paymentof notes, and a committee on indorsements was appointed. Under this arrangement the company again prospered; but the failure of two or three of the original stockholders and the action of others in giving notice that they would no longer abide by their agreement, brought about a condition of affairs that called for prompt action. A Directors' meeting was held on Thursday evening, at which it was voted to close the mills on Saturday, call a meeting of the stockholders and ascertain what can be done. It is believed by those best informed that the stoppage will be only temporary, but the times are so hard, and there is so general distrust, that we fear this hope will prove fallacious. It has been the practice of the company to ship all their product to Boyden, Townsend & Co., their New-York agents, who advanced a certain percentage of the cost. Although these agents failed to advance as promptly as usual, their failure to do so is not believed to have contributed greatly to the embarrassments of the company. The indebtedness of the company is bounded by between $320,000 and $330,000, and the assets, including the grounds, buildings, machinery, stock on hand and bills receivable, are not far from $412,000, estimating the mills and machinery at cost."

THE POOL-SELLING BILL.

Below is a copy of the letter referred to by our Albany correspondent as being read by Mr. Husted in the Assembly while the bill to prohibit pool selling was under discussion. Mr. Thorne is one of the most prominent, intelligent, and upright citizens of this State. He has long been interested in stock raising and breeding, and knows as much as, if not more than, any other gentleman about the evil effects of pool selling. He is a member of the National Board of Appeals, and his advice is that given by a man who knows whereof he writes. His letter is as follows:

J. W. Husted, Esq.:

I trust you are giving your support to the bill prohibiting pool selling. I have yet to talk with the first trotting-horse breeder who is not opposed to the pool-box. It controls the majority of all the trots at our various trotting meetings, and unless it is done away with the result will be that all the better part of the community will be driven from the tracks, and the pool-box will reign supreme. The only persons I meet who are opposed to the bill are the representatives of the large trotting associations. They desire a large income from the pool-box, and will bring all their influence to defeat the bill. It is not only on the turf that its demoralizing influence is felt. The whole country is demoralized, and one step toward a regeneration in this State will be the abolition of the pool-box. I hope you will do what you can to bring it about.

Yours truly, JOHN THORNE.

THE RACING SEASON OF 1877.

THE BELMONT AND DWYER STABLES.

PREPARING FOR THE COMING CONTESTS—THOROUGHBRED HORSES IN THE HANDS OF WORTHY TRAINERS—CUPS, STAKES, AND PURSES, IN THE NEAR FUTURE—FLEET-FOOTED RACERS UNDER REVIEW.

The recent cold snap has not retarded the work in the racing stables to any appreciable extent, and the trainers have not relaxed their efforts to bring the horses under their care to a state of efficiency for the early events of the Spring campaign. There is much activity displayed on every hand, and there is no reason to doubt a full complement of horses prepared for the early events. The establish

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1877.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Senate has adjourned to meet again, when the extra session of Congress is called, about the 1st of May. The last important act of the Senate was to instruct the Committee on Privileges and Elections to send a sub-committee of three to Oregon to investigate the charges against Senator GROVER. We trust that the committee will give due attention to the origin of the celebrated "Gobble" dispatch, which purports to have come from GROVER himself, and which announced the decision to be given in the Cronin case, while he was listening to labored legal arguments on the matter, and professing that his mind was not made up on the constitutional questions therein involved. If money cannot be traced into GROVER'S hands, he can at least be identified with an intrigue conducted for corrupt ends and obviously inspired by venal motives.

Mr. PINCHBACK having very little at stake in the matter, is able to take a wonderfully philisophical view of the prospects of the rival Governors in Louisiana. The Republicans, he says, have only the right on their side, without the ability to govern the State, while the Democrats have might, with the consequent ability to compel obedience to their orders. There are five thousand men of "the flower of the Confederate Army" now in New-Orleans, and the presence of the United States troops alone prevents them from at once overturning the slender fabric of organization on which the power of Gov. PACKARD rests. Hence Mr. PINCHBACK thinks that PACKARD should accept the inevitable, gracefully concur in the withdrawal of the troops, and step "down and out." It is quite possible to assume Gov. PACKARD to be a rascal who ought never to have been placed in such a position, while, at the same time, strenuously objecting to any such method of settling the Government of a State. The method is clearly not republican and Louisiana will certainly cease, by the act of the United States, to have a republican form of government the moment that five thousand ex-Confederates are permitted to override the will of the majority of the people of Louisiana. It is better to face the difficulties of a very complex problem, than to jump at a very "simple" solution which involves an act of deliberate wrong.

The nomination of FRED. DOUGLASS as Marshal of the District of Columbia has been confirmed by a vote of 30 to 12. Four Democratic Senators from the South voted in his favor, and among them was Senator MORGAN, the new Democratic Senator from Alabama. This gentleman made a somewhat remarkable speech, whose tone was very encouraging, whatever may be thought of the assumptions which ran through it. Mr. MORGAN asks the country to believe that as candidate on the Tilden Electoral ticket he received 10,000 colored votes, and that when the foremost man of the race among which he has so many supporters is nominated for a petty Marshalship he felt it his duty to vote for his confirmation. We may be permitted to doubt the accuracy of Mr. MORGAN'S estimate of the number of his colored supporters, though it must be regarded as a healthy sign that Southern Democrats should recognize a distinct responsibility to the negro, and should manifest some alacrity to adopt legitimate means to strengthen their hold upon his support. Once the color line in Southern politics is broken through, the problems of Southern government will settle themselves, for the colored vote will be recognized on both sides as a power to be won over by the same methods as any other vote, and to be as strictly protected in the exercise of its rights.

The Legislature did some unimportant business at the first of its Saturday sessions, held yesterday. This week will be a busy one, and ought to settle the fate of sundry items of very important legislation. The Woodin Charter bill is a special order in the Assembly for Tuesday evening, when, if we read yesterday's proceedings aright, it will be on its third reading. The Insurance bill is a special order for Wednesday evening. The Salary bill will be reached on Thursday, and the Senate ought to take up the Joint Committee's bill for the reorganization of the City departments before the end of the week. All who are vitally interested in obtaining good government for the City ought to set about the task of obtaining some representative men of both political parties to go to Albany and insist upon entire justice being done to the interests of the tax-payers. The office-holding class will be well represented both in spokesmen and "influence," and Tammany Hall has already laid its plans and issued its orders for the defeat of all measures of reform for the city. While the Legislature is, nominally, the representative of the public, there is some necessity for giving it an emphatic reminder that the people of New-York are fully awake to the necessity of seeing that it does its entire duty.

An amusing example of the ease with which a conflict of jurisdiction can be precipitated upon a peaceful community is afforded in the discussion of the question, Where shall the Russian fleet anchor in New-York Harbor? That eminent authority in marine law, political economy, protoplasm, and tidal phenomena, Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, ordered that the fleet be anchored off Staten Island. The sovereign State of New-Jersey, desirous of affording its intelligent inhabitants a view of the illustrious vessels, preferred that the anchorage should be in the North River, above Twelfth-street. The Captain of the Port, whose authority is thought to be final in the matter, decides that the fleet shall anchor off the Battery. There are nice points of law, usage, and equity involved in this question. There was danger at one time that the Russians would cast anchor in Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Pilot Commissioner BLUNT interfered in behalf of an outraged sense of justice, and said that such a course would be more injurious to the harbor than five scow-loads of coal ashes. City Hall Park was next suggested, but Mayor ELY objected that it would interfere with the granite fountain; and Commissioner MARTIN remarked that there was no appropriation for the purpose. Finally, Mr. BLUNT has been informed that it is none of his business, and that the Russian Admiral may anchor where he pleases.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The President has more than the courage of his convictions. He has the calmness of temperament and the clearness of vision which enable him to appreciate many of the difficulties which lie in the path he has marked out for his Administration. He cannot, therefore, be surprised at the conflicting criticisms called forth by his necessarily vague exposition of a Southern policy. But the fact that he is constrained to listen to entreaties from antagonistic parties, and that he is subjected to doubts for reasons diametrically opposite, should not be lost sight of by those who would judge his action, or non-action, intelligently.

The prepossessions of the President all lean toward the South. Not that he has faltered in his opinions as to the merits of the prolonged controversy between the sections or as to his duty in the interest of the Government common to both. His record leaves no room for misapprehension upon this point. It is evident, however, that he realizes the hopelessness of national harmony and prosperity as long as one section labors under exceptional difficulties, or is exposed to an exceptional exercise of authority. He desires to obliterate as soon as possible the remaining traces of the war, and to bring North and South into their old relation—modified, indeed, by the irreversible results of the war, but obviating, nevertheless, all just ground of complaint on the part of either. His plea for conciliation rests upon this basis. It assumes that the South is not unwilling to acquiesce in the changes wrought by events, and, on the other hand, it implies that, in consideration of such acquiescence, the North is ready to join hands in an effort to bring back unity and peace.

There can be no doubt that the moderate temper evinced by the Southern Senators and Representatives during the exciting period which preceded the settlement of the Presidential question had a close connection with this interpretation of Mr. HAYES' impulses and purposes. It was in the power of these men to prevent the completion of the count by the Joint Convention, and to precipitate complications of a serious character. The well understood rule that in the search for reasons we shall adopt those which are nearest, if they seem to be adequate for the purpose, forces us to the conclusion that the Southern element in Congress accepted Mr. HAYES' declarations as made in good faith, and as the forerunners of a policy which should satisfy the expectations of the South. No bargain was hinted at on either side. Mr. HAYES had honestly stated his convictions. The exponents of Southern opinion in Congress accepted the statement as for the moment sufficiently explicit, and refused to aid the factious plans for preventing an election of President. Assume, if you please, that an unselfish desire to avert anarchy had something to do with this action. Still, the fact is incontestable that at a critical period the South in Congress asserted itself on the side of moderation and law, and made the accession of Mr. HAYES to the Presidency comparatively smooth.

We cannot suppose that the Southern Senators and members were unmindful of the qualifications which accompanied all Mr. HAYES' declarations. They have been in every instance attended with provisos: "The South shall endure no more invidious restraints if it accept without reservation the obligations imposed by the constitutional amendments and the laws enacted to give them effect." Everything has hinged upon this if, and it is fair to assume that the Representatives of the South at Washington assented to the condition when they accepted the promise. Mr. HAYES, however, is now assailed from the South because he does not at once unconditionally withdraw the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana. The duty devolving upon the South in the transaction is ignored. The necessity of guarantees on its part is not noticed. We hear only the demand that HAMPTON and NICHOLLS, with their respective supporters, shall be allowed to settle matters in their own way, without further hindrance from the Federal Government. To be precisely accurate, it should be added that influential Southern citizens are alleged to have given certain assurances; but there is no pretense that they possess any representative character, and certainly there has been no authoritative action at Columbia or New-Orleans which can inspire confidence in the validity of any promises they make. We may be asked to receive the assurances of individuals when they are in accord with the apparent disposition of the community in whose name they profess to speak—and not otherwise.

Whatever misgivings exist at the North are traceable directly to a lack of trust in the ability of those who prophesy smooth things in the name of the South to carry out their good intentions. So far as the desire for a genuine reconciliation of the sections goes, Mr. HAYES is not a hair's breadth in advance of the great body of his party. Leave out of the reckoning the insignificant number who have a personal interest in the continuance of the present state of things, and the whole party may be truly said to be as anxious as Mr. HAYES himself to terminate the troubles consequent upon the war. The fear is that Mr. HAYES, in the fullness of his good intentions, may concede on credit what ought not to be conceded until it is well secured. The manifest determination of the South to insist upon the unconditional application of the policy foreshadowed by the President confirms the North in its opinion that difficulties will follow the withdrawal of the protection now afforded to the Republicans of South Carolina and Louisiana, unless that step be preceded by arrangements which shall secure, not only their safety, but their rightful consideration in the local Government. It must not be inferred from the silence of the North upon this subject that it is indifferent to the contingencies involved. The natural wish of Republicans everywhere is not to embarrass the President in the performance of a delicate task. They credit him with the best intentions. They know that he will not willingly expose to peril the cause for which they have struggled in the Southern States. But it is a simple duty to say that they are uneasy under the influence of reports which come from Washington, and that they would regard with apprehension any such action as the President is said to contemplate with regard to the troops now in the South. He may carry out literally the policy he has indicated, and there will not be a murmur worth heeding. But the conciliatory measures must be reciprocal, or the repressed feeling of the North will obtain emphatic expression.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

On the 7th of January we gave some statistical and other facts concerning Australia, in view of the interest attaching to that almost unknown but remarkable country, the intercolonial exhibition to open in Sydney, April 10, and the emigration about to begin experimentally from this City. The second ship-load of emigrants to Sidney has just started, and as the condition and prospects of the Australian colonies have a pretty direct bearing, not only upon the movement of population, but upon the possible development of export trade from the United States, we return to the subject, sketching New-Zealand, which was scarcely mentioned before, and adding some later commercial statistics about the other colonies.

New-Zealand, discovered and named in 1642 by a Dutch navigator, TASMAN, who also discovered and named Tasmania in the same year, consists of two large and one very small island, lying 1,200 miles southeastward of Australia, between 34° and 48° south latitude, being about antipodal to Great Britain. Its length of coast line is 3,000 miles, its shape being long and narrow; its area is about that of the State of Oregon. It is of volcanic origin, ribbed with mountains, and is better watered than Australia in respect to both lakes and rivers. Its temperature is lower than that of corresponding latitudes in Europe, and higher than that of corresponding latitudes in America, but the climate is more salubrious than in Great Britain, although very changeful in temperature and moisture. In minerals it is nearly as rich as any of the colonies, the gold yield having been $9,937,125 in 1873, and the total exported to July 1, 1875, $151,407,045. Copper, silver, tin, iron, and coal have also been found. Nearly everything grown in Great Britain flourishes there, together with the fern in tree form 30 feet high, a wild flax nearly equal to manila for rope-making, an excellent variety of valuable building and shipbuilding woods, and an abundance of the fruits of both semi-tropical and temperate countries. The population has risen thus from 26,707 by the original census of 1851: 1858, 59,413; 1861, 99,022; 1864, 172,518; 1867, 218,668; 1871, 256,260; 1874, 299,514; and of 1875, 375,876; all these figures exclusive of aborigines and Chinese, it thus appearing to be equaled only by Victoria and New South Wales, of the Australian colonies. In respect to emigration, it compares favorably with Victoria, its excess of immigrants over emigrants having been 38,106 and 25,270 in 1874 and 1875 respectively, against 3,367 and 2,693 for Victoria in those years. It has 550 miles of railroad, and 7,065 of telegraph wire; Victoria has 586 and 4,981 miles respectively; New South Wales, 437 and 8,014. Its number of sheep was 11,704,853 in 1874, having multiplied about two and a half times in ten years. The land under cultivation two years ago was 1,788,797 acres—an increase of 235,445 during the previous twelve months. Small as this total is—less than 3 per cent. of the whole—the proportion of cultivated land in New South Wales was less than 1½ per cent., and in all Australia less than ¼ per cent. at the same time. Taking as the assumed habitable portion the strip 250 miles wide along three sides of the Australian coast, 758,000 square miles in extent, that piece, nearly equaling in size the twenty-six States of the Mississippi, would contain, if the island population were distributed over it, about 3 persons to the square mile, against 3½ in New-Zealand, 83 in this State, 158 in Massachusetts, 372 in England, and 410 in Belgium. But the reader should remember that as these colonies are all pastoral, the area tilled is a very different matter from the area occupied. The principal endowment of Australia at present, besides mineral resources, being the vast areas of rich native grasses and the peculiar fitness of soil and climate which "make bad fleeces good and good better," the colonist has become a herdsman.

New South Wales has abolished *ad valorem* duties, but those of New-Zealand seem to be chiefly of that character, the rate being the uniform one of 10 per cent. upon the sum of the invoice and the freight and other import expenses; Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia have a long free list, in which are many articles manufactured in the United States on a large scale. The following tables are reproduced from our article of Jan. 7, except that New-Zealand is included, and the comparative figures of trade are brought down a year later, the colonies being named throughout in the order given in the first table:

	No. of Sheep. 1874.	Value of Wool exp'td. 1874.	1875.
New South Wales.	19,928,590	$13 082,290	$15,363,990
Victoria	11,221.038	31,868,905	32,900,960
South Australia	6,120.211	8,814,935	9,167,595
Queensland	7,268.946	3,168,435	3,849.445
West Australia	777.861	594,310	663,400
Tasmania	1.714.168	1,758,020	1,944.480
New-Zealand	11,704.853	14,440,370	15,389,575
Total	58,735,665	$73.726,065	$79.289,355

Public Debt. 1874.	1875.	Revenue. 1874.	1875.
$52,581,855	$57,353,185	$17,549,980	$20.609.980
62.427,160	71.286,000	20,533.950	22,643,025
14,686.750	14,686,750	5.019,095	6,583,970
26,266,430	27,266,430	5,804,735	6,307,390
175 000	175,000	740.360	788,875
7,383.500	7,447,000	1.639,625	1.718,380
49 926.930	69,485.925	15,121,740	13.679.780
$213,447,625	$247,700,290	$66,409,485	$72.331,330

Imports. 1874.	1875.	Exports. 1874.	1875.
$56.468.695	$67.451.050	$61.723,015	$68,357,905
84.769 925	83,429,370	77,905.545	73.834,870
19.867,275	21,019.010	19,341,330	19,025,255
14 169.070	16,640.045	18,750,240	19 286 675
1.891.310	1,749,200	2,144.180	1,956.085
6,388,925	5.929.710	4,626,625	5.429,880
40,609.060	40,145 860	25,760 715	27,379,220
$223.994 260	$236,364,245	$209,556,700	$215,270.090

Taking the seven colonies together, their public debt is $109 per head, against $52 per head in the United States; and although a large debt is not a factor in national prosperity, the fact should be remembered that this debt is almost entirely for railroads and other public works, which have been constructed directly at the public cost. The contributions to public revenue are $32 per head, against $7 in the United States; the imports and exports are $105 each per head, against $14 each in the United States. A population not one-half as large as that of this State, scattered over a territory as large as the United States, have a commerce almost one-third as large as that of our forty millions of people, with a per capita consumption of imported goods seven times as great as our own.

It does not appear that New-Zealand is behind her larger neighbors, a thousand miles distant, in any material respect. The colonies all invite immigration, but New South Wales, the mother colony, is making the chief effort to secure it, the movement from this City already mentioned being undertaken under the auspices and partly at the expense of the Colonial Government. The area leased for grazing in New South Wales was 41,732,000 acres in 1848; 49,068,941 in 1860; 123,225,920 in 1870; 183,107,200 in 1874, which is two and one-half times as large an area as all of Great Britain. "Pastoral industry," says Mr. G. H. REID, in his essay on the colony, "is the best beginning from which other developments can proceed, and everybody will allow that the shepherd must give way to the farmer." The peculiar productions of Australia at the Centennial were more novel to view, but not more creditable, than her specimens of cereals. In minerals, so far as known, she is the richest of all the colonies, except, perhaps, Victoria. Auriferous lands are leased by the Crown at $5 yearly per acre. Coal is especially abundant. Tin lands are leased at $1 25 per acre, and the product is now one-half as great as England's; copper lands bear the same lease, and the production, steadily increasing, was $2,543,890 in 1875.

BROOKLYN MODEL TENEMENTS.

It is somewhat discreditable to this City that a citizen of Brooklyn should first solve the problem of a "model tenement-house," or of improved tenements paying a fair profit, and now should be contemplating the opening a similar improvement in New-York. If any of our readers will cross at the South Ferry to Brooklyn, and then go south on Hicks-street for a little distance, they will find in a plain working men's quarter the "new improved tenements." The founder and builder is a young and public-spirited citizen, Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE, who has studied carefully the English experiments, especially in the model tenements of London erected by Alderman (now Sir SYDNEY) WATERLOW, his attention having been first called to the urgency of the subject by articles in this journal.

His Brooklyn houses contain, if we remember correctly, forty tenements, besides eight shops or "stores." The rooms are mainly very cheerful and light, having suites of three, one being the kitchen; they have water and the modern conveniences; the halls are light and pleasant, and the stairways, like those in the London model houses, are partly on the outside, and are fire proof. The roofs are nearly flat, and water-proof, and arranged for use as drying-places or for enjoyment in Summer. Each tenant has a coal-closet in the basement, and the dust and garbage, sent down by a chute, are collected in carts in the rear. The end rooms will be peculiarly agreeable, and all are an immense advance on the wretched dens of the tenement-houses. The whole house, being under the care of a janitor, who collects the rents, and thus subject to a certain moral inspection, presents peculiar attractions to the laboring poor, who are naturally very anxious to secure the best surroundings for their children.

It is not strange, then, that nearly all its rooms are let to good tenants, and at rates which will pay (if we are rightly informed) 7 per cent. net, over all taxes, insurance, and cost of repairs. Yet these rates are only about half of the ordinary rents in tenement-houses. This rate of profit has been secured by an extremely simple and economical style of building—Mr. WHITE not having fallen into the error of the Trustees of the Peabody fund in London, in building their first houses with too much attention to style. Then, owing to the supervision of the house and its advantages, the owner may reasonably expect from the tenants a more regular payment of rent than in the ordinary tenement-houses. The dwellings have opened apparently with great success, so far as the occupancy of the rooms is concerned.

The plan, however, is not perfect, owing to the shape of the lots occupied, and no such building in Brooklyn or New-York can have a complete arrangement on a deep lot. The middle room of each suite is obliged even here to be dark, except as light comes through the doors of the adjoining rooms, or possibly from a fan-light connecting with the hall. The ventilation of this room is from a shaft which reaches to the roof, and is intended to air each suite of each story. As this shaft is not connected (we believe) with a warm chimney flue, it is obvious that certain conditions of temperature and atmosphere will carry the air down instead of upward. Still, even with these defects, the new "artisans' dwellings" are immeasurably superior to any tenement-houses in Brooklyn or New-York, and their philanthropic founder may have the satisfaction of having almost demonstrated to the landlords and property-owners of these cities that an excellent tenement-house, with pleasant and healthful rooms, under good supervision, with safe egress and many conveniences, can be built, and rented at low rates with a fair profit.

We rejoice that Mr. WHITE, who has thus succeeded in our sister city, is proposing to enlist other capitalists in a similar experiment in New-York. When one considers the amount of wealth owned during the last twenty-five years in this City by individuals, many of whom were anxious to found some permanent benefaction for their native City, and the well-known miseries and evils from our present tenement-house system, it seems almost incredible that absolutely nothing has thus far been done in the direction of "model tenements." Mr. ASTOR or Mr. STEWART or Mr. VANDERBILT, could either of them with a stroke of the pen have set in motion an improvement which would have carried his name down with gratitude to future generations, and have blessed this City for a century to come. Mr. STEWART seemed to grope for some such beneficent plan, but, proceeding without proper advice, he has bequeathed what can never be of much value to others or to his own name. The City waits for its especial benefactor. Whatever, however, is undertaken in this direction must be, we are persuaded, in the direction pointed out by the well-known architect, Mr. EDWARD POTTER, of whose ingenious plans we have already spoken. That is, our blocks must be broken by lanes, and shallow houses be erected on them, facing east and west, thus securing light and air in every room. Each building lot would then be much smaller than the conventional twenty-five feet by a hundred, which alone would be a great advantage to the working and mechanic classes. It happens that a few sites remain in our crowded quarters where this reform could be inaugurated, but these will soon be filled up by the old nuisances—badly-built tenement-houses.

TREATING.

Treating is a peculiarity of our countrymen. It has been said that an American is no sooner introduced to anybody than he immediately thinks it incumbent upon him to pay for the liquor of his new acquaintance. At an American club men deem it proper to drink in companies of two and three. To call for any article of an alcoholic nature, without having first consulted the appetite of every one present, is thought to be unsocial and singular. The same custom is observed in the restaurants and in the bar-rooms of the hotels. The custom is by no means confined to drinking and drinkers. The expense of any kind of feast, it is supposed, must be borne by some one person. It is true that there are ways by means of which this sentiment may be got round. But a certain sordid character still hangs to that transaction, which has been dubbed a "Dutch treat." With regard to any sort of cheap amusement, the same superstition prevails. Seats in the theatre, when occupied by persons who have gone there in company, must usually be paid for by one of them. The practice has extended even to such matters as fares in horse cars and tickets on ferry boats. Women have been made to suffer especially in this way. Though generally at liberty to pay any bills of importance, it has been rigidly held that they are on no account, when any male acquaintance is near at hand, to pay their fare in the omnibuses. Now, the practice existing in other countries is very different. Europeans, and particularly the English, do a great deal of entertaining. But there are expenses of a social nature which men are expected to defray out of their own pockets, and these are perfectly well understood. It is always right to halve almost any expense which two men incur jointly. An American is usually not long in Europe before he discovers that he insults no man by paying him a sum which is due him, no matter how small that sum may be. At the end of an evening's amusement, which two or three men have shared, there is a strict and minute settlement. A young American who used to go the rounds of the London places of amusement with a certain rich milord of his own age, always found it not only proper but necessary to settle with his companion to the last penny of their joint outlay. But he found besides that he was compelled to defray some expenses which he would have been spared in less distinguished company. His guide and friend being "milorded" everywhere with an unctuous flunkeyism truly British, thought it necessary, on the principle of *noblesse oblige*, to scatter his half crowns and shillings among his various admirers. The young American, at the hour of settlement, was expected to pay half the sum total of these largesses, though he had, of course, received none of the glory.

It is not very difficult to account for the existence of the custom which exists among us. The fashion of treating in drinking has much to do with the fact that our people, while drinking very little at dinner, are given, perhaps more than any other people, to the pernicious habit of drinking at bars. The expense of such drinking is trifling. If Chateau Margeau or Johannisberg were drunk in bar-rooms, the present careless and indifferent method would not be likely to prevail. The general custom of treating, no doubt, is connected with the many other causes of the extravagance of our people. The newness of the country has made the conditions of life easy. Fixed incomes are rarer here than in older and more settled countries. Here a man expects to be to-morrow something different from what he is to-day. In other and older lands changes of fortune are not looked forward to. Each knows just what he may and may not afford to do. Here, on the contrary, things are in an incessant process of alteration. People do not know just the condition of their finances, and usually give themselves the benefit of the doubt.

It is possible that something may be said for the habit which exists among us. Hardly any usage is likely to gain such wide acceptance without having something to be put forward in its favor. There is a coziness about a feast, be it ever so meagre, which is tendered as an act of hospitality. You have a kindlier feeling for the man for whose soda and lemonade you pay, or who pays for yours, than for a person with whom you have no such tie. A group which is "treated" is apt to be jollier than one in which everybody has ordered his own preparation. But, on the other hand, there can be no question that a great deal of embarrassment might be avoided were it perfectly understood that the expense of small amusements should be shared among those who participate in them. Such an understanding would, no doubt, add considerably to the common stock of pleasure. For people would not then hesitate to propose enterprises for fear of having to bear the whole expense of them. The change would be, moreover, in the interests of candor and good breeding. However politely men may affect to ignore the inequalities of their mutual entertainments, they are never really ignorant of them. No man likes to pay the bills of others, or likes to have others pay his bills, especially if he thereby loses more in dignity than he saves in cash. The more candid custom will be also the more polite, for good breeding and candor, though often opposed, are, we think, oftener found on the same side.

OPEN FIRES.

No one thing adds so much to the appearance as well as to the comfort of a room as an open fire. Fire appeals to the sense of sight hardly less than to the sense of feeling. It is to an apartment, in cold or chilly weather, especially in early Spring or late Autumn, what expression is to the face. No amount of furniture or warm air can make up for its absence, any more than regular features and fine complexion, with nothing behind them, can constitute beauty. It is a mistaken idea that heat alone is requisite at low temperature. We want and we need a glow in the grate, a sign of flame, a kindling light, in order to be in any true sense comfortable. Not to have this is to feel the loss of something; for an open fire is a necessity of every civilized being, and there is doubt if he can ever be quite civilized and enlightened without it. There must be a material difference between the man accustomed and the man unaccustomed to an open fire. The sensibilities and sympathies of the former must be finer and quicker than those of the latter; there must be more humanity, more good fellowship, more spontaneity, in one than in the other. An open fire is half an education, which is all the better because its moral lessons and spiritual suggestions are received unconsciously. It teaches by symbolism, though its symbols are unapparent, and fills the mind with fair and wholesome ideas, to aim at which insures sound development.

What wretched substitutes are stoves, or the still later furnaces! They are not healthful in any sense. There are innumerable heartaches as well as headaches in them; they are monstrously artificial, and they beget artificiality in divers ways. Stoves were not quite so bad as furnaces, and, therefore, they have been largely abandoned in cities and large towns. The furnace represents the latter half of the nineteenth century, and represents it ill. It is a grand sham; it does not do what it claims to. It assumes to warm the whole of a house; but unless the house be very small or the weather very mild, its assumption is hollow. Nearly all the private residences of the modern kind on this island and in its vicinity are provided with furnaces; but who ever knew one of them to be really comfortable when the mercury was below freezing?

The furnace may heat one or two rooms on the first floor; the upper chambers are almost always chilly, not to say cold. If you intimate the fact, you are told that the fire happens just then to be low; that it is coming up; that in a short time you will be as warm as toast. If boarding-house toast be meant, the simile is correct—for toast of that order is famously frigid. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the existence of a furnace establishes warmth from cellar to roof, whatever the temperature. "Is the house warm?" is invariably answered with, "O, yes; we have a furnace." When your teeth are chattering in your chamber, your feet aching in the library, or your spoon beating a tattoo against your coffee-cup, you must remember that you can't be cold, because there is a furnace—an assurance of no more practical comfort to you than if the furnace were a snow-bank, which you are sometimes inclined to think it is. To have a furnace is usually excuse for never having an open fire, and not to have an open fire is to be uncomfortable more than half the Winter, which, in this latitude, despite the almanac, is a season of fully five months. What nominal Winter month so disagreeable as March?

There are many folks who cannot afford open fires, especially when they have a furnace. Necessity knows no law, and no luxury: they must be excused. But there are many others who have abundant means, who occupy handsome, richly-furnished houses, and yet never have, the year round, an open fire, and won't have one, if their lips turn blue and they descend in furs to breakfast. They think it sheer waste of money, and they prefer to waste their vitality instead. To save fuel, for some occult reason, is an unintelligent economy with many people. They will be prodigal in meretricious ways, and watch coal bills with lynx eyes. They will parade their hospitality, and let their guests congeal; for is there not a furnace in the house? If they would only permit their friends to bring their own fuel, their social occasions might be very pleasant. But enjoyment is very difficult when one's blood is chilled, and politeness is unavoidably freezing.

Then there is heating by steam. But steam-pipes are genuine imps of the perverse. They warm you when you wish to be cool, and cool you when you wish to be warm. They refuse to obey any meteorologic injunction; they are implacable foes of the human race; they are palpably creatures of physicians and apothecaries, and have a secret leaning toward undertakers. Recently we have had spurious wood-fires, which carry imposture to a point where irritation begins. The wood is iron; the flickering flame is burning jets of gas; the whole is a stupendous trick, at once deliberate and transparent. It recognizes the need of man, and meets it with a wretched counterfeit. Far worse than the stove, the furnace, or the steam-pipe, it tries to cozen you, and its method is so cheap that you resent it instinctively. There is a certain honesty in the other make-shifts for the open fire; they are signally unsatisfactory, but they do not assume to be that which they are not.

There is not, nor will there be, an acceptable substitute for the old-fashioned, always welcome, ever-to-be honored open fire. The improvements of time bring no improvement on this; it is associated with simplicity, innocence, beauty, nature, poetry, and truth. An open fire is the real altar of home; about it alone can the lares and penates be fitly grouped. To get near an open fire in solitude is to have company; to watch the glow or blaze is to be pleasantly and healthfully occupied; even to approach it is to feel what is akin to sympathy. The poor fellow who had lived from early boyhood at a city boarding-house expressed a natural yearning when he came to die, and was told by one of the unco righteous where he would go: "Well, that's not so bad; they'll have open fires there." Those of us who are reared apart from open fires know not what we lose. They cost something; but their expense may be better saved in what we can better spare. Better is a home with three rooms and an open fire than a gilded palace with unkindled grates.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great majority of the public school teachers of this City, of all grades, have been greatly surprised and pained at the tone of your editorial this morning regarding the question of reducing our salaries. We do not know who your correspondent "D." or the School Commissioner alluded to may be, and we have no desire to attribute either their statements or yours to any other motive than a sincere desire to promote the cause of equity. But we insist that persons who undertake to inform the press or the public upon a matter so important as this ought to be sure that what they say is exactly true; so that they become not blind guides to lead inquirers into the ditch. Whether your correspondents "D." and "One of the School Commissioners" are such guides we beg the privilege of helping THE TIMES and the public to determine. It is asserted, apparently as a result of the information imparted by those two persons, "that there can be no question about the equity of the plan of reduction now before the Board of Education;" and that assertion is based upon the assumed fact that "that plan will in all cases secure for the most poorly-paid teachers an increase of salary, while it is only the higher-paid class that will suffer."

That the mere cutting down of a certain class of salaries which nobody has yet pronounced too high, in order to raise a certain other class of salaries which nobody has denounced as too low, settles and determines conclusively the equity of the operation we beg leave to deny. We distinctly claim, that even if the mere leveling down and up maintained above be equitable, still the case is not made out against us. For the fact is, the "higher-paid class" are not the "only ones who will suffer." The proposed plan does not reduce the salaries of the Principals and Vice-Principals (the highest paid of all) a single dollar. They have actually asked the Board of Education to include them in any reduction that may be necessary, so that all may share alike in the burden. But it is those with salaries between the highest and lowest whose pay will be reduced—those with medium salaries. Most of that class have been long in the service, and are among the most meritorious of the profession. There are many cases in that medium class of gentlemen who have been teaching 10 or 15 years, and who have never received above $1,500 or $1,800, who will be reduced by amounts ranging from $100 to $400 by the new plan.

Neither is the converse of your statement correct, viz.: that the "poorly-paid class will in all cases receive an increase of salary." On the contrary there are many cases in which successful lady teachers of eight or ten years' standing, and who have never received above $700 or $800, will suffer a reduction by the new plan. In some schools one-third or more of the lady teachers will come under this last category.

Your correspondents "D." and "One of the School Commissioners" are no doubt public spirited and well-meaning gentlemen; therefore it is all the more their duty to know what the facts are before they undertake to enlighten THE TIMES or to lead the public judgment. Facts like those we have stated they could have learned by inspecting the pay-rolls, or, if incapable of properly analysing the new schedule and determining its practical working in the light of such examination, there are hosts of teachers keenly interested in this matter, and whose comfort depends upon its proper adjustment, who would have gladly undertaken even the difficult task of instructing them.

What justification you have for the statement that many of the "higher-paid class are paid rather in proportion to their influence with Trustees than with due regard to their merits," we do not know; but it involves a pretty distinct charge of official corruption, and we presume that "D." and "One of the School Commissioners" have facts to substantiate it. Let the public have them. Among the teachers, the first complaint of that kind has yet to be made. They do not believe it.

We ask the public to remember that the Board of Education is composed of 21 honest, intelligent gentlemen, performing many arduous duties without pay. A majority of them, we believe, do not indorse the statements in THE TIMES to which we take exception, whether they be yours or those of your two informants. Perhaps "One of the School Commissioners" is a relative of the unhappy gentleman who found himself on a jury with "eleven of the most obstinate men he ever saw."

No class of teachers that we know of demands the adoption of a new schedule of salaries—not even your "poorly paid class." We all know the difficulty of making one that shall be any more equitable than the present one. To do exact justice to all has hitherto proved to be impossible, and until some greatly aggrieved class cry out for a change, we submit that it is better to "bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know" are worse.

Besides, the new schedule is not rendered necessary by the reduction of $80,000, which the Board of Apportionment has made. The deficiency exists for this year only, not for all time. The whole profession are willing to submit to the temporary reduction of about 2½ per cent., in order to tide over the present difficulty. A new plan for salaries can wait until somebody aggrieved does demand it.

Before another Board of Apportionment can strike its blind blow at the public schools, an intelligent Legislature at Albany will in all probability have placed the Board of Education in a position where no other city or county authority can hamper it by enmity or ignorance, and which will make it independent of politicians, great and small. Such action both press and people will fully indorse. We predict that whatever public man hinders it will find himself in a minority of obstructionists, regretting that he might have led, where he is not permitted even to follow. P. D. L. SOUTHERLAND,
President of Teachers' Association, City of New York.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 16, 1877.

MERCANTILE AGENCY REPORTS.

TORONTO, March 17.—The Court of Appeals, in the case of McLean against Dun, Wiman & Co., decided to-day that the Mercantile Agency could not be held liable for losses sustained through their report. The case has been before the courts nearly two years, and the amount involved was only $500, but the principle at stake made it a test case. The above decision settles the case in favor of the agency, confirming the verdict rendered in Cincinnati in a similar case a few weeks ago.

COPPER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

NEWBURYPORT, March 17.—The Merrimac Silver Mining Company has struck a vein of gray copper south of their shaft, the richest one yet discovered, assaying as high as $1,400 per ton.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION,

SETTLING THE TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL —CELERITY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, March 17.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "In settling the terms of the protocol, Russia has surrendered the idea of reviving the last clause of the Berlin memorandum, according to which, should the present effort not lead to the desired result, the powers should consult about further steps. Instead of this a clause is substituted in which the powers reserve to themselves a right to take jointly a decision in such eventuality. In this way, while freedom of eventually proposing to agree to further measures is reserved, there would exist on obligation even to enter into discussion of such measures. This reservation is intended to establish the difference between diplomatic and armed intervention. While accepting the first by the signature of the protocol, no power could claim to have acquired the right or authority from the guaranteeing powers to take execution into its own hands."

The *Times*, in its leading article, contrasts the long preparations which preceded the Andrassy note and the Berlin memorandum, with the celerity of the present negotiation. It says: "Conciliation and promptitude have been the characteristics of all parties, and having resolved to agree, their complaisance is wonderful. The protocol was only communicated to Lord Derby on Sunday, and on Friday we are congratulated as on accomplished work. This shows that whatever the Russian Government may propose to accomplish, association with the European powers is looked upon as important, either for external political action or to allay irritation and disappointment at home. The assurances of Russians make us believe the latter is the object, and that the Czar, having determined to relinquish his enterprise, desires merely such conditions as will not too much humiliate his people. It this be the motive, the signature of the protocol will be a decisive event, unless, indeed, new disorders in Turkey throw all again into confusion."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon says: "The public will do well to form their judgment of the Eastern prospect from what was said in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Stafford Northcote, rather than from the rapturous declarations in the *Times*. Possibly it is a fact that negotiation has virtually ended, because the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff in their own minds may have resolved to accept such modifications as have been introduced into the protocol by England. But, so far, what is thought of these modifications, and what particularly is thought of the English stipulations about disarmament is unknown in this country. We do not say the stipulations will not be accepted, but only that they were by no means without significance, and that they have not been yet assented to, and that for aught that is known they may be met by objections more or less serious. In short, the position of affairs to-day is just what it was yesterday, and though it is reasonable to hope that the protocol itself is as good as settled, and though they may be justified who look for assent to some form of agreement binding Russia to disarm when the protocol is signed, they will be wisest who remember that diplomacy is a slippery game, and that even if all hopes and expectations of the hour are realized, peace may have yet to struggle out of the woods."

LAWS FOR ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

A BILL INTRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENT— THE EFFECT OF PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECHES.

LONDON, March 17.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch states that the Government intends to introduce a bill in the Reichstag empowering the Emperor to publish laws for Alsace and Lorraine after they have passed the Federal Council and the Alsace and Lorraine Committee, but without the previous assent of the Reichstag. A majority of the National Liberal Party will, however, claim the Reichstag's right of veto in regard to such legislation. The same dispatch says: "The German newspapers continue to comment on Prince Bismarck's speeches upon the organization of Imperial Ministries. The *Hanoverian Courier*, a national Liberal paper, influenced by Herr Bennigsen, President of the Prussian Diet, has a specially interesting article which concludes as follows: 'We openly profess that the real obstacle to a better organization of the Imperial Government is the Chancellor's personal behavior and autocratic nature.'"

The correspondent remarks: "Never before would the national Liberal papers have dared to publish anything like this."

BERLIN, March 17.—The Reichstag to-day after a four hours' debate voted the first reading of the bill empowering the Emperor to decree laws for Alsace and Lorraine after they have passed the Federal Council and the Alsace and Lorraine Committee, but without the previous assent of the Reichstag. The chief speakers were Alsatians and Lothringians, of whom the so-called protest Deputies opposed the bill, whereas the Autonomists supported it as a measure of conciliation and practical policy, making at the same time an important declaration, namely: "We are neither a Government party nor systematic Oppositionists. We wish to move onward with the Government so long as it pursues a progressive policy."

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE

BETTING TWO TO ONE ON THE DARK BLUES —COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH SPORTING PRESS.

LONDON, March 17.—The betting on the coming race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews is now two to one in favor of the former.

Bell's Life, in its issue to-day, commenting on the university boat race, which takes place next Saturday on the Thames, says it believes that Oxford will win, an opinion which, it says, is confirmed by the verdict of most of the rowing men of Putney. *Land and Water* states that the odds on Oxford are justified, as they have shown the best pace, but Cambridge can improve much. The *Sporting Gazette* says: "Practical oarsmen at Putney almost unanimously go for Cambridge. Oxford is strong, but so is Cambridge, and to this must be added the fact that Cambridge displays far better style." For these reasons the *Gazette* expects to see Cambridge win somewhat easily. The *Sportsman* expects Oxford to win with ease, and with longer odds laid on them than on any crew for some years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE MINCING-LANE MARKETS.

LONDON, March 17.—At the Stock Exchange to-day Russian and Turkish bonds are strong, with an upward tendency. Silver closed at 54½ pence per ounce.

The Mincing-lane markets continue unanimated, but at the close were not so generally depressed as last week. Plantation Ceylon coffee has chiefly engaged attention, the total supply being large. Prices are about the same for good and fine, with a steady demand. Some common and pale sorts, including foreign, declined. The Dutch Trading Company's sale on Wednesday will consist of 104,000 bags of Java, &c. In sugar, some sales were at 1 to 2 shillings per hundred weight under the recent highest quotations. Common brown sorts show a greater fall. The tone is steadier now, owing to the favorable turn of refined markets the past two days. Numerous public sales of China tea have been held, common to fair Congou selling at the established low rates. Finer grades have more inquiry by private contract. Indian teas sold at low rates. Green is further depressed. Spices are dull. Black pepper is unusually low. Saltpetre is quiet.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet early in the Week. Subsequently there was more activity, especially in foreigns, where there was a general advance. The demand for short advances at the beginning of the week was somewhat brisk, principally for Stock Exchange purposes, but during the past day or two this inquiry has fallen off, while the number of bills brought forward for accotistation was small. Nevertheless, the rate for best three-months' paper was maintained within a fraction of the bank's minimum, and more business was done at the bank itself. Flatness has characterized silver. There has been a demand for Canadian issues, and prices have shown a decided advance in consequence of reports relative to amalgamation between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways. The foreign changes are more important than for some time past. Values to-day were mostly at the highest point of the week. Egyptian, Hungarian, French, and Italian are 1 and 2 better. Russians advanced 4 all round. Austrian, Spanish, and Turkish are generally higher. American Governments and Erie descriptions are lower.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The *Official Gazette* states that the health of the Southern Army is most satisfactory.

LONDON, March 17.—Vice-Chancellor Malins, on taking his seat in court to-day, said that a man named Cosgrave, who threw an egg at him yesterday, just as the court was adjourned, and whom he committed for contempt, on being searched in prison was found to have a loaded pistol in his pocket. The Vice-Chancellor said he had asked the Solicitor of the Treasury to inquire into Cosgrave's sanity.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Pera says: "Disaffection in Candia is very general. Over 900 families have lately emigrated to Greece."

A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says: "Count Von Arnim is reported to be dying at Nice. His son has been summoned thither with the utmost haste."

THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

AN OLD MAN MURDERED BY THE HUSBAND OF A YOUNG WOMAN—THE STORY OF HER SHAME THAT THE WOMAN TELLS.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, March 16.

The free license to commit murder formally granted by the jury which acquisted Alexander Sullivan has, as was to be expected, already taken practical effect. Yesterday the citizens of Chicago were horrified by a deed of blood surpassing in coolness of premeditation the celebrated Haudford assassination. An aged and respected citizen, while seated in his private office, was deliberately shot dead by a cowardly assassin, who, after the commission of the act, calmly walked over to Police Head-quarters and gave himself into custody.

The facts of the murder may be told very briefly. Mr. Stevens S. Jones, editor and proprietor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, was shot and killed by "Prof." William C. Pike, a phrenologist. The deed was done in the private office of Mr. Jones between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Pike went straight from the chamber of the dead to the armory. This was at 1:45 o'clock. He said to the station-keeper, "I've killed a man." There was no appearance of excitement in the man's demeanor. Capt. Buckley dispatched Officer Kirch to No. 127 Fourth-avenue to investigate. Room after room was gone through, and eventually they came to Mr. Jones' private room, which was locked with a self-locking latch. The door was broken down, and there, to the horror and grief of all present, lay the lifeless body of the venerable old man as he had fallen from his chair. Mrs. Robinson, who lives in the building, ran and lifted up his head. Mr. Jones was still breathing, but unconscious, and in a few moments he passed away. He had his hat on, and, from the position of the body, and the undisturbed appearance of the room, it was evident that he had fallen without a struggle. He had been shot from behind. One ball had entered the base of the brain at the junction of the spinal cord. Another ball had penetrated under the right ear. The murderer had evidently watched his victim at his chair, and had taken deliberate aim at the spot he knew to be a vital one.

Pike and his wife had up to a recent time occupied rooms in the building owned by Mr. Jones. Pike called himself a Professor of phrenology or physiology, or something of that kind, and was regarded by the people about the building as a queer, outlandish sort of a creature. "The boys" were in the habit of calling him the Philosopher in derision. He and his wife, it is said, used to have rows frequently, whether between themselves or with others who came to visit them is not asserted; but, at any rate, they succeeded in annoying the other occupants to such an extent that Mr. Jones finally concluded to eject them. There was some back rent due, and Mr. Jones took Pike's note for $23, the balance that was owing to him. Pike agreed to pay him by installments, and Mr. Jones, with characteristic good nature, told him he would take it at a dollar a week, or in whatever way was most convenient. Pike had paid up $4 of the amount in this way, reducing the note to $24. On searching the pockets of the murdered man only $2 in money was found in them. The note was not there. When Pike handed over the revolver to the Police, he also handed the note for the same money, which he said he had found before shooting Jones. Then he produced the following document, which he gave as a justification of his conduct. It ran as follows:

Do you, Genevieve Pike, solemnly swear, in the name and presence of Almighty God and His Loving Son, Jesus Christ, to whom you trust for salvation, that the revelation and statement made to me in your confession, respecting S. S. Jones, are all true—that without provocation or intention on your part, while professing friendship to me, knowing you to be my lawful wife—he did, treacherously, by falsehood, fraud, and force, mislead and entice you, making you believe that you were the only woman he loved. And do you also solemnly swear that he is the only man with whom you have ever sinned,

To this is appended the following line, signed by Mrs. Pike:

"I do; it is all true, so help me God."
GENEVIEVE PIKE.

Pike was conveyed to a cell in the armory, and his wife was at once sent for. She was at No. 690 State-street, where the pair had been boarding since their ejectment from Mr. Jones' building. She was put into an adjoining cell. It appears that they had dined together at 1 o'clock, and that Pike had told her he was going off on a lecturing expedition. He must have walked straight to the *Religio Journal* office. The wife is a woman of unprepossessing appearance, 31 years old, and a blonde. The reporter called upon her shortly after her incarceration, and, after great hesitation on her part, succeeded in eliciting a statement of the facts from her. She said she knew but too well the cause of the homicide.

"Where did it occur?" she asked.

Reporter—in a back room of the fourth floor.

"The same!" she exclaimed, as she wrung her hands. "That was where we signed that shameful agreement."

"What agreement?"

"I signed an agreement to become Jones' mistress. My husband was not to know of it. No one was to know. This was on the 23d of last November. We stood up in that awful room, and joined hands upon a Bible, and swore fidelity to each other. We married ourselves."

"What reason did Jones give for wishing you to enter upon such an arrangement?"

"He wanted a son. Then he said, too, he loved me, and thought that God nor man neither, had a right to oppose a gratification of love."

"What did the agreement contain?"

"It provided that I was to be a wife to him. To bear him a son, if possible, and when the child was born he was to adopt it, and leave it all his property, and take care of me."

"How did Mr. Pike learn of your intimacy with Jones?"

"A woman named Mrs. Robinson lives in the house who was Jones' mistress for 10 years. She has a little girl that called him father, although he did not own her. Mrs. Robinson was jealous of me, and told my husband of the thing, but he would not believe it at first, but finally had his suspicions aroused. I denied it. One day last week, however, in the forenoon, he looked through the window into my room and saw Jones and myself in such a position as to leave no longer any doubt of our guilt. The wife were frosted, and he had scratched a hole in the frosting to which to place his eye. Oh, I spent hours in that room and Jones' back room in shame with that man. May God have mercy on us all. He came in and accused us, and I owned all, in presence of both men. A day or two afterward my husband came to me with a written confession standing in the presence of Almighty God that Jones had willfully seduced me. I finally signed this confession in the name of God. Then we left the house. I went to stay with a friend on State-street, and Prof. Pike was to go on a tour lecturing. Nothing was to be said about the matter. I had no idea of any such end to the matter. I cannot understand how I fell. I had always lived in accordance with my belief before. I am a Roman Catholic. I knew it was wicked. The end of an evil thing could not result otherwise."

In the course of the interview she stated she and Mr. Pike had been married for 16 years, and lived happily until they came to Jones' house. They were from Kampesca, Dakota Territory. They have three daughters, who are living with their grandmother (her mother) at Hammondville, N. Y. They were aged 16, 13, and 10 years respectively. They had been sent there while she and the Professor went on a lecturing tour. She further said that Mr. Pike had a brother, a lawyer, in Rochester, N. Y., of the firm of Bates & Pike, and a brother-in-law named Peter H. Watson, who was at one time the President of the Erie Railway. She refused to give her maiden name, except that her given name was Genevieve. She said she was 33 years of age, was born in Ireland, but was brought to this country at the age of 6 months. She has relatives in the State of New-York. She is 30 years younger than her husband.

The story related by the wife of Pike will need strong confirmation before it will be generally credited. Mr. Jones has been well known for many years in Chicago, and has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who have had any dealings with him. He has always been regarded as an upright, honorable citizen, a man of great industry, and benevolent almost to a fault in his disposition. He was an ardent Spiritualist, but an uncompromising foe to the free-love tendencies developed by many members of the Spiritualistic guild. He insisted upon subjecting mediums who came to ask his assistance and encouragement to severe tests, and when he proved them to his satisfaction to be frauds, he denounced them to the public in no measured terms. It was no wonder, therefore, that he had his enemies. But aside from such animosities Mr. Jones was highly respected, and his private character has ever been beyond reproach.

Mr. Jones had a large farm at St. Charles, where his wife resides. She was notified of the death of her husband by telegraph.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANOES.

ERUPTIONS ON LAND AND AT SEA.

MAUNA LOA SENDS UP A CLOUD OF SMOKE 16,000 FEET HIGH THAT DARKENS THE SKY FOR 100 MILES AROUND—SUBSEQUENT BURSTING FORTH OF RED-HOT LAVA, STEAM, AND FLAMES FROM THE WATERS OF KEALAKEAKUA BAY—PREVIOUS ERUPTIONS IN THE ISLANDS.

Two startling volcanic eruptions have lately occurred in the Hawaiian Islands, which contain the most remarkable group of volcanoes in the world. One crater—Kilauea—is a large lake of molten lava, that has kept at boiling heat as far back as tradition goes, with little change in its appearance, although sometimes a thin crust is formed over it by the cooling of the surface. Mauna Loa, nearly 14,000 feet high, has great eruptions about once in seven years, on an average, pouring out milliards of tons of liquid rock—2,000,000,000 tons in 1859—and, having exhausted itself in these efforts, it sinks back into quiescence. Feb. 14 it sent out an immense volume of smoke that rose to a height of 16,000 feet, and spread out, darkening the sky over an area of 100 square miles, and then a stream of lava started down the mountain sides, but the source dried up at the end of six hours, and the eruption ceased. Ten days later a submarine eruption appeared in the ocean, 50 miles from Mauna Loa, near Kealakeakua Bay. Flames were thrown up from the sea, and numerous jets of steam arose on a line about a mile long, where the sea was from 150 to 400 feet deep, as if the crust of rock under the sea had been broken in a fissure to let the internal or infernal fires out. In many places lumps of lava were thrown up, and it was so porous, somewhat like pumice-stone, that while hot it floated away.

From the Honolulu *Gazette* we glean the following graphic description:

"On Wednesday evening, the 14th of February, between 9 and 10 o'clock, without any warning, a very energetic eruption burst out from near the summit of Mauna Loa. The mountain top had been enveloped in heavy masses of black clouds and smoke during the preceding afternoon. At 9:30 o'clock it cleared away, revealing a brilliant fiery red light on the smoke overhanging the volcano. From the deck of the Kilauea, lying at anchor at Kawaihae, the distant columns of fire could be seen belching from the mountain, apparently not from the great summit crater of Mokuaweoweo, but from a smaller crater situated some miles distant from it, called Pohakuhanaiet. The sight was a grand one, as the columns of illumined smoke shot up almost instantaneously to an immense height in the air. Mr. C. J. Lyons writes us from Waimea that the smoke masses were ejected to a height of not less than 16,000 feet above the top of the mountain, where they hung, forming a dense stratum of smoke. The velocity with which they ascended was such that the first 5,000 feet were passed inside of a minute. It is the general opinion that the stream of lava is flowing rapidly down the mountain side toward Kahuku, to Kau. When last seen on Thursday it had progressed a number of miles from the place of its first outbreak, but did not seem to have reached the woods. The illumination was so brilliant that all parts of the island were lighted up, and even on Maui the reflected glare was so great that in Waikapu it was supposed that the cane-fields and mill buildings of Makee's plantation were on fire. One spectator, who has witnessed a number of eruptions, states that he never saw a more magnificently illumined smoke-cloud from any previous one. During Thursday night the light was invisible, owing to the dense masses of smoke which enveloped the mountain, but four slight earthquake shocks were felt in Waimea, and one is reported from Kohala."

THE SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

From the number of the *Gazette* of Feb. 28 we have an account of the other extraordinary eruption, as follows:

"The steamer Kilauea, which left this port on Tuesday of last week for the scene of the eruption at Hawaii, returned on Monday morning, having proceeded as far as Kau, when news was left on Friday evening, nothing being visible of the summit eruption which occurred on the 14th, and which lasted only six hours. Returning from Kau we reached Kealakeakua Bay on Saturday morning, Feb. 24, where a most singular outbreak was found to have taken place, being nothing less than a submarine volcano, near the entrance of the harbor. On approaching the scene of action, three canoes were observed cruising around the crater, in which were Judge Hoapili, Hon. Limon Kaali, and others, who were attracted hither by the reports which had spread rapidly over the country. As the steamer approached nearer, columns of smoke were seen rising from the surface of the sea, resembling the spouting of a school of whales, and numerous pieces of lava were floating about. A boat was dispatched to the scene, and returned with specimens of the floating lava, which have been brought to Honolulu, and can be seen at our office. The natives report that the eruption was first observed in the sea at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, about a mile from the shore, and it appeared like innumerable red, blue, and green lights. Some thought they were the steamer's lights, only they were so numerous as to excite some consternation. Morning disclosed the new volcano in full blast, and that it was the cause of the strange illumination seen during the night.

"Those who are acquainted with Kealakeakua Bay will recollect that Keei Point forms its southern shore. The volcano appears to consist of a submarine mixture, running in a straight line out to sea, steam and flame bursting out as one walks from the point. The depth of water here has been from 20 to 60 fathoms, and the new volcano lies directly across the track of vessels bound south from the bay. The course of this land and submarine ground rent is about west, north-west by east, south-east.

"In the afternoon of the 24th three boats from the steamer visited the scene of the eruption, cruised already over the most active part, where the water was in a state of peculiar activity, boiling and appearing as if passing over rapids, or very much like the water at Hell Gate, New-York. While the boats were in this position blocks of lava two feet square came up from below, frequently striking and jarring the boats. In one minute we counted no less than six of these stones striking the boat; yet, as the lava was quite soft, no harm was done. Nearly all the pieces on reaching the surface were red hot, emitting steam and gas, strongly sulphurous. A fine block of this material, weighing over a ton and several hundred pieces of this lava, but we observed that as soon as they became cold they sank as rapidly as they had risen. Several were taken into the boats, perfectly incandescent and so molten in the interior that the lava could be stirred with a stick, like pudding, the water having penetrated not more than an inch from the surface. A rumbling noise was heard, like that of rocks in a freshet, caused no doubt by the eruption of lava from the submarine crater, which is supposed to be a crack or line of rupture extending at least a mile from the shore. Another curious, doubtless a combination of the submarine fissure, was traced inland from the shore nearly three miles, varying in width from a few inches to three feet. In some places the water was seen pouring down the opening into the abyss below, food for the fiery element. A severe earthquake shock was felt by those living at Kawaihae and Keei during the night of the eruption, which must have preceded the outbreak. It was quite severe, but no damage is reported.

"The lava thrown up from the new volcano is quite porous, brittle, and light, similar to what is frequently emitted at the commencement of these eruptions, called by Hawaiians *aa*. When hot and burning it floats readily, assumed on the surface partly by the gases, partly give a strong sulphurous smell in the vicinity. When cool and saturated with water it sinks to the bottom. It is probable that only the very lightest lava reaches the surface, while most of it remains at the bottom, the water here varying from 10 to 50 fathoms in depth. Some of this lava consists of what is known as 'Pele's hair,' and when first taken out is red hot, and yet preserves its peculiar characteristics. This singular volcanic glass has always been supposed to be formed by the wind blowing the floating lava as it rises from the crater, and causing it to spin out. How it gets down under Kona is a question for scientists to solve. Numerous fishes were killed by the action of the volcano, and were picked up on the surface by natives cruising around the spot in their canoes. The foreigners residing on the hill at Kealakeakua, watched the singular eruption with glasses, but so far as we could learn it was not visited by boats until after the passengers by steamer had done so. What is most singular in this connection is the fact that no volcanic outbreak has been known to have occurred in the Kona district of Hawaii during the residence of foreigners there, or within the last 100 years. The active fires and flows were supposed to be confined to the summit crater of Mokuaweoweo and to the districts of Puna and Kau. The present outbreak indicates that the internal fires are again at work undermining the earth crust below Kona, though it is to be hoped that there will be no further outbreak. How long this eruption will continue in action no one can tell; but it is hugely probable that the volcano will soon burst out again, either near this spot or some where else on the Islands of Hawaii. It is quite probable that her British Majesty's ship Fantome, Capt. Long, will visit Kealakeakua Bay during the present week, and if so, will make investigations regarding this eruption which will be of public interest.

PREVIOUS ERUPTIONS.

It may be of interest to note at the present time the periodicity of the eruptions on Hawaii. Commencing with the first of which there is any definite tradition, which occurred in 1789, from the Kilauea crater, at which time a company of warriors passing through Kona, on their way to fight Kamehameha, were smothered by the hot and poisonous vapors and clouds of falling sand, there have been during this period of 88 years, 10 great eruptions, not including the present one, showing an average of about one every nine years. The second one was from the now extinct volcano of Hualalai, at the beginning of the present century, being the only eruption from that mountain of which there is any record or tradition. It was of extreme violence, and produced a marked change in the coast line by the immense volume of lava which it poured into the sea. The third took place in 1823 from Kilauea, flooding a large tract of fertile land in Kau, the lava stream being over five miles in width where it entered the sea, near Kapapala. The fourth broke out almost simultaneously in the crater of Kilauea and on the summit of Mauna Loa. In the latter locality the lava was discharged from numerous vents on every side of the mountain-dome, and continued flowing for two or three weeks. The fifth eruption was from Kilauea, in 1840, at which time a river of lava flowed into the sea a short distance south of the village of Hilo. It lasted for two weeks. In 1843 the sixth in the series took place, from the summit of Mauna Loa, and continued for four weeks, two streams of lava flowing from a lateral crater on the north side of the mountain toward Kona and Mauna Kea. The next eruption occurred in 1852, the lava breaking out of the side of Mauna Loa, and flowing directly toward Hilo. The eruption of 1855 was one of the most remarkable, commencing in the summit crater of Mauna Loa, and sending forth for 13 months a constant river of lava, which flowed to within six miles of Hilo. The eruption of 1859 was probably the most extensive and magnificent on record. It commenced from a new crater on the northern slope of Mauna Loa, and flowed for a distance of 40 miles, entering the sea near Kawaihae Bay. It lasted about four months. The tenth eruption was that of 1868, nine years ago, and was remarkable for the number and extreme violence of the earthquake shocks which accompanied it. These, as well as the famous mud-flow and the lava flows in Kau, are fresh in the memory of all."

OBITUARY.

CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, at Genoa, on Tuesday last. The deceased was born at Enfield, near London, Dec. 15, 1787. He was an intimate friend of Charles Lamb, Keats, and Shelley, and for more than 20 years was the most popular lecturer in England. He was the author of several works, among which were *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide*, in 1833 and 1840; *Adam, the Gardener*, a book for the young, in 1834; *Tales from Chaucer*, and *Riches of Chaucer*; a translation of Roman Antiquities entitled *Carmina Minora*, in 1852; *Shakespeare Characters*, chiefly those subordinate, in 1863. He also wrote several essays on the "Comic Writers of England," which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1871. In 1828 he was married to Mary Victoria Novello, whose father was an organist and composer. Mrs. Clarke has a more extended reputation than had her husband. The work with which her name is the most honorably connected is a large octavo of 860 pages, each containing three closely printed columns, under the title of the *Complete Concordance to Shakespeare*.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. H. C. Porter, a physician and druggist of Youngstown, Penn., died yesterday morning of apoplexy.

Josiah B. Wilkinson, a well-known business man of Newark, senior member of the firm of Wilkinson & Co., of Broad-street, died suddenly at his home in Columbia-street on Friday night, from an attack of apoplexy.

Hon. Peter Smith, of Waterloo, N. J., died yesterday. He was President of the Hackettstown Bank, and represented his district for two terms in the State Senate. He was 68 years old.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Edwin Forbes, whose realistic etchings of army life on the Potomac found a host of curious admirers both here and in Europe, has been proposed at the London Etching Club as a foreign honorary member. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Forbes' etching of a heavy piece of artillery being dragged through the mud of a Virginia road has been reproduced in Paris.

Some fine seeds of polemics on art have been lately sowing in the daily press. It shows an increased interest in art when people begin to show their teeth on questions of taste. Now is the season for an artist to tell all his friends that the art critic knows absolutely nothing about art. Just about this time the art critic may be expected to inform the artist that if he worked harder and know more, he might be what he isn't.

An etching from a painting by Max has been made by A. Barry, and is for sale at the shop of R. Berendsohn, No. 42 Nassau-street. The ghastliness of the subject may not make it acceptable to all persons; we suppose that physicians and surgeons would feel the greatest interest in it. The subject is a surgeon sitting by the side of the corpse of a young woman. Near him are writing materials. He has drawn the cloth aside from the face and breast, and his sunk in thought.

THE MURDER OF MR. KINGAN.

The murder of Mr. James Kingan still continues to absorb a great deal of conversation at the Produce Exchange, and additional indications of the instability of his mind are given in the scraps of information furnished by his friends in business. Nothing was heard yesterday from Mr. Thomas Kingan, although it was known that he had arrived at St. John, and would soon telegraph positively whether the body of the murdered man was that of Mr. James Kingan. Mrs. Kingan is still seriously ill, having been prostrated since Thursday, when the news of her husband's death was first communicated to her. She had heard nothing about him since his absence was first noticed, and had expressed her grief and astonishment that he had gone West, as it was pretended he had, to collect money, without visiting her before going from the City. The bulletin of the Produce Exchange bears the notice, "Obituary, John Kingan, of No. 35 Broadway. Died suddenly. Notice of funeral hereafter." A dispatch to Kingan's brother-in-law, Portland, explained that there had probably been a mistake made in sending the name of the steamship Scandinavian for that of the Sardinian, as the one by which he had proposed to take passage. The Scandinavian has not sailed from Portland since January last, but the Sardinian sailed from Portland on Saturday. Mr. Kingan bought his ticket in Canada under the name of Moore, and was on his way to Halifax, intending to join the vessel there.

THE HOMELY SISTER'S STRATEGY.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

There are two young ladies in this city, one noted for her beauty and the other quite plain. They are sisters and rivals. The handsome one has the most admirers, her lovely face effectually biding her lack of intelligence and good sense. The homely one, although overflowing with wit and shrewdness, finds it impossible to make herself attractive to the young men who call at the house so long as her sister is about. The girls mutually hate each other. A few nights ago the homely one had her sweet revenge. Half a dozen gentlemen were expected to be present. Just before the arrival of the guests, the homely sister dropped a grain of morphine into a glass of water which the other had asked her to get, and that is what did the business. The guests arrived. It was "Good evening, Miss ——" and "How do you do, Mr. ——?" for about five minutes, when the girls sat down, and the harmonies was made the centre of an admiring group.

"The weather has been rather nice for a day or so."

"Y-e-s-s," replied the fair one, with a yawn that caused her mouth to open like the jaws of a Blake crusher.

The group tried hard to keep her attention engaged. The most fluent weather talker of the lot exhausted himself on meteorological phenomena, but without effect. The chap who had read a portion of *Daniel Deronda* next turned himself loose, but the yawns continued. Then the conversational influence was not left. The musical fiend of the crowd hopped upon the stool and belabored the piano, while the others sang "Pull Down the Blind;" at the end of the song the beauty was lying back in a rocking-chair fast asleep.

What was the homely girl doing all this while? She was making herself as agreeable and sprightly as possible. When the other began to snore she apologized in a most sisterly way. "I hope gentlemen, you won't take offence at this. She did it just for a joke. You know she's always doing such original things. You won't feel insulted, will you?" Then she took them out in the pantry and filled them up with mince-pies, cold tongue, roast turkey, &c., and when they left that house they came to the sworn conclusion never to have any more to do with the beauty, and to cultivate the homely one more in the future than in the past.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* supplies these figures: "The quantity of coal sent from Schuylkill region for the week ending March 10, was 58,313 tons, against 8,236 tons for the same week of last year—increase, 59,077 tons. For the year 841,636 tons, against 488,418 tons for the corresponding period of last year—increase, 353,218 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Authracite, 295,245 tons; bituminous, 45,745 tons; total, 335,990 tons, against 40,347 tons authracite and 42,313 tons bituminous—total, 82,660 tons for the same week of last year; increase of authracite, 254,898 tons; decrease of bituminous, 1,568 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Authracite, 3,099,389 tons; bituminous, 457,386 tons; total, 3,576,775 tons, against 2,111,648 tons authracite and 445,771 tons bituminous—total, 2,547,379 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase of authracite, 977,781 tons; increase of bituminous, 51,615 tons; total increase, 1,029,395 tons."

POLITICALLY OPPOSED, BUT APPRECIATIVE.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Dispatch, March 16.

Those of our readers, of the Republican persuasion, who want to take a Metropolitan paper of their own way of thinking, cannot do better than subscribe for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Though its politics are Hayesy, yet no one can deny to THE TIMES a very amount of nobility in its editorial columns as well as in its corps of correspondents, than which none more able is attached to any of the City papers.

THE HEADS THAT WON.

A Democratic paper up in Vermont has discovered that the Cabinet of President Hayes is made up of "a light-head," a "no-head," a "dough-head," a "go-ahead," and a "red-headed rebel."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The first week of the Wagner Festival was rounded off by a matinée performance of "Lohengrin," which occurred at the Academy of Music, in presence of a crowded auditorium, yesterday afternoon. The promise of the second and last week of the *Fest* is, artistically and materially, at least as rich as was that of its predecessor. To-morrow, "Tannhäuser" is to be given for the first time in many years; Wednesday, "Lohengrin" will have its final performance, and, on Friday, one of the latest and newest of Herr Wagner's works, the famed "Walküre," will be made known in its entirety. Simple consideration of the outlay of time, talent, and labor involved in the production, within a fortnight, of four operas of such magnitude gives Mr. Fryer's enterprise a strong claim to encouragement; and when it is borne in mind that the best artists within call, with a noble orchestra and a powerful chorus, have been engaged in the task, and that all the elements have been handled with the consummate skill needed to secure a good *ensemble*, it must be conceded that there is reason to express gratification at the success with which the enterprise has been crowned. In "Tannhäuser," Mr. Bischoff, who has not been heard during the progress of the festival, is to assume the titular rôle, while Mme. Pappenheim will personate *Elizabeth*. It is understood that "Tannhäuser" will have but one representation. "Die Walküre" is to be placed upon the stage with new scenery and dresses, and its performance will, of course, be the event of Mr. Fryer's brief and creditable venture.

GENERAL MENTION.

The first concert in which the Telephone is to be exhibited will occur at Steinway Hall, on April 2.

Signor Susini, after a 10 years' absence from the United States, has returned hither from Australia, well-nigh unchanged in appearance.

The San Francisco Minstrels announce their usual entertainments, with "Our Hash House" as a prominent element of the nightly programme.

"The Danicheffs" will be represented at the Union Square Theatre every evening and on the afternoon of every Saturday, until further notice.

Mrs. J. H. Hackett will appear at the New Broadway Theatre this week. To-morrow she is to act *Medea* in the well-known tragedy bearing that title.

A programme of instrumental and vocal music—the latter being supplied by the "Mastrigal Boys"—is now part of the attractions of the New-York Aquarium.

"Our Boarding House" will enter upon the eighth week of its run, to-morrow. When the piece is withdrawn, Mr. John T. Raymond is to begin an engagement at the Park.

The Arion Society will give a concert at their club-house, in St. Mark's-place, this evening, with the co-op ration of Dr. Damrosch, Miss Cranch, and Mr. Remmertz.

"My Awful Dad" is announced for nightly repetition at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Wallack is now quite restored to health, and no interruption of the run of the piece need be feared, it is thought, on account of a relapse.

A concert will be given at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of the French Evangelical Church, of this City. Mr. Thomas' orchestra, Mies M. E. Hall, Miss Martinez, and Mr. Fred Steins are to interpret the programme.

Mrs. Mary E. Calhoun, who recently delivered a lecture in the Philadelphia Academy of Music on "Wooing as a Fine Art," will repeat her effort, the impression of which is understood to have been most agreeable, at the Academy of Music in this City, on April 19.

"A Trip to the Moon" is to be reproduced at Booth's throughout the week, and will probably be repeated nightly until April 2, when Mr. McCullough begins an engagement at the same house. The pruning-knife has now brought the spectacle within bounds, and it terminates nightly before 11 o'clock.

A four weeks' season of Italian opera is to commence at the Academy of Music on April 4. The artists are to include Mme. Palmieri and several singers from Havana—among others Signor Celada, tenor, and Signor Bertolassi, baritone—and among the works to be represented, "Don Carlos," by Verdi, is mentioned.

"Madame L'Archiduc" will be represented at the Eagle Theatre on Monday and Tuesday of this week, and on Wednesday and Thursday, "La Timbale d'Argent" is to be given there. Mlle. Aimée's performances in this City will soon terminate; before they come to a close, however, that clever and popular artist will profit by a benefit night.

Mr. Heller, with the co-operation, of course, of Miss Heller, will to-morrow offer a fourth programme of marvels at the Wonder Theatre. The feats of an automaton trapeze-performer, some "vagaries of Spiritism," and a new musical sketch called "Storm and Sunshine" are conspicuous among the elements of his freshest entertainment.

Miss Blanche Davenport, a young American soprano who has lately appeared with success in Italy under the name of Bianca Labiache, has just accepted an engagement as *prima donna assoluta* at the San Carlo Theatre in Naples. Her contract is for the term of three months, and "Il Ballo" has been chosen as the medium for her début. An engagement at the San Carlo is often the prize of a long career in art, and its offer to Miss Davenport is to be considered as indicative of her possession of a high place in her profession.

The Boston Theatre was crowded in every part on Wednesday evening, when Miss Kellogg and her company brought out "The Flying Dutchman." The general performance is referred to with much praise by the local critics, and of Miss Kellogg's *Senta* the *Advertiser* says: "We do not think we have ever before seen her so imaginatively identified with her character as in this of *Senta*. Her singing matched her action well, and her easy mastery of the difficulties of the music showed her complete skill as a vocalist. Altogether the impersonation had such a high poetic and dramatic merit as to make certain bizarre and extravagant gestures were scarcely noticeable."

"Blue Glass" has been withdrawn from the boards of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. Mr. Daly's failures have been so few and far between that he has no occasion to mourn very deeply over the ill-success of his latest venture; he will surely have a brilliant *revanche* at no distant day. Meanwhile, two revivals are projected, Monday and Tuesday, "London Assurance" will be performed, and for the remainder of the week, "The Lady of Lyons" is announced as the play. The cast of "London Assurance" will bring before the public Messrs. Davenport, Rigl, and Cowell, and Mesdms. Fisher, Brougham, Davidge, Lewis, Hardenbergh, and Coghlan—a list of artists replete with good promise.

BOND-STREET FIRE.

Valentine & Butler Safe and Lock Company have brought to light from the ruins of the Bond-street fire four safes of their manufac

THE PARIS LATIN QUARTER.

MODELS IN A STUDIO FOR LADIES.

FEMALE STUDENTS OF ART—AMERICANS, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND SWEDES—THE EARLY BIRDS ON MONDAY MORNING—PUPILS WHO TREAT MALE MODELS BADLY—THE DIFFICULTY OF POSING FOR WOMEN.

From London, Feb. 17.

Students of art in Paris are usually attached to some painter of name, in whose wake they humbly follow. The master gives them so much of his time for criticism and advice, and when he is occupied on a work of any magnitude, employs the most capable to lay it in. The pupils pay by subscription for the models and the large studio in which they work. Some learn to forge the master's touch with great nicety; others recoil to the opposite extreme, and take pleasure in producing battle pieces under the tuition of a painter of sheep; but all, when they come to exhibit in the Salon, sign themselves as the pupil of M. Couture, or M. Gérome, or M. Carolus Duran, as the case may be. This is an arrangement honorable and useful to both parties. In the case of lady students there is one little difference. The peculiar chivalry of the male sex comes strongly to the front. It is a question of money. Hence, also, painters will not accept female students without mulcting them in a smart fee. M. Concert, a heavy-shouldered French painter, with a sneering countenance, a long nose, and a most seductive deportment, had thrown open his *atelier* to ladies, and pocketed their money with great sweetness. To him flocked quite a troop of English, Americans, and French, and a knot of indefatigable Swedes.

Now, however hard the other women work, the Swedes outdo them. This Swedish cohort at M. Concert's had many things in common; there were thin Swedes and fat Swedes, the Swede who always had her jaw tied up for toothache, and the Swede who came day about in curl-papers and in curls; and yet they all had the same trouble, so that you could only distinguish them from the front, and they were all the early birds on Monday morning. Monday morning is an epoch in studio existence; it is then that a new model begins a sitting, and those who arrive first have the first choice of places for the week. At Carolus Duran's, the other year, there were one or two fellows who lived in the same building with the studio. These would arise wilily at 3 or 4 on Monday morning, and, after having inscribed their names upon the board, return coolly to roost. You may imagine the discomfiture of early students from all parts of Paris when they dropped in, as soon as the studio was opened, and found a whole company of names already registered. At last the trick got wind. The porter was found to be venal; through his connivance, Shaun O'Shaughnessy and the whole ruck of out-students made their entrance on Sunday evening; and when their tricksy companions crept down before daybreak with a bit of candle and their finger to their nose, they found the tables turned, and had to inscribe themselves humbly in the fag-end of the class. The Swedes, as I said, were invariably the first of M. Concert's pupils; and not just by ones or twos, but in a body. Adventurous girls would rise very early; it would be freezing weather; the lamps would still burn along the streets of Paris, now in belated midnight, now jostling with a blink of dawn; but there would be all the Swedes—the lean and the corpulent, she with the toothache and she with the curl-papers—seated in awful guise upon the *atelier* doorstep; and there would be all the Swedish names, chalked up with shivering fingers on the lamb of the *atelier* door. This began in time to take legendary proportions; whisperers broached strange theories; and the street has a doubtful reputation in Paris to this day.

Time of work at M. Concert's was remarkable for a good deal of talk and some unlovely singularities. The conversation ran generally in two lines—those who could not paint talked of their conquests and admirers; those who could, discoursed exclusively upon cheap clothing. I wish it had been the other way, I am sure, and the women of talent had talked all day long about the excellence of men, only it wasn't so, and it is just another proof of our precarious situation. Oh, my brothers! let us stand back to back, and keep the women poor; raise your fees, if necessary. Already I wander in fancy upon dismal hill-tops, and my heart quivers as Diana's hunt goes by below me in the woods. I raise my streaming eyes toward the stars, and accuse the gods vainly; for I must go for ever without a mate! As I was saying, the clever ones spoke of cheap clothing, and wrote to buy shoes, and where a dress might be dyed and yes look like new. Mrs. Nero and her talk stood around in a feminine strain, small, and false, and deadly; and a prim American girl might be overheard by her neighbors in a placid running commentary on the scandal. "That's a lie," one would remark, in a grave undertone. "That's another; It ain't so. Oh, you Spanish wretch!" On the whole a capital American girl.

I have spoken of univocely singularities among M. Concert's lady pupils; these were connected with the models whom they used disgracefully. Women generally prefer to *pose* to men, and men to women; but in this studio, where they treated all badly, they treated the men like brutes. It may be as well to explain to the mercantile British mind that there is no such thing as delicacy about a model. The Briton would have seen this for himself with stupefaction had he been an hour in Concert's. The Swedes, from where they sat in the first places, used to arrange the model's hair, and generally poke him up and make him look lively with the end of their maul-sticks. An old Frenchwoman with false hair would scuttle forward among the easels, and measure him all over with a bit of tape. In short, wintry weather they kept the poor fellow bringing coal from a distant cellar during his intervals of repose, to save them the trouble of going into the next room and calling down a tuoe. He not unnaturally developed a smart catarrh, and whenever he sneezed or had to blow his nose, the Swedes and Mrs. Nero would cry out upon him as if he had done it on purpose. These were the sharpest persecutors. With the Swedes it was done in the way of business. The model should take an arduous position, because they wished to draw it; he should rest little, because they wanted as much as possible for their money; and they shoved him about with their maul-sticks, because it was the handiest way to straighten him up. There was no ill will about these henizens of the pensive North; they merely drove their slave. Mrs. Nero, on the other hand, was a pretty, curly French-American, fond of ices and flirtation, and I suspect a certain inverted element of sex prompted and intensified her cruelty to men. She did not misuse them in callousness, but out of an evil-minded sensibility. I think I can see her by Faustina's elbow, above the confusion of the ampnitheatre; I think I can see the little thumb turned down, and the curly head look forth in a luxurious horror on the carnival of death.

One day a splendid, brawny Hercules of a fellow came to M. Concert's, and the Swedes, who always carried their point, decided he should pose in the attitude of the Dying Gladiator. Women models have an interval of rest every 30 minutes; men only once in an hour. An hour on end in the attitude of the Dying Gladiator is no joke, and the man soon began to give the most distressing tokens of exhaustion; his muscles quivered, great drops stood upon him; it was the spectacle of agony. Murmurs arose among the better-natured members of the class, but as long as any one person insists on his going on, the model must finish his hour or forfeit his money, and Mrs. Nero would hear of no compromise. "It is our business to paint," she said; "it is his to pose for an hour at a time; he has been paid to do so, and I mean he shall." Don't you see the man is suffering?" they asked. She took some color off her palette, and laid it on deliberately. "I just love to see him suffer," said she. It appears the model had a smattering of English, for he understood this remark, or perhaps the tone in which it was uttered, and, raising his head, he gave Mrs. Nero a murderous stare between the eyes. With that the class broke out into revolt. Mrs. Wycherley, and many more would stay no longer in the room. But Mrs. Nero and the Swedes—those conscientious artists—finished their hour with great deliberation. The model would not stay out the week; it was the first time he had ever posed for woman, he said, and he vowed horribly it would be the last.

THE DEMOCRACY AND IGNORANCE.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* says: "If any one is curious to learn what is the practical result of the effort to carry on a free school system under the Democratic home government of Kentucky, let him read the following paragraph from the Trigg County *Democrat*: 'Nearly all the common schools in the county have closed their sessions, and the average daughter is now on the look-out for a job. It is most unfortunate for the interest of this class of our population, and equally unfortunate for our common school system, that the funds are insufficient to keep our public schools in operation more than a few months in the year.' And so, to humor the whims of a party whose idea of the duty of a local government passes all ordinary understanding, many thousands of bright and clever boys and girls are doomed to grow up in ignorance, with fewer opportunities for a good common school education than are provided for the children of the infant States of the North-west. Trigg County is better off, however, than many others. But then Kentucky gives a Democratic majority of 60,000, and people must not grumble."

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Judge Lawrence, in Chambers, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday appointed Jonathan H. Crane as Receiver of the firm of Charles Clucas & Co., the publishers of the *Illustrated Weekly*. The firm consisted of Charles Clucas, Chester A. Munroe, and Edward R. Brundage, and was heavily embarrassed.

Henry F. Woodward assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Alexander D. Henderson yesterday.

REMOVALS.

A. RUMRILL & CO.,
JEWELERS,
Have removed from
BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-ST.
TO
No. 1,197 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. BURRAY, FORBES & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Destator also, with the steamer J. R. SUTTLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 313 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. & of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORTIMER, LUDLUM & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 1 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
PALMER, ANDREU & JONES, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, CALL for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....March 22 CIMBRIA.....April 5
FRISIA.....March 29 GELLERT.....April 12
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Central Europe: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $70 gold. Steerage, $40, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C.B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N.Y. 61 Broadway, N.Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—PARTIES GOING TO EUROPE and desiring the services of a young woman as traveling companion to an invalid lady or nurse to a child, can secure the same by addressing or calling upon E. K., No. 77 Henry-st., Brooklyn, for one week; best references given and required.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY (NORTH GERman) as companion to an invalid lady traveling abroad. Address M. S. V., Box No. 114 East New-York.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to go out by the day to clean house, wash, iron, and sew. Call at 26 Jones-st., basement, near Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY A GOOD PLACE for a young English Protestant girl; has been with her since her arrival in this country; is a really good girl; would go as chamber-maid or do the work of a small family. Address C., Post Office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; good City reference; can see the last employer. Call at No. 205 West 36th-st. No cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; in a private family; best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in a private family; good City reference. Address G. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, both good washers and ironers; will go work of small family between them if required; country or City; best City references. Address S. B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls, to go together or separately; chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 227 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; best City reference; no objections to going to the country for Summer months. Call at No. 57 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, CORdon bleu, in a private family, where there is a kitchen-maid. Address No. 109 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 30th-st., rear, top floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, having the latest Paris styles for suits; evening dresses for ladies and children; latest style of riding habit; ladies' own material for mourning made at short notice; very elegant work done, fitting perfectly. Call or address Brittan, No. 100 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., up stairs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH dress-maker a few more engagements by day or week. Address C. J., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN lady in some nice family as housekeeper, seamstress, or companion to an elderly lady. Call at No. 692 2d-av.; ring third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper, or to take charge of linen room in a hotel, or nurse to an invalid lady. Call at No. 327 East 30th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid in American or fine German family; understands stylish hair dressing and all kinds of sewing; no objection to travel during the summer; good City reference. Address H. L., Box No. 308 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl as lady's maid or nurse for grown children. Call at 125 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, and assist with chamber-work; two years' City references. Call or address No. 107 West 24th-st.

MATRON.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF much experience, position as matron in some institution; best of references. Apply to Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to country; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT AND EDUCATED young English Protestant of experience; no objection to the country. Address 763 6th-av., third bell.

NURSE.—WANTED BY A WOMAN, A BABY TO bring up on the bottle; best of reference. Call at No. 112 West 53d-st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work of all kinds done in families. Address Pawlin, No 411 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; making of salads and care of silver equal to a man; first-class City reference. Address L. R., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A SWEDISH FIRST-CLASS washerwoman, families and gentlemen's washing at her residence for 75 cents per dozen; clothes carefully attended to and done up in first-class style; best City references. Call at No. 238 East 30th-st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing by the week. Call or address No. 312 Sullivan-st., rear, third floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress wishes gentlemen's and families' washing; by the dozen, week, or month; facilities first-class. Call or address Mary Gordon, No. 128 West 30th-st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes gentlemen's or families' washing. Address or apply at No. 263 West 47th-st., Mrs. C. Washington, third floor; call all the week.

WASHING.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, GENTLEmen's and families' washing; very best City references. Call or address Mrs. Helene, No. 223 13th-st., South Brooklyn.

WASHING.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS wishes to get some washing, or would go out; understands fine washing and fluting; good reference. Call at No. 409 West 54th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman. Call at No. 238 West 28th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow to do family or gentlemen's washing; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 300 East 40th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; gentlemen's or family washing; good reference. Call at No. 144 West 28th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, fine family washing. Address Mrs. Brown, No. 153 West 45th-st., second floor.

DRY GOODS.

Ladies' Costumes,

Mantles, Hats, Bonnets, Fichus, and Scarfs,

LATEST STYLES FROM
PARIS, LONDON, AND BERLIN.
WE WILL EXHIBIT DAILY,
DURING THE COMING WEEK,
CHOICE SELECTIONS
FROM
IMPORTATIONS JUST RECEIVED
OF THESE ARTICLES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US
BY
PINGAT, WORTH, RODRIGUES,
PASQUALLE, JORDAN AND AUBRY,
VIROT, TUVE, ANNIE, GEORGETTE,
TERESSE, AND OTHERS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

R.H.MACY&CO.

SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

LADIES THAT INTEND TO MAKE UP fabrics for their husbands or sons would do well to see Keep's patent partly-made dress-shirts before making any purchases; time, money, and much vexation can be saved; six for $6 is the price at No. 571 Broadway. April 1 will remove to new store, No. 623 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY,
No. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Mme. FERRERO, Mlle. ELISE CONDEN'S Successor, has just opened the most elegant "Comme il Faut" and varied assortment of PARIS BONNETS and ROUND HATS ever before offered to her customers.

Particular attention paid to orders.
MOURNING BONNETS, exclusive styles.

MILLINERY.—MME. HARTLEY WILL BE PREpared to show during the ensuing week a magnificent choice of bonnets and round hats; also mourning bonnets, selected by herself, from Paris and London. She has also the new shades of corail and mandarine, which will be the leading colors for the season. No. 947 Broadway.

MILLINERY.
E. MEIN, No. 870 BROADWAY,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, March 21, a very choice selection of PARIS BONNETS and ENGLISH ROUND HATS.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN,
(Late of 16th-st.)
No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.
FLOWERS, MODES, ROBES.
NEW CHOICE OF MONTURES FOR BONNETS.

A. T. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th-st., will have their opening of a choice selection of FRENCH BONNETS and ENGLISH PROMENADE HATS, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 21 and 23.

MARIE TILMANS, OF PARIS, AGENT. Importer of best Parisian millinery by Paris milliners; large unique assortment; best makers. No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL BE RECEIVED TOMORROW, (Monday,) at Metropolitan Sales-rooms, 4th-av., corner 25th-st., a large line of medium and low priced furniture, comprising parlor and chamber suits, bedsteads, bureaus, dressing cases, washstands, wardrobes, marble-top and extension tables, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. To be sold TUESDAY, March 20, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. An inspection is solicited to-morrow.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

N. B.—Mr. DINGEE, as heretofore for the past 25 years, gives his personal attention to the auction sales of parties declining housekeeping, at their dwellings, or remove their furniture to Metropolitan Sales-rooms, and there sell upon the most advantageous terms.

J. HAVEN, Auctioneer,
Office and Sales-room Nos. 39 and 41 East 13th-st.,
WILL SELL TUESDAY, MARCH 20, AT 11 A. M. at No. 33 West 45th-st., near 5th-av., entire contents of large house, consisting of Moquets, Miltons, Axminsters, and Body Brussels Carpets, Parlor Suits, Bed-room Sets, Beds, Bedding, Sofa Bed, Lace Curtains, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture.

SPRING SALES OF FURNITURE,
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
(Late Henry S. Leech & Miner, Established 1847.)
OFFICE AND PART GALLERY, No. 945 Broadway.
WILL, AS CUSTOMARY FOR THE PAST 30 YEARS, attend personally to sales of household furniture at private residences.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AVENUE. Spring term now commencing. For particulars send for circular. Private lessons every day.

DE GARMO'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 7 West 32d-st., two doors from 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a Scotchman, married and no children; can recommend him strongly as a thoroughly competent man. Address or inquire, for two days, at the office of E. K. Albertus, No. 46 Beaver-st.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands the care of road and coach horses; five years' City reference from last employer; is strictly temperate. Address San Francisco Stables, No. 120 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—HAS BEEN in my employ over four years; an excellent man in every particular. Inquire at No. 2 Hudson-st., or address J. F. Kendall, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of a pair of road horses or drive a coupé; can be highly recommended. Address J. McCallum, Box 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman with best City reference. Call or address No. 144 5th-av., Mr. Stelling's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. Inquire at No. 118 52d-st.

FARMER.—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN as farmer; is thoroughly practical in all duties connected with a first-class farmer; wife will take charge of dairy and poultry, if required; will be at liberty about the 1st of April; three years' reference from present employer. Address D. G. C., Box 235 Times Office.

GARDENER.—(SWISS, MARRIED,) POSSESSING a thorough knowledge of the business; first-class grower of stove and green-house plants, the forcing of grapes, peaches, &c., and vegetable gardening; also, the laying out of new places or improving and managing an old one; can come well recommended by present and former employers. Address J. Conrad, Gravesend, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener; has been four years in his service; can recommend him as thoroughly competent and honest; is capable of overseeing a gentleman's place; married, small family. Address Gentleman, Box No. 236 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL English Gardener; first-class reference as to character and ability. Address W. Plumb, gardener, care of Ed. Weston, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC, practical Scotchman, (married,) who understands his business in all its departments. Address D., care James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands his business; can come well recommended. Address J. Heffernan, Fordham College, N. Y.

JANITOR OR PORTER.—BY A COMPETENT man as janitor of a building, or porter in a wholesale house; fourteen years' experience in the former position; best City references furnished. Address R. P., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMily or first-class boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference; a permanent situation more of an object than wages. Address for two days No. 422 East 17th-st., in fancy store.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IN a boarding-house or small private family; is a good plain waiter, &c.; moderate wages. Address J. Aiken, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter and valet; over three years' reference; apply at present employer's, No. 1 East 61st-st., corner of 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES CALL AND SEE THIS.—MRS. DRURY, the inventor of the Ladies' Chart for Cutting Dresses, which was awarded the highest premium by the ladies of the Ladies' Pavilion, will remain two weeks only at No. 149 West 125th-st. to teach her Perfect System. Linings cut free. Agents wanted.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS HOUSE, TWO experienced traveling salesmen, one for Northern and Eastern, and the other for the Western and Southern States; single men with an established acquaintance preferred. Address, stating extent of trade controlled, also, expectations as to salary, MERCHANT, Station P.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE TO take charge of small farm and garden, and do house-work for small family. Apply at No. 94 Hemlock-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., Flatbush.

KINZEY'S.

SPRING BONNETS NOW OPEN.
SPRING PARASOLS AND TRIMMINGS.
SPRING SILKS AND RIBBONS.
FRENCH FLOWERS NOW OPEN.

On MONDAY, shall offer 30,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries from auction. Cheapest lot ever offered in America, from 2c. to 25c. yard. Among the lot are some two inches wide at 6c.

Another lot of Ladies' all Linen Handkerchiefs from 5c. to 25c. each.

From auction, a large lot of gents' all Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 12½c.

Boys' Colored Bordered, Hemmed, 3c. and 5c. Fine all Linen Hemstitched, 10c. each.

Special bargains in the Hosiery Department this week. Gents' English Half Hose, 12½c.; full, regular, at 20c.

Gent's silk-clocked Balbriggans, 25c. Gents' fine fancy Half-hose, 20c., 25c., up.

Ladies' full regular Hose at 17c. pair. Ladies' fancy striped Hose, 20c. up pair.

300 dozen Ladies' full regular English Balbriggan Hose at 25c. pair.

Silk-clocked Balbriggan Hose, in all sizes, 20c., 23c., 25c., 31c., 39c., 42c., 50c.

Large lot of Misses' English striped Hose closing 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. pair.

Two-button Kid Gloves in all the new shades, every size, 50c. pair.

Three-button Kid Gloves in all the new shades, every size, 75c. pair.

English Berlin Gloves, 9c. to 50c. pair. Misses' English Berlin Gloves, 9c. up.

Special bargains in our Lace Department in Guipure, Yak, Point, Thread, Torchon, Duchess, Spanish, Cluny, and Valenciennes Laces.

Bargains in Underwear Department. Tucked and Trimmed Chemise, 39c. Drawers, tucked and embroidered, 39c. Fine tucked Skirts, full size, 39c. Night Dresses, Sacques, Chemise, Drawers, &c., in fine goods, at very low prices.

30,000 yards Rich Skirt Ruffings. Tucked and Embroidered, 10c. to 25c.

Nottingham Curtain Laces, 12½c. yard up. Fancy Curtain Muslins, 15c. yard up. Nottingham Lace Tidies, 7c. to 50c. Damask Towels and Napkins low.

15,000 fine Linen Collars, 5c. each. 6,000 pairs fine Linen Cuffs, 10c. pair.

10,000 fine Embroidered Lace Ties less than half cost, 10c. to 50c. Rich Silk Ties, 15c., 19c., to 25c.

Special Bargains in Ribbons.

Nos. 4 and 5 cord edge Ribbons, 5c. yard. No. 7, all colors, new styles, 7c. No. 9, all colors, new styles, 12½c.

No. 16, all Silk Diagonal Ribbons, 17c. Six inches wide, all Silk, 25c. yard. All Silk Gros Grains, 8c. to 25c. yard.

Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 17c. Very fine Toilet Soaps, 3c. Good Sewing Cotton, 6c. dozen spools. Gold-eyed Needles, 3c. paper. Fine Alpaca Skirt Braids, 4c. Good Pins, full paper, 2c. paper. Genuine Clark's Cotton, 200 yards, 2c. spool. Swan-bill Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card. Best Machine Silks, 3c. spool. Fine Twilled Tapes, 2c. roll.

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway.

WM. KINZEY.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASure.—Very best, six for $9; no obligation to keep any; sizes perfectly satisfactory. No. 571 Broadway. Will remove April 1 to new store No. 623 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year—say ten thousand five hundred (10,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of oak, and six hundred and fifty (650) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good condition, one thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be an out as follows, viz.: Eight thousand five hundred (8,500) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord or one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cu. fe feet, sesid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cart load for sawing, and the price per cart per load for splitting. The quantity of oak wood to be sawed only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contractor for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1878. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTEAD,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEBB,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1877.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Ninth Ward at the hall of the Board of education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 20th day of March, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for alterations and repairs of Primary School-house, No. 18, on Waverley-place, near Bank-st.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the furniture required for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S WRIGHT,
E. DENISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAVIS,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
DAVID M. EARL,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 5, 1877.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELLestablished and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 Times Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY BUSINESS, (25 YEARS established,) by owner of the property; full stock of teas, wines, and liquors, flour and feed, with horses and wagons. Everything complete to continue a first-class trade. Premises to lease consisting of store and dwelling. Barn, stabling, and sheds, with five lots of yard room. Inquire of A. J. JONES, Nos. 83 and 85 Park-place.

A PUBLISHING HOUSE OF STANDING, and possessing unusual manufacturing facilities, want to extend their business, and offer a pleasant connection to a partner with $10,000. Apply to GRIGGS & CARLETON, No. 98 Broadway.

HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN A FINE large retail hardware store; stock new; location excellent; investment at to-day's prices. Inquire at the store, JACOB W. SMITH, No. 304 3d-av., corner 23d-st.

WEST-SIDE GALVANIZING WORKS FOR SALE.—Now doing a prosperous business; also, five horses, trucks, and wagons at a bargain. Apply to C. B. PAINE, No. 46 Cliff-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only,

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

The market has had little change since last week. Prices for all staples, such as butter, cheese, eggs, &c., are the same. The supply of every seasonable commodity is large, and the demand has been above the average. This, however, has not affected prices, and during the first part of the incoming week a slight advance may occur in some directions. Poultry is not in good supply, and the demand has been proportionately small, and the prices of last week have not materially changed. In the line of game, wild ducks are in very limited supply. Canvas-backs are high in price. Wild pigeons are arriving in large quantities. The shot birds are more numerous than the trap birds, and they are not selling well. The demand for the trap birds is good, and with an increased supply the prices may be expected to decline. English snipe, sand snipe, and plover are not plentiful, and the prices still continue above the average. In a few weeks the market will become more fully stocked, and the average prices will be reached. The fine varieties of apples, such as Northern spy, forbornagh russet, and spitzenberg, are in very limited supply, and the prices are high. All other common varieties of apples are cheap, and can be had in any quantity. Florida oranges are not at all abundant. Fish is abundant, and in this lenten season the demand is large, but the prices remain reasonable. Prime Irish potatoes, peachblows, and early rose are not very plentiful, and rather dear. The inferior qualities from Nova Scotia are in large supply and cheap. Fresh vegetables are arriving in large quantities from the South, among the more notable being kale, spinach, and green peas from Florida. Water-cresses are also to be found, fresh from their native brooks. Among the novelties in the market at this season are strawberries.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

A correspondent suggests, in view of this being the season in which so many changes are made, that ladies should combine at once to bring down prices to a "hard times" standard, and especially the serious item of servants' wages. "Certainly," she says, "$10 a month for waitresses and chamber-maids and $12 for those who do plain cooking, washing, and ironing are sufficient, considering the very inefficient service generally received for it; for during the last three years I have had to make many changes, and have been led to suspect, from the samples of cooking I have had from cooks with good recommendations, that a great many people live principally on fried food, which, as everybody knows, means here 'putting into a pan with some fat and letting it take its chances.' There are two other points that ought to be attended to in order to bring about a change in this most trying matter. The first is that ladies should require servants who advertise to seek them when applied to by card or otherwise, as it is impossible for house keepers to go such distances and into such places; they are thus obliged to have recourse to intelligence offices, where every few months they have to deposit $2, just because girls are paid such high wages that they are more independent than any other class of the community. Rents are coming down, but still many are deterred from commencing housekeeping on account of these things.

Another point is that ladies should not give recommendations that are not perfectly candid. I recently engaged a cook with an excellent letter of recommendation, but when I wrote to her employer, I found she was not at all the perfect character she was represented to be in the letter. Now, this is not just; it is harming the servant by encouraging her to ask high wages, and cruel to the employer, who is soon obliged to pay another $2 at an office. Wages are generally so high that many people cannot afford to hire extra help to assist in washing, cleaning, &c., and yet there are hundreds out of work altogether who depend upon charity for sustenance. Such are the inconsistencies of the domestic labor market."

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

MEAT RISSOLES.—Chop any kind of cold meat quite fine; crumb the same quantity of stale bread as you have meat; put a little of the fat of the meat in; season with salt and pepper and summer savory to taste; beat up one or two eggs, according as you need, and form your meat and bread into a thick paste with the eggs, then mold it into balls and fry a light brown color.—AUNT ADDIE.

MEAT SCALLOPS.—Take small scallop shells, or small tin pattie-pans, and line them with mashed potato; mince any kind of cold meat and mix with it a little bread-crumb and minced boiled onion, seasoning to taste, and moistening with a little cold gravy; put a layer of this over the mashed potato in the shells, placing a layer of mashed potato on the top, smoothing nicely and pressing at the edges in scollops; lay a thin bit of butter in the centre and brown in a hot oven. Allow one shell or pan to each person.—AUNT ADDIE.

VEAL PIE.—Butter a large bowl very thickly, and line with sliced hard boiled eggs; put in perpendicular layers, a lining of veal cut in thin slices; season with pepper; next one of sliced ham, each slice peppered and sprinkled with lemon juice; more veal and more ham, till the dish is packed to the brim; cover with a thick paste made of flour and hot water, just stiff enough to handle with ease; press this closely to the outside of bowl, which should not be at all greased, and let it overlap the rim for half an inch; set the bowl in a pot of hot water, not deep enough to bubble over top of bowl; better not touch the paste rim in boiling; boil steadily—not hard—for at least three hours; remove the paste when bowl and contents are perfectly cold; cut in circular slices, thin as a wafer, beginning at the top, piling the slices in shape. A delicious relish for supper or side dish for dinner. It is a good plan to butter the eggs as well as the dish, as much of the success of the pie depends on its turning out; also upon the close packing of the sliced meats. The salt ham answers for other salt.—HOUSEKEEPER.

PARSNIPS.—Wash well; scrape them and cut in two or four pieces lengthwise; boil in water with a little salt in it until tender, which will be in from one-half to three hours; when quite done, dish up in a warm dish, with melted butter poured over them or warm butter with a little minced parsley in it; or mash the parsnips and form into small cakes, roll in flour, or dip in egg and bread crumb, and fry a light brown; send to table very hot. You can also brown the parsnips sliced rather thick.—AUNT ADDIE.

TURNIPS AND PARSNIPS.—Take equal parts of boiled yellow turnips and parsnips; mash together very fine, seasoning with a little salt and pepper, adding a small piece of butter; put in a baking dish and bake one-half hour in a moderate oven.—AUNT ADDIE.

THE ONLY WAY TO USE STEAMED CEREALS.—The knowledge possessed by "Medicus" concerning the chemistry of foods must be a trifle faulty to permit him to state that cereal cooked to a jelly are wholly innutritious. The truth is that any cereal may be boiled for months without the loss of the slightest portion of its nutriment. As to the difficulty which the stomach is alleged to experience in "taking hold" of thoroughly cooked cereals, that is a sad fallacy, since the peristaltic motion of that organ is most perfect in the presence of wholly bland foods. That most stomachs fail to digest cereals which have been steamed and dried is no doubt true; but this is owing to the hardening of the glucose by desiccation. The steam converts the starch into glucose, and the cereal becomes tender and nearly insoluble as wood. Half a day's cooking, at least, should be given to all steamed and desiccated grains.—PHYSICIAN.

II.—It is the drying process which ruins cereals for food, and not the steaming. Steamed and afterward desiccated, they are about as insipid and indigestible as wood. To soften them to an edible condition they require to be boiled at least twice as long as unsteamed grains, while the delicate natural aroma and flavor are lost, and a very poor substitute for food remains.—HYGIENIST.

RICE CAKES.—Boil one-half pound rice until it is very soft; let it get nearly cold; then add two tablespoonfuls melted butter, two of sugar, five teaspoonfuls condensed eggs dissolved in a little hot milk; stir all well together; then sift one pound of flour in which you have put three teaspoonfuls anti-dyspeptic baking powder; add to the other ingredients, forming into a stiff batter with milk; bake in waffle-irons, muffin-rings, or on the griddle; powdered sugar with ground cinnamon in it is nice sifted over them after they are buttered.—AUNT ADDIE.

FRUIT PUDDING.—Put to soak a loaf of stale bread, being sure to get the lumps out of it; add to it a lump of butter the size of an egg, one cupful molasses, one pound raisins, one pound citron, half a pound of currants, and one ounce of mixed spices; if too much water has been used in soaking the bread, drain it off; boil the pudding in a steamer for three hours; use wine sauce.—HELEN.

CHEAP ROLY POLY PUDDING.—Rub half a pound beef dripping into one and a half pounds flour, with a pinch of salt; wet it with water and roll it out about half an inch in thickness; mince any kind of cold meat; season and add a few teaspoonfuls of gravy; which can be made by simmering the bones and gristles; spread the mince on the crust; roll it all round; tie tightly at both ends in a cloth and boil as for one and a half hours.—MRS. B.

LENT PUDDING.—Procure any number of bakers' milk rolls, or make them yourself; let them get stale, say two days old, then cut them in two, taking off the top whole; very carefully scrape out the crumb into a dish; rub together one spoonful of butter and three of sugar (or any quantity to suit the quantity of crumb) to a cream, putting in a few beaten almonds; rub this through the crumb, and pour over sufficient boiling milk to moisten well; replace in the shells of the rolls; sweeten and flavor boiling milk with almond extract, and pour a small quantity over each roll after it is placed in the saucer to serve.—AUNT ADDIE.

ECCLES CAKES.—Take one-half pound of dried currants, wash them well, and dry in a towel; add two tablespoonfuls of light brown sugar, quart of flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half cup of shortening, and mix lightly; cut in pieces about the size of an egg; roll thin, and place in the centre of each piece a small dessertspoonful of currants; pinch the paste to cover the currants, flatten with rolling pin, and cross with knife; bake quickly, 10 minutes. This receipt will make about 20 cakes.—LIGHT.

OLD-FASHIONED SHORT-CAKE WITHOUT SODA.—Take two pounds of flour and rub in one-half pound of butter or lard, cold; add a little salt and mix with sweet milk or cream, cold; roll out as biscuit and bake quickly.—GRANDMOTHER.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One-half pound butter and lard mixed, one-half pound sifted sugar, one and one-quarter pounds of flour, one pint syrup molasses, five eggs, one-half pint milk, one tablespoonful ginger, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, bake in quick oven.—MADGIE.

SPONGE GINGERBREAD.—One and a half pounds flour, quarter pound butter or lard, or beef drippings, one pint molasses, one-half pint sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls ginger, one of cinnamon, one teaspoonful allspice, one-half teaspoonful ground cloves, one tablespoonful carbonate soda, one and a half teaspoonfuls cream tartar; sift the flour and mix the cream tartar and spices thoroughly with it; heat the molasses, butter, and half of the milk; put the soda in the remainder of the milk, and when it is quite dissolved pour into it the molasses, and mix all well into the flour; pour it about an inch deep into well-buttered pans, and bake immediately; it ought to be three inches thick when cold, and is best left in the pan to cool; the oven should not be fiercely hot, as the cake will scorch readily; 30 to 40 minutes will bake it. The same receipt, leaving out the ginger and adding three-fourths pound of stoned raisins, makes excellent molasses fruit cake.—MRS. B.

RICH MOLASSES CAKE.—One cupful New-Orleans molasses, one-half cupful butter, one egg, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in half a cupful boiling water, two and a half cupfuls sifted flour; bake in a moderately hot oven about three-quarters of an hour.—A. C. F.

FRIED CAKES.—One cupful sour milk, two-thirds cupful sugar, five tablespoonfuls melted lard, one teaspoonful salt, one egg, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk; flavor with nutmeg; fry in hot lard; when cold sift powdered sugar on them.—A. C. F.

CONDENSED EGGS.—I get my condensed eggs from the Condensed Milk Company.—AUNT ADDIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

GINGER WINE.—Boil together for one-half hour 14 quarts of water, or older fresh from the press, if it can be obtained, 12 pounds of crushed sugar, one-half pound of best ginger-root, bruised, and the thin yellow rind of six large lemons; when nearly cold put all in a clean, dry cask, with the juice of the lemons and one-half pound of raisins, also one-half cake of compressed, or two tablespoonful of good, fresh yeast; stir the mixture once a day for 15 or 12 days; when it has ceased to ferment and the froth has subsided, dissolve one ounce of isinglass, and add, also, one pint of best brandy; close the bung tightly, and in two months it will be fit to bottle; at the end of that length of time try it, and if it should be found to be too sweet, let it stand longer.—AUNT ADDIE.

COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND SORE THROAT.—Four tablespoonfuls molasses, four tablespoonfuls vinegar, 25 drops laudanum, 25 drops antimonial wine. Dose—Tablespoonful for adults, teaspoonful for children, taken three times a day. If cough is severe, can be taken more frequently.—MADGIE.

FLOWER GARDEN SUGGESTIONS.—You will find the following plants will thrive especially well on the shaded side of your garden: Fuchsias, petunias, blue day lilies, larkspurs, coleus, centaurea, begonia gymnocarpa, lygodium, candytuft, ivies, ferns, Madeira vines, morning-glories, forget-me-nots, pansies, sedoliums, &c. On the sunny side: Dianthus, balsams, mignonette, verbenas, gladiolus that you wish to flower late, thunbergia, salvias, pentstemon, geraniums, everlastings, Kansas gay feather, asters, calandrinia, balloon vine, primrose, French marigold, portulacca, cypress vine, poppy, &c.—AUNT ADDIE.

HARD SOAP.—Four and one-half pounds of fat, one box condensed lye, one-half pound sal soda, one-half pound resin. Put the fat in vessel to melt, and one quart water; the lye in another vessel in one quart soft water. (soft water is hot water, not boiling.) When both are entirely dissolved lift all pieces of bone, gristle, &c., from the fat with a skimmer, then add the lye and let all boil 30 minutes. Stir well, and remove the kettle to the side of the range, where let it remain till next morning, when it should be solid; then cut in the kettle into small pieces, and add two quarts boiling water; let it boil 30 minutes, adding then four quarts boiling water and the resin; stir now quite frequently till resin is melted, from one to three hours longer, till it boils over on itself like molasses candy, in rolls; then add one teacupful salt; when done let it stand till cool, then add the melted soda, stir well for 10 minutes, and pour out into any old vessel, as it spoils new ones; next day turn out, cut up to dry. This makes a large quantity of good soap; different kinds of grease make better soap than all of one kind. After pouring the soap in the molds or other vessels much will harden on the sides of the kettle; scrape this together, pour three or four quarts boiling water on it, stir quickly, and it will make good soft soap—thick or thin as desired—to which an ounce of powdered borax may be added, making an excellent soap for soaking soiled clothes in preparatory to washing them.—HOUSEKEEPER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

For making whipped cream for Vienna coffee.

For making rich chocolate cake with chocolate in the dough.

How to color the so-called Easter eggs in blue and other colors.

A cure for numbness in one side of the face caused by neuralgia a year ago.

How to sweeten the breath after eating onions.

Is there any way of recovering the sense of smell which has been lost for some time?

How does "M. S." prepare the iodide of ammonia for enlarged joints?

How to preserve natural flowers and funeral wreaths forever without fading.

What will make an ivy geranium blossom? Does it need much water? Also, what special directions are necessary to grow tuber-roses? Do they need much moisture?

Will the South Carolina rice grow and ripen as far north as 45°? I have read that it would do well anywhere between the equator and 70° north latitude. Is there more than one kind of rice?

How to wash blue cambric without making it fade.

How to bleach white a silk handkerchief originally blue, but faded by washing to a muddy brown.

What old housekeepers have found the quickest and most thorough way of having a week's wash for six or eight people done?

How to remove common writing ink from the printed pages of books and leave no stain.

Is there any way by which books and papers can be safely stored in a damp place?

OLD DRINKING HABITS IN MAINE.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* prints a communication, which, speaking of residents of the adjoining town of Topsham, 50 years ago, says: "In one family of five persons, three of them would each punish three pints of New-England rum every day; the other two perhaps a little less. Why I can be so specific, I was a clerk in a store at Topsham and had them for customers. Another instance: we had an old man, who was a customer when I went there and when I left, who purchased a pint and a half of gin every day, and Saturday three pints. He had it charged, paid his bill monthly, and never purchased another article to my recollection. His family consisted only of himself and wife, and she an estimable woman, therefore he must have used all of it himself. The average sales at our store were at least $10 per day, amounting to $3,000 per annum. There were five other stores in Topsham, and I have every reason to believe that they sold as much rum as we did. Brunswick had three times as many stores, besides three successful hotels, (Topsham had none.) I think she must have sold at least double the quantity of Topsham. With New-England rum at 40 cents a gallon, and the best of imported liquors at $1, in almost every other family in Topsham there was a drunkard or drunkards. The evil became so great that the people grew alarmed. Two generations of my own family on both sides of the house suffered severely."

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL IN BOSTON.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall was entertained by his party friends in Boston on Thursday evening, and in responding to the kind greeting extended to him, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I offer real thanks to you for this high mark of your appreciation. I must omit the making of a speech, not for any lack of appreciation of the hospitality I have received in New-England and in Boston, but simply from lack of language to fittingly express myself. Your allusion to my discharge of public duties I appreciate. Never in my life have I been so much tried; never have I experienced so much difficulty in keeping command of myself as I did on the occasion to which you have alluded. It was with great difficulty that I could see my path of duty. Whether I have performed that duty satisfactorily I do not know. I hope for the best. But at no time did I forget my love of country.

ONE HONEST TRAMP DISCOVERED.

The Hudson *Register* says: "As a proof that the tramp is not always the soulless creature he is generally credited with being, we note an incident to his credit which recently happened. One of these wayfarers called at the house of a citizen and begged a pair of pants with which to cover his nakedness, and received them with gratitude. Some time after his departure he returned, saying that in the fob pocket he had found a gold ring, inscribed with initials, which he thought might at least be valuable from association, and he had therefore found his way back to restore it. The ring had been missing some months and was gladly received by the rightful owner. Score one for the tramp."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The several companies of the Tenth Regiment, Albany, will hold a competitive drill for a silk guidon on Thursday evening, April 12.

The funeral of Mr. H. C. Fisher Napier, a veteran of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, took place last Wednesday. His former company acted as escort to the remains at the interment.

At an election in Company F, Sixteenth Battalion, held at Dobb's Ferry, last Thursday evening, Lieut. William J. Travis was promoted Captain, and Sergt. Thomas J. Brown was elected Second Lieutenant.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will hold a reception at its armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets, on Easter Monday, April 2. Lieut.-Col. A. P. Stewart, of this command, has resigned.

Capt. Edward Barker, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Eighth regiment, has been instructing the members of his regiment in aiming and sighting drill theoretically during the present month, and will commence practical work early next month.

At the closing drill of the series of division drills held by the Seventh Regiment to-morrow night, Company G proposes to entertain its comrades in its room in the armory. The apartment will be appropriately decorated for the occasion, and "the younger" Giesman will perform a few choice selections on the piano.

The Amateur Rifle Club of this City has issued a circular to the various rifle clubs throughout the country, detailing the conditions of a challenge issued by the Irish Rifle Association to the riflemen of America to shoot a match at Dollymount Range, near Dublin, Ireland, next Summer, as hitherto published in THE TIMES.

At a meeting of Battery K, Artillery, last Wednesday evening, First Lieut. Augustus Hoelzie was promoted Captain, and Second Lieut. Theodore Doensch was elected First Lieutenant. Col. C. B. Mitchell, Chief of Artillery of the First Division, presided. At the close of the election the members of the Battery and invited guests were entertained at a collation by the newly-elected officers.

The Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association of Long Island elected officers for the ensuing year last Monday night, as follows: President, George H. Creed; Vice-President, John Fleming; Treasurer, Charles J. Stewart; Secretary, Samuel S. Aymar; Executive Committee—John H. Sutphin, John M. Crane, Theodore Rogers, William S. Cogswell, James P. Darcy, Albert J. Watkinson, and W. S. Elmendorf.

The Ninety-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Col. Spofford commanding, held its eleventh reunion at Ilion, N. Y., last Tuesday. The following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Franklin B. Hough; Vice-President, Isaac Hall; Recording Secretary, Sheldon V. Graves; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. Van Duzen; Treasurer, G. M. Palmer; Chaplain, Rev. S. M. Ferguson.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, paraded 41 men for drill in sabre exercise at its new armory in Thirteenth-street last Wednesday night. The movements were mainly confined to *mouliuet* exercises. The troop is making extensive arrangements for its reception and ball at Concordia Hall, No. 28, Avenue A, on Wednesday, April 4. Invitations to be present have been accepted by many prominent "National Guardsmen."

The several companies in the Ninth Regiment assembled for drill by divisions at the armory during the past week. Companies B, C, and I drilled on Monday night, equalizing in four companies of 16 files; Companies E, H, and K equalized in four companies of 12 files front on Wednesday evening, and Companies A and D formed with four companies of 12 files on Thursday evening. Company K will hold an election next Wednesday to fill the vacant Second Lieutenancy.

The annual meeting of the Sixth Division Rifle Association was held at Syracuse, on Saturday the 10th inst. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Major-Gen. D. P. Wood; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Col. James Manning, Col. J. Dean Hawley, and William Duncan; Secretary, Lieut. George W. Edwards; Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. George N. Crouse. Committees were appointed as follows: Finance—Major-Gen. D. P. Wood, Lieut.-Col. George N. Crouse, Gen. Richardson, Lieut.-Col. Manning, and Col. Hawley; Range—Lieut.-Col. James Manning, Lieut. G. W. Edwards, Capt. J. A. Nichols, Lieut.-Col. R. Griffin, and Capt. Paul Birchmeyer; Prize—Col. J. D. Hawley, William Duncan, Lieut. Edwards, Col. John W. Gale, Major M. Auer, F. E. Carrol, and Austin C. Chase.

A stated meeting of the Military Order, Loyal Legion of the United States, was held at Delmonico's on the 7th inst. Major-Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, United States Volunteers, Brigadier-General United States Army, (retired,) who was elected a member of the council on Jan. 26 last, was invested, and Capt. Stephen A. Estes, late Twelfth New-York Volunteers, acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, was a merchant in Syracuse, N. Y., was elected a member. The announcement was made of the death of Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, United States Army, Pay Inspector Rufus C. Spalding, United States Navy, San Francisco, for countenancing fraud, scandalous conduct, carelessness, inefficiency, &c., for which he had been dismissed from the service, was expelled.

The Twelfth Regiment is under orders to parade by detachments, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at its armory, as follows: Companies G and H, Tuesday, March 20; Companies A, F, and K on Wednesday, March 21; Companies B, E, and I on Thursday, March 22; assembly on each occasion at 8 o'clock P. M. The regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, without the band, for battalion drill at the State Arsenal, on Monday, March 26, at 8 P. M. Companies F and G are directed to supply guard details. The following non-commissioned officers in Company K, having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants: Sergeants—John N. Breasel, George W. Griffiths, and Henry Coullarde; Corporals—John B. Feeney, Rudolph Yennt, John Nangle, and George B. Katen.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, will drill on Wednesdays, March 21, April 11, and May 20. Each drill will be followed by a dance. At the drill on April 11 the Marksman's badges will be presented. On May 2 the regiment will drill by wings, under command of the junior field officers, in competition. In response to the request of a large number of citizens of Williamsburg, this command and the Gatling Battery will give a *fête champetre* and joint exhibition drill in street firing movements, on the Union ball grounds next June. Owing to the unfavorable weather which prevailed last year on the occasions of the out-door exhibitions of the regiment, the full programme was not carried out, and an attempt will be made to be more successful this year. The drum corps of this command has elected Reuben R. Cornell First Sergeant, and Andrew J. Cornell, Corporal, vice Carolan resigned, and Cornell, promoted.

The programme of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club for the ensuing season at Creedmoor has just been issued. The Rifles will be shot for on April 21, May 16, June 13, July, 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 12, Oct. 17, and Nov. 14. The Shells will be contested on April 28, May 26, June 30, July 23, Aug. 25, Sept. 12, Oct. 27, and Nov. 24; Diamond badge, May 5, June 2, June 30, Aug. 4, Sept. 1, Oct. 6, and Nov. 3; Morris Medal, March 24 and 31, April 7, 14, 21, and 28, May 5 and 12; and N. R. A. medal, Nov. 24. The Rifles will be shot for at 200 yards, off hand, seven shots; the Shells 500 yard, any position, five shots; Diamond badge, and N. R. A. medal, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance; "Harris" medal 500 yards, 10 shots, any position. In all matches targets will be provided by the club, unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee, and each match will commence at 3 P. M. No previous practice will be allowed within one hour of the match.

The following commissions have been issued to officers in the First and Second Divisions during the past month: Ninth Regiment, Capt. G. W. Homans, Second Lieut. M. J. Bauman, and Quartermaster E. F. Wait; Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. J. Fred. Ackerman; Fifteenth Battalion, First Lieuts. John M. Alsgood and David T. Lynch; Forty-seventh Regiment, First Lieut. H. B. Moore, Jr. During the same period the following resignations have been accepted: Seventy-first Regiment, Second Lieut. James Shand and Capt. E. C. Imlay; Forty-seventh Regiment, First Lieut. D. P. Watkins and F. M. Pierce; Eighth Regiment, Capt. Joseph H. Hart, Capt. Junius B. Lingham, and First Lieut. S. J. Levy; Ninth Regiment, First Lieut. E. W. Booth; Fifth Regiment, Major H. R. Williams, First Lieut. George S. Leland, and First Lieut. Frits Bergener; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Thomas Dempsey, Capt. Spaiding Allen, and First Lieut. John Morris.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has issued an order directing the several regimental commanders in his brigade to cause their officers to be instructed in the principles of rifle practice, and to assemble for that purpose before April 17 next. Particular attention is called to parts 1, 2, and 3 of Wingate's Manual. Regimental commanders will be held responsible during the coming season for any inability of company officers to instruct the men under them. Commandants of companies are directed to use four drill nights between the present time and May 5, for the instruction of their commands in rifle practice; each instruction to occupy an hour and a half. The companies will be divided into squads, according to their respective proficiency in the science, and their commandants will be held directly reasonable for the want of instruction which their men may manifest when out-door practice commences. Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice are directed to attend to these drills and to assist the company commanders in the instruction of their men. They will also make a written report on the 1st of each month to Brigade Head-quarters, through their regimental commanders, of the members present at each drill, and the result of the instruction. Gen. Vilmar justly remarks that a noticeable feature of last season's rifle practice at Creedmoor was the ignorance of large numbers of the men as to their positions for firing, and much valuable time was necessarily consumed in instructing them upon matters of which they should have previously gained a thorough knowledge in the drill-room, and much time would have been gained if all officers had been capable of assisting in the work of instruction. The Brigade Inspector has been directed to inspect the books and records of the several regiments in this brigade on the following evenings at 8 o'clock: Seventy-first Regiment, Monday, March 27; Ninth Regiment, Wednesday, March 28, and Eleventh Regiment, Thursday, March 29. Commandants of regiments are instructed to direct their company officers and First Sergeants to be present in fatigue uniform on the dates and occasions specified, when all the property belonging to the State, including books, papers, records of regimental and company commanders, must be produced for examination, and the Inspector will make a written report of such inspections to Brigade Head-quarters. Attention is called to section 21, General Orders, series of 1868, which provides that ignorance of duty or negligence in making returns, reports, and rolls will be considered as evidence of inefficiency, and the delinquent officers may be ordered before an examining board, or court martial, as the case may require.

GEORGIA'S ACKNOWLEDGED CLAIM.

HOW THE STATE WILL RECEIVE BETWEEN ONE AND TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, March 11.

Our dispatches from Washington have given us the intelligence that a claim presented in behalf of the State of Georgia, growing out of the possession of the Western and Atlantic Railroad by the military of the United States at the close of the war, had passed Congress. Much inquiry has been made as to the character of this claim and the action of Congress upon it. We have applied to the best authority within our reach, and the following facts may be relied on: During Gov. Bullock's Administration the law firm of Baugh & Garlington, the late Col. Robert Baugh and our fellow-citizen, Gen. A. C. Garlington, was employed to prosecute the claim referred to before Congress. At the time Georgia had not acquired the representation in the Senate, nor perhaps in the House, which she was entitled to, and it was therefore thought best to postpone the active prosecution of the claim until that event occurred. After Gen. Gordon was elected to the Senate, Baugh & Garlington prepared the papers necessary to bring the matter before Congress, and Gov. Smith, of the Executive Administration in favor of it, entered heartily into the matter, and sent forward a memorial setting forth the grounds of the claim. A bill drawn by Gen. Garlington was also sent to Gen. Gordon. Gen. Gordon was impressed with the justice and right of the claim, and has devoted his best energies to carrying it through, which the result proves. Other members of Congress from Georgia did the same, among them Col. Candler, from this district.

The claim consists of two leading items: First, for about $100,000 worth of railroad iron, which was taken up, rerolled, and sold by the United States military authorities, but not accounted for in the settlement made between the State and the United States Government, when the road was turned over to the former. The other item, of at least $100,000, originated thus: When the United States Government returned the State road to the State of Georgia, it had been refitted with a large amount of rolling stock, locomotives, &c., which under an appointment ordained by Gen. Thomas, was delivered to the State at a most extravagant valuation. But the State was under the necessity at the time of taking this property at almost any price. The road could not have been run without it. The purchase was made on time, and the money afterward paid out of the Treasury of Georgia. A similar arrangement was also made with three railroads in Tennessee, which gave their bonds respectively to secure the purchase money. But they failed to meet their obligations, and suit was brought against them. Through their intercession, however, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise the debt on just and equitable principles, upon the ground, among others, that the valuation of the rolling stock sold was excessive. The Secretary of War did make a compromise and settlement, allowing to the road a large deduction, from 25 to 30 per cent., upon the appraisement.

The bill now pending from one to three hours longer, till it boils over on itself like molasses candy, in rolls; then add one teacupful salt; when done let it stand till cool, then add the melted soda, stir well for 10 minutes, and pour out into any old vessel, as it spoils new ones; next day turn out, cut up to dry. This makes a large quantity of good soap; different kinds of grease make better soap than all of one kind. After pouring the soap in the molds or other vessels much will harden on the sides of the kettle; scrape this together, pour three or four quarts boiling water on it, stir quickly, and it will make good soft soap—thick or thin as desired—to which an ounce of powdered borax may be added, making an excellent soap for soaking soiled clothes in preparatory to washing them.—HOUSEKEEPER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

For making whipped cream for Vienna coffee.

For making rich chocolate cake with chocolate in the dough.

How to color the so-called Easter eggs in blue and other colors.

A cure for numbness in one side of the face caused by neuralgia a year ago.

How to sweeten the breath after eating onions.

Is there any way of recovering the sense of smell which has been lost for some time?

How does "M. S." prepare the iodide of ammonia for enlarged joints?

How to preserve natural flowers and funeral wreaths forever without fading.

What will make an ivy geranium blossom? Does it need much water? Also, what special directions are necessary to grow tuber-roses? Do they need much moisture?

Will the South Carolina rice grow and ripen as far north as 45°? I have read that it would do well anywhere between the equator and 70° north latitude. Is there more than one kind of rice?

How to wash blue cambric without making it fade.

How to bleach white a silk handkerchief originally blue, but faded by washing to a muddy brown.

What old housekeepers have found the quickest and most thorough way of having a week's wash for six or eight people done?

How to remove common writing ink from the printed pages of books and leave no stain.

Is there any way by which books and papers can be safely stored in a damp place?

OLD DRINKING HABITS IN MAINE.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* prints a communication, which, speaking of residents of the adjoining town of Topsham, 50 years ago, says: "In one family of five persons, three of them would each punish three pints of New-England rum every day; the other two perhaps a little less. Why I can be so specific, I was a clerk in a store at Topsham and had them for customers. Another instance: we had an old man, who was a customer when I went there and when I left, who purchased a pint and a half of gin every day, and Saturday three pints. He had it charged, paid his bill monthly, and never purchased another article to my recollection. His family consisted only of himself and wife, and she an estimable woman, therefore he must have used all of it himself. The average sales at our store were at least $10 per day, amounting to $3,000 per annum. There were five other stores in Topsham, and I have every reason to believe that they sold as much rum as we did. Brunswick had three times as many stores, besides three successful hotels, (Topsham had none.) I think she must have sold at least double the quantity of Topsham. With New-England rum at 40 cents a gallon, and the best of imported liquors at $1, in almost every other family in Topsham there was a drunkard or drunkards. The evil became so great that the people grew alarmed. Two generations of my own family on both sides of the house suffered severely."

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL IN BOSTON.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall was entertained by his party friends in Boston on Thursday evening, and in responding to the kind greeting extended to him, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I offer real thanks to you for this high mark of your appreciation. I must omit the making of a speech, not for any lack of appreciation of the hospitality I have received in New-England and in Boston, but simply from lack of language to fittingly express myself. Your allusion to my discharge of public duties I appreciate. Never in my life have I been so much tried; never have I experienced so much difficulty in keeping command of myself as I did on the occasion to which you have alluded. It was with great difficulty that I could see my path of duty. Whether I have performed that duty satisfactorily I do not know. I hope for the best. But at no time did I forget my love of country.

ONE HONEST TRAMP DISCOVERED.

The Hudson *Register* says: "As a proof that the tramp is not always the soulless creature he is generally credited with being, we note an incident to his credit which recently happened. One of these wayfarers called at the house of a citizen and begged a pair of pants with which to cover his nakedness, and received them with gratitude. Some time after his departure he returned, saying that in the fob pocket he had found a gold ring, inscribed with initials, which he thought might at least be valuable from association, and he had therefore found his way back to restore it. The ring had been missing some months and was gladly received by the rightful owner. Score one for the tramp."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$27,000 Erie 4th	105	100 Rock Island	100
3,000 N. W. C. C. G.	59⅞	100 do	99⅝
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st con	c. 52½	100 do	99⅝
7,000 do	52¾	200 do	99⅝
100 Del. & Hud	48⅜	100 do	99⅝
100 do	48	300 do	99⅝
100 do	c. 48	300 do	99¾
200 do	47¾	400 do	99½
200 do	c. 47¾	100 do	99⅝
200 do	47½	200 St. Paul	18⅜
100 Md. Coal Co	10	100 North-w	32⅜
1800 West. Un	63½	100 North-w. Pf	53⅛
200 do	c. 63⅞	100 do	53⅝
500 do	63⅝	100 do	53⅝
10 do	63⅝	200 do	53½
300 do	63⅝	200 do	53¼
500 do	63¾	200 do	53⅛
1000 do	63¾	100 Chi. R. & Q	94⅜
1300 do	63⅝	100 do	94⅜
1000 do	63⅛	100 do	94½
400 do	63¼	52 do	94
200 do	63⅜	200 do	94⅛
10 do	63⅜	300 D., L. & W	60
1800 do	63⅛	100 do	59⅞
100 At. & Pac. Tel	24½	500 do	59¾
200 do	24⅝	700 do	59⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H	91	1700 do	59½
100 do	b10. 94⅛	400 do	59⅜
100 do	94⅛	400 do	c30. 58⅝
100 do	94	400 do	c30. 58⅝
300 do	94	200 do	c30. 58
10 do	94⅜	400 do	59
700 Erie Railway	7	500 do	c. 59⅜
200 do	8⅜	800 do	c. 59⅝
2300 do	63⅜	200 do	59⅝
3700 do	63	100 do	59¾
600 do	63⅛	100 do	59⅝
200 do	63¼	200 do	59⅝
200 do	63⅛	100 Chi. & Alt. pf	b. 104
200 U. S. Ex	48	300 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf	23¾
150 Amer. Ex	57⅛	100 do	24
125 do	57	100 do	23¾
100 C. & P. G'd	90	50 Mor. & Es	b. 81
200 Mich. Cen	42⅝	90 do	80⅜
200 do	42½	100 sl. & St. J.	b. 53
300 do	42¾	200 Ohio & M.	b. 54
100 do	42⅝	200 do	54⅛
300 do	42⅜	800 Ohio & M.	b. 54
300 do	42¼	100 do	b3. 54

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	111¾	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	b.c. 108⅝
10,000 do	12.111⅜	5,000 do	108½
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOMERSET HERALD OF ENGLAND ON COSTUME.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COSTUME; OR, A DICTIONARY OF DRESS. By JAMES ROBINSON PLANCHÉ, Esq., Somerset Herald. London: CHATTO & WINDUS.

This is one of the most notable books of the time, not only for its exhaustive treatment of an interesting subject, but on account of the complete and elaborate way in which it has been produced. Reference has already been made to it by our London correspondent as a work upon which the publishers stake their reputation. Since Day & Sons, the famous printers, ruined themselves on *The Grammar of Ornament* we have had no contribution to the history of art in dress so splendidly adorned with engravings and colored plates. Mr. Planché's "History of British Costume," in the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, had for forty years been the principal authority on the subject. During that time archæological investigation had received such an impetus by the establishment of metropolitan and provincial peripatetic antiquarian societies that he was enabled to revise his past researches under a flood of new light. He has lost no new fact, he has overlooked no new suggestion. He has gathered together under each subject all that is known about it from the best authorities in England or on the Continent. His official position in connection with the Government has given him many advantages in the matter of research. The books supplying information upon dress are very few, and the best are confined to armor or ecclesiastical costume. The only English publication of importance of which Mr. Planché himself says he is aware, is the late Mr. Fairholt's *Costume in England*, the last 200 pages of which contain a glossary full of quotations from old plays, medieval romances, and satirical ballads, containing allusions to various articles of attire in fashion at the time of their composition. The last edition of that book has been out of print for many years, and it is now superseded by this latest and best of all the works on costume. In deference to the desire of numerous artists, a portion of the work appears in a glossarial form, which gives facility for reference in questions of detail, such as technicalities about belts and buckles, the fastenings of armor, the turn of a sword-hilt, the fashion of a shoe of a particular period, and a thousand trifles that heretofore had to be hunted up in combination with larger and more important matters. The author has gone at his work in a practical, business-like way. He has left prehistoric times alone. He has speculated upon nothing. Truth is the basis upon which he has labored, and he has insisted on no opinions of his own, while he has honestly placed the views of others who differ from him side by side with his own. He begins his history at the period when Rome was the mistress of the world, and England was a country of savages; and he brings it down to the period when picturesqueness and character are suffered to end, some hundred years ago, though one might fairly point to notable costumes since that time, but not, we suppose, possessing the interest of originality. Artists and students owe the English Herald a debt of gratitude for a book of reference which is a library and a picture gallery carefully indexed and catalogued. Our readers will be interested in learning something about Mr. Planché, who, at 81 years of age, is still quite a buck in London society. When Mr. Boucicault discovered "a noble partner" and produced that wonderful spectacle, "Babet and Bijou," at Covent Garden Theatre, the present writer was a frequent attendant at the rehearsals, and the most juvenile of the distinguished assistants who lent Mr. Boucicault a hand did not take a livelier interest in the pretty women of the Amazon Army than the veteran white-haired Planché, Somerset Herald of England. His flirtations were quite charming to contemplate. He paid compliments with an Old-World air of gallantry that astonished the ladies who had been selected to strut their hour upon the stage, because they had fine limbs and beautiful faces. The only one among them who has stepped out from the crowd is Miss Helen Barry, the fattest and stoutest actress upon the English stage. Mr. Planché is a short gentleman, small in figure and appearance. He wears all the hair his head and face can grow, and he wears it as white as Father Time chooses. He is found at all the best receptions in the upper world of Bohemia. The present writer encountered him the other evening at Mr. Hepworth Dixon's, where he formed a striking companion figure to Sir Jules Benedict, the famous composer, another representative of the past, who is still as active as many a boy of the present day. Mr. Planché is an even-tempered gentleman, but he tore his hair and wrote furious protests to the management of the Globe Theatre, when Miss Jennie Lee introduced new songs and clog dances into his classical extravaganza of "The Invisible Prince." It is only due, however, to Miss Jennie Lee and her manager, Mr. Bruce, to say that if they had not modernized the work somewhat with new melodies, new words and new business, the burlesque would have speedily ventilated the theatre with its wit of 50 years ago and its eminently fairy-like but certainly thin humor. Mr. Planché is descended from a French family which sought refuge in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was born in Old Burlington street Feb. 27, 1796. He took to dramatic writing early, and has prepared for the stage nearly 200 pieces. After a good deal of European travel, he wrote several semi-historical books, and he commenced his studies of costume and wrote learnedly upon the subject forty years ago, and for many a long day no theatrical revival of importance has been entered upon without "sweet counsel" being taken with Planché, who was created Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in 1854, and Somerset Herald in 1866, and who is one of the best known men in the artistic world of London in the present year of grace, 1877.

PHILOSOPHICAL DISCUSSIONS. By CHAUNCEY WRIGHT. With a biographical sketch of the author by CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co.

A volume of the remains of the late Mr. Chauncey Wright has just been published. Mr. Wright's was a name not known to the public at large; it was but little known even to that narrow public interested in the themes which he made the object of special study. But he had at the time of his death obtained recognition as a philosophical thinker of a high order from many competent judges, and he was slowly making his way, it was believed, to an eminent place. Still, he was one of those men from whom are expected greater things than they have yet accomplished, and the news of his death was received with that regret with which we witness the ending of an incomplete career. Mr. Wright died in Cambridge, Mass., in September, 1875, at the age of 45. He has written comparatively little. He had published a few essays in *The Mathematical Monthly*, and in the *Memoirs and Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*; he had besides contributed a number of papers upon philosophical subjects to the *North American Review*.

Chauncey Wright was born in Northampton in 1830. His father and mother were of old New-England stock, people who lived, as their ancestors had lived before them, a simple, industrious, and sober life. Chauncey Wright's father was an active man in his town, carrying on a successful country trade and occupied with the duties of the office of Deputy-Sheriff of the county, a post which he held for many years. As a boy, Wright is described as affectionate, reserved, and thoughtful, fond of animals and plants, observant of their habits, and more interested in out-door than in-door pursuits. He did not particularly distinguish himself at school, except, perhaps, in mathematics and in writing compositions, which he preferred to write in verse. He is said, even in boyhood, to have shown a tendency to melancholy, from which he suffered in after life. He entered Harvard College in 1848. His classical attainments were slight, and he applied himself but little to languages or literature. The whole bent of his mind was toward mathematical and philosophical studies. He evinced in college the mental traits for which he has since been distinguished, a judgment not brilliant, but solid, a memory slow but retentive, and a remarkable power of assimilation of his knowledge with his thought. Though his modesty and reserve kept him from forming many friendships in college, his disinterested disposition and amiable temper won for him the love of certain intimate friends, while his classmates felt for him an uncommon regard and esteem.

Soon after leaving college, in 1852, he was appointed one of the computers of the *Nautical Almanac*. His contributions to the *Mathematical Monthly* and other scientific publications won for him the reputation of an able physicist and mathematician. In 1863 he was made Recording Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a position which he held with ability for seven years, and in which he gave good service. About this time his attention became absorbed in the philosophical questions presented by the works of Mill, Darwin, Spencer, and others. In 1864 he published in the *North American Review* the first of a series of papers, all of which are published in this volume of Mr. Wright's remains. Of this series, it is said by Mr. Norton, from whose interesting sketch we have gathered the above particulars, that they "form the most important contribution made in America to the discussion and investigation of the questions which now chiefly engage the attention of students of philosophy." From the time of his leaving college to his death he resided in Cambridge. In 1870 he delivered a course of university lectures in Harvard College on the principles of psychology. In 1874-5 he was instructor in Harvard College in mathematical physics.

Mr. Wright lived simply and modestly. His wants were few, and his biographer tells us that he was extremely unselfish. "He was," says Mr. Norton, "admirable as a nurse by the sick bed, alike tender and firm, and while the touch of his hand and the modulation of his voice afforded the invalid unwonted comfort and repose, the steadiness of his judgment gave the supporting tone so often wanting in the sick-room." He was in happy relations with children and with old people. He possessed one talent, hardly to have been expected in a man of his large size and massive proportions, which was a great source of amusement to children, and, indeed, to his acquaintances generally. This was his skill in feats of sleight-of-hand. He possessed this gift to a wonderful degree. He constantly amused himself by finding out and repeating the tricks of renowned jugglers. He brought to bear his mechanical knowledge in the construction of toys, and applied his mathematical talent to the invention of games and wonderful puzzles at cards.

Mr. Norton comments at length upon the traits of Mr. Wright's genius. The reader will be interested in what Mr. Norton has to say of his catholicity and his ready recognition of the value of abilities other than his own. The scientific mind we often expect to regard such matters as literature and art as a kind of highly authorized and distinguished nonsense. The imagination of men of this class are not, as a rule, strong, nor their intuitions vivid; hence they are likely to be characterized by a want of sympathy which is peculiarly oppressive to persons of a different disposition. You cannot frighten a logician away from a conclusion which he has once fairly reached. But who has not seen a person of a more delicate and more artistic mind, when in an unsympathetic atmosphere, suddenly find himself deserted by his most cherished opinions. It is pleasant to find a man of science who recognizes, and not merely as a generality, the service which Platonists and Aristotelians may do to one another. Mr. Norton says that the following words, which Mr. Wright applied to Mill, could be used with equal truth with reference to himself: "He sincerely welcomed intelligent and earnest opposition with a deference due to truth itself, and to a just regard of the diversities in men's minds from differences of education and natural dispositions."

The various chapters of this work have appeared in the *North American Review*, the *Nation*, and other publications. They include "Natural Theology as a Positive Science," "The Philosophy of Herbert Spencer," "Limits of Natural Selection," "The Uses and Origin of the Arrangements of Leaves in Plants," "The Conflict of Studies"—not a very satisfactory paper, as it appears to us—and some others. There is also a paper on the "Genesis of Species," in reply to Mr. St. George Mivart's attack on the theory of natural selection, of which Mr. Darwin thought so highly that it was, at his instance, republished in England. This book contains pretty much all the published works of one who was regarded by many competent to judge as among the most able men of science in the country.

THRILLING SCENE IN A DEPOT.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* has the following account of a narrow escape from death by several persons at Fishkill Landing depot, Wednesday morning: "The upward bound passenger train due here at 10 A. M. had just arrived at that station, and 40 or 50 passengers had started to get on and off when the St. Louis Express, bound south, and which does not stop at Fishkill Landing, came thundering around the curve just north of the station. No alarm of the approach of the train had been given. It was behind time, and running at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Its track in front of the station was filled with men and women. The men who saw the train coming ran shouting in every direction, women screamed and cried for help, and by-standers turned their heads, fearing to see at least a dozen persons cut to pieces. One or two women grasping the iron railing attached to the platforms of the up train, and fainted as the men crowded them as close to the train as they could. One lady, Mrs. Frank Browne, of Newburg, was crossing the track to get on the up train, but when she reached the centre of the down track the express was close upon her. With great presence of mind she turned and ran back as the train thundered by, the pilot of the engine just missing her dress. Men on the west side of the swiftly-speeding train were thrilled with horror, as they expected that the people who were clinging to the railing of the upward-bound train had been drawn by the frightful suction under the wheels of the passing express. Luckily no one was hurt."

CHANGES IN THE NEW-YORK PULPIT.

In an historical sermon, recently preached, Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D., of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, gave a striking illustration of the changes in the ministry in New-York City. He said: "There are but three Pastors now settled in the Presbyterian Church in New-York City who were Pastors when I was installed. These are Drs. Burchard, S. D. Alexander, and T. S. Hastings. Both the latter now preach in churches miles away from their pastorates in 1859, and the Mercer-street Church, of which Dr. R. S. Booth became Pastor in 1861, was consolidated with the University-place Church in 1870. In other branches of the church the changes are really as marked, and have been wrought largely by the death of many honored and useful servants of Christ in the ministry at the center."

THE FASHIONS.

HINTS ON DRESS-MAKING.

THE QUESTION OF TRIMMINGS—THE STYLE IN SPRING SUITS—NOVEL BUTTONS—NEWEST BONNETS — MISCELLANEOUS TOILETS.

The three chief considerations in the making of a suit are the material, the cut, and the trimming. The material depends upon the occasion for which the toilet is made and upon the taste of the wearer. The cut of the dress is altogether a matter of fashion, and sufficient allusion has been already made to the present make of garments to render further comment unnecessary. The trimming is the most important part of the garment. There is an endless variety of methods of trimming, all of which require more or less care in the making. The trimmings most generally used are flounces, folds, plaitings, puffings, ruchings, Watteau plaits. Among these some are in favor to-day and others will be in use to-morrow. In order to make well these different trimmings, there are certain rules which must be observed. For instance, for a flounce to hang properly it must be of a given fullness. If the flounce is gathered, the goods must be half as long again as that upon which it is placed. A plain box-plaited flounce must be twice the ordinary length; a double box-plaited flounce is made four times the length. Plaited flounces are three or four times the length, according to the size of the plaits. All flounces, in whatever style they are made, are placed on the skirt in the following way: First, the material is folded in four, a pin being placed on each quarter, then four needles are threaded, (with very strong thread if the material is heavy,) the threads being sufficiently long to allow of drawing the gathers to an even fullness. The garment which is to be trimmed is folded in four parts, and so marked as to be placed against the exact quarter of the flounce; the flounce is then sewed down. Shirred flounces are placed on in the same manner; they are made in two ways, one consisting in gathering the goods with a drawing-thread, the other in folding the goods back and whipping it over the finger, repeating this as many times as there are shirrs wanted. Each shirr forms a line of gathering; the nearer they are together the prettier is the effect. Careful workers use a card with a notch to mark the exact space, just as with knife plaits. Plaiting is the most difficult trimming to succeed with. A great deal is secured by knowing exactly how to manage it. The bands are generally cut in the way the selvage runs, and the borders are hemmed upon the machine. The chief point to be attained is the evenness of the plaits. After the first plait has been formed the second is placed on the border, almost over the first, and so on. It is absolutely necessary to plait the two ends at the same time, and to baste them down. Two needles are used, with long threads; sometimes a third needle is used for the middle of the plaiting, if it is wide. After the plaiting is sewed it is placed between two wet cloths, and pressed with a very hot iron. The bastes are only taken out after the flounce has been sewed upon the dress. A shell-shaped trimming is a flounce which instead of surrounding the garment, is placed on lengthwise or slanting, the fullness thus falling in the shell shape, which is fastened down by stitches in graceful zig-zags. Puffing is a flounce gathered on both borders, and so disposed that the middle of the goods puffs up, while the goods underneath remains flat. A ruching consists of single or double hollow plaits, either sewed down in the middle or on the border. The "chicorée" ruching is always made in a double plait, and sewed through the middle, with the borders cut out. The ruching "à la vieille" consists of hollow plaits, fastened down on either side, and leaving a heading. The plastron is a piece of goods which is made in different shapes, and is placed on the back or front of the waist. It has been very much worn of late, cut in the shape of a V. The "crevée" is a puffing which comes through an opening in any part of the dress. The "soufflé" is an opening of this sort.

Most of the Spring suits will be trimmed with galloon. Among the most suitable galloons for the present suits are matelassé galloon of silk and wool, "galon trappé" on a satin grounding, and "maillet" galloon in all shades made upon a net grounding.

Half mourning dresses can be trimmed with black galloon, brocaded with white silk. A galloon consisting of white leaves cut out, is used for black grenadine or black tulle toilets. When deep mourning is first taken off, bias crape folds are used to trim faille dresses, and the bonnet is made of crape and faille.

A half-mourning walking suit has a skirt trimmed with a deep box-plaited flounce. The gray damassé tunique is trimmed with black ribbon embroidered with gray. The aumonière is trimmed with the same. The breton waist has a long basque cut very open in front. On the side is a small pocket with a flap, closing by means of a button. The sleeves are trimmed with three narrow knife-plaited ruffles, surmounted by a band of galloon with a standing cuff above, opening on the outside seam. The waist opens in revers shape in the neck and is trimmed with galloon.

Sequin buttons in mother of pearl, and fancy mother of pearl in all shades, are made expressly in Paris for breton suits. Very expensive bretonne embroideries are also made. This embroidery is done upon silk or woolen galloon, light gauze, tulle, or upon almost any material. It is very handsome when worked in a combination of pale shades. The perfection to which passementerie work has been brought is marvelous. There is now manufactured a button beautifully painted upon a composition imitating porcelain, but stronger. This button, which is called "bouton ceramique," has paintings, the subjects of which are taken from Watteau, Boucher, and other artists of the same class. The ordinary buttons are of mohair and crochet. Round and flat buttons are both used.

The latest novelty in bonnets is that wholly made of flowers. Among other Parisian models is noticeable a capote of white and tinted violets. On the outside is a bunch of the same flowers. Then there are hats consisting of wreaths of flowers, with the crowns formed by crosswise bands of the same. On the lower part of the wreath are sprays of flowers, fastening down a tulle barbe. When this style of bonnet is worn the hair shows through. The most popular shape at present is the capote of shirred faille or surah. A pretty combination for a capote is a plum-colored crown with a flesh-colored brim, trimmed with the two colors. This trimming is ravelled out on the edge. On the inside is a Malines lace trimming. The "toque" is also in much favor, but is only suitable for young ladies; it is made of white and black straw. A coiffure is worn consisting of a large braid of dark velvet with a lace crown and mentonnières of the same material. Some flowers are placed upon the top or in the back. Black capotes are trimmed with colored flowers. The small white tulle ruches are replaced by bands or white feathers. Birds of paradise are now worn in form of aigrettes.

An elegant visiting suit is made of brown faille anu woolen and silk broché goods, with a gray grounding and green figures. The brown faille skirt has a long train placed on about the middle of the skirt, and leaving a heading. The lower part of this train is trimmed with gathered and plaited flounces alternating. The broché polonaise closes down the front in a curved line, which starts from the shoulder, goes down to the middle of the waist, and extends down the side of the polonaise. The buttons and button-holes are of green silk. The garment is cut open in a straight line from the side seam down, showing the skirt. It is trimmed up the side with a double line of green passementerie rosettes. The other side of the polonaise consists of a long end formed by the two side pieces belonging to the back and front. The end is trimmed with passementerie rosettes. The open space between the end and the front of the garment is adorned with cordings and tassels falling over the skirt. The middle of the back is of shirred faille, and cut like a long cuirass. On the lower part in front is a faille scarf gracefully plaited. This scarf is fastened over the hip under a passementerie ornament, and is then taken to the lower part of the waist, where it forms a bow.

An evening toilet for a young lady is a pale pink faille cut in princess shape. The short train skirt is trimmed with plaited crape flounces and gathered faille flounces alternating. Above the flounces is a puffing with a crape ruched heading. The fichu ornamenting the low-necked waist is placed in the back like a bertha. It is fastened down upon the shoulders by bunches of daisies with greens. Another bunch is in front, over the point at which the fichu is crossed. The ends, which become wider, and are rounded at the lower part, are taken back over the hips, fall over the train, and cross each other under a bunch of daisies with greens. The hair is dressed with the same flowers, with loops of pink ribbon intermixed.

At the latest Elysée ball in Paris a tea-colored satin toilet, made in a princess polonaise in one piece, attracted much attention. It opened on the side and back "en soufflet," showing a number of plaitings. The dress was surrounded by a scarf of light tulle twisted in spiral form, and with a garland of tea-roses. The hair, which was dressed simply, was surrounded by a small wreath of roses placed a little on one side.

The supposed successor of the tight-fitting dress is a very full skirt, rather short in front, showing the foot and forming in the back a rounded train. There has as yet, however, been no change made, and, at fashionable balls abroad, all the dresses are as much, if not more draped than ever.

A new kind of fichu consists of a folded square piece of white lawn, with long points crossed in front. It is trimmed with a garland of flowers and leaves handsomely embroidered with silk in pale shades. This is beautiful over a velvet waist. Fichus of this style will be much worn out of doors this Spring; they will be made of foulard in dark shades, mostly of black. The trimmings are to consist of lace insertions, with a hem of the same width as the insertion inserted above, and a bordering of lace.

Diamonds are now mounted in such a way that each article of jewelry can be unset and placed upon any part of the toilet. As fashion seems to favor placing all the ornaments in front and not in the back of the dresses, valuable jewels and laces are likely to come into much more general use, as they can be constantly under the eyes of the wearer with much less danger of being lost.

DUELING IN GERMANY.

THE BANE OF THE UNIVERSITIES—BURIAL OF A STUDENT VICTIM TO THE BRUTAL PRACTICE.

A correspondent of the *American Register* writes from Stuttgardt: "Quitting these gay scenes, we find, in another quarter of the city, scarcely less of a crowd collected to do honors to a student of the Polytechnic, a member of one of the societies, and buried by the united 'Studenten Corps.' The coffin, covered with flowers and wreaths tied with the corps colors, is placed in a hearse drawn by six black horses, draped in black, and led by six students. The corps in gala dress followed, then the Professors of the Polytechnic and hundreds of students and citizens. The procession slowly wound its way through the crowds of spectators to the distant cemetery, where the young and promising son is laid in an early grave, a victim of this detestable bull-dog practice of dueling. He had entered a corps a few weeks previously, and honor required evidence of his prowess. The week preceding his death was memorable for the number of encounters. Some fellows were badly cut up, others escaped with a slash or two; this poor boy was one of the slightly wounded, and looked upon a scratch over the head as of no great consequence till, the third day, fever, convulsions, and paralysis laid him upon the bed from which he never rose. The last days of agony were clouded for him, but terrible to his comrades who watched the death struggles.

The inquest brought to light a latent disease of the brain, which had been accelerated by the excitement of the duel and the shock of the blow. The students and their friends have made capital of this decision, and we will not begrudge them this grain of consolation; but the officers of the Polytechnic, and every right-thinking person in the community, desire that there be no palinating of the offense. The opponent in the duel is lying very ill at the hospital; should he recover, a heavy punishment awaits him. We will hope that this may be the beginning of a movement to suppress this bane of German universities. Although the corps comprise but a mere fraction of the students, they attract more attention from the public than all the others. It is quite natural that a studious young man gilles unnoticed through the bustling crowd; and, will he properly attend to his studies, there is no time for training bull-dogs, fencing, drinking, and dueling. It will generally be found that those who bear so many scars and outward lines of chivalric prowess restrict their ambition to this department alone.

Scarcely a year ago a corps-bruder was buried with due honors. He died of typhus fever, but had fought no less than 13 duels, and had 137 scars on head, face, and neck. At that funeral one turned with sickening disgust from the sight of some of the leaders, (chosen as leaders because of their valiant exploits,) whose disfigured faces hardly retained the stamp of humanity!"

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

The Wellsville (N. Y.) *Reporter* of the 14th inst. says: "Abner Huntley, for over 50 years a resident of Cuba, this county, died on Saturday last, March 10, at the residence of his son and only surviving child, Henry Huntley, of Scio, aged 109 years 7 months and 6 days. From one of his relatives we glean a few of the material facts of his life. Abner Huntley was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 4, 1767. His parents removed from Norwich to Albany County, in this State, while he was yet a young lad, and thence after some years to Herkimer County, where he was married to Miss Margaret McCarty. The young couple soon after found a home in the town of Seneca, Ontario County, where their children, four in number—three daughters and one son—were born. Of these only the son survives, Mr. Henry Huntley, of Scio, a man now over 70 years of years. Mrs. Huntley lived to the age of 85, and died at Cuba, since which the husband has lived mainly, we believe, with his children. At the time of his death there survived among his relatives one son, 19 grandchildren, 25 great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. His education was limited. It is said that he did not learn to read until he was 50 years of age, and was then taught by his wife. In his old age this proved to be an inestimable blessing, as, after his hearing became impaired he depended upon his Bible and the public prints for consolation and the passing events of the day. He was always a farmer, and always lived comfortably, never attaining wealth or marked distinction, and was never envious of those who did. He was plain and practical, honest, industrious, upright, and temperate, and to an unusual degree generous and kind-hearted. Mr. Huntley was passionately fond of horses, and was known far and wide as an expert at breaking and training colts. Although not a politician, in the accepted sense of that term, he was nevertheless a warm party man, voting steadily the Republican ticket for 20 years, and never a Democrat. His personal habits were particularly exemplary. Although in early life he sometimes used spirits moderately, even sparingly, as a beverage, he never tasted a drink of intoxicating, and during the last 50 years of his life he drank neither liquor, wine, ale, or cider. Tobacco he never used. At the age of 73 he joined the Congregational Church at Cuba, and maintained a consistent membership therewith until his death, although, during the later years of his life, on account of deafness, he attended church but little. When a little over 100 years of age he joined the order of Good Templars. He was a man of large stature, of powerful physical organization, though not corpulent. As late in his life as 1874, when over 107 years of age, he excited the admiration of the crowded grounds at the Cuba Fair by bestriding the gaily-equipped and high-spirited horse of the officiating Marshal, and dashed around the track as gaily and gracefully as a young warrior. This wonderful vigor of mind and body remained substantially unimpaired until May, 1875, when he was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis. From that time he gradually failed, and removed last year to his son's residence in Scio to spend the remainder of his days. Last week Monday a second attack of paralysis was visited upon him, and after lingering in great pain until Saturday, showing still a retention of marked vitality, the man of mighty years breathed his last."

A PLEASANTER IF NOT A BETTER JOB.

From the Rochester Express.

One of the Methodist ministers of this city was, a few days ago, called upon by a German and requested to conduct the funeral services over his wife, who had just died. Brother L——, with his usual urbanity, consented, of course, and the services were held with due decorum and solemnity. After the funeral was over, the forlorn widower stepped up to the minister and the following dialogue ensued:

German—"Vell, Mr. L——, how much you charge for burying my vife?"

Preacher—"Oh! I do not charge anything for attending funerals."

German (smiling significantly)—"Vell, now, this is very kind uv you. But stop a minute. In a few days I give you a better job than dat."

Preacher—"Why, what may that be?"

German—"Oh! very much better job than dat. I be'e going to get married again."

A DEBTOR UNDER THE TABLE.

Massachusetts people claim to have the laugh on a manufacturer in that State who has conscientious scruples against paying his bills. A lazy creditor of long standing called at his office the other day, and then, not finding him at the house, she was referred back to the office, and arrived the second time just in season to see the feet of the owner vanishing under the table. "I've seen a part of you, and you'd better come out!" was her remark. He came and paid part of the $5 due, but said he wasn't able to pay it all that day. People who have called there before on similar errands, after seeing him through the window have often wondered just how he could disappear so rapidly.

SCHOOL INCIDENTS.

To show that they have some bright scholars in the city schools of Augusta, Me., the *Journal of that city* tells the following: "One little chap was asked the other day to define 'theology.' He said it was the teaching of theory without the practice. Another said that when Sir Isaac Newton saw the historic apple fall from the tree it fell to the ground and was smashed in pieces. This incident suggested to him the practicability of exploding the rock at Hell Gate, New-York! He had got Sir Isaac Newton and Gen. Newton slightly mixed."

THE WALKING SHOW CARD.

SANDWICH BILL'S GRIEVANCES.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE BUSINESS—MANNERS OF A DISTINGUISHED PERAMBULATOR—NUMBER OF MEN IN THE BUSINESS—WHERE THE LINE IS DRAWN—WHERE INJUSTICE IS DONE HIM—PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

It was done with such a grand air, so courteously withal, that impressionable as I am to a passing civility, it quite won my heart.

It happened as long ago as last Summer. A thunder shower was passing, and he lifted his superb umbrella over my head. It was a gorgeous apparatus such as would have been prized by that great potentate M'Tse. If the owner of it had been in Uganda, he could have exchanged that umbrella for tons weight of ivory, with relays of slaves thrown in. That umbrella was striped red, blue, and white, and bore the legend, "The Sixteen Rib, Patent Impenetrable and Impervious, $1 50!!!" Ever since that time there has been a speaking acquaintance between us, and I am proud to know Sandwich Bill. I must confess to have studied the peculiarities of my friend; for I find his business varies with the seasons. Sometimes he is in hats; at other periods he is in umbrellas, and I have known him to be in medicinal waters. His step has something grand and dignified about it. It is no stage swagger. Sandwich Bill must have been early impressed with the dignity of his calling, and practice has made him perfect. Save that Sandwich Bill cannot, on account of the trappings he wears, join his hands behind his back, he reminds me of Napoleon. If the exile of St. Helena had been forced to stem that tide of humanity which floods Broadway with a show card strapped before and behind him, he would have tramped along with just such an impassive gait. Sandwich Bill's face is not Napoleonic, however. The resemblance before mentioned only regards his pose, for an arched nose, Wellingtonian to a degree, crowns his impressive features. Without possessing some of the remarkable traits of both the renowned English and French soldiers, I do not suppose he could otherwise have achieved success in his difficult calling.

One day this week bleak March blew a gale across the open space before the City Hall, and I was satisfied that Sandwich Bill was carrying too much sail. His canvas-covered sign boards took the whole force of the wind, so that he scudded before the storm rather in the character of an announcement of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" than as a walking advertisement for "Five Dollar Hats." An attempt to tack on his part having almost resulted in careening him, Sandwich Bill sought refuge in one of the hallways of a house opposite to the Post Office. I was waiting there until the gust was over.

"Sandwich Bill," I said, "you must be longing for the Spring and pleasant weather of a fine day on Broadway. I should suppose with a nice wind aft or on your quarter, going wing and wing, there could be no easier job than to sail pleasantly that way down the street."

"Pleasant! an easy job!" replied Sandwich Bill. "That's just where the injustice comes in. Mebbe there is a million of people, beike all New-York, that passes these signs and me that's inside of 'em, perhambulating as I does, that thinks so. Now, you seem to be an intelligent gentleman, and I'll make bold to convince ye that it's a tough job. Did you iver try to keep moving round from early morning to night without any rest for your foot—like Noah's dove—save fifteen minutes at noon? Think of them sweltering hot July days, with the thermometer at a hundred and tin, and me inside of two blazin' signs, just a drawing the blisters on me, and me stiddy at me post of duty, with no chance of wiping the sweat from off me brow. Asy! and thin whin frost and snow and slush comes, and me having to wade through it, all hampered with these 'ere signs, so that as sure as I makes a false footing down I goes. Asy! you does your own walking, for your own sweet pleasure; but with me it's different. I ain't got no illigant leisure, for the Boss keeps watching me, and the Price spots me if I loiters. There is lots of fellows as is ready to report me if I lounged, as would only be too glad to step into my shoes. But, Sir, it's a conscientious man as is addressing you, and who tries to do his duty for the sorry crust o' bread, and the wee drop of something sustaining, which latter agrayment gentlemen gives him sometimes. You see," continued Sandwich Bill, after a short pause, wiping his mouth with the wooden stretcher of his sign, "my beat is the most responsible in the whole City. You might send any kind of a fellow on the avenues or on the Bowery, but here on this locality, from about The Times down to Wall-street, it requires quite a different sort of a man. To work up this part of the town, no matter how showy a party's signs may be, a man must be fully up to the work. Now, just you put one of them 'ere hambulating wagrants with the signs of even a first-class establishment like ours on his back, and he wouldn't do the concern—no, not three cents' worth of good. They haven't the size, nor the manner, and couldn't show to an advantage. The very first thing you would know, such a fellow would have his signs torn clear off of his back. If a man carries a fool-look in this 'ere business, and aint got something impressive about him, there is lots of sporting gents as would just riddle his signs a-jabbing at 'em with their sticks and umbrellas. I considers myself worth thousands or dollars to the houses as I represents. When Spring time comes in with new goods I makes a pint, by putting myself in good positions, to bring in the trade. The houses I works for has got to acknowledge it sooner or later. Their success is mostly one to my humble exertions. There aint a day though but what I thinks how ungrateful these wery same people is. I often says to myself, when I've come to the shop to night to unharness myself for sure the senior member of the furrum will say to me, 'Bill, we are pleased with your efforts and diligent attention to the business. We wants a partner, Bill, and your services is about resaving their just due. We makes you a partner, and if you want a brown-stone house on Fifth-avenue just mention it.' It aint come, though, yet. Still I does my duty all the same. These signs is mighty taking on country people, always provising an intelligent human being knows how to work 'em. I've seen a Jersey man keep dodging around me, belike for 10 minutes, fascinated like. Now one of them Bowery blackguards, with the advertisement of a 25 cent dinner house on his back would be as likely as not to skeer off a hungry, starving man. There is a dale of difference between toling in a man and thinking him. When I spots a man—I kin always tell him—I rewolves around him, so that he kin spell me—if he aint eddicated like—at his leisure."

"Living so much in the streets, my friend," I remarked, "has made you familiar with many strange facts."

"You may say that; I has plenty of time for reflection. The mutabilitee of human nature is what strikes me. Most all things is changed and keeps changing. One thing which I discivered long ago is the lasting quality of the apple and ground nut business. It's the same people as has carried on the business for the last 20 year. The new Post Office scattered a lot of acquaintances, but they have all turned up strong again somewhere else. Oh! the lots of fine offices, with newspapers, and bankers and brokers, I have seen starting, with gilt signs, along this same old beat of mine, and most all of 'em come to grief, and was shut down on, and the Sheriff sold 'em up. I have come to the conclusion, long ago, that apples and peanuts is sate. Well, Sir, a slaving in my business, and exciting of my talents, there is a grievance which I feels, which ought to have public attention called to it. It's them Bowery fellers as is disgracing our calling, stooping to the meanest kinds of things. I begrudges no man his honest earnings, though but Sandwich Bill, I hope my heart is in the right place." Here, after some effort of gesticulation my friend, Sandwich Bill, placed his hand with some difficulty on the sign before his manly breast, and his finger touched the figure 5, and the dollar mark precisely. "But this here is a free country, and a man's rights is his rights. There must be distinctions and differences. A man as is a baker has he the right to be a glazier? Granting me that ere pinte, what does them employers mean, as want us as is in the advertising line to shove handbills for? There is men and boys around in plenty as is anxious for that ere kind of a job. For a man with show-cards on his back, as pretends to do his duty thoroughly, exhibiting of himself, and givin' proper attention to display, that is all employers ought to ask for. Forcing us to do this double kind of duty is a shame, and tasks us beyond our strength. It's a combination against intelligent labor, that no freeman ought to stand, and him going to break it down. What's six dollars a week to a man whose rights is trampled on? I tell you this shoving of sorry bits of paper around is degrading. No, Sir, I never was dressed up different from what you see me. Occasionally you see lounging around a white man dressed like a carryacatoor, and a fool nigger like a monkey in green, with bells on him. I don't belong to sich, and despises them. They don't do no good. Being unligitimate, they belongs to the low-down walks of the advertising business, and reflects no credit on the judgment of the parties that hires 'em, and is ruled out of the society. We draws a line, Sir, and makes distinctions, and keeps to 'em. For a large City like this, you would be surprised to know—it's mostly from the difficulties of the profession—that there is only some forty-six regular men as does the hambulating advertisements for a living and nothing else. Men slopes into it sometimes for a week or so, and then gives it up, mostly 'cause they can't stand the strain. I make bold to tell you that, with what eddication as I has, I have been making a kind of constitushion for ourselves, and it is all writ out. If employers encroaches too much on our priwileges, a strike is sure to come, and then where will be the revival of trade people is talking so much about?"

A LAWYER OUTWITTED.

HOW HE SERVED A WRIT ON THE WRONG MAN AND SAW HIS DESIRED PREY SLIP THROUGH HIS FINGERS.

From the Boston Traveller, March 15.

They do tell an awfully good story concerning the recent transfer of a noted criminal from a Southern city to Boston, where he was recently indicted for a penal offense. The man was taken in custody by a Boston officer, who was accompanied by a friend, the latter having been formerly connected with the force. With his prisoner and his friend the officer started North, coming from Philadelphia to New-York by the Bound Brook or Centennial route.

The prisoner, who is a noted criminal, has many friends in the Metropolis, who learned that he was to be taken through via Harlem and determined to get him away from the officer by some means. They consulted a well-known lawyer, who obtained a writ of habeas corpus, commanding the officer to produce his prisoner in one of the New-York courts, presuming that there he would be released on some legal technicality. Armed with this document, and backed by five of the Metropolitan Police, the lawyer laid his plans to trap the officer nicely, and when the ferry-boat upon which the cars of this route are transferred from the Jersey shore reached the landing at Harlem, the lawyer and his policemen were drawn up on the platform in imposing array.

The officer withdrew into the smoking apartment of the car with his prisoner, and closed the door, while his friend went outside and stood on the lower step of the car. The lawyer saw his game well in hand, and at once commenced operations, addressing the friend in this wise:

Lawyer—Are you from Boston?

Friend—Well, what if I am?

Lawyer—Have you been to—to get—?

Friend—I presume so.

Lawyer—You're just the one I am looking for. I want that man.

Friend—Well, supposing I don't give him up?

Lawyer—Then I'll make you give him up—perhaps you will be interested in reading that?" Here he took the writ of habeas corpus from his pocket and handed it to the Boston man with a considerable show of mock dignity. The latter read it slowly, and then quietly folded it up, and put it in his pocket, saying that he thought that was "all right." After some further parley the lawyer began to get impatient, and wanted to know where the prisoner was, and if the municipal officer was intending to give him up. The friend then asked the lawyer, "Now, if I have not got the man you want what are you going to do?"

The lawyer then began to see the real state of affairs, and calling upon the Police, the train and boat hands, and the passengers, tried to force his way into the car. The friend stepped back to the door of the little apartment, and told the officer inside that there was a man out there with a writ of habeas corpus for his prisoner. The officer had in the meantime shackled the prisoner to his own (the officer's) wrist, and kicking the door open asked what was wanted. The lawyer rushed in with "There he is! There's my man! Arrest him! Take him right out!"

The officer then asked him again what he wanted. He wanted "that man," and he was "going to have him, too." "Perhaps," said the officer, "you might show some papers to warrant taking him." "Oh, yes," he had "a writ of habeas corpus for his production in court." The officer would listen to the reading of it, but, the lawyer said, "that other man" had it. The lawyer then was going to take the prisoner, writ or no writ, but the Boston officer told him he had

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses just completed on Madison-av. and 68th-st. (Lennox Hill,) built under the supervision of R. W. Buckley, Esq., architect. They are perfect in design and finish; the ground is natural soil; perfect drainage and ventilation. For particulars apply on premises, or of R. McCAFFERTY, No. 650 5th-av. Houses open every day.

FOR SALE—IN 43TH-ST., MIDWAY BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a desirable four-story brown stone house, 19x55 feet, lot 100.5, leasehold. Price, $13,000.

ALSO,

No. 49 West 49th-st., a very attractive modern, well-arranged house, in perfect order, lot 100.5, leasehold.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, built by the owner for his own use, with perpetual side-lights and bay windows, for sale, within 100 feet of 5th-av., below 50th-st. For particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.—An elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 24 West 25th-st., in first-class order, &c. Parti s desiring to buy a good house cheap will do well to call on GEORGE P. ELDER, No. 53 Broadway, Room No. 3.

NO. 235 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—Three-story and basement marble-front house, will be sold low; all improvements. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—NO. 178 MADISON-AV., NEAR 34TH-st., full-size four-story brown-stone house; can be bought at a lower price than any property now for sale on Murray Hill.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 599 5TH-AV.—A SPLENDID LARGE DWELLing. To be sold under foreclosure WEDNESDAY next (by sale auction column)
K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE DWELLing, 21x64 feet, with stable in rear, and the Windsor, with superb dining and billiard room extension, for sale, unfurnished or furnished, very reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 28TH-ST.,

Near Broadway. For sale, to close an estate, four stories brown stone, 27x73 feet; in perfect order; lot, 98.9.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—14 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th-avs.—two elegant full-size houses; one with dining-room extension; prices in accordance with the times.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—A desirable three-story brown-stone house, 19 feet front; in good order; full depth; price, $19,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 230 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—Three-story and basement brick house, modern improvements. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE OUT ON MONDAY MORNING.—Prices, $6,500 to $125,000. Apply to ISAAC BONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$40,000 WILL BUY FIRST-CLASS partly furnished house in other houses cheap; also houses for $55,000, $90,000.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

$18,000 WILL BUY FULLY FURnished brown-stone house; also, houses for $14,000, $20,000, $26,000, and $30,000.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

AN EXQUISITELY FURNISHED AND FInished four-story full-sized residence, Madison-av, and 62d-st., for sale at a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE, unexceptionably situated, well rented; will pay full seven per cent. on investment. Real buyers address OWNER, Continental Hotel, New-York.

A NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE—Now ready; will be sent by mail if desired.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Twenty-two miles from City Hall by Erie Railway, and one-half mile from depot. House substantially built and conveniently arranged; contains 20 rooms, bath-rooms, and modern improvements; well-appointed outbuildings; ice-house filled, and an abundant supply of good water; grounds comprise 10 acres in garden, orchard, grass, and lawn, with handsome shade and ornamental trees; locality healthful and attractive. Will be sold on easy terms, or leased to desirable parties for one or more years. Photographs and full particulars at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st.; or address S. D. GRAYDON, Box No. 32, Ridgewood, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND—FOR SALE—THE RESidence of the late William T. Garner, corner of Hard and Castleton avs., New-Brighton. The mansion is most elaborately constructed of brown stone, and is adapted for both a Summer and a Winter residence; all the appointments are sumptuous and complete; the elegant furniture is included; the place comprises 15 acres of ground, ornamentally laid out in walks, lawns, fountain, trees, &c., &c., with stone lodge, greenhouses, stables, graperies, &c., &c. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—TO CLOSE AN estate, the residence of the late John C. Field, in the beautiful village of Montic-llo, N. Y., five hours by rail from New-York City; the house has 13 rooms, closets, bath-room, and attic; six acres of land under a high state of cultivation; variety of choice fruits; good water, all necessary outbuildings, &c. Apply to E. L. HOWARD, Executor, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. O. L. BRIGGS, on the premises, or to WYCKOFF & SHEPPARD, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, COMPRISING 22 acres, house furnished, cottage, all usual outbuildings; ice-house filled; orchard, vineyard, horse, carriage, cows, fowls, &c.; one of the most charming spots on the Navesink River, in full view of the ocean, with facilities for sailing, bathing, boating, &c.; there are five or six sites for residences; would be willing to exchange in part for city property. Address X., Box No. 2,074 New-York Post Office.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—Corner lot on best avenue, with valuable frontage on station street; house contains seven rooms, admirably arranged; is partly furnished, and the furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold very low, if wanted. Altogether a very pretty and desirable place. Price, $3,750, on very easy terms. Address E. C. T., Box No. 486 New-York.

FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A first-class dwelling-house, with barn and woodhouse, and four and a half acres of land. House two stories, with a Mansard, having furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; well situated, with a fine prospect in front and rear; lately built at a cost of $25,000; price, $11,000, half cash and half mortgage. Apply to O. H. PERRY, southport, Conn.

A BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH about five acres, one hour from New-York; stables, greenhouse, gardner's lodge; shade trees, fruit, grapes, &c.; house with every modern improvement; half cash; owner going abroad; terms easy. Call between 1 and 2. EDWARD S. VAIL, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 15.

ORANGE VALLEY.—FOR SALE, OR LET LOW, new three-story house, 38 feet front, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 100x216; ten minutes' walk to depot; on east slope of Orange Mountain; view of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and all the Oranges. Address M. C. HULL, Orange Valley, or No. 310 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE and convenient country house, with grounds, cheap, in Tarrytown, a short distance from the depot. For particulars address PURDEY & BROWN, Tarrytown, or S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

$10,000.—FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A fine homestead property in Connecticut, 2½ hours from Grand Central Depot; large house and grounds. Address PEQUONNOCK, Box No. 168 Times Office.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE OR LEASE.—One in Tremont, three minutes from depot, and one in 48th-av., East Mount Vernon, three and one-half blocks from depot. Inquire at G. B. SICCARDI'S, No. 1,244 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Prospect sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS country residences. Photographs at our office.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

NO. 465 FOURTH-AV.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, March 23, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOSEPH A. WELCH, ESQ., Referee,

FOURTH-AV.—The five-story brick building known as No. 465, near 31st-st.; 19.6x99 feet; lot 80 feet; $15,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT AUCTION TUESDAY, MARCH 20, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. Michael C. Gross, sole Executor of J. J. Kanth, deceased:

No. 80 2d-av., large, elegant four-story brick house and lot, with all the modern improvements, 24.0½x50x100. Terms liberal; sale absolute; title perfect.
Jacob A. Gross, Esq., Attorney for Executor, 3 Chambers-st. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
599 5TH-AV.

Elegant large dwelling, 27x70.100, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court, WEDNESDAY next at 12 o'clock, at 111 Broadway.

E. H. Ludlow authorized to state that there will be no further delay, and that this very valuable property will be positively sold on above day.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., WILL SELL AT auction, at 111 Broadway, March 20, 1877, at 12 o'clock, the very valuable four-story high-stoop dwelling, elegant mirrors, wooden mantles, &c., 1,602 Madison-av., near 78th-st.; 15.6x58x74; terms easy. Particulars at 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS AND TENEMENT property at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer. Five-story brick store, No. 438 Pearl-st.; six-story brick store, No. 54 Roosevelt-st.; two five-story brick tenement-houses, Nos. 37 and 139 West 25th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—ABOUT 10 Acres land, good house and stable, Westchester county, found within 1½ hours' ride of [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house freesoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-houses, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 30 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; rent very cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 22x52 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 8th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON HIGH at Bridge-av., near High Bridge, within a few minutes' walk of steam-car depot and boat landing. The house is a handsome villa, finished last season and never occupied; fitted with every convenience; grounds laid out with lawn, flower, and vegetable garden. To any one wishing a delightful, healthy place, combining the advantages of City and country residence, the above is worthy of attention. Inquire of HUME BROTHERS, No. 197 Clinton-place.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE HOBOKEN Land and Improvement Company have houses to let from $240 to $850 a year. Most of these houses are in desirable locations and command a fine view of the North River; they are in the best of order, and are kept so by the company, they doing all repairs when needed; also, floors and French flats to let. For particulars inquire of T. C. DUEY, Agent, No. 3 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ABOUT ONE MILE from the station, on high ground, with splendid river views, both north and south, a stone house, fully furnished and frescoed throughout, and in perfect order, together with large stone stable and porter's lodge; hot and cold water throughout the house, stationary wash-tubs, &c. The grounds consist of thirty-two acres of land, with fine garden. Apply to
A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.

To lease for a term of years, "Hillsdale Farm," a quiet country home on the river bank, near the foot and under the shadow of the mountain; rent very low to a good tenant, with farm implements, stock, &c., if desired. Apply to WM. J. A. MOORATH, No. 24 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $600 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

DWELLINGS TO LET—CAREFUL PARTY more desired than rent, on Washington Park, Newark; double house, plate glass, frescoed, steam heat, two baths; partly furnished; large garden, abundance of fruit; green-house; stable; coachman's dwelling; complete in all respects. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT; large house with gas and water; good barn; gardener's lodge and grapery; shade and fruit trees; about 12 acres of ground; a living spring; fine view and healthy location; within 30 miles of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad; the terms are reasonable. Apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT; large house, with gas and water; good barn; gardener's lodge and grapery; shade and fruit trees; about 12 acres of ground; a living spring; fine view and healthy location; within 30 miles of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad; the terms are reasonable. Apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—ON WEST 22D-ST., a first-class high-stoop brick house, 33x50; 16 rooms, in good order; contains hot and cold water, gas fixtures, dumb waiter, furnace, and all other modern improvements; convenient to elevated railroad. Apply to J. H. H. CUSHMAN, No. 418 West 20th-st., or WILLIAM PISTOR, No. 35 Broadway, Room 110.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEgant country residence, within one hour from the City by railroad and steam-boat; 500 feet of river front, sea wall, boat-house, &c.; grounds well laid out; abundance of ornamental and fruit trees; house contains 14 rooms, well furnished; stable, outbuilding, &c. Apply to BERNARD SMYTH, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET—REST LOW, A COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, in good order, with barn, stable, and a half acres of land, fruit, &c., at Port Richmond, Staten Island; eight minutes' walk from the Dev-street or Whitehall Ferry landings. Inquire of HORAT O JUDAH, corner Division-av. and Lydia-st., Port Richmond.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE FOR RENT.—Sixteen rooms; on shore near West End Hotel; handsomely furnished; all improvements; ice-house filled; stable, bath-house; will be rented to private family only. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., ADJACENT TO 5TH-av.—An elegantly-furnished frescoed and hard-wood finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; immediate possession; only $2,800.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF eight rooms on a flat in a central location, to a first-class family only. The above apartments are fitted up in first-class style, with all the improvements of the day. Apply for cards and terms at room No. 1, No. 599 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—UNTIL OCT. 1, NEXT, on 39th at. between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; very low rent; possession immediately. Apply to C. W. BETES, No. 33 Pine st., East basement.

AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE AND FARM, 4 miles, to rent; furnished complete, except linen and silver; for summer months; has 10 rooms; rent, $75 a month. Apply to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

NINTH WARD—TO LET.—LOWER PARTS OF high-stoop three-story houses No. 109 Bank-st. and No. 97 Greenwich-st.; also two desirable floors at No. 886 Washington-st., good neighborhood. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th-av.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1, A VERY DESIRABLE apartment of nine rooms (all light) in brown-stone building, convenient to Central Park and terminus of Elevated Road; part of furniture will be sold at a bargain. Address D. MARCH, Post-office Box No. 3,475.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR BY THE YEAR, a furnished cottage at Irvington-on-Hudson, with stable; well situated; only five minutes' walk from depot; seven rooms. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FLAT.—FULLY FURNISHED; LARGE SUNNY rooms; water in abundance; china, linen, glass, &c.; no well; all outside rooms; no children allowed to occupy it; No. 103 West 55th-st. third story. Terms, $125 per month. Possession any time.

FIFTH AV. AND 28TH-ST., NORTH-EAST corner, BLACK'S BUILDING.—To lease, the first floor, consisting of 17 rooms; steam heat, elevator, and janitor. Apply at No. 1 East 28th-st., from 1 to 5 P. M., except Sundays.

TO RENT—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, SEVeral pretty houses near to depot; location and neighborhood excellent; all modern improvements. Apply to COBBETT BROTHERS, Attorneys, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

FULLY FURNISHED FLAT TO RENT IN the stuyvesant building, East 18th-st.; rent $125 per month, to parties without children. Can only be seen by applying to APARTMENT, Box No. 119 Times Office.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 16TH, 22d, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 56th sts., at reduced rates. KINGMAN P. PAGE,
No. 42 East 23d-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND AT-tic high (marble) stoop dwelling house, No. 63 Washington-square, south. Apply to G. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 8 EAST 36TH-ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; commands a fine view of Central Park; has been occupied by one family for seven years. Address E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, FURNISHED FRENCH roof mansion, 75x40; nineteen rooms, with stables, carriages, lawn, garden, pasture, fruit; $1,500.
E. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED IF DESIRED, at Fort Washington, house and seven acres, with stables, &c.; beautiful river views.
ELLIOT SMITH, No. 50 Wall-st.

A NEW LIST OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent will be issued on Monday. Can be had on application, or will be mailed to any address.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 23 feet wide, in West 49th-st., near 5th-av. Fully and handsomely furnished. To a private family only from May 1. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—TWO AND ONE-HALF-STORY BRICK houses; all modern improvements; very cheap; on 8th-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Inquire of A. LEVY, No. 14 White-st.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED SUITES OF apartments, 9 and 10 rooms; furnished and unfurnished. Apply at "office of The Albany," JOHN W. DERING & CO., Broadway corner 61st-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY FULLsize high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 29 West 32d-st., near 5th-av. Location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 44 West Broadway.

TO LET.—THE MEDIUM-SIZE, CONVENIENT three-story high-stoop house, No. 150 West 12th-st; modern improvements; fine location. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 44 West Broadway.

TO LET.—THE MEDIUM-SIZE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 48 West 35th-st; location first-class. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 44 West Broadway.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 149th-st, near 5th-av., suitable for private family, will be rented very reasonable. New list just published. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 175th-st.

FIRST FLAT NO. 201 EAST 71ST-ST., CORner 3d-av., of eight large rooms and bath-room, and all other improvements; rent $35.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

NO. 349 5TH-AV., TWO DOORS FROM 34TH-st, four-story brick high-stoop house, in complete repair; to a private family; rent $2,500.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av. or No. 68 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON MOUNTAIN SIDE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., house, eleven rooms; carriage-house, two acres land; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of A. C. GREENLEAF, No. 451 Broadway.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS, SEVEN AND TEN rooms, in beautiful flats on East 79th-st.; airy, light, in perfect order, and very desirable. Apply to JANITOR, in No. 318.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED houses to let.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 887 6th-av.

TO LET—DWELLING, NO. 96 WILLOW-ST., Brooklyn Heights; view of the water; modern both. Suites and single rooms. Immediate possession.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 139 West 12th-st. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN GREENVILLE, A HOUSE OF SIX rooms, on Pearsall-av. Inquire of Mrs. CARPENTER, No. 146 West 26th-st., New-York.

A LARGE LIST OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent, all sizes and locations; bargains.
JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—CHOICE NEW flats in this superb building to rent. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A LARGE LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES to rent; all sizes and locations; bargains. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OR THIRD FLOOR of house, No. 324 2d-av. Inquire of owner at No. 324 2d-av.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN ALL LOCATIONS.—Complete printed lists every Monday. MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—houses in all parts of the City: see our list.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN-stone house, No. 146 East 38th-st; neighborhood unexceptionable. Rent, $1,600. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 45th-st., Broadway and 8th-av. Address OWNER, No. 39 Park-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY OF ADULTS desire to rent a house, furnished or unfurnished, at a low rent; parties going abroad will find the advertiser a very desirable party; unusual care taken of houses and furniture; unexceptionable references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BEtween Canal and 14th sts., the lower part of a house in a good locality. Address, stating rent, number of rooms, &c., D. D., Box No. 117 Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

LARGE BANKING ROOMS TO LET—NEAR New-York Stock Exchange and Clearing House, in Nassau-st.; well supplied with burglar and fire-proof safes, and thoroughly lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY BLOCK, NO. 14 Vesey-st., 150 feet from Broadway, 25x100 feet; in excellent order; also some desirable offices. Apply to J. W. MEKEE, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

COAL YARD TO RENT ON WATER-front, building covering all. East-st., above Delancey. Address ANDREWS, No. 414 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 246 CANAL-ST., FIRST FLOOR, two front offices; next to Broadway, facing Earle's Hotel. J. D. McKEE, on the premises.

TO LET, WITH POWER—LOFTS, LARGE and small. No. 177 Prince-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF STORE NO. 122 Nassau-st. Inquire on premises.

STEAM POWER AND FOURTH FLOOR, 50x90. Nos. 183 and 190 West Houston-st.

FINANCIAL.

New-York City 6s and 7s,
Rochester 7s, Water Loan.
Buffalo 7s, Park and Water.
Newark 7s, due 1893.
Jersey City 7s, 1886 to 1913.
Elizabeth City 7s, 1878 to 1896.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,003	5,563	5,211	4,031	5,998
4,079	3,854	5,213	5,819	4,459
6,156	6,008	4,724	5,964	....
5,543	4,143	5,133	4,710	....
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	....
4,130	4,930	5,038	6,087	....

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at he office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY,
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
} Trustees.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI & OHIO R. R. CO. Holders of Mortgage Bonds of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company: South Side Railroad Company; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, and holders of interest funding bonds of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, which were issued for interest coupons, will please present the coupons which fell due January 1, 1877, for payment to the undersigned, at the offices of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, on and after the 15th inst.

The undersigned will also pay, at the same place and date, the interest which fell due January 1, 1877, on the interest funding notes of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio R. R.
JOHN W. PERKINS,
HENRY FINK,
} Receivers.
Lynchburg, March 13, 1877.

WANTED.

ALABAMA CONSOLS.
SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLS.
LOUISIANA CONSOLS.
VIRGINIA STATE BONDS.
NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.
NEW-ORLEANS AND JACKSON BONDS.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON BONDS.
SOUTHERN CITY
AND RAILROAD BONDS.
By ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
(Members New-York Stock Exchange,)
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

Stocks, bonds, and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch office in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels; connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—You are requested to meet at my office, No. 53 Broadway, on the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, to nominate a committee for the protection of your interests. Your rights are in great danger. Send power of attorney to me to act in your behalf if you cannot attend in person.
CHARLES L. FROST, Trustee.
New-York, March 17.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROS., BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 108 Broadway cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—SPECIAL CAPITAL, $10,000, IN staple manufacturing business. Address H., Box No. 5,024 Post Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!—We will during these hard times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or instalments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR AND BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7-octave Pianos, $150. 7 1-3, $160, not used a year. "7" stop organs, $50. "4" stops, $58. "7" stops, $64. "8" stops, $75. 10" stops, $85. "12" stops, $100, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCUM & TRAFTON'S AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, &c. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., Union-square, N. Y.

A $100 SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte and stool; pianos to rent $3 per month; instalments taken; specialty new upright and square pianos; beautiful new five-octave six-top parlor organs, $75. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

ORGANIST.—YOUNG GENTLEMAN, FORMERLY church organist, now merchant, wishing to keep in practice, offers services gratuitously in or near City; highest references. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 160 Times Office.

GUITARS.—C. F. MARTIN & CO'S CELEBRATED GUITARS.—Depot at C. A. ROBINSON & SONS', No. 46 Maiden-lane.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWO LET—PRIVATE STABLE; SEVEN STALLS and Wagon House. Apply at No. 15 Perkins-

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, and hall room adjoining, with board, in an elegant house, for a party of three or two, at exceedingly low price. Address AVENUE, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 114 EAST 58TH-ST.—TO LET, IN A small, respectable, private German family, well-furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 385—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished suite, (parlor and bedroom,) third floor, front, with first-class private table; large fourth-floor front room; references.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, with board, large second floor room; southern exposure; all modern conveniences; also fourth floor rooms; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 209 WEST—two large sunny front rooms; house and board first class.

A GOOD LOCATION AND A QUIET HOME At No. 237 West 53d-st; a room on second or third floor, with good board.

NO. 45 31ST-ST., 5TH-AV., BROADWAY.—Elegant apartments, with or without excellent board, to families or gentlemen; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with or without private table; also other rooms. No. 13 East 28th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Large square rooms, sunny, and others, with first-class board; reference.

NO. 128 EAST 23D ST.—EXTENSION ROOM with board for gentleman and wife; rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 22D-ST.—MRS. CARR IS NOW ready to make Summer arrangements with parties for full or table board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 354 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely furnished connecting rooms on second floor, with first-class board, in private family; references.

NO. 21 5TH-AV.—PLEASANT HALL ROOM TO let, with first-class board, suitable for a single gentleman; reference.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 73, NORTH-EAST COR-ner 15TH-ST.—Handsome rooms on parlor and third floors, with board; no moving in May.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD—THIRD floor; but few boarders; references. No. 116 West 45th-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 221 WEST.—ELegant rooms and board, with Superior board. Also large hall room.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH board, for a gentleman, $8; references required.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, second story, and first-class table.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board.

NO. 51 5TH-AV., FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH-ST.—Two pleasant front rooms, with board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with excellent table, in a liberal house.

NO. 156 WEST 13TH ST.—PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board to gentleman; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO ADJOINING FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor, with board for gentleman and old lady; between 4th and 8th ave. and 8th and 25th sts. Address, stating references, terms, &c., S. D., Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY, by a gentleman, a large convenient room, with board, permanently. Address, stating terms, (which must be reasonable,) BOARDER, Box No. 127 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A PARTY OF FIVE; three rooms required; (two connecting;) moderate price. Address, with full particulars, J. H. M., Post Office Box No. 4,179.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A family, where neatness and good wholesome living are assured. Address, with particulars and price, E. D., Post Office Box No. 1,210.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 19 57TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and unfurnished suites of rooms to let, without board; connected with the Brevoort House by passage way.

FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, also alcove, without board; no moving. No. 62 West 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST.; ELEGANT rooms; every thing new; with or without breakfast; house and appointments first-class; references.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen without board, or with breakfast only; no children.

ROOMS TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN NEWLY-furnished house; references. Call at No. 136½ West 10th-st.

TWO NICE FURNIS

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MYSTERY IN DIVISION-STREET.

A HUMAN SKULL AND A QUANTITY OF BONES FOUND IN AN ATTIC—THE OCCUPANTS OF THE HOUSE UNABLE TO GIVE ANY EXPLANATION OF THE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Capt. McElwaine, of the Seventh Precinct, has engaged throughout yesterday vainly endeavoring to solve the mystery connected with a human skull and bones found in an attic-room of No. 107½ Division-street. This house is an old two-story and attic frame structure situated at the corner of Pike and Division streets. The attic, which communicates with the floor beneath by a very narrow, winding stairway, has not been used for any purpose by the present occupant of the premises, Thomas McFarren, who keeps a cheap eating saloon on the ground floor. On Friday last McFarren went to the attic for the purpose of removing a quantity of rubbish which had accumulated therein. He proceeded to shovel into a pail a pile of ashes and cinders which he found in the fireplace. While thus engaged, he found buried in the ashes a human skull, the occipital portion of which bore evidence of having been affected by fire. McFarren informed the Police of the Seventh Precinct, and Capt. McElwaine at once instituted an investigation. The ashes and cinders were again examined, and about 30 small fragments of bones were picked out and placed in a paper parcel for transmission to the Coroner's office. McFarren, when questioned, could give no explanation of the circumstances under which the bones were deposited in the fireplace, but some old residents of the neighborhood had a vague recollection to the effect that the room was several years ago occupied by a doctor or a medical student. Thirty-three years ago the house was rented by John Williamson, a manufacturer of root beer, who now keeps a small store at the corner of Grand and Orchard streets. Williamson could furnish no information that could possibly aid in explaining the mystery. After he vacated the house it was rented to a Scotch tinsmith named Wardrobe, who left it about nine years ago. Subsequently it was occupied by one Behrand, a dealer in second hand clothing, who remained in it seven years, and was succeeded in its occupancy by an unknown Polish Jew. Deputy Coroners Cushman and Goldschmidt examined the skull yesterday, and expressed the opinion that it had probably been used by a medical student, as there were evidences that it had been varnished for preservation. They believe it to be the skull of an adult person who might have died half a century ago. Owing to the decayed condition of the other bones found it was impossible on a superficial examination to determine conclusively whether or not they are fragments of a human frame.

THE INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS.

AN APPLICATION TO BE MADE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER FOR THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY—HOW THE STOCK OF THE COMPANY WAS SOLD.

On Monday next application will be made to Judge Landon, at Schenectady, by the Attorney-General, for the appointment of a Receiver for the World Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, a corporation that for the past two years has done no new business, and has, during that time, been virtually dead. The World Company was organized in the latter part of 1866 with a capital stock of $200,000, its officers being George L. Willard, President, and Charles W. Piyer, Secretary. For some years the company did a good business, and in 1871 its report at the close of the year to the Insurance Department showed that it was possessed of assets amounting to $507,318, the number of policies then in force being 2,749. At that time Mr. James H. Frothingham was its President, and in the years that followed its business became greatly depreciated, juntil, in the early part of 1875, its surplus was found to be very small, and the officers determined to sell the stock, provided some one could be found who would stipulate to afford every protection to the policyholders that they would receive should the company remain in existence. Many offers were made by persons who desired to obtain the control of a majority of the stock, but their purpose being too obvious, their proposals were rejected. Mr. Jeremiah H. Stedwell, the President of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, through another person, finally began negotiations for the purchase of the stock. These were concluded, and a transfer was made, the old officers remaining in the Board of Directors long enough to see that the policyholders were properly taken care of. Mr. Daniel J. Noyes, who has figured prominently in connection with the New-Jersey Mutual and the Continental Companies, was elected President, and he held that office until about a month ago. After his retirement Mr. H. W. Smith accepted the office for the purpose of seeing whether or not the company could be again placed upon its feet. Last week, however, he was called upon by Mr. John A. McCall, the Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, who made an examination of the company's affairs, and upon his report the application for a Receiver will be to-day filed.

Mr. Smith, the President of the Company, yesterday stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that the company's assets consisted of $100,000 on deposit with the department at Albany, and $3,300 in bonds and mortgages, premium notes, &c. The company's income during the past year was $5,060. There are about 350 policies in force, many of them paid up, insuring about $280,000; the reserve on this, at 4½ per cent. interest, is about $118,000. There are also death claims due and unpaid existing as a liability against the company amounting to about $10,000. Other claims, amounting to about $25,000, are resisted by the company. Since taking charge of the company Mr. Smith has performed all the duties of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Actuary, all of which offices are vacant. He declined to give the names of the Directors of the company. No opposition will be offered to the appointment of a Receiver by Mr. Smith.

THE TROUBLES OF THE NORTH AMERICA COMPANY.

The complicated litigation into which the North America, the Widows' and Orphans', the Reserve Mutual, the Guardian Mutual, and the New-York State Life Insurance Companies have been plunged was up again yesterday, before Justice Dykman, in the Supreme Court at White Plains, when the argument was resumed on the application of Mr. John L. Hill, of counsel for policy-holders in the Guardian, to set aside the order of discontinuance in the suit instituted a short time ago by Mr. H. C. Tremaine. Messers. Hill, Van Pelt, and William Barnes appeared in behalf of policyholders, and Messrs. Green, Vanderpool, and Sewell represented the companies defendant. A long and acrimonious discussion took place between these gentlemen, Mr. Hill asserting, as before, that the present Receiver of the companies, Mr. Pierson, was appointed by collusion and fraud. In answer to the allegation made by him to the effect that no notice was given of the suit of the Attorney General for the dissolution of the companies, Mr. Green read an affidavit made by Mr. Redfield, Mr. Hill's partner, in which that gentleman said that he had had frequent conversation with Mr. Green in regard to the intended Receivership; that he knew the officers of the Insurance Department had made an examination of the North America Company, and that the application of the Attorney-General was to be made at Schenectady. The question of the right of the Court to appoint a winding Referee in the person of Mr. J. H. Leonard was also discussed, but the argument had not been concluded when an adjournment was taken until Saturday next. Counsel for the companies above named have procured some very strong affidavits regarding the manner in which the hostile actions were instituted, and they will probably be submitted to the court at the next hearing.

UNCLE SAM HEIR TO A MILLION.

A caveat was yesterday filed against the probate of the will of Joseph Lewis, an eccentric resident of Hoboken, who died recently, leaving all his estate to the United States Government. It was generally supposed that he died without leaving legal heirs, but Counselor Cannon, who filed the caveat, is acting in the case for a woman who claims to be a niece of the deceased. Lewis was born on the island of Jamaica in 1790, and came to this country early in life. He enlisted in the war of 1812, subsequently learned the art of engraving, and having established himself in business in Wall-street, New-York, retired many years ago with a fortune. From that time he lived in seclusion in Hoboken, his old housekeeper being his only companion. Having acquired his fortune in this country, he believed it to be his duty to make the nation his heir; and a year or two before death executed the will which is now to be contested, bequeathing all his property, real and personal, to the United States Government. The will directs that the bequest be applied to the payment of the national debt. George D. H. Gillespie, of the Manhattan Company Bank of New-York, and John Wolf are named as Executors. The value of the property is said to be over $1,000,000. It is stated that United States District-Attorney Keasby, of New-Jersey, will be the Government's agent to receive the money and pay it into the Treasury, should the will be finally admitted to probate.

THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL.

At a meeting on last Thursday evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel of the principal hotel proprietors, called together to take action on the coming carnival, which comes off on the 18th of April, Mr. Darling, of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was chosen Chairman of a committee to select a Treasurer from some of the many prominent men in this City. Nearly every line of business in the City will be represented by the leading firms, who will exhibit their goods upon wagons and trucks in a becoming style. The list of wagons now foots up over 500, and applications are coming in rapidly for a position in the line, which will be over 10 miles long. The list for the day procession will close on April 1, so as to give time to fully organize for this mammoth line.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

OBJECTIONS TO CHANGING THE SITE OF A PORTION OF FRANKFORT-STREET TO ACCOMMODATE THE APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE.

The Council of Political Reform at their recent meetings have taken strong ground against the passage of Senate bill No. 182, authorizing the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge to change the site of a portion of Frankfort-street with a view to making the terminus of the bridge approach in Chatham-street opposite the Hall of Records. The Council urges that of the two routes, the northerly one terminating at the intersection of Reade, Duane, Chambers, and William streets is greatly preferable, from the fact that it does not interfere with any other street, that it costs less, and that it would render unnecessary the further crowding of Chatham-street and Park-row by the immense traffic to and from Brooklyn. The full value of the property on the route is only $462,000 against $1,288,000 in the southern or City Hall Park route. The northern is also 460 feet shorter than the southern route, and this alone the Council think would save $180,000 in the cost of construction. The depression of the southern route through 1,200 feet of its course as it passes through the "Swamp," and which, it is estimated, will increase the cost of the viaduct wall $1,250,000, is urged as another objection. The whole cost of the viaduct on the southern route is shown to be not less than $2,250,000 greater than that of the northern, exclusive of the additional expense of constructing a firm foundation in the low land of the "Swamp." Great as is the difference, financially, in favor of the northern route, its advantages in the way of ease of access and the avoidance of overcrowding are still greater. The City Hall Park route would add to the immense traffic which already blocks up Park-row and the adjoining streets, without affording any adequate outlet. On the other hand, the northern route terminates in an open space of nearly an acre, formed by the intersection of five of the great thoroughfares of the City, which diverge in every direction, connecting this point directly with every principal street of the City. The southerly route, instead of lessening the pressure on Park-row, will increase it to such an extent as either to block up the row and the lower extremities of Chatham-street, to the practical exclusion of travel, or force the destruction of the park in order to accommodate the traffic from Brooklyn. No damage will be done to the contiguous property in laying the foundations of the viaduct on the natural soil of the northern route, whereas in digging for foundations in the "Swamp" a large amount of this kind of injury will undoubtedly accrue. The chief objection urged against the northern route is that the curve in it will interfere with the moving of cars on the viaduct by means of stationary engines. As the bridge and its approaches, however, are more than a mile in length, two engines could be used, one at the anchorage in Franklin-square, which would be a necessary stopping place for the cars, and another on the Brooklyn side of the river. The charge that the difference of grade between the northern and southern routes would be greatly in favor of the latter is shown to be incorrect. It is true that the elevation of William-street, at the terminus of the northern route, is about seven feet higher than the terminus of the southern route, but the descent from this point to the main level of the surrounding streets will be on substantially the same grade as that fixed for the whole viaduct.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES RAILROAD.

MEETING OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Canada Southern Railroad, No. 13 William-street, of the first mortgage bondholders of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad. This road is announced to be sold under foreclosure, and Abraham B. Baylis, as Trustee of the property of the road, called together the bondholders in order that an opportunity might be given to consider what could be done to save the road intact and dispose of it to the best interest of all concerned. The meeting was attended by a large number of first and second mortgage bondholders, representing perhaps $400,000 of bonds of the road. Mr. A. B. Baylis presided and Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Jr., acted as Secretary. The condition of the road was described, and, from the statements of several of the speakers, it was learned that, while it was in good running order, there were heavy grades upon it, and a great deal of money would have to be spent to make it profitable. It was at one time leased by the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, and the failure of that road to pay the interest on the bonds of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, which had been guaranteed, led to the foreclosure proceedings. It was stated that the road would never have been anything but a loss to the Wabash Company, nor would it have realized anything for the first mortgage bondholders if it had not been for the money put in by the second mortgage bondholders to enable the Wabash road to operate the line. There was a prolonged discussion as to what should be done in the matter, so that the interests of both the first and second mortgage bondholders should be conserved. The representatives of the first mortgage bondholders were inclined to push the foreclosure in their interest, without regard to the second mortgage bondholders, with whom an arrangement could be made afterward. On motion of Mr. George W. Parsons, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to examine into the condition of the interests of the bondholders, and in respect to any arrangement that may be made to secure or protect their interests and report in regard to a subsequent meeting to be called by the Chairman.

The Chairman appointed as the committee Mr. George W. Parsons, Mr. William Hayes, Mr. Joseph R. Skidmore, Mr. Charles R. Marvin, and Mr. Henry A. Mott. It was then resolved that the Chairman should notify the first mortgage bondholders three days before the next meeting to examine the report of the committee, the call for the meeting to be considered as sufficient notification that the report is ready.

A PROBABLE SUICIDE.

A German named John Cuming, about 30 years old, was killed on the track of the Southern Railroad, in the southern part of Jamaica Village, Long Island, yesterday morning, under circumstances leading to the conclusion that it was an act of suicide. As the early train which reaches Long Island City at 6:35 was nearing the depot, the engineer saw Cuming ahead, walking on the track. He gave the usual alarm whistle, and the man stepped to one side. As the engine neared him, however, Cuming suddenly stepped on the track, and turning, clasped his hands above his head, and threw himself down with his head toward the train. The pilot of the engine struck him and crushed in his skull in a terrible manner, besides cutting off one of his thumbs and throwing him from the track. He must have died instantly. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the body taken on board and conveyed to the depot, where an inquest was held by Coroner Ward in the afternoon. It appeared that Cuming had recently been troubled with a number of petty lawsuits. He occupied a farm on the south road, known as the Wallace place, and could not agree very well with his neighbors. He had been sued for assault and battery, and the case was set down for next Tuesday. These troubles, and the fear of losing his money, it is supposed, unbalanced his mind. The verdict was in accordance with the facts.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE CAPTAINS.

Charges of neglect of duty were yesterday preferred against Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, and Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct. The complaints are made by Mr. Colgate, President, and Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, who allege that the Captains named have permitted vile, immoral, and obscene performances at certain places of amusement in their precincts, viz.: at Egyptian Hall, in East Thirty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, (Twenty-first Precinct,) and Columbia Garden, in Greenwich-avenue, (Ninth Precinct,) without any interference or molestation on their part or on the part of any of their officers. The complaints were referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline for investigation.

THE DEATH OF MARY RUSH.

Mary Rush, the woman who alleged that she was pushed overboard by a companion named Nellie Brown, at Pier No. 40, East River, on Thursday night while accompanying two sailors on board a schooner, died at Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning. The woman Brown and the two sailors, Thomas Egan and Edward Williams, were taken before Coroner Flanagan yesterday, and the affidavit of Officer Kennedy, of the Seventh Precinct, was taken by Deputy-Coroner Miller. Kennedy testified that he found the woman Rush in South-street, apparently very ill, and that when removed to the station she charged Nellie Brown with pushing her overboard while both were accompanying Egan and Williams on board the schooner George White on Thursday night. She was rescued by Egan and kept on the vessel during the night. A post mortem examination of the body at the Morgue yesterday proved that her death was due to edema of the lungs, resulting from immersion. The Coroner committed Nellie Brown to the Tombs, and sent the sailors to the House of Detention to await the inquest in the case. Egan and Williams informed the Coroner that during their incarceration in the Seventh Precinct Station-house—since 8 A. M. on Friday—no food had been furnished them by the Police.

THE WHITE STAR PROPOSITION.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS—THE POWER OF THE BOARD TO GRANT THE PRIVILEGE QUESTIONED—ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE SCHEME.

The Dock Commissioners held a final meeting yesterday afternoon to listen to the remarks of the persons interested in the application of the White Star Line, for permission to lay tracks on its pier connecting with the Belt Railroad. Commissioner Wales presided, and Commissioners Dimock and Westervelt were present. Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew and M. Toucey represented the New-York Central Railroad. R. J. Cortis appeared for the White Star Line, Col. Stebbins for the Erie Railway, and Messrs. John M. Keon, Seth Low, Charles T. Arnoux, J. Richardson, A. B. Miller, and Theodore F. Lee in the interests of commerce generally. After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. John McKeon submitted the following objections, signed by about 60 men engaged in truck and other lines of business down town:

"The undersigned, the owners of property and being engaged in business on the line of West-street, notice with much alarm the attempt made to use that street for the transportation of freight in cars moved by steam power. They regard the present proposition, now pending before the Dock Commissioners, for laying tracks on the pier known as the White Star Pier, to and from which cars are to be moved by steam as the first step to the occupation of West-street by steam to other piers and warehouses, and locating the entire length of that street and the river front. The undersigned now, because of the crowded condition of that street, suffer serious embarrassment in the conduct of their regular business. To occupy the street with ordinary burden cars movable by steam, would not only increase their embarrassment, but would, in the judgment of the undersigned, substantially destroy their business and the value of their property. It would not only have this effect upon their business and property, but would substantially destroy the river front for all purposes for the reception and distribution of freight, only as the same could be received or delivered from or to its cars so moved, and instead of contributing to the commercial advantages of the City, to the economical handling of its traffic, would impair the former and largely increase the expenses of the latter, contributing to the benefit of the railroad company only, which, because of its location, could occupy such tracks with its cars and steam power. The undersigned therefore remonstrate against any action on the part of the Dock Commissioners extending the privilege of laying tracks on the White Star Pier, or any other pier on the North River, to be occupied by cars to be moved by steam, or the doing of any other act which will increase the difficulties they already encounter in the transaction of their business upon such street."

Mr. McKeon said that he had not found anything in the law governing the acts of the Dock Commissioners which gave them the right to grant an exclusive privilege to any corporation, and he denied the right of the Dock Commission to grant a franchise to any railroad. The authority to grant a franchise to a railroad rested alone with the Legislature. If the Commissioners had the power to grant a railroad a pier of 500 feet, they also had power to grant a railroad the full length of the piers in their jurisdiction. The Hoboken Ferry would be greatly obstructed by the proposed privilege to be extended to the White Star Line. The Commissioners, he said, would be creating a nuisance by granting the privilege asked.

Mr. A. B. Miller, Secretary of the Cheap Transportation Association, said he was not working in the interests of the railroad or steam-ship companies, but in the interests of the commerce of the City. On that commerce depended the value of every foot of property in New-York. In the opinion of the body he represented, the entire water front of the City ought to be encircled by double tracks. In regard to the use of all the piers by the general public, it might be said that before the railroads had revolutionized the country the piers had been occupied by sailing vessels which arrived and departed at irregular intervals. In those days it was of the highest importance that cartmen should be as little obstructed as possible in the delivery of goods. Now the case was different; commerce was facilitated by means of railroads crossing the country and steam-ships plowing the sea. A great diversion of commerce to other cities had been steadily going on for the past few years, and it was due to the wisdom and foresight of the merchants of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, and other seaports, that they found it possible to discharge a cargo directly from the cars to the steam-ships sailing from their ports. The Cheap Transportation Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and all kindred societies, had given much attention to the subject of better terminal facilities in this City, and they saw no objection to using both West and South streets as thoroughfares during the night for the purpose of transferring merchandise from land to water. Both of these streets were deserted from 9 P. M. until 6 A. M., and by increasing those streets to the requisite width the tide which was bearing commerce to other cities might be stemmed. Unless immediate action should be taken in this direction New-York would never recover her former commercial standing. History had demonstrated that a city or State must either progress or recede, and commerce once diverted from a city could never be regained.

Mr. Seth Low spoke on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and he heartily seconded Mr. Miller's remarks. When the question of the diversion of trade was considered, it could only be accounted for in one way. During the past three years New-York had lost $828,000,000 through the imperfect terminal facilities existing. New-York occupied a peculiar position, being located on a long and narrow island, it was only approachable in one direction, and by one railroad. The primary question to be considered was how to bring railroad cars to the side of the steam-ships, in order to avoid carting goods as much as possible. The introduction of the railroad had been fatal to the interests of the old-fashioned age-coach, and he had no doubt that the introduction of the railroad along our river front would be equally fatal to the carting business. The body which he represented was in favor of granting the privilege requested by the White Star Line, as an entering wedge. When the same conditions now existing at the pier of that line were found at piers belonging to other lines, they would be glad to see the same privileges extended to the lines occupying them. There could be no harm in giving the project a trial. If it provided a method for cheapening the handling of merchandise, it was much to be desired; if it did not provide such a method, the public might rest assured that "it would not spread." Cartmen might be compelled to remove to another street, but what of that, when the indirect benefit which would result to the City, and which could not be over-estimated, was considered.

Mr. Depew said he had stated his views fully at a previous meeting of the Commissioners, and only desired to consider Mr. Hugh J. Jewett's letter, previously submitted. He failed to find anything in that document which was a good argument. First, Mr. Jewett had averred that if the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad were extended to the pier of the White Star Line, they would be extended to every other pier. He considered that proposition as being simply absurd, as every application for the use of every pier would necessarily come before the Dock Commissioners, and the objections to the use of each dock could be considered. Secondly, that the "Erie Railway paid taxes and was entitled to full protection." This fact could not be disputed. The Central Railroad had no intention of extending its tracks in such a manner as to interfere with the business of the Erie Railway. If the company he represented found it necessary to cross the tracks of the Erie Railway, it would proceed accordiug to the law governing such cases. The horse railroad running down West-street had not objected to the proposition made by the White Star Steam-ship Company, and that, he considered, was "pretty good proof" that practical people did not regard the proposition as a dangerous one. In conclusion, Mr. Depew restated the proposition of the White Star Line, and the manner in which the connection was to be made.

Mr. Low wrote into the minutes showing the loss to which this City was subjected by not having proper terminal facilities, and said that Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, by running their cars alongside the steamers, had "practically removed New-York 250 miles into the sea." If the cars could run on all the piers during the night, the street would be relieved of much of the traffic which now existed in the daytime.

At this point Mr. Wales said that as Mr. McKeon had raised a point that the Commissioners of Docks did not possess the power to grant the application, it would be necessary to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel for his decision. No further argument will be heard in the case, and the Commissioners will render their decision early this week.

CHANGES IN THE DETECTIVE SQUAD.

Detective Stilwell, detailed at Police Headquarters, was remanded yesterday to patrol duty, and transferred to the Thirty-first Precinct, under the resolution adopted by the Police Board on Friday in relation to the reorganization of the Central Office Detective Squad. The resignation of Detective McDougal was accepted. Central Office Detectives Dunn, Radford, and Thompson were transferred to Wall-street yesterday to fill the places of the officers remanded to patrol duty on Friday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Robert Macfeely and Gen. Thomas J. Haines, United States Army, and Theodore N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, are at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army; Rear Admiral J. R. M. Mullaney, United States Navy; ex-Congressman C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., and Assemblyman Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Canandaigua, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests during the past week numbered 1,497.

The following amounts were received at the various Municipal bureaus last week: Taxes, $61,203 79; Croton rents, $5,634 93; licenses, $358.

Hon. Charles P. Daly, LL. D., will deliver a lecture before the Xavier Union on Wednesday evening, March 21, on "The Utility of Arctic Explorations."

A correspondent wishes to know why it is that Capt. Murray does not close the policy shop at No. 60 Chatham-street, "where they have watches in the window for a blind."

Commissioner of Accounts Howe stated yesterday that he would begin his formal examination of the books of the St. John's Guild early this week, probably on Monday.

Joseph Mohan, aged 20, of No. 441 Canal-street, was accidentally stabbed in the wrist by one of the members of an Irish society, at Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, yesterday, and slightly injured.

During a quarrel last evening at No. 18 Cherry-street, between John McNamara and his wife, Winified, John struck his wife on the head with a shovel inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was arrested.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week 495 deaths, 479 births, and 134 marriages, showing a decrease of 31 deaths and 32 births, and an increase of 15 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

An ancient Italian game called Pallone is to be introduced into the Racquet Club-house on Sixth-avenue, by Mr. Cesare Orsini. It is said to resemble, in some respects, both hand-ball and racquets, and requires great strength and agility.

A meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences will be held to-morrow evening at No. 64 Madison-avenue. The following papers are announced: "On Embryonic Forms of Trilobites from the Primordial Rocks of Troy, N. Y.," by Mr. S. W. Ford, and "The Three Climates of Geology," by Prof. C. B. Warring.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Mesier Stagg, widow of the late Jacob B. Stagg, who died last Thursday, aged 69, took place yesterday at Trinity Church. Rev. Dr. Dix officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Mulchahey and Rev. Mr. Ellagood. A large number of the friends of the deceased were present, including representatives of many of the old Knickerbocker families.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have notified the Cotton Exchange that on and after April 1 they will not allow interest on certificates of deposits of margins for $500 and more, the low rate of interest ruling for money and the great labor attendant in making out and paying so many certificates having compelled them to make this change.

The fifth and last entertainment of the season was given Saturday evening by the Children's Aid Society to the inmates of the Girl's Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place. Over 50 girls were present, and made themselves generally happy by dancing, singing, and old fashioned games of various kinds. Refreshments of ice-cream and cakes were served at 9 o'clock, and all retired at 10:30.

On Friday night Detectives Cottrell and McArdle, of the Twenty-second Precinct, found in the basement of premises No. 437 Eleventh-avenue 12 overcoats and seven dress coats and 18 pairs of pantaloons, valued in all at $400, a portion of the proceeds of a burglary committed on the night of the 14th inst. at the store of Bemak Brothers, No. 699 Eighth-avenue. The goods were restored to the owners.

Mrs. Cespedes, widow of Carlos Manuel Cespedes, late President of the Cuban Republic, desires to disassociate her name with a scheme that is now being carried out in Boston, where it is proposed to give a dramatic representation, the proceeds of which are intended to be devoted to the relief of wounded Cubans. Other influential Cubans here, friends of Mrs. Cespedes, decline to connect themselves with the affair.

Miss Frankie Howard, an actress, residing at No. 74 Third-avenue, intending to visit Philadelphia, intrusted her trunk, containing a portion of her wardrobe, valued at $200, to Farley's express, to be conveyed to the Desbrosses-street Ferry. While the wagon was passing through Canal-street yesterday, Miss Howard's trunk was stolen by a gang of young thieves. She reported her loss at Police Head-quarters yesterday, and the Police are looking for the property.

A Græco-Roman wrestling match between Messrs. Miller and Bauer will take place on Tuesday evening next at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street. The victor will carry off the purse of $500 which has been subscribed by a number of gentlemen, all the gate money, and $300 wagered by the men themselves. The judges have not yet been appointed, but under the rules the men have the right to appoint one each, and the two thus selected will choose a Referee whose decision will be final. The terms of the match are the best two out of three fair back falls.

Several prominent members of the Palette Club, including Judge Noah Davis, William A. Camp, Justice Gedney, Clark Bell, J. Seaver Page, John Snedecor, J. W. Tooley, George H. Massett, F. S. Gibbs, and Charles G. Harvier, gave a complimentary dinner last evening, at the club-house, No. 7 East Twenty-second-street, to the House Committee, consisting of Messrs. Robert Dunlap, Charles Magnire, and J. A. Smith. About 50 gentlemen were present, Mr. Clark Bell presiding. Judge Davis, Mr. Bell, Justice Gedney, Samuel G. Jelliffe, and Henry H. Marks made speeches, Mr. Millard sang, and Mr. S. S. Dunham gave a Shakespearean reading. During the evening the club-house was thronged with members and visitors.

BROOKLYN.

The police made 506 arrests during last week.

The monthly statement of the Sinking Fund Commissioners shows a balance on hand of $4,287,988 45.

Mrs. Sarah Bensen, of No. 18 Wolcott-street, attempted to commit suicide on Friday night by swallowing a dose of Paris green. As she was placing the cup containing the poison to her lips it was dashed to the ground by her son, who entered the room at the moment.

Patrick McMahon bet $200 that Tilden would be elected President, and when Hayes was inaugurated James S. Blankley, the stakeholder, handed over the money to the other party to the bet. McMahon has brought a suit to recover the amount under the statute against betting.

A gang of burglars during Friday night entered the store of Smith & Armfield, No. 13 Fulton-street, and forced open the safe. The safe fortunately contained no money. The Police believe that a well-disciplined gang of burglars who devote themselves solely to the breaking of safes is now operating in Brooklyn.

An another carnival is announced to be held in the Chapel of the Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 20, 21, and 22. Favorite authors—Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott, Irving, Longfellow, Whittier, and a host of others are to be present through their characters.

Mr. A. O. Childs, late of Brooklyn, was accidentally drowned at Callao, Peru, on Feb. 16 last, and the body was buried in the English burying-ground, Billavista. Deceased at the time of his death, was First Officer of the ship Theobald, which sailed from New-York under the command of Capt. Benjamin Adams, in October, 1876.

William Smith, a German, residing at No. 236 Baltbridge-street, found his wife drunk on Friday evening, when he returned from his work. Smith was so incensed that he dragged the woman to the stove, and held her arm against the hot iron until it was shockingly burned. Smith was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Semler.

William A. Hyde, of No. 116 Patchen-avenue, was committed by Justice Semler yesterday, on a charge of obtaining $100 from a bar-tender named James O'Neil, of No. 253 Fulton-street. Hyde falsely represented that he owned a liquor store and hired O'Neil at $25 a week. On the strength of the engagement he borrowed $100 from his victim

Mrs. Hagerty, of No. 35 Green-lane, left her three sons, aged respectively 6 months, 2 years, and 3 years, alone in her apartments yesterday. During her absence the two older sons accidentally set fire to the cradle in which their baby brother lay. The flames were extinguished by the neighbors, but not until the baby was severely burned.

Luke O'Riley, a clerk in the Surrogate's office, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday, for libeling ex-Judge Dailey. The libel was published in the shape of a circular last Fall when Dailey was running for Surrogate of the county, and was to the effect that while on the bench Judge Dailey had been guilty of fraud. O'Riley was a supporter of the present Surrogate.

Thomas Keeny, of No. 187 Prospect-street, was convicted before Judge Riley yesterday of wife-beating, and sentenced to 60 days in the Penitentiary. When the sentence was announced Keeny rushed at his wife, who was in court, and before the officers could interfere, knocked her down and kicked her in the head. The Justice immediately gave Keeny an additional six months.

George Machemer, of New-Lots, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy in the City Court yesterday, but asked that mercy be extended to him on the ground that his crime was committed in ignorance of the law. His first wife had deserted him, and he was under the impression that after five years had elapsed he was at liberty to marry again. Judge Moore remanded him in order to examine into the case.

Mrs. Jane McGuire made application yesterday in the Supreme Court for the custody of her four children, now detained in St. Malachi's Home in East New-York, an institution in charge of a Roman Catholic Sisterhood. She charges that the children have been ill-treated by the nuns. The case was sent to a Referee to take evidence as to the charge, and to ascertain if the mother is a proper person to take care of the children.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Supervisors have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries guilty of burning the barns of Isaac Downing and others.

The child of John F. Erber, of Valley Stream, burned to death on Friday afternoon, had been left alone by the mother in charge of a still younger one. It is supposed that the child fastened a piece of pork on the end of a fork with the purpose of broiling it on the hot coals, when the grease blazed up and communicated fire to her clothing.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County have voted to pay the reward of $250, offered for the detection and conviction of the murderer of little Maggie Bauer to Detective Stephen Payn. District Attorney Downing testifying that to Payn belonged the sole credit of working up the case against McConnochie. There was an effort made to divide the reward in favor of a man named Pearsall, but it failed, only Supervisor Brinkerhoff, of Jamaica, voting for it.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Morris Canal will be opened for the season to-morrow.

The Hudson County Health Board reports 591 births and 285 deaths in the county during the month of February.

The Paterson Board of Education estimate the cost of sustaining the public schools of that city during the ensuing fiscal year at $75,712.

The members of the Congregational Church of Stanley have invited Rev. J. Oliver Wilson, late of Bloomington, Ill., to the pastorate of the church.

An elderly lady named Weed, residing on Lexington-avenue, Jersey City Heights, died suddenly on Friday. Several thousand dollars in money were discovered in her apartments.

Officer Loder, of Newark, exchanged several shots on Monday night with two thieves whom he had surprised and was pursuing on West-street. While chasing them he fell, and his pistol being accidentally discharged, he was shot through the hand.

Three weeks ago Officer Anderson, of the Second Precinct of Jersey City, obtained a two days' leave of absence. An hour later he left home, instructing his wife that if he failed to return within two days, she should send his shield to the Chief of Police. Since that time nothing has been heard of him.

William Wilkins, a sailor, was introduced a couple of days ago by his boarding-house keeper in Philadelphia to a stranger, and the two started out from that city for New-Brunswick on Friday. On the way the newly-made acquaintance administered chloroform to the sailor, and robbed him of $170 in money, the proceeds of his last voyage. When the train arrived at New-Brunswick no trace of the stranger or the money could be found, and Wilkins, leaving the car, detailed his grievances to the Chief of Police of that city, who advised him to go back to Philadelphia and make his case known to the authorities there.

THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

In accordance with a call signed by a number of prominent firms, a meeting of the steam users of this City and Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, the object of which was to protest against the passage of a bill now pending in the Legislature, which proposes to restore to the Police Department its former powers in regard to the inspection of steam boilers. Ex-Mayor Samuel B. H. Vance occupied the chair, and Mr. John S. Hulin was appointed Secretary. Representatives were present from 25 or 30 firms, all of whom were strenuously opposed to allowing the inspection to be made under the authority of the Police Department. The inspection by the Police Board, Mr. Vance said, was made by the hydrostatic test, and it was the universal experience of engineers that the effect was to weaken the boilers. The old plan was also a source of trouble and pecuniary loss to every user of steam in New-York and Brooklyn. Speeches of a like character were made by Messrs. Akers, Odiorne, Thurston, and Campbell, all of whom agreed that the minute examination of every part of the boilers by the "hammer test" was preferable to the old plan of the hydrostatic test. A series of resolutions, embodying these views, were adopted. Among the resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the safety of steam boilers is much more likely to be determined by a thorough and systematic mechanical inspection of every part of their material, workmanship, and design, in the mode adopted by the directors of companies or corporations who, by their engineer, are at loss in case of explosion, are jointly interested with owners in finding and having remedied any defects existing; also

Resolved, That this meeting hereby protests against the repeal of Chapter 614 of the Laws of 1874, and request the Legislature of this State, and the individual members comprising such committees as may have the bill above mentioned under consideration, to protect such steam boiler owners or steam users from the injustice to them contemplated by said bill.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. D. W. Odiorne, A. J. Campbell, and Charles S. Mason, were selected to go to Albany and take such measures as they may deem best to prevent the passage of the bill. The Chair also appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. John S. Hulin, D. W. Odiorne, and W. Gibson, to wait upon the Police Board, and present the grievances of steam users and remonstrate against the method of examination.

NATURE RECEIVES THE CREDIT

Of having developed many exquisite and beautiful complexions, which in reality are due solely to the use of LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM A COUGH, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so use OLLIFFE'S TASTELESS COD LIVER OIL WITH LIME AND WILD CHERRY. On account of its expectorant, tonic, and nutritive properties, it is prescribed by the Medical Faculty. Depot, No. 6 Bowery. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Special Announcement.

KNOX'S SPRING HAT is just out and ready for inspection and sale at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

FOR INVALIDS' USE the JONZAC COGNACS are purest and best. VICTOR E. MAUGER, 110 Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

THREE SPANIARDS; best and most interesting novel published. For sale by all booksellers.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—G. Colberg, Robert Davidson, Miss Fanny Powell, L. G. Hart, T. Garrett, Mr. Johnston, David Moore, Wm. S. Deighton, Melville Quimby, Mr

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE TROOPS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

THE CABINET NOW FREE TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF CONTINUED EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA—WITHDRAWAL CONTINGENT ON THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE BY THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is expected that the President and Cabinet, being now relieved by the adjournment of the Senate from the necessity of immediate supervision of appointments to fill vacancies, will take up and determine the question of removing the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. Reports are current to-night that private advices have been received from New-Orleans stating that the troops there are packing up in expectation of early receiving orders to move, and that the physicians who have been serving the troops under contract have been discharged. This is commented upon as furnishing evidence that the President contemplates issuing orders at an early day for the removal of the troops from Louisiana, some of the Nicholls advocates accepting it as evidence that competent authority has already informed the department commander that he may prepare to withdraw his forces from that point. While it may be true that the troops are putting themselves in moving order, it does not follow that any orders or intimations have been officially sent out for their withdrawal. Whatever packing up is being done is the natural result of the frequent publications stating that the purpose of the authorities is to move them to other quarters, and is a spontaneous movement of personal convenience on the part of the men, that they may be ready to move should orders be received. It can be stated with full confidence that no orders have been issued touching the withdrawal of the troops, nor has the question as yet been considered by the Cabinet, except in an incidental way. While the President is anxious to have the existing difficulties in Louisiana and South Carolina amicably and permanently settled, he does not propose to take any steps without full opportunity for investigation and intelligent decision, and will not order the withdrawal of the troops unless he is fully satisfied that the public peace will be preserved pending the efforts of the rival claimants to settle the controversy. If it should be determined to withdraw the forces now at New-Orleans, they will probably be quartered at Fort Jackson, about 14 miles from the city, in order that they be within easy call should an emergency arise requiring them to return to New-Orleans, or visit other sections of Louisiana.

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE LAST WEEK IN MAY OR FIRST IN JUNE THE PROBABLE DATE OF CONVENING—PROSPECTS FOR A SHARP CONTEST OVER THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE—THE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS CONFERRED ON THE CLERK BY THE LAST HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It now seems to be definitely settled that the action of the filibustering Democrats in the last House who refused to pass the Army Appropriation bill will make it necessary to call an extra session of Congress. It will probably be called late in May, or during the first week in June, and naturally there is great anxiety in political circles to see the roll of members, which is understood to have been already prepared by the Clerk, Mr. Adams. He declines positively, however, to make the list public, but at the same time he asserts that after conceding to the Republicans all they claim, there will be a Democratic majority of three or four. The roll to which reference is made is prepared by the Clerk in accordance with and by direction of law. As to how the list shall be made up, and particularly in regard to what names shall be placed upon it, the statute provides that "The names of those persons and of such persons only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States, shall be placed upon the roll." The law further provides that when the Clerk is unable to perform this duty, it shall be performed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and, when that officer is unable to act, by the Doorkeeper. These are the only legal provisions which govern the making up of the roll of the Representatives; but the rules of the House go on to prescribe in what manner the Clerk, or other officer, shall ascertain that a quorum of those on his roll is present, and how he shall proceed to preside at an election for Speaker. While acting in this capacity he has power to preserve decorum and, subject to appeal, to decide all questions of order that may arise. There have been occasions, however, when the rules of preceding Congresses have been set aside, and in one case, at the organization of the Twenty-sixth Congress, when the Clerk attempted to exercise arbitrary power by omitting names from the roll, the House refused to recognize his authority and appointed a Chairman to preside until a Speaker was chosen. During the closing hours of the last House a new rule was passed, by which the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to obey the orders of the Clerk while he should hold the position of presiding officer. This was clearly an act of usurpation, for by it the lower House of the Forty-fourth Congress gave one of its servants, whose official life ended upon its final adjournment, power over the House of the Forty-fifth Congress. This infamous rule was adopted as stated above, at the closing hour of the session, and it was very freely intimated, not only in private, but publicly on the floor, that its passage was secured by a false count. The Clerk, however, maintained that the vote stood 138 yeas to 9 nays, 143 not voting, and he will consequently be enabled by the aid of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputies to exclude from the Chamber all those Members whose names do not appear upon the list prepared by him. If Mr. Adams exercises this power, as certain violent partisans desire him to do, it is more than probable that the Democrats will be able to control the organization of the House. This may be all the more easy as there are conflicting certificates from Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. On the one hand, it is stated with considerable force, and apparently upon good authority, that before the opening of the extra session old party lines will be so broken down that at

tion, and, strange as it may appear, they supplement this claim by the statement that a large number of Southern Republicans, led by a prominent gentleman from New-England, will act with them. There is no doubt that the Southern policy of President Hayes and his recent acts in connection with civil service reform have given great offense to a number of Republicans from the section named; but it is not believed that they are foolhardy enough to display their resentment by joining hands with the miserable clique of which Springer is the head. Still, there seems to be good foundation for the statement referred to, and altogether the approaching canvass for the control of the organization promises to be one of the most exciting and important political contests ever known in Washington.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITHOUT FURTHER LEGISLATION TOWARD THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY, AND WHAT WILL REMAIN UNDONE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The amount required for the support of the Army during the next fiscal year, according to the estimates of the War Department, is $31,984,975 90, allowing 27,500 fighting men in the several branches of that service. The House of Representatives, it will be remembered, proposed to reduce the Army to 17,000 men, and appropriated $22 130,000 for the ensuing fiscal year. The Senate passed a substitute for the House bill, leaving out the sections prohibiting the use of troops in South Carolina and Louisiana, which substitute appropriated $26,175,873 50, and provided that none of the money should be paid for recruiting the Army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards. But the bill having failed, it is believed an extra session of Congress will be called. The amount required for the pay of the Army, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, musicians, Indian scouts, contract surgeons, paymasters, clerks, hospital stewards and matrons, extra pay to enlisted men, &c., is $12,625,075 50. It is claimed the contracts for subsistence and transportation can be continued without violation of law, but the officers and men cannot be paid after the 30th of June next, the end of the present fiscal year, without an appropriation by Congress for that purpose. The amount required for subsistence during the next fiscal year is $2,200,000; for supplies for the Quartermaster's Department, including forage for horses, &c., $3,750,000; and for the purchase and manufacture of clothing, $695,454. Although the Army might be fed and clothed until Congress meets in December next, the failure to pay the officers and men would create much discontent, especially among the privates, as a soldier is forbidden by law from hypothecating his pay.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 18.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, will probably be made Chairman of one of the committees of the Senate when the list is rearranged, as he is the only Senator who occupied a seat in the Senate prior to the 4th of March, not assigned to the Chairmanship of a committee. Neither of the new Republican Senators, Messrs. Hoar, Kirkwood, Plumb, Rollins, and Saunders, has been assigned to the Chairmanship of any committee; and as Mr. Teller has been in the Senate longer than either of them, he will be given the preference, though no mention has been made as to what committee will be given him. When the list was last arranged, his colleague [Mr. Chaffee] was made Chairman of the committee to examine the several branches of the civil service.

The case of George Eyster, United States Assistant Treasurer, against the Centennial Board of Finance will probably be reached for argument before the United States Supreme Court to-morrow. The question involved (on appeal from the United States Circuit Court for Pennsylvania) is the liability of the Board of Finance to refund to the United States, out of the receipts of the Centennial Exhibition the $1,500,000 appropriated by Congress in aid of the Exhibition. Assistant Attorney-General Smith and Congressman Springer will appear for the Government and Benjamin L. Willson, of Philadelphia, for the Centennial Board.

The Spanish-American Claims Commission is at present without a representative on the part of the United States, and without an umpire—Judge Otto, who was the American Commissioner, having been appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Bartholdi, the French Minister, who was the umpire, having been recalled by his Government. The Secretary of State will shortly designate and recommend the appointment of a Commissioner to represent the United States. Mr. Luis de Potestad remains Commissioner on the part of Spain.

There has been such an accumulation of mail matter in the Executive Mansion during the past week that the force of clerks employed there has not been able to give full attention to the thousands of letters received. The great majority of these documents are applications for office, ranging through all the positions in the Blue-book.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The following were the Post Office changes for the week ending March 17, 1877:

New-England.—Office Established—Indian Rock, Franklin County, Me., C. T. Richardson, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—A. H. Newbert, Appleton, Knox County, Me.; Mrs. Ella S. Cobb, Brighton, Somerset County, Me.; Horace A. Hall, East Offield, Cumberland County, Me.; George S. Winn, Katahdin Iron Works, Piscataquis County, Me.; Osmond Raynes, North Carmel, Penobscot County, Me.; A. R. Turner, Readfield, Kennebec County, Me.; John Brannan, Belvidere Corners, Lamoille County, Vt.; Milo E. Day, East Middlebury, Addison County, Vt.; Daniel W. Phelps, Windsor, Hartford County, Conn.

New-York.—Office Established—South New-Haven, Oswego County; George H. Patten, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Name of office Changed—Tiffany, Susquehanna County, to Alford. Postmasters Appointed—E. Grumbrue, Mount Zion, Lebanon County; George Gladden, Swissvale, Allegheny County; Charles T. Sayles, Troy, Bradford County.

Delaware.—Office Established—Mount Cuba, Newcastle County, James McClelland, Postmaster.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NORFOLK, Va., March 18.—The schooner Cora Vangilder, from New-York to Indianola, with a cargo of ice, put in here to-day leaking badly. She struck on Horse-shoe Shoals on the night of the 16th, losing her anchor and unshipping her rudder. She will discharge her cargo and be repaired before proceeding on her voyage.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Signal Service observer at Cape May reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The schooner reported ashore on the 16th inst., on Cold Spring Bar, two miles north of Cape May, is the Twilight, from Philadelphia for Egg Harbor, loaded with coal. Part of her cargo has been thrown overboard, and she will likely prove a total loss.

PROVINCETOWN, March 18.—The bark Gan Eden, from Cape de Verde Island to Portland, with half a cargo of sugar and hides, went ashore on the southeast point of Nashawan, Martha's Vineyard, about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. The bark is leaking badly, is short of provisions, and the crew are completely used up. The sailors were shipped in Cape de Verde, and are without shoes or stockings, so that when the storm commenced they were unable to assist in working the bark. At the time the vessel ran ashore it was snowing thickly. The Captain and mate were the only men on board who were able to work. The bark lies in a dangerous position near the rocks, and if the wind hauls to the south, will go on them.

SUDDEN DEATHS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Isaac Berliner, aged 27, committed suicide last night by taking phosphorus. Clara Freitag, aged 24, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum. George F. Hickley, a newsdealer in this city, was run over and killed at the Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railway, this afternoon.

WRECKED AT LONG BRANCH

THE STEAM-SHIP RUSLAND ASHORE.

SHE RUNS STRAIGHT ON THE BEACH, AND KEELS OVER ON HER BEAM ENDS—THE PASSENGERS ALL SAFELY LANDED—PROBABILITY THAT THE SHIP WILL PROVE A TOTAL LOSS—THE WRECKERS AT WORK ENDEAVORING TO SAVE HER.

The steam-ship Rusland, of the Red Star Line, went ashore at Long Branch, about 500 yards south of the West End Hotel, at 11:20 o'clock on Saturday night. A moderate gale was blowing from the north-east at the time, and a heavy sea prevailed. The vessel headed straight on the beach, and keeled to the starboard side. She filled with water immediately afterward, and, from the volume which rushed in, it is supposed she must have struck a rock, making a hole in her hull. She had on board five cabin and 120 steerage passengers. Many of the passengers had not retired, and, as might have been expected, the sudden shock created wild commotion among them. The Captain, Jesse De Horsey, and the other officers did all in their power to allay the excitement, and their efforts were successful. Rockets were discharged, which attracted the attention of the crews of Life-Saving Stations Nos. 4 and 6, who came to the assistance of the stranded steamer, and, after many fruitless efforts, succeeded in getting a line over her bow at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. An apparatus for propelling a life-saving car was quickly attached to the ship, connecting it with the beach, and the slow work of landing the passengers commenced. Only two persons could be conveyed in the car at one time, and it was 10 o'clock before the last passenger reached the shore. All this time the crew labored manfully in transferring the baggage from the lower to the main deck, and after the passengers were safely landed the baggage was safely transferred to the beach. The gale and heavy sea still continued, while the ship was filling with water and gradually settling in the sandy beach. The point of debarkation was near Green's Pond. The passengers were received at the East End Hotel, where everything possible was done to make them comfortable. The crew having done all that could be done during the prevailing heavy weather, landed at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The passengers will leave for this City by the first train on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad this morning, arriving here about 10 o'clock.

The Rusland sailed from Antwerp on the 3d inst., having on board a cargo consisting mainly of wines, glass, and iron, valued at about $200,000, and was due in this port last Friday. She was formerly known as the Kenilworth, when she was under command of Capt. Nicholas Prowse. She is a British screw steamer, brig rigged, was built in Dundee, Scotland, in August, 1872, and draws 21 feet of water. Her dimensions are: Length, 345 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 26 feet 8 inches. Her registered tonnage is 2,538 tons, and she is provided with double decks and beams. She was last surveyed at Philadelphia, in November, 1873. Her owners are Messrs. Williamson, Milligan & Co., of Liverpool, England.

The steamer Relief, of the Coast Wrecking Company, on her way to this City from the steamer Amérique, at Seabright, N. J., passed the wreck yesterday morning. Capt. Dale, who was in charge, and Capt. Merritt, made every effort to gain the side of the disabled steamer, but the heavy weather which prevailed at the time prevented them from doing so. The Relief then came up to the City and took on board a boiler, pumps, cables, and other necessary appliances for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Rusland, and returned to the wreck at 8 o'clock last evening. Capt. Dale informed a TIMES reporter that there was about 15 feet of water in the hold of the steamer when he left there. The officers of the Coast Wrecking Company expressed the opinion that, should the weather hold good, the greater part of the valuable cargo might be saved, but that the steamer would probably prove a total loss.

SATURDAY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK IN THE HOUSE—LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL LOCAL BILLS GOT OUT OF THE WAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 17, 1877.

Grave fears were entertained yesterday, when the motion for the Friday to Monday adjournment was filibustered out of the way, that no quorum would be present to-day, and that some cantankerous member would prevent any business being done by calling official attention to the fact. Fortunately, these fears were not realized, and the House did a splendid day's work. It was true there was no quorum present—the members being possibly about 10 short of it—but there was a seeming desire on the part of every one to get business forward. It was noticeable that nearly every member of the House who stands in the first class of working members was in his seat this morning, and for those of this class not present leave of absence was asked. The other absentees had gone off without ceremony. Old Mr. Alvord was of course there. He is the father of the House, and with his long white hair and flowing beard, he looks it. He was in his glory during this sitting; for the House being thin, was quiet; it was in the right mood for work, and questions were continually coming up upon which from his long experience in legislation and perfect acquaintance with all State concerns, members looked to the old gentleman for advice and guidance. Mr. Husted, also, as a matter of course, was in his seat; Mr. Fish was there, and about two-thirds of the City delegation were present.

It was intended to devote the morning to general orders, only bills of local and minor importance to be taken up; but Spinola suggested a more expeditious way of doing business. He offered a resolution that the roll be called, and that each member, as his name was called, be permitted to move that one bill be ordered to a third reading, by unanimous consent. This would be a most dangerous method of legislating under ordinary circumstances, and would not for a moment be entertained; but with confidence in the presiding officer of the House, and the fact that a single objection was fatal to the forwarding of a bill, it was safe enough to do this morning. The resolution was adopted. The Clerk called the roll, and as a member's name was reached he rose and offered a resolution asking unanimous consent that bill number so-and-so, title so-and-so, may be ordered to a third reading. Generally the member made a short statement of the object of the bill. Ample opportunity was given to every one to look over it, (they were all short bills, generally of two or three sections,) and to interpose an objection or to make inquiries. The House would permit no member to move a bill for an absentee, as this was only giving a premium to absenteeism; nor were any which time the roll-call was completed. In this way about 30 bills were ordered on to the third reading calendar without going through Committee of the Whole. They were all of a local character, of little interest to any one but the member who had introduced them and to the district he represented. This was a good day's work, for such bills as these fill up the general order calendar, and make the members interested in them anxious and impatient about the time consumed in the consideration of really important measures, in which, however, they have only a general interest. All the members seemed to be well satisfied with the day's work and of the opinion that other Saturday sessions can be held. It would not do, however, to have it known beforehand that such a method of doing business as was adopted this morning was going to be done. Every Legislature has its black sheep in it. On such an occasion they would certainly muster in force, and might, by some hocus-pocus, get a bill slipped forward which could not bear the ventilation it would get in Committee of the Whole.

The Woodin Charter bill is made the special order for Tuesday evening next, and then it is hoped it may get through its troubles and be ordered to a third reading.

The Insurance Committee will, in accordance with the resolution of the House, on Tuesday afternoon next examine the Presidents and chief officers of several of the largest insurance companies touching the amount of salary, fees, and percentages they receive.

A MURDER TRIAL IN DUTCHESS.

STEPHEN COOPER'S MURDER OF HIS IMBECILE SON—STORIES OF HIS WIFE AND HIS MOTHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, March 18, 1877.

In the jail in this city is Stephen Cooper, an ignorant man, aged 62 years, charged with murdering his son. He is known in eastern Dutchess as a "mountaineer," and his son, Stephen Cooper, Jr., 23 years of age, was something of a dissolute character, having served three months in the Albany Penitentiary for assault. He and his father could never agree, and the father shot the son to death Oct. 30, 1876. Old Cooper was not arrested until after his victim had been buried. The murder was committed at Cooperstown, a portion of the town of Dover, in Dutchess County. The body of young Cooper was exhumed, and an inquest held, the principal witness against the murderer being his own wife, who is likewise ignorant and aged. She testified that the mind of her son was not as strong as is usual with young men of his age, and his lacking in that respect was generally understood. The prisoner, his mother, (aged 88,) the murdered man, and herself lived in the house. Her son came to the house on Sunday, and she was sewing his clothes. Something did not suit him, and he struck her on the head. Her husband then told him to go out and not come back again or he would shoot him. The boy said: "Me won't hurt you, but I have no home to go to." He then went out, and returned on Monday and asked his mother if she had fixed his clothes as he was going to meeting. His father came to where they were talking and said to the boy: "—— you, you mustn't go in there; if you do I will take the gun and blow you through!" "Oh, no," the boy said; "I am not coming in." The father then turned and went into the house, and his mother said to him: "Now don't get the gun down; don't do so," and also begged the prisoner's wife to come in, and, to use the testimony of the latter: "She begged me so hard I turned to go in." "Little Stephen," as the murdered man was called by all of the household, followed his mother into the house. Just as the two got inside Stephen and his father clinched, but the aged grandmother and the wife parted them, and "Little Stephen" went down to Daniel Cooper's, a neighbor's. While he was gone, the prisoner, Stephen Cooper, took the gun and sat in the door, and swore that he would shoot the "boy." He said, "——him, I won't have him around; I'll blow him through." His wife begged him not to do so. "For it you do," said she, "we cannot live together, and you will be hung." The father then took the gun and fired it off, and the grandmother said, "I am so glad you have fired it off." He replied, "I am going to load it again; I was afraid it would not shoot him." He then loaded the gun again and watched for the return of his son, and told just how many rods off he could shoot him. He sat in the doorway and had the gun between his knees, and would not go to his dinner, for he said he wanted to shoot him. After awhile he saw the "boy" coming, and he said, "Here he comes, —— him; now I will shoot him." His wife said, "Now don't; he will pass by," and then she went out and caught the boy around the waist and said to him, "Now, go to and stay nothing." The "boy" said he would go by, but father and son talked together a little, when the father told the mother to get out of the way. The "boy" said, "Me go talk with father; father won't shoot me," and then he went toward his father. When he was about six feet off the father fired the gun, and "boy" cried, "Oh, mother!" mother ran to the boy and attended him, and the father hung up the gun and went outdoors. The mother concluded her testimony before the Coroner as follows: When the boy went toward the father he did not appear as though he would strike him; he said he was going to talk with him; the boy said, "Oh, dear father, you have shot me!" and asked him to come and see him; the father said, "—— you, you ought to have died years ago; I have shot you and I am glad of it, don't be a fool and mourn for him."

Abigail Cooper, the old grandmother, testified that there had been a bad feeling between father and son for four months; the "boy" came to the house on Monday, and wanted some cider, but did not get it; his father was sober, and knew what he was doing, and the boy left shortly after for Daniel Cooper's; the father and wife had some words, and witness did not say anything about the gun until the boy came back; the son, when near the house, took off his vest, hung it up and said: "I will stamp his old paunch out," meaning his father; at this time the father took down the gun and said: "If he comes into the house I will shoot him;" the boy said: "No you won't, I'll stamp your old brain out;" witness did not see anything in the boy's hands; there were four steps leading into the house, and the boy was on the lower step when he was shot; he never spoke after except to say: "Oh, my God, I am dying;" he did not die for over an hour; the father of the boy was the son of witness; witness testified that the boy was not of sound mind, but he could work.

Edgar Denny testified that he heard the father say he had shot his son and was not sorry for it.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of premeditated murder. The murderer was greatly affected over the result, and sank back helpless in his chair. His trial commences in the Circuit Court in this City to-morrow morning before Judge Barnard. Capt. William R. Woodin, the District-Attorney, will conduct the case for the people, the prisoner's counsel being ex-District Attorney William J. Thorne and ex-Justice Ransom Baker. It is thought that the entire case will be concluded in one day. Stephen Cooper is six feet high, has gray hair and blue eyes, and his countenance not at all unpleasant looking. In the season the members of the family gained a livelihood by picking mountain berries.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire early yesterday morning destroyed the Fort Pitt Boiler Works of D. W. C. Carroll & Co., corner of Second-avenue and Short-street, Pittsburg, Penn. Loss, $140,000; insurance, $25,000. Wilson, Snyder & Co., iron and brass founders and pipe-fitters, loss $15,000; insurance, $10,000. Mansfield & Co., brass finishers, loss $30,000; fully insured. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is thought to have originated from one of the furnaces in the brass foundry. Messrs. Carroll & Co. have secured another yard, and will resume work in a few days.

A two-story frame dwelling at Ninety-fifth-street and Riverside-drive was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The building was owned by Martin Ray; loss, $3,000; insured for $2,000 in the Germania Company. The house has been unoccupied for some time, and the fire is supposed to have been caused by tramps who had entered the house and started a fire to warm themselves.

Defective flues caused slight fires yesterday in the chair factory of Heywood & Bro., No. 341 Pearl-street, and in the residences of Alexander Hamilton, No. 17 West Washington-square, and William J. Ives, No. 223 West Twenty-second-street.

H. M. Ashmore's Flouring Mills, with their contents, at Charleston, Ill., were burned Saturday night. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $5,500.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

ROCHESTER, March 18.—In the breach of

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH COMPLICATIONS.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. IGNATIEFF IN ENGLAND—A SEMI-RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE PURPOSE AND EFFECT OF THE PROTOCOL—THE DISCONTENT IN THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

LONDON, March 18.—Gen. Ignatieff attended the reception at the Foreign Office yesterday, and in the evening left for Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. Among the guests of Lord Salisbury whom he will meet there are the Earl of Derby, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Asheton Cross, the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Goschen. Gen. Ignatieff will dine with the Earl of Beaconsfield on Monday, have an audience with the Queen on Tuesday, and leave for the Continent, according to present arrangements, on Thursday.

The London *Observer* states that Sir. Henry Elliot will return to Constantinople, but will defer his departure from England for some little time, for the recovery of his health.

Le Nord, of Brussels, the Russian organ, declares that the protocol will contain no stipulation respecting the disarmament of either Russia or Turkey.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Observer* says a deputation from Bosnia, sent to implore the aid of the Czar, has passed through Kischeneff.

A Reuter telegram, dated Constantinople, Sunday night, reports that the Montenegrin delegates still await instructions. It is believed that the agreement between England and Russia relative to the protocol will render the continuation of negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro possible. It is stated that if the negotiations are continued both sides will order their commanders to continue on the defensive when the armistice expires on Tuesday. Thirty Senators have been appointed to be in readiness for the meeting of the Turkish Parliament on Monday. Among them are several who are not Mussulmans.

LONDON, March 19.—*Le Nord*, of Brussels, says the protocol not only assures the peace, but the accord of Europe. It is, however, as well to warn the public against jumping to the conclusion that a pacific solution is already completely certain. The important point must not be forgotten that, while Europe has come to an agreement, Turkey so far has only made promises. If the Porte continues in its old courses the prospect of a conflict may be renewed. But the protocol will at least give assurance that the conflict will be localized.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris says he has reason to believe that the foregoing was telegraphed from St. Petersburg and represents the views of the Russian Court.

The *Post* publishes the following in an official form: "The Government still awaits the Russian answer. We may have to remain in an expectant attitude for a day or two. When Russia's decision on the modifications suggested by England are ascertained negotiations of much importance must be commenced with the Porte."

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Constantinople favors the idea that an understanding between England and Russia will be followed by a pacific arrangement between Montenegro and Turkey.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Pesth says the Porte is displaying a very conciliatory spirit toward Montenegro. It still refuses to cede any fortified places, but is more accommodating in relation to the other demands of Montenegro.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Pera states that the revolutionary committee at Athens has sent a circular to various committees in Crete, declaring that the watchword to rise will soon be given.

The Arab tribes of Yemen have revolted. The Turkish commander of that district asks for reinforcements.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Turks have not yet evacuated the islands of Drina, and the Servians consequently retain possession of Little Zwornik. It is thought, however, that the hitch is due merely to the obstinacy of the Turkish local commander.

The *Times* correspondents at Paris and Vienna repeat and give credit to the news which is current in those cities that an understanding has been arrived at between Russia and England.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency has a dispatch from St. Petersburg dated last Saturday night, saying that Gen. Ignatieff is still in perfect accord with the English Ministers on the principle of the protocol. Its terms are being discussed in a conciliatory spirit, and in a few days a result will be arrived at.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch states that troops are continually passing through Serajevo to districts on the Austrian frontier. The Bosnians allege that the Austrians are concentrating at Brod and Gradiska, and preparing to cross the River Save.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera announces that the answer of the Prince of Montenegro to the inquiry of the Montenegrin delegates has arrived, but is partially unintelligible. At present a peaceful solution appears possible, as it is thought likely that the Prince will assent to a diminution of the concessions he asks.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a sketch of the situation, says there is good reason to believe that the Emperor William's personal influence is being very strongly exercised in support of England's efforts for a peaceful concert.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

RUMORS OF MISUNDERSTANDING EMPHATICALLY DENIED BY PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

LONDON, March 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, on taking leave of ex-President Thiers before proceeding to Berlin on furlough, emphatically contradicted the rumors of a serious misunderstanding between France and Germany.

AFFAIRS IN BRITISH INDIA.

SUBMISSION OF A HOSTILE TRIBE—THE CONDITION OF THE FAMINE-STRICKEN REGION—THE GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORKS.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Times* dispatch from Calcutta says the Afreedis have submitted, and given hostages for good behavior. The Kohat Pass is consequently quiet.

The number of natives employed on the relief works in Madras has decreased 9,805 during the past week, and in Bombay the decrease was 37,000 during the same time, principally due to the laborers absenting themselves on account of the native holidays. The Bombay authorities report that the physical condition of the laborers is good, and there are no signs of starvation.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

INTERNATIONALIST DISTURBANCE IN BERNE—THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

BERNE, March 18.—Internationalists made a demonstration here on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Paris Commune. The Police seized a red flag which was borne in a procession. The crowd resisted and sabres and knives were used. Several gendarmes and International-

expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852, died yesterday, aged 78 years.

ONE ROUGH LESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

COONEY WELSH, ONE OF THE THREE ROBBERS, KILLED BY THEIR INTENDED VICTIM—A NIGHT ENCOUNTER IN AN UNFREQUENTED LOCALITY—COONEY'S BODY FOUND IN THE MORNING—THE ASSAILED MAN SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Another mysterious murder took place here some time between midnight and 6 o'clock this morning. The victim is Thomas, alias Cooney, Welsh, who hails from Allegheny City. About 5:30 o'clock this morning his body was found lying against a wall, near the Cathedral Cemetery, in the vicinity of the Grand Exposition Hotel of Centennial times. An examination of the surrounding ground did not show any encounter to have taken place, but blood stains for 30 or 40 yards showed that the murdered man had walked that far and then fallen dead. A post-mortem examination revealed that the deceased had been cut in the left thigh, and that the knife-thrust had severed the femoral artery. Welsh had a bad character. He was arrested here in July, 1875, at the instance of the authorities of Pittsburg, where he was taken and imprisoned for larceny. After serving out his term, he returned here.

Late to-night Patrick Davis, a brickmaker, delivered himself to the Police, stating that he was Welsh's murderer. He said he was going home when he met three men near the Cathedral cemetery. One came up to him, pinioned his arms, and robbed him. The other, Welsh, then ran at him, while a third cried "kill him." Davis drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Welsh, and saw him reel and fall. The other robbers ran away. Davis is a very respectable and unoffending man.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE REVOLT IN NORTH-WESTERN CHINA—THE FAMINE IN COREA—GREAT MORTALITY—THE REBELLION IN THE PROVINCE OF SATSUMA, JAPAN—RETICENCE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT—BLUNDER OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking, which arrived here to-day, brings the following news:

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16.—The British Legation started for the interior to make arrangements for consular agencies at the ports opened by the recent Chee-Foo Convention.

The repeated announcements of victories by the North-western Army of Gen. Tso over the troops of Yakus are reported, and the capture of the town of Manas, beyond Urumptsi, is reported, and new advances are declared in immediate contemplation.

The famine in Corea continues, and there is great mortality in consequence.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 28.—Public attention has been chiefly directed to the progress of the insurrection in the Province of Satsuma. This movement, which commenced for their rights, has not spread in many directions, and has called for extraordinary measures of suppression by the Government. Up to this time, however, few authentic details are made public. The actual cause of the outbreak is yet unknown. The insurgents are believed to be mostly young men of the Samaury or gentry class, who are dissatisfied with the condition of comparative obscurity in which the great social and political changes have left them. Their number is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000. It is currently reported that their movements are directed by the celebrated statesman and soldier Saigo, elder brother of the recent Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition. Of this rumor, though confidently reported on all sides, no positive proof is given. It appears, however, that the Government is displeased with his failure to make exertions toward preventing the insurrection, as orders have been issued depriving him of the rank he has hitherto had, that of Marshal in the Army. Saigo's reputation for patriotism and loyalty has hitherto been unquestioned, and if it be true that he has joined the insurgents his disaffection will add much difficulty to the task of subjugation. The younger Saigo is actively serving the Government in his post of Vice-Minister of War.

The Emperor remains at the old capital, Kioto, half way between the present capital and the scene of disturbance. A majority of the members of the Cabinet have joined him, and the principal governmental business is now transacted there. Large bodies of troops and strong naval forces have been sent against the rebels, under the general command of imperial Prince Arisugawa, the Emperor's uncle. Collisions have already taken place at Kumamoto, chief city of the Province adjoining Satsuma, into which one band of insurgents penetrated. The results of these actions are absolutely unknown, the Government withholding all intelligence. Wild and confused reports of every kind are in circulation, but the above are the only authentic facts thus far revealed. There is no reason to doubt the ability of the imperial authority to crush this demonstration with effective promptness. It may be better organized and of greater strength than the recent revolt in Chosin, but it has no resources that will long enable it to withstand the power of the Government.

Much indignation has been excited among foreign residents at the extraordinary conduct of the United States Consul at Kobe in offering, without authority, an address on behalf of the foreign community to the Emperor, on the occasion of his recent visit to that place, and forcing it upon the attention of the Japanese authorities. In spite of repeated requests and refusals, the address was never delivered to the Emperor, but the Consul caused it to be published as having been received by him. The American residents are greatly disturbed by the scandal thus created by one of the representatives of their country.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 19—1 A. M.—Clear weather has prevailed in the Southern States, with warmer southerly winds and lower barometer in the South-west, and with westerly winds and increased pressure on the Atlantic coast. Snow prevailed on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts during the morning, followed by brisk north-west winds and clearing weather. Areas of light snow are reported from the lake region, where the winds have shifted to easterly, with a slight rise in temperature. Easterly winds prevail in the North-west where the barometer has fallen and the temperature risen slightly, with fair weather, except snow in Minnesota. An area of low barometer is central in Kansas. The rivers have risen 14 inches at Leavenworth, 9 inches at Cairo, 18 inches at Memphis, and 23 inches at Vicksburg, and fallen one foot at Davenport, Nashville, and Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer southerly to westerly winds, clear or fair weather, and falling barometer during the day.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, warmer, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the last named districts.

For New-England, clear, cold weather, continued during the day, with rising barometer, followed during the night by winds shifting to easterly, a slight rise in temperature, threatening weather, and possibly snow.

For the Middle States, slowly rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, followed by threatening weather and rain or snow north of Virginia during the evening, with winds gradually shifting to east and south, and falling barometer.

The lower Missouri and central Mississippi Rivers will continue to rise. The Ohio will fall slightly at stations above Louisville. Cautionary signals are ordered for Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A BOSTON FIRM.

BOSTON, March 18.—The Internal Revenue

ENGLISH POLITICAL TOPICS.

BRIGHT AND GLADSTONE.

CAPT. BURNABY AND HIS RIDE TO KHIVA—WHY HE WAS RECALLED—ANOTHER PAMPHLET BY THE EX-PREMIER—ANECDOTE OF LORD PALMERSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 7, 1877.

Mr. John Bright has greatly improved in health during his visit to Mentone, and is expected in London at the end of the present week. It is probable that he will preside at a mass-meeting of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, Mr. Gladstone having declined to do so for the reason that he does not wish to express any opinions just now outside of Parliament. The Agricultural Laborers want to pass resolutions in favor of Mr. Trevelyan's House of Commons motion affirming the desirability of making the qualifications for a vote the same in counties as in boroughs. Mr. Gladstone prefers to reserve what he has to say in the debate. Honorable members are said to be showing about the House a private letter written by Mr. Bright from Mentone, in which the honorable member for Birmingham expresses himself at variance with Mr. Gladstone on the Eastern question, more particularly in the matter of coercion. He would not have attempted to coerce the Turks, nor would he, indeed, do

tween Governments under the sway of absolute monarchies, and a limited monarchy like our own, which is in its practical working a republic.

THE DUTIES OF A MINISTER.

Mr. Gladstone has written another Eastern pamphlet. It will be published in a few days. It is to be called *Lessons in Massacre; An Exposition of the conduct of the Porte in and about Bulgaria since May, 1876, chiefly from papers presented to Parliament by command.* The ex-Premier finds an enormous sale for his books, and must net a very considerable income by his pen. He generally selects a current subject to write about, and his name always secures public attention. Some fussy local politicians have waited on him from Stamford, in Rutlandshire, the smallest of our English counties, to condole with the right honorable gentleman on his being attacked by Mr. Chaplin, the Lincolnshire Squire. Mr. Gladstone thanked them, and saw the absurdity of the thing, for he explained to them that Mr. Chaplin had been quite within the rules of Parliament, especially as he had withdrawn from his remarks the word "honor," and substituted "duty." Lord Beaconsfield has also had his little deputation. A party of factory hands came up from Manchester, Belfast, Bradford, and Dundee to offer to his lordship their heartfelt congratulations upon his accession to the peerage, and to thank him for the many services he had rendered the factory operatives while a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli was always foremost in factory reforms, and the deputation presented him with an address signed by all classes of working men, Liberals and Conservatives; they had laid their politics aside to recognize the services of a friend, and congratulate him on his accession to the House of Lords. The noble Earl, I am told by a member of the deputation, seemed to be quite overcome at this unusual sympathy, prompted by no political motive, for a Minister rarely receives a deputation that has not some political object. He talked to the operatives—who were introduced by Lord Shaftesbury—in as familiar a manner as he can command, and told them that the change in his political and social position was unsolicited by himself, and, indeed, the spontaneous offer to him by the Queen, at a moment when the majority condescended to express a fear that she might be deprived of his poor services. The reception of deputations is one of the most arduous duties of a Minister, and few men were more successful in pleasing deputations and sending them away happy than Mr. Disraeli. Not that his manner was genial, but it was full of respect; just the opposite to that of Mr. Robert Lowe, who, while Chancellor of the Exchequer, used to snub pretty well every deputation that came to his official residence. Mr. Gladstone had a pleasant way with deputations, but Lord Palmerston was the Minister to go and see. He would receive you with the poker in his hand stirring the official fire, and he would chat about the weather and the crops like a "fine old English gentleman," and send you away so much impressed with his geniality and his power of telling a good story that you would go off forgetting pretty well what you had been to say, and what he had said in return. You only felt that whatever his views might be on the subject nearest to your heart, he was a good fellow, and that you were proud of him. I did not know the late Abraham Lincoln, but Lord Palmerston, the greatest English Minister of the Victorian era, somehow always appeared to me to be something of the same kind of man. Here, for example, is a story of which Mr. Lincoln might have been the hero. A persistent office-seeker found an appointment that would suit him, and he had political influence. It was necessary, however, that he should learn Spanish. "Come to me when you have got over that obstacle," said Lord Palmerston. Six months hence the office-seeker returned, when the noble lord had to regret that there was now no opening in the direction in which the office-seeker sought promotion. "And I have been at the trouble of learning Spanish for nothing," said the disappointed applicant. "No," said Lord Palmerston, "on the contrary, I congratulate you on an acquisition which will afford you the delight of reading *Don Quixote* in the original!"

TOOTH AND UNCLE TOM.

Rev. Mr. Tooth has been imprisoned for contempt of court, has been released, and has gone to Italy for the benefit of his health. Rev. Dr. Punshon has been presented at Court, and he also has gone to Italy for the benefit of his health. Both events seem to have been too much for the reverend gentlemen. I wonder if Rev. Josiah Henson will want to go to Italy, for her Majesty sent for him on Tuesday, and had a chat with him about *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and his real personal history. Mr. Henson has been a lion among religious circles, as the veritable Uncle Tom, and the Queen commanded his attendance at Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Henson and several friends went to the castle in the morning. They were received by the royal officials and entertained at luncheon; after which her Majesty was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Henson in the North Corridor. The Queen presented "Uncle Tom" with her photograph, signed with her own royal hand, and mounted in a handsome frame. She also requested Mr. Henson and his friend Mr. Lobb to write their names in her album. The little party were delighted with the affability of the Queen, who was quite familiar with the varied incidents of Mrs. Stowe's remarkable story, and she listened with engrossed attention to Mr. Henson's own account of himself.

EXPENSES AT PHILADELPHIA.

In anticipation of England's aid at the forthcoming French exhibition, a friend has been counting the cost of our expenses at Philadelphia. The English Government spent the following sums on that account:

Traveling expenses	£1,500
Subsistence, allowance to staff	5,500
Collecting, packing, insurance	5,000
Motive power for machinery	500
Telegrams and postage stamps	2,000
Labels for Department of Great Britain and Colonies	750
Building and furnishing of British offices in the grounds	8,000

These are only a few of the items: the total bill reaches the sum of £50,000, or $250,000. In the original estimates an allowance was made for the sale of the English building, but the Government did the correct thing in presenting this beautiful model of an old English house to the Municipal Government of Philadelphia.

A CHILD STOLEN FROM ITS PARENTS.

The London *World* says: "For the last three years the Indian Government has been, like Japhet, in search of a father—to a child curiously thrown into its arms. On Valentine's Day, 1874, some soldiers of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, on a march from Bangalore to Vellore 'found' a white child 'in the possession of' a Hindoo man and woman, who affirmed it was their own offspring. This was such an apparent absurdity that the European changeling, as it was supposed to be, was borne off from the startled natives, who fled wildly away in fear of being accused of kidnapping. When camp was reached the regimental surgeon pronounced the child to be a fine specimen of the Albino. Every effort was now made to repair the mistake, and give the infant back to its father and mother; but they had taken care to disappear most effectually. To the present day the parents have 'not been caught,' and the Government has made an especial allowance for 'Valentine' of 12 rupees a month. He is growing up a sturdy lad, and is said to possess many interesting traces of character; but he has unfortunately a most villainous cast of countenance, and, according to the *Bangalore Examiner*, 'does not move his lips when speaking.' Altogether he scarcely appears to be a desirable waif."

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY.

VIEWS OF REPUBLICANS.

WHO ARE THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA?

WHY SHOULD THE TROOPS BE WITHDRAWN?—DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE TO THE BLACK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you publish a few lines from me upon a subject which agitates the minds of wise men all over the land? The situation of Louisiana and South Carolina furnishes subject matter for sermons, lectures, debates, quarrels, and national consideration. There must be some principle involved in this subject, else the nation would not be shaken to its very centre over its adjustment.

I believe it is conceded that our Government is based upon the principle that the will of legal majorities constitute the law of a State, (and of the nation as well,) and that if the will of such majority can find expression, it is entitled to at least the respect of sister bodies, whose existence depends upon the recognition of this doctrine. The newspapers, with great vehemence, (the greater, perhaps, because of the entire absence of justice in their declarations,) demand the recognition of Nicholls and Hampton, claiming that "home rule," "local self-government," should be secured unto "the people" of these two States, which today exhibit the spectacle of usurpers, who, through "local brute force," are endeavoring to usurp the Government already vested in the hands of Republicans, and also by various misrepresentations, and on various pretexts, trying to obtain the withdrawal of the protecting arm of the Government, to the end, they say, that peace and prosperity may come to the people of these States. If peace does not exist, and if human life is not secure with the presence of troops in the State, (and it is not,) what reason is there to suppose that peace and safety will follow the withdrawal of troops? What objection can peaceful, law-abiding citizens have to the presence in their midst of a handful of United States soldiers? The Army has no terrors for Republicans. The only men who characterize its use as an outrage are those who desire to substitute "independent rifle clubs" for the Federal authority. They say that if the Army is taken away, "Packard and Chamberlain would not make even a pretense of Gubernatorial authority for 48 hours." I fear this is true, because these people intend to exercise brute force to establish their claims, which cannot be successfully resisted by any power the State possesses. I believe this action is only deferred till the Army disappears from among them, and my hears aches when I think of the thousands of defenseless Republicans whose fate would be in the hands of enemies, who have too many times shown their deadly and merciless purpose.

Not a white man (Democrat) is enrolled among the State Militia of South Carolina. Who marks the color line there? What success will conciliatory measures have in obliterating it when those directly concerned exhibit such determination to define and maintain it? Do these Democrats who talk about "the people" and "home rule" intend to ignore the wishes and rights of the majority in South Carolina, who do not want their "home rule," and yet who constitute "the people" as entirely as they? Do you think any colored man in my State pleads with God on bended knees for the Hampton Government?

Do the people understand that there are approximately 35,000 more colored than white voters in the State, and that not one of them did, or would, willingly vote the Democratic ticket? I assert they did not. They are too grateful, too loyal to the party which gave them manhood and citizenship to desert her in her hour of peril. Are they to be deserted, that their enemies may be conciliated? God forbid! I state, as a citizen of South Carolina, that not one man's life or property was jeopardized because he was a Democrat, and I state as plainly that not one man's life is secure in that State who becomes prominent or influential as a Republican. I claim that, no matter how weak or corrupt a State Government may be, if there are any of its citizens who need protection that it cannot afford them, it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to furnish it. The Army and Navy have no other legitimate function but protection. I conclude, then, if "home rule" means anything, it means the rule of the majority, not of a rampant, brutal minority. If "the people" signifies anything, it signifies the majority of the legal voters of a State; that "local self-government" does not involve the withdrawing of United States troops, that armed and well-organized bodies of Democrats may wreak their vengeance and carry out their schemes against defenseless Republicans. No one has ever disputed that the colored people outnumber the white in South Carolina about 35,000, and no one has ever been foolish enough to claim that the Hampton Government was desired by the colored people. The Republicans polled their whole vote, less about 3,000. The Democrats did the same, plus 30,000. Who are "the people?" But, Mr. Editor, there is higher ground for this question than party issues. Humanity in the nineteenth century forbids that any part of the citizens of this land should be left to be maltreated and outraged by any other part who cling to the relics of barbarism, and who avow their purpose to coerce or destroy those who may differ with them in opinion.

Not a paper in the land is open to-day, save yours, to appeals for justice to be done the colored citizen of this nation. The statements of the Democrats, however false or malicious, are without challenge or denial, and no door opens for the truth to be known. I state that the Republicans of South Carolina cannot exist without Federal protection; and that these colored people to-day, without money and without friends, laboring and producing every dollar which is expended in traducing and vilifying them, with nothing but their forbearance, are entitled to the commiseration of the world. A bit of prophecy, and I close: If this Administration fails to protect its allies at the South it will repent it in sackcloth and ashes.

FREDERICK A. PALMER.
Aiken County, S. C.
NEW-YORK, Friday, March 16, 1877.

WHO ARE THE CARPET-BAGGERS?

THE REBELS READY TO TAKE FEDERAL OFFICES AND USE THEM IN THE INTEREST OF THE DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a reader of your valuable journal for the past 12 years I take the liberty of writing to you a few of my sentiments and feelings in regard to the political status of the two parties in Richmond. Being only a mechanic, perhaps my writing will not come up to the usual standard of all or any of the correspondents of your paper, but I will endeavor to give you, in as short a space as possible, my opinion of the policy of President Hayes.

In his inaugural speech he has said he intends to place the Federal offices in the South in the hands of the people of the South and ignore carpet-baggers. In that I agree with him. But the question arises, Who are the carpet-baggers? Are men who cast their lot with the South since the war, but who happened, unfortunately or fortunately, to be born north of Mason and Dixon's line, to be classed as carpet-baggers—men who fought to maintain the integrity and honor of this noble and grand country by throwing their lives into the contest, and since the war done more to build up the South than all the rabble in both parties who are now crying out against carpet-baggers? Or does the worthy President mean the true genuine carpet-baggers—birds of prey—who have by hook and crook succeeded in getting share of Government patronage, and the moment the milk ceases to flow from these cocoa-nuts take their carpet-bags in their hand and leave for new fields? The Northern people do not understand the situation here in the South. The rebel element to-day is as ready to accept the Federal offices and use them to advance the interests of the Democratic Party as they were when George Cahoon was Mayor of this city. He appointed them to every office in his gift, and the moment the opportunity offered they went over bag and baggage to their old first love, the Democratic Party. There is another class of Republicans, known as a portion of the native Republicans, who have caused broils and quarrels in the Republican ranks ever since they joined the party, solely on the grounds that they ought to control all the patronage of the Federal positions in the State, bringing with them into our ranks the old Democratic doctrine of rule or ruin, and when a man of Northern birth, or even a Southerner who did not happen to believe as they did about such matters, was nominated for an office, they would do the candidate all the harm in a secret way that they could without being ruled out of the party, many times causing the defeat of the Republican candidate.

That class of men are continually harping that they could build up a party, while the truth is they have no following only what they buy, for the better class of both native and Northern Republicans despise them. Then there is the Northern man who pretends at meetings where none but Republicans are present, to be a staunch Republican, but when before the enemy he snarls and falters, says ah, yes, and no to everything said against his superiors—open, true, bold, and fearless Republicans. That class get or have had a good share of the offices, and when the party has needed them in their struggles for liberty, they have been as stumbling-blocks in the way. There is another class I will speak of who are anxious for favors from the new Administration—Old Virginia party hacks—men who are thrown aside as useless by the Democratic Party, and now are willing to sacrifice themselves on the altars of good, fat Government offices. This class hardly control their own vote, as we have proved on several occasions by picking them up and running them for office to run behind true and well-known Republicans on the same ticket. I tell you that what is wanting in the South is the recognition of none but true Union men. Men who, let them be native or Northern born, will stand out boldly for Republican principles, and thus by their consistency their followers will increase instead of decrease. Why, the Democratic Party set the Republicans of this State an example by standing by the most notorious and the chief all carpet-baggers, G. C. Walker, who has no interest in the State but to hold office; they laud and applaud him for every act, while, were he a Republican and had more money invested in the State than any other man in it, he would be a notorious carpet-bagger, a villain; everything, in fact, that could be said against him would be. The above letter contains only a few of the many things that I would like all the readers of your paper to know, and were I an able writer and capable I would spend every evening in writing up the history of the situation in this State; but being only a poor mechanic, who does not nor never did hold a Federal office, I will have to close, hoping that if you see anything in this hastily written letter worthy of publication, you will give it space in your journal. G.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 15, 1877.

TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

WHY THE WHOLE BURDEN OF TAXATION SHOULD NOT BE THROWN UPON REAL ESTATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a very easy matter to establish a favorite theory, and demonstrate the correctness of a desired conclusion, provided you can manufacture for yourself a satisfactory basis from which to argue. Mr. Andrews has established the correctness of this position in those particular numbers of his communications to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, entitled "The Future of New-York," wherein he treats of taxation as it respects real and personal property. He starts in his sixth letter with the proposition that it is the owners of personal property, and not the owners of real estate who pay the annual taxes in the City of New-York.

As an abstract proposition, it is true that personal property pays, or more correctly speaking, is used, in the payment of taxes, because they are only payable in currency, and it is only in default of payment of the taxes by the owner, and the consequent sale of the real estate in satisfaction, that the real estate can be literally said to pay the tax. But take the cases referred to by Mr. Andrews in that and his subsequent letters, and I ask whose personal property is it that pays the tax? When the tenant pays his rent, or the occupant pays his storage, he discharges a debt for which he has received a full equivalent by the occupation and use of the property for his special benefit, and the ownership of the money is transferred to the landlord. And whether 2 per cent., or 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. of that money is necessarily used by the landlord in payment of taxes, it is his loss and his payment and not the tenants. After the tenant or any other debtor has paid his honest debts with his money, the money has passed from under his control and ownership, and he has no direction to give, or anything of right to say, in regard to its application. And if the creditor, who has thus received the payment of his debt, chooses to use it in the payment of his taxes, it is his payment and not the payment of the debtor The correctness or philosophy of the deduction made by Mr. Andrews that every man who buys a pint of peanuts or a diamond brooch contributes toward the tax on real estate can hardly be appreciated by an ordinary intellect. In each of those, and all other instances he mentions, the purchaser gets his "*quid pro quo*" value for what he pays, and is none the poorer for the purchase. But when the money reaches the owner of real estate, and thus becomes his property for a valuable consideration parted with by him, if he uses it in the payment of his taxes he receives no consideration in return, and thus bears the burden. Is not he the man who pays? Mr. Andrews says, "It is for the benefit of him who previously parted with the money to him, or to some one else for a full consideration who pays. Let common sense settle the question.

It is undoubtedly true, as Mr. Andrews says, that the value of real estate is to a very great extent depended upon the improvements made thereon by personal property, and its locality for beneficial use. But I cannot appreciate the soundness of the inference he seeks to establish, that it should bear more than its proportionate share of the public burdens. The end and aim of all well-regulated governments is the protection of the citizens in their lives, their property, and their rights. That Government approaches the nearest to perfection which distributes the burdens necessary for its support with the greatest equality over its subjects, not per capita, but in proportion to the extent of the interests protected. It is for that reason, that we find in all the best regulated Governments in the world the law in force which makes the amount of taxation among the subjects in the proportion of the value of the property owned by each. The laws of this State rightly and properly make no discrimination in property to be taxed for the general purposes and expenses of State and local Government, except as it is compelled to do it under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Why should it make any distinction? The owner of personal property needs the protecting arm of the Government as much as the owner of real estate, and I might truly say more. The calendars of our courts are overloaded with suits relating to personal property, and the number of those in regard to real estate are rarities upon the calendars, except only such as, in the interest of the owners of personal property, are prosecuted for the enforcement of mortgages or other pecuniary claims against it. If the Municipal Government, in any of its branches, is slow or remiss in the enforcement or protection of personal rights, there are none so loud in their complaints or earnest in demanding prompt and vigorous action on the part of officials as the owners of personal estate. Why should not they therefore bear their fair proportion of the expenses attending the maintenance of the protection and the privileges which they enjoy and in fact demand as a right?

Mr. Andrews says you must not tax personal property, for if you do its owners will leave the City and go elsewhere. It is possible that may be true to a limited extent, and among that class of men who can poach on others, and who can enjoy the privileges and benefits paid for by others without blushing. But then, again, what is the benefit of your real estate if it is not improved, and is it to be presumed that the capital which will flee from the City on account of a personal tax will, by exemption from taxation as personal property, be brought back and invested in the improvement of real estate to be thereby subjected to increased taxation?

It appears clear to my mind that by throwing the whole burden of taxation upon the real estate in the City, the result must inevitably be to cut down and depreciate the value of that class of property, prevent its further improvement, withdraw investments therefrom, and leave the same a dead and crushing weight upon its holders, and cause much of it eventually to fall into the hands of the City, through non-payment of taxes and assessments.

New-York City, it is true, has an enormous debt upon it, the interest on which must be promptly met, and must, together with the annual expenses for the support of its local Government—organized and in operation for the protection of personal as well as other property—be raised by taxation. The improvidence, to use the mildest term, by which the debt was created can now only be deplored, not remedied. Under such circumstances it does not appear to me to be the part of wise and true statesmanship, in the discharge of impartial justice and duties to citizens of all classes, and in the protection of the rights of the creditor as well as the debtor, to diminish the security of the creditor by lessening the amount of the property subject to taxation for their payment, and thereby also largely increasing the burdens of one class of citizens to the entire exemption of another.

Mr. Andrews truly says that "the relations between real and personal property are of the most intimate, and should be of the most amicable, character." But such relations cannot be encouraged and sustained by making flesh of one and fowl of the other, for it cannot be done by making aristocrats not only in feeling but in fact of the capitalists and serfs of the owners of the real estate. That must and will at once create a feeling of antipathy and antagonism. No theory of legislation is sound, no administration of government is just, equitable, or truly republican, which tends to create such feelings and such invidious distinctions. S.

KANSAS BIRD LAW.

Kansas has a new law for the protection of birds, which is thus summarized by the Leavenworth *Times*: "The bird law, as recently passed by the Legislature, makes it unlawful, at any time, to catch, kill, or trap, net or ensnare, or to pursue with such intent, any wild bird except the wild goose, duck, hawk, owl, and snipe, and the prairie chicken, between the first day of August and the first day of February, and quail from the first day of October until the first day of January. It also makes it unlawful for any person intentionally to destroy or remove from the nest of any wild bird any eggs or the young of such birds, or for any purpose to buy, sell, or have in possession, or traffic in such eggs, or willfully destroy the nest of any wild bird. It is unlawful for any person or transportation company, knowingly, to transport, ship, or receive for the purpose of transporting or shipping, any wild birds in or out of the State. Any one committing any of the above unlawful acts is punishable with a fine

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

PROSPECTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

EXTENT OF THE LUMBER INTEREST—DECLINE IN THE TRADE—SHIPMENTS OF PETROLEUM—DEALINGS IN CARPETS—THE MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS—A HOPEFUL FEELING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 12, 1877.

It is rank heresy to say, here in Philadelphia, that Philadelphia will never make a great shipping port—especially for the correspondent of a leading New-York journal to say so. The most unassuming and quiet assertion of such an opinion immediately provokes counter-attacks on New-York's extraordinary and unaccountable jealousy of the City of Brotherly Love. But, in spite of Quaker anathemas, I will maintain that unless Philadelphia can manage to shift her quarters nearer to the seaboard, she can never hope to make a great stir in the world as a shipping port. These March winds will carry a broad-brim skimming gracefully along a few squares in Chestnut-street, to the infinite agony of its peace-loving owner, better than they will carry a vessel along the winding Delaware to the offing. Ice and sand-banks. What a volume of shipping information for an intelligent mariner there is in that short sentence! The Delaware has set all the shippers tearing their hair this year, for the shipping season is a month, if not six weeks, behindhand. Splendid cakes of ice go sailing solemnly in procession down the river to-day, and up on the flats above the city there are cakes of ice three feet in thickness piled up. I was afforded an excellent opportunity of studying these vexatious delays of navigation in the Delaware as I wended my way among the lumber wharves on the river front this morning.

The lumber business of Philadelphia is not what it used to be. For the past five years the stocks on the wharves have been gradually decreasing, of course not counting the exceptional spurt of the year 1875 in anticipation of buildings for and around the Exhibition. On the 1st January, 1872, the stock of lumber was 13,486,280 feet of pine and 472,890 pickets. In 1873 it was 10,818,990 feet of pine. In 1874, it was 9,027,948 feet of pine. In 1875, it was 13,659,279 feet of pine, 1,488,565 feet of hemlock, 41,000 laths, and 122,240 pickets. January, 1876, showed a falling off again, the stock then being 6,927,150 feet of pine, 712,251 feet of hemlock, 675,000 laths, and 101,180 pickets. Shippers tell me that stocks are not large this year, probably no larger than last, and that while the demand for local consumption this season will be very slack, the shipments will probably not exceed 5,000,000 feet. This is rather a poor lookout for the lumbermen, whose name, great and small, is legion. There are probably 150 dealers doing a business of from $25,000 to $100,000 a year, and some 75 or 80 dealers doing a business all the way up from $100,000 to $750,000 a year. But this would be in good brisk times. In the course of conversation with some of the largest operators, I gather that the exceptional dullness in the lumber market for local consumption is caused by the utter break-down of the large body of house-builders who work entirely on advances. These men build a good class of houses, superior to those erected by the numerous co-operative building societies peculiar to Philadelphia, and costing from $7,000 to $10,000 each. There are no-day many thousands of such houses in this city in a more or less unfinished state, and of course unoccupied. Their builders have failed, and they are seized by the mortgagees and held under foreclosure. I asked a leading lumber merchant what proportion of this class of builders he thought had become bankrupts. "Why, Sir," he replied, "I don't know one of 'em that is not a bankrupt." This is a bad state of things, but it has its origin in a vicious and most unbusinesslike procedure. One of these builders will go and buy a whole square of ground, and stake it out in lots. On each lot he will raise a mortgage, covering the house to be put on it, for $4,000, each lot being possibly worth $500. A first installment is paid down, the second is paid when the cellar walls are up, and so on; the last installment is paid when the roof is put on. I inquired how often the roofs put in an appearance. "Mighty seldom," was the incisive reply; "they're generally (the houses) in the hands of the mortgagee before then, who is glad to get at the best part of a $10,000 house for $4,000, and who finishes them at his leisure, and sells them for what they will fetch—of course, far below cost, but, nevertheless, at a profit to himself. The bankrupt builder may go to—anywhere. This system may put cheap houses on the market for a while; but it is sadly demoralizing to trade, stops bona fide building, and plays the mischief with the local lumber business. The statistics for the year 1875 give the business of Philadelphia, under the head of "Carpenters and Builders," at $23,245,837. But how much of that was comprised in the operations of bankrupt builders I have no means of finding out, neither they nor their creditors being likely to be communicative on such points. For a portion of this building fiasco the Centennial Exhibition may possibly have to be held responsible, among its many other sins of omission and commission; but builders are a fearfully and wonderfully made example of a somewhat gamblingly speculative race of men, and I think the lumber trade of Philadelphia will, in adding up its bad debts, have to go back to what some erratic genius aptly termed "the original cussedness of the animal." It is not easy to comfort the lumber men of this city, for there is no getting over the fact that the march of civilization is gradually wiping out the forest sources from which they can alone hope to find the material for a market.

The difficulties which shipping encounters in the Delaware in Winter time do not prevent Philadelphia taking a very encouraging portion of the foreign trade in petroleum. Her great competitors are New-York and Baltimore, though what the future of the new Richmond route, from Pittsburg via the Ohio River and Huntington, has yet to be developed. In spite of the bad times, Philadelphia held her own last year, as the following figures will show. The shipments for 1875 were, from

	Barrels.	Cases.
New-York	2,399,353	2,321,251
Philadelphia	1,328,265	318,996
Baltimore	542,154	1,060

The shipments for 1876 were, from

	Barrels.	Cases.
New-York	2,231,849	2,254,643
Philadelphia	1,294,504	476,150
Baltimore	844,120	5,000
Richmond	99,838	.....

These figures, allowing 48 gallons to a barrel and 10 gallons to a case, give a total shipment from Philadelphia of 66,902,012 gallons in 1876, against 66,929,580 gallons in 1875. Philadelphia has four refineries, the Atlantic, the Franklin, the Harkness, and the Phœnix. The two first belong to the same company, and have a joint capacity for 4,500 barrels of crude oil a day. The Harkness Refinery has a capacity for about 700 barrels a day, and the Phœnix of about 350 barrels a day. The current of business in petroleum is as erratic as it is possible to imagine. It is as impossible to calculate as the course of the stock market in Wall-street at the most feverish times. Not long ago petroleum sold as high as $4 25 a barrel. To-day it only fetches $2 65. I learn, however, that the stocks here are only reasonably large, and that they are held by strong holders generally—people who are sanguine of again seeing petroleum sell at $4. The stocks, too, at the German ports are less than they were at this time last year. The uncertainty of prices is keeping business at the refineries here quiet, but a spurt may come at any moment, and a very lively market set the refineries working on full time. In the meantime well-boring is again a mania in the oil districts, and the recent finding of oil wells in the neighborhood of Bradford will doubtless stimulate the seekers for more oil.

One of Philadelphia's greatest sources of pre-eminence as the leading manufacturing city of the United States is the vast manufacture of carpets which goes on in and around her. Philadelphia has always been great on carpets. She boasts that one William Sprague started the first carpet factory in the United States in 1791, within her limits, and under her ægis; and now, 86 years later, she boasts that she makes more ingrain carpets than does any other royal domain of manufacture, and more than is manufactured on all the looms of the rest of the United States. A few statistics will give some weight to this claim. In what is known among carpet men as the Philadelphia District there are no less than 180 manufacturers of carpets, big and little. For these statistics I am indebted to the labors of Mr. Knight, of the firm of L. Reave Knight & Son, among the largest carpet manufacturers here. According to Mr. Knight there are, then:

Number of power looms	599
Number of hand looms	3,517
Production of yards annually, Brussels	370,000
Production of yards annually, tapestry	900,000
All-wool, ingrain, and three-ply	6,018,909
Cotton and wool ingrain	19,125,408
Cotton and wool Venetian	1,383,576
Cotton and wool damask	1,674,846

These figures give a total production of all kinds of 29,901,835 yards, the total value of which is $13,929,392. These are supposed to be correct estimates of the average production and value of production of all the factories. This is, and ought to be, a subject of congratulation to the people of Philadelphia. The present condition and prospects of this vast interest may be very shortly summed up. From what Mr. Knight, Mr. Sloane, and other leading manufacturers tell me, I judge that all the factories are fairly busy. But they are all working "on orders," that is, they make no carpets to go into stock, not till within the last week or so, deeming the times such as to justify them in doing so. These orders are naturally worked off as quickly as possible on full time, for carpet orders belong to those seductive pleasures which are sometimes given to suddenly collapse in the enjoyment—they are not infrequently countermanded. Thus it is that the factories are all pretty busy at the moment. These same gentlemen, however, tell me that they have every reason to hope that fresh orders will take the place of those now being worked off; that stocks are light, carpets are cheap, and the consequent temptation to housekeepers this season of the year to refurnish their drawing-rooms is very strong. They seem to regard the future with confidence, and to entertain no doubt that the improvement in business, which every one is determined shall come, and determined to help along, will include them on its visiting list.

Another of the most important branches of manufacturing industry in Philadelphia is that of chemicals, paints, white lead, and phosphates and other chemical fertilizers, amounting as it does, to an estimated aggregate production of some $16,000,000 or $17,000,000. So far as I can learn, a few of the larger houses only are doing much business, the smaller houses standing aside for a while. I had a very long conversation to-day with Mr. Thomas Harrison, of the firm of Harrison Brothers, who do the largest general business here in this branch of manufacture. Mr. Harrison touched on a variety of topics affecting chemical manufacture, and as his views are sure to prove interesting, I will endeavor to reproduce them with a little condensation. He says that, so far as their firm is concerned, they are moving a large amount of goods—fully as large, and in some departments larger, than in former years at this season. He, however, says that, though the volume of business is larger, it is not altogether satisfactory, as the margins of profit are less than at any previous time in his experience. Moreover, the tendency of the trade seems to be once more in the direction of the credit system, which prevailed to such an extent prior to the panic of 1873, rather than toward cash payments. In the South and West especially, buyers are demanding time, and it is almost impossible to make sales in those regions without yielding in some manner to the request. Even among the best paying customers this feature of the business prevails, the buyers saying that they have to sell on credit, and can, consequently, only purchase on time. With regard to the outlook of the immediate future, Mr. Harrison feels decidedly hopeful. He says that the settlement of the political troubles, and the general confidence expressed in the manner in which Mr. Hayes has begun his administration, have produced a decidedly better sentiment, and that there is every hope that business confidence will prove to be the outgrowth of that improved sentiment. His firm are in receipt of letters of congratulation from the South, and these letters indicate that the people will soon settle down to work out the material prosperity of their section of the country, if they can be induced to believe that their interests are really cared for.

I found Mr. Harrison very urgent in his protests against any legislature interfering with the tariff so far as it affects the manufacture of chemicals in this country. "I sincerely believe," he said, "that had it not been for the tariff offering a barrier to the importation of the surplus stocks of merchandise produced by the poorly-paid labor of foreign countries, the condition of affairs here would be much worse. Both Germany and England have been going through a season of commercial trouble through manufacturing far beyond their own wants. Their overproduction would surely have found its way to the United States to a much greater extent than it has, if our markets had been thrown open by free trade, and our working people, scantily employed as they have been, would have been entirely without occupation in many branches of industry. Before the year 1873 we paid $12 a week for common laborers in our factories. Now we pay $7 a week here and 90 cents a day in Baltimore for the same labor; and scarcely a day passes without our receiving applications for work at even lower rates of wages than these. How impossible, in my opinion, that with such low rates of labor there can be any great consumption by the masses; and it is equally impossible that even the present low consumption can be sustained, if wages were further reduced by a competition with the still lower rate paid in Europe. At the last session of Congress an attempt was made to pass an amendment to the present tariff, by which some general reduction of duties throughout the list of imports was to be brought about. But the amendment proposed the entire removal of all the duties on two very important branches of industry—those of chemicals and colors. I do not know for what special reasons they were singled out, but I do know that when a committee from one of them went to Washington and had an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means, the most influential member of that committee, in reply to the question, 'Why have you selected chemicals and colors for the free list and passed over other industries no less important to the wants of the people of this country?' said: 'Because it we must begin somewhere for free trade, and we propose to take chemicals and colors first; the others will follow in due course.' This was as much as saying that an attack upon all the manufacturing interests of the country at one time would meet with so much opposition that the bill could not be passed; but that if only one or two industries were attacked at a time, the effort would not excite the indignation of the people, and success would be attained. Fortunately for the manufacturers, the bill was never acted upon." Mr. Harrison added, "You ask me what is the prospect in our business. I reply that it is favorable, but it will depend on the non-interference of Congress with our tariff."

I find that several of the manufacturers in this branch of business here are opposed to any enforced resumption of specie payments. They desire to let it come naturally, and point to the disastrous effects of the enforced resumption by the Bank of England in 1863. They seem to regard resumption as almost another word for contraction, and to further contraction they are very hostile. They would seem to favor some such scheme as Mr. Kelley's currency bonds.

So far as the stock of chemicals is concerned, I judge that the manufacturers here, having generally anticipated a decreased demand, have been very careful for some time as to the amount produced. Indeed, I would say that, for the last two years, under, rather than over, production has been the rule. The dealers have been merely buying from hand to mouth for some time past, and I cannot think that there can be any accumulation in their hands. So that, with tight stocks and low prices—prices are 30 per cent. lower than a year ago—this branch of manufacture in Philadelphia should be very sensitive to any improving tendencies. Its prospects seem decidedly favorable.

In phosphates and chemical fertilizers there is a fair business doing here, though the Southern trade has been delayed a month or more in consequence of the difficulty in shipping. Prices are down about 20 per cent. below those of last year; but I think with the fall in materials and labor, the six manufacturing establishments here are working with a margin of profit. They seem to have fair hopes of their Northern trade; but the farmers naturally won't buy their fertilizers before they want to use them, and it is a little early for that yet. With regard to the Southern trade, it would seem that some of the States are foolishly interfering with it, to the certain cost of their own people. North Carolina talks of exacting a premium of $500 for the right to sell each and every brand in the State, as well as a tax on all sales. Surely, they do not suppose that the Philadelphia manufacturers will pay these taxes without again charging them on the consumers. Again, Georgia has created a standard below which fertilizers shall not be sold in the State. A plea of a buyer that his purchase is below the State standard will be held good as a bar against his being sued for the amount of his invoice. This is a very fancy penalty. Any buyer, who needs a little ready money, has only to sell off his investment in fertilizers and then refuse to make good his purchase money. I do not think the manufacturers here will be very active competitors for that kind of business. A. P.

A CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

Rev. Dr. G. H. Corey preached yesterday to a large congregation at the Sixty-first-Street Methodist Episcopal Church on "The Glory of the Christian Church," the occasion being the second anniversary of the dedication of the edifice. He took his text from Haggai, ii.:9—"The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts."

PHILLIPS ON SUMNER.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

THE SENATOR'S TOILSOME YOUTH—HOW HE DIFFERED FROM HIS FELLOWS IN HIS PURSUIT OF RECREATION—HIS AFTER CAREER.

From the Boston *Advertiser's* report of Wendell Phillips' address, delivered before the Banckraz Club, Boston, on the recent third anniversary of Charles Sumner's death, we quote the following eloquent passages:

"Mr. Sumner, when he was a boy at the Latin School,—not a classmate of mine, but a year ahead of me—I remember well as a painstaking and industrious student. No boyish frolic, no games of childhood, could ever win him either from the classbench at school or the retirement of his own house. He never seemed to know rest; he never sought, he shunned, recreation. Direct from his own home to school, and equally direct back again to the continued toil of the isolated and recluse boy, passed his honored but not very generally recognized life of unredeemed toil. And when he went over to Cambridge, while other men spread themselves in the Summer months, while we came into town evening after evening to taste the sweetness of city luxury and wander back, perhaps, in the late hours of the evening or the earlier hours of the next day—we would be sure to find that unquenched student's lamp ever burning in his solitary window. No recreation won him, wedded only to his profession, and allowing no other temptation to attract him from its place. While we took the usual relaxation of young men, his relaxation from study was to prepare a most elaborate and exhaustive catalogue of all the books in the law library, with a note appended to almost every name, stating its record, history, and value. This was not his labor. This was his rest. After all, that was one of the great constituents of Mr. Sumner's character. As Lowell says: 'Patience, the passion of great souls!' The passion of his soul seems to have been an incredible power of work; an incredible power, that never needed rest, was never tired, that sucked from everything all the knowledge it contained, absorbed it into the vast reservoir of his own acquirements, and the fact that was once told him he never forgot. This was a power which he shared with some others of his family—this power of constant work, this memory that never dropped an item. When I was in Rome his brother George had been in the city some time. He had the same characteristic with his illustrious brother—this undying memory. An Englishman came to Rome and was anxious to know whether there was in the library of the Pope, the great library of the Vatican, a certain book. Now that library is so vast that there is no catalogue. You must search for its treasures in the industry and memory of those who frequent it. The gentleman went to the Italians that used the library. They referred him to the Private Secretary of one of the Cardinals, and after a moment's thought the Secretary answered:

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

AN ACCOUNT OF SIR JAMES BROOKE, K. C. B. By GERTRUDE L. JACOB. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

This is the history of as remarkable a career as modern times can show. James Brooke was born in India, in 1803, the second son of Thomas Brooke, of the East India Company's service, a gentleman of fortune, who subsequently settled at Bath, England. James was sent to a celebrated school at Norwich, where he had many companions since known to fame, among them George Borrow, author of *Lavengro*. At that time the boys of Mr. Valpy's school had the run over a large heath much frequented by gypsies, and Borrow was "forever in and out of their tents, picking up their wild stories." Brooke "was much better informed on general subjects than most boys of his age, but would do no more of his lessons than he could help." The impression left by him on his schoolfellows was that he had a character of extraordinary force, generosity, nobleness, and daring. "Whenever there was anything to do he was accepted as their born chief and king," thus fully sustaining the old saying as to the boy being father of the man. But he was evidently erratic. He ran away from Norwich because, on returning after the holidays, he found that his particular friend had gone to sea, and, when he had a private tutor, "locked him up," and played all sorts of pranks. Under these circumstances, it was doubtless deemed desirable to pack him off to a school of discipline, where he would be effectually broken in, and at 16 he received a commission in the Bengal Army. In November, 1821, he got his lieutenancy, and in May, 1822, being only 19, became Sub-Assistant Commissary-General. A report a year later states that "the Governor-General, having required from the late and present Commissary-Generals a joint report on the services of the Commissariat officers, those gentlemen observe that Lieuts. Brooke and Fendell, during their attendance at Cawnpore, were attentive and willing. They possess excellent abilities." In the Burmese war he was wounded, received a wound pension of £70 a year, for life, and went home invalided on furlough. In 1829 he again set out for India, having been warned that unless he reached Bengal within five years—his furlough had been repeatedly extended—from the date of its commencement, he would forfeit his commission. The ship was delayed, and he reached India too late, but his father, apprehending that, had made influence, and a dispatch had been forwarded to India to the effect that, should he be late, he was to be readmitted. But before this arrived Brooke, supposing his commission forfeited, and refused temporary employment, determined to return in the ship in which he had come out.

Hence arose his subsequent eventful career. The ship took a circuitous course home, and made him acquainted with Pekin and Singapore. During this voyage he made, moreover, very important life friendships with Mr. Cruickshank, a young Scotch surgeon, and Mr. Templer, and "a great day dream arose of a life of adventure, in which all the friends might take part." Arrived in England he soon wearied of inactivity, and writes:

"I have dined out two or three times, but I feel the irksomeness of civilized society greater than ever, and the bonds shall not hold me long. My own family speak to me of the years we are to pass together, and it always makes me sad to think that in my inmost heart I have determined to plunge into some adventure that will afford activity and employment."

He decided on an exploratory voyage to Borneo, in the Indian Archipelago, and on Aug. 1, 1839, the Royalist let her anchor fall within sight of that country, and the first step in Brooke's day dream was accomplished.

"My feelings," he wrote in his journal, "I can hardly describe. They are not those of tumultuous joy at the prospect of success, but, on the contrary, are rather of a composed and quiet nature, a fixed determination to gird up my loins and endeavor to effect an object and to perform a service which may eventually be useful to mankind and creditable to myself, while, at the same time, I must constantly bear in mind that every step I take must inevitably be fraught with difficulties and dangers."

A few days later Brooke, who had notified his presence to the Rajah of Sarawak, a part of Borneo, received a visit from a Panjeran (nobleman) of note, sent by the Rajah to welcome him. On Aug. 15, the Royalist anchored abreast of Kuching, the capital. Salutes were fired, and then Brooke went ashore. Rajah Muda Hassim received him in state with great politeness. His next interview was much less formal. Brooke put out a feeler as to the Dutch. The Rajah said he had no dealings with them, and never permitted their vessels to come to Sarawak. Would Brooke really tell him which was cat, and which rat—the English or Dutch. Brooke said England was the cat, but the rat happened to have the larger possessions thereabouts. A few days later Makota, a wily Malay nobleman, and important courtier of the Rajah, called on Brooke, and said the object of his visit was to discuss the trade prospects of Sarawak. It appeared that the Dutch had been desirous to trade, and had offered to "assist" in opening up mines, and the Rajah and the Ministers were undecided. Brooke cautioned Makota against allowing the Hollanders to drive in any wedge, as the doing so invariably led to their gaining an ascendency.

On the 21st of August, accompanied by Mudeen, (a Panjeran,) Brooke started on an excursion inland, and returned on the 25th, charmed with the country and the scenery of the Sarawak River. The next expedition took him among the curious people called Dyaks. The Chief entertained him. "Clean mats were laid down in honor of his guest, who, glancing up, caught sight of thirty ghastly skulls dangling from the roof—the greatest adornment in Dyak estimation." He formed, however, a very favorable estimate of Dyak capabilities for civilization. On Sept. 11 he discussed the trade question with the Rajah, and the conversation resulted in the Rajah promising to send letters by Brooke to Singapore granting merchants there free permission to trade with Sarawak. At Singapore Brooke was received with great interest, and the merchants voted him an address of thanks. The Governor, however, counciled caution lest the Dutch should take offense.

When Brooke was at Sarawak the rebellion in the interior of that country had prevented him from exploring it as he had desired, and with a view of whiling away time until matters took a pacific turn, he made an excursion to Celebes.

"What life," he writes in his journal at this period, "can exceed this in delight. Roving from place to place amid a friendly population—every want cared for; each day producing fresh stores of information and pleasure; our bird staffers in full employment; Murray with his charts, Theylinger with his gun and insect bag, myself with my journal. Yes, what is worse, entertaining Rajahs. The sun now sinks over the blue hills of Si Dendring, and as I gaze on him I think of our native land—what son has she in a wilder land. Friends, dear friends, I think upon you too—the binding link to my country—and I wish for some magic power to enable me to bring the scene and place before your eyes and minds. The lake and distant mountains, the dingy bamboo house, the dark figures seated around me as I write, the slaughtered birds, the scattered arms, the reclining figures of my shipmates, the touch of evening over the landscape, and the blazing grass on the distant plain. All this is easily enumerated, but not described. It is not the beauty of the scene, but its effects, which strike—the wild land, the distant clime, the uncertainty, the novelty of the life, and its very simplicity."

Aug. 29, 1840, found him back at Sarawak, but the intestine war was still raging, and the Rajah, in hopeless difficulties, implored his aid. He accordingly went up country to join the Rajah's so-called Army, but found its proceedings so pusillanimously and aggravatingly Fabian that he soon returned to Kuching to tell the Rajah that his remaining was utterly useless. That potentate, in utter despair, forthwith offered him the country of Siniawan, and Sarawak its government and its trade, if he would only remain. This was a magnificent proposal, but the Rajah Muda Hassin nominally acknowledged the Sultan of Borneo as suzerain, and no appointment to Sarawak would be valid without his consent. However, Brooke agreed to return to the Army. A month later, Brooke's diplomatic tact and extraordinary personal ascendency triumphed over difficulties which must be read in detail (see chapter 8) to be appreciated, and the war was at an end. The Rajah appeared to be really sincere in his desire that Brooke should remain, although there was no formal transfer of the supreme power to him, and the people, more especially the late rebels, implored him to do so. So he consented, but on Feb. 4, 1841, sailed for Singapore, promising to return in three or four months, bringing a vessel laden with mixed goods for the Sarawak market, and the Rajah undertook to have a house built against his return, and antimony ready to give in exchange for the promised goods. But when he returned none of the undertakings had been fulfilled, and the conduct of the Rajah became in the highest degree unsatisfactory, clearly indicating "the cunning, intrigue, and deceit interwoven in the Malay nature." On Sept. 14, 1841, he writes to his friend, Mr. Templer."

"I am in the most uncertain and uncomfortable state in the worlds, which means that I do not know whether Muda Hassim is cheating me or not, or whether I shall remain or not. These undertakings are ever liable to unseen terminations; and I the more regret it because I believe the field a noble one and success very probable; but thus hitch is unforeseen indeed, for who could foresee that the very man who invited me to come—on whose part the offer was voluntary, and to whom I have been of essential service—would turn round upon me?"

However, on 24th September, 1841, an explicit agreement was drawn up by the Rajah in which he stated that "with a clear conscience and integrity he made over the Government of Sarawak and its dependencies to Brooke; the latter undertaking to make a small annual payment to the Sultan of Borneo, and to respect the laws and religions of the people. Thus James Brooke became Rajah of Sarawak. The Rajah seem to have reigned from an overwhelming consciousness of his utter inability to cope with the multitudinous dangers and difficulties which environed him. It would be far beyond the scope of this notice to trace with any degree of detail the perilous encounters undergone, and various, and deeply interesting measures adopted by this wonderful adventurer-administrator to draw order out of anarchy, and relieve a terribly oppressed people from the tyranny and exactions to which they were exposed on all sides. Nor was it with fierce pirates and wily Malays in Borneo that he had to contend. It happened that he had employed an agent named Wise in London. This person, whose rapacious instincts were strongly stimulated by the stories he had heard of the coalfields and other sources of wealth in Borneo, urged Brooke shortly to make money out of them, in which, naturally, Mr. Wise was to share. To this Brooke, the most disinterested and unselfish of men, was utterly opposed, and writes to his friend Templer:

"There are parties who wish me to plunge headlong into all kinds of bold speculation, and who promise me wealth if I do so. A sketch is made up of a Company who are to buy up my rights in Sarawak; develop the resources of the Sarawak river, which above all, work the coal mines of Bruxé. All this I have positively declined, because a part of the project is unjust, part visionary, and part premature; and, in my opinion, if a measure of this sort be precipitately undertaken it would end in failure and bloodshed, undoing all that has been done by kind and patient care. From temper and education I am averse to mixing myself up in any scheme." In another letter he says: "Projectors (of companies) are deaf to the voice of experience, and defy the force of circumstances. Who of the thousands forming a company think or care for the result? I desire to keep myself clear of all projects which, by holding out great personal advantages, might bind me to what is right and what is due to my own reputation. Such schemes have already wrecked many a fair reputation and will wreck many more. The hope of sudden wealth blinds its votaries—they dabble in stock and scrip, and with but few exceptions belong to the most contemptible classes, the 'doers' and 'done.' * * * You may rightly reap an advantage from this or any other enterprise of a similar nature, but so essentially different is the position in which I am placed that I could not do so without loss of reputation, not only in the opinion of the world, but in my own estimation. I look upon it as the good government of Sarawak, and I am bound not to risk the welfare of this people for any motive, whether of cupidity or ambition."

This sort of thing did not suit Mr. Wise at all, and his dismissal from the office of agent stung him into an unrelenting and malignant enmity against the Rajah. Getting the ear of a conspicuous member of Parliament, he poisoned it with charges against Brooke, and although the latter ultimately completely triumphed over his enemies, and was recognized on all sides as the disinterested hero he really was, they perfectly succeeded in embittering many years of his valuable life and probably in hastening its end.

In 1847 Brooke found himself able to leave his kingdom for a while, and paid a visit to England, where on this occasion all sorts of honors awaited the hero of Sarawak. He arrived Oct. 2, and by the 25th of that month was the Queen's guest at Windsor. "How little," he writes to his niece, describing his gracious reception there, "I thought in my wildest imaginations, that I should be here, her Majesty's guest!" He is presently made a Knight of the Bath, the freedom of the city of London is presented to him at one of the largest assemblies ever held in Guildhall, he was made a D. C. L. of Oxford. The United Service Club, which had never before admitted any but military or naval members, elected him, and the principal clubs and scientific societies did the same. With the close of 1847 he had been appointed Governor of Labuan, and Consul-General of Borneo. In Feb. 1848, he was again on his way to his dominions, to be once more exposing his life in suppressing the frightful piracy which was the pest of Borneo, and administrating government under a thousand difficulties, while stung by the calumnies of his enemies who were in comfort at home. These last took him home again in 1852, and in April of that year what leading men thought of these charges of oppression and other enormities was shown by a public dinner, of which Mr. Crawford, afterward member of Parliament for London, presided, and at which 200 persons were present. Judge Alderson, one of the most eminent Judges that ever adorned the British Bench, said:

"I am sorry to say that in one respect I differ from Sir James Brooke and the Chairman, in that they expressed something of regret that our distinguished guest had not the approbation of all mankind. I do not think Sir James Brooke would desire it if he had it; nor I have always observed—and I believe history will confirm me—that the greatest benefactors of the human race have been most abused in their own time, and I therefore think Sir James Brooke ought to be congratulated because he is abused. I cannot promise him universal approbation, but I think I can promise him the approbation of his own conscience, of all good and reasonable men, and of Almighty God, who does justice and will reward."

Brooke had sunk all his fortune, £30,000, in Sarawak, and having spent on the country every sixpence of revenue derived from it, found himself unable, when paralysis overtook him, to resign his arduous sovereignty, as he desired, in favor of his nephew without drawing on Sarawak revenues. So his friend, Sir William Fairbairn, the famous engineer, and some others, raised the sum of £8,800 with which they purchased for him a small estate in Devonshire—in precisely that spot of country which Charles Kingsley has so lovingly described, and to this the hero, now utterly spent, retired for the few years before he died. In 1863, however, he managed once more to go to Sarawak, to be within half the condition in Sarawak became so critical as to render his presence absolutely necessary; but it happily was not so, and in 1864 he was home again. Four years later Sir William Brooke lay dead in his little Devonshire home.

The sovereignty of Sarawak he left to his nephew, Brooke Isham, who assumed the name of Brooke, and who had been for some time acting Rajah, and in receipt of the revenues. To quote the English *Encyclopædia* in a recent article on Sarawak:

"By a combination of firmness with gentleness, it has been found possible to establish a popular Government in which the people have complete confidence. A band of pirates has been changed into an active commercial community. The order and security of property now enjoyed have given so great a stimulus to well-directed industry that it is not improbable Sarawak may attain a commercial importance only second to Singapore."

In 1860 the exports and imports were valued at £250,000; in 1863, at £300,000, and they have continued to increase. In all this is seen the lite work of a great and good man.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER X.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City of New-York has, in reference to the subject immediately under consideration—the taxation of personal property—two diverse courses open before her, either of them better than to maintain the present condition of things, which is simply suicidal and ruinous. Her future greatness depends largely upon the choice. The first course would be to tax personal property in every conceivable form permitted by the Constitution. To accomplish this result the law of Massachusetts would furnish probably the best model. Under it every "inhabitant" in that State is required to fill up a schedule, to be sworn to, setting forth the value of his possessions on the 1st day of May in each year, in mortgages, money at interest, and other debts due him. Only from these items is he allowed to deduct the debts he owes. All other items must be taxed without deduction for debts. They include cash on hand, goods, wares, and merchandise within or without the State, machinery, tools, implements of trade, (exceeding $300,) income (above $2,000) from profession, trade, or employment; income from annuities, vessels, or parts of vessels at home or abroad, horses and vehicles, furniture (exceeding $1,000,) shares in corporations, including those pledged as collateral; public stocks, railroad bonds, other personal property not enumerated, personal property belonging to wife and minor children, or held as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee. There is, besides, a poll-tax to reach the person.

If New-York thinks proper to adopt the commercial policy referred to in the seventh letter, of doing a small business at a large profit, then enact a law similar to the above, and at the same moment accept the fact that those rivals whose policy is to do a large business with small profits will leave this City far behind in the competition for business. The first effect of the adoption of such a law would probably be to raise the assessments on personal property in this City from some $900,000,000 to some $900,000,000, or even more, and reduce the nominal rate of taxation to $1 50 or $1 40 upon the $100. But a reaction would follow almost immediately, and the amount of the assessment would decline. Real estate would be relieved of a part of the tax, but it would also be relieved of a part of its occupants, and find it more difficult to pay the smaller sum than the larger. Better pass such a law, however, than do nothing. As Lord Palmerston, even the General Court of Massachusetts—cannot by enactment make water run up hill; a man cannot violate the laws of his physical being with impunity, and a State cannot violate the unwritten laws of trade without paying the penalty. In mitigation of that penalty Massachusetts has repealed her usury law, so that by agreement any rate of interest may be legally charged and paid in that State, and even loans on mortgage may be fixed at 8 or more per cent., and so the mortgagee is able to indemnify himself for the tax by charging the same and a little more to the mortgageor. This is not the entertainment to which the owners of real estate in this City desire to be invited.

From a singularly able and exhaustive treatise upon "Taxation in Massachusetts," by William Minot, Jr., Esq., just issued, the following extract shows the ridiculous provisions of the laws in that State when the absurdite effects are formulated into declarations of penalties and punishments:

"That if any citizen invests money in ships sailing from one of our seaports rather than in a ship which sails from Philadelphia, for instance, he shall forfeit for such offense annually the sum of $15 for every $1,000 so invested.

That any person, not an inhabitant of this State, invests in any ship sailing from this port, rather than a ship sailing from Philadelphia, he shall forfeit, annually, for every $1,000 so invested, $15.

That if any foreigner endeavors to promote the prosperity of this Commonwealth by loaning money to banks, railroads, mills, or factories, or in aiding by investment any business enterprise, he shall forfeit for every $1,000 so invested the sum of $15 annually.

That if any inhabitant or foreigner attempts to assist the prosperity of the State by investing money in land or goods which he borrows money to pay for, he shall forfeit for every such offense, in addition to the full tax on such lands or goods bought, the sum of $15 annually for every $1,000 so borrowed.

If any person attempts to open and sell any package of imported goods, he shall forfeit for such offense the sum of $15 for every $1,000 worth of goods so opened and sold.

If any person removes personal property of any kind from this State, he shall receive a reward of $15 annually for every $1,000 so removed.

If any person brings personal property into this State, he shall forfeit $15 annually for every $1,000 so brought in.

If any person, being worth $1,000,000 in personal property, will remove to the City of Newport, build a house there and assist its prosperity, he shall receive an annuity from the State of Massachusetts of $15,000.

If any person living in New-York, having $1,000,000, comes to live within this State, he shall forfeit for such offense the sum of $15,000 annually."

The law of the State of New-York is a specimen of pretentious meudacity. See how it menaces all kinds of personal property when it defines as subject to taxation "all household furniture, moneys, goods, chattels, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account of contract, note, bond or mortgage, public stocks, and stocks in moneyed corporations." Munchausen never crowded so many lies in so few lines. Still the menace is there, with all its repelling and expelling force. Under its pretension more than $5,000,000 have been wrongfully paid in the last 10 years to the City, because tax-payers were ignorant of the law. (Continued.)

The tax laws of the State of New-York were enacted 50 years ago, and were but imperfectly adapted to the requirements even of that day. The machine then devised has had cog-wheels taken out by the courts, crank-pins removed by the Legislature, new forms and methods in business have rendered portions inoperative, and it has been submerged by the issue of more than $2,000,000,000 of Government bonds, notes, &c., untaxable, and yet it is expected to work. One might as well expect useful and effective work from the Clermont—Fulton's first steam-boat—in competition with the steamers of the present time. For a statement of the utter inefficiency and uselessness of the law as a means of revenue, I refer to an address before a legislative committee in 1874. It may be said that the Massachusetts law works well in that Commonwealth, and it is true that it is more work moderately well, reaching, perhaps, from one-half to two-thirds of the property assessable. The people of that State have for generations been trained to submit to such methods, but the probability that the people of the State of New-York will at this date impose upon themselves a law so inquisitorial and oppressive is as remote as the enactment by them of the old blue-laws of Connecticut. It is worthy of note, too, that the fact that this State pretends to have a personal tax law is a buttress which enables Massachusetts to maintain such a law upon her statute-book; because it is admitted by the New-York Assessors, for the New-York bound to adopt a more liberal and enlightened policy, Massachusetts would have to follow by the relaxation of her laws.

New-York, then, occupies this extraordinary position: She is, to her own great detriment, adding to the resources of two adjoining and competing States. On the one hand, Massachusetts is sustained in her narrow policy, which, however, is effective in increasing her revenues, and is enabled to adhere to traditional methods, because New-York pretends to do the same, yet does not do it in any effective way. On the other hand, Pennsylvania is sustained in her more liberal policy of practically excluding personal property from taxation, and reaps the most solid advantages by additions to her population, trade, and manufactures of those driven or diverted from this City by our laws professing to tax personal property, but which are in effect a sham, a bugbear, to frighten, and not an agency to secure revenue. In fact New-York, so situated as to afford an exemption of other commonwealths at the sacrifice of her own, the most magnanimous of States; or is she the most stolid? The situation justifies the repetition of a figure used before, that "New-York is, like Issachar, a strong ass crouching down between two burdens."

It remains to be determined whether New-York will continue to "look back," or whether, casting off the shackles which impede her, she will press forward, and carry the prize she won in other days quite beyond the reach of rivals. It is in her power to do it, as I hope to show.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

THE LATE DUEL IN EGYPT.

Galignani's Messenger of a recent date says:

"The Marquis de Compiègne, whose death at Cairo we have announced, had arrived from the interior of Africa suffering from fever. He got into a quarrel there with a German Jew, named Mayer, and a duel was decided on. As the Marquis was too weak to hold a sword, they agreed to fight with horse-pistols, at a distance of 30 paces. The French explorer received a ball in the shoulder, and this wound aggravated the fever which had already taken hold of him. The extraction of the bullet was nevertheless necessary, and the Marquis endured a few hours later. That is all that is known at present of this melancholy affair."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 17.

SALES FROM 9:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	200	Lake Shore	49⅜
'67	111⅝	100 do	49⅜
1,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 8s	113⅛	500 do	49⅜
3,000 do	114	1300 do	49⅝
3,000 Erie 5ths	101⅜	300 do	49⅝
25 Wells-Far	84	200 do	49⅝
50 U. S.	48	200 Pittsburg	89⅝
100 Del. & Hud	87⅛	800 Del., L. & W	58⅛
400 do	87⅛	800 do	58
200 do	87⅛	500 do	57⅞
200 do	87⅛	8500 do	57⅞
400 do	87⅛	3900 do	57⅝
200 do	87⅛	1100 do	57⅝
100 Pac. Mail	22⅞	600 do	57⅜
100 Ill. C. & R	91	200 do	57⅞
1400 West. Un	82⅜	220 do	58
400 do	82⅞	500 do	57⅞
1300 do	83	500 do	57⅜
200 do	82⅞	500 do	57⅞
500 do	82⅞	1000 do	58
200 do	82⅞	500 do	58⅛
800 do	82⅜	1100 do	58
300 do	82⅜	100 do	57⅞
50 Ill. Cen	91	100 Chi. & N. W	84
300 N. Y. C. & H	93⅝	200 St. L. & K. C. Pf	23⅜
800 do	93¾	100 St. Paul Pf	45
300 Mich. Cen	42	200 do	46
300 do	42⅜	900 do	46
100 North-western	32	500 do	46⅛
900 Rock Island	99½	200 do	46¼
200 do	99⅝	100 N. J. Southern	1
100 Ohio & Miss	58		

MONDAY, March 19—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a loss of $2,286,525 in surplus reserve, which reduced the amount held by banks in excess of legal requirements to $12,233,525. The most important change in the statement is a decrease of $3,140,400 in the specie average, which is due to the funding operations of the Syndicate. The other changes are an increase of $891,400 in loans, and of $511,500 in legal tenders, and a decrease of $1,369,500 in deposits and of $16,500 in circulation.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 10.	March 17.	March 18, '76.
Loans	$258,365,700	$259,257,100	$263,866,700
Specie	27,548,100	24,407,900	22,369,400
Legal tenders	43,768,600	44,280,100	46,689,100
Deposits	223,187,400	221,817,900	220,584,900
Circulation	15,585,400	15,568,900	16,483,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$27,548,300	$24,407,900	Dec.	$3,140,100
Legal tenders	43,768,600	43,280,100	Inc.	511,500
Total reserve	$70,316,900	$67,688,000	Dec.	$2,628,900
Res've required agt. deposits	55,796,850	55,454,475		
Excess of res've above legal requirements	14,520,050	12,233,525	Dec.	2,286,525

The Money market continues to exhibit great ease. Borrowers on Government collateral readily supplied their requirements at 2 ₱ cent., and, in some instances, at even lower rates. The discount market was quiet at 4@5 ₱ cent. for prime mercantile paper.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for British Consols, which closed at 96⅜@96⅜ for money, and at 96¾ for the account. United States bonds were firm throughout the greater part of the week, but recorded a fractional decline in the late dealings. The expectation that the Bank of England would advance the rate of discount on Thursday last was not realized, the rate being left unchanged at 2 ₱ cent. An advance, however, is pretty certain to be made in the near future. The bank statement for the week showed a gain of £65,000 in specie. The Bank of France lost 5,000,000 francs during the week.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and firm. The hardening tendency exhibited by the London money market caused a fractional advance in the rate for demand bills. At the close actual business was on the basis of $4 84@$4 84¼ for long, and $4 86 for demand.

The Gold speculation was quiet. Early in the week the price declined from 104¾ to 104⅛, subsequently rose to 104⅞, and closed at 104⅝. With the balance of trade so greatly in our favor, and the successful marketing of the 4½ ₱ cents., the conditions seem favorable to a lower premium. Cash Gold was in good demand at times, and 1 to 3 ₱ cent. was paid for its use, but it also loaned at 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were weak at the opening, but subsequently became firm, and there was a slight improvement in prices. Business was moderate in amount. The subscriptions to the new 4½ ₱ cents. have been large, and round amounts were taken for financial institutions here and elsewhere. With the easy state of the local money market, and the decided preference shown for United States bonds abroad, the marketing of the new 4½ ₱ cents. will probably proceed steadily. The Treasury issued the forty-third call for 5-20s on Thursday last, and it is expected that other calls will speedily follow. Railroad bonds were irregular. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Chicago and Alton issues, were weak and declined. The New-Jersey Central issues closed at a decline of 1 to 4 ₱ cent., and Delaware and Hudson issues at a decline of 2½ to 4½ ₱ cent. as compared with the quotations current at the close of last week. The changes in the remainder of the list were less important. State bonds were firm, except for Missouri Long 6s, which declined.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was characterized by weakness in the early dealings, when a lower range of prices was recorded. Subsequently the amicable settlement of the Vanderbilt will contest and the announcement that an advance in freight rates had been decided upon imparted firmness to values, which was reflected in higher quotations. The improvement, however, was of but brief duration, and during the closing days of the week marked and general depression prevailed. The bears seemed to have the market absolutely at their mercy, and every stock, whether speculative or investment, against which their attacks were directed readily yielded to the pressure.

The heaviest decline was in Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, which sold down from 103¾ to 94⅛. The weakness of this stock was due to sales based upon the belief that the recent alliance between the Union Pacific, Rock Island, and North-western companies was the prelude to a war between the lines running west from Chicago, which was certain to damage the interests of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road. Toward the close of the week the announcements of intended auction sales of large quantities of coal, and the resumption of work at the various collieries, were used with effect against the coal shares, which declined sharply, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western falling off to 57⅜, Delaware and Hudson Canal to 47, and Morris and Essex to 80½, with no more than a fractional recovery in the final dealings. The general market closed weak and feverish.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mch. 18, '76.	Closing Saturday.
American gold	104⅞	104⅛	114⅜	104⅝
United States 5s, '81, coup	110⅜	109⅞	109⅜	110
United States 6-20s, '67, C	112	111⅝	121⅝	111⅞
New-York Central	95⅜	93⅛	113⅜	94
Rock Island	102⅜	99¼	110⅝	99¾
Pacific Mail	24	22½	21	22½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	19⅛	18¼	13⅜	18¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	47¼	46⅜	43⅜	46⅜
Lake Shore	51½	49⅜	64⅜	49⅜
Chicago & North-west	33	32	48⅜	32
Chicago & North-west, pf	53	51⅜	64¼	51⅜
Western Union	65⅛	62⅝	68¼	62⅝
Union Pacific	71⅞	70½	66	70½
Toledo & Wabash	5½	4½	4	4⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	62	57⅝	119¼	57⅝
New-Jersey Central	9⅛	8¼	107¼	8¼
D. & H. Canal	49⅝	47	119¾	47
Morris & Essex	83½	80½	105⅞	80½
Panama	132	132	135	132
Erie	7⅝	6¾	20¼	6¾
Ohio & Mississippi	6⅛	5½	20⅞	5½
C., C. & Ind. Central	9⅜	8⅝	4¾	8⅝
Harlem	139½	137½	143	137½
Hannibal & St. Jo	11½	10⅝	18⅜	10⅝
Hannibal & St. Jo., pref	23½	20¼	28½	20¼
Michigan Central	43⅝	42	64⅞	42
Illinois Central	56	51	103	51
Missouri Pacific	—	—	14¼	—

*Ex-dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 17.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	94⅜	93¼	93⅝	93¾
Harlem			136	138
Erie	7	6¾	7	7⅛
Lake Shore	50⅜	49⅜	49½	49⅝
Wabash	4½	4½	4½	4¾
North-western	33⅛	32	32	33½
North-western Pref	51¾	51¼	51½	52
Rock Island	100	99½	99⅝	99⅞
Fort Wayne			99¾	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	19
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	46½	46	46⅛	46¼
Pittsburg	89⅝	89¾	89½	90
Del., Lack. & Western	60	57⅝	57⅞	58
New-Jersey Central	9	8½	8½	8¾
Del. & Hudson Canal	48¼	47	47¼	47½
Morris & Essex	80⅝	80½	80	
Michigan Central	42⅝	42	42	42⅛
Illinois Central	51¼	51	51	51¼
Union Pacific	70⅛	70½	70½	71
Chic., Bur. & Q	95½	94½	95½	96
Chicago & Alton	91	90	90	92
C., C. & Ind Central			9	9½
Han. & St. Joseph	10⅝	10½	10⅝	11
Kan. & Mo. Pref	20⅝	20¼	20¼	21
Ohio & Mississippi	5⅜	5½		
Panama			122	
Western Union	63½	62⅝	62⅝	63¾
At. & Pac. Tel	24⅝	21¼	24⅛	24¼
Pacific Mail	23	22¾	22⅞	23
Quicksilver			15¾	16¼
Quicksilver Pref			32½	33
Adams Express			101	102
Wells, Fargo & Co			84	84½
Am. Mer. Union Ex	57¼	57	56	57
United States Ex	48	48	47¾	48

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$7,546,561
Corresponding week last year	8,314,247
Since Jan. 1 this year	68,873,724
Corresponding period last year	73,993,194
Gold, March 18, 1876	114⅜
Gold, March 17, 1877	104⅜

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$4,130,180
Corresponding week last year	3,835,594
Since Jan. 1 this year	54,194,239
Corresponding period last year	51,152,655

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$127,000
Corresponding week last year	1,140,372
Since Jan. 1 this year	3,213,563
Corresponding period last year	10,766,366

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending March 17, 1877	$2,019,374 63
Week ending March 18, 1876	2,075,380 11
From Jan. 1 to March 17, 1877	20,983,938 01
From Jan. 1 to March 18, 1876	24,025,564 81

Gold Interest Paid out by the Treasury.

Week ending March 17, 1877	$232,163 64
Week ending March 18, 1876	248,630 91
From Jan. 1 to March 17, 1877	15,465,266 94
From Jan. 1 to March 18, 1876	14,314,146 43

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its issue of Saturday last publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.	
	1877.	1876
Atch., T. & S. Fe	1st week of March	$39,977	$42,786
Atl. & Pac.	Month of Jan	27,146	
B. & M. R. in Neb.	Month of Jan	49,922	51,003
B., C. R. & North.	1st week of Mch.	15,657	24,392
Cairo & St. Louis	Month of Feb	22,075	18,874
Canada South'n	1st week of Mch.	30,792	41,259
Central Pacific	Month of Feb	951,000	1,017,204
Chicago & Alton	1st week of Mch.	75,553	87,489
C., M. & St. Paul	1st week of Mch.	110,000	136,168
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	Month of Jan	500 638	489 638
Cin., Laf. & Chic.	3d week of Feb.	6 494	9 248
Cl., Mt. V. & Del	Month of Feb.	25,146	28,819
Denv. & R. Gr de.	Month of Feb.	41,928	30 508
Han. & St. Jo	Month of Jan	122,795	142 908
Hous. & Tex. C	Month of Jan	248 235	404 699
Illinois Central	Month of Feb.	365 067	401,760
Do. Ia. le'd lines	Month of Feb.	95 772	125,941
Indian., Bl. & W	1st week of Mch.	27,386	38 415
Int. & Gr. North	1st week of Mch.	26,000	23,000
Kan. Pac.	Month of Jan	176,265	206,402
Louisv., C. & Lex	Month of Jan	88,034	80,016
Louisv. & Nash	Month of Feb.	411,836	416,099
Mo., Kans & Tex	1st week of Mch.	61,936	66,199
Mobile & Ohio	Month of Jan	232,362	262,389
Nashv., C. & St. L	Month of Jan	150,466	173,385
Pad. & Memphis	Month of Jan	15,110	21,502
Phila. & Erie	Month of Jan	242,550	231,193
Pad. & E. bet'th'n	3 weeks of Feb.	19,667	
St. Louis & So.	1st week of Mch.	31,718	28,196
St. L. A. & T. H. (b.)	1st week of Mch.	10,129	9,745
St. L., I. Mt. & So	1st week of Mch.	93,200	88,235
St. L., K. C. & Nor	1st week of Feb.	48,539	59 817
St. L. & S. E., St. L. d.	3d week of Feb.	14 893	13,792
St. L. &

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tannhauser. (Opera)—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, Mr. A. Stahoff, Mr. F. Preusser, Mr. W. Formes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—London Assurance—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Madame L' Archeduc. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A Trip to the Moon—Kiralfy Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

An extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress now appears to be determined on. It will be the occasion of a lively contest for the organization of the House, the result of which is placed in doubt by the possibility of new combinations among members. The House is nearly equally divided, judged by the party lines as they existed at the time of the election for Representatives. But there is no certainty that these lines will be observed. A break from either side is possible, and if one occurs from one side another is pretty sure to occur from the opposite side. The question will then be, which change will be the greatest? For our own part we do not anticipate any considerable number of desertions from among Republicans. The only motive for them would be dissatisfaction with the policy of the President, but the party is heartily with the President in the aims he has set for himself. He can only lose supporters by serious mistakes in the means chosen to pursue those aims, and these, considering his own good sense and sagacity and the experience and character of his advisers, he is not likely to make. Whether there will be an effective addition to Republican strength from the Democratic side as the result of the new line of action, it is yet too early to say.

The suggestion that a special session of Congress might be avoided by accepting loans for the support of the Army for six months or so from lenders willing to take their chances for repayment has been often made. It is only worth while to refer to it because it reappears so persistently. There could be no possible justification for such a course in existing circumstances. The only instance in which a similar one was ever adopted in this country, so far as we recall, was when the State Government of Indiana was carried on for a season without the aid of the Legislature. But that was a case of fighting fire. The remedy was only less revolutionary than the evil to which it was applied, and there is no parallelism between those times and these. The power of Congress over the appropriations, and particularly those for the Army, is of the essence of representative government. It may be abused, and has been in the present case; but it cannot be evaded for any slight reason. It would be a crying scandal for the Army to be maintained by private means, or by means from any source except the Treasury under the regular appropriations by Congress. And though no special harm might come from it at this time, the precedent would be a very bad one. The device is one that can hardly have received serious consideration by the President or his Cabinet.

There is no special significance to be attached to the so-called massacre of Chinese in California, except so far as it shows what a lawless element exists in the white population in the interior of the State. Five or six Chinamen, employed in clearing land near Chico, in one of the agricultural counties of the State, were set upon and killed by a band of unknown white men. The crime is supposed to have been committed as a warning to people of the region who employ Chinese labor. In this particular case the murdered men were working for a much less price than white laborers would accept. But the white laborers had been offered a larger price than that paid to the Chinamen. Men of the baser sort, not willing to work themselves, are commonly the most noisy of those who decry low wages and "pauper labor." And these murderous rioters have heard so much about the right of the laboring man to dictate terms to the employer, that they undoubtedly felt justified in killing a few men by way of enforcing that right. The Californians profess to be very anxious to have the Chinese question settled peaceably. The Chico assassins thought to hasten matters. Public opinion in California is not educated up to the point of Chinese extermination. But it is evident that the brutal class, whose doings are now denounced in public meetings, are only following out the legitimate teachings of some of the better educated demagogues who have discussed the question from the stump.

Mr. Iglesias, of Mexico, may not be much of a President, nor great as a fighter, but as a publisher of manifestoes he has undoubted talent. His latest effort in that line, made public in New-Orleans, is one of the most highly ornamental documents of modern times. Mr. Iglesias deems it his duty, "under the solemnity of the hour," to refer in Johnsonian phrase to "the Pharsalian bard," "the gods of Olympus," Cato, Pompey, and the *laborum* of Constantine. It is a long time since so much cheap classic lore got into politics. The truth remains that the author of this rubbish is a pretender without support, a claimant without so much as a show for a claim. He has sway from Mexico, and until he returns and makes some real attempt to set forth his cause, his manifestoes are ridiculous.

With the adjournment of the Senate comes an end of that "scramble for office" which has so deeply pained our Democratic friends. The rush for Washington has not been very great at any time since the declaration of the Presidential vote. The rush from the capital has lately been far in excess of the travel thither. When the President informed the Senate that he had no more communications to make for the present, the few office-seekers who had hoped that Congressional influence might avail in their behalf, lost courage and departed. It is dawning on the minds of place-hunters that the old, bad system of making appointments is not so much in vogue as formerly, and that there is no chance for them to clamor their way into office. The President and his constitutional advisers are unmistakably in earnest, and it is to be hoped that the wild raid made in the Democratic House of Representatives is the last scramble for office which will be seen in Washington for many year.

If we were dependent solely upon the English newspapers for opinions and statements concerning the attempts to settle the Eastern question, we should have a rosy view of the situation. The London *Times* is particularly exultant. It assumes that everything is practically adjusted. That journal is chiefly concerned to save the honor and pride of the Czar. It would be unwilling to see him retreat with discomfiture. Furthermore, it is assumed in England that the protocol which has been agreed to by the signatory powers will be amended by the changes which England has proposed, and which have been forwarded to St. Petersburg. On the other hand, a continental authority declares that nothing in the protocol contemplates disarmament by Russia or Turkey. And there is reason to doubt if the English amendments will be accepted with that alacrity which has been taken for granted. Meantime, the armistice between Montenegro and Turkey expires tomorrow, and the prospect of a peaceful settlement is no nearer than it has been at any time. And Bosnia, suffering and smarting under oppressive exactions, has sent a deputation to implore the intervention of the Czar.

TRUE CONCILIATION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Hayes found, on his accession to the Presidency, a bitter hatred of the North among the people of the South, and a particularly bitter hatred of the Republican Party, which is dominant in the North. He has undertaken to change that hatred into good will and respect, and no more praiseworthy aim could be set before any Administration. So far, all that he has actually done has been wisely done for the accomplishment of his purpose. What he is reported to contemplate doing is another matter, which may or may not be judicious or safe.

The fuel on which the hatred by the South of the Republicans of the North was fed has been various. In part it consisted, of course, of the surviving animosities of the war. In part it was supplied by the natural dislike toward the negroes as political and civil equals. These were fruitful sources of hostility, and were ingeniously and persistently employed. But it must be said that there was another and very important source from which the feeling toward the North was sustained. This was the character of many of the Federal appointees in the South, who became of necessity the *quasi* representatives of the party in power at Washington. We are not required to believe that all Northern men appointed to office in the South were the vile creatures which the Southerners have declared "carpet-baggers" to be. But it would be foolish to assert that appointments were made in the South with the aim principally of compelling the respect and winning the friendship of the people of the South. Indeed, there was no pretense of any such motive. Appointments for that section were practically turned over to the Senators and Representatives of the dominant party from the various States, and these gentlemen used their power, as their fellow-Congressmen from the North used theirs, to promote their own interests, personal and political.

Such a course of action was neither better nor worse than Congressmen of all parties have always followed. The misfortune in this case was that the traditional way of distributing patronage ignored one of the gravest problems we have ever, as a people, had to deal with, while, from the peculiar character of Republican constituencies in the South, the interests of the representatives of that section did not call for the selection of the best men that could be found. Still less did this method seek out good Southern men for office where they could be found. It was not a policy of conciliation but of defiance, and whatever ground it gained had to be kept, we may say, at the point of the bayonet. Such a policy tended inevitably to consolidate the opposition of the native whites, and to put in the hands of their leaders a most formidable weapon. The Republican Party professed to be, and actually was, a party of moral ideas. The great body of its members in the North believed that the party was, of right and by duty, the defender of the liberties of the freedmen in the South. An ardent and constant love of justice was and is the basis of the attachment of Northern Republicans to their party. But the mass of the Southern people were taught to believe that such professions were sheer hypocrisy, and the convincing proof of the charge was the conduct of a large part of the representatives of the Republican Party in the South. The prejudice against Republicans, which was inevitable at best, was thus ripened into detestation.

If the above statement of the causes of the recent condition of Southern feeling is correct, it is obvious that the policy of Mr. Hayes, so far as it has been embodied in his acts, is of the kind that may be expected to change that feeling. The first object of the President is to convince the South that the Republican Party, while sincerely determined to defend the rights of the blacks in every practicable way, would greatly prefer to do so in co-operation with Southern men rather than against them. To this end Mr. Key is invited to the Cabinet—a Southern man, a prominent and trusted leader, a Confederate ex-officer, a Democrat by association and conviction. He is given charge of the postal service, whose officers reach every city, town, and cross-roads village in the Southern States. If the President is willing to seek the counsel of such a man in such a department, and to lay before him, as one of his confidential advisers, every feature of his policy, what better proof could he give of good faith? And when this step is approved by every respectable organ of Republican opinion in the North, what better proof could be given of the good faith of the party?

Nor do we see that any proof beyond the application of the principles thus far proclaimed and acted on ought to be required. Least of all can we see that the withdrawal of the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina is a thing which the South can properly demand at present, or the President accord. The troops are not there at the whim and pleasure of the Executive. They are there in pursuance of law to perform a duty imposed by the Constitution. There is nothing in their presence which need offend any class of law-abiding citizens. They do not and cannot interfere with any rights which the whites of the South possess, and they do not prevent any freedom of action which is consistent with the laws of the United States. Their withdrawal now, unconditionally, would not, so far as the country knows, be conciliation; it would be submission to unfounded and unjustifiable pretensions. We are told that the President has assurances that if the troops are taken away there will be no violence. It is certain that there will be none if they remain. What, then, is gained by removing them? Simply gratification for the feelings of a faction of the South. But what feelings can loyal men have that can justly be gratified by the removal of a part of the Army stationed in their midst for such purposes as the law defines? And we take leave to ask, what would these assurances be worth when the Army was once taken away? It is said that it could easily be returned. By what authority? For what purpose? The troops are now in New-Orleans and Columbia to sustain State Governments against domestic violence. If they are removed, and the Democrats take possession of the State Governments, will *they* call on Mr. Hayes to order back the troops, whatever may be the need of them? And if not, how can they legally be returned? These are questions which must be considered. If they are not, the removal of the troops might prove not a step toward a just and desirable conciliation of the South, but a fatal blunder.

THE PEOPLE VS. THE POLITICIANS.

In the frank and explicit declarations of his inaugural address, in his nominations of Cabinet officers, and in his conduct toward the office-seekers and their backers in the brief period which has elapsed since his inauguration, President Hayes has fully justified the predictions of his friends, and met the just expectations of the country concerning his action on the question of civil service reform. His course has been marked by perfect straightforwardness, dignity, and prudence. He has indulged in no boasts or threats, but has gone quietly forward in the path of duty, like the quiet self-respecting gentleman that he is. No one unfamiliar with the prevalent tone of Washington politics, and the influences that beset a newly inaugurated President, can fully appreciate the courage required to take such a stand. Politicians are proverbially timid and distrustful of the people. Had he taken the advice of the ordinary party managers, nine out of ten of them would have declared that such a course as he has pursued would have been sure to lead to political ruin for himself, if not for his party. But he took counsel chiefly of his own good sense and conscience, and the result has been such a burst of popular approval as has seldom greeted any public act in this country. President Hayes evidently has confidence in the intelligence and sense of right of the people. Still, he could not be sure in advance that his course would receive public approval, and it is gratifying to believe that he pursued it, not because he thought it would be popular, but because he knew it was right.

The people need to be impressed with the fact that it is their interests of which the President is the champion, as against the selfish interests of the politicians. For forty years the public service has been administered, not for the public good, but in the interests of Congressmen and politicians. The public offices have been given, not to the competent and deserving, but to the protégés and backers of influential party managers. As Mr. Hayes well expressed it in his letter of acceptance, "the offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders." It is not surprising that such a system has led to extravagance, incompetency, and corruption, to needless multiplication of public offices, and to a general demoralization of the civil service. The history of mankind teaches that no system of either government or religion can be so abhorrent to the natural reason but that, when once established, it will find adherents and devotees. So it has been with the spoils system. Senators and members have come to regard the perverted system as the natural and proper one, and to resent any interference with their power of designating the public servants as an infringement of their just rights. The whole sentiment and practice of men in public position has been in harmony with the debased system so long that a change could be effected only by the exercise of the utmost firmness and directness of purpose—qualities which the new President has shown that he possesses in no common degree.

Bad as has been the effect of the spoils system upon the public service, it has been even more dangerous in its effect upon our political system. It has enabled designing politicians, by the unscrupulous use of the public patronage, to perpetuate their own power even against the wishes of the people. It has provided them with a force of political mercenaries, paid out of the public Treasury, with which to pack primaries, manage conventions, and run the political machine. Any one who has attended a primary meeting in this or any other great city knows how little chance there was for an independent citizen to affect the result. He has found the programme already prepared, and a body of Custom-house, Post Office, and other public employes at hand ready to carry out the orders of the politicians to whom they owe their places. The will of the people has been stifled and the foundations of the elective system sapped by the prostitution of the public offices to the selfish purposes of scheming politicians. It is this perversion of the public service which has fostered and perpetuated the power of political rings and cabals long after the great body of the people has become tired of their rule. Every one knows how a corrupt political dynasty has fastened its grip upon the politics of the State of Pennsylvania; how it has shaped the whole political action of the State in its own interests; how it has put down all opposition and politically ostracized every man who dared to rebel against its decrees, until, as a consequence of this selfish and repressive policy, the State is almost without influence in the councils of the nation. Such a tyranny could have been so long supported only by the unsparing use of the public patronage, both State and national. Had the appointive officers of the State and Federal Governments been chosen only for fitness and honesty, its power would have long since crumbled, and the State would have resumed its rightful rank in the politics of the country. A similar condition of things has existed in greater or less degree throughout the country. Hence, we say that the policy of the President is in the interests of the people as against the politicians. It aims to promote their interests by securing efficiency and honesty in the public service, and so checking waste, loss, and extravagance, and all of the evils which follow bad administration. It aims to destroy the power of selfish politicians to defeat the popular will by the abuse of the public offices, and to restore to the "plain people of the country," who neither hold nor wish for office, their rightful influence upon public affairs, through the unfettered choice of their representatives. It aims to eradicate the evil system which had been fastened upon the public service, and was fast corrupting all the channels both of election and of administration. The hearty burst of popular approval with which that policy has been received shows that the people appreciate its motives and its purpose, and that the President may rely upon their sympathy and support in making the reform "thorough, radical, and complete.'

OUR PRISONS.

We published recently an interesting résumé of the reforms proposed to be made by the new Superintendent of Prisons in this State, Mr. Pillsbury. This gentleman has, indeed, such an opportunity of correcting abuses and of reforming an important administration as has seldom been presented to any official of New-York. The Legislature has much confidence in him, and will further all reasonable efforts on his part. Mr. Pillsbury's recommendation for a higher position is the best possible—and the one which is going to have weight in the new order of things approaching—he has done well in a lower. His father before him and he himself have made the Albany Penitentiary a "model" in a financial view. He is known as a rigid disciplinarian, and a skillful organizer of labor. His own prison more than paid its way. He has had the opportunity, too, on the Prison Commission, of thoroughly examining all the prisons of the State. But in one respect we apprehend that Mr. Pillsbury is not so fully prepared for his great work as would be desirable. He has not closely studied the great improvements in the science of prison management which have been made during the past few years. He is not an expert in the subject.

This great advance in the modes of treating the criminal dates, especially, from the writings, and efforts of a distinguished publicist in this country, Edward Livingston. His thoughts were practically illustrated by Capt. Maconochie's "Mark System" in the British convict islands, and afterward fully carried out in the remarkable reform—the "Irish Prison" system of Walter Crofton in Ireland.

Mr. Pillsbury begins rightly by requiring discipline, first of all, in our State Prisons. He will attempt nothing unless he has order and subordination. The freedom and indulgences which money and influence have provided for our convicts hitherto are to be rigidly cut off, and steady industry is to be required of them. This, of course, should be the foundation of the whole administration of our penitentiaries. But Mr. Pillsbury must remember that the method of rigid and stern punishment has been tried to the last degree in the English prisons, and with results by no means happy. The English convicts seem the worst in Europe. There are among them the highest proportion of backsliders and revolvers. Punishment without hope or moral discipline only makes men worse.

The new system always provides that the convict, on his first admission to prison, should meet with punishment pure and simple; he should have poor food—bread and water; no companions, no relaxation or relief; he should be allowed only the most drudging industry. This is designed to prepare him for better things. From this he enters on the first stage of the "mark system." The idea of this portion of the discipline is that the same influences must be brought to bear on the convict as on the man outside; that is, he must feel the impulse of hope and desire of reward, and the discipline of constant self-restraint. His time in confinement, his money-wages, his little privileges, and his whole future, depend on his good conduct, his industry, self-control, punctuality, and obedience—all of which are measured by "marks" which determine his term of confinement, wages and other rewards. He is punished, but he is also prepared to be a good citizen by this kind of training, which is precisely like that of the world outside. For the completeness of the system, there ought to be several grades of prisons, the first for the closest punishment; then for the next grade of those prisoners whose marks make them worthy of a higher kind of prison, where is more steady industry, and the final for one where a certain freedom of indulgence and labor is allowed, to test the strength of principle. The convicts throughout are permitted to earn money, by extra labor, for their families or themselves, and a certain stage of marks restores them the rights of citizenship, while their term is shortened just according to their favorable marks.

Mr. Pillsbury will find a model prison of this kind—so far as it can be without a system of "graded prisons"—in the prison for which President Hayes has felt so much interest—the Ohio State Prison, near Columbus. This penitentiary has been quite equal to Mr. Pillsbury's in economy of management, and superior in its reformatory influence. It has not only paid its way, and met its large building expenses, but has been a source of income to the State. Yet, of all the prisons of the United States, it has been the one managed on the most advanced principles of commutation, payment of wages to convicts, and the providing of instruction and the means of reform. In no other prison are there so few returned convicts. The system makes good citizens of them. Mr. Pillsbury has an excellent opportunity in this State of providing "graded prisons." He can render our system both self-supporting and reformatory.

INSURANCE FOR CLERGYMEN.

Among some of the most painful instances of suffering from the failures of life insurance companies that have recently taken place are the cases of clergymen who, having made a considerable number of payments to secure support for their families in case of death, now find themselves without such security, and able to renew it, if at all, only with increased cost. Considering the very low average income of clergymen, their general want of resources outside of their salary, their entire unfitness for money-making in any other way, and the demands made upon them by their social position, the difficulties of their situation are obvious. The proposition has been made that the clergymen of the larger denominations might organize a system of mutual insurance which would be of advantage to them. This might be found practicable. But what would probably be more so would be a system of insurance by the various church societies. Each of these almost invariably includes among its officers men who unite to genuine benevolence and Christian zeal acquaintance with affairs, business tact and foresight, and capacity for organization. A small body of such men, delegates from the various societies in each denomination, ought not to find it difficult to devise and carry out a scheme which would, without unreasonable expense, provide a very valuable security for clergymen and their families against the danger and suffering to which they are now subjected.

No one at all familiar with the conduct of our church organizations can fail to be impressed with the great need of some such provision. The life to which clergymen are called is one which, however noble in its nature, or however devoted those who enter upon it may be, must entail many and great sacrifices. Ministers of the Gospel, as a rule, are laborious and faithful workers. Their time and their energies are taken up with occupations which do not yield the recompense for which other men labor. They do not look to the accumulation of even a moderate fortune, and they cannot reasonably expect to make savings sufficient, if they are cut off in the prime of life, to give to their families the support or the comforts to which they have been accustomed. If the clergymen are what they ought to be, they surrender most of the advantages which all men in business or professional life expect, as a matter of course, to enjoy. The more true they are to their calling, the fewer advantages they can secure. In its highest phase, their occupation is of a missionary nature, and they are required to answer the demands of duty most completely when duty takes them furthest from the gains of ordinary pursuits. It is only just that those whom they serve should provide for them a reasonable security against the galling thought that those dependent upon them may at any moment be left in poverty. Of course, where the salaries of clergymen are sufficient to enable them to obtain this security through ordinary insurance, there is no further duty imposed on their congregations. But even in these cases it would be the part of intelligent kindness to provide some method of insurance adapted to the special needs of the clerical profession. Such a method could readily be devised, which would extend its advantages to clergymen with adequate salaries and to those with very small incomes, which latter class is, unfortunately, far the largest. There are few of our readers who have taken any interest in church affairs that cannot furnish from their own observation cases of peculiar hardship. These are generally met by appeals to special charity. But charity is not, and ought not to be, considered a proper resource in such cases. What is given to the relief of extreme instances of privation would, if properly managed, make the basis of a fund which would prevent extreme suffering, and it is far better for clergymen, and congregations as well, that their financial relations should be systematic and well defined, and that there should be just as little of the element of mere charity in them as possible. It is a perfectly reasonable requirement on both sides that ministers should have a fair degree of freedom from anxiety regarding their families in case of their own death, or in case of their being unable to perform their regular work. Provision for such freedom could be made without too great a tax on the contributions of any of our more powerful denominations, and it should be something which these denominations would willingly attend to. Indeed, it is not a question of what the various churches are quite willing to do, for their generosity in the great majority of instances is well established. What is required is that this generosity should take a form that would give the greatest amount of advantage to the clergy, without unnecessary burden upon the members of the societies. The subject is one which deserves careful attention.

ST. PATRICK'S MISTAKE.

The earliest recorded Irish procession took place in Rome about a century after the expulsion of the Tarquins. Livy, who may have been a well-meaning man, but who was grossly ignorant of ethnology, describes the event as an irruption of the Gauls. We, however, know that the Gauls were Kelts, and that the modern Irishman is the direct descendant of the ancient Keltic races. Thus, it is clear that Livy's Gauls were early Irishmen of a remarkably vigorous growth. It is related that, according to the custom of the race when engaged in a public procession, the Irishmen took entire possession of the public streets. Their horsemen rode proudly at their head, the horses pausing mechanically before the Roman garbage boxes, and requiring to be frequently encouraged with clubs and shouts of "begorra." The main body, wearing green collars, and staggering under the weight of banners ornamented with total-abstinence devices, trudged sturdily through the muddy streets to the mingled music of scores of rival bands. Most of the Romans fled to the Capitol and stuffed cotton in their ears, but a few heavy old Senators, who could not climb the Capitol stairs, sat at their front-door steps, thinking that a few judicious hints as to places in the local Custom-house would insure them respectful treatment from the Irishmen. The latter, however, were not to be imposed upon, and judiciously knocked the Senators on the head, to the unspeakable amusement of the spectators on the Capitol Hill. The procession finally disbanded, and the usual nocturnal shindees followed. This was the first public parade of the Ancient Hibernians, and their descendants have kept up the custom ever since.

A custom of such extreme antiquity ought not to be lightly set aside, though there is a growing disposition on the part of a certain class of our citizens to object to the great Irish parade on St. Patrick's Day. There is no doubt that St. Patrick was an able saint. He brought Christianity, the short tobacco-pipe, literature, and the shillelah to Ireland, and he is credited with having persuaded the snakes to withdraw out of a regard to the best interests of the whole country. A saint whose views of what the Irish people most needed were so pre-eminently sound deserves to be held in honor. The ordinary run of saint takes no heed of the physical necessities of mankind, and is altogether too much addicted to distributing advice and tracts. St. Patrick, on the contrary, was a good, plain, practical saint, who knew his business, and did it well, and was worth a regiment of such gaudy and meretricious saints as St. Simon Stylites and St. George-and-the-Dragon.

Nevertheless, it must be confessed that the calm judicial mind cannot approve of St. Patrick's course in selecting the 17th of March as his birthday. It is all very well for coarse skeptics to say that he could not help it. What is the use of being a first-class saint if one cannot arrange such a trifling matter as his birthday. Now, the month of March is universally recognized as the most utterly disreputable month in the whole year, and the 17th day of March is about the worst day of the month. It is notorious that the month is leonine at one extremity and lamb-like at the other, and hence, at the middle of the month the weather is just ready to undergo a change. It is for this reason that there has never been a pleasant St. Patrick's Day within the memory of man. The day is either rainy, snowy, or windy, and the unfortunate parader is either wet, frozen, or choked with dust. And all this could have been avoided by a little more foresight and a little study of meteorological reports on the part of St. Patrick. Saints, like flowers and fruit, should come only in pleasant months, and with a view to encourage this laudable practice it would be well if those Churches who deal in saints would henceforth refuse to canonize any saint who is born at an unpleasant season. Of course, an *ex post facto* law, abolishing all Winter and early Spring saints would be a conspicuous act of injustice; but much good could be done by adopting a policy which would gradually lead to the survival of only the fittest saints; or in other words, those of the late Spring, the Summer, and the early Fall crops.

Last Saturday was by no means the worst day for a procession which could be imagined, and was far better than the day selected a few years ago by our resident Italians for a great patriotic procession. It will be remembered that a feature of that procession was a wagon full of beautiful girls in novel night-gowns, who represented the chief cities of Italy. The day proved rainy, and the thinly-clad cities were thoroughly soaked. Milan was positively inundated, owing, doubtless, to a lack of proper drainage; Florence took so severe a cold that she soon after died, and every one of the remaining cities contracted a cold in the head, and sniffed audibly to an extent that marred the solemnity of the procession. The Irishmen were treated much more kindly by nature on Saturday last, for their black hats were not rained upon, and their pipes were not extinguished.

The joyous Irish temperament always makes the best of things, and the Irishman who saw the snow on Saturday morning, comforted himself with remarking that St. Patrick had kindly covered the dirty streets with a floor-cloth of the purest white. But for all this, the floor-cloth was horribly damp, and the procession got its feet miserably wet. Marching through half-melted snow is not a cheerful operation, and our entire male Irish population will be hoarse for the next fortnight. If the Total Abstinence Societies refrained from violating their vows with hot whisky on Saturday night, they displayed a superhuman virtue, or else they surreptitiously wore water-proof boots. While the Irishmen did their best to look bright and happy, they must have felt inwardly uncomfortable. Piety and Patriotism cannot be successfully combined with wet feet, and St. Patrick—if he looked at the condition of the streets—must have been convinced that he was born at least two months too soon.

It is not too late for the Irishmen to resolve that it is better to honor St. Patrick in comfort on the wrong day, than it is to contract diphtheria and consumption on the 17th of March. Why should they not celebrate their festival on the Fourth of July, and by thus combining St. Patrick with St. Jonathan, kill two birds, so to speak, with one stone? Then their procession would not annoy crabbed people who dislike, for one day in the year, to have other people obstruct the streets with a long procession, while on the other hand, it would add to the interest of Fourth of July—at least in the estimation of those who remember how many Irishmen sleep in the soldiers' cemeteries. St. Patrick's day on the 17th of March is a mistake, and, unless the saint makes a visible and unmistakable protest, he should have his birthday transposed to a date when it can be celebrated in comfort

NOTABLE PAINTINGS AT GOUPIL'S.

The Goupil Gallery at Messrs. Knoedler & Co.'s picture shop at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, has been for the most part rebung with new paintings by foreign artists of renown. The picture by which most store seems to be set is a Gérome, called "The Sword Dance." In a low-ceilinged room an almeh stands on the tips of her toes on a yellowish rug, spread for her dancing. Her head and face are covered with a transparent green veil. Neck and waist are bare. A close pink jacket fits her shoulders and breast while a blue shawl, dotted with gold is swathed about her loins. The interior behind her is grayish brown, to contrast with the clear light colors in her clothes and flesh; the musicians squat stolidly in the rear, while in the back of the picture a Turk is being served with coffee, and another customer in bright apparel is entering from the distant street. The almeh is suspended in one of the slow movements of her dance. One sword is balanced across the top of her head, the other is held in her right hand. Before her and across her figure fall diagonal shafts of sunlight and strike in bright spots on the floor before her rug.

This picture shows Gérome's strength in those many particulars so well known to admirers of pictures that it would be superfluous to mention them. One point might bear notice and that is the way in which he has set the whole picture back of the frame. There is no bas-relief about it, if one may use that expression; none of the figures or articles represented lean out of the plane set by the objects to right and left. The perspective, in the ordinary sense, is, of course, all that it should be in addition to this feature. Yet the painting is a cold one in its impression. The lack of animation in both almeh and musicians is only in keeping with what one hears of such scenes. The moment chosen is probably a restful one—a moment of balance of body, but for all that it does not please. The sword on the top of the head may be partly in fault. No matter how characteristic of the dance it might be, a great artist would have hesitated to allow that sword such a position. It is not exactly ridiculous, and yet it is. You can not say absolutely that it destroys the grace of the human figure, and yet that is the impression. It is unnecessary, because it is a bit of information which could be got from books of travel or photographs. Again, the flesh is not good flesh. It has not lightness, freshness enough to warrant the feeling that blood courses through it. What, moreover, is this girl doing? She is dancing. Therefore her feet become one of the chief, if not the principal, focuses of interest. They are bare and they govern her dance, indicate what is to be the next undulation of her body. But are these the feet we may expect from an artist of such fame as Gérome? They have no life or clear flesh look, not even good modeling. In them he might have hinted the concealed and subdued activity which forms the charm of almehs. Perhaps he has preferred to stick exactly to the truth of his model. Probably she had shapeless, characterless feet, and stood in that way on them. But even then her skin must have been more human.

The question of action comes up in another form when one turns aside from Gérome's picture to another by Detaille. It is a military canvas, with horses galloping forward out of the picture, after the favorite method, their heads turned a little so that one sees a rather ungraceful equine quarter face. The scene is an attack by French cavalry on Cossack marauders in a leafless beech wood. Overhead is a gloomy North European sky; in the foreground a road cut with ruts, as if an army had passed that way. Here horses and men are in action, supposed to be of a violent kind, yet it is not violent. The Cossack horses are running away at speed, but the men, even such as are striking with sabres, like those in the hollow where the main mêlée is going on, or that one who has caught a French enemy by the throat, are in no great hurry. Whether this be a defect or not merits thought. On the one hand, action ought not to give the feeling of petrifaction of movement; on the other, there can be no question that the popular idea of war involves much swifter motion than war itself produces. The Cossacks ride, with many thoughtful faces, like hunted animals, who, are merely waiting their chance to turn from hunted into hunters. The Frenchmen are serious and business-like also, although their higher type of face and greater exactness of uniform set them apart from the marauders. They are beating them back with spirit, but not with the freshness that their fine uniforms warrant. For it would seem as if such rough campaigning would leave its mark on their equipments. Perhaps they are of the same kind as those French Royalists Goethe speaks of, who, during a campaign against the young Republic of France, passed through muddy ways as if they bore a charm, and showed no spot. The Cossacks, where not actually fighting hand to hand, seem to be thinking of other things; whether, for instance, they can get this detachment separated sufficiently to cut it off, or some such thought beyond the actual skirmish. Some of the faces are Slavic, others quite German, if, indeed, it be possible to separate the two.

Another very noteworthy canvass is one by F. H. Kaemmerer, called the "Marriage Procession." The time is at or before the French Revolution, the scene, a park. The bride and groom have reached a small flight of stone steps on which pigeons are settling. They form the central figures, and others, after a very clever arrangement, are behind them in a lower perspective. The man glances sidewise at the young woman, who looks obliquely down with a peculiar expression of luxurious pondering. Spring time is indicated by the few tender leaves on a tree, and perhaps by the fresh and almost dazzling effect of the youth and beauty of the pair as well as the bright colors of their garments. These are of the most wonderful delicacy of treatment. The management of gossamer tissues and soft, clinging silks is infinitely dexterous and charming. The bride exposes, not exactly immodestly, one of her ankles, and exhibits a stocking so thin that the color of the flesh comes through. But her gown also clings to her figure with the softness of a stuff light as feathers and pliant as cobweb. The sway of her body, as well as the look on her face, suggests that she is thinking of things that she would not like to speak about.

Somewhat similar to this woman is one by Palmaroli, in a picture called "Morning Hours." She lies on a sofa, in a bright, magnificently fitted room of the last century—either Spanish or Italian. On the right an abbé is taking a cup of tea, with an expression of great satisfaction. On the left a gayly clad musician is playing while he leans against the wall. A cat peers around the corner of the sofa, a lap-dog stands on the tigerskin mat, and on the floor of the apartment lies a great rose reflected in its polished surface. The woman has a dreamy and voluptuous face, with something of the expression one sees in the countenances of Leonardo da Vinci's sitters. There is still another Palmaroli here, which may possibly show the same model in another light. Her hair inclines to *roussé*, and she sits with her back to a window, turning over the leaves of a book. There is a peculiar tenderness in this picture.

Oswald Achenbach is an old name with New-Yorkers. The gallery still contains his "Summer-night's Festival at Naples." It possesses fine effects of smoke and cloud, and renders very acceptably the difficulties of that undecided time of the day when night has come and day still lingers in some parts of the sky. There are two specimens of Lambinet, one an old acquaintance, a fine melancholy bit of water, pasture, and sky; the other in a different key, painted for a brighter mood. Xavier de Cock's "Nook in Green Woods," with children playing by the side of a stream, is still here, waiting for an appreciative owner. The bushes over the stream have turned it to another shade of green. There is also a Bouguereau, called "The Storm," wherein two carefully nurtured and look little girls cling to each other on the shores of a pasteboard sea, for all the world like two lonely creatures in tableaux vivants. To see the painting of fine clothes, weapons, and the arms of the twelfth century well done, one has only to look at a picture over against the Bouguereau, painted by Capobi another Humphrey Moore, of New-York, has also a good bit of work in the same line, but Oriental in get-up. His painting of cloth textures requires a lighter touch.

LONDON THEATRICAL NEWS.

TROUBLES OF THE MANAGERS.

MR. MAPLESON AND HIS PROJECTED GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—A THEATRE BOUGHT BY A MAN WHO HADN'T A PENNY—A NEW ENGLISH OPERA AT THE AQUARIUM—THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THEATRICAL EVENTS GENERALLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 7, 1877.

While walking along the Thames Embankment, just off Parliament-street, yesterday, I encountered Mr. Mapleson's shadow—Mr. Hargrave Jennings—who has been connected with Her Majesty's Opera for over 20 years, and who has nevertheless found time to write two books, *The Rosicrucians* and *One of The Thirty*. We walk past the club and survey the quiet unfinished works of the Grand Opera-house, and we lament that the enterprise so well commenced stands still for want of funds. I learn that fate looks even more darkly at the moment upon Mr. Mapleson than I had imagined. You will remember that he was burned out of his natural home when the fire invaded Her Majesty's Theatre in Pall Mall. He found an asylum at Drury Lane, and during the last six or seven years he has been a valuable sub-tenant to Mr. Chatterton. I reported to you some weeks ago that Mr. Gye, of Covent Garden, had secured Drury Lane over the head of Mapleson, the inference being that this was the way in which Mr. Gye chose to avenge himself upon his opponent, who had projected and partly built the new Grand Opera-house on the Thames Embankment. In this statement it appears I have not got at the bottom of the mystery which hangs over the operatic preliminaries of the season. Mr. Gye has not taken Drury Lane, but he has been in negotiation for it, and Mr. Chatterton refuses to let it to Mr. Mapleson. The position is, therefore, peculiarly awkward. The new Opera-house on the Embankment will not be ready for another year. Four million more dollars are required for completing the work; and even if the cash were forthcoming, the place could not be finished in time to house the opera this year. So that Mr. Mapleson finds himself with a company and the finest band in Europe, under Sir Michael Costa, and without a theatre. Mr. Chatterton is obdurate. He and Mapleson have had a row, and when Mr. Chatterton does quarrel he quarrels in earnest, as Mr. Bouncault, on your side, already understands. Now, under ordinary circumstances there would have been a way out of the difficulty through Her Majesty's, for it must not be imagined that during the eight years that have elapsed since the fire this splendid house has been neglected. On the contrary, it has been rebuilt and redecorated, and is one of the most beautiful houses in Europe. But the lease belongs to Lord Dudley, an eccentric nobleman of enormous wealth, who will only sell the theatre, and has given up operatic ventures. Well, the other day the remainder of the lease for 15 years was put up at auction, and after some competition was knocked down for $65,000. As soon as the hammer fell the bidder said it was a mistake. There was a wrangle and a discussion. The auctioneer held the bidder to his bargain. Legal proceedings followed. The Judge pronounced the bidder the purchaser. And then, strange to say, it was discovered that the fortunate gentleman who had bought Her Majesty's Theatre was not worth a cent! One would have thought that such a discovery would simplify matters, and bring the theatre once more into the market. Not at all. It has locked up the property for many months to come, perhaps for a year or two. The lawyers have got hold of the case, and the grand old unfortunate house stands in its old place, with dirty auction posters upon its walls. Included in the purchase is about $25,000 worth of scenery and one of the most complete musical libraries in the world. Between these several stools it looks as if Mr. Mapleson would come to the ground. All lovers of music and all admirers of enterprise and courage would regret this, for we are much indebted to Mr. Mapleson in regard to musical art, and he has had a hard fight. The Prince of Wales and the Court Party are supposed to be especially friendly toward Gye, but the competition of Mr. Mapleson has been exceedingly useful to the public, resulting in the engagement at the two Opera-houses of all the great songsters that wealth and fame would attract to our shores. Taking the situation in all its bearings, I think it may be regarded as unique in its peculiar complications.

Touching opera, I went to the Aquarium Theatre on Saturday night to see a new English opera by a Mr. Deffel. The subject was well chosen. "Conrad, the Corsair," has already provided happy materials for burlesque. It should make a respectable opera, but Mr. Deffel is evidently as thoroughly unacquainted with dramatic construction as he is with the requirements of lyrical composition. Miss Cora Stuart and Miss Blanche Cole made the heroines interesting, and sang the lugubrious music with patience. The men were simply beneath contempt. Their efforts in the direction of operatic poetry were ludicrous. The people in the stalls tittered at them, and the folks in the gallery laughed. Nevertheless, the audience were good humored about it, and Mr. Deffel is no doubt satisfied. I confess to leaving the theatre with a critic at the end of the second act to find other attractions in the main building. The management is trying to make the Aquarium Theatre "the Royal Morning Theatre" of London, and we have had a few leading companies here, but I fear there must be some big radical change before the institution becomes an established fact. And this brings me to glance at the musical doings of the Crystal Palace. At a concert there last week an overture entitled "The Enchanted Forest" was played by the band. It is the latest composition of Sir Julius Benedict, and is full of characteristic passages of descriptive music. Miss Mary Cummings made her début on this occasion. She sang the air from "Eli" and Meyerbeer's "Nobil Donna." Naturally nervous, she hurried through both compositions, but not so as to affect her voice—a mezzo soprano—and her début may be fairly pronounced successful. Carl Rosa is making a triumphal tour through the provinces. He has been more particularly successful in Scotland, where "The Flying Dutchman," "The Siege of Rochelle," and "The Water Carrier" have been rapturously received. There is a novelty, by the way, at the Aquarium. Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" is played to an accompaniment of panoramic scenery, painted by Julian Hicks.

Theatrical events include a revival at the Adelphi which will interest Mr. Bouciсault. "The Shaughraun," it is said, has not paid as an afterpiece, even without the payment of fees to the author—rendered unnecessary by the recent judgment of the courts—and the "Colleen Bawn" has been revived. The cast contains one notable actor, Mr. Shiel Barry, whose *Danny Mann* is a fine study of the character, but no other part in the play is even respectably sustained, though the theatre was crowded to the ceiling on the opening night. Mr. and Mrs. Billington are playing "Rough and Ready" and "Nerves" at the Park Theatre, Camden Town. It has been said that Mr. Conway Edwardes took his inspiration for "Nerves" from Mr. Tom Robertson's "Ours." I think I inferred as much in my brief mention of the piece in THE TIMES. Mr. Edwardes has accepted the imputation rather than reply to it and parade a physical affliction before the public. He is stone deaf, and, he never saw "Ours." The fact is that Tom Robertson as well as himself were indebted to Thackeray for the main incident of their dramas, and Mr. Edwardes is entitled to the credit of originality, though the piece is, after all, not a strong one. It is, however, deserving of a heartier welcome than it has received at the hands of the critics, if only on account of the excellent bit of character so well developed by Mr. John Billington in the old army officer, a line of business not hitherto attempted by this actor of manly parts. Mr. and Mrs. Billington go to the Duke's at Easter. It was Mr. Billington who made so distinguished a success with Mr. Jefferson on his first visit to England. In my recent list of theatrical marriages I omitted to include Miss Carlotta Addison, who was recently married to Mr. C. A. la Trobe. This gentleman is rich, and Miss Addison left the stage accordingly, but she is announced to return and play *Grace Harkaway* at the Prince of Wales' at Easter. The public is too great an ass to resent this continual pompous leaving of the stage and coming back again with an air of condescension. "The Vicarage" is the title of a new piece by Mr. Saville Row, which is to be done at the Prince of Wales'. Saville Row is the *nom de plume* of Mr. Clement Scott, the critic of the *Daily Telegraph*. The critics who don't write plays are Mr. Moz Thomas, of the *Daily News*; Mr. Joseph Knight, of the *Globe* and *Athenæum*; Mr. Dunphie, of the *Post*, and, at present, the new critic of the *Times*. Miss Bessie Hollingshead, the daughter of the manager, who, having made a little success in "Broken Hearts," retired from the stage because the sun did not continue to shine all the time, is returning to the footlights to play in "Partners for Life" at the Opera Comique. The Duke's Theatre opens with a version of "Les Deux Mayers," which is a French dramatization of the Tichborne case. Miss Carlotta LeClercq has married Mr. John Nelson, the actor, and they will shortly go on a tour with "The Queen of Connaught." Mr. Mathison and the youngest of our composers, Mr. Solomon, have written an operetta, entitled "Contempt of Court." It is to be produced at Miss Lydia Thompson's theatre, The Folly, on the 17th inst. On the same day the amateurs who appeared with so much distinction the other afternoon will appear in "Cut off with a Shilling" and "The Rivals." Lady Sebright, Mrs. Writterley, and Mrs. Pope are among the company. The men include Major Mahon, Capt. Fitz Gorge, Capt. S. de Lacy-Lacy, and Capt. E. C. Johnson. The proceeds will be given to the General Dramatic Fund, and other charities. Mrs. Monckton played too well for Lady Sebright on the last occasion, so she stands aside for aristocracy to make its mark on the 17th. The Haymarket management has not quite made up the thing it calls its mind yet as to the next piece. In the height of the trouble between Mr. Gilbert and Miss Hodson, there have, it is said, been words between Mr. Buckstone and the dramatist, and it is not at all improbable that the new comedy written for this theatre may, after all, be produced somewhere else. Mr. Gilbert is becoming quite a dictator, and yet he has made far more failures than successes.

ACCIDENT TO AMERICAN GYMNASTS.

TWO TRAPEZE PERFORMERS EXHIBITING IN MANCHESTER MEET WITH A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Manchester *Examiner and Times* of March 7, says: "About 9:45 o'clock last evening a serious accident to two trapeze performers occurred at the Alexandra Music Hall, Peter-street, Manchester. A large audience was assembled witnessing the feats of Jennie and Albert Lamonts, 'American gymnasts,' upon a bar which was hung just in front of the stage at a height of about 30 feet from the ground. The same performance had been given successfully on Monday evening, and was being watched with much apparent interest by the spectators. At one point in it the Lamonts seated themselves face to face upon the trapeze bar and then, suddenly throwing themselves backward, hung heads downward above the people in the pit, their feet being locked together above the bar, and thus preventing them from falling. They had gone through this operation once, amid the applause of the spectators, and were attempting it again, when their feet failed to lock together, and both fell on the floor. The man fell upon one of the fiddlers in the orchestra, and immediately got up again, but, after staggering about a moment, he fell down unconscious. The lady fell with her back across the barricade which surrounds the orchestra, and instantly became unconscious. As soon as the accident occurred the whole of the spectators rose in a body to their feet, as if about to rush toward the unfortunate gymnasts, but loud cries of 'Keep your seats' from some of the cooler persons present prevented such an imprudent proceeding, and only a few people went to the assistance of the Lamonts. They were carried behind the scenes still unconscious, and were then at once conveyed to the Royal Infirmary in a cab. The next item in the programme at the hall was brought forward after the two gymnasts had been carried out of the house; but the spectators refused to receive it, and raised incessant cries of 'How's the lady?' In response to these demands, one of the officers of the establishment came forward with the announcement that there was not cause for great alarm, as both the lady and gentleman were much less seriously injured than might have been feared. The statement was received with applause, and the remainder of the entertainment then allowed to proceed. On the arrival of the sufferers at the Infirmary they were promptly attended to by the members of the medical staff present, who ascertained that no bones were broken, and that neither case appeared likely to result fatally, but that both the injured persons, and especially the lady, seemed to be suffering seriously from general shock. We are informed that the proprietor of the Alexandra Hall had advised the Lamonts to have a net spread beneath them during their trapeze performance, in order that they might not be hurt should they fall, but that they declined, their reason for doing so being supposed to be that when the element of danger was removed from their performance it was viewed, in their opinion, with less interest by the public. Their frequent exhibitions of the same feats in America gave them confidence, and their successful repetition of them on Monday night apparently justified their reply to the proprietor of the hall."

TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled yesterday afternoon in answer to a call issued by the American Temperance Union for a temperance mass-meeting. It was announced that Hon. John J. Hickman, of Kentucky, Right Worthy Grand Templar of the world, would address the meeting, but Mr. J. B. Gibbs, the President, stated that a telegram had been received from Mr. Hickman saying that business engagements would prevent him from visiting New-York before the latter part of this week. After the singing of a few selections from the Moody and Sankey hymn-book, a prayer was offered by Rev. Hervey Wood, Chaplain of the Temperance Union. The New-York Jubilee Singers, consisting of five colored men and four colored women, under the direction of Prof. Charles E. Tinkler, then sang a variety of original and selected temperance songs, which were received with great applause. In the absence of Mr. Hickman, an address was delivered by Rev. W. C. Steele. The speaker took a very hopeful view of the temperance outlook, saying that we were in the midst of one of the grandest teetotal revivals the world had ever witnessed. He mentioned several instances of the entire reformation of men who had once been abandoned drunkards, and said that one of these—Frank Murphy, of Pittsburg—was electrifying large audiences in Pennsylvania and turning thousands of inebriates from the error of their way. Pittsburg had been emancipated from the thraldom of drink, and the good work had been begun in Philadelphia. The speaker hoped that New-York would be ready next.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED BY A WOMAN.

On Saturday night Miss Fanny Hessler, daughter of Mrs. Mary Hessler, of No. 473 Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D., discovered a burglar in her mother's apartments and gave the alarm. The burglar attempted to escape, but was pursued and caught by Mrs. Hessler. He turned on her violently, and struggled vigorously to get free, but she held him in the most determined manner. He then struck her a tremendous blow on the mouth, knocking several of her teeth out and loosening others, but she would not release her hold, although he threatened to kill her if she did not. Officer James Kelly, of the Fifth Precinct, soon came to her relief and took the burglar in custody. He gave his name as John McCarthy, and said he was a shoemaker, residing in Seventh-street, near North Ninth-street. He had entered the house by means of false keys, which, with a small amount of money which he had secured, were found on his person. He was held to answer.

BURIAL OF JOHN O'MAHONY

THE FENIAN'S FUNERAL IN DUBLIN.

AN UNDIGNIFIED AFFAIR IN WHICH MANY THOUSANDS PARTICIPATED—A CELEBRATION OF MINGLED RESPECT AND POLITICS—PECULIAR FUNERAL DIRGES BY IRISH BRASS BANDS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Monday, March 5, 1877.

At last the remains of John O'Mahony have reached Mother Earth. All the talk, all the trumpeting, all the money getting, all the marching—the whole hubbub is over, and the poor soul is at rest. The history of the Irish funeral is not very dignified, and but for the final act would have been vulgar and contemptible. I told you in a previous letter how the remains had been carried from the Dakota, in Queenstown harbor, to the Catholic Cathedral in Queenstown. I may now mention that the Cathedral is an unfinished edifice, and has attained its present proportions through the aid of subscriptions from America. This accounts satisfactorily for the apparent contrariety in ecclesiastical morals, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin having refused O'Mahony's remains a place in the Cathedral in Dublin, and the Bishop of Cork having received them in the Cathedral in Queenstown. The plain truth is he could not have kept them out, and when they arrived at Cork City he rigorously declined to recognize any Christian duty in connection with them, and they lay in a mean apartment rented by the originators of the funeral movement. On Monday last they were carried by train to Dublin, and a crowd gathered at the railway station to do them honor. It is agreed on all sides that a more disreputable crowd never disgraced Dublin. The most advanced of the daily papers here describe the mob in terms of ill-concealed contempt, and in other quarters ugly comparisons with the Paris Commune were regarded as legitimate.

There were three bands present, and, perhaps, I may best signify the character of the proceedings by telling you that while that preceding the hearse played the "Dead March in Saul," that following the hearse delighted its patrons by the classic air of "Tommy Make Room for Your Uncle." "Lanigan's Ball" followed, and amid shouts and derisive howlings at the representatives of order and authority, the dead ex-President of the Irish Republic was bundled into the large room of the Mechanics' Institute. During the next day the Fenian contingent from New-York, and their admirers here, "laid out" the dead, draped the room with mournful emblems, and made arrangements for the popular march past. That began on Wednesday and concluded early on Friday, for the good reason that the deceased was by that time quite painful, and, indeed, awful, to look upon. The face had grown quite black, and the beauty of death had given place to the penalty of sin. It was no longer possible or decent to look on the distorted features of the man; and sanitation forbade any further display of political curiosity. All this time the arrangements for the funeral procession were in process of development. Mr. Roantree, ex-political prisoner, and Dr. Mulcahy, of like renown, being chiefs in counsel. Advertisements appeared in the papers setting forth the route, while violent articles in *The Irishman* denounced Cardinal Cullen because he had refused rites to the deceased, and scolded all those who did not discern in the procession another great day for Ireland. There was not wanting material proof that this sort of thing was reflective, to a certain extent, of prevalent opinion among the lower classes. Nearly 50,000 men and women visited O'Mahony's coffin, and a great deal of money must have been subscribed to make the funeral as respectable in appearance, as it undoubtedly was. It should always be borne in mind by those who care to understand Irish affairs that any display of safe disaffection to constituted authority will always command a very large sympathy in that stratum which is nearest the gutter.

I do not say this unkindly. I simply mean that those who are proud and therefore most discontented, those who are most ignorant and therefore most difficult to be pleased, will always signalize their hostility to English rule when that can be accomplished without the unpleasant interference of the Police. There is, too, something irresistibly fascinating to the Irishman in a procession. There is a certain fling in it which touches him nearly; and the bandsmen decked out in green, and the airs which he knows are offensive to his ruler and tormentor, and the flags which he feels to be the sign of his faith, all combine to make a great march an occasion of surpassing interest. I am not endeavoring to explain away the procession of Sunday—I am endeavoring to account for the fact that a quick-witted people, who know that Fenianism is wicked and foolish, took so much pains and such successful pains to make the interment of a dead Fenian, and a dead failure as a Fenian, a great national demonstration. The late Mr. O'Mahony never fought for Ireland, never suffered an hour's imprisonment in her behalf. He certainly plotted wonderfully in what he believed to be her dearest interest. He received and spent—it is said—millions of pounds sterling in forwarding his fatal cause, and, pure as Cato or as Pitt, never took a cent for himself.

We at this side have heard fine stories about his palatial mansion in New-York, and the Presidential, even regal, style in which he lived. This was decidedly pleasanter than dragging chains on one's ankles and wrists in Dartmoor and Pentonville, and eating the bread of convict life. Nevertheless, the fact that he died a pauper in a garret was sufficient to stir the ill-regulated passion of the people here, and his poverty at the exit condoned his magnificence at the zenith. The fact that he was, so to speak, ill-treated as he lay in his coffin by the Church of which he was a layman, quickened the feeling of pity which the story of his last hours evoked. His more outspoken admirers reminded Cardinal Cullen that but for the conspiracy of which O'Mahony was the head and front there would have been no disendowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland; no Land act; no removal of the obnoxious oaths which Catholics were compelled to take on accepting office under the Crown. There is, indeed, a grain of truth in this; just as a city may owe its fortifications to the threat of an invasion; but no one is therefore grateful to the invader. Funerals, I think, test the good qualities of races, and O'Mahony's funeral, as I have hinted, was an orderly, sober, grave, decent celebration of mingled sympathy, respect, and politics. The streets were lined by thousands and tens of thousands of people. Indeed, there are those who say that at one moment there were 200,000 men and women either on the march or on the pavement. I think this an exaggeration. I have seen 20,000 troops together, and I know the space they covered. I think there were about 30,000 in the procession, and about 60,000 in the streets as spectators. Sunday is a free day, and as there was no attempt at getting anywhere outside the city, the funeral was viewed by many who had no sort of direct concern in it, and a decided objection to it, as a demonstration in favor of Fenianism.

Mr. Roantree rode at the head of the procession with a marshal's baton in his hand, his arm being decorated with crape tied with green. Then came the hearse, drawn by four horses, and then the trades of Dublin. It was remarked by a cynical critic, but it was rather ominous, that in balloting for positions the ropemakers won the premier position. Certainly they looked well enough. All the trade flags were furled and bound with crape and green, as were the arms of the multitude. At the head of every detachment was the American flag; indeed, there must have been hundreds of the Stars and Stripes flying. This was intended to signify the political friendship of Ireland for America, but intentions of the sort may go for nothing. I need not detail to you the route taken. It will suffice to tell you that from the Mechanics' Institute, in Abbey-street, by the line marked out in the programme, on to the Cemetery at Glasnevin, and to the city afterward is not less than 10 miles. Well, these sturdy fellows walked it manfully, and I am very glad to be able to add, soberly. The public houses all along the route were closed at the suggestion of the committee, and no appearance of ebriety was discoverable in the vast throng. This was very creditable to the people, because the "drop of drink" is the invariable seducer of your Irish patriot. The procession lasted for more than six hours. The only incident worthy of notice in its progress was the simultaneous uncovering of the crowd at the house in front of which Emmet was executed. The house stands about 40 feet high in Thomas-street, and is now occupied by a person in the bacon trade. When the cemetery was reached a halt was made, and the hearse was disburdened of the body. Mr. C. J. Kickham, one of the pardoned Fenian prisoners, ascended a drag and spoke the funeral oration, which, although clever and interesting, I need not send you. He said he regarded the grave as the home of God, the place for prayer, tears, resolve, and not for speech-making. And having said this, he proceeded to make a speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. This ended, the body was carried into the grave-yard—the Cemetery Committee refused to allow any address inside the gates—and Mr. Doran, of Queenstown, a layman, having said the prayers for the dead, the clay was cast upon the coffin, and all was over. And thus, without Christian burial, was ended the funeral of John O'Mahoney.

A GEORGIA BREEZE.

THE PRANKS IT CUT UP ON THURSDAY NIGHT WEEK — HOUSES DESTROYED, AND A YOUNG WOMAN BLOWN FROM HER BED INTO A PEACH-TREE.

From the Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise. March 14.

From the best information we can gather, there was a cyclone in a portion of this county last Thursday night. Its course was from a little south of west to a little north of east, and first struck John A. Spair's place, and then went from there to Mr. Harrod's, and from there to Mr. J. B. Mabry's; then it struck W. H. Culpepper's place and blew down all his outhouses, and carried off all his fodder and oats. It went through P. B. Massey's place, but fortunately did not strike his houses. Then it struck Dr. Carson's place, and demolished his gin-house. The next place was William McDonald's. All his outhouses were torn to pieces, and his provisions were badly scattered. The next place struck was Mr. Crawford's. It looked as if his house had been lifted up, twisted out of shape, and dropped down right on Mr. Crawford and family. Mr. Crawford and wife were badly injured, and lost everything in the way of provisions. It then crossed the creek, and striking Mr. D. A. Horne's place, tore his gin-house, crib, and stables to pieces. It then struck Mrs. Kemo's, and blew down all her houses except the dwelling-house, and then struck Tom Duke's place and tore down all his outhouses. Mr. Highsmith's place was next, and here the wind swept everything; all his houses were torn to pieces, and it is wonderful how he and his family escaped with their lives. He and his whole family were buried under the debris, but none of them killed, though they were badly bruised up. At Mr. Harrod's, a young girl sleeping in his house was blown out with the bed she was sleeping on and lodged in a peach-tree some distance from the house, but not seriously hurt. Mr. Harrod's trunk and the clothing of himself and family were blown away, and some money that he had in his trunk lost. Pieces of his trunk were found several hundred yards from the house. The cyclone then went through the center of a track; pine stumps were torn out of the ground, cotton stalks all leveled with the ground, and even, in some places, the wiregrass torn up by the roots.

We learned that another cyclone passed above here near Pelham on the Southern Georgia and Florida Railroad, and from a gentleman from Colquitt we learn every house in the place of Hon. James Vick, in that county, was blown down, also every panel of fence, and every tree, but fortunately injured no one. It also blew down the house of Thomas Griner and bruised his wife somewhat, though it is believed she is not seriously hurt; it blew down every house on John Jones' place and wounded his wife pretty badly about the head. It is reported that the places of Rev. H. C. Tucker and Isaac Royals in Colquitt, and of William and Joel Culpepper in Mitchell County, were badly damaged.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Tannhäuser" is to be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening.

"Madame L'Archiduc" will be the opera at the Eagle Theatre, to-night.

"London Assurance" will be represented at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, to-night.

A new programme is promised by Mr. Heller at the Wonder Theatre, this evening.

Mrs. J. H. Hackett is to act in "Medea" at the New Broadway Theatre, this evening.

"The Two Orphans" continue to attract large audiences to the Grand Opera-house.

Mr. and Mrs. Feininger will give the last of a series of interesting concerts at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening.

A FATHER WANTS ALIMONY.

The San Francisco *Post* of March 9 mentions a singular suit brought by a father against his son for "alimony," as follows: "It has been the prevailing idea in society that alimony could only be obtained by wives who were parties in divorce suits, but a case was decided to-day in the Nineteenth District Court which goes to show that such an opinion is not universally entertained. Francis Skeffington is the father of John Skeffington, and while the former is a poor man the latter is wealthy. This unequal division of the world's goods is not honey to the taste of the old gentleman, and he can see no reason why, as he was responsible for bringing John into the world, John should not undertake to see him comfortably out of it. There are, however, disagreements as well as mistakes in even well-regulated families, and Skeffington *fils* cannot be made to see why he should be made to support Skeffington *pere*. In fact, he has been so thoroughly stubborn on that point that the aged author of his being, finding that he could not bring him to look at the matter in his light, brought suit in the Ninth District Court against the intractable young man for alimony and counsel fees. In rendering his decision, Judge Wheeler said that the suit is analogous to that brought in divorce cases, but he could not see on what basis of law it could be made to rest. He had looked into the new section of the Civil Code, but all that he could discover was that it was stated as the duty of father, mother, and children to contribute to the support of poor relatives, but no binding obligation was made in the premises. In regard to alimony *per se*, it was only provided for in divorce proceedings, and the reason was that wives had disabilities with which men were not troubled. There were no legal or physical disabilities as to the plaintiff Skeffington, and, if he was poor, that was all that could be urged in favor of his claim. There had been affidavits presented going to show that he was a little dissolute and fond of liquor. That was against him, but as he was still hale and hearty, he might be still supposed to be able to shuffle independently through the world. What the actual wealth of Skeffington the younger was the court was not in a position to say. The father testified that it was $250,000, but the son was certain that it was not more than $20,000. That point of difference, however, did not affect the legal standing of the suit, and the court had no option but to give judgment for the defendant."

A THIEF'S COOL CONFEDERATE.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* of the 16th inst. says: "Late evening before last, a young fellow entered the drug store of Stevenson & Carnahan and desired a prescription filled. 'Have you any objection to my sitting by the stove and reading this paper?' he asked. 'Certainly not,' replied Mr. Carnahan, as he stepped behind the frosted windows which inclosed the prescription stall. The fellow seated himself within reach of a till, and in a minute Dr. Carnahan heard that till rattle; he looked, saw the customer's hand in the drawer, and made for him. The fellow jumped, put for the front door, got there first, and went out with a rush, taking $8 with him. At the door stood a man who had bought some licorice in the store just before the thief entered; 'I'll help you catch him,' said this fellow, and off chase after the till-tapper, who was now in the middle of Brady-street, headed for Fourth, which he soon reached and fled westward, a third fellow meeting him at the crossing. There is little doubt that the three were confederates. Yet in 15 minutes after, the fellow who had waited at the door and was so fast to catch the thief, returned, said he had dropped a half-dollar at the door—and, sure enough, he found it there."

STABBED BY HIS STEP-FATHER.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fracas occurred in the tenement-house No. 41 Scammel-street, between Jeremiah Callaghan and his stepson, James Gill, during which the latter was stabbed and dangerously wounded. Callaghan lives in the house mentioned, while Gill boards at No. 477 Monroe-street. Gill called on his step-father Saturday to pay him a friendly visit, and so much beer was consumed during the call that both the men became partially intoxicated. They quarreled over their potations, and a fight ensued. During the fracas Callaghan, who was being worsted by his younger antagonist, drew a pocket-knife and stabbed his step-son in the left side, in the right arm, and in the face, inflicting four wounds. The Police were then summoned, and both men were taken to the Delancey-Street Police Station. Police Surgeon Flubrer, on examining Gill's wounds, found that the stab in the left side was of a dangerous character, and ordered his removal to Bellevue Hospital. Callaghan, who bore the marks of the conflict in several bruises on the face and body, was locked up to await the result of Gill's injuries.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ.

THE ORNAMENTS UNEARTHED BY DR. SCHLIEMANN ON EXHIBITION.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes from Athens, Feb. 21: "The attendants at the national bank had no little difficulty in keeping off the eager hands of the crowd of British officers, some of whom proceeded, in the recognized British fashion, to satisfy themselves, by the sense of touch as well as vision, of the genuineness of the golden objects which covered a large table in the committee-room of the bank. There was a richness about the color of the gold which was intense, and which certain parts deepened in tone by time, oxygen, and occasionally the rich green where some bronze ornament had rested on the gold, heightened considerably. It was momentarily unfortunate for me that I obtained a place in front of a tray containing a large number of gold plates, each nearly two inches in diameter, which appeared so unmistakably to have had their patterns stamped upon them, and which, in answer to my inquiry, the custodians asserted were stamped, that my mind viciously wandered to Birmingham; but whether these were stamped or no, as I passed slowly round the table I found the disappointment transitory. A great variety of ornamental design, produced evidently by different processes, was displayed. Allowing that the first objects were stamped, a large number of patterns were the production of hammering from the back, or repoussé work, while others were produced by facial pressure. The latter is evident, as the material, still remaining in some cases, which formed the solid mass of the brooch or fibula, was of bone, on which the design had been carved, and on which the thin plate of gold had then been laid and inserted to the pattern beneath. Of the patterns hammered from the reverse side was a magnificent *poitrine*, or breast-covering, which if worn with a vast habiliment, terminated on the nether side with divisional pendants, would cover a space of at least four square feet, and present a magnificence which would bring the golden age before us in a literal more than a metaphysically moral manner; girdles of wrought gold, a magnificent armlet, solid and heavy clasps, brooches and fibulæ in a great variety of designs, some so sharp in execution that they seemed the work of the engraver, particularly some bearing the tri-membered *swastika*, which carries us back to the Buddhistic style of ornamentation, and forms another link in the evidence of a more Oriental origin for the mythology, as well as in this case for the arts of Greece. The various articles would take too long to describe, and most of them have already figured in the catalogue and brief description given by the discoverer, but the impressions they convey on a first inspection are vivid. Thus the repetition of the two lions opposite each other seems to identify this discovery as a treasure deposit of the period of the Atreidæ, the two lions at the entrance of the citadel are emblems. The figure described as a woman of gold, holding three pigeons, looks rather like a priest or augur forming a judgment by the flight of birds; the two swans standing opposite each other may be looked upon as emblems of Apollo, as the cow head is, as already pointed out by Dr. Schliemann, undoubtedly emblematic of Hera; while the sun-disc on its forehead brings forcibly to remembrance the great solar and the lunar deities of Syria and Assyria, taking us again back to the East. The engravings on the stones—signets—are deep and well cut. The several ornaments for holding hair are distinct and graphic representations of the octopus. This may seem strange, but that fish abounds here, and is in request as well fresh, dried, and pickled. The shops for comestibles are full of the dried ones. At a moment when the Poet Laureate has referred, in his last work, to the 'Greek of Dragon of Wessex,' I cannot help pointing out that here again there is nothing new under the sun—one of the solid gold pendants representing a flying dragon, with the paws of a lion, and an eagle's head. The head of Hera is wrought in with several of the devices on the golden ornaments, in addition to a splendid cow head already referred to. Interesting as all this is, one looks anxiously for some example of the special and minute goldsmith's work seen in the collections from Italy in the British Museum, and from Asia Minor in the Louvre. The absence of this feature may indicate antiquity; it certainly does not arise from any economy of time or labor, both of which are liberally represented in the intricate and often minute rendings of the patterns on these treasures of Mycenæ. I am about visiting Corinth for an inspection of the district of the Nemean lion and the Acropolis of Mycenæ. Can the Lion of Nemea, so near Mycenæ, have originated the lions of the gate of the citadel and the golden lions now exhumed?"

ANOTHER OF MR. KEY'S LETTERS.

Somebody has recovered a letter written by Hon. Daniel M. Key to some Democrats in Bangor, Me., who had invited him to come and help them celebrate Washington's Birthday. He then said: "You whipped us, and whipped us badly. Slaves became free men and citizens. The South lost their values, lost their war debts and obligations, and lost everything which it had staked on the result. No State can secede from the Union. Of this determination of these issues we cannot complain. We claim to have been brave and honest, but we fought men who were brave and honest, and were defeated. We should sacrifice our honor and our manhood if we failed to stand firmly and unyielding by the consequences. We accept the amendments of the Constitution and the laws which enforce them. We could not return our freemen to slavery if we would, nor would we do so if we could. They have our sympathy. The quarrel was not with them; it was about them. They were not parties to it, and took no part in it. So great was their affection and fidelity to their masters, that they protected and provided for their households while they knew that their masters were engaged in a war to continue them and their posterity in slavery. History furnishes us no like example of unselfish faithfulness, and Southern men must be sad, or grossly ignorant as to be almost criminal, who can feel the least animosity to the colored race and people on account of our late troubles. To you of the North, it has no doubt seemed that we have gone slowly, but we have moved as rapidly as we could. The races are beginning to appreciate their new relations toward each other, and are better disposed. Colored men are not so doubtful of white men, nor white men so suspicious of colored men as formerly. There is no disturbance, no conflict in any State which is left to govern its own affairs. They occur only where unscrupulous men impose upon the colored people to maintain power and place by which they may rob a weak and helpless people. What we need is the confidence of our Northern brethren—evidence that they can trust our honor and our manhood. It has been long since this has been manifested toward us. 'Brethren, let us love one another.'"

LEE'S SWORD AT HIS SURRENDER.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday contains the following communication:

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am sorry that you allow to pass unchanged the item in your paper of this morning from the Bangor (Me.) *Whig* about Grant's magnanimity in declining to receive Lee's sword, &c. Several years ago you published a letter from your correspondent, "Viator," giving Gen. Lee's own account of the surrender, in which he denied most emphatically that he ever tendered his sword to Gen. Grant, or had any idea of doing so. In *Personal Reminiscences of Lee* there is also a full statement of Gen. Lee's own account of the surrender, the following extract from which settles the question: "Gen. Lee said that when he met Gen. Grant they exchanged polite salutations, and he stated to him at once that he desired a conference in reference to the subject-matter of their correspondence. 'Gen. Grant returned you your sword, did he not, General?' one of the company asked. The old hero, straightening himself up, replied in most emphatic tones: 'No, sir! he did not. He had no opportunity of doing so. I was determined that the side-arms of officers should be exempt by the terms of the surrender, and of course I did not offer him mine. All that was said about swords was that Gen. Grant apologized to me for not wearing his own sword, saying that it had gone off in his baggage, and he had been unable to get it in time.' This spoils a great deal of rhetoric about 'Grant's magnanimity in returning Lee's sword,' and renders as absurd as it is false the attempt of Northern artists to put the scene on canvas or into statuary. Even Gen. Grant's connivance at this so-called 'historic scene' will not save it when the world knows that R. E. Lee said that nothing of the sort occurred." The sword scene, the "historic apple-tree," &c., are mere inventions of army correspondents, which so please the fancy of the "saviors of the Union" that they are being constantly repeated. Grant's terms were magnanimous; but he knew well that they were the only terms when Lee would have accepted.

RICHMOND, March 15, 1877. J. W. J.

HUNTING THE VIPER.

The London *Globe* says: "The scientific gardens of Paris are becoming quite a theatre for field sports of a select order. Not long ago an English falconer was invited to establish himself and his trained birds as one of them, and the Parisians were indulged with the sight of falcons worthy of the age of chivalry. While the peregrines were allowed to perform in the air, a group of cormorants attracted quite as much attention by their exploits in the water, and the French bourgeois, who had never stirred further beyond the ramparts than St. Germain or Villeneuve, began to talk as loudly about hawking as if he had been a member of the famous Loo or Champagne Clubs. It is now the turn of another and, perhaps, a new sport, in which all are also the performers. The Jardin d'Acclimatation has been enriched by the addition of some fine secretary birds, and a few days ago occasion was taken with their help to offer to the public what a French paper calls 'a most attractive spectacle.' Some vipers had been procured, and were thrown down before the birds, who, to the intense delight of the spectators, lost no time in engaging in struggle with them. The combat must have been rather one-sided if the birds were anything like full grown, for the secretary has been known not only to vanquish, but to devour bodily snakes as large as a man's arm. But the gestures and tactics of the birds while engaged in the fight were highly amusing to the visitors, who will, no doubt, urge all their friends to go and patronise the exhibitions that may be given in future. It is certain that the gardens are far better suited for the *chasse aux vipères* than for displays of falconry; for the secretary does not fly, but runs after his prey, and that at a prodigious pace, reserving his wings to serve as a weapon of offense and defense. When the snake is overtaken one of the wings is used as a shield and the other as a club, while the long and hard legs of the bird are impervious to the attacks of the foe. A common viper is, however, by no means a fair match for the newly-trained chasseur, and it would be well on the next occasion to make a quarry of a stout cobra or a young python."

THE "KNAVES OF HEARTS."

A BAND OF SHARPERS ON TRIAL IN MOSCOW—FORTY-EIGHT PRISONERS ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of a London newspaper writes, Feb. 27, as follows: "The band of sharpers known as the 'Knaves of Hearts,' who by some foreign prints have been raised to the dignity of political conspirators, are now upon their trial before the Criminal Court at Moscow. The members of the association, whose fantastic title is borrowed from a French novel, carried on their operations not in Moscow and St. Petersburg alone, but in many of the more important provincial towns, such as Toula, Tamboff, Nijni, Novgorod, &c. Nothing is known of the organization of the club; the indictment does not state that the prisoners formed a compact society, though in some of the crimes of which they are

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Third Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, J.J.

Nos.
81—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.
88—Meadow st al vs. The People.
83—McGlan vs. The People.
122—Sherlish vs. Brennan.
124—Burkett vs. Taylor et al.
77—The People ex rel. Hanemann vs. Board of Tax Com'rs.
86—Driscoll, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
118—Whiten et al vs. Spring.
68—McSpedon vs. The Mayor, &c.
101—Wood et al vs. Hale et al.

Nos.
66—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
48—Riley vs. The Phenix Bank.
107—Hooker vs. same.
107½—Same vs. same.
108—Cowles vs. Watson.
126—N. Y. Life ins. & Trust Co. vs. Lee et al., Impl'd, &c.
62—Five Pointe House of Industry vs. Amerman, Ex'r.
87—Harrington vs. The Mayor, &c.
73—Theodore Miersen vs. The Mayor, &c.
76—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Law and fact.
87—Alden vs. Dicsay.
82—Smare versus Hardricks.
62—Brumscheidt et al. vs. Bissinger et al.
86—Semple et al. vs. Smythe et al.
95—Tweller et al. vs. County M'f'g Co.
46—Ford vs. Conner et al.
150—Josephthal et al. vs. Steffen et al.
103—Locke vs. Locke et al.
105—Heelas et al. vs. Slevin et al.
149—Buel vs. Paine et al.
38—Lawton Gran. Movin Co. vs. Oceanic St. Cooling Co.
132—Williams vs. Freeman et al.
153—Navior et al. vs. Willard, an infant.
156—Schiffer vs. Deits.

Nos.
157—Bush vs. Scofield et al.
160—Donohue vs. Farrell et al.
166—McFarlane et al. vs. Forrister et al.
169—Stevens vs. Good.
171—Brooks et al. vs. Soule et al., &c.
172—Farwell et al. vs. Soule et al., &c.
173—Smith vs. Wood et al.
174—Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.
175—Astor et al. vs. McClave et al.
176—Bovay vs. Locke et al.
292—Mosback vs. Amend et al.
15—Taylor vs. Thomas.
53—Taylor vs. Rocha.
124—Barnett vs. Zacharias.
372—Smith vs. Campbell.
32—Kittredge et al vs. Turner et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
2849—Frane vs. Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co.
2995—Springer et al. vs. Herman.
2364—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler, impleaded.
2769—Von vs. Third-Ave. R. R. Co. vs. Neville.
3007—Hughes vs. Rubens.
3009—Same vs. Same.
1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly, et al.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie.
1583—Collins versus The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
3679—Bogatski vs. Bogatski.
1963—Erwin, Adm., vs. Nevesink Stm. Bt. Co.
3208—Lester vs. Wolff.
3127—Caesar vs. Kruger.
4719—Haden et al. vs. Coleman.

Nos.
2761—Wilber vs. Loft.
2763—Miner vs. Loft.
3085—Argall vs. Jacobs et al.
3103—French, Rec., vs. Gearty.
3217—Tradesmen's Na. Bk. vs. R. R. Co. vs. Neville.
2985—Harlem Bank vs. Adams.
3153—Butler, Rec., versus Phyfe et al.
3155—Butler, Rec., versus Freudenfels et al.
3157—Butler, Rec., versus Dreyfoos et al.
1436—Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
4391—Rewington, Jr., vs. Westerman.
——Prosser vs. Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1694—Gally vs. Keys et al.
1742—Grider Cotton Gin Mfg. Co. vs. New-York Cotton Mfg. Co.
1923—McIntyre, Adm'x vs. Gaslight Co.
1932—Conner, Sheriff vs. Thurber.
2404—Nelson, Jr. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3582—Smith et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1512—Moody versus Libby et al.
500—Bailey vs. Dodge.
2736—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
1944—Murtaugh, Adm'r vs. Donner, Sheriff.
1960—Chapin vs. Nortolk and N. B. Hos Co.
1964—Tilton & McF. s. Mfg. Co. vs. Conner, Sh'f.
978—Williams vs. Lord et al.
2006—Herts vs. Stuart.
900—Measmore vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1992—Lewis vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1998—Shultz, Jr., vs. Rossenbaum.
2024—Wake vs. Shuttleworth Paper Co.
2058—Prior versus Conner, Sheriff.
873—Guaranan M. Life Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic National Bank of New-York.
3760—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c. & c.
1810—Livermore et al. vs. Gould et al.
2088—Giles, Receiver, vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2098—Clark et al. vs. Waite.
2102—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.
961—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
2559—The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. Hart et al.
569—Ingraham vs. Kiernan.
4623—McCarry vs. The Mayor, &c.
4624—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.
99—Nolan vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.
4493—McDermott vs. The Mayor, &c.
1177—Robert vs. Hill.
3000—Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.
1801—Sofield vs. Compton.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.
4621—Wilson vs. O'Keefe.
803½—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
1438—Hoyt et al. vs. Nicholson.
413—McComb vs. The Excelsior Manuf. Co.
419—McComb vs. Jones.
953—Baker et al. vs. Gleason.
1089—McKnight, Executor, vs. Moffat et al.
2125—Baird vs. Heinrich.
2593—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
1775—Ham vs. Ham et al.

Nos.
2319—McTeague vs. Brett.
7901—Mirick et al. versus Monell et al.
5183—Atkinson vs. Mortimer.
6126—Bulton vs. Bradley.
3384—Place versus Oppenheimer.
7983—Goodman vs. Reiter et al.
4544—Mcardle vs. Ryan.
4638—Dennis vs. Lisk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
3902—Brown vs. Parley.
4073—Tallman vs. Reeve.
3953—Baker vs. Clark.
5023—Wheeler vs. Dumont.
3028—Leary et al. vs. Kramer.
5049—Wetzel vs. Conner.
5043—Haas vs. Conner.
5018—Pretzfelder vs. Newhouse.
7710—Wetzel vs. Schaaf.
9100—Chevalier vs. Kohstamm.
1765—Jackson vs. Batman.
5347—Horge vs. Earl.
7717—Fink vs. Duseabury.
3786—Titus vs. Schwind.
4809—Florshaimer versus Tucker.
7830—Park vs. Stillwell et al.
7131—Rice vs. Sunn et al.
5628—Carry vs. Parley.
5289—Barbarette vs. Miller.
——Same vs. Same.

Nos.
4043—Lowenstein vs. Bliss
4061—Slingerland vs. Harder et al.
5188—Neville vs. Rosenthal.
5835—Hawkins vs. Huerstel.
8632—Rock Valley Paper Co. vs. Binns et al.
9159—McKillop & Sprague vs. Steamer.
6778—Tilson et al. vs. Mathor.
5456—Wimans vs. Friedenfels et al.
5950—McCallum et al. vs. Brennan, impl'd, &c.
5956—Sheehan vs. Kaier.
5930—Lupkow vs. Lyday.
7601—Schurmann versus Hughes.
9105—Castuago vs. Fraser et al.
8642—Rosenbaum vs. Lowenstein.

COURT CALENDARS—TO-MORROW.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sloan, C. J.

Nos.
2720—Reuben vs. Brewer and Meltzer's Ass'n
2946—Gallagher vs. Del. & Lack. R. R. Co.
8662—Kreker vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
7703—Deisen vs. Stiger.
7772—Colwell Lead Co. vs. McCool.
7009—Metsinger vs. Weld.
7691—Hasbrouck vs. Slocum.
4531—Hollenreider versus Abrahams.

Nos.
3855—Goldsize vs. Young.
7304—Senior vs. Lindheim.
7516—Haywood et al. vs. Covert.
7669—Sanford vs. Schreiber.
8039—Peoria State Co. vs. Mayor.
8797—Brinckerhoff versus Van Cleave.
6910—Thornhill vs. Slebrecht. —Marine case—Smith vs. Hall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Arthur Tinker, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Quinn, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Green, burglary.
Edward Wilson and Charles Pendy, burglary.
James P. Morris, burglary.
John Sullivan, grand larceny.
John O'Neill, grand larceny
Dennis Gavin, grand larceny.
George Hart, grand larceny

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John McMahon, burglary.
William F. McCarthy, grand larceny.
George Price, grand larceny.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, March 17, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, on Clinton-st., east side, 175 feet south of Stanton-st., for $15,050 to H. W. Newbeck. Under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John A. Osborn, Esq., Referee, B. P. Fairchild disposed of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 57th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., for $2,500 to Amos M. Kinder, plaintiff in the legal action. R. V. Harnett, also under a similar court decree, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100 feet, on Arcularius-place, north side, 276.9 feet west of Walton-av., for $700 to John McCafferty, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the plot of land on West 73d-st, north-east corner 9th-av., to March 23; sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house, with lot, on East 51st-st., east of 2d-av., to March 31, and sale by B. P. Fairchild of six lots on West 85th-st., east of 9th-av., to same date.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 17, was $372,287 as against $360,355, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, Monday, March 19.

By John P. Traver, Assignee sale, of the property belonging to estate of John Ranges, comprising the following described improved real estate: One three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 103, on West 16th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 6th-av.; one three-story brick house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, on West 17th-st., south side, 50 feet south of 20th-st., lease expires May 1, 1890, ground rent $750 per annum; two three-story and basement yellow-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 80, on Madison-av., west side, 80 feet north of 123d-st.; one three-story and basement yellow-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 80, on Madison-av., north-west corner 123d-st., and three-story and basement yellow-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100, on East 123d-st., north side, 80 feet west of Madison-av., and a two-story frame house, with plot of land 50 by 200, on Maine-st., west side, adjoining the land of Tunis Banta, deceased, in the village of Hackensack, N. J.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 21.3 by 57.6, No. 3 Peck-slip, east side, between Pearl and Water sts.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 73, No. 304 East Broadway, south side, 72 feet east of Sournois-st.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.11 by 100.3, No. 32 Great Jones-st., north side, 207.1 feet east of Lafayette-place.

By David Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. H. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick tenement-house, with plot of land 42.6 by 86.3 by 42.4 by 85.11, on East 11th-st., north-west corner Dry Dock-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James J. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot of land, 50.4 by 119 by 52.4 by 105.4, No. 707 and 709 Sixth-av., north-east corner of 42d-st.; also similar sale, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20.10 by 100.5, on West 56th-st., north side, 370.10 feet west of 6th-av.

By I. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a one-half interest in one lot, 25 by 199.10, on East 129th-st., north side, extending through to 130th-st., 240 feet east of 4th-av.

Tuesday, March 20.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 90, No. 236 Madison-st., south side, between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 15.6 by 74, No. 1,002 Madison-av., west side, between 77th and 78th sts.

By James M. Miller, an Executor's sale of a portion of the estate of Isaac M. Singer, deceased, described as follows: One three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 22 by 123.5, No. 48 East 29th-st., south side, 78 feet west of 4th-av.; two five-story brick tenement-houses with two, together in size 50 by 78.7 by 50.4 by 74.3, Nos. 490 and 492 West 56th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av. Also the following real estate in the city of Yonkers: Mansion house and stable, with plot of land 198 by 356, on Locust Hill-av., east side, extending through to Palisade-av., and adjoining lands of William C. Warry; and house, with plot of land 303 by 200, on Locust Hill-av., west side, between Bailey Hill and Bell-place and extending through to Bell-place. Also, Superior Court foreclosure, D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.9 by 199.11, on West 126th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 7th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, an Executor sale of the estate of J. J. Kauth, deceased, of a four-story and basement brick house, with lot, 24 by 100, No. 80 2d-av., east side, 72.1 feet south of 5th-st. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100, on Rivington-st., south-west corner Columbia-st.; also a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 67 Columbia-st., west side, 175 feet south of Rivington-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court partition sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the following described real estate: Two five-story brick tenement houses, with plot of land 66.4 by 90.6 by 68.3 by 90.6, Nos. 137 and 139 West 25th-st., north side, 450 feet west of 6th-av.; one five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 115.9 by 25 by 112, No. 438 Pearl-st., east side, near New Chambers-st., and one six-story brick building, with lot, 25 by 100 No. 54 Roosevelt-st, east side, between New Bowery and Chambers-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Freling H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 66 feet, No. 28 Oliver-st., east side, 42.10 feet north of Madison st. Also similar sale, H. E. Davies, Jr., Referee, of one lot 25.1 by 100 by 45.7 by 10 by 20.6 by 90, on 5th-av., east side, 75.4 feet north of 61st-st.

Sold at Liverpool, City Court of Yonkers foreclosure sale, S. H. Thayer, Jr., Esq., of one lot, 25 by 100, on Delafield-av., on a map of land at Mosnier, Yonkers.

Wednesday, March 21.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, on West 32d-st., south side, 150 feet east of 8th-av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East 33d-st., south side, 160 feet west of 1st-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the four-story frame and brick house, and the three-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 100.4, Nos. 105 and 107 West 49th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 27 by 100, No. 599 5th-av., east side, 46.7 feet north of 46th-st. Also, similar sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., south side, 80 feet east of 8th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99 on 7th-av., east side, 25.11 feet north of 121st-st.

By Wood & Mohea, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.6 by 80, on 1st-av., west side, 25.4 feet south of 119th-st. Also, one lot 20 by 50.10, on East 119th-st, south side, 80 feet west of 1st-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 45 by 98.9, on Morris-st., south side, 60 feet east of Railroad-av., Morrisania.

By J. L. Wells, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Moran, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 119.9 by 245 by 98.4 by 312, on Boston road, west side, 241.6 feet north of 165th-st. Also, a house, with lot 17.6 by 100, on 165th-st., north side, 272.6 feet east of Boston road.

Thursday, March 22.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court Receiver's sale, William J. Best, Esq., Receiver, of the marble-front building, with lot 26.2 by 70.1 by 27.2 by 70.1, No. 283 Bowery, east side, 23 feet north of Houston-st. Also, the five-story brick double-tenement house, with lot 25 by 108.5, No. 227 East 45th-st. north side, 242 feet west of 2d-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.3, on Morris-av., south-east corner Elton-st., Morrisania.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure, T. S. Cottman, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19.10 by 98.9 by 94, No. 568 Pearl-st., south side, between Centre and Park sts.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 60 by 93.9 on East 29th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 2d-av.

By W. H. McLean, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Krobiez, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.3, on East 14th-st., north side, 119 feet east of 1st-av.

By Louis Meister, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 98.11 by 40 by [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court partition sale, Philo T. Buggies, Esq., Referee, of two two-story and attic brick houses, with two lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., west side, 95.4 feet north of Broome-st. Also, one three-story frame house (front) and one-and-a-half-story brick house (rear,) with lot 25 by 97, No. 211 5th-st., north side, 15.5 feet east of 3d-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Welch, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.6 by 80, on 4th-av., east side, 35.2 feet north of 31st-st.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. B. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of 28 lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 73d-st., commencing at the north-east corner 9th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of one lot 23.5 by 100.5, on 5th-av., south east corner 66th-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 103.3, on East 12th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 5th-av. Also, similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 59th-st., south side, 400 feet west of 7th-av.

By L. I. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Malcolm Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 193 by 50 by 201, on Tiebout-av., east side, adjoining the land of Thomas Bassford, and known on a map of Peter Valentine's farm at Fordham as Lot No. 86.

Saturday, March 24.

By Louis Meister, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 23.5 by 75 on 4th-av., south-west corner of 20th-st. Also, a similar sale, William A. Duer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on West 16th-st., south side, 412 feet west of 7th-av.

By George M. Holbrook, an Executor's and Trustee's sale, Henry Henning, Esq., Executor and Trustee, of a one-story and attic frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on 150th-st., south side, 350 feet east of Cortlandt-av. Also, two lots, each 25 by 118.5, on 151st-st., south side, known as lot No. 280 on a map of the village of Montrose, South.

By Winans & Davies, at "Irving House," in Fishkill on Hudson, at 12 o'clock, an Executor's sale of the estate of Charles Davies, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land 589 by 507 by 260, on South-av., west side, extending through to Davies-av. Also, a plot of land, 325 by 47 by 313 by 110, on Davies-av., west side, adjoining land J. T. Smith, and estate of J. P. De Wint, deceased; being part of Spy Hill Park, at Fishkill on Hudson.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 five-story, brick tenement-house, with lot, Clinton-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Stanton-st.; lot 25x100.....$15,050

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 lot, West 57th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5.....$2,500

By R. V. Harnett.

2 lots, Arcularius place, n. s. 276.9 ft. w. of Walton-av., each 25x100.....$700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 16.

63d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington-av.; John Walsh to Mary A. Dempsey.....nom.

48th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av.; 25x100.4½; Elina Wasson to John Maxwell.....

13th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x103; Elina Wasson to A. P. Coles.....$4,000

Houston-st., n.-w. corner Mercer., 25x100; Albert Reynard to Charles Lichtenberg.....nom.

59th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x200.10; Jacob Vanderpool and wife to John Anderson.....nom.

11th-st., n. s., 298.8 ft. w. of Avenue A., 19.5x100.11; John H. Sweetser and wife to Thomas McManus.....12,500

63d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5; Richard Hennessy and wife to John Walsh.....nom.

9th av., n. w. corner 46th-st., 75x irregular; Charles Feltner and wife to Henry Stube.....

53d-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; John G. Heyatt and others to William J. Steele and others.....5,000

123d-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.3x99.11; Levi Adams and wife to Francis A. Conlt.....5,000

Madison-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 56th-st., 32x60; Charles Dungan and wife to G. Hooker.....35,000

29th-st., n. s., 334 ft. e. of 7th-av., 32.5x irregular; Richard Heather to William H. Meeker.....5,000

31st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x90; Amanda Hasbrouck and husband to E. W. Haight, Valentine-av., n. s., irregular, 75 ft. deep; building privilege only and wife to W. Bronson.....12,000

58th-st., s. s., 50.2 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Thomas McManus and wife to L. C. Sweetser.....38,000

48th-st., s. s., 262 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x irregular, (Jan. 1872;) Charles Feltner and wife to Henry Stube.....1,000

Houston-st., n. s., w. of Mercer-st., 25x100; Albert Reynard to Eugenie Lichtenberg, and husband.....nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 48TH-ST., MIDWAY BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a desirable four-story brown stone house, 19x55 feet, lot 100.5, leasehold. Price, $18,000.

ALSO,

No. 49 West 49th-st., a very attractive modern, well-arranged house, in perfect order, lot 100.5, leasehold. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOW-PRICED LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE—For manufactories, refineries, chemical works, &c.; blocks of lots with bulkhead water-front; also blocks for dwellings on New-town Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn; terms easy: all on mortgage, with builder's loan if satisfactorily improved. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house on West 20th-st., price $15,000, mortgage $6,000, for an unincumbered house, New-York, free and clear; no other kind of property is wanted, and nothing that is incumbered.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 107 West 23d-st.

AN ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, built by the owner for his own use, with modern improvements and hard-wood finish, for sale, within 100 feet of 5th-av., below 59th-st. For particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, 35 FEET WIDE, for sale; below 59th-st., and close to 5th-av.; built in the most substantial manner, about 20 feet in front of ground and an elegant large stable: in all one of the most complete and elegant establishments to be found in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HOUSE on East 48th-st., close to 5th-av. House was built by Matthew Byrnes in the most substantial manner. Free accordion to Hillhouse. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 178 MADISON-AV., NEAR 34TH-st., full-size four-story brown-stone house; can be bought at a lower price than any property now for sale on Murray Hill.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE DWELLING, 47th-st., convenient to 5th-av. and the Windsor, with superb dining and billiard room extension, for sale, unfurnished or furnished, very reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th-avs.—two elegant full-size houses; one with dining-room extension; price and terms to suit the times. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—A desirable three-story brown-stone house, 19 feet front; in good order; full depth; price, $19,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 599 5TH-AV.—A SPLENDID LARGE DWELLING to be sold under foreclosure, Wednesday next, by (see auction column) V. K. STEVENSON, JR., office No. 3 Pine or No. 33 East 17th-st.

NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE OUT ON MONDAY MORNING.—Prices, $8,500 to $120,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE MEDIUM-sized house No. 264 West 42d-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PARK-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—AN elegant 25-foot house for sale. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 26 IRVING-PLACE. Inquire of J. A. SMITH, No. 17 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—Corner lot on near avenue, with valuable frontage on side street; house contains seven rooms, admirably arranged; is partly furnished, and the furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold very low, if required. Altogether a very pretty and desirable place. Price, $3,750, on very easy terms. Address E. C. T., Box No. 466 New-York.

FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A first-class dwelling-house, with barn and woodhouse, and four and a half acres of land. House two stories, with a Mansard, having furnace, hot and cold water, &c., well situated, with a fine prospect in front and rear; lately built at a cost of $25,000; price, $11,000, half cash and half mortgage. Apply to O. H. PERRY, southport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 51 ACRES IN A GOOD state of improvement, and having thereon a valuable water power, situate within two miles from Morristown, N. J.; or will exchange for Philadelphia or Newark property. Address or apply to PENNINGTON & DeWITT, No. 443 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER F. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHING, SEVeral houses, furnished and unfurnished; ample grounds; all conveniences.
JAMES R. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARD PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, March 23, at 12 M., at Exchange. Two houses and lots, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., near Broome, 50x100. Also, No. 211 5th-st., near 3d-av., 25x97. Sale peremptory. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 189 Broadway.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

NINTH WARD RESIDENCES

at auction, TUESDAY, March 27, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class three-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick houses, 20.3x44, (all improvements,) and lot 20.3x70, No. 259 West 11th-st., near 4th-st. Maps and particulars at No. 14 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS AND TENEMENT property at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Referee, in foreclosure, No. 438 Pearl-st; six-story brick store, No. 54 Roosevelt-st, two five-story brick tenement-houses, Nos. 137 and 139 West 25th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE United States District Court, District of New-Jersey, in the matter of JOHN F. BARKLEY, Bankrupt.—I shall sell at public auction as my office, No. 38 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of April next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following property belonging to the said bankrupt, viz.: 3,605 acres in Bee County, Texas; 207 acres in Boyken Township, Southampton County, Virginia; 10 parcels of land about 2,000 acres in Sullivan and Orange Counties, New-York; 370 acres in Westfall, Pike County, Pennsylvania; 4 lots in the City of Passaic, New-Jersey; also one three-story frame house (front) and one-and-a-half-story brick house (rear,) with lot 25 by 97, No. 211 5th-st., north side, 15.5 feet east of 3d-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Welch, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.6 by 80, on 4th-av., east side, 35.2 feet north of 31st-st.

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By B. P. Fairchild.

1 lot, West 57th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5.....$2,500

By R. V. Harnett.

2 lots, Arcularius place, n. s. 276.9 ft. w. of Walton-av., each 25x100.....$700

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NEW-YORK.

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11th-st., n. s., 298.8 ft. w. of Avenue A., 19.5x100.11; John H. Sweetser and wife to Thomas McManus.....12,500

63d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5; Richard Hennessy and wife to John Walsh.....nom.

9th av., n. w. corner 46th-st., 75x irregular; Charles Feltner and wife to Henry Stube.....

53d-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; John G. Heyatt and others to William J. Steele and others.....5,000

123d-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.3x99.11; Levi Adams and wife to Francis A. Conlt.....5,000

Madison-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 56th-st., 32x60; Charles Dungan and wife to G. Hooker.....35,000

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48th-st., s. s., 262 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x irregular, (Jan. 1872;) Charles Feltner and wife to Henry Stube.....1,000

Houston-st., n. s., w. of

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take Southern's contract for carrying the U. S. mails, sailing from New-York every Saturday at 8 A. M., touching at the Banks on the passage to Queenstown on all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 8 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From the new Pier, foot of West 13th-st., North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms; steerage, $30.

For passage or plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the contact of sailing the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, something to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

Steamers for New-York for Liverpool, via Queenstown.

PARTHIA.....WED., April 4
CHINA.....WED., March 28
*RUSSIA.....WED., April 11

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown).
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 9 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $35 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw-steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....March 23
ATLAS.....April 12

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....March 28
ALPS.....April 14

Superior first-class accommodations. Apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12

First cabin, $70, $80, and $90, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF STREAM, AND SOUTH-WESTERN POINTS.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY...March 21
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY...March 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half rate per cent. Goods forwarded free of com mission. Passenger ticket and bills of lading issued in all parts of the country at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Bolivia...March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria...April 7, noon.
Anselia...March 31, 7A. M. | Victoria...April 14, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabin $85 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia.....April 7, noon. | Firsta...April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $85 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amounts at current rates. Tonnessen's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North river, N. R. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24th-st., Brooklyn.

MOSEL.....Sat., March 24 | RHEIN.....Sat., April 7
ODER.....Sat., March 31 | NECKAR.....Sat., April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (U. K.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with:

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.

HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, March 22, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt.....March 24, 12 M. | England.....April 7, 12:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GEN. WINSLOW, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. City Point and Dietator also, with the steamer J. R. SCOVILLE, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to

WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULDAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. M. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, MORELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Sisal, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

PALMYRA DE ZAMA, No. 31 and 41 Broadway.

HAMBURG-American Packet Company's line, For EUROPE direct, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
WISLA.....March 22 | COLUMBIA.....April 5
FRISIA.....March 29 | GELLERT.....April 12

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg or other points in Europe: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., Consignees, 2, 4, 6 Broadway.
GR. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and Oil City. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Express at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, South Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 10:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen. Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 11 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 8:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through cars to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. S. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

5:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 9 and 10 A. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches to above points.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all second-class ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLEY, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. B. PARKER.
For Red Bank.
From Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, 14th...3 P. M.	Wed'day, 14th...7 A. M.
Thursday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th...7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th...9 A. M.	Friday, 16th...8 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th...9 A. M.
Thursday, 22d...12 M.	Wed'day, 21st...10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for boys and young men; four courses of study, ancient and modern languages; prepares for business or college; diplomas to graduates; summer term April 25; twenty years' successful experience. Circulars free.

J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., Principal, Elizabeth, N. J.

BONAY COLLEGE, NO. 1,463 BROADWAY, between 43d and 44th sts.—The only Franco-American Catholic boarding and day school for children and young men. ALFRED M. COTTE, M. A., President, Editor of the French Catholic Weekly, *L'Echo des Deux-Mondes*, Post Office Box No. 2,694.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses: Summer term begins April 23; please write for circular and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

ELEGANT WRITING, $5.—DOLBEAR, NO. 1,193 Broadway, removes stiffness, cramping, and trembling in 10 lessons; bookkeeping class, $5; private lessons day or evening for ladies.

CLAVERACK, N. Y., COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIV. INST.—English, French, German, Classics, Music, Art. Term begins March 9. ALONZO FLACK, Pres.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school on the Hudson, for boys under 14. Terms moderate. Send for circular.

POST CHESTER INSTITUTE.—Port Chester, N. Y.; limited to 25 boys. C. Winthrop Starr, A. M.

EUROPE.—DR. LOOMIS' SUMMER TOURS FOR Ladies. Address Box No. 507 Washington, D. C.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.—Both sexes. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY supplies professors, tutors, governesses, and teachers in every department of instruction; gives information to parents of good schools; rents and sells school properties. For circulars apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 23 Union square.

N.B.—Miss Young has severed her connection with the "American School Institute" in consequence of the bankruptcy of J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

CANDIDATE BULLETIN FOR AUTUMN Session, circulated in "Schermerhorn's Quarterly" to Employers of Teachers—Families, Principals, College Presidents, and School Officers Everywhere—now preparing. Teachers desiring positions should be represented. Documents for stamp. Schermerhorn's School Agency, 30 East 14th.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE as visiting governess to a young girl, for two or three hours a day, for music and the higher English branches. Address, with terms, S. P., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

Spring Importation
OF
Axminster, Moquette, Wilton,
AND
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,
Now on Exhibition,
Containing a very choice assortment of the
NEWEST STYLES & COLORINGS.
ALSO, FRESH STOCKS OF
AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
IN
Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain,
PERSIAN RUGS, MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS FROM $1 50 to $2 per yard. BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS from 90c. to $1 25.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand, corner Chrystie, and 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
OF
NOVELTIES
IN
SILKS.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION
To
OUR SUPERB EXHIBITION
Of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY SILKS,
Including the
MOST CELEBRATED EUROPEAN BRANDS
In
EXQUISITE NEW SHADES and EFFECTS.
BLACK TAFFETAS, GROS DE GRAINS,
SATINS, CACHEMIRES,
FATZIMIRES, ARMURES, &c.
COLORED FOULE DE SOIES,
TAFFETAS and FAILLES,
From $1, upward.
FANCY SILKS, in STRIPES and CHECKS,
From 60c., upward.
Also,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of
NOVELTIES in DAMASSE SILKS.
ALL SILK, and SILK and WOOL GRENADINES,
BLACK and COLORED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

BEST THREE-PLY CARPET FROM 61 TO 81 35. Best Ingrain Carpet from 35c. to $1.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand, corner Chrystie, and 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

R. H. MACY & CO.
SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, FROM THREE to 24 feet, ALL PRICES. LINOLEUM, the best substitute for oil-cloth, a specialty.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand, corner Chrystie, and 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH-ST. will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring season, on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst.

MATS, RUGS, AND MATTINGS, IN EVERY variety and style, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand, corner Chrystie, and 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY,
No. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Mme. FERRERO, Mlle. ELISE CONDEN'S Successor, has just opened the most elegant "Comme il Faut" and varied assortment of PARIS BONNETS and ROUND HATS ever before offered to her customers.

Particular attention paid to orders.
MOURNING BONNETS, exclusive styles.

AT E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th-st., will have their opening of a choice selection of FRENCH BONNETS and ENGLISH PROMENADE HATS, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 21 and 22.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, AGENT, Importer of newest and finest Parisian Millinery, (by Paris milliners,) large unique assortment; latest colors and forms; best makes. No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st. To-day's opening.

ICE-CREAM.

RUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE CITY. 25 cents per quart to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, in boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 12 Bible House.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, March 20, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year—say ten thousand five hundred (10,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of oak, and six hundred and fifty (650) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good condition, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz: Eight thousand five hundred (8,500) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord or one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, said measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing, and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the cellars, yards, and sheds of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the last day of June, 1878. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood to any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTEAD,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

New-York, March 5, 1877.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
CITY OF MONTREAL.

STREET RAILWAY
PRIVILEGES.

SEALED TENDERS, indorsed "TENDER FOR STREET RAILWAY PRIVILEGES," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until

FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

for the privilege of laying rails and running cars in certain streets or sections of streets in this city, under certain conditions and stipulations, as detailed in the printed specifications adopted by the City Council, a copy of which may be obtained on application to the undersigned, by any person who may desire to tender. (By order,) CHAS. CLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, Feb. 1, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1877, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth inches (3x5⅛ inches) in dimensions, and must weigh six and one-quarter pounds per thousand finished cards, exclusive of bands and wrappers; and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clean, and free from specks, well calendered and finished on both sides, suitable for printing and writing in ink or pencil, and equal in quality and in all other respects to the samples furnished by the Department. The Department may require the face and back of the cards to be of different tints; and the right is reserved to change the colors at any time, and as often as may be desired.

PRINTING, DIES, ROLLS, PLATES, &c., &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates, made from a die the property of the Government. The plates now in use will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of May. These plates are mounted, ready for use in press, on forms of such size as may be required accurately to cut the proper size of the cards. The contractor may be required to procure, at his own expense, subsequent to the award, and before the contract term commences, additional plates, those now in use being barely adequate to the work.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which postal cards may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present cards, or for denominations of cards not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c., &c.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, subject to the approval of the Department, and in separate apartments distinct from those in which any other work is done, and when finished must be placed for storage in a fire and burglar proof apartment, or vault, to be specially provided for the purpose. The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in receiving and mailing packages of postal cards to be forwarded through the mails. The apartments, vault, and rooms for manufacturing, storing, and registering cards shall be immediately connected with each other by communicating doors, and they shall be constructed and fitted up to the satisfaction and with the approval of the Department.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same. The contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk-room, properly furnished, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government; and such rooms shall also be immediately connected with the apartments used for mailing and registering the cards. The Postmaster General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the rooms, apartments, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of cards, and of the cards in course of manufacture or in stock. He shall also have the right to cause an inspection to be made, when and in such manner as he may desire it, of the process of manufacturing the paper in all its several stages.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times, after one month from the commencement of the contract term, be required to keep on hand, subject to the control of the Department, not less than 10,000,000 finished cards, so that each and every requisition from the Department may be promptly filled as soon as received.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred (500) cards. The boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand (2,000) or more cards are required at the same Post-office, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases, and packages shall be addressed to the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

It is expected that the contractor will be ready to commence the delivery of the cards on the 1st day of May, when the contract term begins; and thereafter they must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters. The cards may be required to be delivered in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post Office at the place where the same are manufactured, or at the nearest adjacent large Post-office with facilities for handling and mailing the cards, in the discretion of the Postmaster General; or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., as the Postmaster General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; also the right to print all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.

NUMBER OF CARDS REQUIRED.

The number of cards issued during the last fiscal year was 150,315,000, and it is expected that the issues for the current fiscal year will be about 180,000,000. The number required during the next contract term will probably reach one billion, (1,000,000,000,) at least; but the contractor must furnish all that may be required, without reference to this estimate.

AWARD—PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, (naming but one price,) including everything required to be done or furnished as set forth in this advertisement; and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership, the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed; and it must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by at least two responsible guarantors, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles to be furnished by him,

A REFORMED BANK ROBBER.

THE SINGULAR CAREER OF A MELANCHOLY DANE.

HE TELLS A REMARKABLE STORY TO JUSTICE KILBRETH IN THE TOMBS COURT—A SOLDIER, GAMBLER, ROBBER, CONVICT, AND TRAMP—HIS LOSSES IN EPH HOLLAND'S FARO BANK IN CINCINNATI—TEN YEARS IN THE OHIO STATE PRISON—PARDONED BY GOV. HAYES—HE WANTS TO GO TO SING SING.

As Justice Kilbreth was about to adjourn the session of the Tombs Police Court at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Kennedy, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, entered the court-room having in custody a most forlorn looking man. At the first glance he appeared to be an ordinary member of the great army of tramps, but when he had removed the misshapen piece of felt that did him service as a hat, he exposed a face bearing none of the marks that are impressed upon the countenance of the whining, shuffling beggar. It was a face presenting strange contrasts of fat and lean. The cheek-bones were covered with swollen, pulpy flesh, but the lower jaws were lean as the loins of a greyhound, and were girt about with a stubby, dirty looking beard, that was once perhaps clean and flaxen. Notwithstanding these strange contrasts and the fact that the upper lip was weak and protruding, the face of the prisoner had a resolute look, to which the steel-blue eyes, well set beneath a high and rounding forehead, contributed not a little. Patrolman Kennedy made an affidavit that his prisoner, Christian Hansen, had made about 20 attempts to enter forcibly as many different stores on Broadway. When the hungry-looking man was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth his captor testified that shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning he noticed Hansen standing on Broadway, near Warren-street. He appeared to be watching the witness, and, when he seemed satisfied that the latter saw him, he walked to the door of a small fancy goods store and made a deliberate attempt to force it open. Failing to do this, he walked down Broadway, and made at least a score of attempts at burglary. The officer followed him, but thinking he was simply indulging in a drunken freak, and was too weak to do any harm, did not attempt to arrest him. At last, Hansen, apparently becoming desperate, worked with determination at the door of No. 155 Broadway, and had partly moved it from its fastenings when the officer laid his hand upon his shoulder and arrested him. He made no attempt to escape, but, turning around, told the officer he was starving, and had deliberately set about committing a felony in order that he might be sent to Sing Sing Prison.

Justice Kilbreth was greatly surprised when he learned that the prisoner wanted to go to Sing Sing, and questioned him as to his reasons for desiring to go to such a place. Hansen replied, in broken English, and with a German accent, "I am poor, and in the gutter; I have been only a few weeks out of the Columbus (Ohio) State Prison, and though I have tried to get honest labor I have been unable. People will do nothing for me; but I don't want to go back to my old way. I thought I would do something that would make the Judges send me to Sing Sing." "So," said the Justice, "you do not want to go back to the old criminal course you say you once followed?" "No, Sir. I might do something that would make me more miserable." Alderman Morris and Dr. Elisha G. Harris, who were on the bench with the Justice, became intensely interested in the case of the frank fellow at the bar, and urged the Justice to examine into his case thoroughly, so that something might be done for him if his statements proved true. Justice Kilbreth then asked Hansen what he was sent to the Columbus Prison for. He replied: "In 1866 I and three others robbed a bank in Cincinnati and got $400,000 in cash, bonds, stocks, &c. We started for St. Louis, and on our way robbed a mail car safe of $5,000. I was caught and sent to prison for 20 years. About five weeks ago Gov. Hayes pardoned me because I had behaved myself well for 10 years. When I left the prison I was given $65. I have used that all up, and since Friday night haven't had anything to eat. Nobody would help me, and I made up my mind to go to prison again." Thinking to pose the prisoner, Justice Kilbreth asked him if he could open a safe. He replied: "Yes, Sir, I can, and without tools, I think." "Well," said the Justice, "there is a safe in the back room that no one connected with this court can open." "Show it to me," said Hansen, eagerly, "I will show you how I would try to break it." He was led into the examination-room, at the rear of the court-room, and shown a small office safe, which looked sturdy enough to resist almost any pressure. Justice Kilbreth, Dr. Harris, Alderman Morris, Sergeant Woodruff, and several policemen gathered in a knot around the prisoner, and earnestly watched his actions. First he gave the knob of the safe-door a twitch with a peculiar movement of his right hand, as if to test the character of the lock. Then he knelt down and examined the safe critically. After a moment's pause he said rapidly: "I would take putty and put it around the door. But I would leave a hole here [the base of the door, near the left-hand corner] and another one here, [the right-hand side of the door near its upper corner.] Then I would put some powder at this bottom hole, and would put the pump at the upper hole. As soon as I began to work the pump, the air would force out of the safe from the top, and at the same time the powder would be pushed into it by the air rushing in below." The explanation of the burglarious process was perfectly clear. The spectators, marveling greatly at the simplicity of the method, began a conversation among themselves, which prevented Hansen from telling how he would fire the powder when he had got it into the safe. He said he was very weak, and asked permission to sit down while the party talked. After they had satisfied themselves that the force of the exploding powder, exerted along a diagonal line from the top to the bottom of the safe door, would blow the door open, Hansen was again asked questions about his career. Little by little the story of his life was drawn from him. It proved to be exceedingly interesting, and in some respects instructive.

He was born, he said, in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1834, and is now 43 years old. He received a fair education in an academy in his native place, and learned to speak German, Norwegian, and Swedish, in addition to his own language. He came to this country in 1863, landing in New-York. The day after his arrival he enlisted in Company K of the Seventh New-York Volunteers, (the Steuben Regiment,) commanded by Col. Schack. With that regiment he served at Petersburg and with the Army of the Potomac, and in one of the battles was wounded in his left shoulder. When the war was over his regiment was mustered out of service on Ward's Island, and he came to New-York. He did not stay here long, but went to Cincinnati, where he procured work as a railroad laborer. He was paid $2 a day, which satisfied his wants and enabled him to lay by a sum for a "rainy day." It was his habit to frequent at night a saloon known as "The Buckeye," in this place he made a number of acquaintances, some of whom were fellows who lived without working. He did not suspect, however, that they were criminals. One night he was invited by some of these fellows to walk with them. He accepted the invitation, and, after walking a short time, he was asked to go into a house on Fifth-street. He went with the party, and they ascended a flight of steps, and came to a green door, on which one of his friends knocked several times. The door was opened, and Hansen and his conductor entered a gambling saloon. "Oh, that was the time I began to go down," said he excitedly. "The place was kept by those fellows that made that fight between Tom Allen and Goss. Hochheimer & Co. were the proprietors named, but Eph Holland was with them. He is a scoundrel, that Eph Holland."

To be brief, Hansen was induced to gamble away his savings in Holland's place. He became fascinated with gaming, and, besides losing his money, lost his work. When he had become destitute it was proposed that he should take part in the robbery of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, situated at the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, which three of the men he had become acquainted with in Holland's had planned. He accepted the offer. The party hired a basement next door to the bank building and started what appeared to the public to be a mean kind of a drinking-place. At night they spent their time in breaking through the foundations of the bank edifice. After about 10 days they were fully prepared for the robbery, and early on the morning of Feb. 3, 1866, made their way into the cellar beneath the bank. Thence they broke through the flooring of the banking-room. The watchman apparently did not hear them at work, and when they appeared in the bank they frightened him into silence. They then blew open the vault in the manner described. Hansen said he would open the small safe in the judicial examination room. As stated before, they procured in plunder $400,000, including bonds and stocks, and $5,000 in currency. Upon leaving the bank the money was divided among the burglars, and Hansen was given $1,000. The entire party spent the day after the robbery in drinking, and in gaming in Hochheimer & Co.'s, or Eph Holland's saloon. They thus spent $3,000. Hansen lost the greater part of this sum, because he was pitted against what gamblers term a "skin deal." Having recovered from their carousal, the thieves determined to leave Cincinnati. They first went to Richmond, Ind., where they remained for several weeks. Thinking St. Louis a more congenial place, they determined to go thither, and to pay their traveling expenses and keep them in spending money for a time they prepared to rob the safe of the mail car of a train on the Vandalia Railway. Their plan for the robbery turned out successfully. When the train stopped at a watering station on the morning of March 7, 1866, and all the employes on it had gathered about the water-tank, leaving the mail and baggage cars deserted, the four thieves broke into the mail car, tumbled the safe out, and when the train was gone carried it a mile away, where they broke it open and secured $5,000. After this exploit they continued on their way to St. Louis. Hansen got drunk, and failed to take the same measures for safety taken by his comrades. Those three sharp criminals, whose names Hansen will not reveal, left the train about three miles east of the Mississippi River. Hansen staid in the car, and was arrested by St. Louis detectives. He was at first suspected of being one of the gang led by the James brothers, for it was assumed that those desperadoes robbed the mail car which Hansen and his comrades had plundered. It was so assumed because the James boys had a short time before boldly robbed a train running between Kansas City and St. Louis. The St. Louis authorities were unable to fasten upon Hansen the crime of robbing the mail-car, but from a description sent from Cincinnati they recognized him as one of the burglars of the First National Bank of that city. He was accordingly sent back to Cincinnati, where he was tried before Judge Taft, lately Secretary of War, who, upon his conviction, sentenced him to imprisonment for 20 years. His comrades in the burglary did not desert him, but, through confederates in Cincinnati, retained Judge Cox and Emil Roeder to defend him. This is one reason for his unwillingness to disclose their names at the present time.

Hansen passed 10 years in the Columbus (Ohio) State Penitentiary without once being punished for disregard of discipline. It was this good record that induced Governor, now President Hayes, to pardon him in the first week of February last. When Hansen left the prison he was handed $65, $20 of which was his share of gate money set apart for well-disciplined prisoners, and $45 of which were alms from the contractors for machine-work, under whom he worked in the Penitentiary. With this sum he determined to begin the world anew, vowing positively he would never again commit a criminal act for the sake of money. He was given a railway pass to Cincinnati, where he made a short stay, going thence to Pittsburg. It was his intention to procure work as a farm or railway laborer in Pennsylvania. He left the cars at Pittsburg and walked to Philadelphia. His treatment on his pedestrian tour, as he describes it, would embitter the mind of a less unfortunate man, and make him rejoice to turn his hand against humanity. He was here scorned as a miserable tramp, or when he frankly told his story of his life was driven away. He here the embodiment of a plague. In Philadelphia, Hansen could procure no aid, so he walked on, in a miserable plight, to this City. In New-Jersey he met with no Good Samaritan, and was not more fortunate in his search for one in this City. People scorned him, and even the Danish Consul, to whom he told his story, he says, dismissed him with a present of four cents. Since he has been in this City Hansen has slept at night in a five cent lodging-house at No. 107 Greenwich-street. On Friday last he spent his last cent, and from that time until noon yesterday he ate nothing. The fact that he was famishing was proved by his rapid consumption of a tin dish of soup and an immense loaf of bread given him in the Tombs Prison.

Hansen promised Dr. Harris, Justice Kilbreth, and Alderman Morris that if they procure him labor he will henceforward lead an honest life. Alderman Morris gave a small sum of money to him and promised to send him a suit of clothing this morning. He was deeply moved by his sympathetic treatment and returned thanks with eyes filled with tears. His case is to be brought to the notice of the Prisoners' Aid Society by Dr. Harris to-day. He was committed to the Tombs on a charge of disorderly conduct, but will be released if his tale proves to be true, and aid will then be given him to avoid crime in the future.

REOPENING OF A MISSION.

SERVICES IN THE ATTORNEY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EDIFICE.

The Attorney-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington streets, which had been closed for several weeks for repairs, was formally reopened yesterday. It has been known as a colored mission, but it was found to be spiritually and financially unprofitable to continue it as such, and it has been changed to a white mission. The building was in a sad state of decay, but now it presents an attractive appearance. The walls and ceilings have been tastefully frescoed, new stained-glass windows have been put in, a bright-tinted carpet covers the floor, and the pews have been newly cushioned. In addition to these improvements the galleries have been cut down, and the basement so altered as to make it available for the Sunday-school and class-meeting rooms. Taken altogether, the little church is now one of the handsomest and best appointed missions in the City. The services yesterday morning were conducted by Rev. Dr. Dashiel, Missionary Secretary, and were very simple in their character. He delivered a forcible sermon on a suggestive and appropriate theme, the salvation of the countless thousands who know no God, no Church, and no morality. Two questions, he said, presented themselves: Should these people be saved? If so, who should undertake the work of saving them? He quoted from the Scriptures the injunctions of the Saviour to His followers to go among the lowly, the ignorant, the wretched, the offscourings of humanity, and bring them into the light of faith. The Sermon on the Mount was the grandest appeal to and for this class of people that had ever been uttered. It was for these that Christ had mainly labored, not for the pampered rich. His constant care was for the "poor in spirit," for those in sore affliction. When He ascended to the right hand of the Father He left these wards to the care of the church, and it was the duty of Christian people to seek them out and endeavor to save them. What nobler field for the organization had planned. He concluded by calling upon the congregation to help Christ!

The preacher said he liked to consider the church as a hospital, in which the spiritual maladies of human nature were treated. The streets of New-York teemed with "the halt, the lame, and the blind," whose souls stood in need of the Great Physician. It was to reach these that missions were established, and when they failed to bring them in—when they faltered in the work of rescuing them from their moral degradation—they were remiss in their duty. He trusted that the mission he was addressing had entered upon a career of usefulness that would form a bright page in the religious history of the City.

After the sermon Mr. A. C. Morehouse gave an account of the improvements that had been made in the building, and explained why the character of the mission had been changed. He said about $1,200 had been expended in alterations. Of this amount about $500 had been contributed in money or valuable articles by various persons, and the remainder had to be raised. How could this be most easily and speedily accomplished, he asked?

Dr. Dashiell suggested that the amount be divided up into shares of $10 each, and then the people could subscribe as their means would allow. The suggestion was acted upon, and in a short time quite a large sum was collected. In fact, when the evening service was over little remained of the debt.

In the afternoon a layman's meeting was held, which was conducted by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, assisted by J. B. Cornell, Chauncey Shaffer, Bowles Colgate, Joseph Mackay, and William Hammond. Brief addresses were made by these gentleman pertinent to the work of the mission and the field for usefulness which spread around it. A revival meeting in the evening was largely attended. The sermon was by Rev. Dr. Fletcher, presiding Elder, and was a stirring appeal in behalf of the outcast poor of the city.

THE DEBT ON DR. JOHN HALL'S CHURCH.

Dr. John Hall yesterday prefaced an elaborate appeal to his congregation for money to relieve his church of all its remaining debt with a short description of the peace, unity, and growth which should characterise Christian bodies. He wanted that, on the recurrence of the second anniversary of their meeting in the church for worship, which will be in a few weeks, not a dollar of liability should rest upon the building. Large debts, he said, have done more to demoralize religion and bring it into contempt than anything else. His church had acquired a position which gave it a certain influence, and the action he proposed would have a good effect upon the other Metropolitan churches. Those who had had charge of the building were wise and prudent men. They had managed their trust as well as though they were planning for themselves. That they were $200,000 out of the way in their calculation was a fact that they could not foresee. The congregation had generously made up $100 000 of the amount, and he now wanted them to contribute the rest.

A DRUNKEN WOMAN KILLS AN INFANT.

Dennis Dorvin, of No. 26 High-street, Brooklyn, was arrested late on St. Patrick's Day while grossly intoxicated, and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Judge Walsh, and his wife, Ellen, appeared to "beg him off." She had left her infant, Catharine, six months old, in the care of Hannah Dougherty, a neighbor, who had also been on a spree on St. Patrick's Day, and had not gotten over the effects. The woman Dougherty took the child to her apartments and renewed her whisky drinking, partaking so liberally that when Mrs. Dervin returned she was found lying on the floor in an insensible state of intoxication, and the child was not to be seen. Mrs. Dervin roused the woman from her stupor, and partially raised her from the floor, anxiously inquiring about her child, when, to her horror, she discovered her babe lying dead, it having been suffocated by the woman rolling on it while in her drunken condition. The drunken wretch was held to await the result of a Coroner's investigation.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BRUTALITY IN A POLICE STATION.

A YOUTHFUL PRISONER BEATEN BY A POLICEMAN IN A CELL—THE ACCUSED OFFICER TO BE TRIED FOR THE OFFENSE.

On Wednesday next Patrolman Bernard J. Devlin, of the Tenth Precinct, will be arraigned before President Smith for trial, on a charge of grossly improper conduct, and the investigation is expected to show that the accused policeman committed a most cowardly and unprovoked assault upon a youth named Peter Brouner, while he was a prisoner at the Eldridge-Street Police Station. The formal complaint in the case is made by Inspector Thorne, of the First Inspection District, and is as follows:

I hereby charge Patrolman Bernard J. Devlin, of the Tenth Precinct, with conduct unbecoming an officer. In this, to wit: That said Patrolman Bernard J. Devlin, at about 1:25 A. M. March 10 inst. obtained the keys of the prison of the Tenth Precinct Station from Doorman John B. Decker, and without permission from the Sergeant in charge, did visit said prison, and without cause or provocation, assaulted a prisoner named Peter Brouner, who was under arrest for burglary.

THOMAS W. THORNE, Inspector.

Witnesses: Patrolman Lane, Doorman Decker.

A complaint has also been made against the Doorman for giving the keys to Devlin, and he will be tried at the same time. Brouner, the youth assaulted by the policeman, is now an inmate of Bellevue Hospital, where he has been confined since the 16th inst., suffering from the injuries received at the police station. A policeman is on guard at his bedside both night and day, and he is attended by Dr. Woodruff. His left eye is in a terrible condition from the assault, and the Doctor in attendance says that the sight of that eye is destroyed and can never be restored. In an interview with a TIMES reporter last night, the patient said that he was 18 years of age and lived with his stepfather, his mother, and eight brothers and sisters at No. 64 Forsyth-street. He had been out of work for some time. On Thursday night, the 15th inst., he had been playing "casino" at Rubenstein's saloon, No. 43 Forsyth-st., with some companions, and when he came out of the place he was accosted by two boys, who asked him if he wanted to buy a pair of boots cheap. They had two pairs of boots with them, and he tried one pair on and they fitted him, and he bought them for $1. He then told the lads to come with him to his home, and he would try the other pair on, and if they fitted him he would buy them also. While he was sitting down in front of his residence trying on the boots the boys suddenly ran away at the approach of a policeman, who proved to be Officer Lane. The officer arrested him and took him to the station-house, where he was searched, and a piece of brass casting which a boy had given him a few days previous was found in his possession. Brouner admitted that he was not quite sober when taken to the station-house, but he was sufficiently sober to notice particularly what was going on about him. The Sergeant asked him where he procured the casting, but he refused to tell, as he did not want to get the other boy into trouble. He was then locked up in a cell. He had been in his cell only a short time when Devlin came into the prison in his drawers, as though he had just come out of bed. The doorman let him into the prison and gave him the key of the cell in which he [Brouner] was confined. Brouner was lying down, and Devlin roused him and demanded, "Where's the rest of this stuff?" The prisoner asked him, "What stuff?" Devlin said, "You know well what I mean," showing the piece of brass casting which had been taken from him at the desk. The prisoner protested that he didn't know what the officer meant, and Devlin then abused him, told him he was lying, &c. The officer turned to go away, when Brouner, who was not yet sober, called after him, "If you want to talk to me about this come to me when I'm sober." Devlin thereupon rushed excitedly back to the cell door and opened it. He then struck at the prisoner with his right hand, in which he held the large key with which he had opened the cell door, but missed his aim. He then struck at Brouner a second time and hit him on the left side of the face, the key entering and injuring the left eye. Brouner says he fell insensible to the floor of the cell, and when he regained consciousness he found himself alone and locked in. He was in terrible pain, and the blood was streaming over his face. He called for help, and the doorman came down and inquired what was the matter. Brouner told him how Devlin had treated him, and the doorman unlocked the cell, and lighting a match, looked at the prisoner's face. The doorman becoming alarmed took Brouner out of his cell, and conveyed him to the sitting-room where the Sergeant and the doorman had seated. While they were so engaged Devlin came into the sitting-room, and Brouner pointed him out to the Sergeant as the man who had struck him. Devlin denied it, and said that he, (Brouner,) was drunk, and had fallen down and hurt himself. The Sergeant sent for a Police surgeon, and when Dr. Lyon came, he at once ordered the wounded prisoner to be sent to the hospital.

Devlin violated a standing order in the department in entering the prison without permission, and there does not appear to have been the slightest provocation for his conduct. Acting Capt. Kaes, of the Tenth Precinct, says that Brouner is a thief, and keeps bad company, but admits that he does not know that he ever having been arrested before. Sergt. Webb, who was in charge of the desk when the outrage occurred, said that Brouner was somewhat intoxicated when he was brought in. He also said that the youth has a bad reputation, and associates with very questionable young men. The Sergeant, however, said that he had no doubt that Devlin had assaulted the young man while in the cell. The boots which Brouner had with him when arrested had been stolen, with 18 other pairs, from Abraham Levi's shoe store, No. 72 Baxter-street, when Brouner was arrested. Devlin was a bad record in the department, and has been heretofore brought before the Commissioners for brutal conduct.

PETER'S DENIAL OF HIS LORD.

SERMON BY REV. DR. THOMAS ARMITAGE AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage preached at the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning, taking for his subject "Peter's Denial of His Lord." The speaker drew an eloquent picture of the circumstances preceding Peter's fall; of the agony in the Garden of Gethsemene, and of the scenes in the house of the High Priest, whither Jesus was carried on the night before the crucifixion. Peter's inconsistency in denying his Lord so shamelessly after his overzealous defense of Him in the Garden, was dwelt upon as the too frequent fault of overhasty dispositions which are proof only against one class of temptations, and so easily succumb to another. What a scene must have ensued when the voice of the cock broke the silence for a third time, and mingled its shrill notes with the fisherman's oaths, uttered in denial of his Lord. We could almost imagine the injured glance from Jesus' eye which looked Peter through and through—that look of inward love, saddened with the memory of the grievous wrong which had just been done him. No wonder that the apostate disciple rushed into the outer air and "wept bitterly." Where did he go? Not where Judas did, thank God. He saw a gleam of light through his blinding tears; the voice of the bird roused his trembling conscience, and the voice and look of Jesus melted his wayward heart into shame, remorse, and tears. That silent, eloquent look of Jesus, which said, "I am thinking more of thy wrong than of my own sufferings," was more than he could stand. There was no reproach from the Lord, but Peter could not bear a second look—away from there he must go, hurrying to a quiet spot to hide his shame and repent or his cruel conduct. He returned to Gethsemene, where the turf was bedewed with the tears of the man he had betrayed. Unhappy culprit, what burning, agonizing shame must have filled his soul! He felt his sin the more poignantly, too, because it was not necessary to his personal safety—John and others of the disciples were known to the soldiers and yet were not molested. He knew that his sin was one of cowardliness and ingratitude. His conscience was his own judge and executioner. The lesson of Peter's fall was one to be taken home to every heart. No one is so deceived with the dream that his love for Christ is above temptation, that no possible combination of circumstances can induce him to disown Jesus. Those who cast stones at Peter for his cowardly conduct must first ask themselves, "Have I never done likewise?" Peter, like many a modern enthusiast, thought his faith impregnable, and so fell through his own overconfidence. He had clung to Christ before when many had fallen away, simply because that form of temptation which was most dangerous to him had not arisen. He proved vulnerable where he thought he had the most panoply. His physical courage could wield the sword when his moral courage could not withstand the sneer of a serving-maid. If you ever sin like Peter, go to the same loving Lord who pardoned him for forgiveness and comfort.

GERMAN AND FRENCH CELEBRATION.

The anniversary of the revolution in Berlin on March 18, 1848, and that of the proclamation of the Commune in Paris on March 18, 1871, were celebrated last evening by the German and French Republicans and Socialists, in Germania Hall, Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn. The object, in addition to the celebration of these events, was to raise a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the revolutionists who fell in the streets of Berlin and at the barricades in Paris, and to secure this an admission fee was charged and subscriptions received. The hall was draped in mourning. Speeches were made by George Winter, a German, and Charles May, a Frenchman; dramatic tableaux were arranged to exhibit revolutionary scenes, and the German Republican song, "Wohlan, wer Recht, und Freiheit schet," and the "Marseillaise," were sung amid wild applause.

A QUARREL BETWEEN CLERGYMEN.

THE CHARGES MADE BY REV. E. C. SWEETSER AGAINST REV. C. P. M'CARTHY—THE ACCUSED TAKES THE CASE INTO COURT AND OBTAINS A MANDAMUS AGAINST A CHURCH COMMITTEE—ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE DISPUTE.

Mr. Herman H. Shook, counsel for Rev. C. P. McCarthy, whose unseemly quarrels with Rev. E. C. Sweetser and others have occasioned great scandal in Universalist circles, applied on Saturday to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order directing the Committee on Fellowship, Ordination, and Discipline of the New-York State Convention of Universalists to show cause why a mandamus should not issue compelling that committee to restore Mr. McCarthy to his rights in, and membership of, the convention. The committee, it will be remembered, decided some weeks ago that Mr. McCarthy's position in his threats of civil suits against persons who might testify against him, and in the commencement of a suit against Mr. Sweetser, was one of disloyalty to the convention and contempt of its rules and its officers, and he was accordingly suspended from performing his clerical functions. Mr. McCarthy bases his application for a writ of mandamus on an affidavit which recites the main points in the disagreement between him and Mr. Sweetser and others. In November, 1876, Mr. Sweetser, who is Pastor of the Third Universalist Church, of which a complaint made charges of immoral and unministerial conduct against Mr. McCarthy. The matter was referred to the Committee on Ordination and Discipline, by which a trial was held. Mr. McCarthy alleges that full testimony was taken on behalf of his accuser, but none on his own behalf, and that then the committee presented him with two interrogatories, to which he was asked to answer. In the first interrogatory he was asked to pledge himself not to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Sweetser, and in the second he was required to promise that he would not prosecute in law any persons who might testify against him before the committee. He refused to listen to these propositions, believing that he had a right to prosecute those who might slander him was one that no religious authority could deprive him of. In the laws of the General Convention, even, it was laid down as a canon that in religious organizations, of whatever kind, reference must always be had to the requirements of local or State laws. Mr. McCarthy further complains that his suspension by the committee is in violation of the letter and spirit of the rules and by-laws of the convention, which, under the head of "Discipline," directs that clergymen against whom charges have been made shall only be suspended after an impartial hearing, conducted with due regard to all the principles of equity. He had been suspended without any hearing whatever, because he would not consent to be coerced to become a party to an illegal compact which gave immunity to his traducers for slander and falsehood. The affidavit concludes as follows:

"And this deponent further says that after an experience of many years in the ministry of the Gospel in England and America, he has never known an instance of such palpable injustice, gross cruelty, and intolerance as has been perpetrated against him by said committee, and that, too, in the face of the constitutions and laws of their own corporations. And this deponent further says that he has a family, consisting of his wife and eight young children, depending upon him for support, and he begs to be permitted to state that the treatment that he depends upon employment in his profession as a means of gaining a livelihood for himself and family, and that while the said suspension from his rights as a member of said organization continues against him he is unable to procure employment in said profession among the churches of said corporation. This deponent therefore prays for an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue restoring him to his rights as a member of said corporation, and to full fellowship therein, until he shall be properly suspended according to the constitution, laws, and by-laws of said corporation."

Judge Donohoe granted the order immediately, making it returnable a week from to-day, when the whole case will be reviewed by the court.

A MURDEROUS SUITOR.

A MAN IN NEWARK ATTEMPTS TO KILL A YOUNG WOMAN WHO REFUSED TO MARRY HIM, AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Early on Saturday night the sound of a rifle-shot, rapidly followed by cries of fire, was heard by the residents in the vicinity of No. 236 Warren-street, Newark, N. J., and a crowd immediately collected about that dwelling, which is owned and occupied by Michael Mathews. The Mathews family, running out of the house, excitedly informed the bystanders that a kerosene lamp had burst in one of the rooms, and the house was on fire. The fire department was summoned and quickly extinguished the flames. Very little damage was done. When the excitement was over, inquiries as to the cause of the rifle-snort and the origin of the flames were met by the residents of the house with the statement that a man named Patrick Deegan, while cleaning a loaded rifle, accidentally discharged it, and the bullet, after glancing along his scalp, struck a lamp, knocking it over and causing it to explode and throw the ignited oil throughout the apartment. The load lodged in his head. Further investigation shows that the shooting was not only intentional, but that it had been preceded by a determined attempt at murder. It seems, from all that can be learned of the circumstances, that Deegan had been celebrating St. Patrick's Day. At night, while very much under the influence of liquor, he sought the house, No. 236 Warren-street, and inquired for Mary Mathews, a young lady living there. He had been paying attentions to her for some time which were not particularly agreeable to her. He finally asked her hand in marriage, and she refused. He then drew a large knife from beneath his coat and attempted to plunge it into her breast. She raised her arm to ward off the furious blow, and the knife struck her on the wrist with such force as nearly to sever the hand. Her screams brought the inmates of the house to her aid, and Deegan rushed into an adjoining room, where he found the shot-gun with which he attempted suicide. After the flight of the murderous suitor the wounded girl fell to the floor unconscious. Medical attendance was summoned. Her wound was dressed and she was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where she now is. Her injuries are very painful, but they are not regarded as fatal, and last evening she was thought to be in a fair way to recover. Having shot himself, Deegan endeavored to make his way to the street, but sank to the floor at the foot of the stairs. He was removed to the office of Dr. Ricord, where it was found that his skull had been so shattered by the buckshot that his brain protruded at several points. He was subsequently taken to St. Michael's Hospital. Last night he was sinking fast, and his recovery is looked upon as impossible.

A PROMISING IRISH YOUTH.

John Quinn, a native of Ireland, 16 years of age, was arrested by Patrolman Petit, of the Twenty-third Precinct, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and taken to the Eighty-seventh-Street Police Station, where charges of burglary and assault and battery were entered against him. The complainant was Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, who occupies apartments on the second floor of the frame tenement-house at Ninetieth-street and Fourth-avenue. It appears that shortly after midnight Quinn forced open the rear door leading into the hallway of the house, and, ascending to the second floor, broke open the door of Mrs. Sullivan's apartments. He entered her bedroom, and, blowing out the kerosene lamp, attempted to assault the woman in an outrageous manner. Mrs. Sullivan, who was awakened from her slumbers by the advent of the intruder, called loudly for help, whereupon the young ruffian placed his hand over her mouth and endeavored to stifle her cries. The woman's resistance compelled Quinn to relinquish his purpose, and he then attempted to make his escape from the premises, but was arrested by Officer Petit, who had been attracted to the scene by the woman's cries. The prisoner was taken to the Harlem Police Court and held for examination.

MARINE NOTES.

The steam-ship Egypt, outward bound, was grounded on the bar off Sandy Hook yesterday noon. It is believed that she will float off at high water.

The schooner Nettie, bound from this port to St. John, New-Brunswick, ran aground off Ward's Island, at Hell Gate, yesterday, and immediately filled with water.

Capt. Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company, reported yesterday that the stranded steamer Amerique, at Seabright, N. J., moved 50 feet toward the sea at high tide on Saturday night. Capt. Merritt is now of the opinion that he will be able to get the disabled steamer off in a day or two.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George W. Miller, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. William W. Belknap, of Iowa, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Mayor John Screven, of Savannah, is at the New-York Hotel.

Senator Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, is at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, of Princeton College, is at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. Julius Stahel and William J. Florence are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Count and Countess Desfours, of Austria, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, and Gen. Pascal M. Hernandes and Gen. Jesus de Leon, of Mexico, are at the Windsor Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A grand concert will be given at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, March 22, for the benefit of the French Evangelical Church of New-York.

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture this evening at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on "The Method of Jesus Christ as a Teacher."

Philip Mayer, a German sailor, fell down the hatchway of the steam-ship Cornwall, at Pier No. 18 East River, on Thursday, and received injuries which resulted in death at the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday.

Dr. Baralt will give a lecture this evening at the Harvard Rooms, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, on the "New System of Teaching Languages," followed by recitations in four languages.

Coroner Flanagan was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Maria Louise Brown, aged 11 months, who died at her parents' residence, No. 842 Eleventh-avenue, from burns accidentally received several days ago.

Abraham Friedman, of No. 343 East Houston-street, was accidentally shot in the right side and slightly wounded by his son Joseph, who was carelessly toying with a revolver in their apartments on Saturday evening.

Benno Specker, aged 6 years, of No. 17 Thames-street, died early yesterday morning from a fracture of the skull received by falling from a shed in the rear of his parents' residence on Saturday. Coroner Flanagan was notified to hold an inquest.

The Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers held a meeting yesterday at Turn Hall, East Fourth-street. Twelve new members were initiated, after which a committee of 10 was appointed to draft a charter and make other necessary provisions to have the society incorporated.

James Keefe, a resident of Fordham, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was found lying near the Harlem Railroad track south of the Central Morrisania Depot with his skull fractured, and it is supposed that while walking on the track he was struck by a passing train. Keefe was taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Michael Murphy, of No. 702 East Thirteenth-street, while at Twelfth-street and Avenue C at a late hour on Saturday night was assaulted by Edward Grady, of No. 224 First-avenue, and Peter Gorman, of No. 192 Avenue C, and beaten until he became insensible. In that condition he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Gorman and Grady were arrested.

During a quarrel between John Lyons and Michael Reynolds, of No. 830 Seventh-avenue, which occurred at a late hour on Saturday night in front of No. 870 Seventh-avenue, Lyons struck Reynolds on the head with an iron bar, cutting him severely. Lyons was arrested by Patrolman Fitchen, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and was locked up to await the result of Reynolds' injury.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday a fight occurred in Jackson-street, near Monroe, between James Clements, of No. 237 Madison-street, and Dennis Driscoll, of No. 265 Monroe-street. Pocket-knives were brought into play by both, and Clements was slightly cut in the head and neck, and Driscoll received a stab wound in the left hand. Their wounds were dressed at the Delancey-Street Police Station, where they were both locked up.

Joseph Rosenthal, a Pole, living at No. 55 Forsyth-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court, on the charge of stealing a watch and chain, valued at $180, from John McSorley, of No. 537 West Forty-ninth-street. When asked what he had to say, the prisoner replied that he did not steal the watch; he only tried to steal it. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

Emma Warren, alias Sadie Mansfield, was found lying intoxicated on a stoop in Fourteenth-street on Saturday night. At the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday it was learned that she had been until her arrest an inmate of a house of ill-fame, and that she is the daughter of wealthy parents residing up the Hudson. She is only 18 years of age, and of attractive appearance. She was committed until her parents can be heard from.

An unknown man, about 50 years of age, having gray hair and whiskers, and dressed in black overcoat, sack under-coat, black pantaloons and waistcoat, and silk hat, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the railroad cut of the Hudson River Railroad near Spuyten Duyvel. The deceased is supposed to have been struck by a passing train while walking in the cut. The body was removed to the Police station at King's Bridge for identification.

At 2:30 A. M. yesterday morning, Edward Nixon, aged 25, residing at No. 426 Third-avenue, became involved in a quarrel with some unknown persons in Eighty-sixth-street, near Bayard, and during the fracas which followed he was stabbed in the left arm with a pocket-knife and severely wounded. He was taken to the Mulberry-Street Police Station, where the wound was dressed, and he then left for home. The affray occurred in the Fourteenth Precinct, and, as usual in that precinct, no arrests were made.

At the annual election of the Lotos Club, held on Saturday last, the following officers were chosen for the year beginning April 1, 1877: President, John Brougham; First Vice-President, Noah Brooks; Second Vice-President, Charles L. Pardee; Secretary, A. E. Macconald; Treasurer, C. E. L. Holmes; Directors, George H. Story, A. Oakey Hall, Robert B. Roosevelt, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles E. Pease, Henry N. Alden, Douglas Taylor, Montague L. Marks. The club is now in a flourishing condition, and its finances, notwithstanding the hard times which have affected so many similar organizations, are sound and healthy.

Frank Murray, Martin Campbell, John Hines, and Joseph S. Murray were arrested by Patrolman Egan, of the Twenty-second Precinct, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and lodged in the station-house, charged with felonious assault, on complaint of Patrick Goode, of No. 506 West Fifty-fifth-street. It appears that the accused were drinking in the liquor store No. 792 Eleventh-avenue, where they met Goode and a party of his friends. A quarrel occurred between the men, who were all under the influence of liquor, and a general fight ensued. During the affray it is

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WASHINGTON.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, OF MICHIGAN, AND THE MEXICAN MISSION—A CHANGE PROBABLE SOON—PROBABLE PROMOTION OF MR. FOSTER TO MADRID—GEORGE W. CURTIS AND THE BRITISH MISSION—GEN. LOGAN'S ASPIRATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It is probable the mission to Mexico will be tendered to Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, and that Mr. Foster, the present Minister to Mexico, will be transferred to Spain. It is credibly reported that Senator Christiancy is indifferent about continuing in the Senate, and has intimated that he would resign if offered a foreign mission. He is said to have indicated a preference for service in Mexico, and should that mission be tendered him, Mr. Foster will be promoted to Madrid. Mr. Foster has been at Mexico for a number of years, and has acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language and the customs and peculiarities of the Mexican people, which are somewhat identical with the customs and peculiarities of the people of Spain. It is also reported that George William Curtis, of New-York, will be offered the English mission.

Minister Washburne is here, working to be retained at Paris. Ex-Senator Logan, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the mission to Brazil, says he would not accept a South American mission. He wants a first-class mission, but would compromise on Austria, Spain, or Italy. Brazil and Mexico are in the same class with the three missions named, each of them paying $12,000 per annum. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is named for Berlin, which is first-class; and should Bancroft Davis be recalled, which is highly probable, it is likely Mr. Frelinghuysen will be sent to succeed him. Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, has been frequently named for the mission to France, but it is not believed he will be appointed to that place, for the reason that Ohio is already pretty well represented in the present Administration. Besides, Ohio has now the mission to Japan, and if Mr. Noyes should be sent abroad Minister Bingham would undoubtedly be recalled.

Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, is prominently named for one of the South American missions, and may be sent to Chili or Peru. There is a large number of applications for each of the foreign missions, but nothing has yet been definitely determined upon with reference to changes, except, perhaps, in the cases of Spain and Mexico, which will be filled, as stated above, if Senator Christiancy will accept the appointment to Mexico.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NO RULES YET PREPARED—THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE TO BE OBSERVED. NO REMOVALS WITHOUT CAUSE—THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO AN OFFICE-SEEKER—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S LETTER TO SENATOR MERRIMON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It has been currently reported here to-day that certain members of the Cabinet had prepared and were ready to make public a series of rules and regulations for the government of the civil service of the country. It can be stated upon the highest authority that there is no foundation for the rumor. It is true that the question of civil service reform has been touched upon and to some extent considered at recent Cabinet meetings; but as yet no specific plan has been either prepared or considered. For the present the general rule of the Administration will be to make no removals without cause, and to fill all vacancies by the appointment of the men most competent to perform the duties required of them. One thing, at least, is definitely settled: there will be no important appointments made until after the 1st of the coming month.

It is probable that the following rules, substantially adopted from the rules of the old Civil Service Commission, will form a basis for the new rules:

First—That appointments shall be made in all cases to the lowest grade, and vacancies in the upper grades shall be filled from those.

Second—There shall be a standard examination, instead of a competitive examination, as under the old civil service rules. The moral character of the applicant will always be considered, and preference given, all other things being equal, to disabled soldiers. Politics are to be ignored.

Third—Vacancies occurring in the upper grades shall be filled by competitive examinations from the lower class; clerks of the longest service and best records to have preference, all other things being equal.

Fourth—Heads of departments shall have authority at all times to transfer clerks who, after long and faithful service have become incapacitated, to positions of less labor and responsibility.

Fifth—No dismissals to be made except for cause, and then only after careful and impartial investigation.

The scandalous story published to-day about Assistant Secretary Conant, of the Treasury Department, is indignantly denied by Mr. Conant and disbelieved by every person who is acquainted with that officer. Mr. Conant has been in the public service for many years, in prominent positions, and this is the first time that he has been assailed by scandal. The party who is said to have made the affidavit was dismissed from the Treasury Department on Mr. Conant's, order for habitual drunkenness.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

It is not probable that any important appointments will be made immediately. Such are the intimations from the Executive Mansion. Several Southern delegations remain in Washington urging the President to make certain appointments. To one of these Mr. Hayes said to-day that he would take his time to answer the applications that have been made to him.

Postmaster-General Key, in reply to a letter of Senator Merrimons, asking for information in relation to the distribution of patronage in the South, says: "I will endeavor to explain the situation as clearly and briefly as possible. When a vacancy exists in any office connected with this department in the Southern States, preference will be given to a Republican, all other things being equal. But, should it be impossible to find a Republican who will be satisfactory to a large majority of the people whose business is directly affected by the appointment, or in case of a contest for the office, then I shall not hesitate to step aside and select a person, who in my judgment, will give satisfaction to the business interests of the community. While I shall always be glad to receive the advice of Senators and Representatives in Congress touching matters of this kind, yet I shall not consider myself as in any way bound to act upon it. My desire is to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and to this end I shall always be glad to have your co-operation. I very much regret that I did not see you, and shall be glad to do so at any time."

First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner was to have taken charge of his office to-day, but his commission did not arrive at the department until late this afternoon, and he deferred the assumption of his new duties until to-morrow. Mr. J. W. Marshall, the present incumbent of that office, has been appointed a Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with head-quarters in Washington. The duties of that position will be much more congenial to Mr. Marshall, and the compensation considerably larger. His salary as First Assistant Postmaster-General was $3,500, and as a Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service it is $2,500 with, $5 per diem, which makes his total compensation $4,325. The appointment of Mr. Marshall does not affect Mr. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Service, since the law provides for two Superintendents, although for some months past there has been but one.

The report that Prof. Langston is to be appointed Commissioner of Agriculture has called forth considerable opposition. Farmers in various parts of the country are sending in protests. Senator Morton said to-day he did not think Prof. Langston would receive the appointment.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY

AN OFFICIAL CALL ON THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE—PLAIN QUESTIONS AND STRAIGHTFORWARD ANSWERS—MATTERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A large delegation of South Carolina Republicans, headed by Senator Patterson, Collector Worthington, of Charleston, and C. C. Bowen, of the same place, called at the White House to-day and had a long interview with the President touching the political situation in their State. Mr. Hayes listened with attention to all that was said, and asked many questions. Among other significant things he inquired, "If the National Government recognizes Gov. Chamberlain, will he be able to maintain his position and collect taxes?" A number of gentlemen gave an affirmative answer to this. As the party was about to leave, Senator Patterson turned to the President and said, "Mr. President, it has been extensively reported in the newspapers, and in political circles generally, that you intend to withdraw the troops from Columbia and New-Orleans during the present week. Is this true?" To this straightforward question the President gave an equally straightforward answer. He said, in substance, that no such decision as that mentioned by Mr. Patterson had yet been reached by him. For the present he was of the opinion that it would be well to preserve the *status quo* in South Carolina and Louisiana, and he further assured the delegation that no action would be taken by him without the advice of the Cabinet. He also informed Senator Patterson that the matter would occupy the attention of the Cabinet at the meeting to be held to-morrow.

STATE OFFICERS OF LOUISIANA—A WRIT OF EJECTMENT ASKED FOR BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—Attorney-General Ogden has filed in the Fifth District Court a petition for a writ of ejectment against S. B. Packard, claiming to be Governor; G. B. Johnson, claiming to be Superintendent of Education, and others residing in the St. Louis Hotel building, known as the State-house. The petition sets forth that these persons are unlawfully in possession of said building, and in the name of the State asks that the present occupants be dispossessed therefrom and the rightful claimants—the officers of the Nicholls Government—be given possession. The court has not yet been called upon to take action in the premises, but it is likely such action will be invoked very soon.

THE NEW DISTRICT MARSHAL.

MR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS' SURETIES—NO REMOVALS OF GOOD MEN TO BE MADE—APPOINTMENT OF HIS FIRST DEPUTY SATISFACTORY TO THE BAR.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—This afternoon Frederick Douglass qualified as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and took charge of the office. Columous Alexander, of Washington, and George Hill, Jr., of Georgetown, united with him in the execution of a bond of $20,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. A large number of applicants for office under the new Marshal were in attendance before he qualified, but Mr. Douglass promptly intimated that he was not in favor of removing any good men from their present positions, and would make no changes without careful consideration. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Phillips, who for 25 years has been Chief Deputy Marshal, was to-day filled by the appointment of L. P. Williams, who for many years has been Assistant Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District. The selection is generally regarded with very great approbation by the bar and the public at large, and by it Mr. Douglass has disarmed the principal, if not the only, objection urged against his appointment, namely, that the business duties of the office were not likely to be performed satisfactorily under his management. Ex-Marshal Sharp, after turning over his office to Mr. Douglass, qualified as Major and Paymaster in the United States Army, and will to-morrow enter upon his duties as Depot Paymaster in this city.

ROW AMONG OHIO DEMOCRATS.

A CAUCUS AT COLUMBUS AND WHAT CAME OF IT—MR. PENDLETON'S EFFORTS TEMPORARILY CHECKED—A RIDICULOUS MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 19.—The Democratic caucus to-night, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator, was one of the most ridiculous meetings ever held in this city. About 50 members of the General Assembly met at 7 o'clock in the Senate Chamber. The first move made was to clear the room of all reporters and outsiders, even the regular Democratic reporters of the Legislature being invited to step out. All the news that could be learned of what was going on in the Star Chamber was gained from the outside. As the nomination could be only of a complimentary character, it was not thought there would be more than two or three candidates. Instead, there were about 12, Hon. George H. Pendleton leading off with 20 votes, the balance being distributed among Gen. Ewing, Filibusterer Walling, ex-Gov. Allen, Gen. Morgan, and others. Seven or eight ballots were cast, and no choice being made, a lively discussion arose over a motion to vote blank in open session. Finally a vote was taken and carried, some of the members not voting. This gave rise to more argument, it being claimed on one side that the majority must consist of all those present whether voting or not. At a late hour, after the friends of Mr. Pendleton discovered that it would be impossible to nominate him, a vote was taken to reconsider the vote which declared that no nomination should be made by the Democrats for the office, but that a blank ballot should be voted to-morrow in open session, which was carried. Mr. Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, had been here several days in the interest of Pendleton. It was the purpose to gain for him the nomination now, and then put forth their strongest efforts to elect a Democratic Legislature next fall. This would give Pendleton the prestige he desired, but the rural members saw what was intended, and as they are not clearly satisfied with Mr. Pendleton's Kentucky railroad claim, which ex-Secretary of War Belknap ordered paid, they could not be brought up to his support. They now think that there are no pledges given, and with hard work they will be able to secure their own choice. It is believed Gen. Ewing is playing his cards in order to secure the nomination next year, should the Democracy secure a majority in the Legislature.

ALBANY.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

GEN. SPINOLA AND MR. O'HARE PLAYING DISREPUTABLE PARTS—FILIBUSTERING IN AN UNGENTLEMANLY MANNER—THE LATTER NEARLY BEING ARRESTED BY THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The House was driven to a state bordering almost on frenzy to-night, while the Supply bill was under consideration. From 8 o'clock until nearly 10:30 o'clock only three items of the bill were passed, nearly the whole of the session being taken up with an almost continuous harangue by Gen. Spinola. He talked and talked, until it drove one almost wild to remain in the House. There was no way of stopping him, as in Committee of the Whole there is no five-minute rule operative. At 10:30 the bill was progressed, and the moment leave had been granted to sit again Mr. Alvord was on his feet with a privileged resolution to limit speaking to five minutes on all occasions, unless by consent of the House. At the same instant the Clerk finished the reading of the resolution Mr. Straban moved the previous question. Mr. O'Hare moved to adjourn, which motion was lost. Mr. Grady called for the yeas and nays on ordering the previous question. This was not a particularly wise move, as it allowed time to hunt up and bring in many Republicans who had gone out. When the vote was taken, Mr. Ruggles, Democrat, voted with the majority, and Mr. Welsh, Republican, voted with the Democrats. The previous question was ordered, but the vote showed the House was thin. As soon as the result was announced, the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Ecclesine on the adoption of the resolution. The Clerk went on calling the roll, and some of the Democrats began to go out, to leave the House without a quorum.

When O'Hare's name was reached he raised the point of order that no quorum was present. The Speaker ordered the clerk to call the roll, which was done, and 69 members answered to their names. O'Hare, who seemed to have utterly lost all control of himself, vehemently exclaimed that he denied a quorum was present, and demanded that tellers be appointed. Such a motion has not been heard in the Assembly for years. Mr. Alvord moved to lay the motion on the table, and the majority laid it there. O'Hare was again called upon to vote. Three times he attempted to make a speech, and three times he was called to order, and ordered to vote yes or no. He peremptorily declined to vote at all. The Speaker, who throughout this scene had been quite cool, said: "The gentleman declines to vote. What is the pleasure of the House?" "Mr. Speaker," shouted Mr. Alvord, in tones of fury, "I move that he be placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and be brought to the bar of the House."

O'Hare saw the mistake he had made, and began to get frightened. The Sergeant-at-Arms went over and stood beside him, ready to execute the mandate of the House, and several friends gathered around him apparently anxious as to what was coming. The Speaker put the motion, but even while he was speaking O'Hare, all his bluster taken completely out of him, sprang to his feet and cried out that he was ready to vote. He voted in the negative on the resolution. The roll-call was then completed, and the resolution to limit all debate to five minutes was adopted.

We shall now have debate brought down to proper limits, and it a member really has something to say which would take longer than five minutes, a majority vote of the House will extend his time, and this will not be refused. Mr. O'Hare's performance to-night was simply astounding to his friends. By it he has sunk himself to the level of the member from the Second District, (Spinola,) and hereafter will have about the same weight in the House, and be regarded in the same light as that person. Mr. O'Hare seems to have forgotten that even in filibustering one may do it like a gentleman. His conduct was something the reverse of this. Had he been brought to the bar of the House it would have been nothing more than he richly deserved.

Before the scene just described had occurred considerable business was transacted. Mr. E. C. Robinson, private secretary, presented a message from the Governor, which was read:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 19, 1877.

To the Assembly:

I return without approval Assembly bill No. 27, entitled "An act for the relief of certain persons claiming to have acted as clerks and assistant clerks of the District Courts in the City of New-York." In January, 1876, the Justices of several of the District Courts in the City of New-York removed the clerks of their respective courts and appointed others in their places. The power to make such removals and appointments was denied by the former incumbents, and judicial proceedings were at once taken, which finally resulted in judgments by the Court of Appeals to the effect that the removals were illegal; that the clerks who had been removed were entitled to their offices and to the salaries provided therefor. In pursuance of these judgments the salaries have been paid, and the legal liability of the City has been fully discharged. The bill under consideration peremptorily requires the financial officer of the City also to pay the clerks who were unlawfully appointed for their services during the pendency of the litigation instituted to test the validity of their appointment. On behalf of the City objections are made to the bill which seem to me insurmountable. Article 8, section 11, of the Constitution provides that "no county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation." This bill requires the City of New-York to give its money to private individuals who have not and do not claim to have any legal right to it. If they had any such right they could, of course, enforce it in the courts, and would not be before the Legislature asking it to compel the City to make this gift. The bill is therefore in direct conflict with the constitutional provisions cited. It is claimed that there are equities in favor of the men who were the de facto clerks during the litigation, and that it will be a hardship for them to lose their pay. If this were true, the answer to it is that the Constitution makes no provision for such hardships. It does not, however, appear to be true to the extent claimed. These men knew from the beginning that their title to the offices was disputed, and during every day of their service they knew that they were trying an experiment, and were liable to be defeated, as all other parties are who are engaged in litigation. They were under no obligation to accept the appointments nor to hold the offices for a day. They might have resigned at any time. They chose voluntarily to accept the offices; to take the risk of litigation in which their choice involved them. It is too much for them now to ask that they shall be relieved from the risk they took, and that the City shall be treated as an insurer of their success in the litigation, and be compelled to pay their losses. It would be contrary to established principles of law and against public policy. It would furnish a bad precedent and encourage usurpation of office and future litigation. There are other provisions of the Constitution which seem to be infringed in spirit, if not in letter, by this bill. Section 9, article 1, is as follows: "The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes. This bill was passed by a majority, and not by two-thirds of the members in each house. It is said in answer to this objection that the term "public moneys" should be construed to mean moneys in the State Treasury. There is nothing in the Constitution which indicates that the meaning of the term should be thus limited, and certainly no reason can be given for holding that the moneys in the City Treasury are not in every respect as much public moneys as those in the State Treasury. Section 24 of article 3 is, "The Legislature shall not, nor shall the Common Council of any city, nor any Board of Supervisors, grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent, or contractor." It is not claimed that this section applies directly to the provisions of the bill under consideration, but it does illustrate the spirit of the fundamental law and the sedulous care with which it guards the public moneys, both of State and cities, from appropriation to persons to whom there is no legal liability. It will be an evil example if, as a time when every possible effort is demanded to raise the load of local taxation, the City of New-York is forced to pay double salaries for one service. The State cannot afford to be unjust to the people in their aggregate any more than in their individual capacity.

L. ROBINSON.

Mr. Alvord said that, owing to the absence of the gentleman having the bill in charge, and also that of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he would move to lay the Message on the table for the present. Agreed to.

The following bills were then introduced: By Mr. Alvord, to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers; by G. M. Case, relative to the American Board of Foreign Missions; by Mr. Ruggles, to provide security for costs in certain actions, and to prevent malicious litigation; which provides that when it is claimed an alleged libel suit is brought maliciously, the court may require the plaintiff to give security for costs. By Mr. Langbein: For the further protection of male employes in New-York. It provides that when a workman recovers a judgment for work, labor, or services for $30 and under, the execution issued shall be against the person of the defendant, and he can be arrested and put in jail on *a casa* for 10 days. By Mr. Tighe, regulating the quality and supply of gas throughout the State. It requires companies to furnish gas, which, through a burner consuming five cubic feet per hour, shall have illuminating power equal to 16 sperm candles, each consuming 132 grains per hour, the light of 3,200 such standard candles burning one hour to be considered 1,000 cubic feet of gas. In case the gas is not of the quality fixed, no pay can be collected for it, and the company is liable to a penalty of $100, to be given to the informer. Meters are each required to bear a mark indicating its capacity and the date of its test. No deposit shall be demanded from consumers of over $5 in advance for the first week, and after that the price of gas for the first week shall be the sum authorized to be collected in advance and interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all deposits. The Board of Aldermen and Trustees of villages are given power to grant licenses to establish gas-works, lay pipes, &c. In cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the price shall be at the maximum rate of $2 per 1,000 cubic feet. In cities of between 40,000 and 100,000 inhabitants the price shall be $2 25, and in cities and villages of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants the price shall be $2 75. In smaller places it shall be $3.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, after a long discussion, ordered to a third reading Mr. Prince's bill requiring the Loan Commissioners having charge of the United States deposit fund to pay over to the Controller all moneys now loaned on bond and mortgage or other securities as fast as the loans expire, the fund to be thereafter invested in United States or State bonds under direction of the Controller. This is a measure that has been earnestly recommended by every Controller for the last 20 years, but has always failed to pass the Legislature, on account of the desire of members representing the rural counties to keep the funds in their localities. Most of the Senators representing the rural districts insisted upon excepting their districts from the operation of the bill before they would consent to its passage. This evening Senator Gerard's bill, making the Health Officer of the port of New-York responsible for damages done to immigrants from a careless use of disinfecting fluids on board of vessels, was ordered to a third reading. Senator Tobey's bill authorizing fire and marine insurance companies to reduce the number of their Directors to not less than 13, on the consent of a majority of the Directors and a majority in amount of the stockholders, was also ordered to a third reading.

The opposition to the confirmation of Gen. McClellan as superintendent of Public Works appears to be on the increase, and it is doubtful whether he will be confirmed at the next executive session of the Senate if at all. The Republican Senators will caucus the nomination to-morrow night.

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

THE SEARCH FOR INFORMATION BY THE ASSEMBLY AS TO THE SALARIES OF INSURANCE OFFICERS—EFFORTS TO ESCAPE INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, March 19.—The oral examination of the officers of the life insurance companies who refused to report the salaries and other compensation they had received to the committee of the Legislature will be commenced to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at No. 148 State-street, by the Insurance Committee of the House, of which Mr. J. G. Graham is Chairman. It is reported here that many of the officers of the life insurance companies have been suddenly called away from home on business requiring their absence until after the adjournment of the Legislature. Some of the counsel and friends of the companies begin to assemble, and the investigation at this time has more the look of a meagre controversy than a free and open exposure of the facts sought after by the resolution of the House. Among the officers summoned are those of the Equitable Life, Mutual Life, New-York Life, Metropolitan Life, and Globe Life. Some of these have signified their willingness to attend, while others have refused and have sent counsel to represent them. Others again have sent written reports of the salaries received by them, but omitted the particulars of other allowances taken by them. Once the investigation is commenced, it is the purpose of the Insurance Committee of the House to sift down deep into the practices of the respective companies. It is ascertained to be a fact that no report is on file in the Insurance Department of the particulars of the late investigation of the North American Life Assurance Company, for which a Receiver was appointed last week. An application to-day by a member of the House to the Insurance Department developed this strange fact. It is claimed that the whole proceeding of making the investigation was illegal and void because of the neglect to notify the policy-holders. The Superintendent of the Insurance Department says the risks of the North America will be reinsured in the company offering the most favorable terms, providing it is sound.

Ex-Senator Pierson, Receiver of the North America, is now in New-York making an investigation into its condition, with a view to securing its reinsurance.

Assemblyman Fish is studiously investigating all the facts in relation to the practice of amalgamated life insurance companies, and will undoubtedly be heard from on the floor of the House, probably on Wednesday next.

TROUBLE BREWING IN LOUISIANA.

MATTERS AROUND THE STATE-HOUSE—A REBEL JOURNAL ON THE SITUATION—A DISTURBANCE EXPECTED SOON.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—The *Evening Democrat* says: "Matters are assuming a feverish cast around the St. Louis Hotel, and things look more than ever like a conflict. By 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning there were gathered about the St. Louis-street and Royal-street entrances about a thousand negroes, who served to make the place a pandemonium. These negroes are evidently from the country, and are here to join Mr. Packard's Militia, in recruiting which he is now engaged. Mr. Packard now admits that he will, as soon as possible, take back the Police-stations, and says he would not remain in the building two hours if he had all of his arms back. It can be put down as a settled fact that within a very few days at the furthest, Packard will break the peace. His backers in the hotel are hot for war, and nothing but the probable outcome is talked about. It is reported he is already in negotiation for the purchase of arms, and all the funds convertible are to be used in securing them. They boast down there that they do not want the troops to interfere, and they assert that if might makes right they have might. Our citizens should be prepared for the turning loose on the streets of a gang of ignorant negroes led by bad men, for that now is evidently the policy of Packard. The situation is assuming much more of a warlike attitude than ever before since the 9th of January, and the responsibility of the matter will rest upon Packard, and the fruits he will gather will be most bitter."

Nicholls' police have arrested some of Packard's recruiting officers, and several have been locked up on a charge of attempting to create a riot and enlisting men to overthrow the Government of Louisiana. They will get a hearing to-morrow.

A BANK CASHIER SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Samuel Casey Ball, late cashier of the Hatboro, Penn., National Bank, has been convicted of the embezzlement of the funds of that institution and sentenced to 3½ years' imprisonment.

WRECK OF THE RUSLAND.

A RESULT OF FALSE RECKONING.

THE VESSEL'S POSITION UNCHANGED—A STATEMENT BY CAPT. DE HORSEY—HIS MISTAKEN CALCULATIONS—TREACHEROUS SOUNDINGS—THE WRECKING COMPANY AT WORK—PROSPECTS OF FLOATING THE SHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 19.—The weather was not so cold here to-day as to prevent a repetition of the scene presented on the beach at Seabright early in January, when the French steam-ship L'Amérique was stranded in the midst of a storm of wind and rain. Everybody in Long Branch turned out yesterday and to-day to see the Rusland, where she lay off the shore at the East End, and wagons of all kinds brought visitors from outlying villages. These thronged the beach and watched the vessel until the icy wind drove them to shelter. Until late Sunday afternoon the vessel lay exposed to a sea that broke over her nearly from stem to stern in a cloud of spray, but wind and sea abated during Sunday night, and to-day the water was comparatively smooth, the usual line of surf breaking along the shore. The Rusland remains in the position on the sand in which she struck on Saturday night, and at present there is no apprehension that she will go to pieces. In fact, the wrecking company express hopes of getting her off, but of course their prospects of success will depend greatly upon the weather, which at this season of the year is usually stormy, with frequent gales from the East. The vessel lies heading diagonally on the beach, with her bow pointing slightly north-west. When she struck, at 10:35 on Saturday night, she keeled slightly over to the starboard, and she still remains canted over in that direction. Her bow is elevated high in the air, while her stern is above the water not more than three feet, the line of descent to the stern being very steep. The starboard rail is missing, having been carried away by the sea, and the bridge is partly broken down. Where the water has broken over the side of the vessel it has frozen, so that to-day the wreck has glistened brightly in the sun. As the hull settled down it filled with water, and the furniture of the saloon is now floating about, while the engine-room is flooded to the bases of the cylinders.

The report published this morning in THE TIMES of the manner of the accident is essentially correct. To-day, however, Capt. De Horsey made a statement to the correspondent of THE TIMES, which described the details of the stranding. Having explained that they had had a pleasant voyage until reaching the Banks, he said: "After passing the Banks we ran into a fog, which continued, with clear intervals, until Saturday night. On Thursday morning we took Pilot Benjamin Simonson, of the pilot-boat Isaac Webb, when we were 276 miles from Sandy Hook Light-ship. At noon on Friday I took an observation, and ascertained our precise position. Immediately afterwards the fog, which had lifted for a brief time, settled down again. The weather was thick on Saturday, with occasional snow squalls, the wind blowing from the east. No canvas was carried. To allow for the effect of the tide and the wind the vessel was steered half a point to windward. I thought she would thus be kept on her true course. At 6 o'clock on Saturday night we sounded and found 28 fathoms, and from the appearance of the soil brought up by the lead, I concluded that my previous observation was correct. At 8 o'clock another sounding was taken, and 20 fathoms were found, the nature of the bottom again confirming my belief that we were on the right course. Again at 9 o'clock 20 fathoms were found, and sea cakes were brought up. As these cakes have never, to my knowledge, been found west of Fire Island, I concluded that the vessel was off the Long Island coast, and kept a strict watch for the Fire Island and Highland lights. At 10:10, 16 fathoms were found, and the bottom was satisfactory. The pilot and engineer were on the bridge with me, and there was nothing to make us fear disaster. Twenty-five minutes later, at 10:30, the lookout cried 'Light on the port bow!' I thought that a mistake had been made by the sailor, as there should have been a light on our starboard bow, but I made out the land, and telegraphed for the vessel to be put about. Before this could be done, however, she struck. Then she slid up the beach. The blow when she struck was so slight that I did not feel it, and turning to the pilot said, 'That was a close shave.' A second after we found the vessel was hard aground. The cabin passengers were not aroused, but some of the steerage passengers felt the shock, and became excited. As soon as I found there was no immediate danger, I ordered the steerage to be locked, to prevent the people from coming on deck and making trouble. I thought that we had struck on Fire Island and was surprised to learn from the Life Service crew next morning that we were at Long Branch. The pilot and myself conferred as to our position from the time Simonson came on board. The vessel is full of water, but I do not anticipate any trouble in getting her off. I do not know how the water entered, but I believe that in trying to back the vessel off one of the thrust bearings of the propeller may have broken and made a hole through which the water entered."

The passengers of the Rusland were sent to New-York by the first train on the Southern Railroad this morning. The Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief came down to the wreck this morning, but made no attempt to get the Rusland off, beyond arranging cables on the wreck and preparing to lighten her of some of her cargo. This will be removed in part to-morrow, if the weather should be favorable. The Rusland struck just where the ship Adonis went down 20 years ago, loaded with grindstones, and she is said by those who are familiar with the coast to be beating on the hulk of that vessel, which may yet be seen at low tide. Old seamen and sailors say that should a strong easterly wind arise to-night, the Rusland will surely be broken up. The wind is now blowing freshly from the south-east, it is snowing hard, and the sea is rough and is rising rapidly.

It has been learned from Seabright that the position of the L'Amerique has not changed, but that it is confidently expected she will be got off at the next high tide. About 33,000 pounds of chains and anchors have been taken from the vessel within a day or two.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE PASSENGERS—STATEMENTS BY TWO OF THEM—THE CARGO, AND TO WHOM IT WAS CONSIGNED.

The steamer Jesse Hoyt, of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, arrived at her pier, No. 8 North River, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, bringing with her the cabin and steerage passengers of the Red Star steamer Rusland. The cabin passengers, at least three of them, were received with demonstrations of joy by anxious friends, but there were none but curious, ordinary sight-seers in waiting for the 113 steerage passengers. The steam-tug John Birkbeck soon came alongside the Jesse Hoyt and took off the steerage passengers, who were taken to Castle Garden. About half of the number were Italians, and the remainder were German and French. Very few of them could speak English, and those who could were so full of the excitement of landing that they could scarcely tell anything about what had happened to them, and the brief time that a large proportion of them spent in Castle Garden was wholly taken up in getting ready for the journey West, which they had arranged to make. They expressed themselves well pleased that they were able to save their luggage in good condition, and groups of men, women, and children sat about watching their homely treasures as contentedly as if they had made their journey without a disturbing incident. The fact that the steerage passengers were kept below deck until the life car was ready for use seems to account for the absence of noise or confusion on the Rusland's deck, and, doubtless, the plan worked well in hastening the moment when the passengers could reach shore. The only officer of the Rusland who came to this City was Mr. George Bainbridge, the purser, who brought up the papers of the steamer. He gave a brief account of the voyage of the Rusland from Antwerp, which port she left on March 5. Stormy weather was not encountered until the ship reached the Banks, when she met with squalls of wind, with snow and rain. He knew little more, except that the vessel had grounded late on Saturday night, and that a thick snow-storm prevailed at the time. The accounts of the cabin passengers, Mrs. Daystors, and Capt. Call, agree as to the prevalence of good discipline on board the Rusland, and the crew were sufficiently watchful to see the lights on shore before the steam-ship struck. The same strange uncertainty of the actual position of the ship seems to have resulted in the grounding of the Adelaide on the same beach in January last seems to have misled the Captain of the Rusland. The pilot on board was Benjamin Simonson, who is spoken of as a capable man, but, like Pilot Wever, who was on board the Amérique when she struck, he had not assumed control, as the vessel had not come within sight of the Sandy Hook Light-ship.

The agents in this City of the Red Star Line are Peter Wright & Sons, of No. 52 Broadway. Their office was visited yesterday by large numbers of anxious consignees, who are inquiring about the probability of recovering their goods. One of the firm went to Long Branch early yesterday morning, and Mr. Colton met all inquirers with the little information in his possession. No dispatches were received by them during the day, except one, which was also sent to the newspaper offices. The firm were confident of saving the ship, but the wrecking company were not so confident, although the prospect of getting her off depended somewhat on the weather. The vessel was valued at $300,000 and was fully insured, wholly in foreign companies, and the policies could not be announced. The agents were full of confidence in Capt. De Horsey, who has long been in active service. He was first officer of the Kenilworth for years, and when she was bought by the Red Star Line and her name changed to Rusland, he was promoted, and was making his first trip as commander, and bringing the ship to this port for the first time under her new name. The purser was unable to give any account of the navigation of the ship previous to the accident, and no statement was required of him by the agents of the line, out of courtesy to the Captain, whose report will probably be made in a day or two. While the agents of the Rusland were very confident yesterday that she would be saved, the passengers were impressed with the belief that she had been so badly strained that the action of the waves would eventually break her in pieces.

STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Ferdinand Duysters, of No. 342 Lexington-avenue, was a saloon passenger, and was accompanied by her two children, Adrian and Ernest. Her statement is as follows:

"I was awakened about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning by Capt. De Horsey, who told me to rise and dress myself and children, as the vessel had struck. He told me, however, not to be alarmed, as there was no further danger to be apprehended, and I would have ample time to dress myself and children comfortably. This was the first intimation I had received of the accident. I dressed myself and children, and wrapped them up warmly, after which we sat down in our state-room, at the Captain's request, to await further directions. I cannot say that I was greatly frightened, although I had considerable apprehension. The hours dragged along wearily until about 4 o'clock, when Capt. De Horsey reappeared and told me to come on deck as, if the vessel should break, it would probably part in the vicinity of my room. I followed his directions and the children behaved nobly, and gave me no trouble. The little girl was somewhat frightened, but my little boy seemed to enjoy the excitement immensely. It was very cold on deck, and the air was full of snow. The officers, and all connected with the ship, treated us with the greatest kindness, and did all they could to make us comfortable. I watched the movements of the life-car with some alarm, and as I saw that its occupants became more or less drenched from contact with the surf, I decided to go ashore in the life-boat. I watched its passage five times successfully, and it appeared to be manned by a good crew, and to be perfectly safe. Capt. Call and myself entered the boat, and the children were tied in an arm-chair and lowered to the boat. We crossed the surf safely, and reached the shore in a dry condition. We were taken in a wagon to the life-saving station where we were kindly cared for, and, after becoming thoroughly warm, we were conveyed to the East End Hotel." Mrs. Duysters was received at the steam-boat pier by her husband, who was overjoyed to find his little family safe.

Capt. Frank W. Call, one of the saloon passengers, made the following statement to a TIMES reporter: "We left Antwerp on Saturday, March 3, and from that time until we reached the Banks of Newfoundland the weather was very fine, and we proceeded at a good rate of speed. As we left the banks the weather became thick, the air was filled with snow, and the sun was only visible at intervals. I went to bed about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and was asleep at the time the steamer ran aground. The stoppage of the steamer roused me, and, hastily dressing, I went on deck. It was snowing hard, and a cold, raw wind was blowing. I made my way to the bridge, where I found the Captain and pilot in consultation. I do not think the pilot had taken formal charge of the steamer at that time. The sailors were shouting wildly, "Light, ho!" being apparently under the impression that the lights on shore were the lights of sailing vessels in the vicinity of our head. The passengers were not excited, although they looked considerably frightened, and the ship's officers were cool and collected, and assured them that there was no immediate danger. I don't know who was to blame for the accident. The engineer, Mr. Clark, told me last night that the cause of the vessels filling with water so rapidly, was that the tube through which the propeller shaft runs was split by the concussion which resulted from running aground. As soon as it was light enough, the work of landing the passengers commenced. The life saving crew got a line over board from one of the boats and attached the life-car to the ship, and about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning commenced hauling the passengers ashore. Only two could go in the car at a time. I crossed in a life-boat. All the passengers were landed by 10 o'clock. We were taken in wagons to the nearest life-saving station, where we got dry and warm, and were then conveyed to the East End Hotel at Long Branch. Everybody did all in their power to make us comfortable, and all the baggage of the passengers, as well as their lives, were saved. I hail from Maine, and am a seafaring man. I formerly commanded the bark Union, running from this port to Boston.

THE CARGO.

The cargo was valued at about $220,000. It included window and plate glass to Simon Dale, Samuel Manrieffe, Drexel, Morgan & Co., R. D. Holbord, Fernebert & Co., Benedict Drey, H. W. Mail, H. W. Mannon & Ward, E. A. Boyd, B. Guinthal, F. W. Holbrook & Sons, and to order; cloth to A. T. Stewart & Co. and Bauendahl & Co.; 536 bales old paper to Baring Brothers, 19 packages of tiles to K. T. Cheney, 1 case of oil paintings to E. M. Moore, 25 cases mennin to J. Lee Smith, 50 packages dyestuff to A. Keppelmann, 12 cases zinc to H. Lamacher, 1,000 packages iron wire to Knobl

I know who persuaded him to do it; that vagabond Dickens!" Thackeray had, it must be remembered, been opposed at the club by Dickens in the Yates row. Nevertheless, Thackeray on many occasions paid brilliant tributes to the genius of his rival in literature, to which Dickens had never responded. In this respect Thackeray exhibited a manliness that was wanting in the conduct of Dickens.

While I am writing about clubs and their parallels in New-York, a word about the Savage, which is supposed to be the prototype of the Lotos. It is nothing of the kind. The Lotos is a club in the best sense of the word; small perhaps as regards its house, but large in its aims and perfect in its organization. The Savage is merely housed in a hotel, subject to all the whims of the Licensing act, closed on a Sunday, and not open after 12:30 any night. It has a permanent President, and offers no incentive to any particular member or body of members to advance its interests or to push it into that position which the character of some of its members might fairly claim for it. Its Saturday dinners are pleasant reunions, but it has no receptions as the Lotos has, and it has neither the comforts nor the influence of the genial little society in Irving-place. The Savage, however, is one of the few clubs that has laid itself out to be kind to Americans, and some of its brightest hours have been those which have been spent there with Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, and Mr. Stanley, (on his return from Africa;) but New-York is entitled to a more thorough return for its enlightened hospitality than can be given to it at the Savage, though there are individual members who try to make up for the shortcomings of the club. As I leave the hotel and saunter into the unfashionable but handsome Temple Club, I meet an inveterate gossip of the Travellers' Club, an eminently aristocratic institution. He tells me that a noble lord who recently eloped with a friend's wife came up for election at the Travellers' last week. He had been waiting his turn for 13 years; at some of the clubs a father enters a son for election as soon as he is born, and the child gets in at the age of 40 or 50. This is hardly an exaggeration. When my noble lord's name came up after waiting 13 years, he was abroad with his friend's wife, and, the circumstance being discussed in the club, his nominees withdrew his name, and he was rejected without a ballot. Thus was vice virtuously punished and the honor of the Travellers' vindicated.

AMUSING SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

HOW A MEMBER-ELECT WAS GREETED WITH LOUD LAUGHTER—SEARCHING FOR HIS CREDENTIALS.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner and Times* writes: "On the intimation of the Speaker that the time had come for new members to take their seats, Sir Hardinge Giffard, who had as usual with gentlemen in his position been awaiting the call on one of the seats under the gallery, presented himself at the bar, flanked on the one side by Mr. Mowbray, and on the other by Sir W. Hart Dyke, the Secretary for the Treasury. The three walked up the House, 'Mr. Solicitor' beaming all over with gratification that at last his electioneering trials and wanderings were over. There was great cheering from the Conservatives, in which not a few Liberals joined as a personal tribute to a gentleman whose professional eminence and remarkable abilities promise to make him a valuable acquisition to the House. Having arrived at the table, the clerk, as in duty bound, required the production of the return. Most new members carry this important document in their hand so as to give it ready. Sir Hardinge, whether from not having been warned of what would be required of him, or from mere forgetfulness, had not so prepared himself. On the clerk's request, however, he plunged his hand into his breast pocket and brought forth a bundle of papers, among which he seemed to have no doubt the return would be included. But although they were turned over more than once, no return was found. Then Sir Hardinge had recourse to his right hand coat pocket, from which he fished up more papers. These were turned over with incipient signs of nervous apprehension, while the House began to titter. But no return was forthcoming. Next Sir Hardinge made a desperate plunge at his right hand coat-tail, but although there were papers there too, they were of all sorts but the right one. Then the House laughed outright, while Sir W H. Dyke fidgeted visibly and began to bite his nails. A rapid and flustered dash by Sir Hardinge at each of his pockets in rapid succession failed to elicit anything but renewed roars of laughter on the part of the House. What was to be done? Sir Hardinge is an eminently cool man, but he was hardly so cool as usual when amid the universal hilarity he proceeded to lay out his miscellaneous collection of letters and papers on the table and examine them one by one, apparently in a sort of forlorn hope that the "return" had strayed into a wrong envelope or otherwise hidden itself away. But the search was in vain. Twice the papers were gone through with increasing signs of flurry on the part of the Solicitor-General, increasing marks of annoyance on the part of Sir W. H. Dyke, and increasing enjoyment of the fun on the part of the House. At last, just when it seemed inevitable that her Majesty's Solicitor-General would be sent back and told to come again another day, some one sitting near the place under the gallery which Sir Hardinge had just occupied was observed to be indulging in strong pantomimic action. One of the occupants of the Treasury Bench having drawn Sir W. H. Dyke's attention to this odd performance, it seemed to occur to him that the gentleman was by these gestures intimating a desire to communicate with him. Acting on the hope which this idea suggested, Sir W. H. Dyke at once trotted off to the seat under the gallery, from which a moment afterward he returned to the table, bearing the missing return aloft in his hand, amid an exuberant burst of cheering from the Tories, which for a moment drowned the laughter of the rest of the House. Then Sir Hardinge presented his credentials, signed the roll, and passed on to shake hands with the Speaker. But his labors he forgot that he had left all his private papers spread out on the table, and there was yet more laughter when this miscellaneous collection, larger than one would think any one man's pockets could possibly hold, was hastily bundled up by Mr. Cross, then half dropped on the floor, and finally shoveled into the lap of Mr. Smith, whose unique functions as secretary of the Secretary, must, I suppose, include the duty of taking care of any "unconsidered trifles" which any of his colleagues may happen to drop about. I should be very sorry to say anything discouraging of or to a gentleman for whom I have so great a respect, and from whom I am inclined to expect so much as her Majesty's most able Solicitor-General, but I cannot help observing that in an age whose superstition went out in other directions than spirit-rapping and table-turning, this mishap at the commencement of his Parliamentary career would have seemed an omen of most sinister augury."

FEMALE DOCTORS IN ENGLAND.

The Senate of the University of London has decided, by 7 votes to 14, to grant medical degrees to women who have gone through the prescribed training and can pass the examinations. The decision is of importance not only to the medical profession and to those ladies who wish to enter its ranks, but to the public. The history of the agitation for the admission of women to medical qualifications is a curious one. It has been going on for years, and the licensing bodies have acted from the most part in a strangely vacillating manner regarding it, as if they could not make up their minds on the question. Thus the authorities at Apothecaries' Hall admitted one lady, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, and then refused any others. In Edinburgh, too, where the ladies, who bore the Sophyian name of the *septem contra Thebas*, urged their claims with much energy, the University acted most capriciously and illogically. They were admitted to lectures, but refused prizes when they won them; they were allowed to go through the curriculum of study, but not to compete for the degree.

SPAIN AND HER KING.

A correspondent of a London newspaper writing from Valentia, and describing the King of Spain's visit to that city on the 26th ultimo, states that there was but little geniality in the attitude of the inhabitants toward their Sovereign, and that scarcely a vivo was to be heard. His Majesty was entertained at a banquet by the authorities, and in the evening visited the theatre, accompanied by the Ministers of Justice and Marine, when the following incident occurred: The two gentlemen mentioned above do not happen to be popular, and when, in the course of the play, one of the characters said, "The Minister never opens his mouth but he utters an absurdity," there was a hearty round of applause. It is reported that the King was by no means pleased with his reception.

HUNTING GHOSTS.

A telegram from Quincy, Ill., dated the 15th inst., says: "Five hundred lunatics went out beyond the northern city limits to the old Hebrew cemetery, last night, to see and capture a ghost that was reported to be making nightly visits there. They were armed with pistols, shot-guns, pitchforks, &c., and could, many after midnight, but saw no ghost."

STATE OF THE IRON TRADE.

LEHIGH VALLEY FURNACES IDLE.

NOT MORE THAN TWO-FIFTHS OF THE VALLEY MILLS AND BLAST FURNACES AT WORK—THE DISCOURAGING FEATURES OF THE BUSINESS—VIEWS OF PROMINENT IRON MEN—THE USELESSNESS OF STARTING THE WORK.

From our Special Correspondent.

CATASAUQUA, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

On a bright Summer morning a drive along the beautiful Lehigh Valley, with its generally busy mills and furnaces looming up in rapid succession, is not only enjoyable but instructive. In a drizzling rain, however, such as is to-day enveloping the valley in a chilling mist, when the cheerless scene is seldom relieved by the bright lights and busy hum of roll-trains and blowing engines, one is apt to sigh for one's cosy rooms in New-York, and to think the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, with all its boasted loveliness, a very depressing place to be in. Of all the great branches of industry in this country none have suffered so severely during the last three years as the iron trade. Nor is there the same chance for improvement in iron that there is in other staple industries. The only encouraging features that I can see are a continued tendency to decrease production, and, if it really be an encouraging feature, the fact that the price of pig-iron is now at such a figure that, except in rare cases, it can not be made at a profit and is often made at a loss—and this in spite of the enormous reduction in the price of ores, labor, and coal. Neither ore, labor, nor coal will bear a further reduction; it would be a fair assumption, then, that iron cannot go lower in price, unless dire necessity should compel holders of stock to throw large amounts on the market and sacrifice them for whatever they might fetch. There was, some little time ago, a fear of some mishap of this kind in the cases of some weak holders of heavy stocks, notably the Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is supposed to be carrying about 1,000 tons; but the cloud has passed over that. Another thing which leads me to think that pig-iron has reached a bottom price is the strong inclination evinced by outside investors to go into a speculation. There are not only numerous inquiries at the furnaces from this class of buyers, but I learn that several speculative transactions have actually taken place. The low price is certainly very tempting, but there are certain intrinsic causes of instability in the iron business which only a large and purely naturally increased consumption can remove. The most important cause is that one-half of the blast-furnaces of the country could supply the whole present consumption of the United States. Another is the pious dread of anything in the way of new railroad enterprises which possesses the souls of capitalists. The only business of importance which is going on in rails to-day is the laying down steel in the place of iron, and this is keeping the Bessemer rail mills pretty busy, some of them very busy. Furnace men are fully alive to the fact that there is no need of all their furnaces, but each hopes that he may continue to be able to run his own, while his neighbors are compelled to blow out.

The state of affairs among the furnace men in the Lehigh Valley is pretty plainly demonstrated by the number of furnaces in and out of blast. Out of 51 stacks, with an aggregate productive capacity af 511,600 tons, there are not more than 20 running. In traveling up the valley I have, in the great majority of cases, seen for myself what furnaces were in blast. In a few cases I have been compelled to rely on the information of such men as Mr. Thomas, of Hokendauqua; Mr. Brunt, of Catasauqua; Capt. Bailey, of the Pennoyl Iron Works, and Mr. Wharton, of the Bethlehem Iron Company. In one or two cases I have given the furnace men the benefit of the doubt; either on the ground that they have stopped temporarily or are talking of going in blast. I think, then, that I may fairly claim that the following statement is as nearly accurate as possible:

Owners.	No. of Stacks.	Annual Capacity, Stacks Tons, in Blast.
Allentown Iron Company	2	54,600 0
Allentown Rolling-mill Co.	2	20,000 1
Bethlehem Iron Company*.	6	55,000 3
Carbon Iron Company	3	34 000 0
Coleraine Iron-works	2	26,000 1
Crane Iron Company	6	60,000 2
Durham Iron-works	1	7,000 1
Emaus Furnace	1	7,000 1
Glendon Iron Company	3	53,000 1
Keystone Furnace	1	10 000 0
Lehigh Iron Company	2	21,000 1
Lehigh Valley Iron Co	3	30,000 2
Lock Ridge Furnaces	2	20 000 2
Millerstown Iron Company	1	10,500 0
Northampton Iron Co	1	10,000 1
North Penn Iron Co	1	7,000 0
Saucon Iron Company	2	20,000 0
Thomas Iron Company	6	60,000 4
Uhler Furnace	1	7,500 0
Total	51	511,600 20

* One of the six Bethlehem Iron Company's furnaces is a Spiegel-eisen furnace for Bessemer steel work.

At Bethlehem they are pretty busy. The Bethlehem Iron Company are running three of their furnaces, and their splendid steel rail mill is running night and day, and turning out as high as 250 tons of rails a day. Their old rolling mill is running on merchant steel for car axles, agricultural tools, wire, springs, &c. Indeed, these large works are fairly busy in all departments except in iron rails. The high character of the work turned out by Mr. Fritz always puts the Bethlehem Iron Works in the van of those who are busy, but, setting that phase of the question aside, things are looking up with them. They have orders on hand, and are looking forward, with fair expectations, to running along on full time through the year. The Lehigh Zinc Company, whose works are also at Bethlehem, are also running night and day, but with Jersey ores. They have stopped working their big mine at Friedensville, and are only working the small Hartmann mine. This seems a pity, for in their big mine they have one of the largest pumps and pumping engines in the world. I think it cost them some $350,000. Mr. Webster says that, though profits are not running into fortunes, they are managing to make a little money, and regard the prospects favorably. By the way, last year, he filled an order for exportation to Germany of 500,000 pounds of spelter, and is going to ship 300,000 pounds more. This is a new feature in the American export of manufactures. I believe I am not wrong in saying that this must have been the first exportation of spelter from the United States. At Allentown things are not looking so bright. True, the Allentown Rolling Mill Company have one of their furnaces in blast, are running the rolling mill, but there stand the five fine furnaces of the Allentown Iron Company as silent as a tomb. This is the result of sad want of foresight. The furnaces have been blown out since July last, but before then the company had been making a great deal of iron, and were unwise enough to stock it—and that on a ceaselessly falling market. I am told that at the end of last year they had nearly 35,000 tons of iron stacked in their yards. I wish I had as much stacked in my yard, but I should do with it what the Allentown Iron Company did not do with theirs—I should convert it into cash as quickly as possible. However, I understand that the company have since made sales, and that their stock probably does not now exceed 25,000 tons.

At Catasauqua, I find a varied state of affairs. Of the six large furnaces on the river bank belonging to the Crane Iron Company, and with a capacity for making 60,000 tons of pig metal a year, there are only two in blast. Mr. Hunt tells me that he finds no profit in making iron, and that till he sees his way to doing so he will not blow in his other furnaces. He, however, seems to think that iron has reached the bottom, and that we may look for a little improvement in things, though nothing to boast of. Mr. Samuel Thomas, with whom I had a very long conversation, and also does his brother, Mr. John Thomas, seems to think that, with careful management, they can continue to make a small margin of profit. I drove up the valley to Hokendauqua, where the Thomas Iron Works are located, and spent an hour with Mr. John Thomas. They have six of the finest furnaces in the country there, and also two at Lock Ridge; but two of the Hokendauqua furnaces are idle. I paid old Mr. David Thomas a long visit—the "father of the anthracite iron trade," as he is universally styled. I found the old gentleman hale, hearty, and active as ever in spite of his 83 years. He had been for a long drive over to a large farm he has lately bought, and which he is now stocking with cattle. I twitted the old gentleman with taking to farming in his old age, but he said that things were so dull in iron that he must do something to occupy his time, and as he had taken to farming. I naturally asked him what he thought about iron. "Why," he replied, "when are we to look for any marked improvement in iron? You have traveled all through our valley, and you must have observed that two-thirds of our furnaces are out of blast. Well, Sir, as soon as we who have furnaces in blast begin to make a little money all our neighbors, whose furnaces are now standing, will blow in and go ahead. And what is going to become of the profits then? No, the truth is we have an endless number of furnaces that we don't want, and until some of the owners are content to go out of the business we shall see no marked improvement in the pig-iron trade." Mr. Thomas also said, that in his unusually long experience of the iron trade, he could recall nothing approaching the prostration of these times. In all former panics there had been an immediate recovery after a few days or weeks, or at the most a few months. But the state of things since the panic of September, 1873, had been steadily growing worse for three years, and had now only stopped doing so because they could not well be worse. He called my attention, in speaking of prices, to the fact that the first steel rails laid on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division Railroad cost $250 a ton in gold; rails which can now be bought for $50 a ton. This is rather startling.

With regard to the rolling mills here and at Ferndale belonging to the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, I will give the gist of what Mr. Oliver Williams, the general manager, has to say, together with a slight preface concerning pig-iron. His first words lead me to suppose that he thinks pig-iron cannot go lower. He says, in effect, he who is down need fear no fall. With regard to pig-iron, I think that labor in the furnaces is now as low as it has been at any time since 1861. Coal is still too high for line trade; ores are as low as they can possibly be furnished for, and cost of production is to-day, I think, as low as it can be made. Further shrinkage in values, under these circumstances, must necessarily carry with it bankruptcy to the companies which are still solvent, as they are selling their product at cost. What their future may be, therefore, depends entirely upon the hoped-for gradual improvement in trade. As to the signs and prospects of their improvement, I can only speak for my own works. From July, 1875, to September, 1876, our Ferndale works were entirely closed, while our Catasauqua mill, after successfully contesting a strike of many months' duration, commenced work in December, 1875, and, through the early part of 1876, gave employment to about one-third of our usual number of men. In September, 1876, trade had improved so much that we started our Ferndale mill, and we continued improving until we are now running both of our mills to their fullest extent. While the amount of business has thus increased, prices have not improved, and to-day it is an open question whether we are doing more than getting our money back. We are, however, supporting from 1,200 to 1,500 workmen, and, in this view of the matter, we are content to run on for the present, so long as we are not actually losing money. Bar iron that we sold at $112 a ton in 1872, we are now selling at from $40 to $50 a ton. I confidently believe that we are now at the bottom. Our men are now getting wages as low as at any time before the war, while the cost of living is not down to anything like the same extent." It will be seen from these remarks that Mr. Williams views the outlook favorably, without being over-sanguine. I can only say that he is a gentleman in whose judgment I place great confidence. I have never known him to mislead me. A. P.

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPARISON OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY OF THIS YEAR WITH SAME MONTHS OF LAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following statement, showing the export of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States during the two months ended Feb. 28, 1877, compared with the corresponding period of 1876, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Commodities.	Jan. & Feb. 1876.	Jan. & Feb. 1877.
Alkali, cwt.	132,705	135,317
Apparel and slops	£9 849	£9,110
Beer and ale	£23,314	£14,050
Copper, wrought, cwt	109	128
Cotton, piece goods, yards	17,477,600	12,902,300
Earthen and china-ware	£88 877	£70,987
Haberdashery	£81,389	£58,183
Hardware and cutlery	£72,164	£49,253
Iron, pig, tons	5,078	7,351
Iron, bar, tons	452	431
Iron, railroad, all kinds, tons	54	460
Iron hoops, sheets, and boiler-plates, tons	313	490
Iron, tin plates, tons	15,141	14,577
Iron, cast or wrought, tons	916	363
Iron, old, for remanufacture, tons	1,201	150
Iron, steel unwrought, tons	1,132	698
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c., tons	204	227
Linen, piece goods, yards	29,603,800	20,075,500
Machinery	£46,824	£19,632
Paper, writing or printing	£1,821	£1,644
Paper, other kinds	£1,558	£2,474
Salt, rock and white	£34,806	£25,279
Silk and satin, broadstuffs	£9,869	£14,872
Silk, ribbons	£1,963	£1,530
Silk, other articles of silk only	£14,403	£11,537
Silk and other materials	£8,995	£5,718
Spirits	£1,527	£2,317
Stationery and other paper	£11,618	£12,236
Tin, unwrought	£10,276	£13,000
Wool, sheep, and lambs, lb	23,500	134,700
Wool, woolen cloths, coatings, &c	£169,336	£111,553
Wool, worsted stuffs, all wool	£416,438	£270,683
Wool carpets, &c	£66,838	£28,493

A LIVE ANACONDA.

DESCRIPTION OF A LARGE SNAKE AT THE LONDON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Mr. Frank Buckland describes in *Land and Water* the arrival of a large snake at the Zoological Gardens: "With the commencement of the London season has arrived an illustrious visitor from South America. He is one of the largest of the *Boaidæ* family known to our generation. He is an anaconda, (*Eunectes murinus,*) which, as I translate it, means 'the good swimming mouse or deer eater.' This immense snake is now safely housed in the snake-house in the Zoological Gardens, under the parental care of Holland, who has for many years so ably managed the snakes, poisonous and non-poisonous. Our visitor arrived at Liverpool in a large box. Intelligence was given to Mr. Bartlett, who proceeded to Liverpool to inspect him, a matter of considerable difficulty. It will not do to buy an expensive snake of this kind without a warranty. Snakes are very liable to canker in the mouth. The gums get swollen and flabby, and completely conceal the teeth, so that the beast cannot feed. Again, if snakes are injured in the capture they frequently die in consequence. It was necessary to examine the snake as to these two points. Having been shut up for several months without food, and in the dark, the anaconda was not in a good temper. When the lid was opened Mr. Bartlett caught him tight round the neck with both hands; it was not necessary to open the mouth, as the savage snake did that soon enough of himself, in true anger. A moment's inspection showed he had no disease of the gums. It was with some difficulty that Mr. Bartlett got his head back into the box, without letting out more than a foot or two of his body. The anaconda has not poisonous teeth, but has great and dangerous powers of crushing. The box with the snake weighed over 700 pounds. It was with much dodging that anaconda was conducted by two keepers to his new quarters, where he at once retreated into a bath of warm water, from which, as yet, he has only emerged once or twice. It is difficult to give the exact length of the snake, as he is not to be measured with as much facility as a fathom of string. He now lying in three parallel folds in his bath; we know the length of the bath, and we calculate his length to be between 18 and 20 feet—a tremendous fellow. It was impossible to get a tape measure around him; but having measured his diameter in his thickest part, we conclude that his is over two feet round the body. At present he is thin, and his skin fits him very loosely. It is hoped that he will soon begin to feed. Mr. Bartlett, with his usual ingenuity, has found out how to make Mr. Anaconda feed. He covers his bath over at night, and puts therein with the snake a cuck. The duck is always gone in the morning, and the snake appears to have become decidedly nocturnal and aquatic in his habits. Like our own British snake, it is found in marshy, damp places, and he feeds upon animals which come down to drink at night. Mr. Bartlett has ascertained that the last meal this snake had consisted of a young peccary, the nonny part of the hoofs having been discovered in the stones at the bottom of the cage; there are also the hairs of another animal which has to be diagnosed by microscopists. This tropical American snake is also called the Aboma. The provincial name is *Mi traga venado,* or the deer-swallower. He never interferes with men, although, of course, he will take his own part if attacked. It is greatly to be hoped that this magnificent snake will in time get an appetite and recover from his travel-worn appearance. His color may be described as buff, with very dark markings on the upper parts. His companion in the cage is a magnificently reticulated python, (*Ulor sebæ,*) caught at Penang. He has been at the gardens since August, 1876, and has not eaten anything since he arrived. He shed his skin on Sunday, Feb. 25, and is now most lovely to behold. It would be impossible to describe the tints of the new skin, (a splendid lacing of bronze, blue, gold, and black,) except by saying that they are quite as gorgeous as the peacock's plumage."

THE SOLDIERS OF FRANCE.

M. THIERS ON ARMY ORGANIZATION.

THE TERM OF ENLISTMENT—SHALL IT BE FOR THREE YEARS OR LONGER—THE EX-PRESIDENT'S IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT—THE BACKBONE OF THE FRENCH ARMY—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS NEEDED—OPPOSITION OF THE RADICAL PRESS.

Our correspondent, writing from Paris, March 5, called attention at some length to the project for modifying the French law on army recruiting introduced some time ago in the Assembly by M. Laisant, but at that time laid on the table. The letter referred to was printed in THE TIMES of Sunday last. Since then we have received the following additional particulars bearing on this subject:

Previous to the ballot for members of the select committee proposed by the bill, M. Thiers delivered the following speech, after which he was unanimously elected a member of the committee:

My opinion on our military régime has been known for a long time, but I attach such importance to the question now before us that I am bent on participating in the deliberations of this bureau. It was proposed to fix the time of service at five years; the trial has been made, and has proved unsatisfactory. As regards subordinate officers in particular, this attempt has been unfortunate. Respecting the artillery, its *matériel* and *personnel* are excellent, but there is no doubt that the reduction of military service has been prejudicial to sub-officers of infantry in general. A good subordinate officer cannot be formed in three years—that is the truth. There are certainly exceptions, but they cannot establish the rule. The Army has a formidable rival—industry. The latter gives 8 francs or 10 francs a day to workmen. Three years' service in the Army offers nothing to be compared to that. Our military institutions must therefore come to the rescue. With seven years' service the Army would furnish a career which at present it does not. The Prussian Army is much spoken of. In Germany there is a military race which consists of the small nobility; it is brave, well educated, and has no other pursuit but that of arms. It produces excellent *cadres,* but for the last eight years, far from dreaming of diminishing military service, great efforts are being made to increase it. A few years ago it lasted 18 months. It has been successively increased to two years and two and a half years. In Europe public sentiment is unanimous on the subject. There is not a General who does not agree with me. So you see that I cannot be a partisan of a reduction of military service to three years. I am certainly not one of those who believe war to be imminent, and I believe many people form false notions as to the real ideas of Europe on the subject. But still it must be acknowledged that the situation is not what it was 50 years ago. Ideas of stability and peace are no more predominant. Each nation counts upon its army for defense. Well, it is not sufficient to have men; it is necessary to have soldiers; and they can only be obtained by long habits of service and discipline. Remember what the Emperor did with his 30,000 men out the Old Guard. Do not let us exaggerate the perils of the present situation; but let us at the same time remember that Europe has not the same stability she had half a century ago, and let us beware of touching anything that may disorganize our Army. Since I left power I have abstained from taking a share in the public debates, as I do not wish in anywise to attack the present Government; but to-day I thought that the interests of the country were at stake, and I decided to give my opinion first to the committee and afterward in the tribune.

A day or two later the committee met at the house of its President, M. Thiers, in the Place St. George's, on which occasion the ex-President of the Republic delivered another speech, in which, in the conversational style natural to him, he objected with renewed force to the three years' system. He said:

There are few new views on the Army Question. The principles on which the constitution of true armies reposes are not numerous and are incontestable. I believe that the Committee of '45 of the National Assembly, which made the present law, misunderstood those principles, and did France a great injury by abolishing the law of 1832. I do not thank Gen. Trochu for having restored these questions in the National Assembly, despite the respect I have for his character and his talents. All the experiments that have been made, except the law of 1832, have been fruitless. After every revolution it is believed society required to be reformed; therefore, the Army must be reformed. And yet it is men who, like Napoleon III. &c., have made the finest campaigns who have made the law of 1832. To have armed nations we must go back to barbarous times. Armed nations in our time run away at the first report of cannon. What are required for war are soldiers. There is no analogy between Prussia and France. In Prussia the population is poor, and has the spirit of submission. There is also there a petty nobility, equally poor, from which are recruited those officers who lead the peasant by blows with the flat side of their swords. Of these elements it is that the Prussian Army is made. The condition of our infantry sub-officers is not satisfactory. They cannot be made in a day. Young men must be incorporated in the ranks of men who made long wars. Soldiers are only made by a long life in the regiment. Nothing is different to-day. War is made in our time just as in the time of Cæsar. Our country is too infatuated; it believes it has discovered everything, and it has only discovered the pinnet of Papinus. Three years' service is a fundamental mistake, because not only is education necessary, but also military education. Under the Revolution the first shock of the enemy was only borne by the Royal Army. I am vexed to see that my country thinks only of chimeras. Field-Marshal Moltke said to our Ambassador, M. de Gontaut Biron, at the time of the Commune, 'Before the 1st of May, 1874, I hope to see M. Thiers beaten;' and he was right. Prussia would return to the old system if she could. She has, moreover, her Royal Guard, a chosen corps without anything corresponding to it in France. The 1832 law enabled the French to make the African, Crimean, and Italian Wars. We have many able Generals—for instance, Gen. Lebœuf. What we want is soldiers, and to have them we must prefer quality to number. The Army must be a career, not a mere passage for all citizens without distinction. I support the present Government because I see nothing else possible for the grandeur of France. I shall oppose no Government that will work for the grandeur of my country. The moderate spirit which we claim to have consists in having ideas of government. I am carrying on the business of old age; I preach in the wilderness; but the last vestige of the spirit of government must be defended."

M. Thiers further said that numbers were a great thing no doubt, but it was a mistake to sacrifice quality to quantity. He held that far too large a number of Army corps had been created; that he would much rather have a good army of 200,000 men than a bad one of 400,000. The French Generals had been blamed. All he would say was they had Generals at least equal to any that foreign countries could boast of. He would only mention the name of Marshal Canrobert, but there were seven or eight as good as he. It had been alleged that Prussia could bring 12,00,000 or 15,00,000 men into action. He considered that a gross exaggeration. She could, in reality, not command more than 600,000 fighting men. The system of the limited conscription with paic substitutes—that of the law of 1832—was in the circumstances and the temperament of France a system that gave them good soldiers, and under which non-commissioned officers regarded the Army as a profession, instead of considering it (as they did with the shorter period of service) as a purgatory which they escaped from as soon as they could. He thought the system of one year volunteers shocking. This advocacy of the old military law has created no small amount of excitement, and M. Thiers is violently attacked by the Radical papers. The *République Française* prints an article, of which the following is a translation:

"There are moments when the highest and best established personal authority of which we can conceive falls powerless before the simplest teaching of facts. The France of the present moment is not infatuated; on the contrary she lost most grievously and suddenly the illusions in which she had been lulled by a deceptive wisdom. She is aware of all that they have cost her; she knows wherein she is wanting; and she is not disposed to allow herself to be scouted to-day by men who have for too long a time preached up an organization which proves sterile in the hour of danger. We do not fear that the unexpected attempt which M. Thiers has just made to galvanize to new life an obsolete theory will exercise the slightest influence over the committee any more than over the Country; we do not anticipate that it will meet with the least support either in the Army or the country. But France has paid too dear for her lessons of misfortune to admit of the supposition that she has not profited by them; and the legitimate respect with which the age of M. Thiers is surrounded must not disguise from the view of any one the isolation to which he is condemned on this question, which is only too literally one of life or death for the country."

DEAD TWO WEEKS AND ALIVE AGAIN.

A telegram from Minneapolis, Minn., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean,* dated 15th inst., tells the following remarkable story: "About three weeks ago, Ljonas Nelson, a lumberman, while working in the woods on the Upper Mississippi, was crushed beneath a falling tree, and, after suffering several days, died. His comrades placed his body in a rude pine box and forwarded it to friends in this city. It was over a week before the body arrived. At the same time the weather was quite cold. The remains were taken to the residence of John Peterson, where for two or three days they were visited by friends. Finally, one who had not yet seen the body called, and after examining it for some moments exclaimed: 'Why, Jonas is not dead.' Those who heard him were astonished at this remark, which seemed incredible, but efforts were made to resuscitate the body, first placing it in a bed and imparting warmth to it. After a time color began to show itself in the cheeks, and shortly after his eyes opened. The spectators were almost overpowered with a sense that they were in the presence of an unseen power. Finally one asked the reviving man: 'Jonas, are you cold?' Without moving, fixing his eyes on his questioner, he answered, 'Yes.' The exertions to restore him were redoubled, and his condition since has been gradually improving. These are facts, that a man who has been apparently dead two weeks, and must have been frozen in transit to this city, has come back to life."

PRESIDENT HAYES.

CONGRESSMAN FRYE UPON THE COMMISSION WHICH DECLARED HIM ELECTED, AND THE NEW POLICY HE IS CARRYING OUT.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Saturday comes to us with a long account of the reception given Congressman William P. Frye by his constituents on Friday evening. The address of welcome was made by Hon. George H. Pilsbury, and in his response Mr. Frye expressed himself on topics of general interest as follows:

"It would have delighted me could I have recognized the cry that came from my city when the Electoral Commission was about being created. It was alleged by some one that I who had owed everything to the interests of capitalists, in this crisis had neglected them and boasted of it. It would have gratified me exceedingly to have voted for that Commission. Nobody is so stupid as to believe that I could make war against the interests that built up our city. But I felt I must follow my convictions. I said, in my judgment there was no constitutional authority to create the Commission. I so held at the time; I hold so to-day. The Democratic Party to-day not only believe that Commission was unconstitutional, but devilish. [Laughter and applause.] Now, you remember the Senate under the Constitution should have counted that Electoral vote. The Democratic Party in that House of Representatives never would have agreed to any plan that in their opinion would not have resulted in counting in Samuel J. Tilden, or at the very worst, in a new election. When the Democrats agreed to this Commission they believed Judge David Davis was to be the Judge to be selected by the other Judges. They thought they knew that the Commission, with Davis for the fifth Judge, at the worst would carry the election into the House of Representatives. They could imagine no result more serious than another election. But

'The best laid plans o' mice and men
Aft gang agley.'

A few Republicans in the Illinois Legislature to pat his back, gave Davis a complimentary vote for Senator. The Democrats were frightened to death, and at once nominated him Senator. It never entered their heads when they nominated him that he would be elected. But enough Republicans joined hands with the Democratic minority, and David Davis was elected United States Senator, and the plan for counting in Samuel J. was smashed. [Applause.]

What else did your commission do? It met; listened to great arguments. No man in Washington ever dreamed that the Commission would go behind the returns of the Canvassing Boards. If it had voted to do so it couldn't have read the testimony that had been taken in three months' time. You couldn't have taken the new testimony that might reasonably have been offered and which the Commission by rules of law would have felt obliged to admit, in less than three months' time. The Commission knew this, and yet without taking testimony it had just time and no more to declare Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States. If their decision was to go behind the returns, that meant a new election, because it was a physical impossibility that the Commission should have time to go behind the returns. Any man knows it was an utter impossibility to examine evidence in the brief time allotted for the work of the Commission.

We went on, day after day. It was bitter; it was painful; it was terrible. The Republicans were literally in the hands of the Democrats. The Republicans depended entirely upon this question; 'Are there Democrats enough in Congress who will not write themselves down political scoundrels, to save the country in this terrible crisis?' Bear in mind the Democrats upon this Commission upon it, for in the House only 30 Republicans voted for it. When they found David Davis counted out, they began an attack, first on the Commission, and secondly on us. Having the confidence in the Democratic Party which I do, [laughter,] I thought that they would defeat the work of the Commission in some way; and they would have defeated these not Fernando Wood and 25 or 30 other Democrats hated Samuel J. Tilden worse than they hated Rutherford B. Hayes. Now, we owe Rutherford B. Hayes' declaration as President of the United States to hate in the Democratic Party against Samuel J. Tilden. There were two halls in the House, either of which would have prevented the election of Hayes. We had only eight or ten majority, and we sat there as the roll-call proceeded trembling; for they had it in their power any day to prevent our President from being declared elected. They had over 80 filibusters on the floor of the House, thoroughly mad, ready to fight night and day, determined, as you remember, to defeat the count in a quorum. Ruin, war, confusion, chaos, anything, to beat Hayes. Under parliamentary rules, they could have kept us there and balked us for a year's time, and we couldn't have helped ourselves. But fortunately, under a provision of the Electoral bill providentially provided to meet such an emergency, the majority being certain in us, we were able by only two votes, the majority. Now, under your Commission, you put yourselves entirely in the hands of the majority of that House; you trusted the country entirely to the Democracy. I say, on that consideration alone, I was justified in refusing to vote for that Commission, because I have no right to expose to peril whatsoever in the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

Under God, that Commission declared Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States, and to-day he is President of the United States. [Great applause.]

Now, I say this, that every man placed in a new position, with new responsibilities and new duties, is entitled to a fair trial before condemnation comes. I am a Republican, fully and completely. It is my duty, as a Republican and as a patriot, to allow the President of the United States to try any experiment which he has considered and which he desires to try; and to uphold him pending a trial, and to trust in him that, if that trial proves a failure, he will try something else. It is my duty to hope that the policy of Rutherford B. Hayes will bring peace to our dear country, and we should all do what lies in our power to aid him. We have hanged no man; we've exiled no man; we have shown mercy such as has not been since the great exemplar of mercy died on the cross. Shall we stop? No! The Bible doctrine that we shall forgive seventy times seven, comes back to us once more. We must remember slavery existed in this country for over a century, and that its leprous touch was put on the whole South. You have no right to expect that the South shall rise to the standard of patriotism at once in virtue of our Pilgrim Fathers. You have made those freedmen free and put the ballot in their hands. You have lifted them from the earth and clothed them with power equal to that of the white man. Can you expect white men to look on quietly and accept their late slaves as equals at the ballot-box and their superiors in office? You and I would rebel against that order of things. As good citizens it is our duty to extend the olive branch and forgive, having always before us one simple purpose, and that, the good of the country we love. [Applause.] Our President is now extending the olive branch again. I trust the South will accept it, and that new life will be infused into the whole country. I have some hope they will accept it and that we shall become a peaceful country once more. Don't understand me to say that an American is not entitled to the protection of the Government wherever he may live. While I say do all in your power to help the President in the work of pacification, let every friend of his kind demand that even every docile servant shall be protected in his rights as an American citizen. [Great applause.] I believe that President Hayes has not one single drop of blood in his body but will respond to the sentiment that justice and peace shall go hand in hand like twin children of the Divine Master in the work that is before us.

As to the President's policy in civil service reform, I give it a hearty amen. [Applause.] If members of Congress can be relieved from office-seekers, I don't know but that I shall ask my constituents to send me to Congress

for the repayment of this appropriation before the division of profits; and after its passage the funds in the hands of the board became distributable in the following order: First, in payment of its creditors; second, in redemption of capital stock; third, in repayment of the United States; and fourth, by division of the remaining assets among stockholders in pro rata dividend. The effect was, it is argued, to advance the United States by postponing any division of profits until after the repayment of the amount appropriated, and this was not inequitable, for it is familiar knowledge that this was not a stock corporation obtaining subscriptions by holding out inducements of large returns, but simply to sustain a national enterprise hence, while it might be equitable to provide for a repayment before a distribution of profits, it would have been in the highest degree inequitable to fetter the gift with a clause requiring repayment before a distribution of capital. This, it is to be presumed, Congress well knew, and appropriate language has been used to convey that idea. The proviso is simply a declaration that, after the liabilities should have been paid and the capital stock restored to the subscribers, the United States should then be repaid its $1,500,000 before the distribution of any profits. Nothing bur a strained perversion of language which is particularly clear can lead to a different conclusion. The utmost that can be said of the proviso is that Congress appears to have never supposed that there would be a deficiency of capital, and therefore omitted to provide for the event. And the answer to this suggestion is that the capital had already been provided for by the twelfth section of the act of 1873, and that the proviso in the act of 1876 related solely to profits. The argument will be completed to-morrow. Assistant Attorney-General Smith and Hon. William M. Springer for the Government; W. H. Rawle, B. Williamson, and R. N. Wilson for the Board of Finance.

COURT NOTES.

The Record Room in the Surrogate's Office has been entirely refitted, in order to give necessary accommodation for the files and increase the convenience of those desiring to consult them.

Judge Benedict opened the adjourned session of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, and further adjourned it to Thursday next, pending the issue of the "crooked" whisky case.

In the will case of the late William J. Haskett, the testimony of the testator's wife, Caroline, and other witnesses, to the effect that she was not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, as charged by her husband, has been filed in the Surrogate's Court.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus whereby Mrs. Susan Elmendorf sought to obtain the custody of her two children, who had been sent by the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society to Illinois.

The case of Duffy & Co., charged with mailing matter connected with the sale of lottery tickets, was called on yesterday morning by Commissioner Shields and adjourned to Saturday next at 2 P. M., when the other lottery cases are to come on for hearing.

William J. Smith, mate of the brigantine J. Hill Bower, who was charged before Commissioner Osborn by the Captain of the vessel, Tilden Hall, with having stolen a part of the vessel's stores, in giving away a beef's tongue to a lighterman, was held yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Lizzie Michel, of No. 133 Cannon-street, appeared before Justice Duffy, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against her husband, Nicholas Michel, whom she charged with brutally beating their child Katie with a broomstick. The counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children appeared for the prosecution, and Michel was committed in default of $300 bail.

In the whisky conspiracy case yesterday, after the evidence of Francis A. Eastman, partner in the firm of Golsen & Eastman, had been taken, to the effect that he had nothing whatever to do with the removal of "crooked" whisky from Mersereau's distillery, and that his connection only was in any whisky conspiracy, the case for the Government was announced as closed, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

Carrie L. Bent has brought suit in the Supreme Court to obtain an absolute divorce from her husband, Arthur Bent, on the ground of the latter's adultery. The parties in this case appear to have had a very short honeymoon. They were married at Philadelphia, on Dec. 24 last. The defendant, who, as stated, is charged with adultery, puts in no defense. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order of reference in the case to Henry M. Whitehead.

Frederick Strauss, who described himself as a theatrical manager and musical composer, living at No. 426 Sixth-avenue, appeared in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, as complainant against George Price, a negro, charged with being implicated with a colored woman in the larceny of a pocket-book containing 13 gold napoleons which Mr. Strauss had on his person on the night of the 2d inst. Assistant District Attorney Lyons convicted Price, and he was remanded by Judge Gildersleeve for sentence.

The examination into the cases of Edmund T. Z. Schack, Henry Carson, Joseph E. Price, Charles Hadley, Thomas J. Taylor, Sherman Read, and Isaac Ludlum, charged by Anthony Comstock with keeping shops for the sale of lottery tickets and policy slips, was continued at the Tombs Police Court yesterday before Judge Duffy. Messrs. John E. Fellows and Edmond E. Price, for the defense, contended that the charges made in the complaint of Comstock were not sufficient to hold the prisoners, but the court thought their arguments had better be reserved for a higher tribunal. The examination was again adjourned until Friday next at 3:30 P. M. One of the prisoners, Henry Carson, was surrendered by his bondsman, B. H. Tyrrell, who figured on his bond to the extent of $1,000.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 19.—In Court of Appeals today, present Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice, and associates, the following cases were argued:

No. 160½—Greaves, appellant, vs. Gouge, respondent; argued by W. T. B. Milliken for appellant, and Oscar Frisbie for respondent. No. 208—Rosalie Mayer, respondent, vs. Max Friedman, appellant; argued by Robert N. Waite for appellant, E. Goldsmith for respondent. No. 212—Board of Excise of Westchester County, respondent, vs. Roxana Conkey, appellant; submitted. No. 214—Jennie Tronley, respondent, vs. The Central Park, &c. Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Robert S. Green for appellant, Dexter A. Hawkins for respondent. No. 214—Jonas Fischer, respondent, vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, appellant; argued by Samuel A. Foote for appellant, S. A. Eadie for respondent. No. 215—Orson J. Ferguson, appellant, vs. Stephen H. Crawford, respondent; submitted. No. 216—David J. Evan, respondent, vs. The City of Utica, appellant; argued by John D. Kernan for appellant, S. M. Linsey for respondent. No. 217—Jacob Cohen, respondent, vs. The Dry Dock Railroad Company, appellant; argued by Selah B. Strong for appellant, and J. Lipman for respondent; case still on.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, March 20: Nos. 219, 220, 221, 226, 228, 229, 230, and 231.

CONVICTED OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

The case of William O'Day, the Washingtonstreet junk dealer, charged with receiving some 7,000 yards of umbrella silk, stolen from the steamship Adriatic, of the White Star Line, was concluded yesterday, after a hearing of five days, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. At the opening of court, Col. Charles S. Spencer summed up for the defense, and was followed by Assistant District Attorney Bell, who made an earnest and forcible appeal for the conviction of O'Day, who, he claimed he had shown to be a notorious receiver of stolen goods. Judge Sutherland then charged the jury, and after an absence of two hours they brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

AN ATTORNEY PUNISHED.

An application to punish an attorney named Samuel H. Randall, for contempt of court, which has been before the courts for nearly a year, was decided by Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Randall was charged with disobeying an injunction of the court in removing from the hands of the City Chamberlain over $7,000 deposited to await the result of the suit of Morris against Hiller. By the order of Judge Van Brunt, Randall is fined $7,187, which he is required to pay into the custody of the court, and he is to stand committed to the "common jail of the County" until the fine is paid.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Brett Lithographing Company vs. Zamansky.—The security of Rosenberg is not sufficient.

Hamrick vs. Golstein.—The surety Simon is sufficient, the surety Rosenbaum is insufficient.

Tarrier vs. Tarrier.—The affidavits of the respective attorneys are exceedingly contradictory, and there must be a reference to take proofs and report thereon.

McNeros vs. Corse.—Motion granted on default. The plaintiff to file two additional sureties, in the sum of $1,000, and, on these conditions, injunction order to stay continued.

Foster vs. Land et al.—The Receiver was appointed in June, 1875, and no steps seem to have been taken by the plaintiff to have the affairs of the corporation wound up, or its assets converted into cash. The Receiver through counsel stated on the argument that he is desirous of being relieved. I think that the creditors represented by Mr. Gould are entitled to enforce their judgments, particularly as it does not appear from the papers before me that there are any other judgment creditors. The motion must be granted.

Master of Kimball.—The counsel who asked for and opposed the discharge of the prisoner will materially aid the court by presenting briefs or points, setting forth the grounds on which they respectively rely in this case.

Stewart vs. Harris.—No papers or affidavits having been presented in opposition to this motion, it is granted.

Schroeder vs. Hammerstein; Hall vs. Hammerstein.—The injunctions in these cases are opened on condition that the judgments stand as security that the costs before notice of trial and costs of motion in each case be paid by the defendants; that the cases be put down for trial on Friday, March 23, peremptorily. No further excuse is then to be offered for not proceeding with the trial.

Cleary vs. Donovan.—The defendant's counsel is allowed to set up the facts stated in his affidavit on an amended answer. The motion for a reference under such circumstances is premature. The motion for leave to serve an amended answer is therefore granted, on payment of $10 costs of motion. The motion for reference may stand over until the first Monday of April. The amended answer must be served within five days from the entry of the order, and if it should necessitate a reply, the motion for a reference can be renewed on affidavits.

Matter of the Electric Truss Company.—The order that the property of the company should be sequestrated and that a Receiver should be appointed was right and should not be disturbed.

People ex rel., Bourne vs. O'Brien.—In this case the costs which the defendant claims under the order cannot be passed upon by me until I have the items before me.

Dinkelspiel vs. Levy.—The plaintiff has omitted to submit his original motion papers; they must be filed, but the motion can be disposed of without waiting for such filing, inasmuch as the case was quite fully discussed on the argument of the motion, and the complainant's answering affidavits contain the necessary facts. In my opinion the injunction should be continued pendente lite. The disposition or assignment of the defendant's property at this time might work irreparable injury to the plaintiff; whereas, if it is a vand security, I can see no damage which will result to the defendant from restraining him from selling or disposing of it until the case can be tried.

Delafield vs. May.—The defendant shows no reason whatever for granting him permission to serve an amended answer, nor is any fact stated in his affidavits from which information can be gleaned as to what the nature of the proposed amended answer will be, nor what fact (if allowed) it will set up as a defense. The relief asked for by the defendant in that respect cannot therefore be granted. But I think that the defendant should have an opportunity to try his cause on the pleadings as they now stand, and it is granted on condition. (1.) That the judgment and levy stand as security. (2.) That the defendant pay $10 costs of this motion. (3.) That the case be put upon the short calendar for Friday, March 23, and that no application be made to postpone the trial of the same.

Smith vs. Wright.—In this case only the points of counsel and a copy of the printed case, &c., have been submitted. The motion cannot be disposed of until the original motion papers and the report of the Referee are before the court.

Morris vs. Brooks.—The plaintiff is entitled to the order confirming the report of sale and to docket judgment for the deficiency against the Executors, as Executors of John L. Brown, and also against them as the sole legatees under oath. He is entitled to judgment against the Executors notwithstanding the proceedings now pending before the Surrogate. Section 33, of article 2, of chapter 6, of title 1, of 2 R. S. does not prohibit the Executors, after the service of the citation therein referred to, from payment of debts; on the contrary, that power is expressly reserved. The mortgage which was foreclosed was executed by the testator, and the amount of the deficiency is a debt due from the estate so far as the judgments against the defendants individually are concerned; while the plaintiff is entitled to docket it, he ought not to be permitted to take any steps to enforce it until the question of the validity of the will has been determined by the Surrogate. Let an order conforming to these views be presented.

Gates vs. Gates.—An action of this character should never be disposed of on default. Taking the plaintiff's own statement, the service of the answer was only one day too late, and I am unwilling to grant an application for judgment of divorce in favor of the plaintiff on such a default, notwithstanding the strength of the evidence presented by the plaintiff's affidavits as to the offense of the defendant. The defendant ought to be heard on condition that she serve her answer within five days from the entry of the order herein, and pay the costs of motion, &c., on the further condition that a reference of the whole issue is consented to, the Referee to be appointed by the court, as required by Rule No. 87. The default is opened. If these conditions are complied with, the motion for judgment is denied. The reference will proceed on four days' notice.

Calver vs. Hehn.—The authorities seem to be very conflicting upon the point whether one partner can confess judgment so as to bind the firm. Lambert vs. Connell, 22 Howard, p. 205, is a direct authority against the right of the individual partner to confess such judgment. Arrent vs. Louchs, 6 Barb., 19 appears to hold the reverse. There is one question which should be determined in this case before a satisfactory disposition of the motion can be made. That is, whether the confession of judgment was collusive, or whether it was made in good faith. I shall order a reference to A. De W. Baldwin, Esq., to take proofs as to the facts and circumstances of the judgment, and to report thereon. The reference will proceed on two days' notice.

McQuade vs. Pinckney.—The third section of the act of 1857 makes it the duty of the Justice of the District Court, upon the application of the defendant in an action where the claim or demand exceeds the sum of $100, to make an order removing the action at any time after issue joined, and before the trial, to the Court of Common Pleas, upon the defendant executing to the plaintiff an undertaking, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Justice, &c., to pay to the plaintiff the amount of any judgment that may be awarded against the defendant by the said Court of Common Pleas. In this case the undertaking was presented to the Justice, and the same was approved by him. If I understood the learned counsel for Justice Pinckney correctly on the argument, he contended that it was the duty of the defendant at the time he presented the bond to submit an order for such removal to the Justice. Such is not the correct interpretation of the statute. Upon the approval of the undertaking and securities, the Justice is not bound to make the order. He is not vested with any discretion after such approval. He has no alternative but to make the order. The argument made by counsel that the same necessity does not exist now as in 1857 for the provision contained in section 3 of the act, because the Justices are now required to be members of the bar, might well be addressed to the Legislature as ground for the repeal of the section, but does not relieve the court from the duty of enforcing it as long as it remains unrepealed. I am of the opinion that the relator is entitled to the writ.

In the Matter of Elmendorf.—A thorough examination of the evidence taken before the Referee leads me to the conclusion that the relator at the time she signed the papers referred to, and set forth in the testimony, fully understood their purport and effect. Such being the case, the proceedings of the Juvenile Asylum have been regular throughout. In the case of The People ex rel. Portmann vs. The New-York Juvenile Asylum, (2 Thompson vs. Cook, S. C. R., p. 475.) the validity of the act by which the asylum was incorporated was upheld, and the constitutionality of the proceedings in respect of the binding out of children was sustained. That decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, in 59, New-York Reports, p. 699. I am unable to distinguish the present case from the case of Stephens. The writ must therefore be dismissed.

Granted.—Matter of Forbes; Buel vs. Miller; (Nos. 1, 2, and 3.)

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Robinson vs. Brennan et al.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.—Memorandum, upon motion for new trial.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Sadtler vs. The Mayor, &c.—Amendments allowed.
Formal vs. Le Clerc.—Order signed.
Grice vs. Hull et al.—Decree ordered.
Coe vs. Cassidy.—Order signed.
Keates vs. Meissner.—Order granted.
Matter of Hardy.—Application to discharge the assignee granted.

See Memorandums with Clerk.—Correll vs. The Mayor, &c.; Sutton vs. Harris; Brown vs. Ball.
Voss vs. Kauske.—Affidavit of service on Mary Kauske is defective.

Applications Granted.—Matter of Garvey; The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Schneider; Same vs. Same; Kell-nd vs. Erthelier et al.; Kerr vs. Smith; Hall vs. Hardwig; Gunning vs. McHatten, Jr.; and Smith vs. Felton.

Torsas vs. The Board of Education.—As the judgment is secured, and the appeal can be heard at the May term, I think the application should be granted.

The Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company vs. Meyer.—The right of the defendant Ernst to the relief sought is not clear. Application denied, without prejudice.

Bohman vs. Homan.—The answer is verified and sets up the statute of limitations, which raises an issue that should be tried; motion denied.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Phœnix vs. Dupuy.—Motion denied; see opinion.
Monerief vs. Smaller.—As to settlement of the Receiver's account see opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The People vs. Randall.—Order signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Orders signed.—Offinger vs. De Wolf, memorandum; The Broadway Savings Bank vs. Smith.
Knabe et al. vs. Eberhart.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.
Carey vs. Stevens et al.—Application should be made on notice to Receiver.
Smith vs. Cantrell.—F. Oswald having withdrawn, a new undertaking must be executed. The other surety, Mr. F. Freiling, I am inclined to accept in connection with a new one to be offered whose sufficiency cannot be questioned; appellant may have 10 days from date, to file and serve a new undertaking.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Feerick vs. O'Grady; Hains vs. Tilley; Adams vs. Beebe; Gannon vs. Kremer; Watkins vs. Berry.

Tetjen vs. Clark.—The defendant's motion to dismiss is most naturally made. The statute (vol. 3, 6th ed., p. 448, sec. 55) provides that when any attorney shall die, the person for whom he is acting shall be notified to appoint another attorney in such manner as the Court shall direct, at least 30 days before any proceedings shall be had against such person. Until this is done the defendant can make no aggressive movement. Motion denied.

Koehler vs. Osmiadi.—The defendant avers that he is a dipsomaniac, and excuses his apparent contempt of court by calling it the effect of his dipsomania. If he pays the $10 fine previously imposed and $10 costs of this motion within two days, and appears and submits to an examination on the 28th inst. at 10 A. M. the commitment will be set aside; otherwise not.

Garbanati vs. Antonni.—Arrest vacated, without costs, on stipulating not to sue.

Carstairs vs. Reilly.—Default noted.

Motions Granted.—Towner vs. Stoddard; Gospal vs. Thoma; Simmons vs. Smith; Frits vs. Starke.

By Judge Shea.

Bush vs. Lacchi.—Motion granted.
Herter vs. Martin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Hatch vs. Lark.—Motion granted unless terms are complied with.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Donohue, robbery.
Joseph Maroney, felonious assault and battery.
George Carroll, felonious assault and battery.
Barney Conway, felonious assault and battery.
James J. Smith, grand larceny.
Henry Green, burglary.
James Conway, felonious assault and battery.
Kate Dougherty, grand larceny.
James Smith, grand larceny.
Dennis Gavin, grand larceny.
Kate White, Mary Ann Madeira, grand larceny.
Herman Hinse, grand larceny.
Ann Smith, grand larceny.
George Hart, grand larceny.
William O'Neill, burglary.
Thomas H. Jarvis, forgery.
James O'Donnell, receiving stolen goods.
Daniel Mooney, Philip Bradley, John Smith, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William F. McCarthy, grand larceny, (continued.)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$13,000 N. W. C. G. C. 88
5,000 do.....88⅛
5,000 R. I. C. 1st c. 102¾
10,000 do.....107
1,000 U. Pac. 1st...104
500 At. & Pac. Tel....24½
300 Harlem.....136
100 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 87½
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....s30. 87⅝
300 do.....87½
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....s3. 87⅝
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....s5. 87⅝
200 do.....87½
200 do.....87⅝
200 do.....87½
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....s3. 87⅝
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....87½
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....87½
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....87½

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MADAME L' ARCHEDUC. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A TRIP TO THE MOON—Kiralfy Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Miss Kate Claxton.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FAROES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE BY MR. JOHN B. GOUGH.—"Blunders."

METROPOLITAN RIDING ACADEMY.—GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.—Miller vs. Bauer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Our Washington dispatches furnish a batch of reports and rumors about the foreign appointments, which will doubtless excite a mild interest until they are set at rest by more definite announcements. Senator CHRISTIANCY'S appointment to the Mexican mission would give us a gentleman in that position of unblemished character and of more than ordinary ability in the line of life which he has heretofore pursued. Why he should desire, though, to be banished to the neighborhood of the halls of the Montezumas and sentenced to the bewildering study of the kaleidoscope of Mexican politics is more than we can divine. Mr. LOGAN'S willingness to "compromise" on the mission to Austria, Spain, or Italy is a mark of distinguished generosity on the part of that gentleman, and results doubtless from his confidence that he understands the peculiarities of German, Castilian, and Roman diplomacy about equally well. Some of the appointments rumored would be beautiful illustrations of a "thorough, radical, and complete reform" of the diplomatic civil service. We may add that the large number of reports afloat shows that they are much more likely to originate with the numerous aspirants than with the pair of gentlemen who will have the final decision of the matter.

The Tilden organs in the recent campaign lately received some remarkable revelations from Washington touching the manner in which Mr. Postmaster-General KEY was conducting his office. Among other things, it was reported that Mr. KEY was filling the Post Offices of the South with ex-rebels, turning out loyal men and one-armed Union veterans to make room for them. How much truth there is in these absurd stories may be inferred from the letters of Mr. Senator MERRIMON to Gen. KEY, and of the latter in reply. Mr. MERRIMON states that he has been unable to obtain an interview with Mr. KEY personally; that he is "constantly importuned to recommend persons to office," and that he wishes to know whether "persons of the Democratic Party may expect to share at all in filling the offices and places connected with the Post Office Department of the Government." To which Mr. KEY very promptly and succinctly replies as follows:

"When a vacancy exists in any office connected with this department in the Southern States preference will be given to a Republican, all other things being equal. But should it be impossible to find a Republican who will be satisfactory to a large majority of the people whose business is directly affected by the appointment, or in case of a contest over the office, then I shall not hesitate to step aside and select a person who, in my judgment, will give satisfaction to the business interests of the community."

This is a sound principle. No one can complain of it, so far as it goes. There will be no appointments except when vacancies occur; in such cases the object will be to serve the best interests of the community—with a Republican if possible, if not, with some one else. The only improvement on this plan which would be advisable would be that when a vacancy occurs, it should be filled by promotion where that is possible, or by competition if that is practicable, and if promotion is not. Probably nine-tenths of the minor offices could thus be filled with efficient men, and the political preference of those from whom the selection is to be made, need not be considered. But until some such businesslike reform is set on foot, it is an evidence of the good faith with which the President and his new Postmaster-General are acting together that, "other things being equal," preference is given to Republicans.

There is another point in Mr. KEY'S letter which is worth attention, as illustrating the views of the Administration on the methods which have so long prevailed in the civil service. Mr. MERRIMON had asked if recommendations from him would be disregarded. Mr. KEY replies:

"While I shall always be glad to receive the advice of Senators and Representatives in Congress touching matters of this kind, yet I shall not consider myself as in any way bound to act upon it. My desire is to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and to this end I shall always be glad to have your co-operation."

This is really the pith of the whole matter as relates to Senators. What the executive departments ought to have is the "advice" of Senators, and not their dictation. The Constitution makes it the duty of the one to seek, and of the other to give such advice. As to Representatives, the Constitution is silent, but it is plain that the less they have to do with appointments, beyond giving information when it is asked for, the better they will perform the duties for which they are elected.

A step was taken in New-Orleans yesterday which may have some bearing on the question of the settlement of the dispute over the Government of Louisiana. Mr. OGDEN, who claims to be the Attorney-General of the State, has filed a petition in the Fifth District Court for a writ of ejectment against Mr. PACKARD and other members of the Government in possession of the State-house. The litigation thus commenced may be carried to the Supreme Court of the State, as now constituted, and may, by some turn, reach the Supreme Court of the United States, though that is not probable. The Supreme Court of the State, it will be remembered, was forcibly made up by NICHOLLS, by one of the first acts in his scheme to seize the Government. We have never supposed, and do not now think, that his interference with the court was legal or would have been so if he had been the undisputed Governor. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the question of title to the various offices will not be finally submitted to that court, the title of which is itself in as much doubt as that of Mr. NICHOLLS.

The report of the opening of the Turkish Parliament seems almost as unreal as a tale out of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*. The Sultan appeared in person and read a speech from the throne. This first effort at imperial parliamentary advice is, as might be expected, explanatory and apologetic in character. The Sultan explains how it happens that Turkey is governed so miserably, and apologizes for the shortcomings of the past. Notwithstanding the amiable opening of the new Parliament, Constantinople is agitated with rumors of plots and conspiracies. There is great uneasiness among the people, and the Softas, who played such a conspicuous part in the downfall of ABDUL AZIZ, are flying about like birds of ill-omen. Nothing is settled, and the only gleam of light in the whole business is the statement that the present Sultan is not the effete and disreputable person he has been described to be, but a very proper man.

COMPOUNDING WITH THIEVES.

Between the close of 1868 and the Fall of 1871, New-York City was robbed to an extent to which there is absolutely no parallel in modern history. Its bonded debt rose from fifty-two millions to one hundred and eight millions of dollars, and, counting a mass of floating debt which had to become a permanent burden on the tax-payers, at least eighty millions were squandered or stolen during that brief space of rather less than three years. The men who succeeded in robbing the public Treasury after this fashion were a set of coarse and vulgar rascals, intent mainly on the indulgence of low tastes and of a passion for the most obtrusive forms of displaying their stolen wealth. The public improvements they carried out would have been dear at a fourth of their alleged cost; the corruption they left stamped on the Bench, the Legislature, and all the departments of the Municipal service has not yet exhausted its baneful influence on our affairs, nor extracted its last contribution from the public Treasury. A more despicable set of scoundrels never cursed any community than those who plundered the people as members or supporters of the Tammany Ring. They were the authors of persistent demoralization in public business, no less than of wide-spread private ruin, and their crimes were precisely those which the simplest dictates of self-preservation require to be most severely punished in a free State.

And yet, after five years of costly and pretentious prosecutions of this gang of public robbers, what has been accomplished? Mainly the imprinting of a conviction on the public mind that if a man will only steal on a large enough scale, he can ultimately step through the meshes of justice. TWEED has not, on the whole, fared badly during the period which elapsed between his first ceremonious arrest by Sheriff BRENNAN, and his latest reception into the hands of his indulgent custodian, Sheriff CONNER. During most of the time his name has been nearly as much in men's mouths as it was in the days of his power, and he passed through a series of adventures sufficiently striking to fire the minds of ingenuous youth emulous of a fame which nobody thinks of associating with that of the pickpocket or the sneak-thief. INGERSOLL, after a brief sojourn in State prison, is permitted to go free on his own terms. CONNOLLY, FIELDS, GENET, and a score of lesser rascals, are living on their plunder in places where justice does not seem to be at all desirous to follow them, and now comes PETER B. SWEENY, under the protection of the State, to look after his own interests in the civil suits pending against him, and to make such bargains as he can to elude trial on the half dozen criminal indictments which have been found against him. It seems entirely probable that both he and TWEED will be at liberty to go where they please before the 1st of May, and with their liberation the whole ponderous fabric of Ring prosecutions will go to pieces.

Whoever is responsible for any such result will have inflicted an injury on the people of New-York hardly inferior to that perpetrated by the Ring thieves themselves. Were the amount of plunder to be restored by these men to be as large as it will be contemptible, it could not by any possibility counterbalance the disregard of public morality and the blind recklessness of future consequences which are involved in these bargains with public plunderers. A private citizen cannot compound a felony without committing a crime. Why should the State set the example of contempt for its own laws by sanctioning a perfectly analogous proceeding? TWEED'S friends boasted years ago that there was no prison strong enough to hold him, and it would appear as if they were, after all, in the right. SWEENY makes his appearance in his old haunts, heralded by fulsome laudations of his "statesmanship," and a new tribute of the old newspaper flunkeyism as to the quality of his "brains." Why should a man follow the slow and painful method of honest toil which leads to a dubious competency, or a still more dubious share of public respect, when he can leap into enduring notoriety, and almost equally stable wealth and power, by a few successful strokes of brigandage? Bank Presidents and Directors have set the example of making the best terms they can with the persons who have robbed their safes to pay for low pleasures, or to feed the taste for bold speculation on Wall-street. Why should the public be more scrupulous in regard to the employes who have abused their trusts and forced open the City Treasury with the burglar's jimmy of the successful politician? Let us stop complaining of the insurance officer who robs the widow and the orphan by successful forgery and fraud, and of the railroad manager who reduces families to beggary by his criminal management, when we have not moral force enough to insist on the punishment of the fraudulent City official, and when we cannot muster up enough moral indignation to render it certain that men who have stolen their millions of dollars should share the penalty and the degradation of the man who steals a coat while the family is at dinner, or who rifles the plate-closet when the master of the house is asleep.

LIFE INSURANCE REFORM.

There is one obvious danger in all legislation relating to life insurance, and that is the tendency to supersede individual precautions against bad management, and to inspire a blind confidence in the checks and safeguards created by law. In its most perfect aspects, the law can be only an inadequate protector of the policy-holders or the public. It may be invaluable as an auxiliary; it is worthless as a substitute for independent criticism. The question is fairly open to discussion, whether the theory of State supervision, as hitherto applied in this country, has not produced quite as much harm as good. The immediate effect of it has been to create the impression that the action of the State department might with safety be relied upon to insure the solvency, and in essential features the good conduct, of the companies transacting business under its sanction. Recent events have rudely dispelled this delusion. We have seen reckless and fraudulent management carried on with the implied license of the department. We have seen companies long and notoriously rotten keeping up appearances which an efficiently administered department would have rendered impossible. We have seen insolvency pass unchallenged, and frauds that should have landed their perpetrators in the dock consummated with impunity. A department which thus fails to accomplish its admitted objects is a snare. To some extent, the failure may have been attributable to the inherent weakness of the department. In other respects the failure must be attributed to the deficiencies of the law under which the department performs its work. Matters have been left to the discretion of the Superintendent about which the law should have left no room for laxity or doubt. Openings have been afforded for the exercise of sinister influence on the part of the companies whose transactions should have been subjected to searching supervision, whether the officials relished the process or not. On the supposition that the State owes to its citizens protection in regard to life insurance, the law as it stands is too manifestly insufficient to admit of intelligent defense.

The bill reported by Mr. GRAHAM, from the State Assembly Committee on Insurance, is not by any means a perfect measure. The subject is a large one, with many ramifications, and very careful treatment is required to cover properly even its leading points. One remark, however, the bill calls for which is greatly in its favor: it is, so far as we can judge, an honest bill, entering perhaps a little too much into details here and there, but, on the whole, framed in the interest of the public, and providing efficiently against the more glaring abuses of the present system. Even where it errs in attempting too much, the effort is so evidently commendable that any excess of zeal in the committee may well be excused. The occasion for a tribute of this kind comes so rarely that it would be both unwise and unjust to allow the minor defects of the bill to detract materially from its substantial excellence.

Perhaps the worst feature of the system as it is, is the opportunity it affords for the concealment of corrupt and extravagant management. The statements now furnished by the companies, elaborate as they seem to be, after all, conceal the very facts which the public desire to learn. "Lump sums" hide indefensible expenditures, and the real cost of acquiring and conducting business only those behind the scenes actually know. We doubt the expediency of fixing by law the percentage which a company shall allow to its agents. But there can be no doubt as to the propriety of the demand enjoined by the bill for a specific explanation of the commissions paid for the acquisition of new business and for the collection of renewal premiums. At present, these distinct charges are so mixed that the cost of carrying on old business is unduly enhanced, while the extravagant price paid for new business is artfully concealed. The legal provision which will prevent this managerial trick will be a great gain. It is not necessary to prohibit excessive percentages. Only let the public know, on the authority of statements involving perjury if untrue, what companies pay such percentages, and the exposure will bring to a standstill those which are thus compromised. Equally salutary is the provision forbidding the payment of percentages to the officers of companies in addition to salaries. There is very little danger of the salaries falling below a remunerative standard, while there is very serious danger in any arrangement which makes the compensation of officers contingent upon the gross amount of business. The need of caution at every stage is nowhere greater than in life insurance, and the practice which interests officials in the acquisition of business, without reference to its results, should never have been tolerated. If the bill before the Assembly went no further than these points—if it simply exacted, by the imposition of stern penalties, minute statements of all forms of the companies' expenditure, and forbade any payment of officers apart from their salaries, whether in the shape of percentages on business acquired or on disbursements made, it would be a wholesome bill, and one that the companies should not be allowed to kill.

Another reform indicated by the bill is also full of promise. As regards the management of companies, policy-holders are now, practically, a nonentity. Even in what are called "mutual" concerns, they are virtually powerless. They are so, in part, because of the culpable indifference of the policy-holders themselves, who never dream of attending meetings, and subjecting officials to the keen questioning which is the best guarantee of careful corporate management. What the law may usefully do in these cases is to regulate the giving of proxies—forbidding any proxy except for a specified occasion, and lasting no longer. Enforce this rule, and the abuse of the proxy power, behind which officials are now safely intrenched, would come to an end. The change which it is proposed to introduce into companies whose direction is in the hands of stockholders, is radical and sound. Nothing could be more preposterous than the pretension by which the proprietors of say a hundred thousand dollars of capital take to themselves the sole right of administering millions belonging to policy-holders. The capital, in the first place, is of no value to the company. It is worthless as a pledge of security. Its owners reap enormous advantages in consideration of a risk which is not even nominal. They choose officers, manage investments, take the entire charge of a very lucrative business which is carried on with the policy-holders' money. The policy-holders, meanwhile, are helpless. If they want information, they must plead humbly for it. If they think investigation desirable, they must entreat the stockholders to allow it. The system is as absurd as it is mischievous. And the Assembly Committee's bill provides the foundation for a genuine reform by providing that in companies of this nature the policy-holders shall be hereafter entitled to equal participation in the management. No pretense of "vested interests" is admissible as an argument against the change. The true interests are those of the policy-holders, and the Legislature owes to them a recognition of their right to protect themselves. In the same direction is the power conceded to a given number of policy-holders to originate investigation. We have more faith in independent scrutiny than in the perfunctory labors of the Insurance Department, and the Assembly Committee fall into a mistake, we think, when they leave the latter at the mercy of the Attorney-General. Late exposures have revealed the folly of reliance upon the zeal of that functionary.

The modification of the Massachusetts system in respect to the non-forfeiture of policies—or rather the application of the accumulated reserve to the maintenance of a policy, if the holder be unable to pay a renewal premium—may be a justifiable concession to a not very enlightened public opinion, but as an element of reform we think that its value is overrated. Moreover, the means provided for restraining the litigiousness of companies, however equitable in their intent, are somewhat crude. The case as it stands is bad enough. The companies are careless in the acceptance of risks, because they rely upon their ability to protect themselves in the law courts when the risks become claims. Instead of enforcing the principle of indisputability without discrimination, it would be better to limit the operation of the principle to policies which have been extant a given period, thus enabling a company to check the transactions of its agents, and at the same time to afford to the great body of policy-holders absolute security against litigation.

"A HERO AND A MARTYR."

There is a grotesque element in the case of CHRISTIAN HANSEN, which must force itself upon the notice of every thoughtful person, notwithstanding the humanitarian side of the story. HANSEN is a sort of Jean Valjean, but without Valjean's opportunities to retrieve himself. Like VICTOR HUGO'S hero, however, he was alike the victim of circumstances and of a popular prejudice against convicts. HANSEN, according to his own story, was once an honest and hard-working man. He fell into bad company. In the moral City of Cincinnati—a city which is continually throwing stones at New-York for its wickedness—he was enticed into a gaming-house, where he gambled away his character and his hard earnings. Thus, he says, he was prepared by artful men to be a bank robber. In company with the men who had inveigled him to his undoing, he robbed a bank of $400,000 in cash, bonds, and securities. Instead of turning honest on his share of the plunder, he followed up his success by robbing a mail car, was caught and sent to the Penitentiary for twenty years. By good conduct and patient endurance he earned the approbation of his jailors, and, on due representation of these facts, he was pardoned and set free. It may detract somewhat from the unity of this moving tale to add that the President of the bank reported to have been robbed, says that no such robbery ever took place, and that he never heard that any bank in Cincinnati was thus broken into and plundered. HANSEN began life anew with $65, which, he says, he honestly came by when he left jail. But he found work difficult to get. Wherever his story was told he was regarded with virtuous aversion. When he kept his tale to himself he was looked upon as a tramp, and was told to move on. Penniless and starving, he found himself in this City. He attempted to break into several stores on Broadway, meanwhile courting, rather than evading, the observation of the policeman on that beat. Arrested and taken before a magistrate, he declared that he had attempted to commit a felony in order that he might be sent to Sing Sing, where he would find free food and lodging, though behind prison bars. This story, told in court, by the prisoner, was heard by many interested people—"intensely interested" the reports say—among whom were two philanthropic gentlemen. The newspapers, with that fine sense of the dramatic in real life which usually distinguishes them, made much of the case as here presented. The ex-convict, who was anxious to break into prison again, became a hero and a martyr. A City Father sent him two fine suits of clothes, with a supply of underclothing and other toilet requisites. The same kind-hearted gentleman procured him a situation in a store, the precise description of which is withheld, lest the hero-martyr should be confused in his labors by the crowds who would go to see him as he enters upon his duties to-day. While he was yet detained at the Tombs he was visited by more than twenty philanthropic people who pressed their good offices and intentions upon him. Overflowing with gratitude, he expressed his desire to begin a new career. He also had the uncommon thoughtfulness to return his thanks to the newspapers which had presented his case to a generous public. He that stole will steal no more.

Looking at the case, a cynic would say that the shortest way for a friendless poor man to obtain recognition and help would be to commit crime and plead poverty and desperation in extenuation of his fault. A more just remark would be that it is a great pity that society—as we call it—is so indifferent to the necessities of men that one who makes himself conspicuous by professing reformation is succored, while the needy honest man starves in obscurity. There is no good reason why HANSEN, nearly famished, and endeavoring to steal his way into the Penitentiary, should not be helped and set right, if it be true that he sincerely desires to live an honest life. But we can imagine some poor, discouraged man, virtuously and slowly starving, reading the story of HANSEN and bitterly declaring that this is his way out. He will break into a store while a policeman is watching him, and will plead poverty as an excuse. The reflection that he might not find philanthropists to furnish him with clothing, cheer, and employment should give him pause. At this moment there are in New-York thousands of men who are desperate, without work and poor—but honest. It is a grotesque fact that out of these, the man who struggles to the surface in an open attempt to commit crime is most readily relieved and cordially cheered on his way. It is useless to urge that society ought not to look with distrust upon a thief who has been convicted, punished, and set at liberty again. That is a part of his punishment. It is the dread of it, as much as the dread of the penitentiary, which deters many men from crime. And all the sentimentalism of poet and dramatist cannot change the mind of man in that respect. Therefore, HANSEN first went wrong when, in bad company, as he says, he became a robber. His need, which is great, was mostly of his own making. And, though it is well to lend him a hand when he tries to reform, it is not well to neglect the nine hundred and ninety-nine equally needy who have no badness to reform. Moreover, HANSEN can best prove his willingness to reform by telling the whole truth about himself. The difficulty in this case appears to be that an ingenious impostor may have caused a waste of public sympathy. We cannot afford such an extravagance. There is no public sympathy to spare. If there were, there are numerous genuine ex-convicts who would like their portion.

THE COLLECTING FIEND.

It is a thought which has not unfrequently occurred to the philosophic observer that we know little of our neighbor. Especially in a great city does such a novel reflection occur to the deep and penetrating mind, where the flow of people up and down Broadway supplies a never ceasing change of faces, expressions, and gaits. To the superficial onlooker there may be some sameness in the crowd; one who has looked longer will see a thousand oddities and whimsicalities, but not even the profound student of human nature can always say when a specimen of the collecting fiend is passing before his eyes. And yet their name is legion. They penetrate every rank of life, and carry desolation into the bosom of many a family.

Like many other vices, the collecting disease may be traced to an originally beneficent root. Its beginnings are undoubtedly to be sought in Germany, where the talent for acquisition in the broadest sense, from Alsace-Lorraine to bits of slate pencil, is more fully developed than elsewhere. Starting with the laudable intention of teaching children thrifty ways, the German schoolmaster has for generations compelled his cowed pupil to bring in all the loose threads, bits of paper, and pencil that may lie in his way. No matter what the impetus a child may have got at the German version of the game of tag, he must drop play and pick up the symbol of thrift in order to hand it to his "Onkel." The teacher of natural history takes advantage of this development to impress upon the child the necessity of collecting specimens of plants or insects, and so the seeds for the collecting mania are sown. Wreathed in the false glamour of respectability, and encouraged thus by "educators," the misguided child does not always gain in after life the strength of discernment necessary to separate the wheat from chaff. He falls to collecting postage-stamps, monograms from letters and seals; then his fate has taken hold on him. Seldom is it that he can shake off in after life the grievous effects of this demoralizing passion. Dr. HAMMOND could probably furnish a graduated list of phases of dementia between the collecting of postage-stamps and the picking of straws in the cell of an asylum for imbeciles.

A shocking example of the gradually undermining effect of the collecting mania, when perverted from its original object of assisting to accumulate facts of human or natural history, came lately under the attention of the writer. A young lady, admired, courted, and praised, who passed among her friends and acquaintance for a person of more than ordinary discernment and intellect, was discovered to be addicted to one of the most melancholy forms of the complaint. In the case of this patient, stamps were collected, but not for their variety, or for the sake of owning a product of every land in that special branch of grotesque art which adorns the outside of envelopes. The case would be sad even under such circumstances. Nor were the stamps collected to paper the walls of a room, nor, alas, even to hand over in the form of charity to that mythical woman who is always collecting ten million used postage stamps under the impression that such a quantity can be sold to the Government for a thousand dollars. Charity had no hand in this case, nor the desire to bring shame upon the sensitive members of a family by tapestrying a chamber with minute heads of GEORGE WASHINGTON defaced with the ink of the post clerk. The truth is that there was no object whatever in this collection, absolutely none. Begun, possibly, with some good intention, it was pursued from the hideous necessity of going on. Incarcerated in the sanctity of her private apartments, the unhappy victim spent hours in picking three-cent postage stamps clear of the subjacently adhesive letter-fragment. And this while friends and relatives supposed her absorbed in the *Proverbial Philosophy* of M. F. TUPPER!

But cases of this kind are limited in their power for evil. The disease affects only one person, and when discovered plunges only one small circle into the depths of woe. Among the crowd that ranges up and down Broadway are collectors even more dangerous—even more open to the charge of being enemies to their fellow-kind. The persons to whom we allude, far from being objects of dismay to their families and friends, are often aided and abetted in their wicked work under the mistaken idea that they are doing something fine and artistic. In them the collecting mania reaches to the heights of crime, for their prey consists of books—the older and finer the better—from which they calmly and with the bright look of conscious virtue extract all the best illustrations. It is their pride and boast to own vast piles of engravings, torn from their natural places between the pages of valuable volumes, and to point them out to their visitors with the true chuckle of a fiend. Only he who has eagerly picked up a rare edition of an old work, illustrated with engravings by celebrated workmen, which lies on the table of an old book-vendor, bearing an extremely low price tacked to its back, and who, on opening it reverently, has found it, to use an Anglo-Saxon word of strength, gutted, can fully realize the villainy of the collector of engravings. Such a man can have no conscience. He has no rights that white man, Indian, or negro ought to respect. Being thoroughly corrupt, he is a corrupter of others. For his example is catching, and the immediate circle of his relatives and friends extend his sinister fame until numberless youth of both sexes are inflamed with a like base passion, and fall to collecting in turn. His action upon the book-vendor is equally unwholesome. That individual appraises an illustrated work on the basis of its probable value, if cut up to suit the morbid taste of the collector. And to all this mass of crime he adds that last ineffable touch, conceit in his wickedness.

Educators of America, here at last is a subject worthy of your four-syllabled name. Cannot the evil of purposeless collecting be checked at its roots by a wholesome horror of the mania inculcated in the school-room? While the tender American is imbibing a sound hatred of the British aristocracy, can he not at the same time learn to loathe the collecting fiend? Stamp collectors might be held up to deserved ridicule and shame. The well-known ingenuity of boys might be turned to account by instituting a series of prizes for the most elaborate systems of torture to be inflicted on the visible frame-work of engraving collectors. Older classes in metaphysics might be exercised in devising means to humiliate mentally the obnoxious creature. Let adults "tarboo" him, as Sindbad the Sailor, would express it, or, in the elegant accents of the aristocratic Southron, let him be socially ostracized. Then, when he ends his scorned career in death, let his fate be that adjured by the warm but inconsequent Turk: May jackasses sit upon his uncle's grave.

PIKE'S PISTOL.

Chicago is not only the first city on the continent in point of pigs, but it is unsurpassed in the originality and interest of its murders. New-York has undoubtedly produced several good, substantial, workmanlike murders but they have lacked the brilliancy of Chicago crimes. The latest Chicago murder is far in advance of anything of the kind that has been attempted elsewhere, and more than justifies the pride which the Chicagoan has always displayed when speaking of his enterprising town.

Mr. JONES was until recently the editor of a Spiritualist paper, published in Chicago, and generally regarded among Spiritualists as one of the leading organs of the more respectable class of ghosts. Mr. PIKE was an eminent phrenologist who believed in the gospel of ghosts, and was the husband of an angular middle-aged lady who had written a hitherto unpublished book, and who desired to become a public speaker. All these were not only Spiritualists but free-lovers, and regarded marriage as impure and degrading. In these hard times, phrenology is not a much more profitable business than the writing of books which no one will publish. People of moderate means cannot afford the luxury of possessing bumps, or the amusement of having them scientifically surveyed; and although Mr. PIKE let his hair grow to an extent that placed him in the front rank of living philanthropists, he could only obtain an odd job upon a head here and there, and was consequently reduced to a condition of few shirts and frequent hunger.

In these circumstances the benevolent JONES invited the PIKES to come and live with him. He said that all Mrs. PIKE wanted to become a public speaker was a little healthy magnetism, and as he had more than he could use, he was ready to supply Mrs. PIKE without charge. The PIKES therefore came to live in Mr. JONES' house, and Mrs. PIKE executed a formal written contract to become Mr. JONES' mistress.

For some time the utmost harmony reigned in this complex family circle. Mrs. PIKE was supplied with magnetism; Mr. PIKE was supplied with shirts and tobacco, and began to regard the daily occurrence of dinner in the light of a regular operation of nature rather than a rare and abnormal phenomenon. Mr. JONES was contented and happy, and the ghosts who frequented the house were often touched to witness the happiness of its affectionate inmates. This state of things would have continued had not a novel and ingenious idea occurred to Mr. PIKE, which he cherished as a peculiarly happy thought. He suddenly bethought himself that his honor as a husband had sustained a mortal wound, and, having brooded over this thought for some time, he finally procured a pistol and shot the unsuspecting JONES. No more careful and conscientious murder is on record. Mr. PIKE approached his victim while the latter was seated at his desk, and carefully selecting the precise bump which was "the cause of his crime and the most vital spot," shot him in the exact centre of the bump, and killed him then and there.

Mr. JONES hastily departed to the spirit world, and Mr. and Mrs. PIKE were conveyed to the city jail. The next evening Mr. JONES returned, in ghostly shape, and mentioned that his ideas had been so confused by his sudden departure that, beyond the mere fact that he was a ghost, and that he vaguely suspected Mr. PIKE of having assisted in removing him from the "earth life," he was not prepared to make any present statement. Mr. PIKE explained to numerous reporters that his skill as a phrenologist was demonstrated by the successful shooting of JONES in his most prominent bump, and Mrs. PIKE described the character and remarkable value of her unpublished book, and explained that her relations with JONES were the result partly of his personal magnetism and partly of her own beauty.

It is seldom that a murder benefits to a conspicuous degree both the murderer and the victim, but in this case the killing of JONES vastly improved the condition of all concerned. Mr. JONES has the inestimable advantage of being henceforth able to edit his spiritual paper from the spirit world, and it will be his own fault if he does not double its circulation by providing it with early and exclusive ghostly news. Mr. PIKE has secured an enormous amount of gratuitous advertising as a skillful phrenologist, and Mrs. PIKE has probably ere this received bids for the publication of her book from all the leading Chicago publishers. All this good flows from a single murder, and it teaches in the most impressive manner the lesson that one little revolver may accomplish more than thousands of dollars expended for ten-line advertisements in every paper in the country.

There are, of course, those who carp at this able murder, and pretend that PIKE, after having eaten JONES' dinners, slept in JONES' two-pair front bed-room, and affectionately clasped JONES to Mrs. PIKE'S bosom, was estopped from becoming emotionally insane because of his alleged marital dishonor, inasmuch as he was an avowed disbeliever in marriage. It is obvious that those shallow critics imagine that PIKE'S pistol was the exponent of vengeance and hatred. It is true that Mr. PIKE perpetrated his murder in accordance with the rules regulating the shooting of seducers by outraged husbands, but he did so only in order to assure his safety in the hands of a chivalrous jury. His real object was an innocent and laudable one. He desired to place the Spiritualist editor where he would do the most good, and to advertise his own business and his wife's book. That he did not regard JONES as a villain is shown by the fact that he expressly called one of JONES' bumps the "cause of his crime." When he is triumphantly acquitted, as, of course, he will be, he can lecture on phrenology and sell copies of his wife's book and photograph with immense success. The right of every man to suspect his wife of infidelity, and thereupon to go out and kill somebody, has long been recognized, but Mr. PIKE, who has known so well how to combine business with pleasure, far outshines the usual marital murderer in originality, brilliancy, and real usefulness.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Virginia woman of 28 is a grandmother. She was married at the age of 13 years.

Hon. E. P. Ferry, brother of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has already recovered from his recent alarming attack of illness.

Hon. N. D. Sperry, who has just been confirmed Postmaster at New-Haven, Conn., has already held the office 16 years, and most acceptably, too.

The State of Georgia has a new law imposing a tax of $500 on each emigration agent. The loss of able-bodied colored laborers is already becoming troublesome.

A Texas paper wants to trade off lawyers at the rate of 40 for 1 Northern farmer. But it says the farmer must be an early-rising, hard-working, good managing man.

Representatives of the Harvard Rowing Association visited New-London, Conn., on Saturday, to examine the course on the Thames suggested for the eight-oared race between Harvard and Yale in June.

The Boston *Herald's* Washington correspondent asserts that Senator Morton wanted his son John appointed to the vacant Paymastership in the Marine Corps, and that Secretary Thompson refused to acquiesce.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* is very confident that the grasshoppers have seen their best and most destructive days in Minnesota, and that the year 1877 will witness a return of all sections of the State to the fruitful and thrifty conditions of its past.

Baltimore has suffered from the ravages of scarlet fever to an unprecedented degree since November last, and the disease has not been confined to any localities or classes. Over 340 deaths of pronounced cases have occurred within the time named.

The Governors of Texas and Georgia have been writing complimentary letters to each other over the transfer of the Centennial banner, offered by the Texas Democrats to the State giving the largest majority for Tilden at the late election. Texas' majority was 60,000; Georgia's, as declared, 86,500.

Various and unceasing are the advantages of advertising. A Doctor of Divinity in Richmond, Va., sought a place for a lady friend as a teacher, commending her good points highly. An old North Carolinian, wealthy withal, read the advertisement. He wanted no teacher, but did want a wife badly. The Doctor's recommendation just filled the bill. He went straight to Richmond, courted the lady, and they were recently married.

Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart was attacked with illness while explaining a bill pending in the Virginia House of Delegates on Saturday. A Richmond paper says that a member standing near by happened to have in his pocket a "small flask containing rum and glycerine, used by him medicinally," and a dose of this mixture quickly restored him.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that "Gov." Hampton, "for purposes best known to himself and his advisers," is engaged in organizing a strong and effective constabulary force. He has appointed Col. William Butler, of Edgefield, as chief of the force, which so far numbers 50 picked men. Butler is described by it as an ex-Federal and ex-Confederate Army officer, who was Colonel of the First South Carolina Regulars.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ABUSED TURKISH PROVINCES.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN BOSNIA—REPORTS OF AN EARLY AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA—RUMORS OF TURKISH OUTRAGE AND OPPRESSION IN OTHER PROVINCES—THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, March 19.—A Reuter telegram from Zara says a six hours' obstinate fight took place between the Turks and Bosnians on Saturday, between Bonaventura and Dreznai. Both sides suffered heavily. The Turks retired upon Livno.

A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Times* says: "Orders have been given to prepare provisions for 1,000 horses at Serajevo, which are coming with ammunition. The Bosnians assert that the Austrians have 160 cannon at Brod, and have prepared pontons for crossing the Save."

The official journal at Serajevo reports further conflicts with insurgents in the Kozara Mountains, and that considerable activity is observable on the part of the Turkish troops on the Servian and Drina frontiers. Ljubibratich, the Herzegovinian leader, has arrived at Belgrade. The Servian War Department has decided to retain the remaining volunteer battalions in active service, but will grant furloughs and discharges freely. The Bosnian Rayahs are anxiously expecting the occupation of the province by foreign troops, which would terminate a state of unbearable anarchy.

Mr. Arthur J. Evans, a newspaper correspondent, who visited the insurgent districts last year, writes to the *Times* from Ragusa that he has just visited the Bosnian insurgents. He states that they humber 2,500 well armed men, and hold excellent positions. There is no brigandage, but war *l'outrance*. The insurgents are native Bosnians. There are no foreign emissaries among them. The reign of terror continues in the country districts of Bosnia and Old Servia.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says the fairer prospects of the negotiations in London seem to have already exerted an influence on the negotiations in Constantinople. The Montenegrin delegates, who were threatening to leave, now seem inclined to renounce their claim to Nicsics, and to be satisfied with a cession of territory on the right bank of the Morava down to Lake Scutari, and rectification of the frontier about Banjani and Piva. These concessions would increase Montenegrin territory about one-half its present extent. The land claimed, however, is principally of little agricultural value. If Montenegro has made concessions about Nicsics it must be in consequence of advice from St. Petersburg. There, however, remains the question of the Plain of Zeta, which the Turks refuse to discuss, and to which the Montenegrins now only cling more tenaciously. But as the Montenegrins have given way on one point, and all the powers are making every effort, both at Cettinje and Constantinople, the chances of an understanding have certainly increased.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its Para correspondent which contains the following: "Dark tales of Musselman violence and rapine continue to reach us from many provinces, especially Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Albania, where public security either on the highway or in isolated houses or small hamlets, seems altogether at an end. Those who are willing to give Turkey one or three years to mature reforms, may see what elements are at work for future improvement, either in the Government or among the people. Not one Zaptich has been dismissed the service; no tithe gatherer has been stopped in his career of unlawful exaction, and no step is made toward the establishment of public security or the administration of fair and equal justice."

A Reuter dispatch from Rome reports that the Montenegrin Minister of War has arrived in Italy, on his way to Brescia to purchase arms.

Reuter's telegram from Ragusa states that the Prince of Montenegro has authorized his delegates to abandon the demand for the Port of Spuzza and the fortified islands on Lake Scutari, but has ordered them to insist upon the right to the free navigation of the Bojana.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that intelligence from Montenegro confirms the statement that the Prince has abandened his claim for Spitza, but he maintains his demand for Nicsics. It is said if the Porte rejects this arrangement the Prince will appeal to the European powers for support.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says a deadlock is in the way of the final consummation of the treaty of peace between Servia and Turkey. The Servian Government declines to receive the Imperial *firman* until the Turks, who still hold the islands in the Drina and several villages, have completed the evacuation. The Serviana, moreover, insist that the *firman* shall be presented as privately as possible. The Turkish Envoy demands that the presentation be public and ceremonious. It is probable that the differences will be arranged, but in the present condition of the Turkish provinces one need not be surprised at any turn of affairs.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

PROSPECTS FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE PROTOCOL BY ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—FURTHER MODIFICATION PROPOSED BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 19.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says the Russians appear to regard the protocol as a valuable concession obtained by Russia. The *Golos* expresses the highest satisfaction at the Anglo-Russian settlement.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *News* quotes the *Golos* as declaring that peace may now be considered certain, as England has apparently decided to sign a protocol containing the principle of coercion. The correspondent says the object, of course, is to make the people believe Russia has gained a diplomatic victory, and adds: "Certainly the anarchy now existing in Turkey will soon force England to change her policy. Russia only has to wait and the impossibility of abstaining from intervention in Turkey will soon be manifest even to Lords Beaconsfield and Derby. Unless the powers can bring the Porte to its senses all the diplomatic fictions in the world will not prevent war."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The hopes excited by the acceptance, in principle, of Ignatieff's proposal seem to have settled into confidence that peace will be secured. This confidence may be justified, but we think it better not to take so much for granted. As far as we know, the assertion that the English amendments have been accepted is mere guesswork. All this confidence may operate to the disadvantage of the English Government and English policy. It is preparing increased difficulty for them should the amendments and stipulation for disarmament be not accepted outright. Should Russia accept the amendments but demur to the disarmament, the English Government might reasonably argue that the two things should go together. That the whole mass of speculators, investors, and traders would raise a cry of impatience against the English objections. Therefore we say the feelings of hope and confidence Russia has succeeded in raising are important from a diplomatic point of view, and if not turned to account, the proverbial astuteness of Russian diplomacy will for once have failed."

In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby, in reply to a question by Earl Granville, said before coming into the House he was visited by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, who brought proposals of various alterations of the protocol, which he [Lord Derby] was not prepared to give an opinion about, as they had not yet been seen by his colleagues.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Standard* in its leader says there is nothing in the amendments which Russia desires to introduce to the protocol to raise a serious doubt that an agreement has virtually been reached.

The *Post*, in its leading editorial, says: "We have reason to believe that the alterations which Russia desires are certainly at first sight of no great moment. What is of even more interest than the exact terms of the document is the assurance which has been conveyed from St. Petersburg that Russia would consider it a humiliation to sign concurrently with the protocol an engagement to disarm. If we are correctly informed, Russia cannot demobilize until three events have happened: First, the signature of the protocol; second, the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Montenegro; and third, a preliminary demobilization of the Sultan's forces.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is asserted that a stipulation relative to Russia's disarming, which could not appear in the protocol, is embodied in a special dispatch addressed by the Russian Government to Count Schouvaloff, who is empowered to read and give a copy of it to Lord Derby. The protocol will be signed in London by the various Ambassadors. There is yet no agreement about the mode of communicating it to the Porte. It is thought, however, that the communication will be collective, and that immediately afterward the Czar will issue a proclamation to the nation and Army, announcing the grounds for demobilization.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

LONDON, March 19.—A Reuter telegram dated Teheran, March 18, says: "Advices from Erzeroum to the 6th inst. show that the authorities there were displaying much activity in preparations for the contingency of war between Russia and Turkey. There was an incessant movement of troops toward the Russian frontier. The reserves of the Fourth Army Corps had been called out for service. The regulars numbered 50,000, exclusive of 12,000 stationed at Batoun. The fortress of Kars was strongly garrisoned. Ardahan, a few miles north of Kars, was held by 60,000 troops. Turkish forces were concentrating to resist any Russian advance on Erivan. The second line of defense at Saghanlee was strongly fortified. The number of Russian troops on the frontier was estimated at 110,000. Reinforcements arrived daily for the Turkish forces from Tiflis.

The same correspondent on March 16 writes that several highly distinguished European officers, who have long been diligently investigating the strength of the Turkish Army, state that the official estimates are vastly exaggerated. The Turks really have on the Danubian frontier, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 159,000 men, with what seems hardly credible, 225 cannon. This force they are preparing to strengthen with a reserve of 25,000 men. They have on the Asiatic frontier about 75,000 men and 120 cannon. Altogether their Army numbers 259,000.

INTERNAL COMMOTION IN TURKEY.

POPULAR FEELING AGAINST MAHMOUD DAMAD—SOFTAS ARRESTED—REVOLUTIONARY PLACARDS.

LONDON, March 19.—The Manchester *Guardian* has a special dispatch from Constantinople dated March 17 which contains the following: "Popular feeling against Mahmoud Damad is gaining ground. Thirty Softas were arrested on Tuesday. The Minister of Police has been dismissed because he was not sufficiently watchful. A large body of Softas went to the palace on Wednesday to demand the release of their comrades. Threatening revolutionary placards are increasing, and the people within the palace are becoming anxious."

The *Standard's* Constantinople letter says: "The scheme submitted by Col. Valentine Baker for the formation of 60,000 gendarmerie, is a good one, if he be permitted to carry it out, but I have little hope that the men in power will give him the requisite support. The political situation is unimproved. The Government is quite powerless to allay popular excitement against Montengro and Russia. In the interior of the Empire the Government is so lamentably weak that it cannot repress the evil or protect the good. Though Gen. Ignatieff is no longer here, his policy is being carried out by his agents precisely as if he were here to direct them."

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Constantinople letter says: "The statements about the Sultan's health are fabrications. He is in good health, leads a quiet, orderly life, takes great interest in public affairs, and does what he can to improve the condition of the country. Mahmoud Damad is the present danger at the Palace, and Ibrahim Pasha is here to help him and to carry on his old schemes for Egypt and Russia. But there is a strong party against Ibrahim Pasha, which will also endeavor to restrain Mahmoud Damad's influence, and may possibly overthrow it altogether."

LONDON, March 20.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Pera, under date of March 13, that there are 3,000 Softas in Constantinople well-armed, and ready for any movement. It is said the Cadir of the battalion of Softas who fought against the Servians during the late war is among the persons recently arrested.

The Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "Simultaneously with good news from the west comes nothing but bad news from the East. The intelligence in regard to the popular feeling in Constantinople indicates a state of things which experience has proved to be the precursor of a great crisis."

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

OPENING SPEECH OF THE SULTAN—WHY REFORMS WERE NOT ADOPTED AFTER THE CRIMEAN WAR—THE SUBJECTS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF PARLIAMENT IS CALLED—THE ARMY COMPLIMENTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—The Turkish Parliament met to-day, and was opened by the Sultan in person. The Ministers, the chief, civil, military, and religious dignitaries, and the foreign Chargés d'Affaires, except those of Germany and Russia, who were represented by dragomans, were present. The First Secretary of the Sultan read the speech from the throne. A considerable number of Senators and Deputies were in attendance. The Deputies will take their seats to-morrow. Of the 30 Senators, five are not Musselmans.

The Sultan, in his speech opening Parliament, reviews Turkey's efforts at reform during recent times. He says that after the Crimean war the country would have commenced a new era of progress and prosperity, if intrigues and culpable agitation had not paralyzed the efforts of the Government by obliging it to waste its resources on warlike expenditure. These causes, and bad financial administration, forced the Government, on the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzegovina, to reduce the interest on the public debt. The Sultan, having been called to the throne under the most difficult circumstances, first placed the Army in a condition to insure the security and independence of the country, and then devoted all his efforts to internal reform by promulgating a charter which, following the example of the most civilized States, made the nation participate in the administration of public affairs.

The speech enumerates the measures for discussion during the session. Among them are the budget, electoral and press bills, and bills for the reorganization of provincial administration, tribunals, and civil service. The speech especially recommends the adoption of the financial bills, and promises that measures will be taken to offer Turkey's creditors the most solid guarantees consistent with the urgent necessities of the treasury.

The Sultan praises the patriotism of the people and the valor of the Army, announces the pacification of the country and the restoration of peace with Servia, and hopes for a favorable issue to the Montenegrin negotiations, a result which would enable the Government to disband troops. Although the Conference did not end in a definite understanding, it has, nevertheless, been demonstrated that the Turkish Government was and is ready to participate in such wishes of the powers as can be reconciled with existing treaties, international law, and the exigencies of the situation.

The speech concludes as follows: "My Government has constantly given proofs of sincerity and moderation which will aid in drawing close the cords of friendship and sympathy that unite us with the great European family."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE CHURCH AND STATE CONFLICT IN ITALY—MAILS FROM ENGLAND—BETTING ON THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 19.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Times* says it is stated that the Pope has personally dictated a note, which the Nuncios will present to the various Governments, representing the condition to which his Holiness will be reduced if the Clerical Abuses bill is passed.

The Italian Minister of Public Worship in a circular orders the authorities not to proceed against journals which print the allocution delivered by the Pope at the recent consistory. He declares that the Government, confident in the unity and freedom of Italy, wishes to give the world a solemn proof of its sentiments of forbearance and tolerance, notwithstanding the violent language of the allocution, which appeals to Bishops to incite foreign Governments against Italy.

On and after the 29th inst. the Inman Line of Steamers will carry the British mails for New-York. From that date their vessels will be dispatched from Liverpool on Thursday and Queenstown on Friday.

Betting on the University boat-race is six to four and seven to four in favor of Oxford to-day.

HAVANA, March 19.—Yesterday's *Diario* mentions rumors which were current on Friday and Saturday of a rising in the Vuelto-Abajo region, and states that they are unfounded.

VERSAILLES, March 19.—The Extreme Left have resolved to again introduce a motion for amnesty for the Communists.

ROME, March 19.—The Chamber of Deputies has begun to debate the Government's proposal for an extraordinary grant of 15,000,000 lire for military purposes.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE AND THE CROPS—STOCKS IN LONDON—SILVER—THE GLASGOW SUGAR MARKET.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade for the week, says: "Advices from the agricultural districts are not unanimous on the subject of improvement, some reporting satisfactory progress in outdoor work, and others continued inaction, owing to unsettled weather. There are only a few complaints regarding the aspect of the growing wheat plant, which, considering the weather, presents a very satisfactory appearance. Still, occasional reports of yellowness reach us. With few exceptions the country markets have been poorly supplied with grain from farmers, who have been too much engaged with sowing to devote much time to threshing, and the provincial trade for English wheat is firmer than at Mark-lane. The imports of wheat into London have again been light, and have consisted chiefly of Dantsic and Indian descriptions. There have been no arrivals from Atlantic ports. Considerable firmness pervaded the trade, albeit transactions were not large, and some quantity of low class Indian wheat was taken off our market for the Continent. Although business was unanimated, a steady consumptive demand has been shown, and the depletion of granary stocks in London is going on steadily. With few arrivals at ports of call, the floating cargo trade has ruled steady for wheat, and prices for red and white descriptions have been maintained, while maize, owing to larger arrivals, has barely supported former values."

To-day's *Magnet* says: "Agricultural prospects remain about the same. The wheat plant on the whole looks well, especially on high lands. The weather for Spring sowing is favorable, and there is every chance of these operations being conducted under auspices as fair as those of the Autumn."

Business at the Stock Exchange is buoyant, particularly in Turkish, Egyptian, and Russian securities. The latter are about 3 per cent. higher to-day.

Silver closed to-day at 54d. per ounce.

GLASGOW, March 19.—Sugar is quiet, and occasionally 3s. per cwt. cheaper.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE WITH THE NATIVES—UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN ADVOCATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, March 19.—The latest advices from Capetown announce that the Volksraad of the Transvaal Republic have approved the terms of peace with the Chief Secocoeni. President Burgers in his speech opening the session of the Volksraad advocated union with Great Britain.

OBITUARY.

HON. EMORY WASHBURN.

Ex-Gov. Emory Washburn died at Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday last. The deceased had been for many years one of the more eminent citizens of Massachusetts. He was born in Leicester, Feb. 14, 1800. He was awhile in the academy at Leicester, spent two years at Dartmouth, and finally graduated from Williams College in 1817. Four years later he was admitted to the Bar at Lenox. In 1826 he was elected to the State Legislature; was re-elected the very next year, and, after the lapse of half a century, was again returned at the last election. In the meantime, however, he had held the highest office within the gift of the people of his native State. He was chosen Governor in 1853, succeeding Gov. John H. Clifford. In 1841 and 1842 he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1844 was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but resigned the position in 1847 and resumed his practice at the bar. In 1856 he accepted the Professorship of Law at Harvard University, and held the chair for 20 years. Gov. Washburn prepared and published several works, among them being *Historical Sketches of the Town of Leicester, Mass., during the First Century from its Settlement; Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts; Law of Easements and Servitude*, and *A Treatise on the Law of Real Property*—the last being his most important work. Besides these volumes many addresses and orations by him have, from time to time, been published. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by both Williams and Harvard colleges in 1854. He was Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society, member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of other learned bodies.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD BELCHER.

The death of this prominent British naval officer was announced in our cable dispatches yesterday. Sir Edward Belcher was the son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grandson of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Chief-Justice and afterward Governor of Halifax. He was born in 1799, entered the British Navy in 1812, and was soon afterward made a midshipman. After some routine service, during which he took part in the battle of Algiers, he was appointed, in 1824, Assistant Surveyor to Capt. Beechey, in the Blossom, on a voyage of discovery to Behrings Straits. Mr. Belcher was promoted, in 1829, to the rank of Commander, while serving under Rear-Admiral Owen. In 1830 he commanded the Ætna in a survey of the coast of Africa, and was assigned to the very delicate service, on the river Douro in 1832 and 1833, of acting a neutral part between the hostile forces of Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel of Portugal. Soon afterward he took command of the Terror and Erebus for Arctic service. From 1836 to 1842 he was in command of the Sulphur, a surveying vessel, in which he made a voyage around the world, of which he published a highly interesting account. During this surveying voyage he was in Chinese waters in 1841, and performed a series of brilliant exploits, which greatly facilitated the success of Sir Hugh (afterward Lord) Gough and Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse. These included the sounding and exploring of the various inlets of the Canton River, and a reconnoissance in which he destroyed 28 Chinese war vessels. These services were recognised by the promotion of Commander Belcher to the rank of Captain, and the conferring on him of the order of Knighthood. The next service in which he was engaged was a surveying cruise in the Samarang, during which he encountered the pirates of Gilolo, in which action he was severely wounded. From 1852 to 1854 he commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and, in accordance with his instructions, withdrew the crews of the ice-bound vessels, bringing them to England in October, 1854. He was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1861.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Herman Aschenbrenner, formerly of the University of Munich, a political refugee of 1848, died at Havana, Cuba, on Sunday.

Eunice White, widow of Peleg White, died at Macedon, N. Y., on Saturday, at the age of 102.

A FIGHTING EDITOR AND NO MISTAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Last Friday evening William Hayes, a prominent lawyer of this city, entered the room of Gen. John McComb, managing editor of the *Alta*, and demanded the retraction of an article published in the *Alta* that morning alluding in a humorous way to Mr. Hayes' connection with an investigation of the conduct of a Police officer, threatening to shoot the General in case of refusal. Gen. McComb knocked him down, chastised him severely, took away his pistol, and took him to the Police Station, where a charge of assault with a deadly weapon was entered against him. The affair seems likely to be more serious than was at first supposed, as Mr. Hayes indicates his intention of following up the purpose of killing McComb, and a strong effort will be made to procure the expulsion of the former from the bar. The press animadvert severely on Mr. Hayes' action, and seem disposed to make it a test case.

COMMUTERS ASKING FOR LOWER RATES.

Business men who live up the river are striking for a reduction of the price of commutation tickets on the river road. A petition to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has been signed by almost every commuter, and the document was formally presented to him on Saturday, at the Grand Central Depot. Mr. D. O. Bradley, of No. 119 Broadway, has prepared, in behalf of the commuters, a statement giving the facts and figures, and contrasting the commutation rates and facilities of other railroads out of the City with those of the Hudson River Road to the disadvantage of the latter. There has long been bitter complaint against the high rates and poor accommodation on the way and special trains which the commuters require, and there is now a very general expectation that Mr. Vanderbilt will do the fair thing by them.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

"Tannhäuser" was represented at the Academy of Music, last evening, in presence of the largest audience gotten together since the Wagner Festival began. Although the opera has been sung occasionally in this City, it is by no means so familiar to the public as "Lohengrin," nor is it likely ever to become as popular as that comparatively tuneful work. There are, indeed, some stirring passages in "Tannhäuser," but its grave and rather monotonous tone prevents the composer from touching his canvas with the varied and often gorgeous colors bestowed upon the story of the Knight of the Grail. Some noble passages occur, however, and half a dozen numbers have long since claimed a prominent place on concert programmes. The richly harmonious and elaborate overture, the broad and flowing pilgrims' chorus, the march to which the guests assemble in the halls on the Wartburg, and the lovely romance addressed to the evening star, still strike one most forcibly in "Tannhäuser;" but, without reviewing the score, and without allowing its want of variety, in a dramatic sense, to detract from an appreciation of its consistency of design and massiveness of instrumentation, a dozen stages of the action might be mentioned at which the effect of the situations and words is heightened, lyrically, by the art of a master hand. The story of "Tannhäuser" has been often told, and need scarcely be rehearsed anew. It deals with the love of *Tannhäuser* for *Elizabeth*, daughter of the *Landgrave Herman*; with his wanderings upon the Vonusberg, where *Venus* takes possession of him and keeps him in sweet bondage for some years; with his return to earth and fall from grace because of his praise of carnal love; and with his ultimate death, after repentance—a catastrophe promptly followed by the death of *Elizabeth*. The conspicuous features of last night's representation were the performance of the band, and Mme. Pappenheim's personation of *Elizabeth*. The superb overture has never been more sonorously and expressively rendered than under Mr. Neuendorff's baton, and Mme. Pappenheim's singing, while it left absolutely nothing to desire in respect of accuracy of intonation and a regard for tempo very seldom attained to by ordinary singers of Herr Wagner's music, was of great breadth in point of phrasing, and exceedingly delicate, impassioned, or vigorous, according as sentiment, fire, or force were suggested by the scene. The distribution was only passable, in other respects, for Mr. Weinlich was hardly a fit substitute—though the only one to be had under the circumstances—for Mr. Blum, and Mr. Bischoff was often ill at ease, vocally and histrionically, as *Tannhäuser*. Miss Grimminger sang the measures allotted to *Venus* cleverly enough, though scarcely so carefully molded by nature as to prove a very powerful magnet to wandering knights; Mr. Preusser was a respectable *Wolfram*, and Mr. Formes delivered the few bars allotted to *Bitterolf* in excellent style. The chorus was not as efficient as on previous occasions—a fact for which some excuse may be found in the uncommonly exacting tasks lately set that not too industrious body. "Tannhäuser," we are glad to see, is to be repeated to-morrow, when the representation will, doubtless, be as satisfactory in a general sense as it was, yesterday, so far as the band and Mme. Pappenheim were concerned. There was no lack of applause last night, and the plaudits were earnest and loud, every impressive incident being promptly seized upon.

THE EAGLE THEATRE.

The series of opera bouffe representations which has been in progress for some weeks at this house is approaching its close, and as the end of the season draws near the effects of nearly two months of uninterrupted labor begin to be visible in the artists' efforts. Last evening Offenbach's "Madame l'Archiduc" was performed for the first time during Mlle. Aimée's present engagement, and the impression produced was hardly so decided as to call for extended notice. "Madame l'Archiduc," as our readers well know, does not take rank with the best of the composer's works. It has few pleasing melodies, and the amusement its story affords is not calculated to bear close inspection. Aside from a lively impersonation of *Marietta* by Mlle. Aimée, and a characteristic embodiment of *L'Archiduc Ernest* by M. Duplan, last evening's distribution of the characters in the plot was not sufficiently strong to efface the memory of earlier performances of the opera, and the manifestations of popular approval were by no means frequent. A worse personation, from a lyric standpoint, than Mlle. Duparc's *Fortunio*, we scarcely remember. "Madame L' Archiduc," however, will be sung and acted again this evening, while on to-morrow and Thursday nights "La Timbale D'Argent" may be enjoyed by those who were not sated with its rehearsals two years since at the Lyceum. Mlle. Duparc, we observe, is to benefit by the representation of Friday next, on which occasion she will appear in "Mme. Angot et ses Demoiselles," a work quite new to American audiences—and which we do not recall as having ever been made known abroad.

DRAMATIC.

TRAGEDY AT THE NEW BROADWAY.

Mrs. J. H. Hackett essayed the rôle of *Medea* in the play of the same name at the New Broadway Theatre last evening. Without wishing to be harsh, it must be admitted that the lady is hardly equal, either intellectually or physically, to the interpretation of so exalted a character. Her failure last night, however, was largely due to the inefficient "support" rendered her, a "support" which might, indeed, have much better been dispensed with, so far as the impressiveness of the piece was concerned. To add to the general confusion, Miss Mathilde Medina, to whom had been intrusted the part of *Creusa*, swooned in the first act, and her lines had to be read by a novice. Of the other *dramatis personæ*, charity forbids mention. The "tragedy" so-called was followed by an inane after-piece entitled "Who Speaks First."

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"London Assurance" was represented at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last evening with a powerful distribution of rôles. It will be repeated to-night, and to-morrow "The Lady of Lyons" will be acted.

TWO VIEWS OF HANSEN.

THE HAPPIEST MAN IN NEW-YORK.

Christian Hansen, whose singular story was reported in yesterday's TIMES, is to-day probably the happiest man in New-York. Alderman Morris, who was present at his examination on Sunday, has sent him two fine suits of clothes, with underclothing, &c., a gift which produced such a change in Hansen's appearance that the visitors at the Tombs yesterday failed to recognize in the respectable, well dressed man before them, the starving outcast who three days since applied to be sent to Sing Sing as a place of refuge from the horrors of vagabondage. Through the worthy Alderman's exertions, Hansen has also procured a position as clerk in a paint store at good wages, and will enter upon his duties to-day. He was visited yesterday at the Tombs by 20 or more charitable people, whose interest had been excited by the articles in the newspapers, and several of whom offered to pay the wanderer's expenses back to Denmark if he wished it. Hansen thanked them, but said that as a field for honest labor had now been opened to him in this country, he preferred to remain here. His only surviving relative is his mother, who resides in Denmark, and to whom he has written of the auspicious change in his condition. Hansen is overflowing with gratitude to Alderman Morris, Judge Kilbreth, and the other gentlemen who have interested themselves in him, as well as to the newspapers.

DID THE REFORMED HANSEN TELL THE TRUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning there is a very readable story headed "A Reformed Bank Robber," giving the details of the robbery, in 1866, of the First National Bank, of Cincinnati, of $400,000 in United States bonds and cash. I was President of that bank at the time mentioned. No such robbery was committed for that or any other amount at the time named, or at any other time, and I have never heard of such a robbery on any other bank in that city.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 19, 1877.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

AN AMATEUR'S COLLECTION ON SALE—SMALL PRICES OBTAINED FOR SCARCE VOLUMES—AN UNUSUALLY RICH COLLECTION OF AMERICANA.

Bangs & Co., auction booksellers, yesterday began the sale of a large collection of books, representing almost every department of literature and embracing more than 5,000 volumes. It is said to have been gathered together by an amateur, and this is no doubt true, as it is burdened with a great deal that is valueless to the professional bibliographer. There is much that is useful and rare, however, and for volumes of this character the competition is lively, though the prices paid are rather small. The collection is especially rich in books relating to America, among which are standard State histories that are fast passing out of print, and some important works relating to the Revolution. There is also a large number of genealogical and biographical volumes, which are eagerly sought after. The attendance of buyers yesterday was small and confined to persons in the trade. Some of the principal sales are annexed, and from these the general character of the collection and the general run of prices can be learned. The first book of any consequence sold was Acosta's "Naturall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies," which was printed in London in 1604, and is rather rare. It only brought $2. "Voyages and Discoveries in South America," by Curio opher de Angus, another rare volume, bearing the imprint "London, 1698," was sold for $7 50. Adair's "History of the American Indians," one of the most complete of the earlier histories on that subject, went off for $4 25. Ten volumes of John Adams' works, together with his life, by Charles Francis Adams, sold for $2 50 per volume; while his "Defense of the Constitution Against the Attacks of M. Turgot" was considered worth $4. John Quincy Adams' writings and orations brought little or nothing. Agrippa's "De Incertitudine et Vanitate Scientarium," printed in 1536, could command no higher price than $1 25. T. Alden's "Collection of American Epitaphs," one of the rarest books of its kind, and seldom found nowadays in good condition anywhere, sold for $10, five volumes. An old copy of Ethan Allen's "Narrative of his Captivity," reprinted in Boston in 1779, brought $3 50. It is said that a copy of the second edition sold for $50 not long since. A small volume by J. Allen, concerning the "Fortunate Escape of the Ship Olive Branch, Laden with a Cargo of Arms for Supplying the Militia of Vermont," found a ready sale at $10 25. Two volumes of "The American Pioneer," a periodical which flourished 40 years ago, brought $8 50. A copy of "The Cow Chace," by Major André, which was once owned by Dr. Witt Clinton, and contained his autograph on the fly-leaf, was purchased for $21 50 after spirited bidding. A copy of the "Proceedings of the Board of General Officers, which was appointed by Washington to investigate the case of André," was started at $35, and finally sold for $50. This is an elegant copy of the original edition. Another copy, it is claimed, is much scarcer than the original, brought only $11, simply because it was printed in Providence instead of Philadelphia. "A Tragedy," in five acts, by Major André, which was performed by the American Company in New-York, in 1798, went for $12 50. Other Andréana sold were "A Life," by Winthrop Sargent, $4 50, and "An Authentic Narration of the Causes which led to the Death of Major André," by Joshua Hett Smith, $7. "The Philosophical Works of Apuleius," an unusually good copy, containing the suppressed passage, brought $7 50. Two books by G. M. Asher, relating to local history—"A Bibliographical and Historical Essay on the Dutch Books and Pamphlets relating to New Netherlands," and "Henry Hudson, the Navigator"—brought $4 75 and $6 respectively. Bailey's "Brooklyn," another local work that is almost out of print, sold for $4 25. No one wanted to buy George Bancroft's works, and Henry Ward Beecher's only brought a few cents. A splendid copy of "The Columbiad," by J. Barlow, the earliest attempt at an American epic, which was first printed at the expense of Robert Fulton, was purchased for $13 25. An original copy of "The Spy Unmasked; or, Memoirs of Enoch Crosby, alias Harvey Birch, the Hero of Cooper's Tale of the Neutral Ground," brought $11. W. H. Bartlett's books of drawings sold well, one bringing $8 50. Bertram's "Travels Through North and South Carolina," &c., sold for $7 50. Bemis' "Report of the Case of John W. Weester," the murderer of George Parkman, a very scarce pamphlet, brought $8, and the "Life and Writings of James Gordon Bennett," which was printed in 1844 and unpressed, was purchased for Ben Wood at a cost of $7. Among other books sold were: Benson's "Vindication of the Captors of André," (original,) $8 50; Benzoni's "History of the New World," printed in Venice in 1572, $1 50; Beverley's "History of Virginia," $15; "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," $16; Bindes' "Life and Typography of William Caxton," $27. The sale will be continued to-day.

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY MURDER.

FIRST DAY OF THE TRIAL OF STEPHEN COOPER AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER—ALL THE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, March 19, 1877.

The trial of Stephen Cooper for the murder of his son commenced in the Circuit Court in this city this morning, Justice Joseph F. Barnard presiding. The court opened at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Thorne, counsel for prisoner, addressed the court, saying some of the witnesses could not possibly arrive before Tuesday morning, and asked that the jury be impaneled, and then the case be adjourned till Tuesday morning. After argument, however, it was decided to go on as far as possible without the witnesses. The impaneling of the jury was then commenced. It is a fact worthy of note that every juryman accepted stated he had read about the case, but had formed no opinion. The main questions asked them were as to their having formed an opinion, and as to their belief in capital punishment. After the jury was sworn District Attorney William R. Woodin opened the case for the people, and at the close of his address a recess was taken till 2 P. M. In the afternoon several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but their evidence only corroborated the story as related in THE TIMES of yesterday.

The first witness called for the defense was the prisoner Stephen Cooper, who testified as follows: Am 62 years of age; reside at Dover, and have lived there since I was 9 years old; have two girls living; this boy was 23 years old last June; he lived at his grandfather's, a mile off; two years ago last Spring I went before Square Tompkins and complained against him for pitching on me with a cane; he went to pick off some white peonies that belonged to his grandmother, when I interfered, and the boy struck me on the head with the cane, making several cuts; the boy was well built and stronger than I; after the trial before the Justice, the boy was about to be committed to jail, when I agreed that if he would swear before Tompkins he would hereafter keep away I would let him go. The agreement was here shown, as follows:

"This article of agreement made this 2d day of May, 1874, between Stephen Cooper of the first part and Benjamin S. Cooper of the second part, witnesseth that the said Be jamin S. Cooper and his mother-in-law promises not to trespass on his person or on his premises in any way without the consent of the said Stephen Cooper."

Signed by both parties, son and mother.

Witness said the boy kept away for awhile after that, but later on he whipped his grandfather; some three years before witness had trouble with him while chopping wood in the woods, during which "young Steve" raised an axe, and he had to fly for his life; witness stated other cases when the son had attacked him; he seemed to have an antipathy against witness after he came out of the Penitentiary, because he said witness hadn't helped to get him out, when, in fact, witness was doing all he could to that end; the Sunday before he was shot he struck witness; had also struck his wife and mother; the latter is 88 years of age, very feeble and unable to get about; he smoked in his mother's face, and she said if he didn't stop she would knock his pipe out of his mouth; then he hit her and broke her nose, and witness went out and got help to put him out of doors; the Sunday before he was shot he knocked his mother out of the chair, and witness interfered when the boy clinched him; on the fatal Monday witness was taking a ladder out of an apple tree when the boy approached; witness told him to go away; the boy replied that he would stamp his —— liver out; witness went in the house and the boy followed and clinched him, and threw him on the floor, and the two women were standing over him; finally he got up and hid in the cellar, and pretty soon the women told him the boy had gone; this was 11 o'clock A. M.; witness then came out; he got his gun, thinking to go coon-hunting that night; the gun had been loaded some time, and he thought he would fire it off, and had some trouble doing it, but finally got it off, and loaded it again with pigeon shot; was out sitting down on the door-sill; the gate was about 12 feet from the door-sill, and on either side of the gateway a stone wall; saw young Steve "coming cursing and swearing he would stamp witnesses old paunch out;" at the same time he pulled off his coat; witness warned him not to come in; the boy replied, "I'll stamp your —— old liver out, I'll split your brains out," and then made for witness with a piece of thill two feet long; witness told him if he did come he would shoot him; he kept coming, when witness, thinking to scare him, fired off one barrel, not at first intending to hit him, and the boy fell, as he was the gave himself up. Witness thought the boy meant to kill him—was afraid of his life; thought sure if he struck him with that stick it would kill him; the boy seemed to be very much enraged; he sprung on the door step right in front of the gun as it was fired; witness had seen the boy strike his mother a number of times; at one time he saw the boy tear nearly all of her clothes off; witness said he had had a great many more troubles with the boy than he cared to mention.

On his cross-examination the prisoner said he did not know what the boy came there for on that Monday; did not tell him the first time he came that he would shoot him; did not tell him he would shoot him while he was taking the ladder down; witness denied that either his wife or mother begged him not to take the gun down; did not, when he sat down in the door with his gun, say he would shoot the boy; nothing was said about shooting the boy until he came back the second time; the boy's mother ran out to stop him coming in, but witness did not tell her to get out of the way; after witness had shot he laid the gun down on a rude shelf and went off; didn't hear the boy say anything to him; witness denied that he told the boy he ought to have died long ago, and denied that he told his wife not to mourn for him.

At this juncture counsel for defense called witnesses to prove the general good character and peaceful disposition of the prisoner. Those who testified in this respect were Egbert Hustis of Union Vale, who said he was peaceable when sober and noisy in liquor; there was more or less talk about his boy being ugly; the boy was half-witted. John M. Eighmie, of Chestnut Ridge, testified that the prisoner told him he was afraid of "Young Steve." The

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, March 19, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, casks	10	Molasses (S.O.)bbls.	960
Beef, tres, pkts	20	Moss, bales	98
B. R. Peas, bags	219	Oil, bbls	135
Beans, bags	05	Spirits Turp., bbls	168
Cotton, bales	2,301	Pitch, bbls	40
Copper, bbls	53	Resin, bbls	341
Dried Fruit, pkts	118	Oil-cake, pkts	1,101
Eggs, bbls	3,837	Pork, pkts	745
Flour, bbls	6,113	Beef, pkts	323
Wheat, bushels	9,000	Hinds, meats, pkts	3,000
Corn, bushels	110,200	Grease, pkts	109
Oats, bushels	17,171	Lard, pkts	3,076
Rye, bushels	900	Stearine, pkts	97
Malt, bushels	2,800	Butter, pkts	2,539
Barley, bushels	39,000	Cheese, pkts	2,793
Peas, bushels	400	Tallow, pkts	188
Grass-seed, bags	240	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Hops, bales	5	Pressed Hogs, No	742
Flax, bales	240	Provisions, bags	1,699
Corn-meal, bbls	525	Rice, pkts	37
Corn-meal, bags	200	Rice-chaff, bags	223
Meal, bbls	245	Staves, bxs	1,926
Hemp, bales	9	Sticks, bales	2
Hops, bales	60	Tea, half-chests	87
Hides, No	14	Tobacco, hhds	163
Hides, bales	1,351	Tobacco, bxs & cs	1,361
Leather, rolls	1,306	Whisky, bbls	438

COFFEE—Rio has been dull to-day, at unaltered prices. Stock here, 37,289 bags, and, at all points, 90,937 bags. Afloat and loading for the United States to Feb. 17, 211,273 bags. Purchased for United States to March 17, 89,000 bags. Total visible supplies, 391,209 bags, against 403,000 bags, but held firmly. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17¼c., fair, 19¼c.; good, 20c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ℔ lb.; 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@22c., gold; Santos, ordinary to choice, 17¼c.@21½c. ...Java invoices, 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20¾c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla at 17¾c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c. @21c., and San Domingo, 16¾c.@17c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery, partly for shipment to Liverpool, at steady prices....Ordinary quoted to-day at 9 15-16c.@ 10 1-16c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Middling, 11¾c.@11¾c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,134 bales, for which 55 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 700 bales to shippers and 434 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been active, but at lower and variable rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 93,400 bales, of which 27,600 bales were on Saturday evening and 65,800 bales to-day, with 6,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options, March, 11.47c.@ 11.50c.; April, 11.51c.@11.52c.; May, 11.67c.@11.68c.; June, 11.81c.@11.82c.; July, 11.91c@11.92c.; August, 11.98c.@11.99c.; September, 11.82c.@11.83c.; October, 11.52c.@11.54c.; November, 11.43c.@11.44c.; December, 11.43c.@11.45c. ℔ lb., showing a decline of 15 to 23 decimal points ℔ lb., closing firm..... The receipts at this port to-day were 2,301 bales, and at the shipping ports, 6,648 bales, against 3,045 bales same day last week, and this week 10,499 bales, against 16,135 bales last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,659,399 bales, against 3,654,368 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports, (one day,) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 12,249 bales; to the Continent, 3,280 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 276,280 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 793,889 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Low Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼
Strict Low Mid	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Good Middling	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Good Mid	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 9-16	Low Middling	10¾
Strict Good Ord	10 3-16	Middling	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active home trade inquiry was reported to-day for State and Western Flour, mainly for Minnesota Extras and desirable St. Louis Extras, which were quoted generally firmer in price on several lots of Minnesota Extras that have been marketed at an improvement of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Superfine and No. 2 Flour attracted more attention, particularly the better qualities, which were quoted strong, on the usual offerings. Winter Wheat Extras, low and medium, met, as a rule, with a comparatively slow sale, on the basis of former quotations, with some pressure of stock noted of the less known brands, leading to more or less of irregularity within the range for this class. City Mill Extras were quite moderately dealt in, mainly for the West India trade, but ruled firm. Regular shipping Extras were in very slack demand, partly for the provincial markets, but were offered sparingly, and quoted as before.....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,600 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3 50@$6 50; part unsound No. 2 and superfine within the range of $4 25@$4 50; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 75, mainly Sour Extras within the range of $6@$6 75, very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 10@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75 for good to choice (of which 300 bbls. choice Western Winter Wheat, at $4 75;) and Minnesota, in lots, at $4 65@$4 75, and 270 bbls. Western WinterWheat at $4 60@$4 75;) inferior to very choice Superfine Western, about $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50 @$5 75, (of which 300 bbls. choice Western Winter Wheat, at $5 75;) and nearly to very good extra State, $5 65@$5 90; very good to very choice do. at $6@$6 25; City Mills Extras, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 10@$6 25 for those available for the latter in new pks.; do., for South America, at $7 50@$8 for good to choice, and up to $8 25@$8 35 for very fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) at $6 90@$7 10, and $5 75 to $6 for small lots; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 60@$5 90; very good to choice do., $5 90@$6 25; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, spring Wheat stock, $6 10@$8; fancy to very choice do. do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $6 10@$8 25, (part for shipment at $7 25@ $8 25, of which 700 bbls. sold in lots;) ordinary to very choice White Wheat do. do. at $6 10@$9 25; very poor to fancy St. Louis Extras, $4 15@$9 25, mainly at $7 50@$8 50; Extra Genesee at $6 20@ $7 40; poor to strictly choice Minnesota, clear and straight Extras at $6 40@$8 25, chiefly at $6 75@ $8 25, with small lots at $8 50@$8 75; and $5 35@$5 50 for fancy, and very inferior lots, called Minnesota, down to $6 25; and Minnesota Patent Extras, ordinary to very fancy, at $7 75@$10 75, mainly at $9@$10 15, (and one lot as fancy as $10 75;) and very inferior, called Minnesota patent, as low as $7 10@$7 50)....Included in the sales have been 2,750 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,450 bbls. were regular City Mill brands, 2,700 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 750 bbls. do patent do.; 750 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7 25@$8 25;) 750 bbls. Superfine, and 900 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been in request, for shipment and home use, mainly for shipment at unaltered prices.....Sales have been reported here of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 90 for poor to choice Superfine; $6 10@$7 35 for poor to choice shipping Extras; $7 35@$9 25 for fair to fancy Trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $7 25@$8 25, including 1,000 bbls. taken for the South American trade, chiefly at $7 75@$8 25.....Rye Flour has been in ample supply, on the basis of our quotations, with a comparatively moderate call noted.....We quote as before: $5 25@$5 75 for about fair ordinary Western to choice State Superfine; $4 35@$4 65 for Superfine Pennsylvania; $4@$4 40 for Superfine Western, and $2 75@$3 75 for poor to choice Fine.....Sales reported of 810 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 10@$4 75 for fair to choice Superfine State, (with small lots of fancy at a shade higher figures;) $4 40@$4 60 for fair to choice Superfine Pennsylvania, and $4@ $4 25 for Superfine Western, (of which latter 200 bbls. in store, sold at $4.).....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after, within the range of from $2 60@$3 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 85@$3 for Yellow Jersey; $2 75 @$3 for White, and $3 20 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., including 385 bbls. Yellow Western in lots at $2 75@$3, and 100 bbls. Brandywine at $3 20.....Brandywine Corn Meal, in puncheons, last sold at $15 50 (a lot of 10 puncheons,) as already mentioned by us.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been selling to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, within the range of 90c.@$1 40 for common to very choice ℔ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of choice lots at $1 05 for City Mills, and 92c. for Baltimore.....Rice is in moderate inquiry, and firm.....Sales reported at $1 35@$6 50.....Oatmeal has been very quiet, within the range of $6 25@$7 50 for fair to very choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request, mainly for local milling account, but has been held quite confidently, especially strictly prime Spring, which was offered sparingly.....Sales have been reported to-day of 35,000 bushels, including Red Western, in store, 10,000 bushels, for milling, at $1 45@ $1 50, of which 8,000 bushels No. 2, at $1 50; very choice White State, two car loads, to arrive, at $1 67½; No. 2 North-west Spring, 2,000 bushels, in store, at $1 40, and No. 3 Milwaukee do., in store, 4,000 bushels, at $1 38, to a local miller; ungraded and Mixed Spring, 10,000 bushels, in store, at $1 23@$1 25, of which 1,000 bushels (reported as for export,) at $1 23, (with prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, quoted at $1 40½ bid, and up to $1 42 asked; and prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, held as high as $1 44@$1 45.).....Corn was advanced 1c.@1½c. ℔ bushel, closing strong, on restricted offerings, thus impeding the dealings for home use and export, though a good demand was noted. Of the amount received to-day, an important portion was said to have been for a single export house, which made quiet use of it.....Sales have been reported since our last of 99,000 bushels, including New-York Steamer Mixed at 56½c.@56c., chiefly for export closing at 56c.; New-York No. 3 at 56½c.@56¾c.; New-York Steamer Yellow at 56½c.@57c.; New-York Steamer White quoted at 56c. bid, and 57c. asked; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 56c.@56½c.; Yellow Western 3,000 bushels, at 60c.; Southern White, 6,000 bushels, afloat, for home use, at 58c.; do., Yellow, quoted at 56c.@57c., from dock; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 55½c.@58c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago at 56c., in store, for strictly prime, with 8,000 bushels for local use at this rate, or the equivalent rate, afloat. ....A fair inquiry has been noted for Rye of near-by product, prices of which have been quoted firm; prime state, for prompt and forward delivery, offered sparingly, and quoted at 90c. bid, and up to 92c.@95c. asked; old car lots of Jersey and Pennsylvania quoted at 85c.@86c., and prime, afloat, at 90c., at which 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold for export; with very choice Jersey, to arrive, quoted at 90c. bid and 92c. asked. Western quoted, in lots, quiet at 80c.@84c.....The demand for Barley has been on a restricted scale, with values generally quoted unchanged.....No. 1 Canada nearly quoted at $1 bid, up to $1 03@$1 05 ℔ bushel asked; No. 2 do. dull at 82½c.@82½c.; four to six rowed state at 60c.@75c., the latter for very choice; two-rowed do. at 57½c.@65c. .....Sales were reported of 5,500 bushels ungraded Canada, choice, at 97½c., and 1,000 bushels light do. at 79c.....Barley-malt has been in quite moderate request generally, with a fair to very choice Canada West, new crop, quoted at $1 10@$1 20, cash and time; six-rowed State, about fair to very choice, at 82½c.@$1 05; two-rowed do., old and new crop, 85c.@95c. Sales reported of 20,000 bushels very choice Canada at $1 25, time....Canada Peas, free, have been inactive; quoted at $1 10 asked, and $1 07 bid, with stock in bond unsettled in price, in the absence of demand.....Oats have been quite engrossed about the same as usual, on restricted offerings, and a good local trade inquiry, New-York grades and choice State attracting most attention.....Sales reported of 30,000 bushels, including White Western, mostly at 43c.@46c.; Mixed Western, in car lots, at 38c.@43c., as to quality; White State, fair to prime, within the range of 55½c.@55c⅔, do. very choice, 750 bushels, at 58c.; Mixed State at 45c. @53c. New-York No. 1, 1,000 bushels, at 55c.; New-York No. 2 White at 46c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,500 bushels, at 43½c.; New-York No. 1, about 5,000 bushels, at 44½c.; New-York No. 2, 1,500 bushels, at 44½c. New-York No. 3, 3,000 bushels, at 41½c.....Clover-seed has been offered less freely, with about prime to choice Western quoted at 14¾c.@15c.; very choice to fancy do. do. at higher prices; very good to choice Timothy at 12c.@12½c., (within which range small lots were reported sold).....Timothy-seed has been inactive; prime quoted at $2 85 bid, and $3 00 asked; choice to fancy lots, held higher.....A lot of 80 bags rumored sold at $1 90.....Other seeds dull, but quoted as before.....Of Feed, 1,800 bags Malt to 50 lbs. reported sold at $18 50@$19.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraced 1,503,511 bushels Wheat, 1,384,047 bushels Corn, 276,414 bushels Rye, 497,563 bushels Barley, 322,204 bushels Malt, 765,734 bushels Oats, 9,158 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,497,781 bushels, as against 5,690,771 bushels last Monday, and 6,097,584 bushels on March 21, 1876.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts sales were reported here of 2,000 bales at 3¼c., and 150 bales at 3¾c., currency, cash; and of Bunton, 1,000 bales at 3 5-16c., same conditions. Market otherwise dull.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply of Milk for March is 3c.@3¼c. ℔ quart.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in light demand from 45c.@50c. ℔ gallon for fair to fancy. Maraos otherwise dull to-day.....New open Cuba Muscovado, 50 test, quoted at 38c.@39c.....Porto Rico quoted within the range of from 40c.@55c.; Demerara, 37½c.@45c.....Syrups have been rather slow of sale, with Sugar-yield at 37½@55c.; Molasses, 35c.@40c. Sugar-house Molasses has been in limited request; quoted at 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in moderate request since our last, on the basis of $2 05 for Strained; $2 10 for good Strained; $2 15@$2 40 for No. 2; $2 55@$3 50 for No. 1; $4 25@$7 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass ℔ 280 lb.....Sales 500 bbls. at $2 42½, after what has been light deals in within the range of from $2 32½ @ 2 37½ ℔ bbl., and in provision pks. at $2 75.....City Pitch at $2 25@2 37½ ℔ bbl..... Spirits of Turpentine has been in less demand, with nearabouts quoted at the close at 41c. ℔ gallon: sales 95 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in very moderate request; quoted at 10¾c.@11c., in bulk, and 13¾c. in shipping order, refined has been in rather more demand, but at lower rates; quoted at 16¾c. for deliveries within the first half of April; sales 10,000 bbls. at 16¾c.....Refined, in cases, in fair demand; quoted at 21c.....City Naphtha quoted at 7½c.....At Philadelphia and Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early April delivery, quoted at 16¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate demand for early delivery at somewhat stronger rates... Sales reported of 370 bbls. at $14 75@$14 85.... Other Kinds dull.....Extra Prime quoted at $11 50; Prime Mess quoted at $13 50.....And for forward delivery here Western Mess has been in fair request; March options were the close nominal; April nominal; May, $14 85; June, at $15.....Sales reported of 500 bbls. May, at $14 85; and 250 bbls. June, at $15.....Dressed Hogs have been in demand, with Western quoted at 6¾c.; City quoted at 6¾c.@7½c..... Cut-meats have been very dull, but quotes essentially as before.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7½c.@8¼c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our previous range.....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6½c.; Pickled Hams at 9¾c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.; very light do. up to 14c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 9¾ to 12 lb., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, 10½c. nominal; Western Hams in bulk, 13 lb. at 9¾c. .....Bacon has been in light demand here, with Western Long Clear quoted at 7½c.@7¾c.; City do. at 7¾c.@8c.; Long and Short Clear, early delivery, nominal; Western Dry-salted Long and Short Clear, Long Clear, part at 7¾c. And for Chicago delivery, dull; Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, quoted at 7¾c.; Long Clear, 7½c.; Short Rib at 7¾c.; Short Clear at 7¾c.@8c.....Western Steam Lard has been less sought after for early delivery, and quoted irregular in price.....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 100 tcs. prime at $9 70, closing weak; 50 tcs. choice at $9 82½; and 175 tcs. off grade at $9 25@$9 50. And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been in less request, fluctuating during the day, but closing nearabouts as before.....Western Steam for March quoted at the close nominal; April, $9 67½; May, $9 82½; June, $9 92½@$9 95.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs. April, at $9 70; May, at $9 80; and June, at $9 90@ $9 85; and 1,250 tcs., June, at $9 95@$10. City Steam and Kettle in demand; quoted at $9 62½@ $9 75; sales 195 tcs.....No. 1 wanted, quoted at $9@ $9 10. Refined has been in fair demand, but dearer; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $10 12½@$10 18¾, and the West Indies at $8 25. Sales 100 tcs. for the West Indies at $8 25, and 150 tcs. for the Continent, in bulk, on private terms. The dealings in Beef have been on a limited scale, with prices quoted essentially unchanged.....We quote at $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess, at $10 50@$11 50 for India Mess, and $14@$15 for Packet ℔ bbl. and Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $9@ $20; India Mess, new, $20@$21; City Extra India Mess, $22 50.....Beef Hams have been attracting rather more attention, and Choice Western quoted at $21@$21 50, the latter for small lots.....The current movements in Butter are comparatively moderate at essentially unchanged quotations for the better grades, while quarters, wanted and sought, are arriving and selling rather more freely within the range of 25c.@35c. for State, the latter rate for strictly fancy.....We quote old Butter thus: State tubs, fair to very choice, 29c.@30c.; Welsh tubs, 25c.@25c. do. firkin, fair to strictly choice, at 16c.@22c.; State Butter, whole dairies, fair to strictly choice, 20c.@25c.; Western pails, fair to strictly choice, 25c.@33c., (with fancy lots held higher;) do. tubs, common to choice, 15c.@20c.; do. firkin do. prime, in firkins, 13c.@17c.; rolls, fair to choice, 13c.@18c.....Last week's exports of Butter included 3,738 pks. to Liverpool, 252 pks. to London, 1,053 pks. to Glasgow, 650 pks. to Bristol, 82 pks. to Greenock.....Cheese has been in less request and quoted rather easier in price. We quote State Factory at 14½c.@18c. for prime to fancy, (with small lots of very fancy a shade higher,) and 11c.@14½c. for fair to choice; factory, at 12½c.@13½c., and 10c.@13c. for fair to strictly fancy; State dairy-made, very poor to very choice, 9c.@15c.....Last week's export clearances hence included 5,704 bxs. for Liverpool, 2,853 bxs. for London, 1,000 bxs. for Bristol, and 1,000 bxs. for Glasgow. .....Eggs have been moderately sought after, with fresh Eggs quoted within the range of 16c.@17½c. for good to very choice marks ℔ dozen.....Tallow has been quiet but steady.....Sales equal to 50,000 lb. Country and City quoted at 6¾c.@6¾c., and 7c. for prime to choice City quoted at $10 37½@10 62½; prime to choice Western, in tes., at $10 12½@10 37½.....Sales, 250 hds. choice Western, for June, reported at $10 75. WHISKY—Sales reported at $1 08, with $1 07 reported as the best bid.

FREIGHTS—Business to-day was dull throughout, and the markets generally quoted weak. Little demand was reported for room for grain cargo hence for Cotton, Grain, and Oil-cake for British ports, the current quotations showing no important change. And in the meantime, the inquiry was again very light, as a rule, mostly for tonnage for Petroleum and Grain, the latter interest chiefly for outport loading. Rates favored shippers. Tonnage for the Deal and Lumber trades was sought after to a moderate extent, but bids were reported low to secure satisfactory to ship-owners, thus impeding negotiations. The West India trade movements generally were very tame and utterly uninteresting. Reports from Cuba as to the small yield of the Sugar crop, and consequent scarcity of cargo, and movement from the plantations to the Sugar ports, continued to work against the trade in this connection, and vessels which had taken our general cargo and bid not made contracts for the return voyage previous to sailing hence were experiencing unusual difficulty in securing sugar freight at the Cuban ports, at even the very low rates reported hence. For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 5,800 bales cotton at ½d. ℔ lb.; 100 tons Slate at 20s. ℔ ton; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. ℔ 60 lb.; small lots of Apples at 5s. ℔ bbl., and of Leather at 25s. with Provisions quoted at 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. Also a British ship, 1,076 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. Tonnage for Deals was in demand for Provincial loading at 67s. 6d.@72s. 6d. (with, in addition to contracts already reported, three of four vessels said to have been chartered within the range, and one, rumored, as low as 66s. 9c., options said to include other direct ports, as well as that of Liverpool.) And for London, by sail, 1,000 tons Oilcake on private terms, said to have been at 15s.; and, by steam, 100 tons do. at 20s. ℔ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 pks. Provisions and Tallow (part of through freight) on private terms, and 300 tons Apples reported at 4s. ℔ bbl.....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 684 tons, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d., and another, 737 tons, with about 4,200 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. ℔ quarter.....For Bayonne, a Russian bark, 399 tons, with about 2,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. ℔ quarter.....For Bayonne, a Russian bark, 399 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at5s. 1½d. (with option of Bordeaux or Rochefort at the same rate, or Bergen, Aarhuus, or another Norwegian port, at 5s. 2d.) ℔ quarter.....For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, 403 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.....For Cronstadt, a bark, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 17-32d. ℔ lb.....For Gibraltan and orders, an Austrian brig, 374 tons, with about 2,250 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 26c. to the Mediterranean, or 27c. to the Adriatic, and an Italian bark, 420 tons, with about 15,000 cases do., from do., at 26c. and 29c.....Market otherwise reported very dull.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c. Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 2,435 bales; gross, 2,883 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,450 bales; to France, 226 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 235,635 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; exports to the Continent, 325 bales; coastwise, 455 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 30,428 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 19:

JOHN P. TRAVERS, at an Assignee's sale of the estate of John Ranges, disposed of the following improved real estate: One three-story brick house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, 50 feet south of 20th-st., sold for $11,510 to Mayer Finn; lease expires May 1, 1890; ground rent $750 per annum. Also, nine similar houses, with lots 25 by 100, on 8th-av., north-west corner 131st-st., sold for $10,437 to same buyer; one similar house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 132d-st., north side, 80 feet west of Madison-av., sold for $7,285 to B. C. Thornell; and one two-story frame house, with plot of land 50 by 200, on Maine-st., west side, adjoining land of Tunis Banta, deceased, in the village of Williamsbridge, to Albert H. French.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 24 by 78, No. 304 East Broadway, south side, 73 feet east of Scammel-st., for $11,500, to Louise A. Duggan.

DAVID CLARKSON, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. L. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold three three-story brick houses, with plot of land 42.6 by 86.3 by 42.4 by 85.11, on East 11th-st., north-west corner Dry Dock-st, for $10,000, to W. R. Underhill.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story yellow-stone-front building, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, on West 56th-st., north side, 370.10 feet west of 6th-av., for $26,950, to M. J. Newman.

J. L. Wells, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, disposed of one two-story and one three-story frame house, and one two-story brick (second-hand) house, with lot 25 by 199.10, on East 129th-st., extending through to 130th-st., 240 feet east of 4th-av., for $8,050, to Elizabeth Daggett and Anarat Kinges, plaintiffs in the legal action.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the building with plot of land Nos. 797 and 799 3d-av., north-east corner 49th-st., to March 24; sale by H. W. Coates of the house with lot No. 38 Great Jones-st., east of Lafayette-place, and sale of the building with lot No. 3 Peckslip, between Pearl and Water sts., one day.

We regret to note the sudden death of Mr. Morris Wilkins, Jr., of the firm of Blackwell, Ehret & Wilkins. Possessed of a character of the highest order, and a kind heart, and good business abilities, Mr. Wilkins had a large circle of warm friends, all of whom mourn his early decease.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25.6 by 74, No. 1,002 Madison-av., west side, between 77th and 78th sts.

By James M. Miller, an Executor's sale of a portion of the estate of Isaac M. Singer, deceased, described as follows: One three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 23 by 123.5, No. 48 East 29th-st., south side, 75 feet west of 4th-av.; two five-story brick tenement-houses with lots, together in size 50 by 76.7 by 50.4 by 76.3, Nos. 420 and 423 West 56th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av. Also the following real estate in the city of Yonkers: Mansion house and stable, with plot of land 198 by 356, on Locust Hill-av., east side, extending through to Palisade-av., and adjoining lands of William C. Waring; and house, with plot of land 303 by 800, on Locust Hill-av., west side, between Baldwin and Crosby-ell-places, and extending through to Bell-place. Also, Superior Court foreclosure, D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 199.11, on West 126th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 7th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, an Executor sale of the estate of J. J. Roach, deceased, a four-story and basement brick house, with lot 24 by 120, No. 60 93d-av., east side, 72.1 feet south of 5th-st. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100, on Rivington-st., south-west corner Columbia-st; also a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 67 Columbia-st., west side, 100 feet south of Rivington-st.

By Peter Meyer, Supreme Court partition sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the following described real estate: Two five-story brick tenement houses, with plot of land 66.4 by 90.6 by 68.3 by 90.6, Nos. 137 and 139 West 25th-st., north side, 450 feet west of 6th-av.; one five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 115.9 by 25 by 112, No. 438 Pearl-st., east side, near New Chambers-st., and one six-story brick store building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 54 Roosevelt-st, east side, between New Bowery and Chambers-st.

By E. R. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Freling H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 66 feet, No. 28 Oliver-st., east side, 42.10 feet north of Madison st. Also similar sale, H. B. Harvey, Jr., Referee, of one lot 25.1 by 100 by 45.7 by 10 by 20.6 by 90, on 5th-av., east side, 75.4 feet north of 61st-st.

Scott & Myers, City Court of Yonkers foreclosure sale, S. H. Thayer, Jr., Esq., of one lot, 25 by 100, on Delafield-av., on a map of land at Mosholer, Yonkers.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 19.

NEW-YORK.

By John R. Traver.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 304 East Broadway, s. s., 73 ft. e. of Scammel-st., lot 24×78.

By David Clarkson.

3 three-story brick houses, with plot of land, East 11th-st., n. w. corner Dry Dock-st., plot 42.6x86.3x42.4x85.11.....$10,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story yellow-stone-front building, with lot, West 56th-st., n. s., 370.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 20.10x100.....$26,900

By James L. Wells.

1 two-story frame; 1 three-story frame, and 1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 129th-st., n. s., extending through to 130th-st., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 25x199.10.....$8,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 17.

118th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x201.10;	nom.
John V. B. Lewis to Laura D. Mack	
Greene-st., w. s., between Houston and Bleecker-sts., 21.5x100; Edward C. Hovey to John T. Morse	nom.
Greene-st., w. s., between Houston and Bleecker-sts., 21.5x100; John T. Morse and wife to Lucy A. Hovey	nom.
51st-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100; Kaspar Forsch and wife to Frans J. Forsch	$6,000
11th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25x100; Kaspar Forsch and wife to John Forsch	13,000
73d-st., n. s., 18 ft. w. of Madison-av., 15x80; Edward P. Beach to Frederick O. Beach	nom.
64th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 100.5; John McCool and wife to Jennie Steinreich	19,000
64th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5; John McCool and wife to Louis Bernhard	19,500
Delancey-st., s. e. corner Ridge, 50x75; John H. Hart to Joseph B. Hart	4,000
7th-av., e. s., 94.6 ft. n. of 11th-st., 59x15.10; John F. Hine and wife to Ashley Hine	12,000
51st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Thomas E. Foran and wife, to Ephraim D. Brown	20,000
55th-st., s. s., 231 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100; Thomas Darragh and wife, to Albert H. French	20,000
67th-st., w. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Catherine Corlin to Amos M. Kidder	nom.
Grand-st., s. s., corner Greene-st., 26.6x86; John Schmuelt and wife to Rosalie Steinhardt	24,000
Delancey-st., s. e. corner Ridge, 50x75; George W. Hart and wife, to Joseph B. Hart	4,500
22d-st., s. s., 320.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x 98.9; Samuel Love to Eleanor A. Donnellon	nom.
Lewis-st., s. w. corner Stanton-st., 50x100; Eleanur Requa to David G. Caywood	65,000
51st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.5; George M. Smith and wife to Thomas E. Foran	20,000
57th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; J. A. Osborne, Referee, to Amos M. Kinder	2,500
8th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x80; Jonathan Lewis-st., s. w. corner Stanton-st., 50x100; Eleanor Requa to David G. Caywood	2,000
4th-av., w. s., 16.8 ft. s. of 24th-st., 16.8x60; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to Philip Furlong	830

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE DWELLING, No. 477 E., convenient to 5th-av. and the Windsor, with superb dining and drawing room extension, for sale, unfurnished or furnished, very reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

AN EXQUISITELY FURNISHED AND FINISHED four-story full-sized residence, Madison-av. and 62d-st., for sale at a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

NO. 599 5TH-AV.—A SPLENDID LARGE DWELLING to be sold under foreclosure, Wednesday next, by (see auction column) V. K. STEVENSON, JR., office No. 3 Pine or No. 33 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM AT FLUSHING.

D. M. HILDRETH offers for sale or lease his farm at Broadway Station,

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND,

84 acres, abundance of choice fruit, including one of the best apple orchards on LONG ISLAND,

DWELLING-HOUSE,

with all modern improvements, gas, Douglas Point water, perfect drainage, furnace, &c., &c. A very healthy location, 200 yards from the depot, one mile from the Town Hall, and in the 10-mile circuit from the City Hall. Possession given May 1. Especially desirable for a City gentleman with a taste for breeding fine horses. Apply on the premises or at

NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—Corner lot on best avenue, with valuable frontage on side street; house contains seven rooms, admirably arranged; is partly furnished, and the furniture, which is nearly new, will be sold very low, if wanted. Altogether a very pretty and desirable place. Price, $3,750, on very easy terms. Address E. C. F., Box No. 466 New-York.

TO SELL OR LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT Orients (formerly Delancey Point) Mamaroneck, directly upon the Sound. There is a large mansion-house, gardener's-house, green-house, and stables, all in perfect order. The grounds are beautiful, and comprise 11 acres, carefully laid out with lawns, shade trees, evergreens, &c. Also, a Grand Central station 45 minutes; 12 trains a day each way. Ap

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 15, at 9 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CISCO & SON, Agents.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all parts of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, proceeding to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 44, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21 | BATAVIA....WED., April 4
CHINA.....WED., March 28 | RUSSIA.....WED., April 11

Steerage, 30 dollars; do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Freights and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class mail-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....March 23
ATLAS.....April 12

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....March 28
ALPS.....April 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodations. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12

First cabin, $70, $75, and $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110 and $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broad way, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North river.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY...March 21
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY...March 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to Charleston at reduced rate—$50 per cask. Goods for warded free of commission. Passenger tickets through to Florida and all points in the South at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
O. W. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. MALLORY, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Bolivia...March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria...April 7, noon.
Alastia...March 31, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia, April 14, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Stevia.....April 7, noon. | Helvia.....April 28, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier No. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....sat., March 24 | RHEIN.....Sat., April 7
ODER.....sat., March 31 | NECKAR.....Sat., April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North river.

CABIN, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (U. K.) for transhipment of passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with LABRADOR, Wednesday, March 21, 9:30 A. M., for particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East River, 3d M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

M. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer C. H. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broad way.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLON.....WEDNESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 6 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
WALKER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....March 22 | CIMBRIA.....April 5
BERLIN.....March 29 | GELLERT.....April 19

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England. First cabin, $100 gold; second cabin, $50 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., Or RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 2 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, March 22, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt....March 24, 12 M. | England, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upwards issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.,
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant woman; can operate on two machines. Can be seen bet ween 10 and 12 at No. 12 East 44th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FIRST-Class chamber-maid or parlor-maid, or would assist with laundry work; is capable and willing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 558 Lexington-av.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; would assist with washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A RESpectable young girl in a private family; good City reference; can be seen at last employers. Call at No. 205 West 36th-st.; no cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or nurse; best reference. Address Rose, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and fine washing and ironing; best reference. Call for two days at No. 480 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR TO assist with waiting; six years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, both good washers and ironers; will do work of small family between them if required; country or City; best City references. Address M. B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; will do coarse washing; is neat and particular; City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or do general house-work, in a small family; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 235 East 45th-st., second floor, back.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WELSH Protestant girls; one as plain cook, the other as chamber-maid and assist in other duties. Call for two days at No. 328 West 16th-st., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook and to assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; good baker; City reference. Address No. 324 East 36th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best City reference from last employer, who can be seen. Call at No. 120 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A GOOD Baker; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 239 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands English and American cooking in all its branches; City or country; best references. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, in a small family; understands her business; highly recommended as to character and capability. Call at No. 211 West 35th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan; is a plain cook and excellent laundress; City or country; best references. Address W. W., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING IF REquired.—Three years' reference from last place; will go and come out. Inquire for Ellen, No. 308 East 36th-st., near 2d-av., one flight up.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH WOMAN in a private family; City or country; good reference. Address for two days, A. B., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; good City reference. Call at No. 524 8th-av., second floor, front room.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A young woman in a private family; country preferred; best of reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st.

COOK.—AS A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 228 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; nine years' best City reference. Call at No. 322 West 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; would do washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, Gordon bleu, where there is a kitchen man; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH OR without a kitchen-maid; excellent on entrées of all kinds; best reference. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 127 East 50th-st., third bell, left.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A CHRISTIAN PRIVATE family; references given. Inquire at No. 166 Avenue B, near 10th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands pastry; City or country; best references. Call at 469 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call 57 East 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, having the latest Paris styles for suits; evening dresses for ladies and children; latest style of riding habit; ladies' own material for mourning made at short notice; very elegant work done, fitting perfectly. Call or address Britian, No. 109 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., up stairs.

DRESS-MAKER.—GOOD TRIMMER AND FITter; some more engagements by the day, or would take work to her home; best reference. Call at No. 224 West 36th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, cutter, fitter, and trimmer, desires more engagements by the day. Call at No. 26 Bond-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPONsible person, a situation as housekeeper or lady's nurse. Apply for two days at No. 45 West 34th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN lady in some nice family as housekeeper, seamstress, or companion to an elderly lady. Call at No. 692 3d-av.; rug third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper or cook; understands her business; can take charge of a boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 231 West 27th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do house-work for small family; no objections to the country. Call for two days No. 600 West 21st-st., corner 11th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 220 East 29th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; good references. Can be seen at No. 293 Madison-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do general house-work; City or country; good reference. Call or address No. 540 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work. Apply at 506 West 52d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; UNderstands hair-dressing, and is a good operator; City reference. Address K. W., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; country preferred; best reference. Call for two days at No. 237 East 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE family; will assist with chamber-work; four years' reference from last place. Call or address at No. 205 West 52d-st., Mrs. Metzger's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MATRON.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF much experience, position as matron in some institution; best of references. Apply to Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; very good with bottle baby; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 715 6th-av., in millinery store.

NURSE'S GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH nurse; speaks French. City reference. address M. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; can take entire charge from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 276 6th-av., in the corset store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND seamstress; with good references. Address Protestant, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS COMpetent child's nurse; best City reference. Call or address at No. 216 West 37th-st.; in sending cards, state terms.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO GO TRAVELING with a family to Europe as nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; good City references from last place. Call at No. 337 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. P., No. 425 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 25 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—ENGLISH; CAN TAKE FULL CHARGE of an infant, and sew; good reference. Call or address A. B., No. 127 East 57th-st., (last employer's.)

NURSE.—TO TAKE CARE OF AN INVALID OR take charge of a house in a private family and do sewing. Apply at Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman as nurse to a baby; no objections to traveling; best City reference. Call at 191 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; HAS SIX years' City references. Call at No. 124 West 50th-st.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A PERSON OF first-rate capabilities; understands dress-making and all kinds of sewing; also hair-dressing and the millinery generally; is willing to travel; will be disengaged in a few days; first-class references. Address C. K., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNderstands dress-making, trimming, all kinds of family sewing; good operator; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 345 East 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IS A GOOD HAIR-DRESSER AND Operator; would do light chamber-work; best of reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 652 Greenwich-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress and light chamber-work; can operate on the machine. Call, for two days, at No. 442 West 46th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL a few more engagements by the day or week as seamstress; good operator; good reference. Call or address M. Kelly, No. 1,184 2d-av., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—FAMILY SEWING BY A NEAT hand-sewer, (an American,) by week or month; can assist with dresses. Address U. M., No. 210 East 37th-st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work of all kinds done in families. Address Pawlin, No. 411 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands salad dressing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands making of salads and care of silver equal to a man; first-class City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; is first class in both; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 52 West 16th-st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, in a first-class family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 221 Elizabeth-st., at the bakery.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. 30th-st., second floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, of ladies' and gentlemen's or families' washing to take home, 50c. and 75c. per dozen; City reference. Call or address Mrs. Malone, No. 113 West 46th-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO work by the day washing, or take it home; good laundress; reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS gentlemen's or families' washing; will go out by the day or take work home at reasonable prices; first-class references. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN ladies' and gentlemen's washing. Apply at No. 519 3d-av., top floor, rear.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing or go out by the day. Address No. 347 West 25th-st., two flights up, front.

WASHING.—BY THE DOZEN OR MONTH; GOOD reference. Call at No. 446 3d-av., third floor.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE entry book-keeper desires a situation as book-keeping, collecting, or both; best of references given. Address C. L. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY MAN and wife, in the country; man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; wife as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; can furnish best of City references. Call on or address James, No. 235 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; understands care of horses, carriages, harness, &c., thoroughly; can milk, take care of a gentleman's place, and make himself useful at anything; willing to do in-door work if required; first-class recommendations. Call or address Coachman, No. 964 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; no family; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; good plain gardener, and capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; good references. Address F. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; married; no encumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references in regard to honesty, &c. Address M. E., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED, with one child; understands his business thoroughly; a good careful driver; will assist around a gentleman's place; first-class references; no objection to the country. Address No. 340 East 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF horses, will be pleased to recommend a steady man, whom he can highly recommend for honesty and sobriety. Call or address J. S. B., at business place, Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable married man; understands both branches thoroughly; 12 years' City and country references. Call at store of last employer, W. C. Browning, No. 396 Broadway; ask for Robert.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; no incumbrance; is fully competent, trustworthy, and honest; first-class reference address T. M., Box No. 257 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; has lived six years in one place; will be found willing and obliging to any gentleman wanting a good and reliable man. Address R. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class coachman and excellent groom; careful driver; Protestant; married; strictly temperate, and of respectable appearance. Call or address P. L., No. 30 West 26th-st., private residence.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARried man; no family; thoroughly experienced in the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; City or country; good reference. Address P. J., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, TRUSTWORTHY single young man in City or country; good, careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good plain gardener; can milk; willing and generally useful; best City reference. Address L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, AND COMpetent German; lately married; thoroughly understands proper care of fine carriages, &c.; able to take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class man in all respects; highest testimonials. Address Coachman, No. 1,337 Broadway, 57th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; understands the business thoroughly; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place in the country; good reference. Call or address Coachman, care of Mr. Mailler, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York City.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; is handy with carpenter's tools; can paint, and is capable of doing general work of a place; good reference. Call or address Joseph, No. 433 East 15th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be found willing and fully competent to take charge of a small country place; two years' reference from last employer. Address Alexander, Box No. 232 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and driver; is willing and obliging; has best of City reference. Call or address J. M., No. 335 1st-av., third floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; no family; first-class driver; either City or country; is a good groom; strictly temperate; best reference for City or country. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 14 Broad-st., Room No. 2.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman; thoroughly understands his business, with best City references; married; one child; City or country. Address W. T., No. 130 West 28th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man that thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references in regard to honesty, &c. Address M. E., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; four years' City reference. Address R. W. G., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A first-class record; by 1st of April, family disposing of horses. Address or call for particulars on M. M., at L. L. Stillings', No. 144 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried, and who understands his business thoroughly; can furnish the very best City references. Address J. E., Brewster's, 21st-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman with best City reference. Call or address No. 144 5th-av., Mr. Stelling's harness store.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man; City or country; best of City reference given. Call or address J. H., No. 146 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, with first-class City reference. Address P. B., No. 6 East 27th-st.

"UNITED" PRESBYTERIANS.

A UNIQUE CHURCH MEETING.

DISGRACEFUL ROW AMONG AN UP-TOWN CONGREGATION—THREATS OF VIOLENCE FREELY USED—A CALL MADE FOR THE POLICE—SCENES OF UPROARIOUS DISORDER—NOVEL PARLIAMENTARY DECISIONS—VICTORY FOR THE PASTOR'S SIDE.

The "United" Presbyterian Church in West Forty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was the scene of a disgraceful row last evening, on the occasion of the annual meeting. The congregation is divided into two parties, one siding with the Pastor, Rev. G. Campbell, and the remainder being opposed to him. The proportion is said to be 90 in favor out of 150 members. Those opposed state the grounds of their opposition to be as follows: First, about four years ago the Trustees waited upon the Pastor and requested him to deliver a quarterly lecture, for the benefit of the sinking fund to pay off the debts on the church, as his predecessors had done, and he refused. Second, he spends much of the time he should devote to his pastoral duties in studying "doctoring" in the Long Island College. Third, the church has greatly "run down" under his ministration. The other side claim that the opposition are actuated simply by spite. Last year the opposition obtained a majority in the Board of Trustees, and they cut down the Pastor's salary from $2,000 a year to $500. Last night there was a very full attendance, many of them being women. The walls were ornamented with mottoes, one of which was "Peace be within thy walls." The Pastor was present. He is an elderly man, and wears a brown wig. He took no part in the proceedings except to make signs excitedly now and then to his adherents. At 8 o'clock Brother Asy moved that Brother Whitehead take the chair. Brother Whitehead belongs to the Pastor's side. Instantly a dozen objections were made, and Brother Asy was made Chairman, but how it was effected was not very clear in the confusion. Brother Asy objected strenuously. He was asked his grounds. He demanded a ballot, but was treated with contempt, and Brother Eaton cut the debate short by offering a prayer in which he asked that the congregation should be given power to subdue their evil tempers. Brother Harris, the clerk, (an anti-Pastor man,) read the call for the meeting. He was asked to read it over, and in reply inquired sharply, "What's the matter with you? Didn't you hear it?" The minutes of last year's meeting were then read. They were written up in a highly original style, the Pastor and his adherents being accused in plain terms of illegal and improper action, and the scenes of disorder not being glossed over. The yeas and nays on the adoption were apparently evenly divided, but the Chairman declared it carried, and would not listen to an appeal. The minutes of a second meeting were read, the first one having, it was stated, broken up in disorder. This was the meeting at which the Pastor's salary was reduced. Brother Whitehead asked who issued the call for that meeting, but he was quietly snubbed, and sat down. The minutes were declared adopted as before, Brother Taylor insisted on a division, saying that he hoped the Chairman did not intend to rule exclusively to suit himself, but his appeal had no effect. The clerk went on to the minutes of the third meeting, which accused Brother Whitehead of trying to stop the proceedings, in defiance of law and order. Brother Whitehead protested that the accusation was an outrage. At this the clerk left the book, and advancing threateningly to where the brother sat shook his fist in his face and announced his ability to make good his assertions. Old Brother Miller created a diversion by springing up and shouting, "Excuse me, I'm hard of hearing." He then took a front seat amid roars of laughter, and order was partially restored. Brother Whitehead objected to the adoption of the minutes. The Chairman answered, "I don't care. You do not support the church or the congregation." "What will we do with the minutes?" A voice in the rear shouted, "Oh! be ——— to them. Tear them up." They were adopted, however. The minutes of a fourth meeting were read. Brother Maines moved their adoption. Brother Whitehead objected to the mover, saying that he had no right to talk in the meeting. Brother Moore called loudly upon Brother Whitehead to keep order, but Brother Asy came to the latter's aid, and a scene of mutual recriminations ensued, during which the minutes were declared adopted. A period of comparative quiet followed. The clerk next read the financial report, which showed a balance of $42 in the treasury, and nominations for three Trustees to serve three years were made. Each side put a set of candidates into the field. Brother Moore having named one of them, Brother Taylor objected on the ground that Brother Moore was a member of another church. Somebody having nominated Brother Miller, that gentlemen arose and objected, saying emphatically that he was not qualified. This drew forth more laughter and quieted the rising row. Two tellers were appointed after numerous objections. Brother Whitehead being one. He at once attempted to read the law governing elections, but was loudly called to order by Brother Maines, who, on being required to state his point, could not do so. Brother Whitehead proceeded to read the law of the Church, which forbids voting for any person not a member of a congregation. Calls were made for the State law. Brother Whitehead read that no person could vote until he was a stated attendant, and then stopped. Shouts arose on every side to go on. The brother wanted to explain the meaning of a stated attendant, but was overruled. It then came out that a voter must be a stated attendant for one year, and that the clerk was required to keep a register which should furnish the information as to the length of a person's attendance. Brother Whitehead produced a legal opinion, and claimed that any person contributing to the church could vote. The others confined the power to pew-holders, whose names appeared as such in the register. Brother Whitehead announced sturdily that the tellers would be the sole judges as to who should vote. Brother Maines shouted that that was not true. A dozen voices called both to order. Cries went up all over the room: "Are we come here to be fooled." "We don't want to listen to any more blathering." "We know better than him ourselves." The clerk announced that the Board of Trustees had passed a new by-law disfranchising those who were in arrears six months. Brother Miller asked if persons under 21 holding sittings were debarred, and, on being informed that they were, said it was naked robbery to take dues from them. Brother Whitehead rose to speak again. Brother Maines told him to sit down. Brother Whitehead said he had something to say. Brother Eaton shouted savagely, "You have not." Brother Whitehead proceeded notwithstanding to attack the right of the Trustees to pass such a by-law. He was interrupted by Brother Moore, who asked, "Are you going to keep us here all night?" Irritated at this he accused the brother of not having attended church once during the year. Brother Moore retorted: "How could we come when such as you were here." Great confusion ensued. Cries of "Put him out," "Put him out" were heard on every side, the voices of the women being distinguishable above the din. The men sprang to their feet and crowded toward the front, and a fight seemed imminent. The clerk moved that the Chairman send to Capt. Killeen for a force of policemen. The Chair ordered all to resume their seats, or he would allow no balloting. Brother Asy called to Brother Maines, "Sit down, you ruffian." Brother Maines accused Brother Whitehead of using the church money for his own purposes. Brother Hack pitched into Brother Moore for coming back to raise a disturbance after having joined another church. He added "He told me so himself." [Cries of ha! ha! from the women.] Brother Moore asked if he could have a word. There were shouts of "No, no," from all parts of the room, and he sat down. The work then got excited and said sarcastically, "Six of us have been suspended by the Presbytery. They put us through in good style. They are splendid Christian men. Oh, yes, I hope it will be all made known yet. In reply to Brother Whitehead, I would say that the only solid contributors are the pew-holders." This speech was greeted with a storm of applause and hisses. One brother shouted, "This is like a theatre."

The list of candidates was then read. Brother Whitehead stood up and warned the congregation again that they must pay no attention to the clerk's registry. All entitled to vote should do so. The tellers were the only judges. Brother Asy called him to order, and the balloting began. When Miss Campbell's name was called Brother Maines objected on the ground that she was not 21. Walking up to him she exclaimed, "Prove it! Prove it!" And then, as he did not answer, "Have you anything to say to me? Ah-h-h! I'd also your face." [Applause and laughter.] She deposited her vote in triumph, and returning to her seat began to abuse the brother roundly for "having been found drunk in a liquor store in Ninth-avenue." An objection having been made to Brother Maines and wife, the lady shook her fist at the assemblage and said something that could not be heard. Her husband went up to the objector, Brother Hall, and called him a "dirty lying puppy." The latter sprang to his feet, and elevating his fist, cried out: "If this was not a church I'd go right through you." Brother Miller demanded that Brother Maines should be put out or he would get some one himself to do it. Mrs. Hall, after voting, looked around defiantly, and said: "Touch that vote if you dare." Brother Miller tried to bring in his daughter as a voter, but as she was evidently under age he was compelled to retire discomfited. He made a great row, swearing that he would have the vote taken whether or no. Brother Whitehead said that the proceedings were irregular. The clerk told him to take the matter to court at once if he desired. Mr. Ferguson was objected to as having joined another church. He defied the impeachment, and added defiantly, "I'm a gentleman." Somebody else shouted, "and a Hayes man, too." "Yes, and a Hayes man too," answered Brother Ferguson. The list having ended, Brother Whitehead called on all others having the right to come forward. After a short wrangle it was agreed to receive the additional votes under protest. A crowd rushed up, but were compelled to retire and preserve something like order.

At length all the ballots were deposited, and Brother Whitehead essayed to make another speech. The Chairman called him to order, saying there was no time to waste in talking. The brother went on, however, and put on record his objection to the illegal votes he said had been cast. Mrs. Miller here arose, and, singing out Brother Harriman, told him he had no right in the meeting. He retorted, "I have as much right as you." "You haven't," said she. "I have," said he, and so they kept it up until the Chairman called the brother to order. He subsided, saying he "did not want to be insulted." The votes were counted and it was announced that out of 110 cast, the Pastor's side was victorious. [Great applause and hisses.] This gives the Pastor a majority in the board of 6 to 3. Last year it stood 5 to 4 against him. A motion to adjourn was made and seconded, but the Chairman refused to entertain it, saying that he did not care for a dozen Rev. Mr. Campbells. On being told that it was always in order, he said it was not in order then. Attempts were made amid much confusion to take up the question of the Pastor's salary, and to secure the appointment of a committee to audit the books, but before anything could be done, nearly everybody left, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

THE LADIES' CLUB, SOROSIS.

ANNUAL DINNER AT DELMONICO'S—AN INTELLECTUAL FEAST—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual dinner of the ladies' club, Sorosis, took place yesterday at Delmonico's. The regular meetings of the society are held on the first and third Monday of every month, that on the first Monday being for business purposes merely, while the one on the third Monday is a social luncheon held for mutual enjoyment and interchange of views. The fine weather in the morning promoted the attendance of an unusually large number at yesterday's festival, and by 1 o'clock the large parlors on the second floor at Delmonico's were crowded with a brilliant assemblage of well-dressed ladies. Among the prominent ladies present were the President, Mrs. J. C. Croly; the Secretaries, Mrs. Mary Newton, Miss Sarah Fuller, and Miss Alice Fletcher; Mrs. Filley, Mrs. Anna B. Diehl, Mrs. Helen M. Cooke, Mrs. Foote, Dr. Mary D. French, Mrs. Fanny Foster, Rev. Caroline Soulé; and among the guests were Rev. Anna Oliver, of Passaic, N. J.; Mrs. Barrow, ("Aunt Fanny,") Mrs. Clara Neyman, and Mrs. Eliza Greatorex.

At 2 o'clock dinner was served in the large dining-room *à la Russe*. The tables were beautifully dressed with flowers, a very handsome floral offering being sent by Mrs. Esther Herman, which each lady was presented with a small bouquet. After the material part of the feast was over the intellectual portion began with the farewell speech of Mrs. Croly, and her immediate reinstallation in the office of President by the Vice-President, Mrs. Filley. A song by Miss Henrietta Beebe followed, and then the installation of officers took place, the President, addressing each one in turn. Mme. Gulager sang the Polonaise from "Mignon," which was warmly encored, and the regular toasts followed after a short and pointed speech from the President, who spoke of the increased prosperity of the club. The toast, "Woman's Work," was responded to by Rev. Anna Oliver, who dwelt on the importance of women in the ministry. "Our Guests," was replied to by Mrs. Barrow. Mrs. Fanny Foster read a "Pledge to Sorosis," and gave as a toast:

"Good will toward men, but make it small,
Or peace on earth will have no place at all."

The toast, "Our absent and departed members," was replied to by Miss Proudfit, who recited some verses on the late Mme. Le Vert, written by Mrs. Helen M. Cooke. Miss Alice Fletcher read a letter of regret from Miss Annie Louise Carr, and the next regular toast, sent by Mrs. Amy C. Weed, was, "The gentlemen, God bless them; the women, God help them." Mrs. Winterburn and Mme. Gulager sang a duet, and Miss Minnie Swayze made a brief and amusing speech on the history and uses of Sorosis. Mrs. Caroline H. Soulé gave as a toast, "The proposed Government of the City by rent-payers and tax-payers should include in its roll of honor women rent-payers and tax-payers." Mrs. Hoffman spoke on "Women Reformers." Miss Hannah Allen toasted "The President." Mrs. E. B. Jones spoke on "A Day of Wonders." Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl replied to the toast, "Our Progressive Women." Miss Julia Thomas recited "Guilty or Not Guilty." Mrs. King read some verses on Sorosis. Dr. Anna D. French made a brief speech, and Miss Fletcher gave the toast, "Sorosis, the Representative Woman's Club, bright, whimsical, fitful, sometimes beloved, sometimes abused, but never forgotten." Other speeches, toasts, and songs followed, and at a late hour the club adjourned.

OPENING DAY AT M'CREERY & CO.'S.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather yesterday, the establishment of James McCreery & Co. was thronged with ladies anxious to gaze upon the latest novelties in suits, cloaks, and bonnets. To obtain more than a glance at any toilet in the suit department was impossible on account of the crowd. In the suit department are some very elegant toilets, among others a particularly rich bridal dress trimmed with handsome lace. A reception dress in two shades of green, combining damasse and plain silk, is cut in princess shape. The skirt is trimmed with two closely plaited flounces ornamented with damasse loops, bordered with satin pipings. In front are two plaited scarfs, one in damasse and the other in plain goods. The sleeves are open on the inside, and have cross bands and dark green inserted puffings, while the black silk princess dress is trimmed with a delicate shade of corn color. This dress is very stylish, as it is so trimmed that the effect is not as gaudy as that of most dresses when trimmed with this color. The trimmings consist of narrow box plaitings, festoons, and corn-colored silk pipings. The overskirt is trimmed with black and corn-colored fringe. An elegant plaited scarf is tastefully draped in the back.

Among the bonnets are many handsome models from such modistes as Mmes. Virot, Thérèse, and Turée. Most of these bonnets are in the capote shape. Some are of two kinds of straw, having, for example, plain white straw crowns, with black and white straw brims. The new shades are mandarine, corail, and tilleul. Volcan replaces cardinal red. Many bonnets have long tulle strings, worked with chenille in all colors. Some straw turbans are trimmed with white feathers, and colored bands of silk net around the brim. A pretty little white capote has a full plaited white satin crown, and is trimmed simply with fine white flowers. On the inside are a ruching and tulle strings worked with chenille. The silk department is well provided with Bonnet, Ponson, and other foreign black silks. The McCreery family silk (cachemire sublime de novi) may be recommended for its lustre, durability, and elegance of finish. Under the head of Summer silks is a great variety of plaid, striped, and checked goods. A beautiful shade of chamois-white evening silk may also be seen in this department.

Ordinary dress goods, such as camel's hair, empress cloth, and serges, lie about in the usual profusion, while special attention is called to a full line of goods, at very moderate prices. Flag bunting, for seaside and traveling purposes, is a new and very useful article; it can be made into a handsome suit by trimming it with galloon. The principal colors are navy-blue, black, and buff, and galloon can be had to match in all shades and designs. A department which has just been added to the establishment is handsomely provided with laces and curtains. The cloak department makes an extensive show of long dolmans, which are to be much worn, and of handsome plain ly trimmed polonaises. In consequence of the throng of visitors, and the difficulty of examining the different articles properly, the opening will continue for two days longer.

FAVORING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Twelfth Ward Equal Suffrage Society, a newly organized association of woman-suffrage advocates, held its fourth regular meeting last evening, at the residence of Mrs. Keezie, No. 234 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. The chief event of the evening was the delivery by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake of an address advocating woman's right to suffrage. After replying to the different arguments that had been adduced by the opponents of woman suffrage against the granting to women of the right to vote, the speaker considered at length the benefits that would accrue to women if the privilege now exclusively exercised by men were also conferred upon them. It would enable them to compete successfully with men in callings in which they now stood at a great disadvantage; it would open to them the college doors that prejudice now closed upon them, and by extending to them valuable educational facilities, pave the way for their entrance into those professions from which an equally unjust prejudice now excluded them. In concluding, the speaker referred to the system of equal suffrage established five years ago in Wyoming Territory, and argued from it the probable success of a national system of woman suffrage.

ICE IN THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 19.—Dispatches from the upper Hudson say that the ice is firm from Stockport northward. At Coxsackie people are crossing the river on foot. There is a heavy ice gorge between Catskill and Hudson, and at all points south of Rhinebeck large fields of new ice have formed. The thermometer is 10° above zero here this morning.

A BANK RECEIVER APPOINTED.

TROY, March 19.—A. D. Powers was appointed Receiver of the Bank of Lansingburg by Judge Ingalls on Saturday last. The liabilities of the bank are $875,000, and the nominal assets $1,150,000. The suspension is thought to have been caused by speculation in New-Jersey Central and other railroad stocks. Great excitement exists in Lansingburg.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE QUESTION OF RAPID TRANSIT.

OPPOSITION TO THE GILBERT ELEVATED ROAD—SUGGESTIONS FOR AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FROM FORTY-SECOND-STREET TO THE CITY HALL.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads were to have met yesterday for the purpose of hearing the views of the owners of property on Sixth-avenue who are opposed to the construction of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad on that thoroughfare, and also of giving an opportunity to the representatives of the North Side Association to submit statements in favor of their proposition that the Common Council should consider the propriety of requiring the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company to surrender their franchise to the City on payment of the cost of their road and 10 per cent. additional. The reason assigned for this proposition is that the company had placed obstacles in the way of rapid transit as presented by the Gilbert Road. About 100 of the owners of property on Sixth-avenue were in attendance, and they represented others. Alderman Guntser, the Chairman, was the only member of the committee present, and he adjourned the meeting, owing to the absence of his colleagues, and informed those in attendance that it would be necessary for them to submit their views in writing to the committee.

The Sixth-avenue property-owners then proceeded to the Mayor's office and had a brief conference with the Mayor. Mr. E. A. Morrison, their Chairman, said that they were not opposed to rapid transit, but they were against constructing the Gilbert Elevated Railroad on Sixth-avenue, as it would interfere greatly with the value of their property; they were in favor of an underground road.

Mayor Ely remarked that he had received a copy of the resolutions introduced in the Common Council by Alderman Purroy, providing for an underground or depressed road from the Grand Central Depot in Forty-second-street to the City Hall, and he considered the project a feasible one. Rapid transit was an accomplished fact as far as Forty-second-street, and by continuing it two miles further it would reach the City Hall. A contractor had informed him a few days since that the probable cost of such a road would be about $2,000,000, irrespective of purchasing the right of way. The idea had originated with the late Commodore Vanderbilt, but he was compelled to abandon it on account of various obstructions that had been placed in its way. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, however, would probably take up the matter, and it was then under discussion between himself and Commissioner Campbell.

Mr. James Galway, one of the property owners, here referred to the depreciation of property on Amity-street owing to the erection of the Gilbert Road. He said that in some instances the depreciation amounted to 40 per cent.

Mayor Ely agreed with the last speaker, remarking that great injury had undoubtedly been done to property in that locality. Amity-street being so narrow; and he then remarked that Commissioner Campbell would soon communicate with Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt in relation to the proposed underground road to which he referred.

The deputation then retired.

ANOTHE CHECK TO THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Another check was given to the work of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company in the courts yesterday, Judge Larremore, in the Common Pleas, granting an injunction to restrain the company from beginning the building of its road along the easterly side of the City, through Front, Pearl, and the other streets to Third-avenue, &c. The injunction was granted on the application of John E. Parsons, the counsel for Rufus Storey, who has begun a suit against the company. Mr. Storey is the owner of the property at Nos. 7 and 9 Front-street, which is east of and near Whitehall-street. The plaintiff merely asks to have the company restrained from building its road in front of his premises, but if his injunction is sustained on the grounds which he sets forth, it will effectually prevent the company building its road on the east side in conformity with the route laid out by the Commissioners appointed under the Rapid Transit act of 1875. Mr. Storey's right and title to the property are derived from the corporation of the City under two grants, dated, respectively, May 26 and Dec. 9, 1673. At that time the land in question was under water. It was afterward filled in, and a street—first called Water-street, and now known as Front-street—was laid out by the property-owners. This land has never been paid for by the public, and has been dedicated simply, so Mr. Storey claims, to the ordinary travel and traffic. Subject to such use, Mr. Storey claims an absolute ownership in his portion of the street. The plaintiff also sets forth the unconstitutionality of the Rapid Transit act of 1875, and alleges that the company is about to build its road in front of his premises. He asks for a perpetual injunction. Accompanying his complaint was an affidavit by Ex-Assist. Sheperd, who avers that the company is beginning to build the obnoxious portion of the road. A number of affidavits from property-owners were also appended, showing that the building of the road will seriously damage the adjoining property. Among the property-owners were James F. Wenman, owning $40,000 of real estate; Henry M. Taber, owning $180,000; Frederick C. Linde, owning $140,000; James W. Murphy, owning $300,000; and Frederick Meade, owning $100,000, &c.

A RAILROAD WAR ON LONG ISLAND.

A gang of men employed by the new Bay Ridge and Coney Island Railroad Company, attempted to remove a portion of the track of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, at Parkville, Long Island, yesterday morning, for the purpose of continuing the track of the former company in the direction of Jamaica. The removal was, of course, only to be temporary. The Superintendent of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Road, advised, it is said, that the Bay Ridge Company had not complied with some necessary formalities as required by their charter, directed that a locomotive be placed on the track at the point where it was proposed to remove the rails. The Bay Ridge Company employes, it is said, then commenced to undermine the track. The Superintendent of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Road sent for a gang of men, and set them at work filling up the hole made by the men who were undermining the track. The workmen after a time quarreled, and came to blows, but no one was seriously injured. At one time during the digging out and filling in process there was imminent danger of a serious riot. A great crowd gathered and the men in the excavation were much aggravated by having spadefuls of dirt constantly thrown in their faces by the opposing gang. Last evening the Prospect Park and Coney Island Company obtained from Judge Pratt a temporary injunction restraining the Bay Ridge Company from crossing the former's tracks, and both companies agreed to settle their differences in the courts.

NO ADMITTANCE EXCEPT TO MINISTERS.

The lady and gentleman members of the different Methodist churches, who have been in the habit of attending the regular weekly meetings of the Methodist preachers, held in the Methodist Book Concern Building, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street, were surprised yesterday by the positive refusal by the usher to grant them admission to the "mission room." The doors of this room, which were formerly thrown open to all who chose to pass a leisure hour in listening to the varied, and oftentimes interesting, debate that occurred at the different meetings, were yesterday carefully guarded, and decorated with the following notice: "New-York Preachers' Meeting. Traveling Preachers and Pastors of the Methodist Church only Admitted." The injunction contained in the latter part of the notice was rigidly enforced, to the exclusion of even members of the press. The public-holding secret meeting, which was adopted recently through the strenuous efforts of several prominent members who objected to the publication in the daily papers of the sensational utterances made during the meetings by over-zealous brethren, was adversely criticised yesterday by many of the members of the meeting, and was a source of much disappointment to a number of laymen, who were deprived of the pleasure of listening to the debate. The subject discussed was "Itinerant Preaching," Brothers Sim, Curry, and others taking part in the debate.

A COAL COMPANY'S PLANS.

A secret meeting of the consolidated bond holders of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was held yesterday at No. 30 Broadway. A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. P. C. Calhoun, Frederick S. Barnes, Thomas Cochrane, R. J. Dobbins, Francis A. Palmer, Warner Ackerman, and William B. Bucknell, to examine into and report at a future meeting concerning the value and condition of the company's property, and to suggest what action may be necessary to conserve the interests of the bondholders. The company has out $11,000,000 of consolidated bonds. The Receivers ask the bondholders to keep the property intact as the best method of preserving its value. A contract has been made with Charles Parrish to mine the Wyoming region, which is the best land of the company, 9,000 acres being virgin soil. The product of last year was 1,284,000 tons. Prior to the consolidated bonds are $2,257,389 of purchase money mortgages which are still unpaid; $1,680,000 of sterling mortgage interest, and $1,071,000 of these liens were paid by the Receivers March 1. The Receivers recommend that the balance be met as it matures, even though it be necessary to call on the bondholders for aid. Of the consolidated bonds, $6,000,000 are pledged as collateral security for loans to this company and the New-Jersey General Railway Company for less than half that amount. A motion to get at the floating debt of the company was tabled.

A BRAVE PATROLMAN.

OFFICER NUGENT RESCUES AN AGED COUPLE FROM A BURNING BUILDING—HIS NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUFFOCATION.

While Patrolman John Nugent, of the Seventh Precinct, was passing the two-story and attic frame building, No. 237 Cherry-street, at 2 A. M. yesterday, his attention was attracted by smoke issuing from the upper windows of the premises. Giving an alarm rap to summon assistance, the officer forced open the door of the dwelling and rushed up stairs. On reaching the second floor, which is occupied by Dennis Duane, an Irish laborer, 75 years of age, and his sister, Maria, 56 years of age, he found the bedroom on fire. On entering, he discovered Duane and his sister lying on the floor enveloped in flames and screaming for help. Nugent caught up the woman in his arms and carried her down to the street, where he placed her in charge of the neighbors who had gathered about the scene of the fire. After disposing of the woman, the officer re-entered the house to rescue her brother. Through the flames and blinding smoke he made his way up the staircase and into the room, where the unfortunate Dennis was writhing in agony. He seized the man, and lifting him in his arms, attempted to retrace his steps and gain the open air. This was a much more difficult task than he had anticipated. The staircase was on fire, and the Policeman with his helpless burden was in a most perilous position. Step by step he fought his way through the flames and smoke, but when he reached the middle of the stairway he became exhausted and would doubtless have perished in the flames but for the arrival of Patrolman Regan, also of the Seventh Precinct, and several firemen, who carried him and Duane out of the building. The officer's hair and beard were badly singed, and his clothing was burned in several places. Duane and his sister were found to be terribly burned. The Police conveyed them to the Madison-Street Station, and an ambulance was telegraphed for. One soon arrived in charge of Dr. Disbrow, who dressed the injuries of Duane and his sister, and then took them to Bellevue Hospital. They are both so badly burned that it is feared they will not survive.

The flames were soon extinguished by the firemen. The room occupied by the Duanes was burned out, but their loss will not exceed $50. Charles Sandrock, who occupied the first floor as a harness factory, sustains a loss of $100, and the building, which is owned by Eliza Peck, was damaged to the extent of $500. The brave conduct of Officer Nugent will be reported to the Police Commissioners by Inspector Thorne, and will, no doubt, receive fitting recognition.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS TO ELECT A PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD—THE DEMOCRATS ABANDON BLACK AND TAKE UP MURTHA.

An earnest but unsuccessful effort was made yesterday to organize the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. Alderman Griswold, when that order of business was reached, offered a resolution providing for a special meeting to be held on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of a permanent presiding officer. The Aldermen could not agree on the time or day, and after much desultory discussion had been indulged in, and many perplexing amendments made and defeated, Alderman Kane moved as a substitute for the whole that the board proceed to vote *viva voce* for a President. The resolution was carried, and the vote resulted as follows: Arnott, Republican, 1; Black, Democrat, 11; Ray, Republican, 10; Donovan, Democrat, 1. There being no choice, Alderman Fisher moved that a vote of the board for President be taken 10 times. The resolution was adopted, but had not the effect of electing a President. The Democrats for the first time dropped their candidate, Mr. Black, and substituted the name of Alderman William H. Murtha, of the Ninth Ward. Mr. Murtha received about the number of votes that the former caucus nominee of the Democrats had received. The Republicans for the most part voted for William H. Ray, who has been their candidate from the first, and Alderman Donovan voted for himself. When 10 votes had been taken, as directed in Alderman Fisher's motion, Alderman Griswold renewed his motion for a special meeting to be held next Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. After some discussion it was carried. Some routine business followed and the board then adjourned.

A FICTITIOUS MARRIAGE.

Francis Wilson was arrested by Detective Howard at the Pavonia Ferry, in Jersey City, Sunday evening, on a charge of seduction preferred against him by Annie Janaan, aged 16 years. Wilson eloped with the girl from her father's residence, No. 389 Greene-street, Jersey City, on Washington's Birthday, and took her to the Grand Central Hotel in New-York, where he said he had a minister in waiting to marry them. The minister was not there, but Wilson, who said he was a lawyer, assured her that they could just as well be married by a Justice of the Peace. He went out to hunt one up, and returned in a short time saying that he had found one. The pair then went to an office, but there was no Justice of the Peace. Wilson picked up some documents, however, and assured his companion that they were marriage certificates which the Justice had made out and left there, and that they were now just as much married as if the Justice had performed the ceremony in their presence. In her trusting simplicity the girl believed him, and they returned to the hotel. Subsequently they went to board at Mrs. Ernst's boarding-house, in East Tenth-street, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Wilson explaining the latter name by stating that his wife's father would discover them if they gave their proper names. At the end of a week or two Wilson tired of his inamorata, and sent information of her whereabouts to her father, with the suggestion that she had better be looked after at once, as she was in great danger of straying from the path of virtue. Mr. Janaan found his daughter home, and on learning the facts, caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Wilson. The girl got him to come to Jersey City by stratagem, and he was arrested. The prisoner is held in default of bail.

AN ADMINISTRATOR IN CONTEMPT.

John C. Crevier, a wealthy real estate owner and agent, of Hoboken, was arraigned in the Hudson County Court yesterday on an order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. In 1875 he was appointed Administrator of the estate of Catharine Troy. On June 19, 1876, his final account was submitted, showing a balance of $1,653 due the heirs, of whom there were three. He sent letters to the heirs proposing a settlement, and it was this that constituted the alleged contempt. The following is a copy of one of the letters:

HOBOKEN, Dec. 4, 1876.

Michael Walsh, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: As our court and Surrogate here show a disposition to delay the settlement of the estate of Catharine Troy, and, if possible, force a suit against me by the parties interested, in which the costs will eat up the entire amount of money left, I will make a proposition which, if satisfactory, will end this matter up at once. There will be, after deducting fees, &c., about $400 left to each heir. I propose to pay to each heir the sum of $250, and run the risk of the Orphans' Court hereafter. If this proposition should be accepted, please let me know at once, and I will send the necessary receipts in conformity with our laws here. Hoping to close the matter soon, I remain, respectfully, J. C. CREVIER.

P. S.—I have notified the other heirs to the same effect.

Walsh, who lives in Halifax, N. S., instead of replying, sent the letter to the court. Mr. Crevier said he intended no disrespect to the court, but made the offer hurriedly and with a desire to facilitate a closing of his accounts. The court censured him, and ordered the continuance of the order until April, he to furnish $1,000 bonds in the meantime.

THE CHARGES AGAINST LAWYER BUTLER.

The charges of attempted abortion and subsequent infanticide made on Friday last by John Boland, a private detective, against Mr. Washington I. Butler, Dr. Albert S. Newcomb, and Sally Carey, a colored woman, were pretty conclusively disproved yesterday by the result of the autopsy on the body of Mary Gilmore's child. The body was disinterred at Calvary Cemetery on Sunday night, and was taken to the Morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street early yesterday morning. Deputy Coroner Miller, assisted by several medical men, made the post-mortem examination. Superficially, the body of the infant presented no marks of violence, and there was no extravasation of blood in the brain. The lungs were subjected to the pneumatic test, with the view of ascertaining whether the infant had been born alive, and the result showed that it was still-born. One of the lungs floated, but this was accounted for by the presence of gases in the body. A jury impaneled by Coroner Flanagan, viewed the body, and at 1 P. M. to-day the inquest will be held in the Coroner's office.

A VICTIM OF A BRUTAL POLICEMAN.

There are well-grounded fears that the youth Peter Brouner, who was brutally assaulted by Patrolman Bernard J. Devlin, of the Tenth Precinct, in a cell of that station on the 16th instant, will not survive his injuries. Last night the physicians in charge of the patient at Bellevue Hospital reported his condition as very low. This is not the first known instance of this officer's brutality toward boys. On Dec. 23, 1874, he was found guilty of brutally beating a boy named Thomas Nugent, for which he was fined five days' pay. On Nov. 30, 1875, he was also obliged to forfeit a similar amount for using indecent language to a private watchman named James Spencer. His general record in the department is very bad, he having been tried on 13 charges of various kinds since August, 1872.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The investigation into the alleged undervaluation of silk was concluded yesterday, and a report will be made to-day.

Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., will deliver a lecture this evening at the Thirteenth-Street Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on "California."

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture last evening at Association Hall on "The Method of Jesus Christ as a Teacher."

The membership of O. Harriman, a bankrupt, was sold at auction in the Cotton Exchange yesterday. It brought $540 above his liabilities to the Exchange.

The annual dinner of the New-York Yacht Club takes place at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening. During the day all the prizes ever won by the club or its members will be on exhibition at Delmonico's.

Capt. Brackett's force captured on Sunday evening 76 bottles of smuggled brandy which the sailors of the French steamer Labrador had just delivered at a house near the corner of Morton and Greenwich streets.

By Saturday next all the new furniture for the Post Office Building, which has so long been in course of preparation, will be completed, and thus give additional facilities for the rapid handling of letters and papers.

Owing to the death of his father, the lecture of Mr. Adolphe Cohn, on "Madame De Staël," which was announced for to-morrow evening, at the chapel of the Charlier Institute, will be indefinitely postponed.

Commissioner of Accounts Howe yesterday visited the head-quarters of St. John's Guild, in Union-square, and spent a short time looking over the accounts of the institution. He will continue his examination to-morrow.

The steam-ship Egypt, of the National Line, did not run aground on Sunday, as was erroneously published in yesterday's TIMES. She was on her way to her pier in this City in charge of her experienced officers, who understand the currents at Sandy Hook and the coast thoroughly.

At a meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, No. 64 Madison-avenue, last evening, Mr. S. W. Ford read a paper on "Embryonic Forms of Trilobites from the Primordial Rocks of Troy, N. Y.," and another was presented by Prof. C. B. Warring on "The Three Climates of Geology."

The Post Office Department gives notice that special mails will be dispatched as follows from this City: For Jamaica and Hayti, by the steamer Claribel, on the 23d inst.; for Venezuela direct, by the bark Jane Adeline, on the 21st, and the schooner Marshall Reynolds on the 24th inst.; for the Bahama Islands, by the steamer General Barnes, on the 21st inst.

The dead body of Otto Ernest Arndt, a German painter, aged 57, was found yesterday in his room on the first floor of No. 15 West-street. As he had been missing since Saturday, and there were marks of discoloration on the face, it was at first believed that he had been foully dealt with, but it was afterward proved that his death was the result of natural causes.

James McKenna, of East Twelfth-street, was stabbed in the groin and severely wounded by Jacob Fey, of No. 231 East Thirty-fifth-street, last evening during an altercation between them in the apartments of Patrick Healy, in No. 156 East Forty-second-street. McKenna was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Fey was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct station.

Edward Buckley, Michael Carney, and Morris Shea, private watchmen of J. H. Starin, were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing goods from cases placed under their care. A piece of blue cloth found in Wyman's pawn shop, No. 57 Greenwich-street, was ascertained to have been brought there by Buckley's wife. Buckley was then arrested, and he implicated the other two. The prisoners will be brought to court to-day.

At the weekly meeting of the Baptist preachers, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Reed read a paper on "Women as Preachers in the Church," in which he took the ground that they ought to be permitted to speak in public church meetings, and do all kinds of pastoral work, except preaching. Similar views were entertained by Messrs. Higgins, Hoyt, Knapp, and Lovell. Mr. Fulton thought the Church would prosper just as well without womanly eloquence.

A deputation of French citizens called upon Mayor Ely yesterday, and stated that they were about to send a number of their countrymen from this City to Virginia for the purpose of colonizing a portion of that State. They expressed the hope that the City would advance $20,000 for the purpose. The Mayor replied that he had no knowledge of any Municipal fund that could be appropriated for such object. The French philanthropists then left the office.

The suit of Edward Arnold and another against the Assignees of Charles B. Rouss and William J. Bell was argued before Judge Larremore, in Chambers, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, the decision being reserved. The plaintiffs seek to obtain between $5,000 and $6,000 worth of property which, after being attached in New-Jersey and released by their giving an indemnity bond, went into the hands of the Assignees. Decision was reserved.

On the night of the 3d inst., Edward R. Boyd, of No. 88 East Ninth-street, while passing the corner of Clarkson and Greenwich streets, was attacked by a gang of thieves and robbed of his overcoat, a silk handkerchief, a cameo stud, and other property, valued at $30. On Sunday evening he saw Edward Coleman, aged 20, of No. 109 Charlton-street, wearing his overcoat, and identified him as one of the men who had robbed him. He caused his arrest by Officer Bush, of the Ninth Precinct, and Justice Otterbourg, before whom he was arraigned, committed him for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

The case of Henry D. Birkett against William L. Taylor and another was argued before the Supreme Court

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WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

TOPICS UNDER DISCUSSION, CIVIL SERVICE, THE PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION, AND THE SOUTH—NO DECISION REACHED—THE PRESIDENT INDISPOSED TO CONVENE CONGRESS—THE SOUTHERN QUESTION FULLY DISCUSSED—DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON WITHDRAWING THE TROOPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Cabinet meeting, to-day, continued for four hours. Civil service reform, the proposed extra session of Congress, and the Southern question were severally discussed, but no conclusions were reached upon any of those questions. The proposed rules for the government of appointments to office were not ready to be presented, but the members having them in charge expect to be able to report them at the Cabinet meeting to be held to-morrow. The President is desirous of avoiding an extra session of Congress, and if it be possible under existing law to provide for the maintenance of the Army until the regular session, an extra session will not be called. There is some difference of opinion among members of the Cabinet as to whether authority is given by existing laws to provide for the Army in the present emergency, and the Attorney-General was requested to examine the subject and present his views at the meeting to-morrow. The Southern question occupied most of the four hours consumed by the meeting, and was earnestly discussed, each member of the Cabinet giving his views upon the complications in Louisiana and South Carolina, and upon the general policy marked out by the President with reference to the Southern States. The President did not actively participate in the discussion, but in a measure directed it by propounding numerous questions, showing that he has been giving the matter careful consideration. Upon the general policy of the President to build up and strengthen honest local government in the South, and to use every legitimate effort to bring about a thorough and lasting pacification between the sections, the members of the Cabinet are unanimous; but in reference to the immediate withdrawal of the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, it is understood that there is some diversity of sentiment, Messrs. McCrary, Sherman and Thompson, not being convinced that it would be proper to direct the withdrawal at this time. The President stated that he was anxious to have this question disposed of at the earliest time practicable, but, in view of its gravity and importance, he desired to proceed with the utmost deliberation and caution, and he hoped that such conclusions would be reached as would prove beneficial to the people of Louisiana and South Carolina and satisfactory to the country. He expressed a desire to avoid any action that would appear like interference with the domestic affairs of the State, but added that he was determined to do all that is required of him by the Constitution and laws to protect the persons and property of all classes of citizens.

There was no proposition presented with reference to the withdrawal of the troops, and, without arriving at any conclusion, the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it is expected the question will be definitely determined. A member of the Cabinet remarked, to-night, that he believed this troublesome question would be settled to-morrow, and that if its settlement did not prove eminently successful in settling the dispute, it would be the fault of the Southern People.

SENATOR MORTON AND THE SOUTH.

INVITATIONS TO VISIT THE SOUTH FROM REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS, IN THE EXPECTATION THAT HIS VIEWS WILL BE CONFIRMED OR CHANGED BY OBSERVATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Morton has received numerous invitations from prominent men in the South of both political parties, to visit that section and make personal examination of the state of affairs existing there. Several delegations of Southern men have also called upon Senator Morton in this city, and urged him to visit the Gulf States. The Democrats who have requested him to make such a tour of observation express their conviction that personal inspection of the condition of affairs in the South, particularly in South Carolina and Louisiana, will cause him to modify his views, and satisfy him that he has many erroneous impressions with reference to that section; while the Republicans urge him to make the visit in order that he may see the utter helplessness to which the Republicans of the South will be reduced should the National Administration withdraw its protection. Senator Morton expresses an earnest desire to visit the South, but his business engagements will prevent him from doing so at this time.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

REFORM TO BE PUT IN OPERATION IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—REPORTS ON THE CHARACTER AND EFFICIENCY OF CLERKS REQUIRED—CIRCULAR OF SECRETARY M'CRARY TO THE CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It now seems probable that the first trial of a new method of civil service reform will be made in the Department of the Interior. Secretary Schurz has instructed the heads of departments to prepare at an early day a report of the condition of their respective bureaus. In this they will be required to state the exact condition of the divisions under their charge; the force employed; the number of vacancies that exist, if any, and the number of persons employed who are manifestly incompetent to fill the positions which they now hold. After he has received these reports, the Secretary will at once proceed to act upon them, and it is probable that a number of important changes will be made in the manner of conducting the business of his department. The changes will be made gradually, however, it being the general policy of President Hayes and consequently of his Cabinet, to make haste slowly. It is not expected that there will be any noteworthy changes in the offices of the department, at least not for the present. All the old heads of bureaus will be retained, and it is not likely that any considerable number of their subordinates will be disturbed. It will be Secretary Schurz's aim and desire to conduct his department in accordance with business principles, and to that end he has determined to take no action without due care and consideration.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Secretary McCrary has issued the following circular in regard to removals, promotions, &c., in the War Department:

"The civil employes now in the service of the United States under the War Department are hereby informed that hereafter removals will be made in this department for cause only, and promotions will be ordered upon the sole ground of merit. Every official must understand that retention and advancement in the service will depend upon record of good behavior and efficiency and not upon external influence. No political test is required beyond an earnest support of the Constitution and its amendments and a proper respect for the rights of citizens guaranteed thereby. Industry and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, a good moral character, and strictly temperate habits will be required and enforced, and heads of bureaus will report promptly any case of idleness, neglect of duty, incapacity, drunkenness, or any immoral or dishonest conduct. In case of vacancy, reports thereof will be made, accompanied by a list of all the most reliable and efficient clerks in the same office, division, or bureau, from which list the vacancy shall be filled.

EX-CABINET MEMBERS.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS AND DESTINATION OF SEVERAL OF GEN. GRANT'S HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is now definitely settled that at least two members of ex-President Grant's Cabinet will continue to reside in Washington. Ex-Postmaster-General Tyner will stay here to perform the duties of Assistant Postmaster-General, and ex-Secretary Chandler will remain for a number of public and private reasons. Should Senator Christiancy be appointed to a foreign mission, as now seems probable, it is not impossible that Mr. Chandler will be called upon to represent the State of Michigan in the upper house of Congress. Ex-Secretary Fish, who leaves the capital regretted by a host of friends, is understood to be a candidate for the position of Minister to England. It is stated that he is strongly supported by a number of the best known men in the country, and by several prominent members of the diplomatic corps. Of course, the last-mentioned influence can only be exerted in an indirect way, but it will probably be none the less effective on this account.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GERMANS.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE RECENT MEETING IN WASHINGTON — COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT WARMLY APPROVED—A CALL ON MR. SCHURZ.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A delegation of German citizens, appointed at a recent meeting of Germans held in this city, called upon the President this afternoon and presented to him the resolutions adopted at that meeting, tendering him their congratulations upon the patriotic and statesmanlike spirit embodied in his inaugural address, and in the wise and impartial selection of his Cabinet. Also, expressing their admiration of the far-seeing and conciliatory policy announced by him, and their gratification at the selection of Hon. Carl Schurz as one of his constitutional advisers, by which act he clearly recognized the share of the naturalized citizens in the destiny of the great American nation. They also declare that in the spotless purity and the rare abilities manifested by their deservedly distinguished fellow-countryman in every epoch of his eventful career, they see sufficient guarantees for his success in his new and brilliant, yet difficult position. In presenting the resolutions to the President, Mr. Smithmeyer, the Chairman of the delegation, made a brief, but appropriate address, in which he said: "Being business men, none of us, nor any of those who have selected us, have any favor to ask at your hands. We merely desire to pay to you our homage for the noble independence exhibited by you in all initiatory measures as President of the United States, and to tender you our very best wishes for success during your entire Presidential career." The President replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am exceedingly gratified at this testimonial of your co-operation with the new work as far as it has gone. You know that a great portion of my life was spent among people of your nationality. During 24 years in Cincinnati, where the Germans are very numerous, as you well know, I was constantly associated with them, and in the capital of the State also, the German people are well represented, and I am glad to know through you that my course is satisfactory to them. Looking in your faces it is unnecessary to compliment the German people of this land. I selected Mr. Schurz for the position he occupies because I thought him the right man, and I am especially gratified that that appointment is satisfactory to the German-American people.

The committee then withdrew and proceeded to the Interior Department, where they presented a copy of the resolutions to Secretary Schurz. Mr. Einstein addressed a few remarks in German to the Secretary, wishing him "God speed" in the work which he had undertaken. The Secretary then returned thanks in German for the compliment they had shown him.

PUBLIC LAND DECISIONS.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES WITHIN RAILROAD GRANTS—PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS BEFORE THE PRELIMINARY ACTS ARE COMPLETED.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Copp's *Land-Owner* for March reports sundry decisions recently made by the Secretary of the Interior establishing the following general principles:

Lands within the limits of a railroad grant covered by homestead entries at the date of the granting act or definite location of the road, which entries are subsequently canceled, are excepted from the operation of the grant. This decision takes the opposite ground to a number of rulings made by the General Land Office in former years, but the Secretary of the Interior in announcing it provides that it shall not be given a retroactive effect to reopen any cases already decided.

A pre-emption settlement, even when accompanied with an improvement of the property, does not confer upon the settler any right in the land as against the United States, or impair the power of Congress to dispose of the land as it may deem proper. Not until all the preliminary acts were performed was any vested right to the land secured by the settler. When the entry is made a vested right is acquired, which may be transferred. A party not in interest, but standing in the relation of *amicus curiæ* has no right of appeal from any decision rendered in a case. When an applicant withdraws his application for a patent before the department for that portion of a mining claim against which an adverse claim has been asserted, and confesses judgment in court upon the suit brought by the adverse claimant, patent may issue for the balance of his claim if the proofs submitted are found satisfactory.

CURIOUS SUIT AGAINST GEN. GRANT.

DAMAGES DEMANDED BY A PERSON SENT TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM BY THE DISTRICT POLICE IN 1874.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Suit was entered to-day in the Circuit Court of this District by Thomas Biggins against ex-President Grant for false imprisonment and $100,000 damages claimed. The plaintiff charges that the defendant, on the 23d of March, 1874, in the City of Washington, with force and arms assaulted, seized, and laid hold of him, and with great force and violence pulled and dragged about the said plaintiff, and also forced and compelled him to go from and out of his [plaintiff's] store on F street to Police Head-quarters, where he was imprisoned, without reasonable and probable cause whatever, for the space of 24 hours. He also charges that the defendant had him imprisoned in the Government Hospital for the Insane for the period of eight months; and further, that the defendant, on the 20th of November, 1874, compelled the plaintiff to go under guard from the City of Washington, on board a train of railroad cars, to the City of New-York, and then and there, with force of arms, compelled him to embark on board the steam-ship Italy, and sail from thence to Liverpool, England.

The records of the detectives' office show that Thomas Biggins was arrested on charge of threats, at 5 o'clock on the evening of March 21, 1874, by the Metropolitan Police detectives, and sent to the Insane Asylum, his unsoundness of mind having been certified to by Drs. Johnson, Elliot, and G. L. Magruder. It is stated that the threats were against Gen. Grant, whom he [Biggins] met as he was leaving the White House grounds for a walk, and that Biggins, raising a stick, said: "If I catch you at my bedside again I'll knock your head off." Gen. Grant replied: "Well; when I do so, knock it off." It will be remembered that Biggins was before the committee on the administration of the affairs of the asylum as a witness a year ago, when he testified about the spirit of Gen. Grant being at his bedside, &c.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

SUFFICIENCY OF THE FOUNDATION TO SUPPORT THE STRUCTURE ESTABLISHED—TERMS OF THE ACT FOR COMPLETING IT COMPLIED WITH.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is understood at the office of the Washington National Monument Society, that the Board of Engineers assigned to the duty of "making an examination as to the foundation of the monument in order to thoroughly ascertain whether it is sufficient to sustain the weight of the completed structure" have reported in favor of the sufficiency of the foundation. The preliminaries requisite to the resumption of work upon the monument required by the act approved Aug. 2 1876, were, first, that the Monument Society should transfer the monument to the United States, and second, that the sufficiency of the present foundation to sustain the weight of the completed structure should be thoroughly ascertained. Both these requisites have now been complied with, and the appropriation of $200,000, or so much as remains after the examination costs are paid, has become available. The commission to whom the completion of the monument is committed consists of the President of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Architect of the Capitol, the Chief of the Army Engineers, and the first Vice-President of the Washington National Monument Society.

THE INDIANS.

SCATTERING LODGES SURRENDERED WITH ARMS AND PONIES AT RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL—THE ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

CHICAGO, March 19, 1877.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

Further information from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies goes to confirm the breaking up of the hostiles. A number of scattering lodges have already surrendered, with arms and ponies, at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, and quite a considerable number are on their way in, between the Belle Fourche and Red Cloud Agency. A delegation is reported to have gone in to make terms with Col. Miles. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of information that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe hunting parties have been so harassed by horse thieves (whites) of late, that they have all abandoned the chase, and are now coming in to their agency. Superintendent Nicholson, in forwarding this information from Lawrence, Kan., reports that Agent Miles has organized a party to hunt down the thieves, and thinks he may get several of them, besides recovering many of the ponies. Over 150 of the Indians' best horses have been thus stolen this Winter.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1877.

Mr. Nathan Appleton returned to-day from Philadelphia, where he has been in consultation with the late Centennial authorities, and presented to Secretary Evarts a sketch of an organization for the proposed American exhibit at the Paris Exposition, together with an estimate of the necessary expenses. He estimates that $300,000 is the least amount with which a proper exhibit can be made, and this on the supposition that the goods will be received at New-York in Government warehouses and shipped to Havre in United States Government vessels. He believes, however, that $500,000 should be appropriated to do the country credit at Paris. The gentlemen who are shaping the present movement entertain strong hopes that the President will be able in some way to accept the invitation of the French Republic at an early date, as they find there is a very general desire among Americans to take part in the Exposition, not only to keep up our traditional friendship with France, but also as a matter of business, to receive in Europe the verdict of superiority for many of our goods as compared with European products of the same description.

John McCall, Clement Frink, and Martin Hill have been appointed each to be Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fifth Kentucky District; J. A. Brown and A. J. Bell, for the Second Kentucky District; W. B. Gragg, for the Eighth Kentucky District, and G. H. Booker, for the Fifth North Carolina District. W. D. Ray and John W. Bennett have been appointed Store-keepers for the Second Kentucky District.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,887,729; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,460,000; coin, including $50,531,900 in coin certificates, $91,243,392; outstanding legal tenders, $364 239,464.

Frederick Douglass, the new Marshal of the District, is besieged by a large number of office-seekers. Among those who called upon him to-day to congratulate him was ex-Gov. Shepherd.

Ex-President Grant called at the War Department to-day and bade good-bye to the Army officers stationed here.

The President has recognized Nicholas Rafael Arnade as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at the port of New-York.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $179,817 57, and from Customs, $408,255 13.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

MR. TYNER INSTALLED AS FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER—MAIL SERVICE TO THE BLACK HILLS ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner entered upon the duties of his office to-day, and Mr. J. W. Marshall, who formerly held that position, received his appointment as one of the Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service.

The Post Office Department to-day made provisions for mail communication with the Black Hills country, orders being issued for the establishment of a tri-weekly service between Kearny, Neb., and Deadwood, in the Black Hills region, a distance of 330 miles, to commence May 1, and also for the establishment of a daily service between Hat Creek and Deadwood, 121 miles, beginning April 1. There is now daily mail communication with Hat Creek from the Union Pacific Railroad, at Cheyenne. The total distance to Deadwood from the railroad by this route is 235 miles. The direct service from Kearny will also supply a number of Nebraska settlements.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Commander Richard L. Law has been detached from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy Department, in place of Commander Joseph N. Miller, detached from duty in that bureau and ordered to duty as Inspector of the Eleventh Light-house District at Detroit, Mich. Commander John W. Philip has been detached from the command of the Adams, on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders. Commander Frederick Rodgers has been detached from duty as Inspector of the Eleventh Light-house District, and ordered to command the Adams at Norfolk, Va.

The Navy Department this morning received information to the effect that the United States steamer Ossipee sailed from Pensacola yesterday for a cruise along the north coast of Cuba.

The United States steamer Powhatan has been ordered from Norfolk to New-York, and upon her arrival there Vice-Admiral Rowan, Port Admiral, will hoist his flag on that vessel. The Russian fleet will be received by Admiral Rowan upon its arrival at New-York with the usual courtesies due to foreign vessels of war.

The President has received no visitors to-day, and will have no time during the day to devote to callers.

The promotion of First Lieut. Green Clay Goodloe, of the Marine Corps, to be Paymaster of the corps, with the rank of Major, vice Cash, deceased, does not create a vacancy in the list of Lieutenants, as the act of June 30, 1876, provides that there shall be no appointment, except by promotion, to all vacancies occurring in the list of commissioned officers of the corps until the number of such officers shall have been reduced, by casualties or otherwise, to 75. The number of commissioned officers at the present time is 90, and, unless the law referred to shall be repealed, it will be several years before any new appointments can be made. Quite a number of applications have already been received as the Navy Department for the position vacated by Lieut. Goodloe, but no attention can be given to them.

ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL.

HE MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARS.

BELIEF THAT HE HAS EITHER GONE TO EUROPE OR COMMITTED SUICIDE — NOTHING SEEN OR HEARD OF HIM SINCE LAST FRIDAY—UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO TRACE HIS MOVEMENTS — HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN COURT—HE ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL NEVER AGAIN APPEAR IN A HOMICIDE CASE — HIS IRREGULAR HABITS — EVIDENCES OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT—ANXIETY OF HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall has not been seen in this City since Friday of last week. His sudden disappearance is a mystery to even his most intimate friends and previous associates. The last time that he was conspicuously before the public was in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 20th of February, in the case of James Rice, indicted for the murder of Hugh McCabe. Mr. Hall had conducted the defense of Rice with great ability, and was thoroughly convinced of the innocence of his client. When the prisoner was brought before the bar for sentence, Mr. Hall asked that the sentence be postponed, and said he desired to say that he knew the man to be absolutely innocent. Begging the indulgence of the court, he desired in a public manner to announce his unalterable determination never again, as a lawyer, to appear in a homicide case. He declared that if he could not demonstrate to a jury, under circumstances like those in the case before them, the absolute innocence of a man under such circumstances of identity—while he had no fault to find with the jury, he had a right to find fault with himself, and he therefore gave the best evidence of earnestness in his belief when he said, after many hours of reflection on the subject that such was the lesson which that case had taught him that never, under any circumstances, would he appear again in a homicide case. This, of course, he said, was nothing to anybody but himself, and he could only state it because he desired to attest his absolute belief in his assertions that his client was innocent. The sentence was postponed until yesterday, but, in the absence of testimony to upset the evidence of the man Rice's undoubted guilt, he was then sent to prison. The speech of Mr. Hall on this occasion provoked a great deal of comment, and the opinion was expressed at the time that he was deranged. He has not made his appearance at his office since Friday last, and although he was elected on Saturday night a member of the directory of the Lotos Club, of which he has long been a prominent member, he has not presented himself at the club-house, or in any way acknowledged the compliment of his election.

Mr. Hall's habits for the last two years, it was well known, were very irregular. He has frequently been from his home, and has slept at hotels, and when not there, has lodged in a bedroom adjoining his office, in the Tribune Building, which was fitted up in an elegant manner. It was first intimated by his closest friends, on Sunday last, that their efforts to find him were unavailing, and although rumors were afloat last evening to the effect that he had left the City, and no one acquainted with him knew positively in which direction he had gone, it was suggested that his disappearance had something to do with the return of Peter B. Sweeny and disclosures that he had made affecting Mr. Hall. It was probable that no man knew better than did Mr. Hall that Sweeny's trial could not possibly take place for at least some months, as the case, as originally set down, is for the same day on which the counsel for the defense are engaged to appear in another important trial that would necessarily postpone proceedings in the Sweeny affair.

There is no doubt that Mr. Hall has recently been seriously embarrassed in his financial affairs. He has from time to time made frequent applications to his friends to indorse his notes, and while generally respected, and considered entirely honorable by those with whom he associated, he found no one who was ready to assume the risk of his obligations. His friends, as might be supposed, are extremely anxious about him. Some of them confidently assert that they believe he sailed for Europe or the South on Saturday, but the most apprehensive of them are fearful that he has committed suicide. Those who have had opportunities of meeting Mr. Hall intimately, have noticed for some time past that he has had a habit of talking at random, that he would ramble off in his conversation in the most extravagant and dreamy fashion, talking about his past life and alluding in the most mysterious manner to his troubles, and sometimes talking about times gone by in a manner that appeared extravagantly untrue. Anybody listening would be tempted to say of him that he was laboring under some mental aberration. A good deal of what he said was undoubtedly true, and much of his conversation was interesting, bright, witty, epigrammatic, but the feeling could not be helped that the man was not in his right mind; that he was intoxicated or deranged. Another peculiarity about him was that he seemed to be extremely despondent at intervals, and alluded to himself on several convivial occassions as being a "broken-down politician," a miserable failure—as a man who had to begin life anew, and as one without friends. He complained that he was without friends in the world, and that he would be obliged to begin at the foot of his profession and build up a fortune and reputation for himself from the point where he had left off years ago. On one occasion he said that it was melancholy to think that he had found his only welcome in a social organization instead of in a wider social circle. A peculiarity that has been observed in him was that he seemed in his social engagements to be totally unreliable, while he still continued to attend, with a good share of regularity, to his business. On two or three occasions he has accepted social engagements which he has afterward appeared to have wholly ignored, having paid not the slightest attention to fulfilling them. They were as utterly disregarded as if they had never been made. This was entirely contrary to the previous habits of his life, as he had hitherto been very exact and punctual, while recently he has appeared to be entirely oblivious of any obligation resting upon him to fulfill any promise that he had made. Persons who have had business with him in his legal practice have not noticed any positive decline of his ability, and a gentleman who was intimately acquainted with his conduct of a recent and well-known case said that he attended to its minutest details with the extremest and most care, taking up and elucidating the evidence clearly and with ability, and leaving no link in the chain broken or disconnected. Yet in a few days after this, in his social intercourse, he seemed to be entirely without memory or any sense of obligation.

Mr. Hall's old associates in the Ring complications were surprised last night to learn of the disappearance of the well known lawyer, and when questioned were unable to account for it. William M. Tweed stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that he had heard nothing of Mr. Hall's mysterious absence, nor did he know of any information having been furnished that would have impelled him to take flight. He said that he had not seen Mr. Hall for five or six years.

WHAT MR. VANDERPOEL SAYS.

Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel was a law partner of Mr. Hall for many years in the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and now occupies, with his new firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, offices in the Tribune Building immediately under those of Mr. Hall. The offices of Mr. Hall comprise a suite of rooms handsomely furnished and decorated with pictures, statues, and other works of art, many of which have some interesting incidents connected with their history. Mr. Vanderpoel's relations with Mr. Hall were of the most intimate character, and, on his being questioned late last night in reference to Mr. Hall's reported disappearance, he made the following statement:

"Mr. Hall appeared in court on Friday morning last in the Rice homicide case, which has been pending some time, and which was adjourned over, and he intimated his intention of going on with it on the adjourned day. He returned to his office, made an entry of the adjournment on his book, and remained in his office during the afternoon. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening he called to his office boy, who could not be found, and about 7 o'clock he put on his light overcoat and hat, leaving his heavy ulster and overshoes, and went out, since which time he has not been seen nor heard of by his family, nor any of his friends, so far as can be ascertained. He left all his books, papers, and accounts in regular order, with all his appointments entered and all the cases prepared up to date. There has been nothing in his manner to indicate that he was suffering from any trouble of mind, or that he was in any way involved. He had about $500 in money with him when he went away. He never gambled nor speculated in stocks nor in any other way. He had no debts, so far as I know, except small accounts which were punctually paid. He was never Trustee nor Executor for anybody, and greatly disliked the holding of any such position. He had no trust funds, nor the property of any one else in his possession. I am certain that no woman has had anything to do with his disappearance. I have been in communication to-day with friends of Miss Ada Dyas, and I know that she is in town, and entirely disavows the remotest knowledge in reference to Mr. Hall's disappearance. Mr. Hall's wife and four daughters are in deep grief on account of their failure to ascertain his whereabouts. No one thus far, so far as they can learn, has seen anything of Mr. Hall since Friday evening. No steps leading to a public knowledge of Mr. Hall's absence have been taken by them up to the present time, as they hoped that he would return before it became necessary for the matter to become generally known, but they will now do the best they can in every way possible to get some tidings relative to him. I have just returned from conferring with them, and something of an energetic character will be done immediately. Mr. Hall was not in the habit of being away from home for days together, and was never away more than one night without giving his family notice. He had a bedroom at his office, and would, occasionally, when at work very late, sleep in his office over night. He has a country residence at Milburn, N. J., but he was never there except during the Summer season. Mr. Hall was in fair financial circumstances, but was not what could be called a rich man. His practice recently has been very good and he has had all he could well attend to, and his numerous cases on hand and appointments indicated a continuance of good business. My theory and that of his family is that he has either wandered off while suffering from an aberration of mind—of which, however, he gave no sign—or that he has been waylaid, robbed and murdered."

WHAT A PROMINENT LAWYER SAYS.

A prominent legal gentleman, who is an intimate friend of Mr. Hall, said to a TIMES reporter last evening: "No, I don't know where Oakey Hall is, and I am surprised at being asked I have no knowledge that he has left the City. If he has gone without apprising any of his friends in advance, I suppose it is because he did not think it necessary to do so, and will return when he has finished his business. Of this you may be certain: Mr. Hall has not fled because he feared the renewal of his prosecution for participating in the Ring frauds. He could not have feared that Sweeny or Tweed would make revelations connecting him with those enormous thefts. The time has gone by for those men to make revelations, and, besides, I do not believe that Mr. Hall got any of the money that was stolen. I was engaged in the earlier Ring suits, just after the return of Garvey, and I procured some information then that may be of general interest now. I was then, as I am now, a friend and admirer of Mr. Hall, and was anxious to know just how far he was implicated in the operations of the Ring, and one day I said to Wheeler H. Peckham, in the presence of Lyman Tremain: "Now, tell me candidly, does this man Garvey say that Hall participated in the profits of the Ring frauds?" One of the gentlemen, I forget which, replied, "No, and I do not think he got any of the money." This statement was echoed by the other counsel. For my own part, I believe that Mr. Hall, by the laxity of his administration, gave the opportunity for the frauds. His trials for criminal action began the ruin which has, perhaps, now culminated. If Mr. Hall has not gone away from New-York on business, the blow which has been threatening him for months has fallen, and he has been deprived of his reason. I am convinced that his mind has been unsound since his fall in political life. He then became moody and depressed in spirits. This condition was varied, however, by periods of forced and unnatural gayety. Then his failure in his theatrical venture, some domestic troubles of a poignant character, and financial embarrassments, it now seems, must have affected his reason. I know that Mr. Hall has been in great need of money since his failure on the stage, and has at times despaired of again procuring a competence. I learned this from Mr. Hall himself. I met him one day, a few weeks ago, when he was particularly depressed, and noticing his moodiness, said to him: "Come, come, my dear Hall, give up this continual brooding over the past. Forget its troubles, and start in as if you were beginning your career. Go away from New-York for a time. Go to Florida, and there, where you can live continually in the open air, build yourself up; leave books alone for a time, and you will come back with a vigor for the long career which I hope you still have before you.' He replied, sadly: 'I would like to do this, but I tell you frankly I must depend upon the labor of one day for the money of the next. I am broken down in business, and must work hard for money and position! The sadness with which he said this impressed me powerfully, and made me determine to help him as much as I could in a quiet way for the sake of our old-time friendship. As I now do but little criminal business, I sent to him all I could influence. He did not know of this, and I saw him but seldom. He seemed to avoid his friends, and I believe he thought his presence was troublesome to them, that, in short, for them to be seen in his company was somewhat of a disgrace. He brooded over this, and, instead of the hearty punster of yore, he became a morose and shy man, walking generally without giving a sign of recognition to even his oldest friends. Most of his arguments in court since his late return to practice have shown the weakness of his mind, but in the trial of Rice, for murder, a few weeks ago, he made a speech quite in his old clear, concise, and logical style. I listened to it with pleasure, and said to myself, Hall is recovering his powers. My regard and love for A. Oakey Hall are sincere, and if he has become crazed, as I am now inclined to think he has, I shall feel the deepest sorrow. He was a man who was always pleasing, and no one could sit with him without being charmed and instructed by his conversation.

WHAT SUPT. WALLING SAYS.

The disappearance of Mr. Hall was reported to Superintendent Walling by Judge Brady on Monday afternoon, and the Judge requested that a sharp detective be put on his track. The Judge also earnestly requested that no publicity should be given to the fact that Mr. Hall was missing, and his friends were in hopes that he would be found without the attention of the public being called to the fact of his disapearance. Judge Brady informed the Superintendent that Mr. Hall's friends were greatly alarmed at his unaccountable absence, and feared that he had become deranged and wandered off, and probably committed suicide. Mr. Walling was informed that Mr. Hall had left his office at the usual time on Friday afternoon, and it was supposed that he went to his home. He had an engagement to attend a reference on Saturday, but he failed to put in an appearance at the proper time, and the examination was postponed on account of his absence. Inquiries at his office disclosed the fact that he had not been there during the day, but no uneasiness was felt, as it was supposed that he had gone out of town on some urgent business. As he was not seen or heard from on Sunday, his friends became uneasy at his prolonged absence, and began to make inquiries, but without result. He had not been seen by any of his friends since Friday afternoon. On Monday, as he was still absent, his friends became alarmed, and consulted Superintendent Walling, as already stated. The Superintendent immediately detailed Detective King, one of the shrewdest of the detectives at the Central Office, to investigate the matter. After working industriously on Monday night and yesterday, the detective reported to Mr. Walling last evening that he had not been able to find the slightest trace of the missing gentleman, nor had he obtained any clue to his whereabouts.

WHAT JUDGE BRADY SAYS.

Judge Brady was seen late last night by a TIMES reporter, and questioned in relation to Mr. Hall's disappearance. He knew nothing definite about it, he said, but was not inclined think there was any cause of apprehension for Mr. Hall's safety. He was a man of very peculiar actions, and Judge Brady thought that he had merely left the City for a few days. He did not consider Mr. Hall's recent speech in the Rice homicide case significant or indicative of any mental disorder, but rather regarded it as being the effort of low spirits. Judge Brady laughed when informed that it was rumored that the missing lawyer had committed suicide, and expressed a conviction that the newspapers would make a mistake if they gave circulation to any such reports.

AT MR. HALL'S RESIDENCE.

Mr. Hall's residence is a handsome brown-stone house, very attractively furnished, at No. 13 West Forty-second-street, opposite Reservoir-square. On inquiry being made there late last, night no further information could be gleaned beyond the fact of his not having been home since Friday, and that nothing since then had been heard in relation to his whereabouts.

MR. HALL'S CAREER.

The career of Mr. A. Oakey Hall has been no less conspicuous than exceptional. He has familiarized himself to the public of New-York in well-nigh every capacity in which a man of education and mental acumen is ever likely to become distinguished. He has always carried with him, in whatever position he has occupied before the public, a certain fascination which has attached to him a vast number of stanch friends and admirers, and shielded him from the stings of criticism under which much greater and less pregnable men would have quickly succombed. He has always been a lawyer since he was old enough to practice; a politician since he acquired any local name. He has done literary work of varied assortment and character; engaged in newspaper work sufficiently to be termed an editor; tried his luck with fair success on the rostrum; and finally attempted, with no very flattering results, to make a name as an actor. His public life includes all these diverse occupations, and his social life is no less varied and noticeable.

Mr. Hall's parents were residents of this City, his father being connected as a merchant with the firm of Chandler, Starr & Co. He was not, however, born here, but at the residence of his grandfather at Albany, where his mother was visiting in the Summer of 1826, within stone's throw of the State Capitol, and as Mr. Hall was pleased to think, in the inspiring political atmosphere of Albany. He was early exposed to privations, which contributed, perhaps, to his future success. The death of his father three years later from yellow fever, left his mother dependent upon her own efforts for their support, his father having very little, if any, property at the time. She adopted the common means of keeping boarders. The boy early developed a striking fondness for study, and his mother was disposed to encourage this taste, though unable to pay the necessary expenses of a course of education. He proposed, at the age of 14, that if his mother would board him, he would manage, in one way or another, to meet his college bills. On these terms he entered the New-York University in 1840, undertaking what so many ambitious boys have undertaken before and since, to meet the college requirements and compel an empty purse to furnish the resources for college life. Like others, he succeeded in this, but he did it in his own way, not by teaching, not by manual labor, but by writing for the daily and weekly press. After the daily schedule work of the University was done, he turned his thoughts upon literary and current topics, and produced articles of considerable merit for one of his years. These productions were printed in the New-York *American*, *The Evening Mirror*, Nichols' *Aurora*, *The Evening Signal and Tattler*, which Park Benjamin started. Besides this class of work he took up reporting, and displayed special interest in theatrical matters. Provincial papers received and published letters from him, for which he was fairly paid, and these varied efforts helped him to recognition in the magazines to which he contributed frequently during his course. By such unceasing labor his current college expenses were met. It did not prevent him, however, from taking high rank as a student; he was quick and accurate in recitation, though the old Latin authors and Greek dramatists found him a much heartier disciple than the unsympathetic and difficult problems of the higher mathematics. He is said to have been first in all the required branches, prominent in out-door sports, in society debates, &c. Mr. Hall was regularly graduated in 1844, and he signalized the occasion by delivering a colloquy in burlesque and written in verse, which he named "The Ghosts of the Past and Future." Commencement exercises were then held in the old Church of the Messiah, now the New-York Theatre. He predicted that this church would become a theatre, but this reference was carefully erased from his manuscript by the worthy Chancellor Frelinghuysen. Mr. Hall's uncle, Samuel W. Oakey, of New-Orleans, was much interested in his young namesake, and offered to pay his expenses at the study of law. He was immediately matriculated at the Harvard Law School, the profound Story and Greenleaf then being Professors. He remained here a term, not liking it much, and returned to New-York, where he was for a brief time in the office of Charles W. Sanford. He then went to New-Orleans, where he continued his law studies with fresh and earnest interest in the office of Thomas and John Slidell; he took up in turn almost every branch of law, and, as he believed, mastered each. While doing this he was obliged to earn money, and again applied his faculty for reporting, this time on the *Commercial Bulletin* and *Delta*, of that city, and encouraged his literary tastes by writing for and partially editing the *Literary World*. "The Manhattaner in New-Orleans, or Phases of Crescent City Life," was the title of a series of sketches in the latter paper, and these were afterward put between covers, and the young lawyer became the author of a book. The now famous Judah P. Benjamin was one of the examiners to whose questioning he was subjected when applying for admission to the New-Orleans Bar in 1845. He remained in the Crescent City only two years later than this, naturally enough drifting back to New-York, where his early ambitions had taken shape, and his struggles had begun. He was admitted to the New-York Bar at once, where for two years more he was obliged to contend with the difficulties which every young lawyer, however brilliant, has to meet. He again resumed newspaper and literary work, and wrote letters to the New-Orleans papers. Mr. Hall was destined, however, to soon gain an honorable place among legal toilers. He was junior counsel in a case of some public interest, and as such was noticed by Nathaniel B. Blunt, who was much interested in the young advocate. Through Mr. Blunt's influence the now well-known firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel was organized. Mr. Blunt was elected District Attorney in 1853, and chose Mr. Hall for his assistant, and upon re-election continued his assistant in that position. The vacancy in 1854, caused by Mr. Blunt's death, was filled by Lorenzo B. Shepard, on appointment of Gov. Seymour, and Mr. Hall retired, resuming private practice and literary work. The vote of the people, however, soon made Mr. Hall District Attorney, to succeed Mr. Blunt. His experience of four years was here vastly in his favor, and he commanded public respect and confidence, by his active and brilliant administration of the office. For two successive terms he was re-elected, and then declining to serve another term,

when the total vote cast was 96,014. Of this number Hall received 75,054, and Cunking 20,960, the former's majority being 54,094. On Jan. 5 he was installed in the office of Mayor. His measures as Mayor are well known; for some he was duly commended, for others criticised.

On April 10, 1869, he announced the appointments of the heads of departments, among them being Peter B. Sweeny in the Department of Parks, Magnus Gross in the Health Department, William M. Tweed in the Department of Public Works, and John J. Bradley as City Chamberlain. The Democrats were in the majority in all the departments, except the Board of Police, which was equally divided. On Oct. 15 he issued his sensational proclamation regarding the registry, in which he charged the Federal Government with an attempt to throw obstacles in the way of a free registry, but the real object of which was to deprive voters of the second registration day. Having been a second time nominated for the office of Mayor in opposition to Thomas A. Ledwith, he was on Nov. 8 re-elected to that office by a vote of 70,737 to 44,393. About a month afterward he attempted a somewhat singular proceeding in relation to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen providing for the payment of a sum of money to Jack Reynolds' counsel, when he sought to nullify the acts of the board, because they were not in accordance with his own views. This resulted in a "deadlock" for a time in the Common Council of the City.

MR. HALL'S TRIALS.

The first public action taken against Mr. Hall in relation to his connection with the Ring frauds was his arraignment before Justice Bixby, which occurred on Oct. 4, 1871, at the Fourth District Police Court. District Attorney Garvin appeared for the people. The proceedings were very brief, and were initiated by the accused himself, who, in an ingenious speech, waived examination on the charge and offered to give bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Garvin made no opposition to this proceeding, and Mr. Hall was then released on his own recognizance to appear to answer any indictment that might be found against him. The case of Mr. Hall was brought before the Grand Jury on Oct. 23, 1871, and was continued until the 26th. The Grand Jury failed to find an indictment. By a majority of one the bill was thrown out. His case was again presented to the Grand Jury, and on Feb. 6, 1873, an indictment was found against him by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, on Saturday, Feb. 10, the Grand Jury appeared in court and presented five additional indictments against him for corrupt neglect of official duty. Mr. Hall appeared in court and his bail was fixed at $10,000, Mr. Theodore M. Barnes becoming his bondsman. On the 20th of the same month the indicted Mayor appeared in court and demanded trial. On March 1 the trial was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Daly. It was continued for nearly two weeks, and was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the death of Mr. Matthias Clarke, one of the jurors. His second trial commenced before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Oct. 23, 1872, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

The third trial was commenced on Dec. 23, 1873, before Judge Daniels, Mr. Peckham again conducting the prosecution, and was continued on the 23d and 24th. On the evening of the last mentioned day the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and Mr. Hall was acquitted.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EX-MAYOR.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Hall began to lose the high reputation he had achieved as District Attorney when he was elected to the office of Mayor. He stated to the writer that he had accepted the nomination with regret, and that he would continue to practice law as hitherto. When he entered his new office he remarked that the place was uncongenial to him. "There's nothing to perform here," said he, "but clerical duties." He used to leave the City Hall between 1 and 2 P. M. daily while he was chief magistrate of the City. It was said that the other Tammany chiefs were anxious to take the office of District Attorney from him because of his professional independence of their control, and of the danger of his securing sufficient power to enable him to defy their mandates. He was not sufficiently obedient to their orders on all occasions. But when he became Mayor he was as pliable as if he was absolutely depending upon his colleagues for existence. As District-Attorney he was a great favorite with a large portion of the public—but as Mayor he was regarded as one of the more able and ingenious members of the Ring.

On one occasion while Mayor he received a warrant on the City Treasury which he was called upon to sign. It was drawn to the credit of one of the counsel who was then engaged in prosecuting him for misdemeanor in connection with his signatures to checks for excessive and extortionate claims against the City. "Ah," said he, as he took up the warrant, "it's a pretty hard thing to be asked to sign a check for a lawyer to pay him for prosecuting one's self—but I shall do it. It's a good joke." And then he wrote his name on the warrant.

Mr. Hall, while a member of the law firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, received a little fortune every year as his share of the profits. But he was almost princely at times in his expenditures. He was a member of nearly all the higher clubs of this City, and was in the habit of visiting them regularly. He was also a book-worm, and exhibited rare taste in his acquisition of scarce tomes—bearing on the drama, on law, and general literature. In some instances he commissioned Mr. Morrell, of Nassau-street, and other bibliopoles to collect books for him, and his library was regarded as very valuable.

In almost every sense Mr. Hall was a remarkable man. He was versatile to the last degree, and had a special taste for mimicry. Few individuals, whether in or out of office, had a greater stock of anecdote or narrated them more flippantly. While Mayor he used to tell a ludicrous story of how he treated a chronic office-seeker. Said he: "I went to the funeral of a City official in a Fifth-avenue church a short time ago, and while the religious ceremonies were in progress a fellow who used to haunt me to get a place kept me under surveillance. The lamented departed's place was in my gift. When I reached the avenue after the services were over, the fellow, who became nervous, pointed to the coffin, which was then being removed to the hearse, and said: 'Mr. Mayor, I should like to get his place.' I looked at him smilingly, and replied: 'My dear boy, I have no power over his place, you must ask the Sexton for it.'"

When Mr. Hall made his appearance on the stage of the Park Theatre in "Crucible" his professional brethren were greatly surprised, but still not so much as they would have been in the case of one whose career had been less varied. Mr. Hall had taken his share of work in periodical literature, in politics, in criminal law, and other walks of labor, and was somewhat eccentric in his pursuit of all. It was his boast that he had been called the "King of the Bohemians," and he was wont to add "and I am jolly proud of the title." Shortly before entering on his brief theatrical career he met John McKeon in the street, and began to talk with him eagerly about some new venture, the nature of which he was anxious to keep a secret for the time being. He told Mr. McKeon he was on the road to fortune. He was bound to "make a million" in a few time. Mr. McKeon said that under the circumstances he would have to live a very long time to make it at law. "I'm not going to make it at law," responded Mr. Hall; "I'm going to take a new departure. You'll see what it is." When Mr. Hall went on the stage, Mr. McKeon, with a shake of the head, expressed himself as of the opinion that Mr. Hall had started on the wrong road to fortune, but "wished him all success." That opinion was generally concurred in.

A DETECTIVE'S THEORY.

A TIMES reporter had an interview with Detective King early this morning. This detective, who has been specially detailed by Superintendent Walling to look after Mr. Hall, said that he had visited the hotels and shipping offices in the City, and had made every inquiry possible, but had failed to find the slightest trace of the missing man. The theory of the detective is that Mr. Hall, while temporarily insane, has committed suicide by jumping overboard from one of the piers. The search will, however, be prosecuted with the greatest vigor and perseverance. It was also stated that Mr. Hall had an engagement to take Miss Ada Dyas, the well known actress, to the theatre on Friday evening, but failed to keep the appointment.

MR. HALL'S LAST CRIMINAL CASE.

On Feb. 20 of the present year Mr. Hall was the inciting cause of a very remarkable scene in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Brady was on the bench, and there was a large number of persons present who had watched eagerly the progress of the trial of James Rice, who was indicted, for murder in the first degree, in having killed Hugh McCabe in a brawl in Washington Market. At the outset of the trial Assistant District Attorney Russell, who conducted the prosecution, withdrew the charge of murder in the first degree, and Rice was tried on the charge of murder in the second degree. The trial had drawn to a close. The jury, after receiving additional instructions, had gone to their room, and were again making their appearance in court. From their looks it could be seen that they had agreed. And so it was. In answer to the usual questions the foreman responded by saying the jury had found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Mr. Hall, who had defended Rice with great feeling, no less than with great exertion, seemed thunderstruck at the result. He recovered himself, however, with an effort, and addressed the court as follows:

"I ask that this sentence be postponed until the last of the week—until Friday. And I desire to say, with the indulgence of the court, and I must say it, that I know this man to be absolutely innocent; and, with the indulgence of the court, I desire to say, that so believing, so knowing, I desire in this public manner to announce my unalterable determination never again, as a lawyer, to appear in a homicide case. If I cannot demonstrate to a jury, under circumstances like this, the absolute innocence of a man under such circumstances of identity, while I have no fault to find with the jury, I have a right to find fault with myself, and therefore I give the best evidence of my earnestness in my belief when I say, after many hours of reflection on the subject, that such is the lesson which this case has taught me that I never, under any circumstances, shall appear again in a homicide case. That, of course, is nothing to anybody but myself, and I only state it because I desire to attach the absolute belief in my assertion that this man is innocent. The jury have recommended him to mercy, and your Honor has no alternative but to sentence him. If he did the deed, as the jury believe he did, he must be guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. It is nothing else; it could not be manslaughter in the fourth degree, except by a breach of the jurors' oath, and I therefore earnestly appeal to your Honor to make such inquiries as you choose in your own behalf, and for that I ask delay, which will enable your Honor at least to give him the least sentence the law allows, and then to him who holds that balance of omniscience which belongs to this world, so far as clemency goes, proper application may be made hereafter to still more mitigate the sentence."

At the close of these remarks Mr. Hall sat down in his seat, and covering his face with his hands, wept bitterly. It was noticed that he used the word "known" with remarkable emphasis, and various statements were hazarded as to Mr. Hall's motives in making such an extraordinary speech. Judge Brady, as soon as he could recover from the astonishment into which he had been thrown by the remarks, spoke a few words in commendation of the manner in which Mr. Hall had tried the case. In speaking to the writer, as the crowd left the court-room that day, Mr. Hall manifested much despondency, and darkly intimated that he knew of his own knowledge that an innocent man had been convicted. Mr. Hall's remarks had their effect, however, with the court, for the sentence of Rice was postponed from time to time until yesterday morning, and then Rice was brought into court. Judge Brady sentenced him to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Eight months were, however, deducted from the term on account of Rice's good behavior.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED—RESOLUTIONS EULOGISTIC OF PRESIDENT HAYES AND OF THE CABINET.

A full meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Republican Hall, Thirty-third-street, near Broadway. Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney presiding, in the absence of President Benjamin K. Phelps. A report was received from the recently appointed Executive Committee, stating that it had organized by the election of Col. Joel W. Mason as President and Major Wilard Bullard as Secretary. Col. A. B. Ketchum, from the Executive Committee, reported the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The peaceful inauguration of a Republican President has carried into effect what we believe to have been the fairly expressed will of the people; and

Whereas, The avowed principles of the Republican Party, promulgated at Cincinnati and approved by President Hayes in his letter of acceptance and reiterated in his inaugural address, substantially state claim to be the real party of reform, and should bring to its support all those citizens who are desirous of rendering permanent the good which will result from the triumph of Republican principles; therefore

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens on the peaceful and satisfactory termination of the political controversy that has agitated the country, believing its fortunate conclusion alike creditable to the integrity of our national leaders and honorable to the party that is again awarded the control of the Executive Department of the Government; that the cordial approval by the people of the policy and utterances of President Hayes is in the highest degree reassuring, and foreshadows, as we believe, the establishment of national harmony, the restoration of public confidence, and a proper regard for all the interests which it is the duty of the General Government to protect; that we hereby express our hearty approbation of the auspicious circumstances that have attended the incoming of the Administration of President Hayes, and approve the policy and purposes of the President as indicated in his efforts to promote the public welfare, whether the same relate to the healing of sectional differences, the care of the national finances, the advancement of popular education, or the improvement of the civil service, and we pledge the President our hearty co-operation and support.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer said that in his opinion a resolution should be added expressive of the approbation of the committee of the gentlemen selected by the President for Cabinet officers.

Mr. Isaac Dayton said that he had prepared a resolution which he thought would please the gentleman, and asked leave to read it, and Judge Dittenhoefer yielding the floor, the resolution, which was offered as an amendment to the resolution of the Executive Committee, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Cabinet advisers selected by the President, one and all, are in the very highest measure satisfactory to the Republicans of the City and County of New-York, and that the selection of these advisers manifests a broad patriotism which places the Republican Administration before the country as one which will bring to the management of public affairs patriotism, integrity, talent, and efficiency, without reference to party.

The resolution of the Executive Committee, together with Mr. Dayton's additional resolution, was unanimously adopted, with applause.

Resolutions of regret for the death of Mr. John H. White, which took place recently, were then adopted, and speeches eulogistic of the deceased were made by Mr. Isaac Dayton and others. The meeting soon after adjourned.

A BOY'S DEATH FROM POISON.

The case of John Ryall, as Administrator of John Ryall, Jr., against James Kennedy, was before Judge Freedman in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. John Ryall, Jr., a boy 5 years of age, was a passenger from London to this City on board the steam-ship City of Brussels in March, 1871. The defendant was master of the vessel. When the steam-ship arrived at Quarantine the Health Officers went on board and fumigated the ship, leaving cups of disinfecting material lying around. One of these cups was in the dining saloon, and the boy, thinking it contained water, quaffed of its contents, and was poisoned. In spite of all that medical skill could do, he died in agony. His father then brought a suit against the master of the vessel, and recovered judgment for $2,688 61. An execution against Kennedy's property being returned unsatisfied, Kennedy was arrested under an execution against his person. He moved yesterday to have the arrest set aside. Decision was reserved.

THE HEATH & SMITH BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Proceedings in the Heath against Ingersoll reference case promise to engage Charles O'Conor's attention for some weeks. The witnesses so far examined have thrown but very little light on the complicated workings of that mismanaged corporation. The examination of Mr. Eli Ives, formerly Trustee in bankruptcy for the corporation, was resumed yesterday morning. The witness did not, as was expected, produce any books or vouchers to show his relations with the firm. Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Crane, examined the witness, without, however, arriving at any satisfactory results. Mr. Ives could not remember any of the principal transactions which necessarily must have come under his observation. He was aware that he was appointed Trustee, and that he sold the property to Mr. Lorin Ingersoll; but he could not give an intelligent statement of the disposal of the property. In the course of the examination it was apparent from the nature of the questions put by the plaintiff's counsel, that they wished to prove that Mr. Ives was in collusion with the Ingersolls, and that he was appointed Trustee in bankruptcy to protect their interests and cover up the peculiar and questionable nature of their business transactions. Lorin Ingersoll was the next witness. He testified that he bought the factory which originally belonged to Heath & Smith at public auction from Mr. Ives, the Trustee, in 1873; he subsequently sold it to John D. Farrington, Jr., who, in March of the same year, also bought from his father their store in this City. Subsequently he sold the store to, and exchanged leases with, J. H. Baldwin. In MAY, 1873, Mr. Farrington, Jr., sold back all the property that remained in his hands to Lorin Ingersoll. The latter formed a new partnership with Mr. Scheider, under the firm name of Joseph Scheider & Co., who have continued the business up to the present time. The testimony will be resumed to-day.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

APPOINTMENT OF TWO BOARDS OF REFEREES TO INVESTIGATE, RESPECTIVELY, THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GUILD AND THE CHARGES AGAINST ITS MASTER—THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST WINTER.

A meeting of St. John's Guild was held last evening, at the head-quarters of the organization in Union-square, Rev. Alvah Wiswall, the Master, in the chair. After the transaction of the regular business of the Guild, Mr. Wiley assumed the chair in Mr. Wiswall's stead, and Mr. Weed, Chairman of the committee of three appointed at a recent meeting to nominate members for a Board of Referees, to investigate the management of the affairs of the Guild, reported that the committee had selected five gentlemen who were not members of the Guild, and who had consented to act upon the board. The names of these gentlemen were Joseph Cornell, Vice-President of the Citizens' Steam-boat Company; James Black, of Black & Snyder, No. 92 William-street; Edward Kemp, of Lenman & Kemp, of No. 63 William-street; James Scott, of Scott Brothers, of Nos. 27 and 29 White-street, and David Richmond, of Campbell & Richmond, of No. 24 Broad-street. After reading the names, Mr. Weed offered a series of resolutions approving of the nominations, providing that the Board of Referees as constituted should hold its first meeting on Friday next, at the Union-square head-quarters of the Guild, and inviting all persons who had charges of mismanagement to make, or any proof of such mismanagement to offer, to appear before the board, and make their statements and produce their proof. After some debate upon the advisability of adopting the preamble of the resolutions which denounced the State Board of Charities for their refusal to allow the Guild to appear before it, represented by counsel, the resolutions were slightly modified, and adopted by a close vote.

The resolutions having been adopted, Mr. John D. Townsend read a letter referring to the charges recently made against the character of Rev. Alvah Wiswall, and urging the propriety of the Guild holding an immediate and thorough investigation into these charges, offered for adoption the following resolutions:

Whereas, The serious charges made against the private character of Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, unless proved to be untrue and maliciously made, will tend to weaken the confidence which the public have hitherto felt in the good management of a charitable institution; and

Whereas, Rev. Alvah Wiswall demands, as a matter of justice to himself, as well as to St. John's Guild, that a thorough public examination of any and all charges against him should be had; therefore

Resolved, That Adolph Hallgarten, Charles Spear, and M. B. Fielding, with power to fill vacancies, are hereby appointed to act as referees to hear and report to the members of St. John's Guild at their next monthly meeting all evidence presented before them for and against Rev. Alvah Wiswall, together with their opinion thereon.

Resolved, That the meeting of said Referees be held in the rooms of St. John's Guild, in Fourteenth-street, at the earliest practicable moment, and that the press and public generally be invited to attend the charges to make against Mr. Wiswall, are invited to attend, and the latter are requested to make their charges before such Referees, provided they will consent to be cross-examined in regard thereto.

The resolutions further provided that all witnesses should have the privilege of appearing with counsel, and invited Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Alvah Wiswall, and all others who might have information in relation to the charge against the character of Rev. Mr. Wiswall, to produce their proof before the Referees. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and after making provision for the board to hold its sessions at the same time as those of the board appointed to investigate the management of the guild, the meeting adjourned.

While the general business of the guild was under consideration, the Treasurer of the Relief Fund submitted the following statement of the work accomplished by the guild since October, 1876:

Number of applications for relief	8,426
Number of families refused relief	759
Number of families granted relief	7,667
Number of adults relieved	15,505
Number of children relieved	11,092
Number of packages of groceries distributed	221,641
Number of loaves of bread distributed	295,999
Garments distributed	113,000
Articles of bedding distributed	567

The Treasurer also stated that since Feb. 16 to March 19 the guild had received $1,948, making, with the balance in the treasury, $9,622 31. Of this sum there had been expended $8,579 47, leaving a balance of $1,942 84 still on hand.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE A DEFENDER OF THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Col. Frederick A. Bee, who appeared before the Congressional Committee recently sitting in this city to investigate the question of Chinese immigration in defense of the Chinese, who has taken a prominent part in opposing the anti-coolie movement in general, and has interested himself in the raising of funds to assist in bringing the perpetrators of the late outrage at Chico to justice, has received a postal card reading as follows:

Col. F. A. Bee, City:

DEAR SIR: The 11 of 708 have you marked. You had better not have sent your $500 to Chico. The Chinamen have got to leave this country, and that little affair in Butte County is only a preliminary. Take my advice and leave this State in 30 days or you will be killed. All of you who are in for coolies and against the whites here are marked. 708.

The above was mailed at Station B, March 17, 12 M., in this city, and is evidently written in a disguised hand. It is reported that at a recent meeting of an anti-coolie club in this city the Chico massacre was approved, amid cries of, "That's what we want."

THE PERUVIAN CONSUL'S PROCEEDING.

A very strange and unnecessary proceeding, began by the Peruvian Consul, was made the subject of a decision by Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that on the application of the Consul some time since, Judge Donohue issued an order granting leave for the service of process of the Consular Court of Peru, in a proceeding brought by Helguero & Co., on Hobson, Hurtado & Co., of this City. The papers show that a similar application had been made to the Chamber of Commerce in this City, but had been refused, the Chamber declaring it had no authority in the matter. The suit has been brought to recover damages for alleged breach of contract for the shipment of 2,500 quintals of lard per month to Helguero & Co. at Lima, Peru. Messrs. Hobson, Hurtado & Co., after being notified of the order granted by Judge Donohue, obtained an order to show cause why it should not be vacated. They set forth in their petition that it was not such as was stated, and that it was merely an effort to get personal jurisdiction over them which might be injurious to them in Peru. Judge Donohue, in his decision yesterday, refused to vacate the order. He said: "In this matter the favor asked by the foreign Consul is simply to permit them to serve the defendants in this jurisdiction. This is what our own State, under the Code, claims the right to do, without asking the favor of the foreign court where the paper is to be served. The allowance adds nothing to the service, and does not confer any validity on the proceedings that would not be possessed had the order not been made."

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 20.—In the lower branch of the Legislature, to-day, a ballot was taken for United States Senator. Stanley Matthews, Republican, received 64 votes, Alfred Gaither 6, and Frank Hurd 1. Thirty-four Democrats voted blanks. In the Senate Mr. Matthews received 20 votes. Thirteen Democrats voted blanks. Both houses will meet in joint convention to-morrow to officially declare the election of Matthews.

RECEPTION BY THE ASSOCIATED PIONEERS.

The Associated Pioneers, composed of former residents of California, now of this State, held their first ladies' reception at the Sturtevant House last night. At 9:30 o'clock a select company set down to discuss an elaborate *menu*. Among the gentlemen present were Gen. H. G. Gibson, President of the association, Gen. J. T. Curtis, Gen. Thomas D. Johns, Francis D. Clark, J. Sherwood, Col. Saunders, Charles W. Schuman, Edward Anthony, I. H. Butler, and many others. After the cloth had been removed the President arose, and in a few well chosen words thanked the ladies for attending the reception, and called upon Col. Saunders to speak in their behalf. The Colonel replied in a very witty speech, and in closing paid a high tribute to the women of California. At the conclusion of the dinner the guests retired to one of the parlors, and dancing was commenced, and continued until a late hour.

SEVEN FREIGHT CARS BADLY SMASHED.

BOSTON, March 20.—A freight train on the New-York and New-England Railroad was thrown from the track at Elliott's, a few miles west of Putnam, Conn., this morning. Seven cars were badly smashed, and about 150 feet of the track torn up. The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails. No one was injured.

LAW REPORTS.

MARITAL INFELICITIES.

SEVERAL DIVORCE SUITS BEFORE THE COURTS—A BOSTONIAN SEEKING TO GET RID OF HIS BRIDE—INFIDELITY OF THE WIFE A FEW DAYS AFTER HER MARRIAGE.

Several noteworthy divorce suits were before the courts in one shape or another, yesterday, and in some of the cases very disgraceful disclosures were made. One of the most remarkable of the suits was that brought by Jacob H. Theobald against Mathilda Theobald. The plaintiff in this suit is a young man who kept, until recently, a wholesale millinery store in Boston. He became acquainted with the defendant in January, 1876, while he and his father were on a visit to the defendant's parents, at Syracuse. Her maiden name was Kraft. Young Theobald took quite a liking to her, and later on in the year, when she was about to visit the Philadelphia Exposition, she wrote to him at Boston telling him when she would arrive in this City on her way to Philadelphia, so that he could, if he chose, accompany her. He dutifully wrote to his father, and the latter told him to do as he pleased. He did not, however, go, but the elder Mr. Theobald did. The younger Mr. Theobald afterward became better acquainted with Miss Kraft and at last proposed marriage, and was accepted. The parties were married at Syracuse on Jan. 10 of the present year. Mr. Theobald now brings suit for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery with one William Gans on Jan. 31, 21 days after her marriage. The case was brought before Judge Larremore in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday on a motion by the defendant for alimony. D. C. Brown, who appeared for Mrs. Theobald, said his client resides at Syracuse, and was married to the plaintiff on Jan. 10, 1877, and, after her marriage, went with her husband to live at Boston. They remained at the latter place until Jan. 31. On that day Mr. Theobald went with his wife to the railway depot and saw her on the cars for this City. At the station Mr. Theobald met a young man named Gans, to whom he introduced his wife, and he placed the latter under Gans' care. Gans and Mrs. Theobald occupied seats in a drawing-room car. The trip was made in the day-time, the parties reaching this City in the evening. The alleged adultery is said to have been committed on the train. On arriving in this City, Mrs. Theobald says she proceeded immediately to the house of her husband's father. On Feb. 4 she was joined by her husband, who came on from Boston. He lived with her at the house until Feb. 9. During that period she heard no complaints made by him against her. On the evening of Feb. 9 he took her on a visit to his aunt, and while they were there, an officer, who was a stranger to her, came in and served on her the summons and complaint in the divorce suit. The defendant's counsel then said he desired to call the attention of the court to another feature of the case. At the time of the marriage, he said, Mrs. Theobald received presents of jewelry amounting to about $500 in value, and soon after the wedding her father made an advance of $2,500 in cash for her benefit. It was, however, understood that her husband might use it to purchase an interest in his father's firm. This he did, and he obtained her $2,500 and her jewelry, and the counsel said he now desired to set her adrift. She is in destitute circumstances, and the court, in the matter of alimony, should make a liberal allowance in view of the amount of property taken by the plaintiff from her.

James K. Hill, who appeared for the plaintiff, told, however, a very different story. He said the plaintiff is a young man only 21 years of age, who had been engaged in business in Boston. He makes affidavit that his wife, the defendant, had been and is a lewd woman, and that she had a child before her marriage. He had been induced to marry her by a scheme or plan arranged by her relatives in Syracuse. He found out afterward that she was unchaste. This was shown by her own diary, in which she made entries giving the dates of her immoralities with various men. The entries admit of only one construction. One of them is only seven days prior to her marriage, and refers to improprieties committed that day with a man in Syracuse. There appears also a record of the alleged adultery with Gans. Her relatives had come on to this City and had seen the diary, which they admitted to be hers, and the entries in which they identified as being in her handwriting. The counsel said he would not read the entries, but he hoped the court would, in deciding the question of alimony, that the diary was rather tell-tale. Mrs. Theobald averred that she had been introduced to Gans for the first time on the day she left Boston. The fact was, said the counsel, she had been introduced to him the day before, and had met him at the railway depot by appointment; in her diary appears the intimation on the day before, Jan. 30: "Went to Parker Memorial Hall to a ball; got acquainted with Billy Gans. He was very attentive." The counsel, continuing, said that the husband emphatically denies having introduced her to Gans. According to the affidavits of the conductor of the train and of others, it seems that shortly after the train left the depot at Boston, Gans and Mrs. Theobald left their seats in the parlor car and went together into the only room—the quarter section—in the car, where the adulterous act was committed. In regard to the question of the plaintiff's property, the counsel said it was true that Mr. Theobald had been keeping a wholesale millinery store in Boston. He had, however, been in business for him a short time, and the shock caused by his domestic troubles had quite unnerved, him and his business had gone to ruin. He had been obliged to make an assignment of his property for the benefit of creditors, and now has no money or property. He has not, nor had he ever acquired, an interest in his father's firm. Judge Larremore took the papers, reserving his decision. It seems that the memorandum-book or diary of the defendant was discovered while she was living in the house of her husband's father in February, and before her husband himself came to this City from Hoboken. His father had first discovered some letters written by her to various persons, which seemed to show her bad moral character. After this came the discovery of the diary. Old Mr. Theobald then accused his daughter-in-law of her guilt, and she denied it at first, and said she was a victim, but she never forgive him, not even in his grave. Afterward, however, according to her father-in-law's story, she thought differently. She went up to him one evening, and clasping her arms about his neck, confessed her shame and besought him to forgive her, saying that if he did so, her husband would. To this request the elder Mr. Theobald refused to accede.

Another divorce suit was that of Elisha C. Alger against Eliza C. Alger, in which Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference to William C. Truil. The parties to the action were married at Washington, D. C., on Aug. 8, 1868. They lived together until July 5, 1874, and Mr. Alger says he knows nothing of his wife's present whereabouts. In November last he says he learned that in December, 1873, an improper intimacy began between her and a man named Fay, which continued until August, 1875, and that in November, 1875, she became the mistress of a man named Trautman.

The suit of Ina D. Martin, who sought a limited divorce on account of alleged cruel treatment by her husband, Robert F. Martin, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff sought, by habeas corpus, to obtain possession of her only child, a boy 8 months old. An order was entered on a stipulation between the parties to the effect that the plaintiff shall be allowed to take the child to her mother's house. By the stipulation also, the suit is to be suspended for one year, so that the parties may see if a reconciliation may not be effected. The defendant stipulates that if at any time during the year his wife offers to return he will receive her.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, ordered a reference to Rufus F. Andrews, yesterday, of the divorce case of Jane R. Griswold against James A. Griswold.

The divorce case of Jane T. C. Wiswall against Alvah Wiswall was before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, an order being entered substituting Jeroloman & Arrowsmith as attorneys for the plaintiff, in the place of Shaw & Jeroloman.

CRUELTY TO THE PUBLIC.

Two Italian organ-grinders, Tomaso Dundori and Antonio Mazzoni, were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, on a twofold charge of cruelty to children and to the public, preferred by Edward Chiardi, on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Each of the musical foreigners was accompanied by a child, whom he called his son, who formed the subject of the ill usage complained of. The second charge in Mr. Chiardi's complaint, and which will undoubtedly meet the approval of all right-minded persons, is as follows: "That the said Antonio has made a practice of perambulating the public streets, carrying a square box, with a crank attached thereto, by the turning of which he causes the box to emit frightfully discordant sounds, to the great disgust of the residents of our glorious Metropolis." Mazzoni was found guilty on both charges, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50. Dundori was sent to the City Prison for 30 days.

THE SWEENY SUIT IN COURT.

The Sweeny $7,000,000 suit was before Judge Westbrook in the Supreme Court yesterday. Messrs. Beach and McKeon, representing the ex-Chamberlain, and Wheeler H. Peckham, representing the people, had a consultation in the morning with reference to an adjournment of the trial of the case, which is set down for the first Monday in April. As had, however, been stated in THE TIMES, the senior counsel for the defendant is also engaged in the Emma Mine case, the trial of which Judge Wallace has postponed to April. The counsel proceeded before Judge Westbrook, in order to ascertain what arrangements could be made which would prove suitable to the court and counsel. Mr. Beach, the senior counsel, informed Judge Westbrook that he could not possibly be present at the trial of the Sweeny case, as he was engaged in the Emma Mine case, and in some of the cases very disgraceful disclosures were made. One of the most remarkable of the suits was that brought by Jacob H. Theobald against Mathilda Theobald. The plaintiff in this suit is a young man who kept, until recently, a wholesale millinery store in Boston. He became acquainted with the defendant in January, 1876, while he and his father were on a visit to the defendant's parents, at Syracuse. Her maiden name was Kraft. Young Theobald took quite a liking to her, and later on in the year, when she was about to visit the Philadelphia Exposition, she wrote to him at Boston telling him when she would arrive in this City on her way to Philadelphia, so that he could, if he chose, accompany her. He dutifully wrote to his father, and the latter told him to do as he pleased. He did not, however, go, but the elder Mr. Theobald did. The younger Mr. Theobald afterward became better acquainted with Miss Kraft and at last proposed marriage, and was accepted. The parties were married at Syracuse on Jan. 10 of the present year. Mr. Theobald now brings suit for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery with one William Gans on Jan. 31, 21 days after her marriage. The case was brought before Judge Larremore in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday on a motion by the defendant for alimony. D. C. Brown, who appeared for Mrs. Theobald, said his client resides at Syracuse, and was married to the plaintiff on Jan. 10, 1877, and, after her marriage, went with her husband to live at Boston. They remained at the latter place until Jan. 31. On that day Mr. Theobald went with his wife to the railway depot and saw her on the cars for this City. At the station Mr. Theobald met a young man named Gans, to whom he introduced his wife, and he placed the latter under Gans' care. Gans and Mrs. Theobald occupied seats in a drawing-room car. The trip was made in the day-time, the parties reaching this City in the evening. The alleged adultery is said to have been committed on the train. On arriving in this City, Mrs. Theobald says she proceeded immediately to the house of her husband's father. On Feb. 4 she was joined by her husband, who came on from Boston. He lived with her at the house until Feb. 9. During that period she heard no complaints made by him against her. On the evening of Feb. 9 he took her on a visit to his aunt, and while they were there, an officer, who was a stranger to her, came in and served on her the summons and complaint in the divorce suit. The defendant's counsel then said he desired to call the attention of the court to another feature of the case. At the time of the marriage, he said, Mrs. Theobald received presents of jewelry amounting to about $500 in value, and soon after the wedding her father made an advance of $2,500 in cash for her benefit. It was, however, understood that her husband might use it to purchase an interest in his father's firm. This he did, and he obtained her $2,500 and her jewelry, and the counsel said he now desired to set her adrift. She is in destitute circumstances, and the court, in the matter of alimony, should make a liberal allowance in view of the amount of property taken by the plaintiff from her.

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Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, ordered a reference to Rufus F. Andrews, yesterday, of the divorce case of Jane R. Griswold against James A. Griswold.

The divorce case of Jane T. C. Wiswall against Alvah Wiswall was before Jud

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Donohue, J.

No.		No.	
1954	Gaby vs. Keys et al.	2378	Newbury C. & P. Co. vs. Fritz et al.
1926	McIntyre vs. N. Y. Gas-light Co.		
1919	Moody vs. Libby et al.	2280	Millett vs. Brown.
		2282	Stein vs. Crossman.
		2284	Shufelat vs. Eckhoff.
1896	Stein, Jr., vs. Rosenthal.	2286	Williamson vs. Salman et al.
1810	Livermore et al. vs. Gould et al.	2288	Robinson vs. Rose.
2036	Lyon et al. vs. Waite.	2292	Weiss vs. Levi.
2102	Mills vs. Hildreth et al.	2294	Labeyo et al. versus 63 St. & Pas. Tel.
2134	Westheimer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2296	Hart vs. Wilkins.
2041	Cramer vs. Frost.	2298	Lemarest vs. Valdrom.
1969	Hilbert vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.	2300	Bauer vs. Rathbone.
1442	Palmer vs. Greer.	2302	Hotchkiss vs. Burbank et al.
1836	Copelay vs. Dialt et al.	2304	Adler et al. vs. Long.
1858	Same vs. Same.	2308	Heatherton vs. Henderson.
1102	Loudon, N. Y., & H. Pub. Co. vs. Gatling.	2310	Bassford, &c., vs. Norton.
2220	Brame vs. Haynes, &c.	2314	Romain vs. Gartte.
2120	Thornton vs. Halloway.	2316	Joel et al. vs. Oppenheim.
2136	Leonard &lik Company vs. Brady.	2318	Barker, &c., vs. Hoff.
1438	People, &c., versus Coman et al.	2320	Wallace, &c., vs. Kbling et al.
1826	Ballard vs. Schack.	2324	Davies vs. Simpson
1204	Montgomery versus Michelsocker.	2330	Harkin versus The Mayor, &c.
1740	Stroebel vs. Fitch	2342	Meehan vs. Harlem Savings Bank.
2225	Rathbun vs. President, M. &c., of Del. & H. C. Co.	2354	Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1256	Williams vs. Peyton.	2356	Sloate versus The Mayor, &c.
2103	Schreiter vs. Heinemann.	2358	Bunran vs. Van Felt.
398	Theobold versus Mayor, &c.	2360	Fairhaven vs. Phenix Warehouse & Co.
972	Van Antwerpt vs. Russell & Co. Manufacturing Co.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Westbrook, J.

No.		No.	
1082	Castance vs. Burr.	99	Nolan vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
413	McComb vs. Excelsior Steamf. Co.	4493	Melbermott vs. The Mayor, &c.
419	Same vs. Same.		
2089	McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.	1177	Robert vs. Hill.
2125	Baird vs. Henrich.	3000	Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.
2108	Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.	1301	Schield vs. Compton.
2775	Ham vs. Ham et al.	4631	Stanford et al. vs. Arms.
2569	The Mayor, &c., vs. Nic. Lyon, Jr. & Hudson River R. R. Co.	3835	McKeever, &c., vs. Nic. Lyon, Jr. & Hudson River R. R. Co.
560	Lynch vs. Kiernan.		
4628	McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.	433	Irvine vs. Kutter et al.
1894	Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.	1160	Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

No.		No.	
96	Staley vs. The Phoenix Bank.	86	Sheridan vs. The Mayor, &c.
107	Hookerva. Martin et al.	111	Phillips vs. Theraeson
107½	Same vs. same.	112	Willett, &c., vs. Kipp
1062	Cushing vs. Watson.		C. & O. Br... 38½
62	Five Points House of Ind. vs. Amerman.		1,000 O. & M. 2d.... 50
67	Harrington vs. The Mayor, &c.	135	Cushing vs. Cushing.
		77	People ex rel. Hanenman vs. Tax Comrs.
145	Lynch vs. Levy.		
147	Child, et al., &c., vs. Child.	145	Lynch vs. Rosenthal et al.
		148	Terbell, Jr., et al. vs. Salomon.
149	Clark vs. Coles, &c.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

No.		No.	
6	Ford vs. Conner et al.	174	Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.
150	Josephthal vs. Stefan et al.	175	Astor et al. vs. Mo-Clare et al.
103	Locke vs. Locke et al.	176	Boese vs. Locke et al.
205	Heeias vs. Glevin et al.	292	Murdock vs. Amend et al.
149	Buel vs. Paine et al.	53	Taylor vs. Roche.
38	Lawton G. M. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.	129	Barnett vs. Zacharias.
153	Kane et al. vs. Campbell.	172	Gallagher et al. vs. Willard, &c.
156	Schiffer vs. Deitz.	178	Remsen et al. vs. Downs et al.
157	Bush vs. Scofield.	187	Bulger vs. Bates.
126	McFarlane et al. vs. Forrister et al.	64	Bell vs. Vanderbilt.
171	Brooks et al. vs. Soule et al.	179	Duckworth versus Sharpe et al.
172	Parsell et al. vs. Soule et al., &c.	180	Same et al. vs. Wagner et al.
173	Smith vs. Weed et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

No.		No.	
66	Connolly vs. Wilson.	177	McEvers vs. Quackenbush.
80	Chappell vs. Hubbell.		
86	Adjustable F. Chair Co. vs. Harris.	191	Feat vs. Silverstone.
1858	Same vs. Same.	203	Bernstein vs. New Capitol Life Ins. Co.
1102	Loudon, N. Y., & H. Pub. Co. vs. Gatling.	207	Thomson vs. Lefferts.
2220	Brame vs. Haynes, &c.	213	Matter of West. Un. Telegraph Co.
2120	Thornton vs. Halloway.	216	American Shovel Co. vs. Keck.
2136	Leonard &lik Company vs. Brady.	217	White vs. Young.
1438	People, &c., versus Coman et al.	226	Stelts vs. Green.
1826	Ballard vs. Schack.	232	Ambrach.
1204	Montgomery versus Michelsocker.	240	Cohen vs. Rowe.
1740	Stroebel vs. Fitch	241	Roscoe vs. Flinn.
2225	Rathbun vs. President, M. &c., of Del. & H. C. Co.	242	Hurxthal vs. Lahr.
1256	Williams vs. Peyton.	245	Manning vs. Griffin.
2103	Schreiter vs. Heinemann.	248	Otto vs. Bank of British North America.
398	Theobold versus Mayor, &c.	249	Collinson vs. Hopkins.
972	Van Antwerpt vs. Russell & Co. Manufacturing Co.	251	Reid vs. The Mayor, &c.
		254	Downs vs. Clapp, Jr.
		256	Portaluppe vs. Portaluppe.
		257	Linsman vs. Blaut.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

No.		No.	
276	The Man. and Bldrs. Bank vs. Pangburn.	569	Dye vs. Adriance.
764	Sea et al. vs. Stevenson et al.	1104	Olmstead vs. The Mayor, &c.
456	Gilman vs. Stevens.	1138	Same vs. Same.
393	Newfield vs. Copperfield.	633	Matthews vs. Driscoll.
482	Agate vs. Gildersleeve.	948	Scull vs. Butterfield.
244	Jenkins vs. C. P., N. Y., & H. R. R. Co.	528	White et al. vs. Talmage et al.
971	Soethberger versus Peter.	591	Sergeant vs. Fellows, &c.
972	Gerber vs. Peter.	641	Phillips vs. Ruger et al.
959	Honsel Park Bank vs. E. E. Way Co.	784	Bauman vs. Hitchcock.
1177	Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.	567	Scully vs. Landers.
756	Rauenberg vs. Continental, &c.	742	Davis vs. Blauvelt.
572	Harrison et al. vs. Retford et al.	751	Shelby vs. Belover et al.
575	Harrison et al. vs. Myerson.	754	Lawson et al. vs. Myerson.
1009	Henderson vs. Sexton.	777	Linder, Jr., &c., vs. Myerson.
		1009	Henderson vs. Sexton.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Larremore, J.

No.		No.	
9	(case on)—Arnold vs. Morris.	81	Wakeman vs. Rubenstein.
1	Finkenpaier vs. Dempsey.	2	Kelso vs. Lorillard.
12	Weil vs. Bratt.	7	Dellers vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
52	Vandemark vs. Smith.	19	De Leyer vs. Wade.
20	Gerard vs. Reyel.	20	Same vs. Same.
17	Como vs. Hoffman.	9	Carpenter vs. Nickerson.
18	Same vs. Same.		
50	Mackellar vs. Murphy.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Robinson, J.

No.		No.	
5	Levy et al. vs. Neumann.	1103	Palmer vs. Clark.
1249	The Broadway Stable Co. vs. Conner.	1209	Mulcahy vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
1223	McIntyre vs. Carroll.	966	Amadell vs. Garde.
352	Giles vs. Wetsiar.	715	Russell vs. Helms.
599	Grandley vs. The Mayor, &c.	1105	Connell vs. Mitchell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Sinnott, J.

No.		No.	
3888	Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.	7921	Becker et al. vs. Farker.
3440	Moore et al. vs. Osborne.	7760	Wolcorn ; vs. Mc-Gorry.
4068	Stockbrammer vs. Marshall.	7989	Downing vs. Maginn et al.
7901	Mirick et al. versus Monell et al.	7459	Wheeler vs. Leland et al.
3183	Atkinson vs. Mortimer.	7460	Wheeler vs. Hudnut.
3264	Platt versus Oppenheimer.	6968	Evans et al. vs. Canfield et al.
7883	Goodman vs. Kelter et al.	8147	Weil et al. vs. Hungerford.
		5319	McTeague vs. Brett.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Gross, J.

No.		No.	
3853	Baker vs. Clark.	7345	Smith vs. Dreher.
6023	Wheeler vs. Dumont.	4043	Lowenstein vs. Elias
5943	Hats vs. Conner.	4061	Shigerand vs. Hardie et al.
5949	Huber vs. Conner.	8188	Neville vs. Rosenbaum.
8813	Protschker vs. Newhouse.	5835	Hankins vs. Hunterbot.
9192	Carvalier vs. Kohnstamm.	8032	Rock Valley Paper Co. vs. Binns et al.
1788	Jackson versus Halsmith.	6778	Tilson et al. vs. Mabbot.
5947	Berge vs. Hart.	8890	Hopkins vs. Lyddy.
7717	Fish vs. Dusenbury.	9105	Gallagher vs. Fraser et al.
6739	Tetus vs. Schwind.		
4589	Forshelmer versus Tatem.	9119	Grandin vs. Rabenstein.
7890	Fish vs. Stillwell et al.		
6121	Rice vs. Bunn et al.		
9525	Curry vs. Farley.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Cullen, C. J.

Case on—No. 2720—Reuben vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Sutherland, J.

Samuel Torse, felonious assault and battery.
James F. Morris, burglary.
John Sullivan, grand larceny.
Joseph W. Bray, grand larceny.
Charles H. Bradly, assault and battery.
John Williams, Lottery laws.
John Madigan, John Donohue, Henry Leonkaman, adulterating milk.
Conner Stekmyer, Jacob Snyder, William Smith, adulterating milk.
Andrew Stacy, August Lessmann, Christian Puhman, adulterating milk.
Joseph Kiger, Andrew Hirth, Paul Costello, adulterating milk.
Dennis Lenkenau, Frederick Bohme, John Stahl, adulterating milk.

John Roth, John H. Klevther, Charles Leckman, adulterating milk.
Hamilton Herman Clausen, Herman Serbone, adulterating milk.
Simon Steloman, Louis Schneider, Margaret Dolan, adulterating milk.
Adam Koenig, Fritz Kerschoff, John Halpers, adulterating milk.
Phillip H. Hessemer, Robert Miller, Benedict Holman, adulterating milk.
Louis Koster, Anton Cenell, John Ritter, adulterating milk.
John Block, Sebastian Held, John Koster, adulterating milk.
John H. Waveiman, Henry Bulwinkel, John Ryan, adulterating milk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William, S. S. McCarthy, grand larceny, (continued.)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Del. & Hud.	47⅜	
100	do.	47⅜	
100	do.	47⅜	
	do.	48	
900	do.	49	
600	do.	48⅜	
600	do.	48¾	
200	Pac. M.	23	
1900	West. Un.	62½	
1800	do.	62¼	
	do.	62¼	
	do.	62⅝	
900	do.	62½	
1900	do.	62½	
1000	do.	62¾	
400	do.	62¾	
800	Erie Railway	7¼	
100	N. Y. C. & H.	92¼	
1400	do.	92¼	
760	do.	92¼	
1400	do.	92⅜	
700	do.	92⅜	
1000	do.	92⅜	
10	do.	93	
100	do.	93	
300	Mich. Cen.	91¼	
1500	Lake Shore	48¾	
700	do.	48⅝	
1400	do.	48⅝	
1000	do.	48¼	
1000	do.	49	

FIRST GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	b.c.	111⅛
500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	b.c.	112⅛
6,000	C.	b.c.	112⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.		112⅛
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	b.c.	111⅛
12,000	do.	b.c.	111⅛
10,000	do.	b.c.	111⅛
6,000	U. S. 4½ '91, R.	b.c.	106
6,000	do.		106⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Ga. 7s, new		109
1,000	do.		109¼
2,000	do.		110
3,000	Tenn. 6s, old		43½
2,000	do.	b.c.	44⅛
13,000	do.		44⅜
10,000	Ten. 6s, new		44⅛
10,000	Va. 6s, con., 2d series		40
1,000	D. of C. 3.65s		72½
2,000	Mo. 6s, fg		106
2,000	Mich. 7s, coll.		102
1,000	Chn., B. & Q.		114
2,000	C. R. I. & P.		107¼
4,000	C., R. I. & Pac.		81
17,000	N. W. C. C. G.		88
1,000	do.		87⅞
5,000	D., L. & W. con.		103⅜
1,000	Ill. C. con.		95
3,000	Mich. So. 2d		104
4,000	Mich. C. 7s		104
1,000	do.		103⅞
5,000	do.		104
6,000	Cen. Pac. 1st		102
100	do.		87⅞
1,000	O. & M. 2d		50
1,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st		97⅜
10,000	T. & W. 2d		67¾
3,000	T. & W. con.		44
5	German Am. Bk.		68
10	Cent. Coal	b.c.	30
20	Manhattan Bk.		137
50	Am. Ex. Bk.	b.c.	109⅞
500	Con. Coal	b.c.	30
900	Quicksilver		33
200	Lea. & Rud.	b.c.	48¾
100	do.		49
200	do.		49¼
100	do.		49
100	do.		48¾
100	do.		48¾
100	do.		48¾

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

6TH AVENUE THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Timbale D'Argent (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A Trip to the Moon—Kiralfy Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Medea—Mrs. J. H. Hackett.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Two Orphans—Miss Kate Claxton.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

CHICKERING HALL.—Musical Recital by Mr. and Mrs. C. Feininger.

NINTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Musical Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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It is obvious that some plan for breaking the political deadlock in South Carolina and Louisiana is about to be tried, and it is equally obvious that it will be drawn up with a view to the protection of the virtually defenseless majority of the citizens of these States. Some guarantees which rest upon a more secure basis than the personal assurances of any Southern politicians, however eminent, will apparently be exacted before withdrawing the troops, and we trust also that some clear understanding will be reached about the state of affairs which is likely to follow that step. The plan has not yet been matured, and its details are obviously the ground of some difference of opinion in the Cabinet. But there is every reason to expect that the attempted solution of existing difficulties will be, when it comes, worthy of the careful deliberation which has evidently been expended on it.

The Assembly had an exciting session last night over the consideration of the Woodin Charter bill. Mr. HUSTED's amendment in regard to the composition of the Board of Apportionment was the occasion of a very lively debate, which became unusually interesting when Mr. STEPHEN J. O'HARE, the Democratic representative from the Eighteenth City district opened up a vigorous assault upon Controller KELLY, the Ring of New-York office-holders, and the tax-eating fraternity generally. It is clear enough to everybody that it would be the emptiest kind of farce to intrust to the Board of Apportionment as at present constituted the task of cutting down salaries and making other necessary economies in the City Government. Mr. HUSTED proposed to associate with the Mayor and Controller on that board the Recorder and two representatives of the tax-payers selected by him. The only blunder in this amendment was in making the Recorder a member, and not simply the appointing power of two new members, but, for the credit of Mr. FISH and the Republicans associated with him, we could have wished that they had shown as much readiness to improve the amendment as they did to defeat it. The people do not care a straw about the petty jealousies and rivalries of Republican statesmen at Albany, but they do care about the prospects of reform in the City Government, and they will be likely to insist that when so vital a proposal of reform as this comes before the House, members should think less of their wounded vanity and more about their public duties.

The confirmation of Gen. MCCLELLAN can only be defended for one or more of these three reasons: 1. That he is a competent engineer. We have yet to see the first proof of this assertion, and there are many proofs to the contrary. His plans for the improvement of the New-York water front were not only monstrously extravagant, but in their execution gave proofs of ridiculous incapacity. The great work on which he expended a large share of the two millions of dollars wasted during his term of office was the Battery bulkhead, and it went down before the impact of an ocean steamer like a fabric of stucco. 2. That he is a man who would administer the canals of the State independently of partisan dictation or political expediency. His past career furnishes no guarantee whatever that he would do anything of the kind. The employes who served under him in the Dock Department were largely composed of Tammany loafers, placed and retained there in obedience to the commands of the Ring, and totally incapable of any better work than that demanded by the political necessities of their masters. 3. That he has the record of a strictly honest man. This can hardly be asserted of the man who accepted a commission from COWLES & BREGA to lobby their claim for the moth exterminator by the aid of his position and family influence. If GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN is the best substitute we can have for the Canal Commissioners, the recent constitutional amendment will prove a very empty form. The Senate Republican caucus has therefore done well in resolving to defeat his confirmation.

One of the most significant omens of war is the changed tone of the English press in commenting upon the situation in Eastern Europe. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has never shown itself an optimist in its discussion of the question, but its utterances now are positively alarming. It declares that events point more and more directly to war, and that the chances are that the Porte may speedily find itself unable to hold in check its own people. The London *Times* has uniformly taken a rose-colored view of affairs; it was sure that Russia would accept England's amendments to the protocol, and that all would be well. It is now admitted that the English amendments have been returned "for modification;" but a graver peril arouses the *Times* to say that, while it believes that Russia sincerely desires peace, it is toward Turkey that apprehensions must be directed. This is the view of the case which has been too generally overlooked. The people of Turkey may rush blindly upon their doom. They are notoriously ignorant of affairs outside of their own country. But they will not be reformed; they will not be held in check. Russia's dependence has been on her superior knowledge of the difficulties inside of Turkey. For the development of these she can afford to bide her time.

The mysterious disappearance of ex-Mayor HALL, with all its suggestions of a tragic ending, is a very melancholy close to what promised at one time to be a brilliant career. A. OAKEY HALL lives in public memory rather as a member of the quartet known as the Tammany Ring than as the accomplished criminal lawyer, the genial and versatile man of letters, and the politician who began public life with some of the indications of statesmanlike ability. It was at once his misfortune and his fault that he proved unable to resist the bribes of place and power, which were held out to him by the men of whom he was the tool and, to some extent, the dupe. He had more sensitiveness than his colleagues, and their common disgrace brought him the more acute suffering. Whether dead, or wandering about a victim of mental derangement, his case disarms criticism upon his past career in proportion as it compels pity. But in either event his present fate points a moral which cannot be too earnestly pondered on in these days of halting justice and hesitating compromise with men who have proved unfaithful to public trusts.

FOES OF AMERICAN CREDIT.

The worst foes of the financial credit of this country are the scheming, speculative manipulators of its corporate institutions. Its national credit never stood so high as now. Its corporate securities were never more suspected abroad or at home. The inordinate tendency toward inflation, which was the immediate cause of the collapse in 1873, cannot be cited as the occasion of the present distrust. The bubbles blown prior to that eventful September have disappeared. Foreclosures, many of them in reality fraudulent, have swept them off of the financial stage, and they are heard of no more as applicants for money. Neither in their nature nor in their results were they as disastrous as the more recent break-down of railroad corporations which at that time had the confidence of investors. The risk connected with the bonds of companies whose roads are unconstructed can hardly be overlooked. There are many who ignore it, undoubtedly, but there are quite as many who accept it in consideration of the possibility of large profit. With the so-called "investment securities" the case is different. The enterprises were supposed to have passed the crucial test. They were represented as having attained substantial prosperity. They paid dividends on stock, and were therefore believed to be permanently able to pay interest on borrowed capital. Whether this reputation was fairly earned is a question which it were idle to discuss. The material fact is that a succession of disasters has brought loss and ruin upon a large class of investors, and that this event, bad enough in any aspect, is made worse by discoveries which shake all faith in the integrity of corporate management. It would be unjust, perhaps, to impute intentional wrong-doing to the responsible managers of these discredited undertakings, but they have certainly proved themselves more dangerous enemies of corporate credit than men much their inferiors in business and social reputation.

Still greater is the scandal occasioned by the manifest willingness of persons rated as financially respectable to become aiders and abettors of notorious "wreckers" and stock gamblers. The Erie record of Mr. JAY GOULD should have sufficed to banish him from decent business society. The perpetrators of the frauds connected with this particular chapter of Erie history should have no place among reputable people. Whatever they touch they defile. There may not be any method of excluding them from the stock market; but their objects are so notoriously disreputable, and their plans so notoriously unscrupulous, that no one can become their ally in railroad management without damage to character. The readiness with which Mr. GOULD finds associates in management and auxiliaries in speculative operations reflects unfavorably upon corporate credit. No railroad is assured against the consequences of his schemes. What he cannot control he may assail, and a great speculator who is indifferent to everything but his own ends is able to accomplish infinite mischief through indirect agencies. His hold upon the Union Pacific is a scandal so great that it is impossible not to wish success to one or another of the proposed measures for securing the Government as a creditor of that road. With Mr. GOULD as its guiding spirit its financial future is a lottery. The odds are ten to one that he will wreck it before he loosens his hold, and common prudence dictates the adoption of measures for the protection of public interests.

The popular odium attaching to the management of the Union Pacific will not be lessened by the use to which Mr. GOULD is putting his power as the master of that concern. It is not easy to look with patience upon the exactions upon trade and traffic levied by a corporation which converts the privileges conferred by the nation into a monopoly, and, while boasting of its prosperity, refuses to discharge its debts. But this spectacle, provoking as it is, is rendered more intolerable by the part which the Union Pacific is playing in Mr. GOULD's latest wrecking operations. It is in effect a national road, and it forfeits its last claim to Congressional forbearance when it employs the power for whose rightful exercise it is responsible to the country for the purpose of strengthening a speculative combination. There is nothing in its legitimate business requirements which points to the necessity of discriminating for or against certain roads. Its alliance with the Rock Island and Northwestern Companies, in pursuance of which the Gould influence is extended to these roads, may for the moment seem to confer upon them special advantages. The gain, whatever it amounts to, will be dearly purchased. Confidence is impossible where Mr. GOULD directs, and the mere fact of his connection with the Rock Island and Northwestern must be prejudicial to their credit. There can be only very limited faith in the integrity of any management in which he participates, and nothing that can happen to investors in the trio of companies with which he is associated should excite surprise.

The evil extends further. Fatal as the Gould influence in management must be to the confidence of careful investors, the recklessness of his policy entails injury upon other companies. The sudden fall which has occurred in the stock and in one class of the bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road illustrates the sensitiveness of investors under the bare apprehension of the results of GOULD's plans. The Illinois Central has passed out of the category of investments, precisely as the Michigan Central had done before it, and in no small degree from the effects of a policy akin to that with which the Burlington and Quincy is threatened. The injury which may fall upon it may be less than is anticipated, but the possibility is sufficient to disturb the slumbers of those who rely upon it for an income. The evils thus exemplified are more apparent than the cure. They show, however, that the organizations which should cherish most the conditions of unimpaired credit are at the mercy of unprincipled combinations, and they appear to indicate the desirableness of an authority which shall stand between "wreckers" and investors, and impose restraints from which corporate management is unfortunately exempt.

SYSTEMATIC REFORM.

The rules for the government of the civil service which our Washington dispatches yesterday said were likely to be adopted by the Administration are interesting and, in the main, exceedingly promising. They differ somewhat from those which were recommended and in part enforced under Gen. GRANT'S Administration in 1872. Under the rules framed by Mr. CURTIS' commission, appointments were made after a competitive examination, open to all comers, which fixed three persons from among whom the choice was to be had. Under the rules reported in our dispatches, the appointments are made after what is known as a "standard" or "pass" examination; that is, no one is to be appointed who does not show a certain grade of efficiency on the examination. Among those who do show this degree of excellence, the choice is unlimited. As a matter of fact, it is announced, that, in making selections from the eligible class, moral character will in all cases be considered, and preference will, other things being equal, be given to disabled soldiers.

This rule is to apply to admissions to the service, which are to be made to the lowest grade, from which vacancies in the upper grades are to be filled. This provision is very important and very desirable, where it is practicable to apply it. It is quite possible that there are portions of the public service in which it will be difficult to establish well defined and well proportioned grades, and in which there will occur a decided break between the highest rank to which ordinary promotion can reach and certain important offices. This fact was recognized by the old commission, which did not undertake to apply its rules to offices filled by the nomination of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Probably, in practice it will be found necessary to limit the compulsory application of the rule requiring admission to the lowest grade only. But whatever limit may be assigned, it is very necessary that the rule shall apply to the great body of appointments, and be strictly enforced. In the first place, it secures the invaluable qualification of experience in all but the very lowest grades of service. In the next place, it gives a strong motive to every person in the service to do his work in the best possible manner, and secures faithful subordinates from the discouragement of seeing new men brought in over their heads. Then, there is no question that it would strike a blow at merely political patronage. Politicians by profession will not be eager to secure appointments which bring hard work and little pay, and which can only be had after passing a thorough examination.

A feature of the old system which is not included in the rules alleged to have met with approval by the Cabinet was the appointment on probation. Under that system all new appointments were conditional for six months. At the end of that time, if the candidate had proved satisfactory in character and ability, his appointment was completed; if he had not proved satisfactory, he was dropped from the rolls, and another applicant was given a trial. This was certainly a valuable feature. Indeed, such a provision properly carried out, may be said to be indispensable to a practical reform. We have no doubt that something of the kind will find a place in any plan finally adopted by the present Administration.

In making appointments to vacancies according to the rules reported, the selection is to be limited to officers of the lower grades of the service, and is to be determined by three considerations: length of service, excellence of previous record, and success in a competitive examination with reference to the duties of the particular office to be filled. These considerations are all practical, and sure, if carefully kept in view, to give the service stability and efficiency. Finally, there are to be no dismissals but for cause, ascertained by careful investigation. This is, of course, essential to the proper working of any system. Arbitrary dismissals made, as were certain dismissals recently in the Federal service in this City, for "political reasons" only, are the ruin of any service. If they could be prevented, a great part of the effect sought by reform would follow as a matter of course. The officeholders under the Federal Government are notoriously engaged largely in "working" for some patron Senator or leader. They either do so willingly, because they think it a proper and natural thing, or they are compelled to do it by the fear that they will "lose their heads." If this fear could be removed, and officers could be convinced that they were secure in their positions if they did their public work honestly and well, and only on that condition, they would confine themselves to their public work. What they did for Senators and others would have no connection with their official position. Gratitude, either in its ordinary meaning, or as a lively sense of favors to be conferred, would have nothing to do with their offices. Their first and last duty would be to the public, and that is exactly the State of things which ought to be brought about.

The rules which we have discussed above are but a skeleton of the principal features likely to characterize the new system. But that there will ultimately be a definite, logical, well-considered, and comprehensive system adopted we have no doubt. Mr. HAYES has himself stated in the clearest and most unqualified form that this is a necessity of the situation. Any thing which may be undertaken without it will be only a temporary expedient, which may do some good for a while, but which, in the long run, is as likely to discourage as to aid real reform.

MEN'S WILLS.

A man died lately in Hoboken, N. J., leaving his considerable property to the United States Government. It is hardly necessary to add that this testator was childless and a foreigner. Native Americans almost never leave their accumulations to the Republic. Once in a while, to be sure, additions have been made to what is known as the "conscience fund" of the Treasury by remittances from what seemed to be native-born citizens. But it must be confessed that our adopted citizens have a more passionate attachment to the American Republic than any of our own people. We who were born under the flag do not, or can not, be possessed with that affection for the impersonality which we call "the United States," which moves the naturalized European-born citizen. So, when Mr. LEWIS left his fortune to the Republic, it was inevitable that he should be of foreign parentage, unmarried, and childless. It was also natural that we should consider that, as he was a foreigner, who had no domestic ties in this country, he was without natural heirs. If the reader can fancy himself a citizen of a country to whose form of Government he was much attached, and in which he had lived isolated from his few kindred in his native land, he can understand how one can give away his property as Mr. LEWIS gave his.

But now comes into the case a disturbing element in the person of a so-called niece, who, so far as is known, is an entirely novel factor in the problem of Mr. LEWIS' disposition of his own. This person interposes with the plea, in effect, that the testator had no right to give away his property in his own way, after death. Setting up a claim of consanguinity, she assumes that the testator was morally and legally bound to make provision for her before he could bequeath his estate to an alien interest. As we understand it, she, (or her lawyers for her,) pleads that the fact that her alleged relative wholly disregarded her in his last will and testament invalidates that instrument in every particular. In other words, the testator is bound to recognize his relatives; otherwise he is adjudged to be of unsound mind, and not in a condition to dispose of his estate intelligently. This, as we understand it, is the ground taken by all contestants of wills. First, it is claimed that certain natural heirs, near of kin, are as absolutely entitled to recognition in the will as though they were joint partners in the accumulation of the estate. Next, it is claimed that a disregard of this relation implies either undue coercion or influence on the part of favored persons, or a condition of mind incompatible with an intelligent disposition of property.

Take another case: A rich man dies, after a long, active, and successful career, bequeathing the bulk of his estate to some person who has shared his confidence, his plans, and his ambitions. His large estate is burdened with a few handsome legacies to his natural heirs, but the major part of his property goes to one who may or may not be of his own kith and kin. To disinterested observers there is nothing unnatural or unexpected in this. The testator made his own money without the assistance of anybody. While he was alive he had the legal right to do what he pleased with it. If, while he was alive, he had, like Mr. LICK, the California millionaire, devoted his fortune to public uses, his natural heirs would not have dared to interpose. No court in Christendom would allow his heirs to put an injunction on his building hospitals, observatories, and monuments. But when he is dead, and has given over alike all power of resistance and all active participation in the disposition of his wealth, his sons, daughters, nephews, and nieces consider that they have a right to come in and demand a cancellation of his will and a division of his property which shall give them their share or proportion.

This is an anomaly. While the man lives his property is absolutely his. He may do what he pleases with it. But when he is dead, incapable of explanation or defense, his will, made when he was in full possession of his faculties, and disposing of his own gains, may be sought to be set aside by those who consider that they have some just claims upon those gains. It does not follow that these claimants must show that their prudence or labor added a penny to the testator's estate. The mere fact that he was in some way related to them, and that that relationship has not been duly recognized in the will, is deemed sufficient cause for moving against it.

The reader will undoubtedly recall numerous instances in which natural heirs (by which we mean those who inherit an estate when the owner dies without a will) have endeavored to set aside a will apparently made with the clearest appreciation of all possible demands and contingencies. "Shall I not do what I *will* with mine own?" is the question which every man of property asks himself. The word which we have italicized describes the character of the document in which he disposes of his property. It is his "will" that it shall go to such and such purposes and persons. We have inherited from our English ancestors more or less reverence for the laws of primogeniture. But American jurists are gradually learning to recognize and respect the absolute right of a man to dispose of his property as best suits his own ideas and wishes. Public opinion is less and less on the side of those who set up a claim to share in an estate which they have not augmented. It is not popularly believed that a rich man's son or nephew has any legal or moral right to decide what shall be his share, if any, of the dead man's property. In other words, public opinion inclines to the proposition that a sane, intelligent man may, without question, make his own disposition of his own possessions.

LANDING AT LONG BRANCH.

For some years we have had the promise of a vast steam-boat pier at Long Branch, at which vessels could land passengers, and upon which the beauty and fashion of Long Branch could promenade and make believe they were walking on the Brighton Pier. But the great Long Branch Pier has never yet been built, chiefly for the reason that sufficient money for the purpose could not be raised. In this land of railroads and railroad bonds, this is a paltry and contemptible excuse for not building the pier. If railroads can be built without any cost to the stockholders, why cannot piers be similarly built? If a number of Long Branch people want to have a pier, all they have to do is to form a company and issue bonds. The price of the bonds will build the pier, and a few subsequent mortgages will pay part of the interest on the bonds; and when the pier is sold under a foreclosure suit, the Long Branch stockholders can buy it for a song, and defray the slight expense of that song by issuing preferred stock. Nothing can be simpler than to thus build and own an extensive pier without the outlay of a dollar, and the Long Branch people ought to be ashamed of their inexcusable delay in this matter.

Meanwhile, the French and Belgian steamship companies, with their Gallic impetuosity, have taken time by the forelock and made Long Branch their landing place for passengers and freight. By so doing they save the cost of pilotage over the bar and through the Lower Bay, and the extra expense of renting a rickety wooden pier on West-street. The two pioneer vessels which have already landed at Long Branch have perhaps made a mistake in not waiting until later in the season before abandoning their old landing places in New-York. Still, their arrival at Long Branch has given a busy air to that as yet deserted watering place, and we can easily imagine the interest which the arrival of steamers will create when the Long Branch hotels are full of Summer boarders.

That the intended pier must be built at once is now more than ever apparent. The *Amerique* and the *Rusland* found no difficulty in selecting berths in which the vessels lie quietly and comfortably, but they were compelled to land their passengers by means of a life car. Now it may be well to understand at once that passengers do not like to be landed in that way. To be shut up in an air-tight life car is almost as uncomfortable as to be stifled in a sleeping car with all the windows shut, a hot fire in the stove, and eighteen heavy snorers working at full pressure. Moreover, no lady can be crowded in a life car without rumpling her to an extent which destroys, in her mind, all the pleasure of going ashore. The steamship companies can never make the life car popular, and so long as it is the only means of landing passengers at Long Branch, most people will prefer to patronize the steamers that land at New-York. Then, too, although nothing is easier than for a skillful Captain or pilot to bring his ship close up to the Long Branch bluff, there seems to be some trifling difficulty in getting away again. The *Amerique*, which was the first steamer to select the new landing place, has remained at Long Branch ever since, and it is believed that the *Rusland* will either remain at Long Branch during the Summer, or will go to sea in small sections, if she goes to sea at all. It is thus evident that Long Branch lacks what the newspapers call "terminal facilities," and if steamers are to regularly sail to and from this port, the new pier must be built without delay.

Many persons have frequently noticed the dullness of people who do not see things in the same light in which the aforesaid many persons see them. The extreme dullness of those who imagine that the *Amerique* and the *Rusland* landed at Long Branch by accident is, however, almost without a parallel. It is well known that both steamers had pilots on board, and there is no doubt that the presence of a pilot on board a vessel is quite as sure a preventive of accidents as are the eyes which the Chinese paint on the bows of their junks. To suppose that the pilots of the two steamers now lying at Long Branch intended to bring the vessels to New-York, and did not intend to take them to Long Branch, is to suppose that the pilots did not know their own business—which is positively unthinkable. Then again, every sailor familiar with the approach to New-York Harbor knows that if he hugs the Long Island shore and keeps his ship in twelve fathoms of water, he cannot, by any possible accident, run ashore on the Jersey coast. To ask us to believe that two respectable steam-ship Captains are ignorant of this fact, and that two pilots, with blue pea-jackets and complexions that compel the utmost confidence, cannot find out the position of a ship on soundings accurately enough to know whether she is east of Fire Island or close to Long Branch, is to put too severe a strain upon the credulity of any intelligent man. It may have been ill-judged to land passengers at Long Branch so early in the year, and it may have been hasty for the steam-ship owners to decide to run vessels to Long Branch before the pier is built; but the fact that the *Amerique* and the *Rusland* are now at Long Branch is sufficient evidence that they are there not by accident, but in pursuance of orders. What we have to do is to build the Long Branch pier at once, before the beach is "all cluttered up"—as the careful housewife would say—with French and Belgian steamers, and the opportunity of bathing without treading on rusty boiler iron, or being hit over the head by floating planks, has vanished forever.

GENERAL NOTES.

Rhode Island's election occurs on Wednesday, April 4.

The rate of taxation in Nevada for State purposes this year is 90 cents on each $100.

If they comply with Gov. Fairbanks' proclamation, the people of Vermont will fast on Friday, March 30.

By a new law the legal rate of interest in Tennessee has been reduced from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent.

The delinquent tax-list of San Francisco comes to us in the shape of a 70-page quarto supplement to the *Examiner*.

Robert Toombs did not keep his promise to address the Irish in Augusta, Ga., on St. Patrick's Day, pleading ill-health as an excuse.

It was hard to get a Merchants' Exchange started in Baltimore, but now that it has been opened its business men are very proud of it.

Mr. John Mackenzie, brother of the Premier of Canada, died at Sarnia on Saturday. He was a successful merchant, with wide connections.

Upon the authority of a gentleman who is personally cognizant of the facts, the Albany *Journal* says that Gen. McClellan voted in New-Jersey at the late election.

If the local accounts can be safely relied upon, our State has lost by death within 10 days past one resident aged 102 years, one aged 105, one aged 109, and a fourth aged 110 years.

In introducing Col. Ingersoll at his Cincinnati meeting, ex-Attorney-General Taft incidentally said, speaking of himself, that he "had fulfilled his mission in public life, and had come home to stay."

A Pennsylvania boy of 19 years has bought a nice brick house and lot with money earned by driving cattle and breaking stones for a turnpike company. What a noble example to American youth!

The Kingston *Freeman* asserts that a Dutchess County physician declared a new-born child dead; that it was carried into another room and left there, and was found the next morning alive, and is now doing well.

Allentown, Penn., has an imaginative young woman, who lately gave emphatic expression to a wish that it would rain powder for three days, and that lightning would then strike the powder and kill every Republican in Washington.

Capt. Bell married his wife, whom Gen. Reno is accused of insulting, in Pittsburg, Penn., a half-dozen years ago, and the *Commercial* says that she was attractive in form and feature, sprightly and fascinating in manner, and of very respectable family connections.

Postmaster-General Key is reported to have received letters from a large number of Southern women, advising him to leave the Democratic Party, and saying that it is powerless to do the South any good. One of them calls Hayes "a streak of Providence."

Mr. James R. Randall, for many years editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, remains connected with the consolidated *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*. He is a vigorous writer, and no reader is ever left in doubt as to his opinions on political matters and movements.

The Providence *Journal* notes that as in Rhode Island the largest majorities against permitting foreigners to vote were given in Democratic towns, so in New-Hampshire Democratic towns have voted most heavily against rescinding the religious test for office-holding.

A Mississippi court incident is thus briefly disposed of by the Natchez *Democrat*: "Hamp Turner and Bob Patten, opposing counsel in a case before a magistrate's court in Winston County, Miss., a few days ago, had a personal altercation, followed by the drawing of pistols by both. Turner fired and shot Patten dead. Turner was examined before a magistrate's court and acquitted."

The "devouring element" attacked a Washington Territory brewery the other day. Thus the local paper: "When the firemen arrived on the spot huge columns of lurid and treacherous flames burst through the rear of the building, where the malt-kiln is located. It was an astounding rescue. Fifteen minutes after the boys let loose the fire gave up the ghost, and the main building was saved."

Senator Wright, of Iowa, was formally welcomed home by his enthusiastic friends in Des Moines, on Thursday evening last, and told them that, while he felt under many obligations for the honors they had done their share in bestowing on him, he could say that with one exception he had never sought an office in all his life, that exception being the position from which he now voluntarily retired—a seat in the Senate of the United States.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

HON. J. DONALD CAMERON CHOSEN BY BOTH HOUSES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—HOW THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS VOTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon both houses of the Legislature voted separately for United States Senator. Hon. John Donald Cameron was elected, he receiving the full party vote, save one, Mr. Mopes, of Venango, refusing to vote. In the House 115 votes were recorded for Mr. Cameron, and 75 for Hon. Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic nominee. In the Senate the vote was 31 to 17 in Mr. Cameron's favor. Four members of each party were absent from the House, and one Republican Senator was away. Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate, voted for Hiester Clymer. During the roll-call in the House ex-Senator Cameron entered the Hall. As the venerable statesman walked down the aisle all eyes were turned upon his towering form, and when he was seated was soon surrounded by members who thanked him for his past services, and expressed good wishes for his future. To-morrow the two houses will meet in joint convention for the purpose of canvassing the results of to-day's vote, and of certifying to its results. The Legislature will adjourn finally on Friday next, the 23d inst.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

THE NEW-HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON RAILROAD AND THE PEOPLE OF PLANISVILLE—EFFECT OF AN INCAUTIOUS REMARK BY A LAWYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 20.—The arrest of the President of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad to-day, for contempt in the Plantsville Depot case, was a surprise, but was very satisfactory to the many friends of the Plantsville people, who have had a long contest before the Legislature and the courts. When the decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining a peremptory mandamus against the road, was announced this morning, the court advised counsel for Plantsville not to proceed to an extreme enforcement till the road had had time to arrange for the stoppage of trains. Counsel for the road then unwittingly said time would be needed in order to decide whether the matter should be carried to the United States Court, whereupon the court retired and soon after reported that as the evident object of the road was not to comply with the order, but to evade it, the suggestion to the counsel for Plantsville to delay was withdrawn. The latter then immediately caused the arrest of Mr. Yeamans, the President of the road, who was in town looking after the case, and his summoner his counsel here this afternoon. It is understood that some action will be taken to carry the case to Washington, but meanwhile trains must be stopped at Plantsville.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE HOUSE—ABOUT ONE HALF OF IT DISPOSED OF—THE FILIBUSTERING OF LAST NIGHT—SENATOR HAMMOND'S INSURANCE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE—THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20, 1877.

The House spent all the morning in the further consideration of the Supply bill, and about one half of it was gone through. No amendments of any importance were made, except one by Mr. Husted, who, while the debate was in progress, received a dispatch from Prison Superintendent Pillsbury, dated at Sing Sing, which stated that if a sum of $10,000 could be appropriated for the building of work-shops at that prison, he could contract at once for the employment of several hundred now idle convicts. Mr. Husted read this dispatch to the House, and after a brief debate, a paragraph making the appropriation was inserted in the bill without a dissenting vote. The affair was a striking instance of the influence of character. The House had entire confidence in Mr. Pillsbury, and promptly granted a request which no State official of less high standing would have dreamed of making in the simply way the Prison Superintendent made his. Certainly there can be no question but that this Legislature is heartily endeavoring to carry out in their spirit and intent the provisions of the constitutional amendment. At 2 o'clock the further consideration of the bill was put over until to-morrow. There was all the debate upon it which any one could possibly desire, notwithstanding the operation of what was called the "gag law." Gen. Spinola was chief debater, but he was not the only speaker, and that was all the difference the new rule made. The Woodin Charter bill is the special order for this evening. Ecclesine will probably deliver the speech he has in waiting.

By some error, Spinola was stated in THE TIMES of this morning to be the representative from the Second New-York District. This district includes the classic locality of Madison-street and the Five Points. It is represented by Mr. Grady, who is a resident of Madison-street, and brings to the Legislature all the graces of manner, the courteous deportment, and the elegance of style which would naturally be acquired from a residence in that region. Mr. Spinola represents the Sixteenth District—quite a different locality. Mr. O'Hare, who went into the filibustering business so recklessly last night, earnestly disclaims any intent to have acted in an ungentlemanly manner. He says that a certain vehement manner when speaking is natural to him, and a habit he has not yet been able to correct; but it does not indicate bad temper, and at least he always endeavors to act as a gentleman. It is understood that Mr. O'Hare desires to speak at some length on the Insurance bill, and hence objected to the limitation of debate. The proper thing to have done was to have stated this in a manly way to the House. It is not likely that the House will refuse the extension of time to him. Nothing is gained in such a case as this by mere trickery. Mr. Grady avoided being compelled to vote last night by hiding behind a screen; but it is not probable that he gained anything by this except a little more of the contempt of the House.

Most of the morning session of the Senate was occupied in the discussion of Hammond's bill to tax the stockholders of life, fire, and marine insurance companies. Senators Kennaday and Harris strenuously opposed the bill, first because, in their opinion, it would be declared unconstitutional if passed, on the ground that it was an indirect way of taxing United States bonds, and second because it would tend to drive capital and business out of the State. Senators Hammond and Gerard were the leading advocates of the bill. They scouted the constitutional objection, and urged its passage as an act of justice to real estate owners, on whom the burden of taxation rested, while capitalists who invested their money in insurance stock and other corporations escape taxation altogether. The bill was "progressed," and after getting out of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hammond moved to disagree with the report of the committee, and order the bill to a third reading. The motion was lost, there being a tie vote, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Carpenter, Coleman, Gerard, Hammond, Jacobs, Lamont, Moore, Morrissey, Sayre, Schreg, Vedder, Wellman—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bixby, Doolittle, Emerson, Harris, Kennaday, McCarthy, Prince, Robertson, St. John, Starbuck, Tobey, Wagner, Wagstaff—13.

Senator Wagstaff's bill giving to the New-York Infirmary for Lying-in and Nursing Women the same allowances from the City Treasury now given to the New-York Infant Asylum, was ordered to a third reading, after a good deal of opposition from Messrs. Bixby and Gerard, who thought the City Treasury was already taxed too much for the support of these institutions, and that they would do better to rely on voluntary contributions. The bill gives $25 to the infirmary for every poor woman cared for by the institution during confinement, and $18 per month for every woman supported by them while nursing her own infant.

The Democratic Senators, or a portion of them, are working hard to bring about the confirmation of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Beach for Superintendent of Banks, in place of Mr. Ellis, who holds over. They even threaten, in case Mr. Beach is not confirmed, to prefer charges against Mr. Ellis and have him tried before the Senate. The basis of the charge is his failure to close up the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New-York, the circumstances of which were satisfactorily explained by Mr. Ellis a long time ago. Gov. Tilden had this same charge before him last Winter, but did not see fit to make it the basis of action. It is hoped that by threatening to renew the charge now Ellis will be frightened into resignation, but those who indulge this hope will find themselves mistaken. Mr. Ellis will not resign under this charge or any other, but, on the contrary, he challenges those who make it to bring him to trial. The curious part of this Democratic scheme is that they propose to put in Mr. Ellis' place a man who was smutted all over by Tilden's famous Canal Commission, and proved by his own testimony to be either grossly incompetent or willfully corrupt. But after that commission closed its dirty work, Beach and Tilden "buried the hatchet," and Beach was suddenly transformed from a "corrupt canal ringer," into a virtuous "reformer" and loud-mouthed champion of Tilden's elevation to the Presidency.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DEBATE.

AN EVENING SPENT BY THE STATE ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—THE WOODIN CHARTER BILL UNDER DISCUSSION—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THIS CITY DENOUNCED BY A DEMOCRAT—THE BILL PROGRESSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The House spent the evening in Committee of the Whole in the discussion of the Woodin Charter bill, the whole of the debate being on amendments offered by Mr. Husted. It was about 10 o'clock when the amendments were reached which were to change the complexion of the Board of Apportionment. It required two changes to be made—one to section 30, naming the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; the other to section 40, which named the Board of Apportionment itself. Mr. Husted led off with his amendment to the thirtieth section, making the commission to consist of the Mayor, Controller, Recorder, and two discreet persons to be appointed by him. This threw down the glove to the House, and the first to take it up was Mr. Fish, who opposed the amendment. Mr. Strahan, Mr. Purdy, and several others also opposed it. The amendment was lost. Mr. Husted immediately offered his amendment to the fortieth section, made a strong but very brief speech in favor of it, asking whether a Republican house would permit the whole control of the City government to be handed over, absolutely and without check, to this Democratic board.

Mr. O'Hare, as soon as Mr. Husted sat down, claimed the recognition of the Chair, and forthwith proceeded to give the House another and first-class sensation. Confusion, horror, and utter dismay fell upon the Democratic minority when O'Hare made a furious attack on the President of the Board of Aldermen, upon Controller Kelly, and the hordes of office-holders in that City, and begged that the 40,000 tax-payers of the City who had

no representation in the Government of that City might be protected. He declared that if this section passed in its present form there would be no reduction of expenses in the City of New-York. True, there was a semblance of virtue among the office-holders in that City, now while the menacing hand of a Republican Legislature was over them. Remove this, let these men be left to themselves, and the army of office-holders would rush in again upon them, and they neither could nor would cut down the expenses of that City one solitary cent. No mere words can do justice to the profound sensation created by the daring attack of Mr. O'Hare on his party superiors, and the reckless style in which he defies the consequences of the separation he was about making between himself and his party associates. He declared that if the bill passed not one other bill to secure reform in the City would pass this Legislature.

The debate which followed this extraordinary speech was quite as sensational. All party lines were thrown into utter confusion, while yet some of the leaders were vainly calling on their parties to rally, and every one who spoke, a oke with an earnestness and intensity which showed how highly wrought up the House had become. Mr. Fish opposed the amendment; Mr. Husted supported it. Mr. Cowdin was in favor of it as being non-partisan. Mr. Purdy opposed it and spoke for Mr. Fish, and Mr. Cosans, coming for once into debate, made a warm speech in opposition. At 11.30 Mr. Husted, seeing how strong a support had been brought to him, again sprang into the fight with a ringing oldtime speech, but as the situation was changed he took no party ground, but held out the amendment in front first to last in the interest of the tax-payers, and of them only. Mr. Strahan followed with a speech which it was hard to tell whether it was in favor of the amendment or against it. He seemed to approve of having representatives of the tax-payers in the board, but was not inclined to give the power of appointment to the Recorder. He finished by suggesting that the bill be progressed.

Mr. Fish rose and looked round the House. Murmurs of "Go on; go on," came from all sides. He said it was agreed to sit out the bill to-night, and he would ask for a vote on the amendment. This was at 11:40. Mr. Cosans made one more short speech, Mr. Strahan another, and then the vote—a rising one—was taken. Twenty-seven voted for the amendment, and 43 against it. The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Fish, progressed, which put off all further amendments. In the House he moved to discharge the committees from its further consideration, and that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Mr. Husted moved to amend, stating that, of all the amendments he had offered in committee, he should only offer one in the House—that to section 40—and offering this, he called the ayes and nays. The roll was called at 11:55, amid the profound silence of the House. It resulted in a vote of 30 for the amendment to 42 against it. Among the yeas were Mr. Husted, Mr. Cowdin, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Alvord, and Mr. O'Hare. Among the nays were Mr. Laugbein, Mr. Fish, Mr. Corss, and the whole City Democratic delegation, except one. Many of the Republicans say they are in favor of this change, but that the bill is not the proper place to make the change.

M'CLELLAN WILL NOT BE CONFIRMED

THE STATE SENATE CONCLUDE NOT TO INDORSE GEN. M'CLELLAN — REASONS THEREFOR TO BE GIVEN IN OPEN DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Republican Senators had a caucus after the adjournment to-night, to consider the question of confirming the nomination of Gen. McClellan as Superintendent of Public Works. After a lengthy conference, lasting an hour and a half, and a full discussion of the merits of the nominee and his qualifications for the position, they came to the conclusion not to confirm the nomination. This conclusion was based on the utter unfitness of Gen. McClellan for the post, his entire ignorance of the canals, and the fact that he could not be anything more, and was probably not intended to be anything more, than a figurehead while some unscrupulous tool of Tilden, like Emerson E. Davis, would be the real Superintendent. In accordance with this unanimous determination of the caucus, the Senate Canal Committee will to-morrow report against the confirmation. In order that the public may know the reasons therefore, the Republicans will vote to consider the nomination in open Senate, when a full discussion of McClellan's qualifications will be had. It is probable that the Republicans will not be found alone in their opposition to the confirmation, but whether they are or not they will vote together, and McClellan will not be confirmed.

THE DOCK SYSTEM.

NUMEROUS REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CITIES—THE DOCKS AS A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT—ALTERATIONS PROPOSED IN THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The representatives of the Council of Political Reform, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Ship-owner's Association had a hearing before the Joint Committee on Cities this afternoon. They presented their bill in relation to the Dock Department, which differs from the provisions on the same suoject in the bill of the Joint Committee. Their bill continues the docks as a separate department, under one Commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor. The gentlemen referred to, Messrs. William Morgan, O. B. Potter, Gustav Schwab, W. H. Webb, Edward Fitch, and H. N. Beers, argued that the care of the dock was so important and extensive a branch of the City Government that it should be a separate department instead of being a bureau in the Department of Public Works. Senator Woodin subjected the gentlemen to some close questioning on the matter, as the result of which it appeared that they were more anxious to have the present dock system changed than that the head of the department should be appointed by the Mayor or the Superintendent of Public Works. In executive session, after the public hearing, the committee made some changes in their bill. It is not likely the docks will be continued as a separate department. The other alterations made in the bill were to make the term of the Mayor two years instead of three; to make the salaries of the Aldermen $2,000, and the President of the Board $4,000. The sections providing for a department of supplies were stricken out, the committee considering this feature of doubtful expediency.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Seats for the "Telephone Concerts" can now be bought at Steinway Hall.

"The Lady of Lyons" will be acted this evening at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Feininger will give the last of a series of concerts at Chickering Hall, to-night.

A miscellaneous representation, given for the benefit of Mr. Charles White, is to occur to-morrow afternoon at Niblo's.

An organ concert in which Mr. Muller and Miss Reed will take part, may be enjoyed at Chickering Hall, to-morrow afternoon.

"Lohengrin" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. The performance will be the last but two of the series, which will be brought to a close by the Saturday matinée representation. The rendering of "Die Walküre," on Friday night, is to begin at precisely 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Heller offers this week a completely new programme at the Wonder Theatre. His performance includes a number of tricks in which his marvelous sleight-of-hand is seen to great advantage, and a sort of parlor-comedy, in which Miss Heller's power of second sight is once more demonstrated, constitutes the finale of the evening's entertainment. Merrier and more puzzled audiences than assemble at the Wonder Theatre are not to be met in any local place of resort.

TRIAL OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A special telegram says that the arguments in the Reno court-martial at St. Paul, wherein this officer, a Captain in the Seventh Cavalry, is charged with improper conduct to Mrs. Capt. Bell, and slandering of her name, came to a termination to-day. Col. Barr, for the prosecution, made a long speech, and was followed by Gov. Davis for the defense. The opinion in military circles to-night is that the finding of the court will be a recommendation for Reno's dismissal, and it will be sent to Washington to-morrow. That the finding of the court will be sustained the high character of the officers composing the tribunal leaves no doubt.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

PEACE OR WAR IN THE EAST.

GLOOMY ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN TURKEY—PEACE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS CERTAIN TO FLOW FROM THE PROTOCOL—POPULAR CLAMOR AS LOUD IN TURKEY AS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 20.—To-day's *Times*, in a leading article, says it prefers to believe Russia sincerely desires peace. It is toward Turkey that apprehensions will be directed by those who think the prospect will again be clouded over. Never within the memory of man has there been such enduring excitement in the Ottoman capital. We may hope, however, the Porte still possesses sufficient authority to maintain domestic quiet. Whatever may be the state of the Empire, it has the advantage that the greater part of the Christian populations have a profound dread of the threatened war, and however much they dislike the Turks, they shrink from the process of being liberated.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says: "The silent testimony of events seems to point more and more directly to war, or at any rate to the ever progressing accumulation of material of which wars are made. There is no pause in military preparations on either side. The disturbances in Bosnia are spreading, the Montenegrin envoys have their answer from the Porte, difficulty has arisen with Servia about presenting a *firman*, and from all sides comes grave news of discontent in the Turkish capital. While diplomacy thinks only of the necessity of making concessions to the Czar to enable him to restrain his people, it may suddenly find all its calculations overthrown by being confronted with a counter necessity of making concessions to the Porte to enable it, too, to hold its subjects in check."

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says: "According to accounts from Constantinople the despondency caused by Midhat Pasha's fall has been succeeded by exasperation which seems almost ready for anything. The hope in Midhat Pasha's ability to save Turkey might have proved illusory, but certainly was exceedingly strong. Edhem Pasha and his colleagues vainly endeavor to do the best according to their abilities. No one believes in them; they cannot carry popular feeling with them; discontent grows daily; the Police are kept constantly searching after the authors of the placards which are posted by night, even on public buildings guarded by sentinels, and anonymous letters to the Minister full of invectives against the incapable Government which takes all able-bodied Mohammedans for soldiers, grinds down the people by war taxes, and yet makes humiliating peace with Servia, and even talks of ceding territory to the Montenegrin robbers." Allemas and softas are transported to St. Jean d'Acre, but that does little good, as the same language that appears in the placards is current among the people, being openly spoken in every café, and even in the Government offices and military schools. Arrests are made, houses searched, and conspiracies sought, which do not exist, as all, except those actually in possession of power, are more or less of the same mind. In this condition of the popular mind the prospects of negotiations with Montenegro cause great anxiety, but what is feared, above all, by all reflecting persons at Constantinople is the eventual disbanding of the Army. The people have been disturbed from their normal avocations throughout the empire to defend their country and religion, and now these thousands of Albanians, Circassians, Arabs, and Kurds are to go home again, probably unpaid, to find their lands untilled and homes destitute. Every letter from the outlying provinces is full of apprehensions of the possible consequences of a wholesale disbandment of this kind.

VIENNA, March 20.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes intelligence from Belgrade that Perrif Effendi, the Turkish Envoy, was received by Prince Milan to-day to present the imperial firman. Peace with Servia is thus dennitive.

LONDON, March 21.—The *Standard's* special from St. Petersburg says the general opinion there is that the signing of the protocol by England will not alter the situation, as the Russians cannot demobilize until Turkey disarms. Turkey cannot disarm until the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, of which not very much hope is now felt.

The *Post* in a leader announces that the Cabinet will meet to-day. The business immediately before the English Government is the consideration of the latest edition of the Protocol. This document originally spoke of action in the event of the Porte not carrying out reforms. The word "action" was altered to more vague and general terms. But these terms have not found favor at St. Petersburg. Gortschakoff now suggests a new wording, viz.: "that the powers shall consult together to insist," &c. It will be for the Cabinet to determine whether the word "insist" implies pledges which they do not mean to incur. If they see no danger in it, and some other trifling variations, the next protocol may be considered accepted as a proposition. If England objects to the phraseology, there is no reason to believe that Russia will raise any serious difficulty. But the important matter which now prevents the signing of the protocol is the question of demobilization. Our Government are understood to require an assurance from Russia that she will demobilize. Russia maintains that it is contrary to her dignity to give such assurance. She asserts that she is bound by honor and interest to demobilize, but she declines to give a positive pledge, and moreover requires that the protocol be signed, peace concluded with Montenegro, and the disarmament of Turkey begun before she will demobilize.

The *Post* points out that if England signs the protocol, her first duty will be to ask the Porte to disarm. The Turks would certainly refuse to do so while the Russian troops remain on the frontier. England would thus be placed in a painfully ridiculous position.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says it now seems certain that the protocol will be signed on Thursday. It is announced that a courier has started for London with a dispatch relative to demobilization The demobilization will be very speedy, as the mobilized regiments are now mostly stationed at posts constituting their usual garrison quarters. The *Times* Berlin dispatch says a setilement is thought to be at hand.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* notices the reaction from recent confidence, and says fear is expressed that after all, the Protocol will prove deceptive. He alludes to the disarmament difficulty, and to grave doubts which are current, that the Porte will agree to the protocol in any snape.

The Pesth correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "I hear by telegraph from Constantinople that the Porte is determined not to accept the international protocol in any form whatever."

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says that, according to advices from Russian Poland, all transportation of troops southward has been suspended by orders from St. Petersburg.

THE TROUBLE IN THE PROVINCES.

THE TURKISH AND MONTENEGRIN FORCES INACTIVE, BUT ON THE DEFENSIVE—THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, March 20.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople reports that the Montenegrin delegates having telegraphed to Crettinge for a repetition of the Prince's dispatch which was indecipherable received to-day a fresh telegram which was likewise unintelligible. They have again asked for a repetition. The Turkish and Montenegrin armies will remain on the defensive, the negotiations not having been ruptured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20.—The Sultan, in his speech yesterday, intimated that the policy he intended to pursue relative to Montenegro would be submitted to the Parliament at its first meeting.

LONDON, March 21.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch reports that Montenegrin troops are concentrating on the frontier, but will not attack the Turks. Prince Nicholas announces that he will start on the 26th for the camp at Medun. A Herzegovinian corps is concentrated at Banjani. Gen. Despotovitch is marching on Banjaluka. A circular from Moscow urges all the Slavonian committees to raise fresh funds in aid of a Montenegrin war.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* represents that a satisfactory settlement with Montenegro is now considered highly probable.

GERMAN MERCHANTS IN CUBA.

A FORCED LEVY OF THIRTY PER CENT. MADE ON THEIR PROPERTY—THE MATTER REFERRED TO BERLIN.

HAVANA, March 20.—The German merchants have been notified by the authorities here that they must pay a contribution of 30 per cent., else their property will be embargoed at the expiration of three days. Captain-General Jovellar says this tax is different from the former war tax. The German Consul has referred the matter to the Imperial Government at Berlin.

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.

A JESUIT SCHEME TO RE-ESTABLISH THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE—VOLUNTEERS TO SERVE UNDER THE PAPAL FLAG—ANOTHER FIERCE ALLOCUTION FROM HIS HOLINESS.

LONDON, March 20.—The *News* publishes a remarkable letter from its correspondent at Rome, containing the following: "The extreme section of the Ultramontanes are at this moment enlisting adherents to create a Roman question. Various Jesuits bearing instructions from Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, have arrived at the Vatican from Florence. Father Beckx warmly counsels the project. I have positive assurance that Beckx and his adherents promise little short of a speedy reestablishment of the temporal power of the Pope. There is no doubt that steps in this direction have long been preparing. The Catholic societies in Austria and Germany have pledged themselves to co-operate. One essential feature of the plan is that the next conclave is to be held in Rome, so that the new Pope may be proclaimed a prisoner like Pius. Cardinal Simeoni approves and supports the plan, and the Pope has himself written letters to the Emperor of Austria, the King of Belgium, President MacMahon, and ex-Queen Isabella. A series of express instructions have been issued from the Vatican to avoid collision with civil authorities, but at the same time to keep up a pressure on the Catholic powers to obtain their adhesion to a crusade for the resuscitation of the Roman question. The Vatican has obtained lists of volunteers prepared to serve under the Papal flag, and large sums of money have already been deposited in France and England."

ROME, March 20.—At a consistory which was held to-day the Pope nominated several Bishops, among them Rev. Michael Hannan, for Halifax, and Rev. John Moore for St. Augustine, Fla.

The Pope pronounced a brief allocution, reaffirming with increased vehemence his declarations of March 19, and adding that he would raise protest before the whole world against the attempt to deprive him of liberty of speech.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

THE DEBATE ON THE LOCATING OF THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL IN BERLIN OR LEIPZIG—DEMANDS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

BERLIN, March 20.—The Reichstag yesterday commenced discussion of the bill for establishing the Supreme Tribunal of Germany at Leipzig. The Prussian Minister of Justice and the moderate Liberals declared Berlin the only fitting place for the tribunal. The advanced Liberals declared in favor of Leipzig so as to free the court from Government influence. The Ultramontanes, Particularists, and some of the moderate Liberals will vote with the advanced party. A majority of about 25 is expected in favor of Leipzig.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* says: "Prince Bismarck has again promised Alsace Lorraine as considerate treatment and as large a measure of local autonomy as is compatible with imperial interests."

The Alsace-Lorraine bill passed its second reading in the Reichstag to-day.

The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Baron Von Stosch, Chief of the German Admiralty.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

PROPOSED PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO THE INSTITUTION AND ITS MODE OF DOING BUSINESS.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Reginald Yorke moved that an address be presented to the Queen praying for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the origin, objects, present constitution, customs, and usages of the London Stock Exchange, and the mode of transacting business in, and in connection with, that institution, and whether such existing rules, customs, and mode of conducting business are in accordance with the principles that should govern public policy; and if not, to advise her Majesty in what respect they might be beneficially altered, and how far legislation might be usefully employed for that purpose.

Sir Stafford Northcote personally opposed the motion, but the Government remains neutral.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 20.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says the main army of Yakoob Beg, of Kashgar, 50,000 strong, is stationed in a fortified camp at Tarfur. The Chinese force opposing him is at least as numerous.

The betting to-day on the Oxford and Cambridge boat race is even.

Silver closed to-day at 53¼ pence per ounce. The *Financier* says silver fell to 53¼@54 pence per ounce yesterday, in consequence of proposed increased drawings of India Council bills, the large amount of silver now offered here by the German Government, and a decline in Calcutta exchange to 1 shilling 8¾ pence per rupee.

On the Stock Exchange to-day international securities are rather flat. Russians are 1 per cent. lower.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will go to Athens shortly on a visit to her brother, the King of Greece.

LONDON, March 21.—A *Times* special says some Berlin navvies yesterday attacked a number of navvies from Poren who were working on a tramway in Berlin because the latter had accepted low wages. The Police supported the Poseners, but were repulsed. A company of infantry was ordered out, and with some mounted Police cleared the streets. Several men were wounded.

JUDGE DEVENS' SUCCESSOR.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR PLACE ON THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME BENCH—GOV. RICE APPOINTS MR. A. L. SOULE TO THE VACANCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 20.—When President Hayes surprised the politician of Massachusetts by picking out Gen. Devens to be his legal adviser at Washington, quite a scramble was begun for his seat on the Supreme Bench of the State. He made such an excellent Judge that the people would not be content with any other than a first-class lawyer, and a gentleman of eminent ability and qualifications. The two men most prominently mentioned for the place, till within a week past, were Hon. Walbridge A. Field, a successor to Mr. Pierce in the Forty-fifth Congress, and Attorney-General Train. It was agreed that as there is a contest in the Third District for Mr. Field's seat he ought to be left to fight it out. Mr. Field is a law partner of Harvey Jewell, (one of the Alabama Claims Commissioners,) and ex-Gov. Gaston, and was looked upon as a very available man. He would doubtless have got it but for his election to Congress by the Republicans. Then Gen. Devens, being a Western man, that section of the State thought itself entitled to the seat. The Governor finally decided to appoint Augustus L. Soule, of Springfield, a very able lawyer and jurist, for the place. His name was presented to the Council this afternoon.

Mr. Soule was born at Exeter, N., H., April 19, 1827, and was the son of Dr. Gideon D. Soule, for nearly 50 years an instructor and Principal of Philips Exeter Academy, from which institution he graduated, and subsequently took his diploma at Harvard. The most of his subsequent life has been devoted to the practice of his profession in Chicopee and Springfield. He has been very little in political life, but was chosen as a Republican to represent the Fourth (Hamden) Representative District in the General Court of 1873, and served upon the Judiciary and other important committees. In 1876 he was appointed by Gov. Rice a member of the commission to revise the judicial system of the State, the report of which is now before the Legislature for their consideration.

Gen. John W. McKeen, who is well known in Washington and in the State of Ohio, where he practiced law, has been appointed Probate Judge for this, Suffolk County, to succeed Judge Isaac Ames, lately deceased.

A DECISION ADVERSE TO A RAILROAD.

HARTFORD, March 20.—The Supreme Court of this State to-day rendered a decision in the case of the town of Plantsville against the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad Company. The decision is in favor of the town. It dissolves the injunction now out, and enforces the order of the Superior Court, which puts the officers of the road under arrest for contempt in refusing to stop trains at Plantsville. Under the decision, Charles N. Yeomans, President and Superintendent of the road, was arrested, and an order was issued to arrest all the Directors, as follows: A. L. Kingsley, N. G. Elliott, H. M. Weld, George J. Brush, and Daniel Trowbridge, of New-Haven; William Walter Phelps, of New-Jersey, and George St. John Sheffield, of New-York. This order will probably be enforced against all the officers, unless trains are stopped in obedience to the orders.

A FATAL STEP IN THE DARK.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF AN OHIO STATE SENATOR—HE FALLS DOWN AN UNGUARDED STAIRWAY AND BREAKS HIS NECK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 20.—At an early hour this morning it was announced that Hon. Albert Haines, State Senator from Preble County, had fallen down a basement stairway late last night, at his boarding house, and had received injuries which had resulted fatally. It appears that after the Democratic caucus he, with other members, returned to his boarding house, and entered the room of some of his friends, where he remained until about midnight, conversing upon the caucus and other matters of a political nature. On leaving his friends he proceeded toward his own room in another part of the house, which is a double one. Instead of turning into the broad and open hall he turned into the fatal trap, a narrow and unguarded stairway with 15 steps, and some 12 feet in depth. The halls were all dark; all was quiet. The boarders had all retired to their rooms, and not until this morning was anything known of the accident. His neck was broken, and death must have been almost instantaneous. There was also a severe cut on his head, and one of his eyes was blackened and bruised. An expression of horror is visible upon his features.

Senator Haines was for a number of years Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and a gentleman of large acquaintance. He was father of several children, some of whom reside in Cincinnati. One son is a First Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, United States Army, but his whereabouts cannot be learned at this hour. Mr. Haines was 73 years of age. In the Senate resolutions were adopted eulogizing the character of the deceased, and a committee was appointed to accompany the remains to his home at Eaton, Preble County. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, and the flags on the State-house were placed at half mast.

DUTCHESS COUNTY MURDER TRIAL.

VERDICT OF THE JURY IN THE CASE OF STEPHEN COOPER—MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE—SENTENCE PASSED BY THE COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 20.—The trial of Stephen Cooper for the murder of his son was concluded to-day. After some rebutting testimony had been given, counsel on both sides summed up their case, the court delivered the usual charge, and the jury retired. After an absence of about an hour and a half the jury returned to the court-room, and the foreman announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The court then pronounced sentence as follows:

"Prisoner, you have been put upon trial for a very serious matter, and if you had any sensibility I think you would not want to live any longer. You shot your boy in your own door-yard, and I think the evidence tolerably satisfactory that you meant to shoot him; got your gun ready to shoot him. I cannot say whether or not you had any justification. You said you had, but there is no evidence here to contradict you. I cannot say that you had none. The jury have, however, acquitted you thus far; they have believed you when you said that you did not mean to kill him, and I am very glad to be able to see that the reason is satisfactory to 12 as candid and upright men as you had to try you. I hope it is true, although why you should blow out the charge from your gun and clean and oil it for the purpose of scaring anybody, it is hard to see; but the jury have found that this is an 'involuntary' killing. They have found that fact, and it binds me and binds everybody. It is the only fact that can be considered as established in this case—that you did not mean to kill your son—that you did it by mischance, without an intention to kill him. That is your defense, and you cannot be punished for any more. We cannot even assume that you are guilty of anything more. But in punishing you for this offense we are bound to take in view the facts which surround the real offense that has been committed. You shot your boy; you shot him in your door-yard and there is no living witness here to insist you accept yourself, and I have never known a person accused of crime to fail in testifying to the fact that would absolutely and entirely justify himself. It so happens in this case there is no eye-witness. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the Penitentiary at Albany for the term of three years."

LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

QUIET IN NEW-ORLEANS—DECISION OF JUDGE REED, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN THE FLYNN HABEAS CORPUS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—The city is very quiet, and there are no hostile demonstrations from any quarter. A conflict involving loss of life is now regarded improbable. The Nicholls Police to-day arrested four more of Packard's recruiting officers. They were imprisoned on charge of treason.

CHARLESTON, March 20.—Judge Bond in the Circuit Court to-day, rendered his decision in the Flynn habeas corpus case, releasing Flynn on the ground that Chamberlain has no lawful authority as Governor. The decision concludes as follows: I am of opinion, therefore, that Wade Hampton was made Governor in and over the State of South Carolina through the ballot-box, in accordance with the Constitution, at the election held on the 7th of November last, that he qualified, if not following the letter, in the spirit and intent of the Constitution on the 14th of December last; that he has been since that time, and is now, the lawful Governor of South Carolina, and should be obeyed and respected accordingly. It follows from these views that D. H. Chamberlain was not Governor on the 3d of January, 1877, the date of the commission of W. F. Dover as a trial Justice for the City of Charleston, and that his appointment and commission were without lawful authority and void.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE ELECTION LAW BY THE HOUSE OVER THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 20.—The House to-day passed the new Election law over the Governor's veto, but sustained his veto of the bill giving mileage to members of the Assembly. Business is being rapidly disposed of, in order to bring the session to a close, and the Special Committee on Adjournment, at a meeting to-night, decided to report to-morrow in favor of adjourning *sine die* on Friday of this week.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 21—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, rain in the southern portion and snow in the northern portion, with southerly winds, falling barometer, and rising temperature during the day, followed by colder north-west winds during the night.*

BILLIARDS IN UTICA, N. Y.

UTICA, March 20.—A billiard tournament opened here to-night. Knight, of Corning, won the first game of 300 points on a 5 by 10 foot table, beating Bessenger, of New-York, who scored 273. Winner's average, 11 7-13. Burleigh, of Kalamazoo, Mich., won the second game, beating Schaffer, of New-York, whose score was 267. Winner's average, 14 2-7.

SNOW-STORM IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Driving snow fell during the entire afternoon and blockaded the streets to travel, except on beaten tracks, which were partially cleared by snow-plows which were run by the street car companies. On the sides of the streets the snow is piled up three or four feet high, and the street cars run with great difficulty. The air to-night is moist, and the snow is heavy. A rain-storm and a flood are not impropable. Rain in heavy showers is reported in the southern and central portions of the State. Telegraphic communication is badly interrupted in all directions.

THE ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which order has a foothold in 11 States, principally in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, is holding a secret session here which will last some days. The object of the order is to protect and aid pecuniarily widows and orphans of its members. There are about 22,000 members. The day was consumed by addresses and reports.

THE INGERSOLL SUIT AGAINST TWEED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, March 20.—The Ingersoll-Tweed case came up this morning in the Superior Court, before Judge Danford, and was postponed till April 3, on account of sickness of Col. Hoyt, counsel for Tweed.

LIFE INSURANCE SALARIES.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION AT ALBANY.

COMPANY OFFICIALS UNDER EXAMINATION—IMMENSE SUMS AS SALARIES FOR A FEW HOURS' WORK—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES COUNTED INTO MILLIONS—EXPERTS' TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO THE NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM—THE DANGERS OF PARTY LEGISLATION POINTED OUT.

ALBANY, March 20.—The oral examination of the officers of some of the life insurance companies who neglected to report, in writing, the salaries and other compensation received, in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly some four or five weeks since, has been made public. This examination to-day was before the Insurance Committee, Hon. J. G. Graham, Chairman. The companies whose officers had neglected to report in writing, according to the resolution, and were therefore peremptorily ordered to appear in person before the committee, are the Equitable, Mutual, Metropolitan, New-York Life, and Globe. The examination commenced at No. 146 State-street, at the rooms of the committee, at 9:30 A. M.

INSURANCE OFFICERS PRESENT.

The trains brought up Mr. Franklin, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company; also, ex-Judge Davies and Prof. William H. C. Bartlett, the counsel and Actuary of the Old Mutual; also, H. B. Hyde, President, and S. Barrow, Secretary of the Equitable; also, J. M. Freeman and R. Sewel, the former Secretary and the latter Acturary of the Globe Life; also, John R. Hageman, Vice-President, and Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, counsel of the Metropolitan. Mr. Winston, President of the Mutual Life, did not appear. Prof. Bartlett and Judge Davies reported to the committee that Mr. Winston had been obliged to go to California for relief for a bronchial affection. In addition to a full committee, quite an array of counsel and friends of the officers, especially of the Equitable, were present, among whom was Hon. C. M. Depew. Intense anxiety was felt as to the tenor of the examination. Counselor Monk, ex-District Attorney of Albany, acted as counsel for the committee. Many letters of apology and excuses were received, expressing great respect for the House and regret at their inability to meet previous requests.

SALARIES PAID INSURANCE MEN.

The first witness called was Prof. Bartlett, in behalf of the Mutual Company, who read a detailed statement of the magnitude of the business of that company and of the unavoidable labor and expense incidental to its efficient administration. On examination by the committee, the Professor stated that the salaries of the officers were fixed in advance, and not to be increased by commissions or salaries. The salaries as thus fixed were: President, $30,000; First Vice-President, $18,000; Second Vice-President, $12,000; Secretary, $8,000; Actuary, $15,000; two medical examiners, each $9,500; Solicitor, $14,000; 110 clerks, in the aggregate $191,000; medical examiners, in the aggregate, $38,000. The officers, in the opinion of the Professor, receive no other allowances or compensation in any manner connected with the company. A great deal of examination was taken to test the accuracy of the opinion of the Professor, who became very much confused. The question of taxed and surrendered policies was gone into. The Professor said it was a matter of grace for the company to restore forfeited policies, but that he was opposed to the so-called Massachusetts Non-forfeiture law. The basis on which he formed his opposition was gone into, pending which the Professor was excused, mainly on account of his manifest feeble health.

The next witness called was Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Company, who read a full and frank statement of the salaries and allowances by way of commissions which he had received since the organization of the company by him in 1859. He also detailed the origin and "inception" of the company, how he inperintend and successfully establish his company. He said his company now had about $32,000,000 assets and $180,000,000 insurance in force. The company had all its bond and mortgage assets loaned on real estate in New-York State, and within 50 miles of New-York City, every dollar of which received his careful and watchful supervision. The surplus of the company over all liabilities, including "reserve," was ample to meet all its policies in force. Although it only realized 4½ per cent. interest on its investments, it equaled over $5,000,000. While the salary of the witness at the time he commenced was only $1,500, which he left a position of $3,000, the average salary and percentage received by him would reach a little over $29,000. His salary during 1876 was $37,000; that of the Vice-President, $22,000; of the Actuary, $20,000; of the Secretary, $16,000; 17 book-keepers, $41,000; 25 clerks, $40,000; cashiers and traveling expenses, $36,000. Medical Department, $47,000. Attorneys, $25,000. Mr. Hyde admitted that he had received allowances making an aggregate of $495,000, including salaries. These allowances, with the addition of salaries, equaled to 2½ per cent. on certain portions of the profits. The Vice-President, Actuary, and some of the other officers also received allowances on profits, all of which was now abolished, and a fixed salary given.

THE NON-FORFEITURE FEATURE.

Mr. Hyde was interrogated as to his opinion of the better system of life insurance, known as the non-forfeiture feature, including the Massachusetts Non-forfeitable law. Mr. Hyde expressed a favorable opinion of a carefully guarded law, but not of the Massachusetts law. He also expressed a decided objection to all cash surrender value plans as tending inevitably to the ultimate downfall of any company engaged in them. Mr. Hyde admitted that he was the Boston agent of the Mutual Life of New-York, for which he receives an annual income of about $20,000, in addition to the compensation from his office. Upon the promise that he would obey the summons of the committee and come to Albany any day, and urging the necessity of his return to-night to New-York, he was excused, but will be called again.

Mr. Johnson, counsel of the Knickerbocker Life, was also excused until Thursday next. The next witness called was James M. Freeman, Secretary of the Globe, who also read an apology, and stated that the salary of the President was $12,000. Pending his examination, J. R. Hageman, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life, was called, and stated in detail as to the salaries of the officers of his company, the manner of making loans, dividends, &c.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford made a spirited address to the committee, touching the danger of hasty life insurance legislation in the present excited state of public feeling on the subject. Mr. Woodford contended that if the New-York Insurance Department had properly attended to its duty, none of the life insurance failures would have occurred. He sharply arraigned the dereliction of official duty of the Insurance Department, and said he hoped the committee would bend their efforts to secure efficiency in that quarter, instead of trying to make officials honest by legislation. The committee continued in session from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M., and adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LEGISLATION IN CANADA AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN COMPANIES—WHAT THEY SHALL KEEP ON DEPOSIT.

There is at present a bill before the Dominion House of Commons relating to insurance matters, one section of which, at least, will seriously conflict with the procuring of any new business by the life insurance companies of the United States doing business in the provinces. This bill which is entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts respecting insurance" was first introduced about a year ago, and provided, among other things, that all American companies should keep on deposit with the Receiver-General a portion of its assets equal in amount to the net reinsurance reserve on its Canadian risks computed at 4½ per cent. interest. The bill was referred to the Insurance Committee, before whom much objection was offered to the section above quoted, on the ground that no well managed company could safely divide its assets for the purpose of complying with the law, and keeping on deposit an amount which changes with each succeeding year. The Canadian risks of American companies on Jan. 1, 1876 represented $43,596,361 of insurance, the reserve on which amounted to $5,812,089, which has been largely increased during the past year. The bill was finally withdrawn, but the Government has introduced it again in the present House in a modified form, and it has reached a second reading, and will undoubtedly pass during the coming week. The section mentioned has been so modified as to provide that the companies shall keep on deposit, in addition to the $100,000 in gold hitherto required, a sum equal to its reserve on all new business in the provinces. Should this become a law it is not thought likely that the American companies will make any further effort to increase their business in Canada. The principal companies that will be affected by this legislation are the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the New-York Life Insurance Company, the Globe Mutual of New-York, the Connecticut Mutual, Ætna, and Travellers' of Hartford, the North-western Mutual of Milwaukee, the Atlantic Mutual of Albany, and the National of the United States.

INVESTIGATING THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

The suit of William Geasa against the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and others, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff is a creditor of the New-Jersey Mutual Company, and says that that Company, in fraud of its policy-holders and creditors, transferred $1,800,000 of its assets to the National Capitol Company. Geasa seeks a discovery of the arrangement under which the transfer was made, and also seeks, in case the transfer is shown to have been fraudulent, to have the National Capitol reinstate the assets so received to Joel Parker as Receiver. The case came up yesterday on a motion for a reference to ascertain the facts about the transfer, and Judge Lawrence, on motion of John E. Parsons, appointed ex-Judge William Mitchell as Referee. No one appeared to contest the motion.

THE STRANDED RUSLAND.

LITTLE HOPE OF FLOATING THE GREAT SHIP—FUTILE EFFORTS TO PUMP THE WATER OUT OF HER HOLD—SAVING THE CARGO—THE CREW DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 20.—The condition of the stranded steam-ship Rusland appears now to be worse than was previously thought, and the conviction is growing that the vessel will never be got off the beach. She is firmly fixed in the sand. Not only her stern, but the centre of her keel, and her stem, are imbedded, and she seems to sink deeper from time to time. The water rises and falls within her with the tides, but she does not move. As her stern rests upon the submerged cargo of the ship Adonis, wrecked 20 years ago, her immovability may prove a factor of safety for her. The Adonis was laden with grindstones and pigs of lead, none of which were recovered from the sea, and if the Rusland were to beat steadily upon that submerged mass her bottom would soon be knocked in. The whereabouts of the present breach in the hull

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was largely attended yesterday, Tuesday, March 20, and the business transacted was of a more important character than usual. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. H. Muller & Son, at a public auction sale, disposed of the two-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 90, No. 236 Madison-st., south side, between Jefferson and Clinton sts., for $7,350 to Herman Weight.

James M. Miller & Son, at an Executor's sale of the estate of Isaac M. Singer, deceased, disposed of the following real estate: One three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, 21 by 123.5, No. 48 East 29th-st., south side, 78 feet west of 4th-av., sold for $17,500 to Mr. Ebbett; one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 76.7 by 53.9 by 75.5, No. 420 West 56th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av., sold for $7,700 to S. Levy; one similar house, with lot 25 by 75.5 by 52.9 by 72.3, No. 423 West 56th-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $7,850 to Meyer Finn. Also the following property in the town of Yonkers: One mansion house and stable, with plot of land, 198 by 356, on Locust Hill-av., east side, adjoining lands of William C. Waring, sold for $20,000 to William B. Putnam; one plot of land, 123 by 200, on Locust Hill-av., north-west corner of Baldwin-place, sold for $4,000 to Mr. Beasford; one plot of land, 150 by 200, on Locust Hill-av., south-west corner of Cromwell-place, sold for $6,600 to R. J. Eting, and house, with plot of land 56 by 157, on Cromwell-place, south-east corner of Bell-place, sold for $3,500 to Lucius E. Clark. The same auctioneer, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West 126th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 7th-av., for $9,000, to Kate B. Beloni, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, at an Executor's sale to close the estate of J. J. Kauth, deceased, disposed of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 94 by 100, No. 80 2d-av., east side, 72.1 feet south of 5th-st., for $17,600 to George Kuil. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, on Rivington-st., south-west corner Columbia-st., also similar house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 67 Columbia-st., west side, 100 feet south of Rivington-st., for $27,300, to F. M. Weiler.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following improved real estate: Two five-story brick tenement-houses, with plot of land 49.4 by 75 and 49.3 by 69.3 by 30.6, Nos. 420 and 425th-st., north side, 450 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $40,684 to Ambrose E. Barnes, plaintiff in the legal action; one five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 115.9 by 25 by 112, No. 438 Pearl-st., east side, near New Chambers-st., sold for $12,000 to same buyer; one six-story brick building, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 54 Roosevelt-st, east side, between New-Bowery and Chambers-st., sold for $12,000, to same buyer.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold one lot 23.1 by 100 by 45.7 by 10 by 26.6 by 90 on 8th-av., east side, 75.4 feet north of 61st-st., for $29,520, to George R. Fearing, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, by order of the City Court of Yonkers, S. H. Thayer, Esq., Receiver, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on Delafield-av., on a map of land at Mosholer, Yonkers, for $390, to Margaret Keefe.

The foreclosure sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house, with lot, No. 28 Oliver-st., north of Madison-st., was adjourned to April 20. The sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of the house, with lot No. 1,002 Madison-av., near 77th-st., was withdrawn upon a bid of $17,000.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

To-day's sales, all but the last mentioned taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9., on West 32d-st., south side, 150 feet east of 8th-av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East 33d-st., south side, 160 feet west of 1st-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the four-story frame and brick house, and the three-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 100.4, Nos. 105 and 107 West 49th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 27 by 100, No. 599 5th-av., east side, 46.7 feet north of 48th-st. Also, similar sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., south side, 80 feet east of 8th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 92 on 7th-av., east side, 25.11 feet north of 121st-st.

By Wood & Moles, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 80, on 1st-av., west side, 25.4 feet south of 112th-st. Also, one lot 20 by 50.10, on East 112th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 1st-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 45 by 98.9, on Morris-st., south side, 60 feet east of Railroad-av., Morrisania.

By J. L. Wells, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Moran, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 119.9 by 245 by 96.4 by 312, on Boston road, west side, 241.6 feet north of 165th-st. Also, a house, with lot 17.6 by 100, on 165th-st., north side, 272.6 feet east of Boston road.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

A two-story brick house, with lot, No. 236 Madison-st., s. s., between Jefferson and Clinton sts., lot 20x90..... $7,350

By James M. Miller.

A three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 48 East 29th-st., s. s., 78 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 22x123.5..... $17,500

A five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 420 West 56th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x78.7x25.5x75.5..... 7,700

A five-story brick house, with lot, No. 422 West 56th-st., s. s., adjoining above, lot 25x75.5x25.2x75.2..... 7,850

A three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 126th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 18.9x99.11..... 9,000

By R. V. Harnett.

A four-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 80 2d-av., e. s., 72.1 ft. s. of 5th-av., lot 24x100..... $17,600

A five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, fifty high-st., s. w. corner Columbia-st., lot 25x100; also, a similar house, with lot, No. 67 Columbia-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., lot 25x100..... 27,200

By Peter F. Meyer.

Five-story brick tenement-houses, with plot of land, Nos. 137 and 139 West 25th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 66.4x90.6x 66.3x90.6..... $40,684

A five-story brick house, with lot, No. 438 Pearl-st., e. s., near New Chambers-st., lot 25x115x25x112..... 12,000

A six-story brick house, with lot, No. 54 Roosevelt-st., e. s., between New Bowery and Chambers-st., lot 25 by 100..... 12,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

A lot, 5th-av., e. s., 75.4 ft. n. of 61st-st., 25.1x 100x45.7x10x26.8x90..... $29,250

By Scott & Myers.

Six lots, Delafield-av., on map of land at Mosholer, Yonkers, each 25x100..... $390

TOWN OF YONKERS.

By James M. Miller.

A mansion-house and stable, with plot of land, Locust Hill-av., e. s., adjoining land of William C. Waring, 198x356..... $20,000

A plot of land, Locust Hill-av., s. w. corner Cromwell-place, 123x200..... 6,600

A plot of land, Locust Hill-av., n. w. corner Baldwin-place, 123x200..... 4,000

A plot of land, Cromwell-place, s. s. corner Bell-place, 56x157..... 3,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 19.

4th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 75x100; Acton Civil to William H. Vanderbilt.....$15,000

Green-st., w. s., 51 ft. s. of Spring-st., 25x100; William F. Draper and wife to David L. Einstein..... 7,500

31st-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9; Sophia Cohn and husband to Charles E. Smiley..... 14,500

22d-st., s. s., 320.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x 98.9; Ellenanor R. Donnellon to Margaretta A. Love..... nom.

University-place, n. w. corner 9th-st., 49.4x 92.3.9; Francis H. Weeks and wife to John K. Andrews..... nom.

University-place, n. w. corner 9th-st., 49.4x 92.3.9; William L. Andrews to Francis H. Weeks..... nom.

Samuel st. and Prospect-av., 24th Ward; Patrick Kerns and wife to Peter A. Nugent..... 500

35th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Stephen H. Black and wife to Charles Smith.

16th-st., n. s., 95 6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92; also, 16th-st., n. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18.6x92; Johanna Noseer and husband to Louise Pelton..... 20,000

Allen-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Canal-st., 25.2x 85.7.9; August S. Noseer and wife to Louise Pelton..... 20,000

145th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x 100, 23d Ward; Edward Foster and wife to Margaret J. McClatchey..... nom.

98th-av., e. s., 289 West 116th-st., 24.9x100; Patrick McKenna and wife to Michael Herity. 7,000

145th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x 100, 23d Ward; Margaret J. McClatchey to Margaret Foster..... nom.

95th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 12.6x98.9; Anna Clinch and others to Cornelia M. Stewart..... nom.

123d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 24x100.11; James A. Cowie and wife to John A. Cowie.. 2,000

27th-st., n. s., 163.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.6x 98.9; William G. Stirling and wife to Virginia S. Barrow..... nom.

Green-st., w. s., 51 ft. s. of Spring-st., 25x100; George Draper to David L. Einstein..... 22,500

83d-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; John Mindley, Referee, to John H. Harnett.... nom.

Riverside-av., e. s., 375 ft. n. of 129th-st., 25x 100; L. H. Wallis, Referee, to Edward C. Post..... 4,900

Madison-st., s. s., 172.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 24x 90; J. J. Thomasson, Referee, to Anton W. Mebler..... 7,500

9th-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 83d-st., 36.6x102.9, irregular; J. P. O'Neill to Janet DeWitt..... 7,950

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—THE MEDIUM-SIZE House No. 37 West 54th-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING private dwellings for permanent residence at strikingly low prices, have now the opportunity that may never occur again in making choice selections from that splendid block of four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, recently completed and furnished in cabinet style, in the most substantial manner, and located in the very heart of Yorkville, being on the north side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., overlooking the great Central Park, and just west of the Plaza entrance on 5th-av. Those splendid dwellings are open daily for inspection. All vacant lots in vicinity restricted from all nuisances. Mirrors, &c. THOMAS MCMANUS, Mason and Builder, corner.

FOR SALE—AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES—No. 25 East 21st-st., No. 37 West 45th-st., No. 28 West 46th-st., No. 43 West 68th-st., No. 29 East 69th-st., north-east corner on Park-av., 68th-st. store to 5th-av., No. 22 West 44th-st., No. 9 East 54th-st., 38th-st. close to 5th-av., No. 31 5th-av. List of houses for sale just published will be sent by mail. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOW-PRICED LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE—For manufactories, chemical works, &c.; blocks of lots with bulkhead water-front; also blocks for dwellings on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn; terms easy; all on mortgage, with builder's loan if satisfactorily improved. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR MODERN houses in good locality, two lots, 50x100, in 54th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply or address, with full particulars, H. B. EWER, No. 78 Pearl-st.

$25,000 WILL BUY FULLY FURnished house: 19th-st., near 5th-av. Also, houses for $15,000, $18,000, $20,000, $30,000, to $100,000. PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

$18,000 WILL BUY FULLY FURnished brown-stone house; also, houses for $14,000, $16,000, $26,000, and $30,000. PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

NO. 599 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT 27-FOOT DWELling will be sold THIS DAY, sure, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

$3,000 FOR A LOT ON A GOOD STREET in Harlem, east side; no money wanted if improved. Address G. H., Box No. 2,392 New-York Post Office.

$42,500 WILL PURCHASE THE 26-FOOT house No. 31 5th-av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A first-class dwelling-house, with barn and woodhouse, and four and a half acres of land. House two stories, with a Mansard, having furnace, hot and cold water, &c., will situated, with a fine prospect in front and rear; lately built at a cost of $25,000; price, $11,000, half cash and half mortgage. Apply to O. H. PERRY, southport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—AN ELEGANT country-seat near Tarrytown on the Hudson. Large stone mansion, which has lately been put in perfect order and newly decorated. There is about 43 acres of land, exclusive of water-right from the main road to the river, suitable outbuildings, &c. For further particulars, address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A PROPerty of less value, a new two-story and French-roof house, twelve rooms, desirably located at Elizabeth, N. J.; price $6,500. WEYMORE & TUBBS, No. 210 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

OKANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. Apply WALTER R. MCILVAINE, formerly Bischwed & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHING, SEVeral houses, furnished and unfurnished; ample grounds; all conveniences.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

A LARGE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR BOARDing or school; forty rooms; near Stamford.
JOHN W. DEMING & COMPANY, 130 Broadway.

A POULTRY FARM, NEAR BY—GOOD buildings; 20 acres; for sale cheap; easy terms.
OLIVER, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FIRST-CLASS country residences. Photographs at our office.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate situate at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fifteen-and-a-half-street,

OPPOSITE THE NORTH WING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING,

to wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, fronting 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania-avenue, and 136 feet on Fifteen-and-a-half-street, and containing 21,654 square feet. There is a 25-foot alley in rear of the lots.

The improvements consist of a four-story and mansard second fire-proof building, with basement, Seneca sandstone front, and known as the

FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING.

Also, a large two-story frame building with tin roof, and a large one-story brick dining.

This property, apart from the banking office on first floor, which is in the occupancy of the Commissioners, is now under leases aggregating an annual rent of $21,000.

An accurate plat of the premises will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms: One-third cash, and the residue in equal annual installments of one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser.

A deposit of 2 per cent. required on acceptance of bid, and all conveyancing to be at cost of purchaser.

Terms to be fully complied with within seven days from day of sale, under penalty of a resale at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON WALKER-ST. AND 9TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of ALFRED J. GESSNER, Esq., Assignee of MAURICE LEVI, Esq.:

WALKER-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story building covering entire lot, and known as No. 9 Walker-st. Lot, 20 by 50 feet, is leased from Daniel S. Miller, for 21 years from May 1, 1876, at an annual ground rent of $850. No taxes.

9TH-AV.—The lease of the two lots, together with the three-story building, each 18.9 by 40 feet, southeast corner of 9th-av. and 55th-st. and known as Nos. 838 and 840 9th-av. The lots, 18.9 15-16 by 50 feet, are leased from the Astors for 17 years from May 1, 1872, with a renewal of 20 years. Ground rent, $113 75, and taxes, etc.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & GOLDSMITH,
Attorneys, No. 247 Broadway.

For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD MCLOSKEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, March 20, 1877, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following described real estate situated in the City of Hopoken, N. J., belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, being a lot or parcel of land on Harrison-street, 75 feet north of First-street, being 25 by 100 feet. Terms cash. Sale positive, rain or shine.

mh2-law3w*
BERNARD MCFARLEY, Assignee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned and postponed to Thursday, the 29th day of March, 1877, at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, March 20th 1877.

BERNARD MCFARLEY, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

NO. 465 FOURTH-AV.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, March 23, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOSEPH A WELCH, ESQ., Referee,

FOURTH-AV.—The five-story brick building known as No. 465, near 31st-st; 19.6½x80 feet; lot 80 feet; $15,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

FRAUSIOLI, TILNEY & MOSHER, Attorneys.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST,

WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 M.,

At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PRESIDENT-ST., BROOKLYN—Three-story and basement brick house, No. 52 President-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts.

PACIFIC-ST.—Six three-story brick houses, on Pacific-st., 43 feet from Stone-av., each 17.10x45x100; conveniently arranged; modern improvements; in good order; are new and near Atlantic and Fulton av. cars; title perfect.

Maps at Auctioneer's.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 189 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARD PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, March 23, at 12 M., at Exchange.

Two houses and lots, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., near Broome, 50x100. Also, No. 211 6th-st., near 3d-av., 25x97. Sale peremptory. Maps at office of

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 189 Broadway.

D. M. SHAKAN, Auctioneer.

NINTH WARD RESIDENCES

at auction, TUESDAY, March 27,

at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class three-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick House, 20.3x44, (all improvements,) and lot 20.3x70, No. 239 West 11th-st., near 4th-st. Maps and particulars at No. 14 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

NO. 599 5TH-AV.—MAGNIFICENT 27-FOOT mansion to be sold THIS DAY, sure, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY OF ADULTS desire to rent a house, furnished or unfurnished, at a low rent; parties going abroad will find the advertiser a very desirable party; unusual care taken of house and furniture; unexceptionable references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR adults, a moderate-sized house, in good order and desirable location; or would purchase; not to exceed $25,000. Address, with full particulars, F. G., Box No. 218 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FULL FOUR-STORY HOUSE; UNfurnished; with gas fixtures &c.; situation from 34th to 50th sts., between Madison and 6th avs; must be in good order. Address No. 58 West 46th-st.

WANTED TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BEtween Canal and 14th sts., the lower part of a house in a good locality. Address, stating rent, number of rooms, &c. R. R., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOURTH-AV. STORES AND BUILDINGS to let, from $900 to $1,800. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

NO. 99 EIGHTH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.—TO LET cheap, store and dwellings. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—SPLENDID FLOORS, with steam-power, Nos. 154 and 156 West 15th-st.

LOFTS TO LET CHEAP—ON BROADWAY, Lorillard, Fourth-av., and South-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ON WASHINGTON-ST., near Beaver, 50x75; rent $14,000; steam power. H. Gaillard. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Newberry, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Hudson River station; 25 minutes from depot; grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 30 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location on Passaic River; to rent or sell low. Apply to A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Twenty-two miles from City Hall by Erie Railway, and one-half mile from depot. House substantially built and conveniently arranged; contains 20 rooms, bath-room, and modern improvements; well-appointed outbuildings; ice-house filled, and an abundant supply of good water; ground comprises 10 acres in garden, orchard, grass, and lawns with handsome shade and ornamental trees; locality healthful and attractive. Will be sold on easy terms, or leased to desirable parties for one or more years. Photographs and full particulars at R. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st.; or address S. D. GRATDON, Box No. 32, Ridgewood, N. J.

TO RENT—NEAR 5TH-AV.—UNFURNISHED—39th-st., 20 feet, $2,250; 49th-st., 23 feet, $3,500; 54th-st., 25 feet, $3,800; 38th-st., extra wide, with extension, 30 feet; 54th-st., 16 feet, dining extension, $2,300; No. 603 5th-av., $3,500; No. 307 West 46th-st., $1,600; No. 463 West 22d-st., $1,200; No. 48 West Washington-place, $1,500. Furnished—38th-st., near 5th-av., elegant, 25 feet, $3,500; elegant wide corner 58th-st. and 6th-av., 30 feet, $4,000; 54th-st., Washington-av., near 46th-st., $125 per month; No. 106 West 44th-st., $2,000. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's-place, on St. Mark's-av., Brooklyn, comprising a lot of ground, 40 by 100 front, and running through to Prospect-place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable and coach house on Prospect place. The house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazza, containing 12 rooms and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order, offered at the low rent of $3.0 per annum for one or more years. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., three-story.....$1,600
126th-st., near 3d-av., four-story..... 1,900
15th-st., near 1st-av., three-story..... 1,300
15th-st., near 2d-av., three-story..... 1,300
128th-st., near 2d-av., three-story..... 1,500
2d-av., near 7th-st., three-story..... 1,500
1st-av., near 7th-st., three-story..... 1,350
JOSEPH WHITFIELD, Office No. 61 7th-st.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE HOBOKEN Land and Improvement Company have houses to let from $240 to $850 a year. Most of these houses are in desirable locations and command a fine view of the city. Tenants pay for water rents; repairs are kept so by the company, they doing all repairs when needed; also, floors and French flats to let. For particulars inquire of T. C. DUNN, Agent, No. 3 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—THE MANSION HOUSE, AT BELLEVILLE, Newjersey; 40 minutes from New-York; containing 20 rooms, suitable for private family and boarding-house; rent, $700; also two small dwellings, containing seven rooms each; rent, $175; all newly renovated and painted throughout. Apply to JOHN W. DOW, Belleville, N. J., or T. B. CODDIN GOAT, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—NO. 91 WEST 34th-st., midway between Central Park and Grand Boulevard, three-story dwelling, 12 rooms, carriage-house, stable, and 10 lots of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; within 45 minutes of Wall-st. by Elevated Railway; house has all modern conveniences; possession 1st of May next. Inquire of J. P. PAULISON, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent $900 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—FOR ONE OR more years, a magnificent country seat on the Hudson River, with every improvement, at the low rental of $2,000 per annum. Is canned to be surpassed in its views, healthiness, water, company, road, &c., &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET CHEAP TO PRIVATE FAMILIES:
Fifth-av., near 18th-st.
West 21st-st., near 6th-av.
East 56th-st., near 1st-av.
East 63d-st., near Lexington-av.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

AT ENGLEWOOD.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED double house; all conveniences, billiard-room, &c.; beautifully laid out garden and grounds; near depot; private family only; possession any time; one year, $1,500; half, $1,000; Summer, $200 per month; use of horse, cow, and chickens if required. Box No. 5,472 Post Office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, thirty-seven minutes from the City, will rent his house, furnished, to a party who will board himself, wife, and son, (12 years old,) for rent. Address A. P. B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT ELIZABETH TO LET FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1.—House has 10 rooms and all modern conveniences; garden, with variety of fruits and lawn; altogether one of the most desirable places in the city; rent reasonable. Address ELIZABETH, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE "FOX HOMESTEAD" AT FOX'S Corners, in the Twenty-third Ward, on the southern Boulevard, containing seven rooms; also, greenhouse, stables, carriage, &c., and 17 acres of land; terms favorable. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, Trustee estate C. L. Fox, No. 96 Reade-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT HUNT'S POINT, IN THE 23d Ward, adjoining the elegant villa of William Caswell, Esq., one mile from Hunt's Point Station, on the Port Chester Branch Railroad. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 96 Reade-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Laud Seabright cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE in Amherst, Mass., to rent; furnished complete, except linen and silver; large summer mouthig; has 10 rooms; rent, $75 a month. Apply to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, SEVeral pretty houses near to depot; location and neighbourhood excellent; all modern improvements. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—UNTIL OCT. 1, NEXT, on 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; very low rent; possession immediately. Apply to C. W. BETES, No. 33 Pine st., east basement.

TO LET—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN; 15 MINUTES' ride from Hamilton Ferry; nine rooms; house in thorough order; water-rate, &c.; will be let to a desirable tenant; $25 per month.
T. B. ATWATER,
No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENANTS—5th-st., near 5th-av., three story brown stone. 23d-st., opposite London terrace, four story. 16th-st., near 5th-av., four story.
Apply to OSWEGO, No. 26 West 20th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING, 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.; fully furnished; billiard tables; immediate possession; 62d-st., near 5th-av.; rent low to a careful tenant.
ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d-av.

AT $800, TO LET—ELEGANT, SPACIOUS, first-class country residence; stables, &c.; beautiful terraces, abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, &c.; five acres; healthy; charming; near Jarvis, Staten island.
ELTON, No. 28 Liberty-st.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 15TH, 23d, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 58th sts., at reduced rates.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 42 East 23d-st.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, FURNISHED FRENCH roof mansion, 75x40; nineteen rooms, with stables, carriages, lawn, garden, pasture, fruit; $1,500.
E. C. AMOREE, No. 115 Broadway.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS, SEVEN AND TEN rooms, in beautiful flats on east 79th-st.; airy, light, in perfect order, and very desirable. Apply to JANITOR, in No. 318.

TO LET.—A NICE, COZY, FINELY FURNISHED house in 44th-st., will be let low to a small family; possession May 1. Address C. A. C., Post Office, Box No. 1,466.

FIFTH-AV. AND 28TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER, BLACK'S BUILDING.—To lease, the first floor, consisting of 17 rooms; steam heat, elevator, and janitor. Apply at 1 East 28th-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

FLATS OF EIGHT LARGE ROOMS AND bath-room, with all other improvements, No. 1,223 3d-av., near 71st-st.; rents, $35. $40.
L. J. CARPENTIER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO RENT, NEW HOUSE, seven rooms; one acre ground in lawn and garden; also good carriage-house; $325 a year.
H. W. HOWARD.

A.—HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL, FROM $1,200 to $2,500; others from $850 to $1,200.
DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE; FINE NEIGHborhood; $1,200; also, furnished houses and flats. A. DALEY, No. 866 6th-av.

APARTMENT BUILDING—NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—One first floor and one third floor to rent, unfurnished, from May 1.

AN ELEGANT MADISON-AV. CORNER HOUSE, finely furnished, low rent.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, in all parts of the City. See our list.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A CONVENIENTLY located, completely-furnished house, 9 rooms, for a year or longer. C. C. MUNROE, No. 33 Reade-st.

FOR FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses, at greatly reduced rents, call on J. MERSON LUCKEY, No. 56 East 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOURTH-AV. STORES AND BUILDINGS to let, from $900 to $1,800. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

NO. 99 EIGHTH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.—TO LET cheap, store and dwellings. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & Co., No. 68 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—SPLENDID FLOORS, with steam-power, Nos. 154 and 156 West 15th-st.

LOFTS TO LET CHEAP—ON BROADWAY, Lorillard, Fourth-av., and South-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR ON WASHINGTON-ST., near Beaver, 50x75; rent $14,000; steam power. H. Gaillard. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

LARGE BANKING ROOMS TO LET—NEAR New-York Stock Exchange and Clearing House, in Nassau-st.; well supplied with burglar and fire-proof safes, and thoroughly lighted. Apply to HORACE E. ELY, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY BLOCK, NO. 14 Vesey-st., 150 feet from Broadway, 25x100 feet; in excellent order; also 20 new desirable offices. Apply to A. W. MEEKS, No. 20 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

TO LET CHEAP—STORES AND LOFTS ON Broadway and Maiden-lane, suitable for jewelers, fancy goods, toys, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

DOUBLE BUILDINGS TO LET CHEAP—Nos. 80 and 81 West 3 and 5 Bridge. 114 and 115 South sts.; suitable for storage or any business. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & Co., No. 68 Broadway.

STORES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR FLOUR, PROvisions, storage, &c., on Broad Front, Bridge, Pearl, Washington, West, &c., from $1,000 to $4,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

NO. 153 CHERRY-ST.—TO RENT, FOR MANUfacturing, storage, or other purposes, store and lofts, with sub-cellar under all premises; 25x100. Apply to LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE COMMUNICATING OFfices on second story of building No. 58 Wall-st. Apply to JOHN WARREN, No. 58 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER AND FOURTH FLOOR, 50x90

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Route to Queenstown by North Canary, U. I., thus saving the Irish Channel passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From Wrste near Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion of the vessel is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets available for the Spring season, $151.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CISCO & SON, Agents.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

The fast outward steamers from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 47 latitude, bearing to the north of it.

The homeward steamers, crossing the meridian of 47 at 50 latitude, bearing south of it.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Mar. 21 BATAVIA.....WED., April 4
CHINA.....WED., March 28 SCOTIA.....WED., April 11

Passage rates to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA
will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 48 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $45; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....March 23
ATLAS.....April 13
For COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ANDES.....March 28
ALPS.....April 14

Superior deck accommodations for passengers. Freight taken at moderate rates.

FIN. FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered iron screw steamships will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12

First cabin, $70, $75, and $80, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $35; return tickets, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

STERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 39 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, March 21
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, March 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger side-Stand bills of lading issued at all stations of the Road.

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.

O'W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
O. BENTLEY & HASKELL, General Agents.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Bolivia...March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria...April 7, noon.
Lassia...March 31, 7 A. M. | Victoria...April 14, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $55 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35. Steerage $26.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Storia.....April 7, noon. | Devonia.....April 28, 3 P. M.
Canima, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, No. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 48 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $45; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 21, noon.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of Second-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....sat. March 24 | RHEIN.....Sat. April 7
ODER.....sat. March 31 | NECKAR.....Sat. April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 and $80 gold
Second cabin.....$60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (E. C.) for outward-bound Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Morton st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with LABRADOR, Sanglier...Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 21, Pier 16 East River, No. 2 P. M. MURRAY, FREEMAN & CO., Agts., 62 Beaver-st.

Passengers will find this a pleasant route to Florida. Connections unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. MOELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, March 21
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, via Havana, Progreso (Mex.), Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 16 and April 8 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line.
VIA PLYMOUTH (CHERBOURG) AND HAMBURG.
FURNESSIA.....March 23 | COLUMBIA.....April 6
HAMMONIA.....March 29 | CLEOPATRA.....April 13

Second cabin passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, London, Hamburg and all points in Europe. First Cabin, $100 and $120 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Second cabin, $45 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

GUION & CO., 65 BROADWAY, N. Y.
GEO. MILLER & CO., General Passenger Agents, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. F. CHANDLER, Pacific Coast Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
GUION & CO., Liverpool.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier 1006 Canal-st., North River.
First class steamships leave HAVANA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 5 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply at the OFFICE, No. 9 Bowling Green. MOELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line.
VIA PLYMOUTH (CHERBOURG) AND HAMBURG.
FURNESSIA.....March 23 | COLUMBIA.....April 6
HAMMONIA.....March 29 | CLEOPATRA.....April 13

Second cabin passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, London, Hamburg and all points in Europe. First Cabin, $100 and $120 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Second cabin, $45 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

GUION & CO., 65 BROADWAY, N. Y.
GEO. MILLER & CO., General Passenger Agents, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. F. CHANDLER, Pacific Coast Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
GUION & CO., Liverpool.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, March 22, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN.....March 24, 12 M. | England, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 3:17 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3, 6, and 8 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 4:10 and 9 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive, From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:20 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depots, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

34 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:30, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:30, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

9:00 A. M., Express, with Western Express.

8:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 322 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. S. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot, on and after 23d inst. (see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local transit see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 4 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11:A. M., and 3 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES M. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all the depots of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. Passengers' baggage checked through. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via other lines taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. | C. W. PICKETT, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 20th, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 10 A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 12 M.	Friday, 23d, 12 M.
Saturday, 24th, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 3 P. M.	Thursday, 29th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, 3 P. M.	

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier 21; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 31. Steamers leave Fulton slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors and inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 9, 1877, at the office of the Company, corner of 2d-av. and 83d-st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 22d day of March, and be reopened on the 10th day of April next. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ELECTION.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN (15) Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 2d April next. Poll open at 12 M., until 1 P. M. WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1877.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 16th day of April next, at the office of M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of books. Transfer-books will be closed on 2d and reopened on 17th of April next. J. B. DUMONT, Treasurer.

OFFICE St. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 15.

A quarterly dividend of Two per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company is payable on and after March 23, 1877. HUGH R. CAMP, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK & DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1877, of all bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the Phœnix National Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.

HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AVENUE. Spring term now commencing. For particulars send for circular. Private lessons every day.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.

FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND 25 YEAR BONDS.

Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

Whole amount authorized, $2,500,000, of which $2,200,000 are issued, the company reserving $300,000 for future needs.

These bonds are secured by $2,500,000 St. Louis, Rock Island and Chicago Railroad Company's 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, deposited with the New-England Trust Company of Boston as Trustees. The last-named road (270 miles in length) has been leased to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for 25 years with renewals, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company agreeing to pay $175,000 per annum rental, reserving from this sufficient to pay interest on this issue of 5 per cents, and paying the balance to the New-England Trust Company, which contracts to apply it as a sinking fund and to buy bonds semi-annually at or under par and interest. By this sinking fund, all of the bonds—if taken at par—will be absorbed by maturity.

We invite the attention of Trustees and other investors to these bonds, in the belief that as an investment they are exceptionally safe. The appreciation in the value of the bonds, as they approach maturity, will be materially enhanced by the operation of the sinking fund.

The price for the present has been fixed at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they pay the investor over 6 per cent. per annum.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
NO. 44 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

New-York City 6s and 7s,
Rochester 7s, Water Loan.
Buffalo 7s, Park and Water.
Newark 7s, due 1893.
Jersey City 7s, 1886 to 1913.
Elizabeth City 7s, 1878 to 1896.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,053	5,563	4,511	4,031	5,998
4,079	3,854	5,213	5,310	4,459
3,138	3,008	4,724	5,964	----
5,543	4,143	5,138	4,710	----
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	----
4,130	4,930	6,038	6,067	----

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT,

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31,	282,	350,	530,	603,	1,158,	1,191,
1,223,	1,431,	1,471,	1,482,	1,495,	1,673,	1,744,
1,774,	1,813,	2,054,	2,105,	2,121,	2,181,	2,205,
2,305,	2,415,	2,536,	2,639,	2,678,	2,729,	2,765,
2,808,	2,832,	2,865,	2,913,	2,923,	3,098,	3,124,
3,245,	3,309,	3,315,	3,452,	3,508,	3,559,	4,073,
4,172,	4,309,	4,538,	5,030,	5,256,	5,294,	5,298,
5,326,	5,462,	5,473,	5,617.			

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI & OHIO R. R. CO.
Holders of Mortgage Bonds of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company: South Side Railroad Company; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, and holders of the Certificates of Deposits of the Virginia Tennessee Railroad Company, which were issued for interest coupons, will please present the coupons which fell due January 1, 1877, for payment to the undersigned, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, on and after the 15th inst.

The undersigned will also pay, at the same place and date, the interest which fell due January 1, 1877, on the interest funding notes of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio R. R.

C. L. PERKINS, } Receivers.
HENRY FINK, }

Lynchburg, March 13, 1877.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold
AT REDUCED RATES OF COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO

No. 3 Nassau-st.

Our firm is composed of three members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

WANTED.

ALABAMA CONSOLS.
SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLS.
LOUISIANA CONSOLS.
VIRGINIA STATE BONDS.
NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.
NEW-ORLEANS AND JACKSON BONDS.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON BONDS.
SOUTHERN SECURITY.
AND RAILROAD BONDS.

By ARKETT & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

ASSETS AN AUCTION
MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of consenting to the appointment of a new Trustee of the First Mortgage in place of Mr. John G. Rockefeller, resigned, according to the provisions contained in the Trust Deed of said First Mortgage. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT BAYARD, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

By Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Office No. 43 Pine-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR SPECIAL SALES MADE ON ALL OTHER DAYS. OUR ESTABLISHED CUSTOM 26 YEARS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On City and Brooklyn improved property. Address Box No. 5,434 Post Office.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 108 Broadway cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION:
BOKER'S BITTERS.
No. 78 John-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,023.
L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, HEATH & VANDERBEEF, Pearl-street.

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY Department.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now on Exhibition their SPRING SELECTIONS of SATINS, DAMASKS, REPS, TAPESTRIES, NOEL BOURRETTES, JAPANESE AND CHINESE CLOTHS, SERGES, SATINES, CRETONNES, ALGERINES, &c., &c.

LACE, NOTTINGHAM, AND GUIPURE CURTAINS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

N. B.—*Window Shades* of every description made and artistically put up with dispatch.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

R.H.MACY&CO.

SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH-ST. will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring season, on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst.

MILLINERY.

GEORGE SLOANE,

NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
corner of 10th-st.,
Will open on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 21 and 22,
PATTERN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
AND NOVELTIES.

PARIS MILLINERY,
No. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Mme. FERRERO, Mlle. ELISE CONDEN'S Successor, has just opened the most elegant "Commelt Faut" and varied assortment of PARIS BONNETS and ROUND HATS ever before offered to her customers.

Particular attention paid to orders.
MOURNING BONNETS, exclusive styles.

AITKEN, SON & CO.,

NOS. 873 AND 875 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST.

SPRING OPENING
Of
FRENCH BONNETS, ROUND HATS, AND NOVELTIES,
THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

SPRING OPENING.

We shall open on Wednesday and Thursday, March 21 and 22, our Spring importations of
PARIS DRESS BONNETS AND HATS,
With a full stock of novelties in Millinery. Dress-making in all its branches. E. W. & T. S. EVANS,
No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
NEW-YORK, March, 1877.

T. E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th-st., will have their opening of a choice selection of FRENCH BONNETS and ENGLISH PROMENADE HATS, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 21 and 22.

MME. TILMANN, OF PARIS, AGENT, IMPORTER.—Finest Paris Spring Millinery just opened. Orders executed by Parisian milliners. No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY ROWERS, JOHN HENRY BRADFORD and HENRY BECKMAN GRAHAM, survivors of the firm of Bowers, Beckman & Co., and individually, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of this court, made herein, I, Duane L. Peabody, Assignee of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of April, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the following described property, or interests in property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, Book Accounts.—C. S. Doggett & Co., $3,506 98; A. & C. J. King, $15,000; Thomas Lewis, $102,366 94; Joseph H. Converse, $8,597 76; Cconecti.ut Manufacturing Company, $20,340 50; Connecticut Manufacturing Company, $17,863 77; Sam Hamn's Bondsmen, $320 19; New-York Woolen Company, (S. Hamn,) $4,426 63. Also the following stock, viz: 1,000 shares Capitan Lead Success Oil Co. of Venango Co., Penn., $10 each; 2,000 shares of stock of Webster Petroleum Co., $5 each: 100 shares stock Philadelphia Cannel Coal Company, $5 each; 500 shares of stock of Buena Copper Mining Company, $25 each; 500 shares stock Isaac's Harbor Gold Company, $5 each; 350 shares stock of The Blood Farm Petroleum Company, $20 each; 1,000 shares stock of the Noble Well Oil Company, $25 each; 200 shares of stock of Cherry Run Oil Company, $10 each; 6,000 shares stock of Hudson River State Company, $5 each; 500 shares st

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DEATH OF INSPECTOR SPEIGHT.

THE END OF A BUSY LIFE—OVER THIRTY YEARS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE—AN ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT OFFICER—ACTION OF THE POLICE BOARD.

Inspector Francis C. Speight, of the Fourth Inspection District, died at his residence in Eighty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at 1:45 A. M. yesterday, of pneumonia, after a short illness. The first intelligence of his death was received at the Police Central Office at 2:10 A. M. by telegraph from the Thirty-first Precinct, and was transmitted by general alarm to all the Police stations in the City. It was generally known throughout the department that the Inspector was sick, but his illness was not considered likely to result fatally, and the news of his sudden death caused wide-spread grief in all ranks of the Police force. Inspector Speight was born in Ithaca, N. Y., on May 16, 1816, and, therefore, at the time of his death was in the sixty-first year of his age. He came to this City when 14 years old, and was apprenticed to a ship-smith, with whom he served until 21 years of age. Speight was an ardent member of the Whig Party, then a powerful political organization in this City, and as soon as he became of age he took a prominent part in local politics, and, being of a genial disposition and popular with his associates, he soon made his influence felt in the Eleventh Ward, particularly during the national campaign which resulted in the election of Harrison to the Presidency. In 1845 he was appointed a policeman by Alderman James D. Oliver, and was assigned to duty in the Fifteenth Ward. He exhibited so much prowess in dealing with the roughs with which certain portions of the City were then, as now, infested, and such faithful attention to his duties, that he was soon promoted to be Second Lieutenant, a position identical with that of Sergeant in the present organization. Speight's term of office expired in 1849, and as the Whigs did not at that time happen to be in power, he was not reappointed, and for a short time retired into private life. He was soon after appointed an Inspector of Customs by Hugh Maxwell, then Collector of the Port, and held that position until the close of 1853. In 1854 he was appointed on the Police by Mayor Westervelt, City Judge Beebe, and Recorder Tillou, the Police Board of that time, and on Jan. 3 in that year received his commission as Captain of the Twenty-first Ward. That ward had just been created from portions of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards. That portion of the City included in the Twenty-first Precinct was then, as it was for years after, the head-quarters of as rough a class of young men as could be collected; and these ruffians, reinforced by Fire Department roughs, gave the Police constant trouble. Determined to teach the ruffians who made life insecure and endangered property in his precinct a lasting lesson, Speight headed every squad of Police sent out to quell the frequent disturbances, and administered such chastisement on the disturbers of the peace that they were finally compelled to yield to the prowess of the Police and the indomitable bravery of their leader. During one of his encounters with these roughs Capt. Speight was struck on the forehead with some blunt instrument, and fell insensible to the ground. He was confined to his bed for several weeks from this injury, the marks of which he bore to the time of his death. He was still in command of the Twenty-first Ward Police when the Metropolitan Police was organized in 1857, and he, with Capts. Carpenter, Dilks, and others, who from Whigs had become Republicans, turned over his command to the new department, and was retained in his position as Captain. He was present and took part in the attempt of the new force to effect an entrance to the City Hall, which, as has been recorded, was defended by Matsell's Police, on June 16, 1857, and also assisted at the arrest of the contumacious Fernando Wood, then Mayor of the City, and as such the head of the Municipal Police force, who refused to obey the order of the court, and held out in opposition to the Metropolitan force organized under an act of the Legislature. He remained in command of the Twenty-first Precinct until the Twenty-ninth Precinct was organized, on April 26, 1861, when he was assigned to the command of that precinct, which comprised all the territory from Fourteenth to Forty-second street and from Fourth to Seventh avenue. In 1862, while still in command of this precinct, he ran for Police Justice as an independent Republican candidate, against Richard Kelly, the regular Republican candidate, and was defeated. Soon after that his health began to fail, and, obtaining leave of absence, he visited Europe, returning after an absence of three months in much better health. On Oct. 9, 1869, he was transferred from the Twenty-ninth Precinct to make room for Capt. John Burden, a special pet of Ben Manierre, then a Police Commissioner, and sent to command the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Burden was dismissed a few years later. On Aug. 2, 1871, Speight was placed in command of the Third Precinct, and on Jan. 5, 1872, was sent to take charge of the Harbor Police. On Aug. 21, 1873, he was brought ashore and placed in command of the Thirty-second Precinct. He remained in command of that precinct until the promotion of Inspector Walling to be Superintendent, when Capt. Speight was promoted to fill the vacancy by the Board of Inspectors, his commission as Inspector bearing date Aug. 11, 1874. When the City was divided into inspection districts, Inspector Speight was assigned to the Fourth District, and he was in command of that district when he died. At the request of the family of the deceased, the funeral will take place from Dr. Houghton's church, (Little Church Round the Corner,) at 11 A. M., on Friday, and will be attended by the Board of Police and an escort of 200 Patrolmen, under command of Inspector Dilks. The arrangements are in charge of Superintendent Walling, who will make the details for the escort and name the pall-bearers on behalf of the Police Department.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, on the receipt of the official notice of the demise of the Inspector, resolutions were adopted bearing testimony to the efficiency and faithfulness of the dead officer. During the afternoon, in obedience to a summons from Superintendent Walling, the Inspectors and Captains of Police assembled at the Central Department to take action in relation to the death of the Inspector. The Superintendent, in a few suitable words, announced the object of the meeting, and appointed Inspector Dilks, Capts. Bennett, Ward, Caffrey, and Petty a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the feelings of those present. The committee subsequently presented a series of eulogistic resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

DISSOLVING THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

There was a fully attended meeting of the Gold Exchange yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rudolph Keppler, for the sub-committee of the committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the Stock Exchange, reported that the latter had agreed after discussion to modify the rules for the government of the new department to be created in the present Gold Exchange as follows:

I. In the rooms now occupied by the Gold Exchange shall be established a department of the Stock Exchange for dealing in gold, government bonds, exchange and miscellaneous securities.

II. Such solvent members of the present Gold Exchange as shall be approved by a joint committee to be composed of four members of the Gold Exchange and four members of the Stock Exchange shall be admitted to this department for three years from May 1 next, at a charge of $50 each, payable annually in advance, on condition that the persons so admitted shall agree to conform to the laws of the Stock Exchange in regard to joining other organizations, and such other regulations as may be necessary for the proper government of the department.

III. In case the premium on gold continues for a longer period than the three years for which the Stock Exchange has leased these premises, then the Stock Exchange will continue the department on the same basis in a room to be provided for the purpose until gold ceases to command a premium.

IV. No additional admissions shall be made to the department other than members of the Stock Exchange and members of the present Gold Exchange, approved by the committee of Seven hereinbefore provided for, and the subsequent insolvency of any person so admitted from the Gold Exchange shall cause a suspension of those privileges until reinstated by a committee that shall hereafter have charge of this department.

The report was accepted, and a vote on the question of amending the constitution so as to provide for a dissolution of the Exchange was taken. It resulted: 182 yeas to 11 nays. The announcement was received with cheers and crowings. The Chairman gave notice that members in arrears after April 1 will be suspended, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday listened to long arguments of counsel for the Staten Island Ferry Company and the Staten Island Railroad Company for and against the advisability of removing the former company's pier at Stapleton. A decision will be given next week. The pilot of the Rusland reported in regard to the grounding of that vessel. He said that Capt. De Horsey acquitted him from all blame. The Captain did not appear, an action was postponed. The Secretary was ordered to notify Mr. Staples that the stuff he is throwing into the harbor at his grounds at Stapleton is doing damage, and the practice must be discontinued. The agents of the Amérique refuse to make any complaint against the pilot who was on her when she stranded, and consequently he cannot be tried.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday for the purpose of taking action on various applications for water rights. After some unimportant business had been disposed of, Controller Kelly presented a report in favor of granting water rights on the Hudson River, from One Hundred and Sixty-second to One Hundred and Sixty-sixth streets, to the New-York Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at $25 a running foot, reserving to the City the right to have any of the said premises surrendered for its own use at any time, if they shall be required for a street, or for the proposed permanent improvement of the water-front, or for any future improvement that may be decided upon. No charge is to be made for any part of the property so required, nor for the cost of any improvement or structure thereon, or damage thereto. The institution is to erect a bulkhead on the property. The report was accepted and sent to the Corporation Counsel, who is to execute a deed of the property when the Trustees of the Asylum assent to the conditions.

An application was received from Mr. I. G. Macy for a grant of water rights on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets. It was referred to the Controller. The meeting was then adjourned.

UNDERGROUND RAPID TRANSIT.

THE VANDERBILT PLAN OF 1872 REVIVED—MAYOR ELY'S SUGGESTIONS—WHAT MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT HAS TO SAY—SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABANDONED FRANCHISE.

The discussion in the Common Council on Monday concerning rapid transit brought up again the recollection of the Vanderbilt underground route, so much talked of in this City a few years ago. In a conversation with Mayor Ely yesterday, he said to a reporter of THE TIMES that he had recently requested Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, to meet Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and ascertain from him what his disposition was toward the abandoned plan. Mayor Ely said he was himself in favor of an underground railroad, although he would not be understood to oppose elevated railroads. The underground system had been shown to his satisfaction to be fully as practicable as the elevated plan, and he thought that with the problem of rapid transit solved by the Fourth-avenue improvement for all but a distance of two miles from the City Hall, it would be a sensible and simple thing to extend railroad communication from Forty-second-street to the City Hall. He had communicated these views to Commissioner Campbell, who had met Mr. William H. Vanderbilt in a preliminary interview. Mr. Vanderbilt had excused himself for not taking up the subject immediately, as he had a great deal of pressing business which forbid his devoting himself to it with that care which the matter deserved, but he said he would talk with him again at an early day. Commissioner Campbell said that he had gone to Mr. Vanderbilt mainly for the purpose of obtaining information about the plans, cost, and particulars of the proposed underground route. Mr. Vanderbilt had expressed his readiness to furnish these, and they had been left in the possession of Mr. Campbell. Mr. Vanderbilt said yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES that he had met Mr. Campbell and given him some information concerning the plans and estimated cost of the underground railroad. So far as he was concerned, however, Mr. Vanderbilt said he had no intention of going into the project, and expressed his determination with great positiveness.

In the Spring of 1872 the friends of rapid transit were delighted to learn that Cornelius Vanderbilt contemplated building an underground railroad from the City Hall to Harlem. At the time mentioned a vigorous attack was making upon the Vanderbilt railroads, and an effort was pushed to compel him to "sink the track and arch it over." Subsequent developments rather confirmed the impression that this attempt was merely a device to hush up agitation about the subject of rapid transit until the Legislature should next adjourn, and in the attempt to do something for the sake of appearances a charter was obtained from the Legislature, which was passed May 9, 1872, and a few days after received the signature of the Governor. The charter then granted created Cornelius Vanderbilt and such other persons as he might associate with himself a body corporate and politic, by the name of the New-York City Rapid Transit Company, the corporation to continue for 100 years, and the capital stock to be $1,200,000, in 12,000 shares of $100 each. The route prescribed for the road was that it should begin at a point in the City Hall Park, on the eastern side of Broadway, and run thence underground, curving across the City Hall Park to a point near the southeasterly corner of the Hall of Records, to Chatham or Centre-street, thence northerly through Centre-street, curving easterly to Park-street, thence easterly through Park-street, underground, or northerly or southerly through the block by an open cut to Mott-street; thence underground across Mott-street and curving north-westerly through the intervening blocks and across the intervening streets to the Bowery, at or near its intersection with Bayard-street; thence northerly underground through the Bowery to the intersection of Third-avenue; thence northerly underground through the easterly half of Fourth-avenue to a point between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets. The company were authorized to make connection with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; the construction of the road was to be begun within six months from the date of the passage of the act, and to be prosecuted to completion without unnecessary delay within three years thereafter. The sixth section of the act provided that the corporation should have the right to acquire the title to and hold such real estate as might be necessary to enable it to construct and operate the tunnel and railways, platforms, stations, and buildings along the route as might be convenient and suitable for ingress and egress; and in case the corporation could agree with the owner or owners of such real estate for the purchase of it, it might acquire title to the same in a manner specified by the charter, and it was not required to make any allegation of, or reference to, any incorporation, capital stocks, surveys, or the filing of any certificate of location, but whenever it should be necessary for the railway to take and use any public ground, parks, or places, no compensation should be awarded or demanded for the land, but in all cases the use of such streets, avenues, grounds, and public places, and the right of way under and through them should be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City hold the streets, avenues, and public places. The fourth section authorized the corporation to collect and receive for the transportation of passengers 10 cents for one person for any distance under four miles, and for every mile or fraction of a mile in addition 2 cents. The trains for the accommodation of passengers were to be run as often as might be necessary for the accommodation of the public. The provisions of this charter were considered to be of an exceedingly liberal character, and it was confidently believed that Commodore Vanderbilt would immediately begin the work and hurry it forward to completion. But nothing was done. It seemed that all that was desired had been accomplished. Discussion of rapid transit was for the time suspended, the route was surveyed, drawings and plans made, and then the project was abandoned. Commodore Vanderbilt assigning as his reason for not attempting to carry out the project that the outlay of capital it would involve was very much in excess of what he had contemplated, and that the difficulties of all kinds in the way of building the road were too vast for a man at his advanced age to undertake. The cost is now estimated to be not less than $2,000,000, and the scheme is again talked of as the most practicable way of effecting the desired object.

TWO RUFFIANS AT LARGE.

Ann Burns, aged 65 years, a pauper inmate of the Hudson County Alms-house, at Snake Hill, complained to Justice Pelunbet, in the Second District Police Court in Jersey City, that she had been outraged by two young men, whom she described, but whose names she did not know. On the 15th inst. she was returning to the institution from a visit to some friends in Jersey City, and was walking along the county road about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the two ruffians met her, threw her on the ground, and committed the brutal outrage upon her. They threatened dire vengeance upon her if she revealed the occurrence, and consequently she said nothing about it for a day or two, until a man named John Schmidt informed Warden Budden that he had witnessed the occurrence from a distance, but could not reach the scene in time to be of any assistance. The Warden questioned the woman and she related all the particulars to him. Warrants were issued, and the Police are looking for the ruffians.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon to prepare a programme for the Spring prize meeting of the association at Creedmoor. Judge N. P. Stanton presided, and the other members present were Gen. Shaler, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, and Mr. G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr. It was decided to confine the matches to one day, instead of stringing them through three days, as was the case last year, as it was argued that the officers comprising the committee having the matches in charge were all volunteers, and could not spend so much time away from their business. The general outline of the programme was decided upon, but in order to obtain further information in regard to some special matches, an adjournment was taken. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to go to Philadelphia for the purpose of obtaining the Centennial awards for the matches at Creedmoor last Fall.

LICENSING OF NIGHT SCAVENGERS.

A delegation of night scavengers called upon Mayor Ely yesterday and complained that the licenses granted to them by ex-Mayor Wickham were revoked by the Board of Health without giving them an opportunity of asserting their rights. They also stated that the Board of Health made distinctions among them in granting licenses to follow their occupations, and also that arbitrary decisions were made in regard to who should be licensed. Mayor Ely said that the question whether the Board of Health or the Mayor had power to grant such licenses was referred to the Corporation Counsel, and that the latter informed him that the Mayor may still grant licenses to persons to follow the business of scavengers, but all persons so licensed would be obliged to obey the rules and regulations made by the Board of Health. He did not think that such licenses would authorize persons to remove night-soil at all, if the Health Department should deem it proper to have it removed through any other agency. The Mayor then stated that this was another instance of the uncertainties of the powers of various departments, and added that he would soon confer with the counsel to the Board of Health and the Corporation Counsel on the whole matter.

THE GREAT COAL SALE.

AUCTION BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—A SLIGHT DECLINE IN PRICES—THE SITUATION AS DESCRIBED BY MR. HOYT.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company sold yesterday morning, according to announcement, 225,000 tons of Pittston coal, deliverable in Newburg during April and May, in the following lots: Lump, 40,000 tons; steamer, 20,000 tons; grate, 35,000 tons; egg, 25,000 tons; stove, 80,000 tons; chestnut, 20,000 tons, and pea, 5,000 tons. The freight from Newburg is 60 cents per ton, while that from Weehawken, where former sales were deliverable, was but 40 cents, which accounts for the slight decline in prices yesterday. The Exchange Sales-room, where the auction was held, was crowded with buyers. Mr. Hoyt, Vice-President of the company, in a short preliminary address explained that they had been importuned by many of their customers to make contracts ahead, but they had uniformly refused. This caused some of their oldest customers to complain that they were not dealing liberally with them. They had, therefore, decided to make a sale for two months ahead, so that the quantity offered was not really unusual. It was not old coal, as had been reported, but coal in the mines. For the last five years their coal for the season had been sold as early as March 10, and they now have orders on their books for all they can produce in the next twelvemonth. The question of prices, however, was unsettled, and buyers were now offered an opportunity to make their own prices. In regard to that he, personally, wished to "bear" the market was untrue. He hoped that buyers would give as good prices as their consciences would allow. No more would be sold than was advertised, and they should govern themselves accordingly. The lump, steamer, grate, egg, and chestnut were then put up together, the bidder to take his choice. Bidding began in a lively manner. The first sale was 4,000 tons chestnut at $3 10, and the second, 6,000 tons, at $3 05. The remainder went off at $3. Egg and grate were second favorites, and went off quickly at $2 72½ to $2 75. At the latter price four 5,000-ton lots were taken in succession. The lump coal was next sold at $2 70. One man took four privileges of 5,000 tons each, and another took 10,000 tons at that price. Steamer went also in large lots at from $2 57½ to $2 70. Stove was sold next. Seven thousand tons were taken at $3 22½; 1,000 tons at $3 20, and the remainder in large lots at from $3 15 to $3 17½. The pea coal was disposed of in two lots, at $2 35. Mr. Hoyt announced that the company was willing to begin the delivery of some classes of coal before April 1. The following is a comparative statement of the prices obtained yesterday, and at the February sale:

	Feb. 28.	March 20.
Lump	$2 95@2 97½	$2 70 @ .....
Steamer	2 90@ 2 92½	2 57½@ 2 70
Gold Grate	2 90@ 2 97½	2 70 @ 2 75
Egg	2 90@ 2 95	2 70 @ 2 75
Stove	3 45@ 3 52½	3 15 @ 3 22½
Chestnut	3 25@ 3 30	3 00 @ 3 10
Pea	.....	2 35 @ .....

CONFERENCE OF THE COAL COMPANIES.

In response to an invitation issued by Mr. Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, there will be a meeting of the representatives of the various coal companies in the Coal Exchange building to-day, for the purpose of "exchanging views in regard to the present state of the market." The invitation has been accepted by the Presidents of all the companies, including Mr. Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The question of a new combination will probably come up, and the discussion will result in the appointment of a committee to draft an agreement. Mr. Sloan says he will enter into no combination that will prevent his company from continuing their monthly coal sales, so long as the public will purchase.

THE OPENING OF HELL GATE.

WORK ENTIRELY SUSPENDED FOR LACK OF FUNDS—NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF AN APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS.

Hell Gate and the great engineering works which are to open up its channel and transform it into a useful avenue of commerce have dropped out of the public mind almost completely. Many persons imagine, no doubt, that these great works were brought to an end with the memorable explosion at Hallett's Reef, and the absence of any information on the subject in the press, or from persons in authority, contributed not a little to that impression. The fact is, much remains to be done before all the improvements contemplated by the Government are made. Comparatively speaking, the work is only in its infancy, for the great bulk of the expenditures has yet to be laid out. Two formidable rocks have to share the fate of Hallett's Reef before Gen. Newton's task begins to near the end. These are Flood Rock and Diamond Rock, both of which are expected to offer the most stubborn resistance to the scientific assaults that will be made upon them. During the depth of Winter the operations had to be suspended at these points for more than six weeks, owing to drifting and accumulated ice, but they were recommenced with the first appearance of favorable weather. About the 14th of this month men began unloading coal upon Flood Rock, and preparing to place pumps in position to free the headings and shaft from water, which were filled to the level of high water mark, or within a few feet of the surface of the rock. The pumping had scarcely been completed before another and more serious obstacle than had yet been met with arose to retard progress. The liquid, which had been growing smaller every day, finally gave out completely, and Gen. Newton was reluctantly compelled to discharge the few men remaining in his employ. The works are now entirely deserted, except at what was once Hallett's Reef, where about 20 men are engaged, under a private contractor, in removing the débris caused by the explosion of a few months ago.

Gen. Newton recently informed a reporter of THE TIMES that he did not have a cent with which to conduct operations, and he did not know what the result would be. He sincerely regretted that he was without funds, as it was approaching a season of the year when he could prosecute his work to great advantage. He did not permit himself to entertain much hope regarding a new appropriation, knowing that the ways of the national legislator are devious and past accounting for. At one time he thought he saw his way through the difficulty, but it seemed that his vision was somewhat defective, and now he calmly resigned himself to the enjoyment of a commendable amount of patience. In conclusion he said there was nothing doing for the improvement of Hell Gate; nothing could be done without money; there was no money and no flattering prospect of any being appropriated in a hurry; he knew of no scheme by which the work could be continued without a regular Congressional appropriation; the Winter had been severely felt at the several points where mining work has been attempted. More than once the workmen have been imprisoned on the barren rocks; on one occasion for nearly two days and on another for one, before assistance could be rendered from the shore, owing to ice barriers.

A STORMY VOYAGE.

The German ship Magdalene, Capt. Hencker, from Bremen, has arrived at this port, after a very perilous and tedious voyage. The Captain states that, for nearly two months, he met with little else than hurricanes and tempestuous winds. On the 23th of January the ship encountered a storm which continued three days, carrying away her foreyard and damaging her sails. The vessel had to remain under bare poles for 44 hours. During nearly the entire voyage the Magdalene encountered strong westerly gales and hurricanes. On March 14, in latitude 40, longitude 67, the bark Oder, bound east, was spoken.

PARDONS BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

On the 3d inst. President Grant pardoned Capt. Josiah S. Grindle and John A. Lant. Grindle was Captain of the bark St. Marks, and was tried in the United States Circuit Court in October last, before Judge Benedict, on the charge of cruelly and inhumanly treating several of his crew while on a voyage from Liverpool to the Pacific coast, and thence to New-York. One of the crew, known as "Long Tom," died the day after receiving a severe flogging, and was thrown overboard. On the 18th of October the jury disagreed, and a new trial was had, resulting in the conviction of the Captain, and he was sentenced on the 2d of November to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary. Strenuous efforts were immediately made on the part of Grindle's counsel, Dr. Grindle, the convicted man's brother, and others of his friends, to obtain his pardon, on the grounds that severity was necessary to maintain discipline among the crew, and that Grindle's reputation was very good among mercantile houses where he was well known. Lant, the other man pardoned, was the editor and publisher of a blasphemous and scurrilous paper called the Toledo *Sun*, which contained articles written by George Francis Train. Lant was arrested on the charge of mailing this paper, and was convicted in the United States Circuit Court, and was sentenced on the 10th of December, 1875, to 18 months' imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary. His pardon was granted on representations that his health was almost destroyed, that his farm had nearly expired, and that his family were in destitute circumstances.

RARE BOOKS AT SALE.

WHAT GENEALOGIES AND LOCAL HISTORIES ARE WORTH—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF BEN FRANKLIN'S EDITION OF THE "CATO MAJOR" SOLD FOR $66.

The book sale at Bangs' auction-rooms was continued yesterday afternoon and evening, with better attendance and better prices than on the previous day. Quite a large number of genealogical pamphlets and local histories relating to old New-England families, towns, and counties, were offered and eagerly purchased at prices that would seem enormous to one not possessed of some slight insight into the mysteries of the book trade. Nearly all of these pamphlets and histories were printed years ago in limited numbers for private circulation, and are fast going out of print. Now and then a few of them find their way into an auction-room, generally through the sale of some rare old family library, and these the keen bookseller rarely allows to escape him. He is frequently instructed to be on the lookout for old family records by descendants, but in any event he rarely fails to find a profitable sale for genealogical and local histories to interested parties. Anywhere from $3 to $10 is a common price to pay for these apparently useless relics. The auctioneer disposes of them in a trice, where he has to linger over books of real value. Among the more important sales of all classes of literature yesterday were the following: "An Historical Discourse on the Civil and Religious Affairs of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, from the First Settlement, in 1638, to the End of the First Century," by J. Callender, sold for $15 75; it is a copy of the first edition, printed in Boston in 1739, octavo, with extra morocco binding, and contains a very scarce portrait of Callender. An elegant edition of Campbell's Poetical Works, bound in tree calf, with marbled edges, was cheap at $4 for two volumes. W. W. Campbell's "Border Warfare of New-York During the Revolution," a book that is said to be out of print, sold for $1 75. A little work, printed in Boston in 1721, by James Franklin, "Case on English Liberties," a curiosity in the way of early American typography, brought only $1 15. Several well-preserved copies of Carlyle's works sold for low prices, the very best edition of his "History of Frederick the Great" bringing but $2 15 per volume. Jacques Cartier's "Voyages and Discoveries in Canada between 1534 and 1542" sold for $5 50. Part I. of the Astor Library Catalogue, consisting of five volumes, complete sets like which are very scarce, sold for $5 per volume. A remarkably fine copy of Catesby's "Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands," in two volumes, full Russia, printed in London in 1771, sold for $18 per volume. One of the copies of George Catlin's "Illustrations of the Manners, Customs and Condition of the North American Indians," in which the profuse plates are colored by hand, sold for $22, and a similar copy of the same for $4. "Cavendish's" "Life of Cardinal Wolsey" (the book is somewhat remarkable from the fact that the author was never discovered) sold for $3 15. Chalmers' "Political Annals of the United Colonies" sold for $6 50. Several volumes of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," commencing with 1835, one of the best of the old collections of fugitive literature, were very cheap at 80 cents each. Chapman's "Tragedie of Charles, Duke of Byron, Marshal of France," a mite of a pamphlet, but a very rare dramatic "piece," as the book men say, sold for $3 50. Another rare pamphlet of a few pages on the intended insurrection of the blacks in Charleston in 1823 sold for 75. Six volumes of Dr. Shea's translation of Charlevoix's "History of New France" sold for $5 per volume, uncut. A curious book by W. L. Chatto, published in London 30 years ago, entitled "Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Card Playing," sold for $6 25. An admirer of Mr. G. W. Childs, A. M., paid 55 cents for a number of newspaper cuttings about him and his *Ledger* Building. The largest sale of the day, and the one which occasioned the most excitement among the bidders, was that of a splendid copy of Cicero's "Cato Major," in levant morocco, richly tooled and gilt. The translator of this book was Judge James Logan, and the printer Benjamin Franklin. It brought $66. Mr. Bangs stated that the one in the Mercien Library sold for $150. Sundry odd sheets of the same book, uncut, were bought for $3, as specimens of Franklin's typography. A record of the epitaphs in Christ Church, Philadelphia, sold for $9 75. William Clarke's "Repertorium Bibliographicum," giving accounts of celebrated English libraries, brought $20. H. Clinton's "Narrative of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.," &c., a copy once owned by Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress, and containing that gentleman's autograph, sold for $5 only. An unbound copy of "Margaret Coghlan's Memoirs," a woman who was brought to lead an abandoned life through the deceptive arts of Aaron Burr, sold for $8 50, and Colles' "Design of Inland Navigation," printed in New-York in 1808, for $3 25. The author was the original projector of the Erie Canal.

MR. BUTLER EXONERATED.

THE INQUEST IN THE CASE OF THE CHILD OF MARY GILMORE—A VERDICT THAT THE INFANT WAS STILL-BORN.

Coroner Flanagan held the inquest yesterday in the case of the infant child of Mary Gilmore, the colored woman, which was alleged to have been strangled at its birth at the instigation of Mr. Washington I. Butler, who, it was charged, was its father. The evidence entirely exonerates Mr. Butler from the charge made against him. The investigation room was nearly filled with persons interested in the case, prominent among them being the accused, Mr. Butler, Dr. Albert S. Newcomb, and the mother of the child. A lawyer, who evidently represented the prosecution, sat behind Coroner Flanagan, and periodically prompted the official during the examination of witnesses. The first person examined was Mary Gilmore, the mother, who testified that on Saturday, Feb. 24, she accidentally fell down stairs, and was soon after seized with labor pains; at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning she sent her daughter for Dr. Newcomb, who immediately responded to the call and delivered her of a male child, which the doctor stated was dead when born; after Dr. Newcomb left she requested Sally Carey, a colored woman residing on an upper floor of the house, to wrap the infant in a cloth, and the woman complied; the witness subsequently deposited it in a paper box, which she wrapped in paper and gave to her daughter to take to an undertaker. Mrs. Gilmore further testified that she told Mr. Butler, for whom she had been washing, to keep some of her wages for her, as she would need it during her confinement, and that Mr. Butler, on learning that she was pregnant, told her to send for Dr. Newcomb. Alice Gilmore, her daughter, testified that she was not aware until Thursday last that her mother had been confined, and was at the time ignorant of the contents of the box intrusted to her for delivery to the undertaker. Dr. Newcomb, of No. 217 West Forty-second-street, testified that about 3 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, Feb. 25, a little girl called at his residence and informed him that her mother was very ill and needed his attendance; he went thither and delivered Mrs. Gilmore of a six months' still-born colored child; he did not charge any fee, the woman being very poor; he frequently performed acts of charity of that description; a few weeks previous to the birth of the child the mother sent for him, and requested to be informed whether she could send the child to a foundling asylum when born, as she did not like to have her daughter Alice know of its existence; in the opinion of the witness, the death of the child was the result of the accident to its mother; he had no suspicion of criminality from any source in connection with the birth of the infant. Drs. Miller, Cushman, and MacWhinnie, who made the autopsy of the body, were of the unanimous opinion that the child was still-born, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.

MORTALITY FOR LAST WEEK.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register, called the attention of the board to 14 cases of children whose deaths had been reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, but no record could be found of their births having been reported. The attorney was directed to institute suits against the parents of the children and the attending physicians for violations of the sanitary code in failing to report the births. The following is a synopsis of the report of Dr. Nagle on the mortality during last week: During the week ending March 17, 1877, 495 deaths were reported, being a decrease of 31 as compared with the preceding week, and 124 less than were reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The annual mortality for the week ending March 10 was 507, which is 78 below the average number of deaths for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represent an annual death-rate of 24.56 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,072,200. Of the total number of deaths reported for the week, 88 occurred in institutions, 162 in houses containing three families or less, 234 in tenement-houses, and the balance in the streets, rivers, on canal-boats, &c.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The Board of Coroners was requested yesterday by Dr. John T. Nagle, of the Health Department, to investigate the case of Elizabeth Hayes, aged 3 years, who died on Monday at the residence of her parents, 8½ Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, from convulsions following the bite of a dog. Dr. John O. Bronson, who attended the child during her illness, furnished the following history of the case: In February, a dog, which was not supposed to be rabid at the time, bit the child in the region of the left ear and cheek. The wounds were immediately well cauterized, and in a short time they apparently healed. On the 18th inst., however, exactly one month after the occurrence, the little girl was seized with convulsions of the thorax and upper extremities, accompanied by fright and loud screaming. These symptoms became gradually aggravated and continued until her death, which occurred on Monday evening, 24 hours after the first symptoms manifested themselves. Dr. Bronson is positive in the belief that the child was not affected by hydrophobia, and is of the opinion that the convulsions and other symptoms could be traced to no other cause than irritation of the pneumogastric nerve, resulting from the bites inflicted by the dog. Coroner Flanagan has taken charge of the case.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

All the cargo has been taken out of the stranded bark Bethany. The vessel is settling in the sand, and at the first south-east blow will probably go to pieces.

John Wessel, aged 45, was yesterday morning found dead in his room at No. 526 Sixth-street. The Police ascertained that while intoxicated on the previous night he fell down a flight of stairs.

Prof. E. Warren Clark, late of Japan, delivered a lecture last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, on "The Rise and Fall of Tycoonism in Japan."

Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, of the Superior Court, read a paper last evening before the students of the Union Theological Seminary, in University-place, upon "The Relations of the Civil Law to Ecclesiastical Polity."

The following payments were made yesterday to charitable institutions by the Controller: Nursery and Child's Hospital, $7,901 70; New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, $5,100; Institution of Mercy, $4,500.

A petition was in circulation in the Cotton Exchange yesterday asking that a meeting be called for to-morrow to consider the propriety of observing Good Friday, Holy Saturday, and Easter Monday as holidays. It was generally signed.

The body of the old man found in the out of the Hudson River Railroad at Spuyten Duyvil, on Sunday afternoon, is at present lying at the Morgue awaiting identification. It is supposed that he committed suicide by jumping from a cliff into the cut.

The Customs authorities seized yesterday five barrels of sugar smuggled from the bark Covenanter, in Brooklyn, 700 cigars on the steamer Clara Bell, of the Atlas Line, and two cases of cigars on the City of Havana, of Alexandre's Line.

Mr. Sinclair received a telegram from Mr. Thomas Kingan yesterday saying that he had arrived at St. Johns with the body of his brother, and would probably reach this City to-night. Mr. Kingan is of the opinion that a murder was committed.

The forty-second annual ball of Company F, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., commemorating the 134th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday, will take place at the Fifth Regiment Armory, No. 129 West Twenty-third-street, on Monday evening, April 2.

Alexander Marburg, aged 33, of No. 153 East Twenty-sixth-street, while temporarily insane yesterday drank a quantity of laudanum, from the effects of which he died last night at 11 o'clock. He had been carried to Bellvue Hospital, but too late for medical assistance to be effectual.

The Coast Wrecking Company sent a steamer and six lighters to the Rusland yesterday, and began to remove the cargo. The work was proceeding successfully at last accounts, the goods being secured in a slightly damaged condition. More lighters are being prepared and will be sent down as soon as ready.

The Spartan sailed Saturday for Java, via the Suez Canal, with the first cargo of petroleum ever taken on a steamer. That commodity is scarce and high in the Java markets, and an attempt is to be made to beat in time the sailing vessels that left in January and February. If the experiment succeeds it will be repeated, and a new line of trade opened.

A regular session of the American Philological Society will be held this evening in Room No. 36, Cooper Institute, when Mr. Charles Sotheran will deliver a free lecture on "The Opposing Theories of the Derivation and Meaning of Ancient Religious Symbolism." The lecture will be illustrated by sketches and diagrams, and there will be an exhibition of mediæval and monastic seals.

At the annual meeting of St. David's Society, held on Monday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Thomas; Vice-Presidents, Daniel L. Jones and Aneurin Jones; Treasurer, James Jones; Recording Secretary, D. H. Morris; Corresponding Secretary, Aneurin Jones; Finance Committee, William Miles, George Morgan, and John T. Davies.

The Aldermanic Committee on Public Works met yesterday in relation to the resolution providing for erecting fire hydrants in Bond and other streets. President Perley, of the Fire Department, appeared before the committee and referred to the necessity of large water mains as well as fire hydrants. The matter was then laid over. A petition of a number of residents in the Tenth Ward requesting that large water mains be laid therein was called up, but no action was taken on it.

The Naval Stores Committee of the Produce Exchange recommend the following changes in the rates for inspecting resin: Grades K, M, and N, 100 per cent. of parcels, 10 cents per barrel; grades F, G, H, and I, 100 per cent. of parcels, 8 cents per barrel; 25 per cent. of parcels, 4 cents per barrel; good strained, 10 per cent. of parcels, 1½ cents per barrel; strained, 10 per cent. of parcels, 1 cent per barrel.—These to apply equally to all parts of the United States. The new rates are more than doubled on the higher grades, and will probably meet with strong opposition when they come before the trade.

An entertainment under the management of the Chantran Dramatic Association, and for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home of the Grand Army of the Republic, was given at Turn Hall, Fourth-street, near the Bowery, last night, and was well attended. The piece selected was Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of-Leave Man," and the several parts were very creditably performed. During the evening Commander Tanner, of the Grand Army of the Republic, made a short address, expla

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WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT CABINET SESSION.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO MEET IN JUNE—A COMMISSION OF FIVE TO VISIT LOUISIANA AND REPORT—THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION NOT YET DECIDED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day two things were determined: First, it was determined that, in consequence of the failure of the Democrats in the last Congress to perform a plain duty, and provide the necessary means for carrying on the Government, an extra session of Congress is necessary, and a proclamation will shortly be issued by the President convening the Forty-fifth Congress on Monday, June 4. Second, it was determined, in consequence of the conflicting reports made as to the merits of the controversy in Louisiana and South Carolina to send a commission to the State first named with a view to obtaining correct information upon which the President may act, if called upon to decide between the contending parties. This commission is to consist of five gentlemen, to be selected by the President. They will of course be clothed with no authority to determine anything, and will be simply a corps of observation, instructed to investigate the existing difficulties in Louisiana, and report the result to the President. It was not deemed necessary for this commission to make any investigation into affairs in South Carolina, for the reason that the troubles in that State are not so complicated and difficult of solution as those existing in Louisiana. It is proposed that the commission shall be immediately formed and enter upon the work of investigation. The *matériel* of the commission was determined upon, but its *personnel* cannot be ascertained until acceptances have been received from those whom the President will to-night invite, by telegraph, to serve upon it. It will represent all shades of political opinion, and, if possible, it will be national in its geographical make-up. The gentlemen to be selected will be men well known to the country, and distinguished rather for their learning and patriotism than for prominence in partisan politics. A number of gentlemen were named for this service during the Cabinet meeting, but no selections were made. Vice-President Wheeler, before leaving Washington, was solicited by the President to serve as a member, but he declined. Judge Davis, of Illinois, is mentioned as one of the Commissioners, but it is known that he has not been invited, and would not serve if he should be. It is probable that the names of those who will constitute the commission will be announced to-morrow.

The appointment of a commission, with its consequent delay in settling the controversy, does not meet the approbation of the friends of either side in Washington. Both parties were led to expect that the President would to-day, or within a reasonable time, indicate his purpose with regard to both Louisiana and South Carolina, and the appointment of a commission is looked upon, by the friends of both Packard and Nicholls, as an evasion of responsibility.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

SUBSTANCE OF A CONVERSATION WITH GEN. CONWAY—THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH IN THE PRESENT DIFFICULTY—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY UNFIT TO BE TRUSTED WITH CONTROL—THE HOPE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Gen. Thomas W. Conway, late State Superintendent of Education in Louisiana, and Pierrepont Wilson, of New-Jersey, had a long interview with the President this afternoon, after the Cabinet meeting, regarding the Southern question. The President was frank, and gave his views without reserve, the more so as he knew Gen. Conway had long and honorable relationship with the South since the war, and was not now personally or officially interested in the struggle of parties in that section. Gen. Conway said that the Democrats of Louisiana were retrogressive and reactionary, and could not be trusted with a defense of the principles resulting from and settled by the war; that they had opposed free schools, and would destroy the public school system; that they were apt to resort more to violence than peaceful, lawful means of establishing government; that it would be disastrous to peace and prosperity to recognize the Nicholls Government, and that more good to public education, permanent peace, and prosperity would come from the success of Packard, whom he represented as a brave, upright man, and faithful public officer, though he had seldom if ever agreed with him as to methods of public policy.

The President in reply said that there was no doubt that for the past eight years there had been a great degree of reaction, retrogression, lawlessness, violence and murder in the South, and especially in Louisiana, where there were so many mixed races that violence resulted almost spontaneously; that the worst thing that could happen to the South would be the success of the Democratic Party; that either the few troops that are there should be taken away or more put on duty; that Packard's case had greatly improved to-day, (judging from dispatches he had seen showing a weakening of the Nicholls forces;) that if Packard's case continued to improve the commission to be appointed would see that and so report, which would simplify matters very much; that the Democratic Party of the South had better be broken up, if possible, and the color line obliterated by a new and better organization of the Republican Party; that the men who were in White League and Ku-klux organizations were the lawless and ignorant, not the respectable and intelligent; that out of the better class a valuable addition to the Republican Party can probably be had; that the Republican Party in the South needs to be made better, and he thinks it can be, and that, at all events, it would be well to try and put an end to all disorder in the South by removing its cause—the color line—and, at all events, he would hold himself ready, in case these views were found leading him in a wrong direction, to change them speedily.

Mr. Conway said he hoped that the poor freedmen, who were weak and poor and ignorant, would find in him a firm friend like Lincoln.

The President said: "They will surely find me their friend; but they need other friends from among those who are now regarded as their enemies because of the race line." The President expressed himself in terms of great charity for the South, and yet he was emphatic in his declaration that there should be law and order in that section. The President further said that in no event would the troops be withdrawn, but that on the contrary Gen. Grant's last order respecting the status quo would be maintained till the commission returned and reported, and a fixed policy should be agreed upon.

Gen. Conway said he hoped that in the event that Packard was not acknowledged, Nicholls would not be, and that rather than put the Ku-klux in power there had better be a new election.

The President's views seemed to agree with this idea.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

PAST EXTRA SESSIONS AND THEIR DURATION AND DATES—THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—There has been a number of extra sessions of Congress in years past, as will be seen from the following statement compiled from Congressional records. The first extra session was convened March 4, 1789, and continued until the 29th of September of the same year, a period of nearly seven months. This was the longest extra session of Congress ever held. The duration of other extra sessions was as follows: May 15 to July 10, 1797; May 22 to June 28, 1809; May 24 to Aug. 2, 1813; Sept. 4 to Oct. 16, 1837; May 31 to Sept. 13, 1841; Aug. 21 to Aug. 30, 1856; July 4 to July 17, 1861. During the rebellion there was a number of adjourned sessions, and during the administration of President Johnson, Congress, instead of adjourning *sine die*, took several recesses.

A number of members of both parties will make every effort to confine the work of the extra session to the Army Appropriation bill, but it is believed the friends of the Texas Pacific subsidy scheme and kindred measures will succeed in having the House proceed with general legislation. Now that the extra session has been definitely determined upon, the canvass for Speaker of the House, which, up to this time, has been quietly conducted by the rival Democratic aspirants, will be carried on in earnest.

DELEGATIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

COLORED MEN THANKING THE PRESIDENT FOR MR. DOUGLASS' APPOINTMENT—HIS REPLY—A DELEGATION OF IRISHMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A delegation of prominent colored men, consisting of Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia; Frederick Douglass, John F. Cook, Dr. Charles B. Purvis, Charles H. Peters, and others, of Washington, called upon the President this afternoon to tender their thanks for the appointment of Mr. Douglass as Marshal of the District. Mr. Purvis, the Chairman, in a brief address, explained the object of the visit, and said the appointment was gratifying to the colored people, because by it the President not only recognized their claims, but struck a blow at the prejudice of caste, and they wished him success in his policy of reconciliation.

The President in reply said in appointing Mr. Douglass his object was to show to the country that it was his purpose to fully carry out the declaration of his inaugural. The amendments to the Constitution must be strictly adhered to, and all citizens protected in their rights. He referred to the appointment of colored persons, and said that no discrimination must be made on account of color. Should any public officer having positions to be bestowed make any such discrimination, he would consider it sufficient cause for his removal. In conclusion he referred to his policy of reconciliation, and expressed his confidence in its success.

A deputation of Irish citizens were at the Executive mansion to-day, in order to present their views to the President with regard to prominent representation of their race in the administration of national affairs.

STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

COMPARISON OF 1876 WITH 1875—VALUES OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a detailed statement showing the value of domestic exports for the calendar year 1876, as compared with the calendar year 1875. The total value of domestic exports for 1876 was $637,452,168, against $567,011,818 for the preceding year, an increase of $70,440,370. The value of domestic manufactures exported in 1876 was $69,316,383, which is nearly 11 per cent. of the aggregate value of exports for that year. Raw cotton was the leading commodity of export, having been about 29½ per cent. of the entire amount, and yet, as compared with 1875, there was in the value of cotton exported a decrease of nearly $7,000,000. The quantity of cotton exported, however, was greater in 1876 than in 1875, which fact will show the large decrease in the price of that commodity. Breadstuffs, which rank next to cotton, exceeded the exportations of 1875 by nearly $19,000,000. In provisions, the exportations in 1876 were $110,711,698, against $83,639,477 in 1875, an increase of over $27,000,000. In petroleum the increase was $18,000,000, leaf tobacco $14,000,000, and tallow nearly $2,000,000. In a number of commodities there was a decrease, the most marked next to raw cotton being in hides, skins, and undressed furs, which show a falling off of over $3,000,000. The following table will show the value of the various articles exported:

Raw or Partially Manufactured Articles.	Values. 1875.	1876.
Animals, living	$2,559,471	$2,462,043
Breadstuffs, including rice	113,656,467	132,085,740
Coal	2,906,164	2,675,916
Cotton, unmanufactured	194,357,223	187,662,425
Fruits of all kinds	1,097,380	2,255,384
Hides, skins, and furs	9,116,283	6,004,127
Naval stores—Resin, crude turpentine, tar, &c.	2,589,187	2,370,912
Oils—Petroleum, crude and refined	31,734,861	49,543,001
Animal, fish, and vegetable	2,378,893	2,447,475
Oil-cake	5,054,395	5,951,040
Provisions—Meats	43,463,077	62,156,923
Butter and cheese	14,007,080	14,770,798
Lard	22,744,202	27,108,534
Fish	3,425,118	3,676,213
Vegetables, &c.	967,653	1,036,748
Quicksilver	1,698,106	1,446,885
Seeds	1,124,298	2,919,405
Spirits of turpentine	2,045,883	1,747,741
Tallow	5,787,106	7,946,063
Tobacco, Leaf	18,394,660	29,031,255
Wood, timber, lumber, &c.	13,573,722	13,931,019
Other partially manufactured articles	5,463,574	5,891,508
Total raw or partially manufactured articles	$498,073,291	$568,135,785
Total manufactured articles	69,938,527	69,316,383
Aggregate	$567,011,818	$637,452,168

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—By direction of the President, Lieut.-Col. Emory Upton has been transferred from the First to the Fourth Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. J. M. Brannon from the Fourth to the First Artillery. The last named officer has been ordered to report by letter to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic. Second Lieut. O. B. Mitcham, of the Fourth Artillery, has been relieved from duty at the Artillery-School, and ordered to report for duty at West Point.

Capt. T. S. Fillebrown has been ordered to command the United States steamer Powhatan, in New-York, in place of Capt. John B. Russell, who is detached from the command of that vessel and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer George Sewall has been ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 15th of May, in place of Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, who is detached from that yard and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer J. W. Whittaker is ordered to special duty at Philadelphia as Superintendent of the construction of the machinery of the Quinnebaug and Terror, in place of Chief Engineer Harman Newell, who is detached from that duty and ordered to the Hartford as Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic Station; Lieut. William H. Turner has been ordered to duty at the Signal Office in Washington; Lieut. Leonard Cheney is detached from the command of the Catskill, and placed on sick leave. Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted is detached from the Hartford as Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic Station, and ordered to duty at the Boston Navy-yard in charge of the engineers' stores, on the 23d of April next, in place of Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, who is detached from that duty and placed on waiting orders. Master C. D. Galloway is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the training-ship Monongahela. Gunner Cornelius Dugan is detached from the receiving-ship St. Louis, at League Island, and placed on waiting orders.

The Navy Department has received information to the effect that Commander Milton Haxtun arrived at Constantinople on the 24th of February, and relieved Commander H. B. Robeson of the command of the Vandalia.

The United States steamer Huron sailed from Port Royal the 18th inst. for St. Thomas, Port de Spain, and Trinidad, thence to Laguayra, Cartagena, and Aspinwall. The United States steamer Powhatan left Norfolk this morning for New-York.

PANAMA, March 21.—Rear-Admiral Preble, United States Navy, and staff, arrived by the Crescent City, from New-York, on the 19th inst. Admiral Preble comes out to take command of the South Pacific Squadron. He will, for the present, hoist his flag on the Omaha, now in port. The Admiral is accompanied by his daughter. Capt. Kimberly, United States Navy, also arrived by the Crescent City to assume command of the Omaha, vice Capt. Simpson. The Pensacola, Rear-Admiral Murray, will leave Panama about March 24, for the Central American and Mexican coasts. Admiral Preble hoists his flag on board the Omaha to-day; he will remain at Panama for the present, and until relieved by the arrival of some other vessel of war either at Aspinwall or here.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—The United States steamer Powhatan, from Norfolk, passed out at noon to-day for New-York.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

The summons to answer in the case entered yesterday for Thomas Biggins against ex-President Grant was served to-day on Gen. Grant at the residence of ex-Secretary Fish. Gen. Grant regards the entering of this case as a kind of blackmailing operation on the part of Biggins, and, although the Statute of Limitations clearly bars this action, he will not avail himself of it. For the purpose of having all the facts brought out, and of vindicating the aspersions cast upon his character by the plaintiff, he will put the defense in the hands of attorneys, with instructions to have the case brought to trial at as early a day as possible.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day decided a case of interest to tax-payers of the District. The complainant in this case, Columbus Alexander, had filed a bill of injunction to prevent the sale of his property for special improvements under an assessment made by the late Board of Public Works. The decision is that the certificates for special improvements sought to be enforced against the property-holders were issued without authority of law. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Post Office Department will hereafter require, in order to prevent depredations, that all the mails in the large cities be transported in closed wagons. The vehicle is to be painted red, white, and blue. The ends and side panels will bear the words "United States Mail," and above these in oval form will be the representations of an American eagle and the Goddess of Liberty bearing an American flag.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the City National Bank of Chicago, making a total of 35 per cent.; of 5 per cent. to the creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New-York, payable April 5, making a total of 75 per cent.; and of 25 per cent. to the creditors of the Watkins National Bank, making a total of 75 per cent.

The distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department has ceased for the season, except to those districts of the West which were afflicted by grasshoppers in 1876, and for which a special appropriation was made by Congress a short time before the close of the session. Applications from other sections cannot be responded to.

The following were the balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,703,140; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,545,000; coin, including $30,562,500 in coin certificates, $91,509,793; outstanding legal tenders, $364,239,484.

To-morrow a delegation of Germans will call upon Minister Washburne to formally express their appreciation of his conduct toward the Germans residing in Paris during the Franco-German War. Mr. Washburne will soon return to France, but it is not expected that he will long remain there as Minister.

The wild rush for office at the Interior and Post Office Departments still continues, and the time of Secretary Schurz and Postmaster General Key is largely consumed in listening to the appeals of the office-seekers or their friends. Most of the applicants at the Post Office Department are from the South.

Frederick W. Seward, who entered upon his duties as Assistant Secretary of State yesterday, was visited by a large number of friends, who congratulated him on his return to the position occupied by him during the time his father occupied the office of Secretary of State.

Statements have recently been published that Associate Justice Clifford will soon resign his position on the bench of the Supreme Court, but that gentleman having been questioned on the subject to-day said he had no such intention.

The President to-day reappointed Samuel O. Upham as Postmaster at Waltham, Mass., and Daniel Sinclair as Postmaster at Winona, Minn.

Eli B. Mooney was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Eleventh District of Indiana.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $996,336, and from Customs, $437,375.

MR. HAYES AND THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 21.—In the House to-day the celebrated joint resolution offered by Mr. Monohan, a Democrat, several days ago, indorsing the policy of President Hayes in his efforts to bring about a better feeling between the sections was brought up, and was the cause of considerable discussion on the Democratic side, some denouncing the resolution, and saying that it was only a trick on the part of Mr. Hayes in order to seduce the people of the South into a support of his Administration. After the Democrats had said all they desired against it, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 to 32.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 21.—At noon to-day, in a joint meeting of both houses of the General Assembly, it was formally announced that Hon. Stanley Matthews had been elected to the United States Senate for two years, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John Sherman.

THE PONCA INDIANS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Sioux City special says the Ponca Indians will be removed from their reservation to Indian Territory in about two weeks. It is reported that they pretend they did not know what they were doing when they signed the paper relinquishing their rights to their reservation; that they supposed they were signing a paper to draw their annuities, and that they will forcibly resist any attempt by the Government to remove them. They are considerably excited, and the indications are that they will not leave peaceably.

TRIAL OF STEAM STREET CARS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The first trip of six of the new steam cars for the Market-street Passenger Railway Company was made to-day, and was in all respects successful. The street was lined with people to watch their operation.

SAILING OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—The Russian fleet, consisting of the flagship Svetland and steamers Bogatyr and Askold, sailed from the Roads at 9 o'clock this morning for New-York.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN STORMS.

TORONTO, March 21.—Snow accompanied by lightning fell to the depth of 18 inches throughout Ontario last night.

ALBANY.

THE NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

LAST STAGES OF THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE HOUSE—A WARM DEBATE ON THE STATE SURVEY—INSURANCE MATTERS IN THE ASSEMBLY — AN ADVERSE REPORT AGAINST GEN. McCLELLAN—THE MATTER POSTPONED UNTIL THIS FORENOON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

The House met at 10 this morning, to resume consideration of the Supply bill, but there being a large number of bills ready for third reading, this business had necessarily to be disposed of before anything else was done. All the bills passed were of minor importance, calling for no special notice. At 11:50 Mr. Husted moved to lay the order of business on the table and take up the Supply bill, which was done. The pending motion was Mr. Grady's, to strike out the item in the bill relating to the State survey. Dr. Hays defended the survey; so did Mr. Case, of Oswego; Mr. McKee, of Herkimer, and Mr. Hodges, of Monroe. Mr. Welsh, of Delaware; Mr. Grady, Mr. Spinola, and Mr. Sheldon spoke with more or less earnestness against the continuance of the survey, and it appeared that the item was doomed; but when the vote was taken there was not a corporal's guard of votes to strike it out. Mr. McKee then moved to strike out from the paragraph certain clauses which named Egbert L. Viele, John McNamee, and George J. Magee as additional Commissioners of the survey. Had Mr. Gilbert, of Franklin, not been absent, this motion would probably have been carried, as it was one the Survey Commissioners desired to have carried. It was lost, however, and the next move was one by Spinola, who proposed to strike out the name of Egbert L. Viele, and substitute for it the name of William J. Macalpine, who was formerly State Engineer. An extraordinarily bitter dispute took place on this matter between Mr. Strahan and Mr. Spinola, in which Gen. Viele got some rough handling, but Spinola failed to carry his motion, and the item passed as it stood. The reading of the bill proceeded, and the last paragraphs were reached, which made some small appropriations for canal purposes, when Mr. Baker, Chairman of the Canal Committee, thought he saw several little "woodchucks" belonging to the veteran Onondaga politician there. Quite a lively controversy took place between the canal men over these items, and in the end Mr. Baker beat the "old man," and had an appropriation of several thousand dollars for a "swing bridge" struck from the bill; but Mr. Husted, not to be beaten, moved a reconsideration of the vote, and then had the bill progressed; so the item will probably be put in again before the bill is disposed of. Ten minutes' work will be sufficient now to get it out of the way.

The special order in the House at the evening session was the Insurance bill. A warm and important debate was expected, but it did not come. Only two sections of the bill were read, and the amendments made to them were of an unimportant character, though there was a good deal of talk over them. Mr. Graham, the Chairman of the Insurance Committee, is on his sick bed, completely worn out by his labors. Mr. Cowdin well supplied his place, and showed that he could take a good part in running debate. Mr. Ecclesine seemed to speak on the side of the insurance companies, though he was not pronounced. Messrs. Lang, Weiant, and Moody, of the committee, and Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Sheldon, of Madison, and Mr. Purdy, were the principal speakers. The debate was not particularly interesting, and the House adjourned early.

The only business of importance in the Senate to-day was the discussion of the Governor's nominations to various offices requiring the confirmation of the Senate. These nominations have generally been considered in executive session, but as the Republican Senators are entirely willing that the reasons for their action should be known to the public, and especially their reasons for rejecting the nomination of Gen. McClellan to the office of Superintendent of Public Works, they agreed, in caucus, to favor an open session of the Senate. Accordingly, when the hour arrived for going into executive session—which the rules fix at 12 M.—Mr. Woodin asked unanimous consent that the executive session be held with open doors. Mr. Jacobs objected. Mr. Woodin then made a motion to that effect. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer ruled it out of order, as the rules of the Senate required the executive session to be held with closed doors. After considerable argument as to the true interpretation of the rules, and of the constitutional provision permitting secret sessions, "when the public welfare demands it," Mr. Jacobs finally withdrew his objection and permitted an open session by "unanimous consent." It was agreed at the Republican caucus last night to dispose of all the nominations of the Governor now pending before the Senate at the executive session to-day, and the first taken up were the Trustees of the Seaman's Retreat, on Staten Island, seven in number, all of whom were confirmed without a dissenting voice.

Senator Prince, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, then presented the majority report of that committee against the nomination of Dr. Austin Flint, of New-York, for Health Officer of the Port of New-York. This nomination was sent in by Gov. Tilden last Winter, and has been pending before the Senate ever since, the committee having heretofore neglected to make any report. Mr. Jacobs undertook to raise the point of order that the nomination was not before the Senate, as the name had not been sent in by the present Governor, but failing in this, he then wanted to know what reason the committee could give for refusing to confirm the nomination of Dr. Flint. The reply was made that the office of Health Officer was now held by a competent man, every way qualified for the position, and it belonged to the other side to show why he should be removed to make way for a Democrat no better qualified. No attempt was made to show this, and the report of the committee was agreed to by a vote of 18 to 12—a strict party vote.

Senator Coleman, from the Committee on Banks, then presented a report against the confirmation of Alien C. Beach for Bank Superintendent in place of Mr. Ellis, the present incumbent. Mr. Woodin said that in voting against the confirmation of Mr. Beach, the party of the majority did not do it on partisan grounds, nor did it imply any disrespect to Mr. Beach, for whom he had a high esteem; but the present incumbent of the office was qualified in all respects to perform its duties, and from his long experience he might even say that he was better qualified than any new man could possibly be. The report was then agreed to—18 to 11. Mr. Prince, from the Commerce and Navigation Committee, next reported against the nomination of Charles S. Beardsley, of Auburn, for Captain of the Port of New-York. In making this report Mr. Prince said that since the nomination was made by Gov. Robinson the Chairman of the committee to whom it was referred had been literally flooded with letters from merchants in New-York, without distinction of party, protesting against the confirmation of any man for Captain of the Port who resides in the interior of the State, and is unacquainted with the duties of this office. These letters stated that the merchants were entirely satisfied with Capt. Tinker, the present incumbent of the office, and were anxious that he should be retained. The report of the committee was then agreed to by a vote of 19 to 11. Mr. Prince, from the same committee, then reported against the confirmation of W. W. Gordon for Port Warden of New-York. This nomination was made to fill a vacancy caused by death, but Gordon had filled the office for several months, and still fills it, by appointment of ex-Gov. Tilden during the recess of the Legislature. He is the Secretary of the Democratic General Committee, and was given this place by Tilden solely as a reward for his political services. In this case as in others, Jacobs and other Senators wanted to know the reasons for reporting against the confirmation. Mr. Prince gave them at some length, to the effect that Gordon was brought down from the interior of the State to hold the office as a reward for partisan services; that he was entirely unacquainted with its duties, and that the mercantile and shipping interests of New-York were opposed to the filling of these places with persons entirely unfamiliar with the duties of the post. Mr. Woodin said that the Republicans, in rejecting such nominations as this, were merely following up the policy inaugurated by Gen. Dix, and which had met with the approbation of the merchants of New-York, of filling those places with men having experience in nautical matters. In the appointment of Harbormasters by Gen. Dix, the Republicans had surrendered all of this patronage for the sake of inaugurating a reform in this branch of the public service, and it had proved to be of great benefit to the City of New-York. Why did not Democratic Senators, instead of asking Republicans for the reasons of their action in rejecting these nominations, stand up here and give reasons why these men should be confirmed. He had not heard a single reason yet why any of these men who had been rejected ought to be confirmed, and none could be given. He warned gentlemen of the minority that if the Republicans were goaded too far, secrets might be made public that would show to the people that there was not so great a difference of opinion among Senators as to the propriety of confirming these nominations as was made to appear by the discussions here. Mr. Loomis appeared to be the leading champion of Gordon, and seemed to take it as a personal affront that his nomination was not confirmed.

In answer to an intimation of Jacobs that the Republican Senators who favored the nomination of Smythe for Superintendent of Insurance agreed to go with the Democrats who helped them on that occasion, whenever they had a man to be confirmed, Mr. Harris denied in the most emphatic terms that he, or any other Republican so far as he knew, made any such promise or anything that looked like it. He said those Republicans were duly grateful to the Democrats for helping them on that occasion, but if Jacobs or any other Democrat supposed that Republicans were going to deviate from their duty in reference to other nominations on account of the course of the Democrats then, they were greatly mistaken. Mr. Harris also took occasion to say that there was no difference of opinion among the Republican Senators as to the propriety of rejecting these nominations of the Governor, and that their decision on this point was unanimous, and they should act together and in harmony. It was therefore useless for Senator Jacobs to try and create divisions among them by talking about the "dictation of a caucus." There was no dictation about it, for they all agreed in opinion, and should act together and in harmony. He also wished to say, in answer to some remarks about the action of the majority being "an insult to the Governor," that he did not regard it as any more insulting to the Governor to refuse to confirm his appointments then it was insulting to the Senate for the Governor to neglect to consult the Senate in making the appointments. The Senate was coequal with the Governor in all matters of this kind, and it was the Governor's duty, under the Constitution, to consult the Senate before sending in his nominations.

The report of the committee rejecting Gordon for Port-warden was then agreed to by a vote of 18 to 11.

Senator Cole, Chairman of the Canal Committee, to whom was referred the nomination of Gen. McClellan for Superintendent of Public Works, then presented the report of the committee against the confirmation. In coming to this conclusion the report says that the committee were willing to concede the high character of Gen. McClellan, and the necessity of a speedy appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works. They also disavow being governed by partisan considerations in rejecting the nomination, but base their action partly on the ground that McClellan is not a resident of the State of New-York, and more particularly on the fact that the duties of the office are not such as require the exercise of his peculiar talents and acquirements, but rather a familiarity with the canals, knowledge of the men employed upon them, business habits, attention to details, and, most of all, strict economy. The majority of the committee are of the opinion that Gen. McClellan does not combine those qualifications in such a degree as is required by the present emergency of the canals, and it is chiefly for this reason that they cannot conscientiously recommend the confirmation. They believe that it will not be difficult for the Governor to select a person for this high office, whose qualifications will be unquestioned, from among the 4,500,000 citizens of the State of New-York.

Messrs. Gerard, St. John, and Starbuck dissent from the report. Mr. St. John said he entirely dissented from the reasons given in the report for rejecting the nomination. He should have felt proud to see such a man as Gen. McClellan appointed to the office. He also objected to the report that it gave reasons not given in the committee. Mr. Cole replied that if Mr. St. John had remained in the committee, as other Democrats did, until the report was drawn up he would have had an opportunity to object to its phraseology. The report was simply any disrespect to Gen. McClellan, or to the Governor who nominated him, but the fact that he was not a citizen of the State ought to be sufficient reason, if there were no other, for his rejection.

Mr. McCarthy said he regretted that he was constrained to vote against McClellan's confirmation. He was not governed in the least by partisan considerations, for it was conceded by the Republicans that the appointee of the Governor must be a Democrat. But he was convinced that an examination into the qualifications required for this position would convince any candid man that Gen. McClellan was not the right man for the place. In all positions he had ever held requiring business capacity he had proved a failure. It was said that he was a great engineer. Admit he is, there is no more work to be done in constructing our canals. What the people want is reform in their management. Let the Governor send us a man as well qualified for this position as Mr. Pillsbury is for Superintendent of State Prisons, and he will be confirmed without hesitation.

Senator Kennaday here moved that the Senate go into secret session, which was lost. Mr. Jacobs then moved to take a recess till 5 P. M., which was also lost. Several Senators stated that they had important committee meetings to attend to, and it was finally agreed to postpone the further consideration of McClellan's nomination till to-morrow morning. Some of the Democratic Senators express confidence in the confirmation of McClellan to-morrow, and this was their main object in getting the subject postponed, but there is no prospect of their succeeding. The real truth is that more than half of the Democratic Senators secretly rejoice at his rejection, but they hope to make a little political capital against the Republicans by laying the blame on them. The Republicans are unanimous in the opinion that he ought not to be confirmed, and are entirely willing to assume the responsibility of rejecting him; but the public may as well understand that the pretended grief and indignation of the Democratic Senators over his rejection is the sheerest hypocrisy. Not one of them urged his appointment, but all of them were pushing other candidates. In fact, he had no backing at all from the Democracy of New-York, either in or out of the Senate, but was the product of one of Tilden's tricks to tickle the public eye with a prominent figure-head to the Department of Public Works, while one of his tools run the department as a political machine.

THE POOL-SELLING BILL.

A HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE—AUGUST BELMONT AND OTHERS OPPOSING THE BILL—A POWERFUL ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE BY A PROMINENT BREEDER OF HORSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The second hearing on the bill to prohibit pool-selling was had this afternoon before the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs. August Belmont, Leonard Jerome, and William Travers appeared in opposition to the bill, and a number of gentlemen representing driving park associations at Buffalo, Utica, Rochester, and other places were with them. Mr. Belmont and Mr. Jerome spoke briefly, the other gentlemen more at length, against the passage of the bill. Judge Hogeboom, of Columbia County, who is the author of the amendment to the bill prohibiting the selling of pools on horse races, made a powerful argument in favor of the measure. The Judge is more a farmer than a lawyer. He is the owner and breeder of fine horses, and has a love for the brute creation almost as warm as that of Mr. Bergh himself. He is passionately fond of horse-racing, and the whole tenor of his strong and closely logical argument was an appeal to the Legislature to assist in lifting a noble sport out of reach of the baneful influences which now surround it. Some of the opponents of the bill had asserted that the money derived from pool-selling enabled the associations to offer higher premiums and prizes, and therefore that pool-selling tended to improve the breed of horses and to improve the moral tone of the turf. This assertion the Judge emphatically denied, and, from 30 years' experience with racing and race-tracks, showed that the tendency of the unlimited gambling which pool-selling encouraged was in exactly the opposite direction. He denied also that the public would lose their interest in racing if pool-selling were prohibited, and pointed to the enthusiastic interest which the English took in horse racing, though pool-selling was in England strictly prohibited. The committee appeared to be most favorably impressed with the Judge's argument, and it is understood that they will certainly report the bill to the Senate in the shape it came from the Assembly.

CARD FROM GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please correct the statement of Mr. Fish in the Assembly to-day that I am not a taxpayer in Richmond County. It is untrue. Mr. Fish was misinformed.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, March 21.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

BOTH LEGISLATIVE BODIES EXTEND THEIR SESSIONS—DEFECTION OF A NICHOLLS SENATOR—A CALL FOR FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—The sessions of both the Packard and Nicholls Legislatures have been extended to March 30. Senator Demas, (colored,) who has been acting with the Nicholls Legislature, took his seat in the Packard Senate this morning, completing, it is claimed, a quorum in both houses. The Democrats claim that the defection of State Senator Demas from the Nicholls Legislature, does not break the Returning Board quorum of that body. Nineteen is a quorum, and the Nicholls Senate now consists of 19 Returning Board members and two elected according to the returns. The Packard Senate consists of 17 Returning Board members, two less than a quorum, and two members who were seated subject to contest. After obtaining a quorum of the Senate the Packard Legislature passed through both houses a general Appropriation bill and a mileage per diem bill for themselves. They also adopted a concurrent resolution, quoting section 4, article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and sections 5,297, 5,299, and 5,000 of the United States Revised Statutes, and setting forth that there existed in New-Orleans, the Capital of the State, domestic violence and illegal conspiracies and combinations to obstruct the execution of the laws as evidenced by the seizure by armed and lawless bands of the State arsenals and the Supreme Court of the State, and calling upon the President, under the Constitution and laws, for aid to suppress the same.

THE STRANDED OCEAN STEAMERS.

WORK ON THE RUSLAND CARGO INTERRUPTED BY A HEAVY SEA—GLOOMY PROSPECTS FOR FLOATING HER—THE GREAT PUMP MAKING NO IMPRESSION ON THE WATER — THE AMERIQUE STILL HARD AND FAST.

LONG BRANCH, March 21.—The steamer Rusland lies about the same as yesterday, although the surf has been high and the wind south to southeast all day. The weather has been so thick at times to-day that the vessel could hardly be seen from the shore. The lighters which came down yesterday had to leave at 3 o'clock this morning. Nothing was done to-day towards discharging the cargo, it being too rough to work the surf-boats. The Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief has been anchored off the shore about half a mile waiting for orders. The prospects for getting the steamer off are bad. Those interested have very little hope and are very much discouraged. They are now more anxious about the cargo, and fear the weather will continue to grow worse.

The huge pump of the Coast Wrecking Company was put to work for a short time to-day, discharging a barrel of water each second, but it seemed to have no effect. They will commence pumping to-morrow morning at low tide, and hope the water will be lower, so that they can get at the leak. The steamer still crushes out timbers of the old ship Adonis, and the shore is strewn with fragments for miles. The bow rests on the old wreck and does not sink, but the stern is settling badly, and is at least a foot lower to-day than yesterday. The longshoremen say the steamer shows signs of weakness and think she will never be gotten off.

The Western Union Telegraph Company are building a telegraph line from the shore opposite the wreck to connect with their lines for the agents of the steamer, in order that they may telegraph direct to the steamer from the office in New-York and Philadelphia. The line will be completed to-morrow morning.

The British steam-ship Arab, 660 tons, is to take the place of the Rusland, and will take a cargo of provisions and other articles to Antwerp.

The Amerique is still fast, the weather not being favorable for moving her. It is believed she will be gotten off finally.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MURDER.

JOHN D. LEE'S DOOM SEALED—GOV. EMERY DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 21.—The friends of John D. Lee, who is condemned to be shot on Friday next, have sent numerous petitions signed by prominent Mormons and Gentiles, asking for a commutation of the sentence, to Gov. Emery; but the evidence of guilt being so clear, and the offense so heinous, the Governor to-day, in answer to a telegram from the United States Marshal at Beaver, inquiring if he had anything further to communicate relative to Lee, replied: "Nothing whatever." This indicates that Lee's doom is sealed.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

A SHARP FIGHT AT KOGOSHINA—CAPTURE OF THE TOWN BY THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—A private letter from the Governor of Yokohama, received in the City of Peking mail by a resident of this city, reports that a sharp battle was fought at Kogoshina, the capital of Satsuma, a few days before the sailing of the steamer, the news being received at Yokohama on sailing day. The reports represent that the Imperial forces captured the town after a sharp and severe conflict. The conspirators were routed at every point.

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Hall's most intimate friends for nearly 20 years. Since his appearance upon the stage, and at the time he was preparing for his début, he frequently conversed with me about his financial situation, repeatedly declaring that he had not a single piece of property which anybody could attach, and did not even pay his taxes. These statements were made in connection with a "snap judgment" obtained against him as one of the members of the Scribblers' Club. He said that he did not even own his law books—that they belonged to the firm. I understood then, and believe now, that he had transferred his entire fortune, his house in Forty-second-street and his estate in Milburn, N. J., to his wife and children, and had chivalrously resolved to carve out another fortune for himself. All the time that he was thus referring to his poverty he lived in his usual princely style. There was no better dressed man in New-York. I met him frequently at Delmonico's, where he dined every day, and on the road in his carriage and sleigh. If I am ever poor I hope to be so in just the comfortable style that Mr. Hall was — living well, dressed well, with plenty of money to relieve a friend or lend an associate; for Oakey Hall was always as liberal as the sunshine. After he returned to his practice I had numerous reasons for consulting him upon legal business, and he was then, as I had always found him, one of the best possible lawyers and advisers—clear-headed, cool, sagacious, quick at expedients, full of resources, and invariably just. I always found him busy, proud of his business and of his office, which he had fitted up with characteristic elegance, making it semi-legal, semi-theatrical, as were his mind and his habits. There are no financial embarrassments, no pecuniary difficulties, which can account to me for Mr. Hall's disappearance, since he could not have been more than three days in the judgments referred to were out against him and he always had, as was stated by one of his friends in THE TIMES, at least $500 in his pockets. The other theory, that he has fled because the 'Squire' Sweeny has returned, is ridiculous. Mr. Hall has been tried and acquitted. His presence here might be a good reason for Mr. Sweeny not returning, but the 'Squire never knew anything to Mr. Hall's discredit, and if he did he could not tell it, being here as a principal, not as a witness. Hall and Sweeny, to my personal knowledge, have always been most friendly, respecting each other as able men always do, and I know that this friendship has been extended up to a recent period. One other theory remains—that Mr. Hall has committed suicide because his client Rice was not acquitted of homicide. To say this of an experienced lawyer is to say that he was insane. Mr. Hall's insanity would be much more likely to take the form of an application for Rice's pardon than suicide because he could not get Rice clear. I am tempted to believe that Mr. Hall is attending to confidential business, of which he had a great deal, and that he had kept his destination a secret because his business was confidential. He is not a man to be knocked down and robbed, or to leave town unnoticed. Everybody knows him by sight, he has no enemies among the rougher classes, and he is as well acquainted with every part of New-York as with his own room. I am not alarmed about him, and I know that if he were accidentally detained anywhere, and happened to hear that the newspapers were "paragraphing" him, he is too good a journalist not to keep quiet and let "the boys" have their copy, and the public their sensation for a few days at least. Then his return will be dramatic, and the announcement of his presence in his office will do more to kill all the scandals, personal and political, published about him, than a thousand letters or libel suits. There is only one significant item in the reports which disturbs me. That is the hint of a quarrel between Mr. Hall and those he loved. If that be true, there is danger in it, for Mr. Hall's friendship and affection were as deep as the sea, and he would not care to live after losing the love that made life sweet. To the two points, its confidential business, and this reported quarrel, the detective inquiries might be directed. The newspapers—always the best detectives—will do all the rest. I wrote to Mr. Hall upon legal business yesterday, and I hope to hear from him before Saturday next. That is my faith in him.

WHAT JUDGE BRADY SAYS.

A TIMES reporter called upon Judge Brady yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining from him some reminiscences of Mr. Hall. The Judge stated that of late years he saw the ex-Mayor comparatively seldom, and therefore could not give the information desired. He felt, however, a very deep interest in the family of Mr. Hall, and hoped that any fears they might entertain about him would not be realized. In his view the whole thing was very mysterious. On Friday, the last time when he was in his office, Mr. Hall made arrangements for attending to various matters on the following day. It was known that he had received money from Pennsylvania, and also from a gentleman in this City on that day. If Mr. Hall was in any financial difficulty he believed his friends would raise money for him. The Judge then said that Mr. Hall was very eccentric at times, and that he may have disappeared in a fit of eccentricity. There was another theory—he might have been waylaid by some person after he left his office. As it was, all the circumstances connected with his disappearance were enveloped in mystery.

MR. HALL'S REDUCED INCOME.

It has been the opinion of many lawyers who conversed yesterday upon the subject of Mr. Hall's disappearance that he had made a very serious mistake in withdrawing from the firm of Hall, Brown & Vanderpoel—which he did just before he made his appearance on the stage—and that he had become painfully aware of it himself. The firm was a well-established one, acting as counsel to several City departments, and deriving from the business of the Sheriff's office and a general clientage a very large and constant income. Among the prominent merchants who are patrons of the firm are H. B. Claflin & Co., for whom they are almost constantly engaged in one way or another, so frequently do they require legal services. It is said that Mr. Hall's income was at one time, while he was a member of the firm, as large as $60,000 a year. It was explained by one of these lawyers that Mr. Hall had not met with any actual loss of property, but that his former large income had so dwindled that, with his expensive tastes and generous manner of spending money, he has worried himself unnecessarily about the necessity of cramping his expenditures. At the same time he unquestionably was affected to despondency about his failure as an actor and playwright, and both causes may have operated to cause a derangement of his mind.

OTHER STATEMENTS.

It was also stated by a friend of Mr. Hall, yesterday, that he had a great aversion to crossing the ocean, and that it was therefore not likely that he had gone to Europe. His immediate friends and some of his relatives who knew him best share this opinion, because he had not made preparations for such a voyage. All the statements from every source in regard to Mr. Hall agree in one important fact—that is, that he left his office without notifying any one of his intended absence. That was not his usual course. On the contrary, he was in the habit of stating when he would return, so as to be present when any clients called to see him. His absence, therefore, cannot be accounted for by any precedent. Those who saw him on Friday assert that he was cheerful on that day, and that there was nothing remarkable in his appearance. During a portion of that morning he had made a memorandum of the examination he was to make of candidates for admission to the Bar as a member of the committee appointed for that purpose. In the City Hall the ex-Mayor's disappearance was an absorbing topic of conversation among the Aldermen. Much sympathy was expressed for him by some of the City Fathers, and the theory that he had committed suicide was regarded as doubtful. Major Quinney, of the Sheriff's office, stated yesterday that Mr. Hall had made an engagement on Friday to meet a gentleman on the following day. It was on a matter of business. A rumor was circulated late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Hall was taken suddenly ill on Friday evening and was carried to the house of a friend, but it could not be traced to an authentic source. Mr. John Hardy, the Mayor's chief clerk, heard the rumor in common with others, but knew nothing further about it.

WHAT RECORDER HACKETT SAYS.

Recorder Hackett, an exceedingly warm and intimate personal friend of Mr. Hall, said last evening, when asked to give his theory in relation to Mr. Hall's disappearance: "I learn through the journals of the City that he cannot be found, and the only theory which I have thus far formed is thus if he really cannot be found in the City, he must have left it for some good and wise purpose; and I have had no hallucination to ascribe as to what his absence is caused by—whether the pursuit of pleasure or business—and I shall refrain from indulging in any train of thought, and shall patiently await the turning up."

WHAT JOSEPH H. TOOKER SAYS.

Manager Joseph H. Tooker, of Booth's Theatre, who was City Marshal during the Mayoralty of Mr. Hall, said, last night, he could not understand the disappearance of the ex-Mayor. He did not believe Mr. Hall was insane. He had thought early yesterday morning, knowing Mr. Hall's characteristics, that perhaps he went away mysteriously for the purpose of causing a sensation, but, when he thought the matter over again he made up his mind that such a course would prove that Mr. Hall was insane. "There is a circumstance, however, which arose," said Mr. Tooker, "as an advertising man, seems very unlikely to have arisen if Mr. Hall had been perfectly sound in mind. I refer to the recent cause by him in the Rice murder trial. I cannot understand that a man should advertise his failure so publicly as Mr. Hall did. He may have had a sound motive for this which I cannot [illegible]

thing. It was one of his mottoes that 'no man does anything without a motive,' and often repeated that to me when I was Marshal."

MR. HALL'S LAST APPEARANCE IN COURT.

Mr. Hall's last appearance in court was on last Friday afternoon, when he argued the case of Davis and others against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The case was heard on appeal in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Hall appearing for the plaintiffs, and Elbridge T. Gerry for the society. The suit was brought to restrain the society from interfering with the plaintiffs, who are butchers, from slaughtering hogs in a peculiar fashion. Before beginning his argument, Mr. Hall was asked by a TIMES reporter as to the general character of his argument. Mr. Hall facetiously remarked that he would take the broad ground that hogs—whether on four legs or on two—had no feelings, and a plunge into boiling water could not give them pain. The argument was not finished until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at its close Mr. Hall went over to his office. He had charge of a suit in which his opponent was Andrew H. H. Dawson, and on Friday afternoon Mr. Hall sent a client named Mrs. Moody to Mr. Dawson's office to tell the latter that he was going out of town for a few days. Mr. Hall sent a message of the same purport to ex-Judge Beebe that day. Mr. Hall's mysterious disappearance afforded food for general comment among lawyers in this City yesterday. All felt that some evil had befallen him, and all were sorry to hear it and loath to believe it. Many kind words were spoken of him, and the hearty manner in which they were said betokened the numerous friendships which Mr. Hall had inspired.

MR. HALL'S DISAPPEARANCE NOT DUE TO SWEENY'S ARRIVAL.

The interest reawakened in the prosecution of the members of the Tammany Ring by the arrival for trial of Peter B. Sweeny has been intensified by the mysterious disappearance of ex-Mayor Hall. Surmises that Mr. Hall's disappearance had been in consequence of the arrival of Sweeny in possession of facts damaging to him were freely indulged in by those not very familiar with the history of the Ring suits. No public money ever having been traced to Mr. Hall, no civil suits were brought against him, as in the cases of his associates. Counsel for the people yesterday did not hesitate to say that they had never thought of bringing a civil action against the ex-Mayor since the failure of the criminal proceedings against him, and that, in their opinion, the return of Sweeny would not bring him into trouble or jeopardize his interests.

MR. HALL AS AN ACTOR.

Mr. Chandos Fulton gave to a TIMES reporter last night a history of Mr. Hall's stage experience. He said that when Mr. Hall first spoke to him about making a venture in theatrical life he strongly urged him not to do so. He had known Mr. Hall for several years, and did not wish to see him exposed to the danger of becoming ridiculous in the eyes of the public. Mr. Hall, however, was bent upon becoming an actor. He believed that many years of familiarity with the theatre had fitted him for that profession. "When the rehearsals of 'The Crucible' were begun," said Mr. Fulton, "I was astonished at the proficiency of Mr. Hall; and from observation of his method and conversation, with him I became convinced that he had devoted long and patient study to his part. And, not only this; he showed that he had left no stone unturned to learn his adopted profession from beginning to end. The knowledge he had acquired of stage business was marvelous. Mr. Hall began what he called his stage career full of hope and confidence. He counsel the performances of 'The Crucible,' not by nights or weeks, but by months, and even years; and he felt certain that his gains from the theatre would be enormous. He could not understand why others did not share his confidence. The only effect of his sanguine remarks was to give occasion to a joke, which was participated in by every person in the theatre. It was a common thing for either the stage manager or myself to say to the employes of the theatre: 'Now, do this work well, and upon the thousandth night of 'The Crucible' you will get a reward that shall make your eyes glisten.' Mr. Hall did not know of this. He began his stage performances with a glowing mind and he ended them sorrowfully, and blaming himself for his performance in what he allowed his friends finally to infer he thought a folly. He said to me at the withdrawal of 'The Crucible,' 'Why did you not speak more forcible to me about this matter? I should, probably, then have been brought to see my mistake.' I told him in response that before his rehearsals I feared he would fail miserably, but that when I saw him on the stage I almost lost my fear. Further, I told him that 'The Crucible' ought to have been carried to success by the jury scene, but that it was difficult for the public to take an interest in the character of *Wilmot Kierton* when played by him. Mr. Hall was somewhat disgusted by his failure on the stage, but did not show his discomfiture to any but myself and Mr. Stuart. To others he was the same lively and flippant man he had been before his venture. Even the last time I saw him he joked with myself and another gentleman in the Lotus Club-house, at dinner, about 'The Crucible.' Our companion was speaking about the strength of the cables of the East River Bridge, and said they were made of crucible iron. 'Of course,' replied Mr. Hall, 'they must be good and strong, as they come out of 'The Crucible.' It has been reported that Mr. Hall went on the stage to win a bet made at a supper. That is untrue. He never began anything more devotedly, nor from a stronger motive, than his stage career. He wished to open a new path in life for himself. When I attempted to dissuade him from his purpose he said to me: 'I must do this. My business has been ruined by the Ring trials, and I do not feel like beginning anew as a lawyer. I believe I can succeed, for I am familiar with the stage, and Dion Boucicault said to me, years ago, after hearing me plead in one of the courts: "Hall, you are a natural actor, and would make a great success upon the stage." I think he told the truth, and I will demonstrate the fact.' Mr. Fulton, continuing, said: "Mr. Hall was as earnest and confident of success as an actor, he studied and made preparations to play *Quilp*, *Henry Dunbar*, and the hero in 'Black Sheep.' When he failed with 'The Crucible,' he said, 'Well, now, I shall go back to the bar, and work hard.' He never gave me cause to believe he was financially embarrassed, and I have always thought he had retained a good part of the immense gains of his law practice. He lost no money here, but I have been told he lost $40,000 in his venture at Daly's. I do not believe that Mr. Hall has become insane. There was never anything in his demeanor, so far as I could see, to indicate that his mind was failing. If Mr. Hall has gone away from New-York he has gone in pursuance of some settled purpose. He knows what he is doing. It may be that he has been waylaid and murdered, but the facts that militate against belief in this theory are that Mr. Hall did not frequent places in which he could have been made away with. Besides, he is a determined man, and as he generally went armed, he would make such a hard struggle with an assailant that the attention of other persons would be called to the affray. I know he carried a revolver, for one night at a dinner given by Mr. Daly, we were in the cloak room together, when he drew a revolver from his pocket and handed it to the waiter, saying, 'Don't be alarmed. I am Mayor of New-York, and this is one of the powers of my office.'"

THE SUICIDE CROP.

BY A. OAKEY HALL.

From the Illustrated Weekly for March 24.

"There is a reaper whose name is Death," and Dr. Nagle, the Register of Records of the Board of Health, has recently published his examination of the sickle that is handled by this reaper, and of the manner of its use last year, in preparing to gather into grassy church-yards what may be termed the suicide crop. A cheerful lawyer by the name of Dawes has written a book upon crimes, in which he stoutly contends that men are naturally entitled to end their own lives at pleasure. His view, however, does not accord with even one's instincts, certainly not with our better reason, and clearly not with the law. Yet, whatever lawyers may say, physicians like Dr. Nagle give statistics which show that the crop of suicides is gathered at will from every quarter. Here is his table—a veritable dissecting one. Perhaps a punster might call it a subtraction table:

There were 150 suicides during the year. The sexes were 114 males, and 36 females; 31 were single, 85 married, 16 widows, 2 widowers, and the social condition of 16 persons was not ascertained. Their occupations were:

Artist	1	Paper-box m'k'r	1	Stable-keeper	1
Agents	2	Plasterers	2	Saloon-keepers	2
Broker	1	masons	2	Sailor	1
Butchers	4	Shoe-maker	1	Seamstresses	3
Baker	1	Druggists	2	Teacher	1
Barbers	6	Draughtsman	1	Tailors	5
Block-cutter	1	Domestics	3	Turner	1
Contractor	1	Driver	1	Veterinary Surgeon	1
Clerks	14	Furriers	2	"	1
Cigar-makers	4	Fireman	1	Watchman	1
Carpenters	5	Fortune-teller	1	Wheelwrights	2
Machinists	5	Lawyers	2	Type-founder	1
Physicians	2	Laborers	8	Varnisher	1
Piano-maker	1	Merchants	7	Weaver	1
Printers	2	Millmen	1	Widow	45

The callings of the suicides are distributive. What a pity we could not know the causes. For instance, was the one broker, who sold himself short, a bull when in life? and what was the name of his disastrous fancy? Was the artist a species of Haydon? Was the baker rendered desperate by losses? Did the shoemaker lose his little all? Was the fortune-teller madly eager to realize her destiny and end all chance. Did the stable-keeper get angry at broschine because it would not cure his hoarseness? Had the sailor risked his life a hundred times on ocean, only to find a suicide of it on land? Why should a teacher make of himself a sad example? Why should a watchman weary of mortal sight? One piano-maker sought the harmony of spheres; but why should a veterinary surgeon lead the herd to another world, or a weaver cut the thread of the fates? These are among the unit-arian instances. Four were among the butchers, and five among the barbers; but the wonder is that these classes, so familiar with knives and razors, do not more often swell the number of suicides. No one familiar with city histories can be amazed at the remorse which must have driven the two milkmen to their undoubted watery graves. Could not the phlegm of the two physicians give them philosophy enough to live? How much temptation to death the two druggists must have withstood before they antidoted the bane of existence. Then, ye gentle shepherdesses who have seen a few years pass your way, tell us why even two of the legal fraternity should commit *felo de se* and become silent spectators in a court where the Coroner and not they get the fees.

Forty-six of the 150 had no occupations. Their reasons for suicide are easily accounted for. They violated the maxim, *laborare est orare*—which being translated means, labor is as sweet and holy as prayer.

Dr. Nagle's report concludes as follows:

"Poisons were the most frequent agents resorted to, 50 deaths having been credited to these causes, of which 23 were from Paris green. Fire-arms caused 40 deaths, and hanging 20 deaths."

This would leave 35 to be debited (we cannot say perchance) to the mode of drowning. Inasmuch as the table shows only one more than this number to have been women, we unhesitatingly charge a majority of them to the drowning account. The softer sex have not that antipathy to water which many men have; and women are admittedly averse to the noise of fire-arms or the sight or taste of blood. Then, poison, and especially Paris-green. How queer that, while blue is so much sought after of late for health-giving qualities, green should figure so largely as a death-dealing color!

But can Dr. Nagle figure up the number of neutral suicides? Perhaps a better phrase for the class he refers to would be passive self-murderers. Victims to indulgence, to thin dresses, to rash diet, to paper soles, to overwork? Even if a man be bent upon self-destruction, why should he taint his memory or outrage the feelings of his family by having his purpose discovered? He has only to enlist as a private soldier, and then seek a prairie chair beside Sitting Bull; or to pull off his flannel in March and woo the insidious pneumonia; or to alternate cream pies with lobster for a week; or to hear the music of Wagner for a month; or to hire a two-story house adjacent to Harlem flats, when, presto, he would in an orthodox manner and without risking his life insurance policy find himself one of the inmates of Dr. Nagle, Register of Records in the Board of Health—the tables of death by natural causes.

Our best conundrum of all is, why should a man destroy himself at all? Emerson says that to some men the worst feature of travel is they must accompany themselves. A man can escape everybody and everything but himself. He cannot disintegrate his soul. He cannot drown thought, nor knife remorse, nor shoot memory, nor Paris-green his conscience. "When a pair of boots has only the welt of the sole left," says your cobbler, "I can mend them." Bodily aches and corporeal miseries are appreciable and may be palliated to the hour of dissolution. But mental tortures, if they exist under Capricorn, are not to be palliated by flaking them under the fixed star of the Unknown. Probably the best religionist in the world is your Universalist, who obeys the laws of God, although not believing in, and of course not fearing, future punishment. Why, then, disavow the philosophy of Hamlet, about rushing to undiscovered ills? And why should not the premeditating suicide, while he lives only long enough to dictate his last silly farewell (by a P. S.,) unite with Dogberry in asking his masters to write him down an ass?

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

FIGHT BETWEEN BOARDING-HOUSE RUNNERS AND SAILORS—THE MATE OF THE PRINCE PORT DEFENDING HIS VESSEL.

A number of "runners" for sailors' boarding-houses make Quarantine Landing their head-quarters. There is great rivalry among these people, and they use all sorts of stratagems to bring customers to their various establishments. As a class they are energetic and enterprising in the pursuit of their particular calling, but they are also considered unscrupulous and reckless in their character and dealings. They are generally regarded as a species of land-shark that waits on shore to fleece Jack Tar out of his hard-earned wages. A feeling of hostility has sprung up between these men and the masters of vessels, as the latter maintain that "runners," are the natural enemies of sailors. Hence, sailing-masters forbid these people boarding their vessels to ply their particular trade; but these are not the class of men to take "no" for an answer, and they often force themselves on board despite the protests of the Captain. This was the case Tuesday afternoon, when the Prince Port, a full-rigged ship, arrived at Quarantine from Antwerp. The "runners," as usual, went out in small boats from the boarding-station at Clifton to meet the vessel and renew the acquaintance of the sailors. The chief mate, Mr. Johnson, was in charge, and he warned the men in the small boats not to attempt to board the vessel. The "runners" disregarded the warning, and commenced to scramble up the sides of the vessel. John H. Collins was among the foremost of the scaling party, and, as he was about to jump on deck, the chief mate struck him a violent blow with a marline-spike on the side of the head, precipitating him into the water, and in his descent he struck against a small boat, which added greatly to his injuries. He was picked up by Michael Connolly, one of the Quarantine boat-men, and found to be seriously injured. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, and yesterday, his condition being very critical, warrants were issued by Justice Garrett-of Stapleton, and placed in the hand of Officer Goggin, for the arrest of the mate. After a few hours' delay off Staten Island the Prince Port took its departure for Pier No. 3 North River. The "runners" held an indignation meeting and concluded to be avenged on the mate. They took the D. R. Martin to this City, and about a half dozen of them went to Pier No. 3, where the vessel was lying, and demanded the name of the chief mate. That officer answered in person, and expressed his ability to "thrash" the whole crowd if they did not leave at once. Another fight was the consequence between the sailors and "runners," and several severe blows were exchanged on both sides. Patrick Mahon, alleged, shot at Joseph Flanagan, of No. 9 Hamilton-street, and wounded him in the head. No clear statement of the shooting could be had. Flanagan and his friends refused to talk about the fight, as they were afraid it would injure their business. Flanagan is said to be mortally wounded. Dr. Shine dressed his wounds; but the Doctor says that the wound on the injured man's head was caused by a sharp instrument, probably a sabre or a hatchet. Dr. Shine stated that Flanagan received an extensive scalp wound over the left parietal bone, causing a fracture four inches. He pronounces the wound fatal, as meningitis must necessarily follow.

A TIMES reporter went to Pier No. 3 North River last evening, and as he approached the vessel he saw two sailors leaning their elbows on the rail. He asked if the mate was on board, but was assured that he was not. The Captain stepped forward, but he refused to speak on the subject of the fight. A man at this juncture, dressed in a short cardigan jacket and wearing a round hat—in short, the bellicose mate himself—sprang excitedly to the Captain's side, gesticulated wildly, and swore vehemently. A torrent of the most blasphemous language followed. He threatened death to the first reporter if he did not "take to his heels" instantly, adding, "I'll pitch a kettle of boiling water on you; I'll throw you into the river; I'll put a hole through you;" and all these dire calamities would befall the reporter if he did not beat a hasty retreat. One of the sailors was evidently delighted with the situation, as he audibly remarked: "Let him have it, Jack." The reporter thought it best, under the circumstances, to postpone the interview.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A STORE DAMAGED AND THE OCCUPANT SUFFOCATED.

A fire on Tuesday evening at the confectionary store No. 1,112 D-street, Washington did considerable damage to the building and resulted fatally to William Grupe, the proprietor. When the fire broke out, Mr. Grupe was asleep in a room on the second floor, and on being called came hurriedly down stairs in his shirt-sleeves. He then hurried back for the purpose of securing some valuables, and was suffocated by the blinding smoke. When found he was lying on his face, his pulse beating feebly, but he was insensible, and died almost immediately. Mr. Grupe was about 60 years of age.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire in Machias, Me., on Tuesday night, destroyed the tin shop of E. M. Gilpatrick; loss $4,000; Hemenway's store and the blacksmith shop of Daniel McDonald, loss on both, $10,000, and the store of J. W. Lyman, loss $4,000; all insured for about two-thirds of the losses.

A fire broke out last evening in the merchant tailor shop of Peter Weigel, No. 97 Main-street, Brooklyn. Of the $30,000 worth of clothing in stock $7,000 was destroyed. The damage to the building was $400.

A NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, March 21.—Edward Wells, the negro who murdered William O'Brien, a peddler, in Burke County, a few days since, was taken from the jail at Waynesborough last night and lynched by a crowd of unknown men. Wells confessed that he murdered O'Brien to obtain possession of his goods and money. The remains of O'Brien were interred here yesterday.

AN ABSCONDER FROM NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, March 21.—John W. Barnes, in the employ of E. Malley, absconded this afternoon with $1,300 in cash, and checks to the amount of several thousand dollars, intrusted to him to deposit. He is supposed to have gone to New-York.

STATE OF THE IRON TRADE.

WHAT IS DOING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY WORKS ATTEMPTING LITTLE—THEIR CAPACITY AND THEIR PRESENT WORK—A BETTER CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AROUND HARRISBURG—STATEMENTS OF PROMINENT IRON MEN.

HARRISBURG, Friday, March 16, 1877.

In my last letter I described the condition of the blast furnaces in the Lehigh Valley and the difficult position in which their owners are placed. I find a similar state of affairs prevailing all through the Schuylkill Valley—any number of furnaces standing idle, and those in blast making little or no profit. Individual statements vary somewhat, but so do individual blast furnaces. A furnace is as coquettish a creature as any giddy young village belle with too many admirers. With the most careful management, there is no knowing when or in what way it may play you a trick. People with unusual facilities in the way of ore and coal, and with a lucky furnace, may be getting along fairly well, while their next-door neighbors may be on the high road to bankruptcy. This latter class are naturally correspondingly lugubrious in their view of the immediate future; the former are more hopeful and look for a little but very gradual improvement—more improvement in the volume of business than in prices. There is one encouraging feature. The furnace men generally seem to be convinced that the reign of low-priced iron will be a very long one, and they are setting honestly to work to accommodate themselves to the situation. "If buyers will not go higher than a certain figure," they argue, "we must learn to make our iron cheaper or give up the business. We cannot afford to give up; we must, therefore, cheapen production." A very excellent and businesslike resolve.

The decrease in production in the general iron trade of the country, of which I spoke at length in a previous letter, only applies to the anthracite and charcoal iron trade. Indeed, the total production of anthracite, bituminous coal and coke, and charcoal iron in the State of Pennsylvania shows an increase for 1876, the amount being 989,000 tons in 1876, against 960,894 tons for 1875. Charcoal iron alone shows a decrease, the production in 1876 having been 17,000 tons, against 34,491 tons in 1875. The decrease in charcoal iron, and it has its own significance, is shown in the general production of the country, and also in the stocks on hand.

Among the more prominent furnaces in the Schuylkill Valley there are in blast the Anvil furnace at Pottstown, the Hampton furnace at Birdsboro, both stacks of the Keystone Furnace Company at Reading, both the Keystone furnaces at Birdsboro, the Monocacy furnace, two out of three of the Pioneer furnaces at Pottsville, both of the stacks of the Reading Iron Works, the two Robesonia furnaces, the two Sheridan furnaces, the Warwick furnace at Pottstown, and two of the Conshohocken furnaces. Of those out of blast there are the six furnaces of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, the two Henry Clay furnaces at Reading, the two Marion stacks at Conshohocken, the Mill Creek furnace at Port Carbon, the Montgomery furnace at Port Kennedy, the Morriastown Iron Works, the three stacks of the Phœnix Iron Company, the two stacks of the Plymouth Iron Company, Mr. James Lanigan's two furnaces at Pottsville and Swedeland, and many others. Many of the furnaces have sold nearly all their stock of iron, others have still got some stacked. The Reading Coal and Iron Company is said to be carrying 55,000 or 60,000 tons made in their furnaces; at least I hear the statement most confidently made in many quarters. Just now furnace men do not like to be too closely questioned as to the amount of their individual stocks of iron, unless the questioner happens to be a buyer—not so common an event as might be desired. However, if, as I believe, the rolling mills generally are doing more business, they must before long make a more decided appearance as buyers of pig iron. Then we shall see the faces of these valley furnace men put on a smile; a little faint at first, perhaps, but eventually developing into a thoroughly happy smile. There is one encouraging fact to be remembered: anthracite iron, like most other kinds of iron, is apt to wear out in time and to require replacing. There has been very little replacing during the last three years; any expense in that way has been reduced as nearly to a minimum as possible.

Of the furnaces in this district—the Lower Susquehanna, including Lebanon Valley—very few, again, are in blast. All along the Lebanon Valley it was sad to see the number of fine furnaces standing idle, and to know that so many fathers of families were, consequently, not earning their bread. But such are the vicissitudes of manufacturing life. Of the whole number of 37 stacks in this district, with an annual aggregate capacity of 223,500 tons, only 16 stacks, with an aggregate capacity of 92,000 tons, are in blast. I give the details in the table below:

Furnaces.	No. of Stacks.	Annual Capacity, Tons.	In Blast.
Aurora	1	5,000	..
Baldwin	2	10,000	2
Cameron	1	6,000	..
Chestnut Hill	3	20,000	..
Cloudlets	2	10,000	2
Bird Coleman	1	8,000	1
Cornwall	2	10,000	2
Donaghmore	1	6,000	1
North Cornwall	1	8,000	1
Conestoga	1	6,000	..
Dauphin	1	6,000	..
Rose Tree Works	1	5,000	..
Donegal	1	6,500	..
Harrisburg	1	6,000	..
Kauffman	1	6,500	..
Lebanon	2	15,000	2
Lebanon Valley	1	5,000	..
Lochiel	1	7,500	1
Marietta	1	5,000	..
Marietta No. 2	1	5,000	..
Middletown	1	5,000	..
Musselman	1	6,000	..
Paxton	2	15,000	1
Richmond	1	3,000	..
Safe Harbor	1	6,000	..
Stanhope	1	5,000	..
St. Charles	2	12,000	2
Union Deposit	1	5,000	..
Wistar	1	8,000	1
Total	37	225,500	16

These figures show that the Lower Susquehanna district is only making about two-fifths of its total capacity of pig-iron, and this, I take it, is about the average throughout the United States, as shown by a total capacity of 5,439,230 tons and a total production for 1876 of 2,050,000 tons. At all events, it applies to this large and important section of Pennsylvania.

The furnace business is more active in the suburbs of Harrisburg than I have, as yet, found it to be elsewhere, and the owners appear to be in better spirits. Exactly why this is, I am unable to discover, unless the reason be that they have certain facilities which others have not, and have lucky furnaces. In one case I know of a lucky furnace—the Lochiel. This furnace was built in 1873, and was first put into blast in April of the same year; and she has been running steadily and continuously ever since—four years—without the slightest hitch or bedevilment. The Pennsylvania Steel Company are running both their furnaces down on the flats; one a new one, only put in blast last Fall. But they are making Bessemer iron, and it is, of course, all used up in their Bessemer rail mill. Mr. McCormick is running only one of the Paxton furnaces, but I understand that he talks of blowing in the other shortly. He is, unfortunately, absent in New-York, otherwise I should have been pleased to have his views on the situation. The Wistar furnace is also running. The Dock Iron Works furnace is standing, but, so far as I can learn, it has never been put in blast since it was finished in 1874. This is a first-rate showing for the Harrisburg furnaces.

The rolling mills and other works are also running well. I drove out to the Pennsylvania Steel Works, and had a long conversation with Major Bent, the manager. He gave me the impression of being very well contented with what the works are doing, considering the bad times. The Bessemer rail mill is running full time, night and day, and they have orders on hand which will certainly take them a good eight months to fill. Doubtless, prices might be arranged more to the Major's satisfaction; but from one or two remarks he dropped I judge that he is making a fair profit, and is not giving his rails away at the prices which some makers are said to have accepted. I do not, of course, know what he is getting for his contracts; I should think certainly not less than $50 a ton. Now, I have heard rumors of contracts down as low as $47 a ton in exceptional instances. The Pennsylvania Steel Company have contracts on hand for 15,000 tons of rails for the Erie Railroad, 12,000 tons for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 5,000 tons for the Naugatuck Road in Massachusetts—32,000 tons in all, and I think I am not wrong in saying that it will take them some eight months to make them. Major Bent tells me that he receives many more inquiries of late, and among them many inquiries about Bessemer steel for agricultural tools, boiler plates, &c. They are also busy in making steel frogs for railroad switches, a specialty of the company, and one for which they have some valuable patents. Altogether, I should say that, considering the times, the Pennsylvania Steel Company is in a tolerably thriving condition.

Their near neighbors, the Lochiel Rolling Mill Company, are running their furnace at a margin of profit, but their iron rail mill is, as might be supposed, idle. Iron rails are things of the past. There is scarcely any market for them, unless as old rails to be used over again, or as scrap iron; and then they are at a very low price compared with what they used to fetch as against scrap iron. What the fall in old rails is may be judged from the fact that they sold in 1872 as high as $54 a ton in gold—equal to $59 in currency—in New-York. They were recently offered as low as $18 a ton. They are now so cheap that many merchant mills are using considerable quantities of them, and working them up in bar-iron in mixture. The more old iron rolled into the new rail the cheaper it can be made. Mr. Dull tells me that cheap rails are now being offered which are made entirely from old ones. They can be delivered in New-York at $35 a ton, whereas rails with a fair proportion of new iron in them would cost $40 a ton. Surely, no one can doubt that King Railroad Iron, who has known the palmiest of palmy days, is no longer a ruler among men, but is relegated to the ranks of monarchs retired from business. It is now as though even his old clothes are not valuable as relics. It is the total absence of demand for new rails that makes old ones so cheap and that prevents Mr. Dull from running the Lochiel Mill. The character of this mill will certainly be changed before long. From what Mr. Dull says, I think they will go into steel of some sort, probably Bessemer or the Siemens-Martin process. In expressing his opinion as to the future, Mr. Dull took a hopeful view. "I think," he said, "we shall have a quiet business, with a little and gradual improvement; nothing to boast of, but still an improvement on what we have had for so long. I think we have done with falling markets. I do not see how prices can go lower without closing up the iron business altogether." Speaking of the furnace business of his own particular district, Mr. Dull said: "There has recently been a marked change in our business in relation to the Western pig-iron market. For the last five or six years we had lost our grip on the Western market, the Pittsburg and surrounding districts cutting us out. They had a schedule of prices, under which they kept up their Western business, and then shipped their surplus iron to the East. Now things are changed. We are shipping iron to the West, and only sending our surplus production eastward; whereas, the Pittsburg men are working up their pig metal into bar-iron, and shipping it East." I know that, for some time, Pittsburg has been ambitious of obtaining command of the Eastern market. While thus occupied, it seems that the Susquehanna folks have been cutting into their Western trade. It may turn out, possibly, that they have dropped the substance in snatching at the shadow, like the dog in the fable.

Among the other iron works located here, there is a fair business going on. The Central Iron Works are running their boiler plate and tank iron mill on full time. Mr. Bailey is also running the Chesapeake Nail Works on full time. The Harrisburg Nail Works are also running on full time. These are both large works, having each an average annual production of some 7,000 tons of nails, though they could both run beyond that amount. The Paxton Rolling Mills are also running on full time on boiler plate, &c., and along the river important works like the Duncannon Iron Works, and the Danville Iron Works are getting a fair share of business. On the whole, though business in this district might, as a gentleman suggested to me to-day, be a "mighty sight" better, I cannot help thinking that it is a little more encouraging than in some sections of the country. If they can only so get along as to keep the laborers in their mills and furnaces employed without incurring absolute loss, I think there is cause for congratulation. And there is this hope for the future, in that the iron business has been purged of a mushroom growth which was, and must always have been, a standing menace of danger. The weak ones having been killed off, there should be more chance for the strong ones who survive.

A. P.

THE NEW-JERSEY METHODISTS.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE AT TRENTON—APPOINTMENTS TO THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

The New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference concluded their labors at Trenton, Tuesday night. The following appointments were made:

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

J. B. Graw, Presiding Elder.

New-Brunswick.—First Church, J. S. Phelps; Pitman, D. H. Short; St. James, C. Adams; Milltown, S. C. Chattin; Washington, S. J. Lippincott; Old Bridge, J. W. Clark; South Amboy, T. C. Carman; Sayerville, D. McCurdy; Keyport, G. L. Dobbins; Mechanicsville, J. H. Barnett; Matawan, W. W. Moffett; Morganville, Silver Lake and Jacksonville, to be supplied; Freehold, W. Ramsey; Port Monmouth, William Franklin; Navesink, L. M. Atkinson; Red Bank, J. Stites; Embury, J. E. Lake; Eatontown and Tinton Falls, J. S. Parker; Oceanport, S. F. Gastell.

Long Branch.—First Church, W. E. Boyle; Centenary, G. C. Maddock; Atlantic ville and Seabright, W. P.

LAW REPORTS.

THE HAND-M'CARTHY AFFAIR.

TESTIMONY OF M'CARTHY—HIS VERSION OF THE ROBBERY—HE ASSERTS HIS INNOCENCE AND CHARGES HALSTEAD AND THOMPSON WITH THE CRIME.

The trial of Col. William F. McCarthy, charged with being implicated in the larceny of $18,000 worth of diamonds from Charles V. Hand on Jan. 27, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Lyon closed the case for the prosecution by proving that the valise left at Earle's Hotel by Ellwood Thompson, the mysterious "lame lawyer" in the case, was the property of McCarthy, and had been delivered up on the order of ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for the latter.

Judge Curtis then opened the case for the defense, and called the prisoner, William Fitz Charles McCarthy, who testified that he was a native of Virginia, where he remained until he was 19 years of age, when he went to Texas. At the breaking out of the war he returned to his native State and joined the Confederate Army. The Colonel then detailed his visit to New-York and introduction to Mr. Hand by Mr. Bates, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office. He also detailed the various circumstances which led to his entering into a copartnership with Hand on the basis of his receiving a third of the profits of the business, and his evidence on this point coincided in the main with that of Hand. At the time of the negotiations for the loan he said he was engaged in negotiating with an English syndicate for the sale of mining property in Texas, which, if consummated, would give him a profit of between £100,000 and £150,000 sterling. Hand stated that he wanted $20,000 at once, to embark in the mustang business, and stipulated to deposit diamonds worth $36,400 as his share of the security, as the prisoner, as his copartner, should endeavor to raise all the money he could on his Texan property. In pursuance of this arrangement McCarthy said he had endeavored to raise $35,000 on 50,000 acres of land in Texas, and had deposited the maps of the property with several brokers, who failed, however, to obtain the desired loan. He finally entrusted the matter to Ellwood Thompson, who had been introduced to him as a reputable lawyer, and transferred his papers to him, but had never seen them since until they were produced in court. McCarthy's version of the incidents connected with the various attempts to raise the $20,000 loan, and the occurrences preceding the alleged larceny, coincided with those of Mr. Hand up to the time of leaving Judge Sutherland's office. Then, he said, Thompson got possession of the diamonds and induced him [McCarthy] to visit the Belmont Hotel to see the lady who was to advance the money. By a ruse Thompson locked witness up in a room and dashed off in a coupé, carrying off the diamonds. On seeing what had occurred witness ran down to the street, pursued the coupé, and entering it, compelled the party to return to the Belmont. His version of his own arrest and the escape of Thompson and Halstead with the diamonds did not differ materially from that of Hand. In conclusion McCarthy emphatically asserted that he had acted in good faith through the entire transaction, and had no earthly intension of defrauding Hand. The whole affair, in his opinion, was a deliberate conspiracy on the part of Halstead and Thompson to cheat Hand out of the diamonds, which the latter had informed him belonged to Mrs. M. S. Whitney, of No. 121 East Twenty-seventh-street, the famous Washington lobbyist, known at the capital as the "Diamond Widow."

The cross-examination of McCarthy by Assistant District Attorney Lyon will commence to-day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Mr. Joseph Casey, Robert Henry McClellan, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 982—*George Eyster, Assistant Treasurer, &c., appellant, vs. The Centennial Board of Finance et al.*—The argument of this cause was continued by R. N. Wilson, of counsel for the appellees, and concluded by William M. Springer for the appellant.

No. 936—*The National Bank of the Commonwealth of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mechanics National Bank of Trenton, N. J.*—This cause was argued by Solicitor-General Phillips, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by William S. Opdyke for the defendant in error.

No. 68—*Nathan Greenwald et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Penelope Bond, Administrator, &c.*—This cause was argued by Mr. Albert Pike, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. R. T. Merrick for the defendant in error.

No. 121—*Silas M. Waite, plaintiff in error, vs. George S. Dowley, Treasurer, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. E. J. Phelps, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned.

JOINING PARTIES TO A SUIT.

Judge Larremore, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Michael W. Divine, Administrator, &c., against William Butler Duncan, Administrator, &c., impleaded with others. It seems that in 1867 one Charles R. Carroll brought a suit against Noah L. Wilson, David Gibson, and William L. Roelofson, composing the firm of Wilson, Gibson & Co., to recover upon a joint liability for the purchase and sale of cotton. Carroll had purchased an interest for $50,000, and was to share in the profits and losses of the transaction. He averred that large amounts of cotton had been bought and sold and he demanded an accounting and judgment for the amount found due him. The defendants, in their answer, admitted the plaintiff's interest, and alleged they were ready to account. They pleaded the non-joinder of parties. Mr. Duncan is the Administrator of the defendant, Roelofson, who died after the suit was begun. Carroll died in 1874, and the present plaintiff, Divine, was appointed as his Administrator. Divine served a supplemental complaint "in revivor" against Duncan as Administrator, and within 20 days afterward served an amended supplemental complaint changing the cause of action by leaving out Wilson as a defendant, alleging the latter's insolvency and death, and also the insolvency of the defendant Gibson. Judgment was prayed for against Duncan as Administrator, and against Gibson. The amended supplemental complaint was returned, the defendant refusing to accept it. A motion was then made to compel the acceptance. Judge Larremore holds that an amended supplemental complaint, being a pleading, can be amended once without application to the court. The main point involved in the case, however, was as to the right to join the representatives of the deceased defendant Roelofson with the surviving defendant Gibson in this action, which was on a joint liability. Judge Larremore in his opinion says: "If this were an action at law on a joint liability Duncan would not be a proper party, and the estate in his hands could only be reached by a suit in equity, after all legal remedies against the surviving partner had been exhausted. * * * But this action is on the equity side of the court, and among the averments by way of supplement is that of the insolvency of Gibson, the surviving partner. This is not absolutely denied by the opposing affidavit, the denial being as to the insolvency of the firm of which he was a member. * * * The facts alleged, if proved, would sustain a new action against Duncan, and the liberal policy of the Code in causing parties to be brought in in order to prevent circuity of action leads to the conclusion that this application should be granted. The defendant may interpose the same defenses in this, as in such other action, except the Statute of Limitations, and where the merits presumptively appear and the plaintiff would otherwise be remediless, it is the duty of the court to exercise a sound discretion and save the statute."

ADULTERATED MILK DEALERS FINED.

Thirty-nine of the milk-dealers indicted on complaint of the Board of Health for selling adulterated milk were on the calendar of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Messrs. Prentice and Hastings, counsel for the Board of Health, appeared to prosecute, and Messrs. Lawrence and Waehner for the accused. The dealers, evidently bearing in mind the defeat of the Milk-dealers' Association in the conviction of Daniel Schrumpf, whose case was selected as a test, intimated their desire to submit to the law, and the following pleaded guilty: Henry Bailwinkle, No. 139 Allen-street, fined $75 by Judge Sutherland; and James Kilgore, No. 404 Mott-street; Charles Seekman, No. 254 Monroe-street; Phillip H. Hessemer, No. 100 Reade-street; Henry Lankmann, corner Third and Manhattan streets; Diedrich Lankemann, No. 321 Monroe-street; Frederick Schnis, No. 198 Avenue A; William Smith, No. 533 Sixth-street, and Anton Centti, No. 96 Ludlow-street, fined $20 each; Tiana Castello, No. 434 East Fifteenth-street, fined $40; Andrew Hirth, No. 47 Essex-street; Christian Fuhrmann, No. 126 Norfolk-street, and Margaret Dolan, No. 315 East Thirty-fifth-street, fined $30 each; Henry Siebern, No. 104 Stanton-street, fined $10. John Ryan, No. 117 Baxter-street; Rosora Miller, No. 97 Norfolk-street, and Lewis Koster, No. 218 Monroe-street, also pleaded guilty, and were remanded until to-day for sentence.

A POLICE SALE OF A BOAT.

The suit of Thomas W. Constance against Frederick S. Burr was tried before Judge Westbrook and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff was the owner of a sloop-rigged boat which, on Sept. 2, 1876, drifted away from its moorings in the East River at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street. The Police found the boat in the river at the foot of Stanton-street, and it was turned over to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters. The Property Clerk advertised the sale of the boat at Whitehall-slip, but on the day appointed no one appeared at the place to bid for the boat. The Clerk then went back to his office and sold the boat to the defendant for $25. The plaintiff sued to obtain the boat or its value. In defense the defendant set up the act giving the Police the power to sell unclaimed property after advertisement. Judge Westbrook ruled that the Property Clerk not having sold the boat at public auction but at private sale the defendant could acquire no title. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $100 and for $40 damages.

COURT NOTES.

John Bryant and Harry Burton were held yesterday by Commissioner Deuel on a charge of offering cigars for sale on Broadway on which no tax had been paid.

In the Judge Connolly will case, yesterday, Dr. Hammond and Prof. Keyes gave expert testimony on hypothetical cases relating to derangement of the mind from Bright's disease of the kidneys or the effects of alcoholism.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted writs of alternative mandamus against the Fire Commissioners at the suit of John Brown and John H. Ward, two firemen who were dismissed, and who are now seeking to be reinstated.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order of publication of the summons in the suit of the Howe Machine Company against George R. Pettibone, in which the plaintiffs are suing for $11,975 alleged to have been wrongfully taken by the defendant, who was in their employ.

Abraham H. Strauss, employed in the dry goods establishment No. 349 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, on a charge of seduction preferred by Miss Mollie Cohen, of No. 257 East Seventh-street. The accused was brought to the District Attorney's office, and held in $1,000 bail to appear for trial. Ex-Judge Joseph Koch appeared for the prisoner.

On the night of the 9th inst. burglars broke into the wholesale confectionery store of Battais & Ode, No. 141 Elm-street, and carried off an iron safe containing $102 in money. One of the thieves was subsequently arrested, and proved to be George Hillerman, living at No. 142 Elm-street. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Hillerman pleaded guilty to burglary, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to two years and six months in the State Prison.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted pleas of guilty from Peter Scherer and Samuel Jessen, two Jersey thieves, who broke into the store of Morris Cohen and stole 1,000 cigars, and John Welsh, of No. 18 Roosevelt-street, who broke open the store window of Isaac Ephraim, No. 176 Bowery, with intent to steal. Judge Sutherland sentenced Scherer and Jessen to five years each in the State Prison, and sent Welsh to the same institution for one year.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRACY CASE.

The whisky conspiracy case was resumed yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford. Gen. Tracy argued in favor of a motion for the direction of a verdict for the defendants, on the grounds that the testimony for the Government had utterly failed to make out a prima facie case of conspiracy, and that in any event the overt act charged was, if consummated at all, begun and concluded in Chicago, thus ousting the court here of any jurisdiction. In reply, Assistant District Attorney Sherman said that he did not know that it was necessary for him to go into an argument, inasmuch as Judge Blatchford had said a few days ago that if the case should then stop there was enough on which to go to the jury. Judge Blatchford told Mr. Sherman that in view of all the facts in the case which had been developed since, it would not be wise for him to rely on what had been said at the time in question. Mr. Sherman then went on to argue that abundant evidence existed in the case to make out a strong case of conspiracy and the commission of the overt act. There certainly was enough evidence for a jury to be required to pass upon it. Before Mr. Sherman concluded the court adjourned until this morning.

LICENSE FEES FOR THEATRES.

Suits were begun, about three years ago, by Lester Wallack and other theatre owners of this City, against the City and the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, to restrain the enforcement of the law under which the society obtains certain license fees. There were seven such suits, and that of Mr. Wallack was litigated as a test case. In due course of time the case came to the Court of Appeals, where it was argued by A. Oakey Hall for the plaintiff and by William M. Evarts for the defendants. The decision went against the plaintiffs, and the cases were before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the question of damages sustained by the society by reason of the injunctions heretofore had in the suit which the Court of Appeals by its decision vacated. Judge Lawrence ordered a reference to F. S. Marbury to ascertain the amount of the damages.

SUIT AGAINST MRS. PARAN STEVENS.

The suit of Arthur Gilman against Mrs. Paran Stevens was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Part I., of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff is an architect, and brings the suit to recover about $15,000 for services. Fourteen thousand dollars of the amount are claimed for the preparation of the plans of a building which was to have been erected at Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. The plaintiff also claims about $750 as a balance due on the plans for the Stevens apartment-house, at Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. In regard to the first claim, the defendant says there was no agreement for the doing of the work. In regard to the Twenty-seventh-street house the defendant sets up a counter claim of $20,000. This, she says, is excess in the cost of the house, which was caused by the plaintiff's negligence. The case is still on. John Townsend appears for the plaintiff and John E. Parsons for the defendant.

SUING FOR A BUGGY.

A case is now pending before Justice Gedney, in the Eighth District Court, in which Mrs. Louisa Campbell, the wife of a wealthy paper manufacturer, sues her husband to obtain possession of a buggy. The couple were married in June, 1875, and Mr. Campbell has begun proceedings for a divorce. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Campbell presented his wife with a fine buggy and a fast trotting mare. Mrs. Campbell frequently drove on the road, often running into other vehicles, inflicting damages for which her husband had to pay. This continued so long that it begot criminations and recriminations, and finally Mr. Campbell seized the buggy and secured it under lock and key. Mr. Campbell accuses his wife of intoxication and want of chastity. The case is still on.

A PARTNERSHIP IN TINWARE.

The case of John D. Locke against Samuel R. Filley and John J. Locke was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff, it seems, was in the wholesale tinware business, and took in the others as partners. He put down his stock at $253,000, and the land at Whitestone, on which the factory was, at $30,000. After a time they quarreled, each accusing the other of intermeddling with and injuring the firm business, and arbitrators were selected to determine what price the plaintiff should pay to the defendants for their interest, or what price the latter should pay the plaintiff for his interest, and which party should have the option of purchasing the other's interest. The arbitrators decided that the option should be with the defendants, and that they should pay the plaintiff $158,727 54 for his share, or receive from him $117,086 60 for their shares. The plaintiff seeks to set aside this determination of the arbitrators, claiming that the latter acted unfairly. He also asks for the winding up of the partnership. The case is still on

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 21.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted No. 220—Peter S. Pulver, respondent, vs. Abram Martin, appellant. Judgment of affirmance by default. No. 226—Orrin O. Horton, respondent, vs. The Town of Thompson, appellant. Argued by T. F. Bush for appellant, and John J. Linson for respondent. No. 228—James Arkell et al., respondents, vs. The Commerce Insurance Company, appellant. Argued by George W. Miller for appellant, and Daniel S. Morrell for respondent. No. 229—Max Eppendorff, respondent, vs. The Brooklyn and Newton Railroad Company, appellant. Argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, and T. C. Cronin for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, March 22, 1877: Nos. 230, 232, 233, 234, 136, 237, 239, and 241.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Thompson vs. Thompson et al.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Vilmar.—What amount should the Receiver retain?

Doherty vs. Doherty.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Lexenberger vs. De La More.—The motion to overrule answer is frivolous, and judgment is granted by default.

Roach vs. Shiell.—One of the sureties being a married woman, I am unwilling to approve of the undertaking.

Bowe vs. Sackett.—Order granted.

Granted.—Smith vs. The Empire Laundry; Hardecker vs. Wemel; Betz vs. Horne; Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Sanford (Nos. one and two); Weeks vs. Gregory; Shook vs. The Mayor, &c.; Wallack vs. Same; Hayes vs. Same; Buck vs. Same; Daly vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Astor vs. Martin; Master of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company vs. Parvell Gun Company; Jarrett vs. The Mayor, &c.; New-York Academy of Music vs. The Mayor, &c.; Kilmer vs. American Straw Sewing Machine Company.

By Judge Barrett.

Hicks vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.—Extra allowance of $1,000 granted, and judgment ordered.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

In the matter of the Kemble Bank, &c.—Reference to be continued.

In the matter of Flint, Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Shirley.—Order signed.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Price vs. Clark et al.—Motion granted.

Master of Compton, &c.—See memorandum for counsel.

Webb vs. Gewey.—Affidavit insufficient.

See Memorandums.—Focke vs. Godefroy, and Newcombe vs. Friedman.

Applications Granted.—Matter of Taylor, &c.; Matter of Perkins, and Schack vs. Holbrook.

Jane E. Delaney vs. Daniel Delaney.—Orders settled.

Devine, &c., vs. Gibson et al.—Motion granted. See opinion.

Cronin vs. Colton.—Application denied. See memorandum for counsel.

The National Printing Company vs. Higgins.—Motion denied. See memorandum for counsel.

Jones vs. Connor.—Motion granted on payment of costs and disbursements since default.

Judgments Ordered.—Astor vs. Carpenter; The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Hargraves et al.; Same vs. Same, and Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Johnson vs. Vilmar. (four cases.)—Opinion filed.

Hamilton vs. Clark.—Motion for judgment denied. $10 costs to defendant to abide event. This case is a proper one for the short calendar, and will be ordered on for March 30, 1877.

Abbott vs. Connor.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs within three days, an amended summons and complaint containing appropriate allegations to be served at same time. (See Marine Court Practice, 2 ed., p. 139.)

Wollman vs. Gensler.—Motion denied owing to the ambiguous language of the order. See papers.

Winans vs. Clark.—Motion granted conditionally.

Reilly vs. Clover.—When, under Section 154 of the Code, the plaintiff fails to reply or demur to the new matter in the answer constituting a counter claim, the defendant is not entitled to judgment for the full amount thereof unless the plaintiff fails to establish his cause of action upon the trial, and he can only recover the excess over the plaintiff's recovery where the plaintiff succeeds as to any part of his claim. (29 How., 431.) Motion denied. No costs.

Marsh vs. Constantine.—Referred to L. G. Garetson.

Bayot vs. Russell.—Referred to G. J. Tucker.

Dohms vs. Aubin.—See indorsement on papers.

Schlegel vs. Filsen.—Discontinuance allowed on payment of $10 costs of motion. (See Marine Court Appendix, p. 44.)

Cohen vs. Rosenstock.—James McNulty appointed Receiver, bond $100; costs to attorney, $30.

McArdle vs. McFarland.—Motion granted for 30th inst.

Mattlage vs. Carter.—Referred to Edward Jacobs, Esq.

Jackson vs. Husted.—Motion granted.

Herwitz vs. Gage.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Wolf vs. Jennings.—Bill of particulars ordered.

Thalmeyer vs. World Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion granted for April 4.

Complaints Dismissed.—McElroy vs. Haverty; Goldberg vs. Radler.

St. John vs. Empire Laundry.—Injunction dissolved.

Wetcher vs. Katz.—Default opened upon payment within five days of $12 costs of motion.

Defaults.—Decker vs. Morrissey; Whiting vs. Kavanagh.

Freund vs. Metzger.—Motion denied.

Wollman vs. Gensler.—Sureties approved.

Decisions Indorsed on Papers.—Muller vs. Hemken; Bail vs. Templeton.

Neagler vs. Harrison.—Charles Crary appointed Receiver.

Mosher vs. Jaeger.—Plaintiff discharged from arrest.

Talmadge vs. Galloway.—H. P. Rogers appointed Receiver.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Henderson vs. Fullerton.—Motion granted.

Carroll vs. Conner.—Order signed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
1—Bainbridg vs. Livermore.	233—Bowery Nat. Bk. vs. Clarke.
2—Bachman vs. Greatsinger.	235— vs. ———
3—Bachman vs. Ryant.	236— vs. ———
14—Story vs. Hill.	242— vs. ———
150—Bell vs. The Mayor, &c.	250— vs. ———
74—Higgs vs. Purnell.	252— vs. ———
118—Hanna vs. McDonald.	253— vs. ———
145—Bachman vs. Greatsinger.	258— vs. ———
152—Adjustable P. Chair Co. vs. Marks.	260— vs. ———
153—Bachman vs. Ryant.	Assessment Calendar.
154—Haslam vs. Ranoul.	18—Matter of Coggill.
161—Loines vs. Molleurat.	40—Matter of Reformed D. Church.
162—Bets vs. Horne.	47—Matter of Davis.
178—Morse vs. Wood.	56—Matter of Brett.
181—Simons vs. Cohen.	57—Matter of Adams.
193—Williams vs. Irving.	59—Matter of Suares.
205—Auffmarth vs. Schmaldeke.	60—Matter of Norsworthy.
209—Walle vs. Sullivan.	61—Matter of Sanford.
222—Matter of Stuyvesant.	62—Matter of Langdon.
230—Hahle vs. Lithauer.	63—Matter of Fiedir.
	64—Matter of Langdon.
	65—Matter of Grafton.
	66—Matter of Bohm.
	67—Matter of Brower.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
83—McGuire vs. The People.	57—People ex rel. Van Dusen vs. Board of Police.
107—Booker vs. Martin et al.	74—Byrnes vs. The Mayor, &c.
107½—Same vs. same.	
9—Lynch vs. Hall.	110—Arnold et al. vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
111—Phillips vs. Therasson	
112—Willett, &c., vs. Kipp et al.	142—The Ontario Bank vs. McNeil.
135—Cushing vs. Cushing.	
77—People ex rel. Hanenan vs. Tax Comrs.	150—Baldwin et al. vs. Liverpool & G. W. S. Co.
145—Lyon vs. Rosenthal.	
147—Child et al., &c., vs. Child.	151—Moran vs. McLarty.
148—Yerker, Jr., et al. vs. Solomon.	152—Morrison et al. vs. Perry et al.
149—Clark vs. Coles, &c.	153—Ainsworth vs. Backus

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
206—Heelas et al. vs. Slevin et al.	36—Taylor, &c., vs. Roche.
149—Buel, &c., vs. Paine et al.	126—Barnett vs. Zacharias.
38—Lawton G. M. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.	372—Smith, &c., vs. Campbell et al.
153—Xavier et al. vs. Willard, &c.	178—Remsen et al. vs. Downs et al.
156—Schiffer vs. Dietz.	137—Buiger vs. Bates.
157—Bunt vs. Scofield et al.	64—Malloy vs. Vanderbilt.
166—McFarlane vs. Forrester et al.	180—Ames et al. vs. Wagner et al.
171—Brooks vs. Soule et al.	65—Female G. Society vs. The Mayor, &c.
172—Farwell et al. vs. Soule et al.	105—Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.
173—Smith vs. Weed et al.	181—Wheaton vs. Voorhis, Jr., et al.
174—Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.	182—Funke vs. Dyer et al.
175—Astor et al. vs. McClare.	183—Earle vs. Hoffman &c.
176—Boese, &c., vs. Locke et al.	184—Edwards et al. vs. Hawkes et al.
292—Murdock vs. Amend et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 2364—The Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
1694—Gally vs. Keys et al.	2278—Newburg C. & P. Co. vs. Frith et al.
1026—McIntyre et al. vs. N. Y. Gas-light Co.	2284—Shufeldt et al. vs. Bitkhoff.
1512—Moody versus Libby et al.	2288—Robinson vs. Rose.
1998—Sunis, Jr., vs. Rosenthai.	2292—Wells vs. Levi et al.
1810—Livermore et al. vs. Gould.	2294—Labeap et al. versus O'Brien et al.
2098—Clark et al. vs. Waite.	2296—Hart vs. Wilkins.
2102—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.	2364—Carrigton et al. vs. Ward et al.
2134—Weithemer et al. vs. The Mayor,	2362—McGuire vs. Revell.
3941—Dunmey vs. Frost.	2368—Loughran, Jr., vs. Brown.
1862—Elliott vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.	2370—Bambridge versus Berne, et al.
1942—Palmer vs. Green.	2374—Mittnacht vs. Stauf et al.
1536—Scholley vs. Diehl et al.	2376—Seaman vs. Coding.
1558—Same vs. Same.	2380—Godyke vs. The Tredegan Co.
2106—London, N. Y., & H. Pub. Co. vs. Gatling.	2382—Henni vs. Mayor et al.
2220—Drague vs. Howard.	2384—Rosenberger versus Burchard.
2120—Thornton vs. Halloway.	2386—Monyea vs. Squires.
2136—Leonard Silk Company vs. Brady.	2388—Hine vs. Haenger.
4358—People of the State of New-York vs. Co. mans et al.	2394—Ahern et al. vs. Mott.
1826—Ballard et al. vs. Schackelford.	2396—Grunber et al. vs. Lasher et al.
2740—Stroebel vs. Fitch et al.	2400—Grosson vs. Atkinson.
2228—Pattison vs. President et al. Del. & H. C. Co.	2402—Harmann vs. Harmann et al.
2256—Williams vs. Soulis.	2406—Driscoe vs. Fitch.
2288—Schreiter vs. Heinehan.	2412—Sheffield vs. Evers et al.
888—Theobald et al. vs. O'Brien.	2418—Genet et al. vs. Carpenter.
	2423—Brewster vs. Sackett
	2424—Gleason et al. versus Hubbard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	
4631—Stanford et al. vs. Arone.	4624—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.
413—McComb vs. Excelsior Manuf. Co.	4493—McDermott vs. The Mayor, &c.
419—McComb vs. Jones.	1177—Robert vs. Hill.
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.	3000—Smith et al. vs. Mahoney.
2125—Baird vs. Heinrich.	1801—Sofield vs. Compton.
2503—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.	3836—McKeever, &c., vs. N. Y. Cen. & Hudson River R. R. Co.
2359—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hart et al.	433—Irvine vs. Kuttar et al.
569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.	1160½—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.
4623—McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
475—Morgan, &c., vs. McVicker.	1104—Olmstead vs. The Mayor, &c.
376—The Man. and Bldrs. Bank vs. Pansburn.	1138—Same vs. Same.
393—Newfield vs. Copperman.	638—Matthews vs. Driscoll.
482—Agate vs. Gildersleeve.	866—King vs. Kelly.
244—Hamilton vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	948—Schell vs. Butterfield.
971—Roethsberger versus Peter.	529—White et al. vs. Talmage et al.
978—Gerber vs. Peter.	591—Seymour vs. Fellows.
620—National Park Bank vs. Erie R. R. Co.	784—Bauman vs. Hitchcock.
1177—Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.	751—Hawley vs. Salover et al.
756—Bantenberg vs. Conner, &c.	754—Lawson et al. vs. Hermann.
572—Harrison et al. vs. Mallard et al.	777—Snider, Jr., &c., vs. Myerson.
575—Harrison et al. vs. Rose.	1009—Henderson vs. Saxton.
743—Uhl, &c., vs. Cremer.	1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt.
914—Germania Bank vs. Cook.	586—Richards vs. Gould, &c.
589—Dye vs. Adriance.	588—Torrey vs. Great Locomotive Works.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	
5—Carpenter vs. Nickerson.	7—Dellers vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
1—Finkenauer vs. Dempsey.	10—Van Dolsen vs. Smith.
12—Wall vs. Blair.	21—Howe vs. Second-Av. R. R. Co.
29—Gerard vs. Revel.	8—Genner vs. Briant.
17—Coffin vs. Hoffman, &c.	16—Boyd vs. Phyfe.
15—Same vs. Same.	25—Vega Silver Mining Co. vs. Shipman.
30—Mackellar vs. Murphy.	Demurrer.
31—Wakeman vs. Robertson.	1—Seligman vs. Union.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 3—Levy et al. vs. Newman et al.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	
1034—Cole vs. Dalton.	7921—Becker et al. vs. Parker.
3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborne.	7760—Hartcorn vs. Morgan.
4888—Stockhammer vs. Marshall.	7989—Downing vs. Maginn et al.
7901—Mirick et al. versus Monell et al.	7459—Wheeler vs. Leland et al.
5188—Atkinson vs. Mortimer.	7480—Wheeler vs. Hadnut.
3364—Fizer versus Oppenheimer.	6968—Evans et al. vs. Canfield et al.
7888—Goodman vs. Kelter et al.	5319—McTeague vs. Brett.
	7916—Peters vs. Kennedy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gossip, J.

Nos.	
5853—Esher vs. Clark.	5188—Neville vs. Rosenthal.
6028—Wheeler vs. Clairmont.	5835—Hankins vs. Huerzel.
5949—Huber vs. Conner.	8032—Rock Valley Paper Co. vs. Binns et al.
5948—Haas vs. Conner.	6778—Tilson et al. vs. Mathot.
9198—Chevalier vs. Kohnstamm.	5890—Hopkins vs. Lyddy.
1788—Jackson versus Raimann.	9105—Calhoupe vs. Fraser et al.
5847—Berge vs. Hart.	9119—Grandin vs. Rabenstein.
7717—Fish vs. Dusenbury.	9333—Pelletreau et al. vs. Drummond.
3739—Titus vs. Suhwind.	5956—Sheehan vs. Bater.
4562—Pforsheimer versus Tucker.	282—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.
7529—Fish vs. Stillwell et al.	
6121—Rice vs. Sunn et al.	
5528—Curry vs. Farley.	
7845—Smith vs. Dreher.	
4048—Lowenstein vs. Elias	
4031—Slingerland vs. Hardie et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Case on—No. 2720—Reuben vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Brennan, robbery.	William Kennedy, petit larceny.
Antonio Vieh, felonious assault and battery.	John Hurley, assault and battery.
Llorens Kuneamint, felonious assault and battery.	William Cooper, burglars' tools.
Michael Donnelly, felonious assault and battery.	John Donohue, robbery.
Henry W. Starling and Edward Maidoe, burglary.	Robert Hill and Jane Hill, assault and battery.
Mary Jane Cunningham, grand larceny.	David Hamilton, adulterating milk.
William Blair, grand larceny.	Benedict Hohman, adulterating milk.
Frank Witmeyer, petit larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William F. C. M'Carthy, grand larceny, (continued.)	John Sullivan, grand larceny.
	John McMahon, burglary.

RATIFICATION IN OREGON.

The Republicans of Portland, Oregon, held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the evening of the 5th inst., to celebrate the inauguration of President Hayes. Among the speakers was Hon. H. W. Scott, and he is thus, in part, reported: "Republicans of Oregon have a right, above those elsewhere, to congratulate each other in that the vote of their own State was counted as the people intended, despite the machinations of those who would have set aside the lawful expression of the popular will. Much indignation has been expended on Gov. Grover, and much on Senator Kelly; but neither of these was the chief offender. The man most responsible for the attempt was Secretary Chadwick. Had he done his full duty as the law directs; had he refused to enter into the plot, and resolutely performed the functions of his office as the law enjoins, the plot would have been powerless. But he abdicated his lawful duties, and permitted the Governor to usurp them. Fearing to take the responsibility for a partisan act which yet he was desirous to see consummated, he allowed one who was more hardy and intrepid in partisanship to take the job in hand. It is not for us that the Secretary, who was really the principal offender, should escape censure altogether. He became a willing instrument of the plot, but had not the courage to assume openly the leading part. Had he stood firmly to the performance of his duty, according to the plain letter of the law, the scheme to reverse the will of the people of Oregon would have been frustrated on the threshold. It would not have been necessary for anybody to telegraph to the "reformer" at Gramercy Park that 'every point' would be decided against the Republicans; Mr. Tilden's manager of the contest for 'reform' would not have felt obliged to notify his agents in Oregon that payments would be increased conditional upon 'success in March.' No; Secretary Chadwick cannot escape. In that book of remembrance in which the whole transaction is written, his name is conspicuous in title page, text, and index."

FAST DAY IN CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Hubbard, of Connecticut, has issued the following proclamation, appointing Good Friday as a day of fasting and prayer:

By his Excellency, Richard D. Hubbard, Governor of the State of Connecticut.

A PROCLAMATION.

Men in all ages have recognized fasting and prayer as a religious obligation. It is my duty as Governor of this State, in obedience to a pious and time-honored custom, to enjoin this obligation at the present season of the year. To this end I have thought fit to select for this service a day which, by the traditions of the greater part of the Christian world, commemor

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Timbale D'Argent (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—London Assurance—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A Trip to the Moon—Kiralfy Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Flying Dutchman. (Opera)—Mme. Pappenheim.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Medea—Mrs. J. H. Hackett.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Two Orphans—Miss Kate Clarton.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss M. E. Hall, Miss L. Martinez, Mr. F. Steins, Mr. C. Seker.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, (Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street)—Lecture by Judge Sick—"A Tour Through India."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Variety Entertainment. Matinee.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It has been decided to send to Louisiana a commission composed of five gentlemen likely to command the confidence of all sections of the country in an attempt to arbitrate between the contending factions in that State. It is not proposed to extend its labors to South Carolina, though the adjustment of affairs in that State will evidently be contingent on the result reached in Louisiana. The plan is, of course, distasteful to the extremists on both sides, but as the main point is to secure such a settlement of existing difficulties as shall be permanent, and shall satisfy impartial men of all parties that no effort has been left untried to do entire justice, the expedient is, on the whole, the best which could have been adopted.

It was also decided in the Cabinet meeting yesterday to call an extra session of Congress on the first Monday in June, which will be the 4th of the month. This is unquestionably the safest and most proper course to pursue, since it was demanded by a strict observance of the spirit of the laws governing the question. It is doubtful if much general legislation will be undertaken in the approaching session, though it is quite possible that subjects of the highest importance may come up. The Southern policy of the President, the financial question, the policy of the Administration in regard to appointments, all are matters about which there will be strong interest, and which may enter largely into the proceedings of the session.

We would remind the Republicans in the Assembly who voted with Mr. Fish in opposition to Mr. Husted's amendment regarding the constitution of our City Board of Apportionment, that the proposal goes to the very root of any project for Municipal reform in New-York. As that amendment was incorrectly summarized in The Times of yesterday, we give it in full:

Section 40. After the word apportionment at the end of line six insert as follows: (The board) "shall hereafter consist of the Mayor of the City of New-York and the Controller of said City, and of three discreet reputable persons, who shall be known as Commissioners of Apportionment, and shall be citizens and tax-payers in said City, which said three Commissioners shall be appointed by the Recorder of the City of New-York, and shall hold their office for five years from the date of their appointment, and until others are appointed in their stead. They shall receive no compensation for their services. In case of a vacancy in the office of either of said Commissioners the same shall be filled within ten days from the occurrence of said vacancy by the said Recorder for the remainder of the unexpired term." * * *

As at present constituted, the Board of Apportionment consists of John Kelly and three dummies; as constituted under the above amendment, it would consist of John Kelly, one dummy, and three able and independent citizens, representing the property and respectability of the City. The plan is as near an approach as we can get at present to that outlined by the Municipal Commission, and it presents the only possible guarantee we can have of the rigid enforcement of economy in the details of City expenditures.

Why, under these circumstances, Mr. Fish should have opposed it, as well as the analogous amendment in regard to the composition of the Sinking Fund Commission, is not easy to understand. That the Republicans who voted with him were misled by the confidence they placed in the correctness of Mr. Fish's judgment in regard to City affairs is sufficiently obvious. We trust that Mr. Fish and those who supported him will see the necessity of gracefully retiring from the position of hostility they have adopted in regard to perhaps the most desirable proposal of Municipal reform which has been presented this session. We hope that persons like Mr. John Strahan and Mr. Mooney, the private secretary of John Kelly, will not be allowed to prompt the action of Republicans in the Legislature on measures which are of vital importance to the interests of New-York and of equally detrimental effect on the interests of Tammany Hall.

If peace in the East has depended upon the conclusion of a treaty of amity between Montenegro and Turkey, this last hope may be abandoned. The final concessions of the Prince of Montenegro are liberal, one might say, especially when the extent of his original demands is considered. But the Porte persists in refusing the terms now required by Montenegro, and the indications are that peace is further off than ever. This result has been anticipated. Montenegro has been making continual preparations for renewed hostilities, and, within a few days, has applied for the assistance of the Christian powers. The situation is so grave that one eminent British authority counsels the English people to "suspend hope."

Mr. Christian Hansen, melancholy Dane and ex-convict, is decided to be neither a hero nor a martyr. He is a clever tramp who has imposed himself on the very elect, so to speak, having so far enlisted the sympathies of Justice, Aldermen, and officers of the law that they sped him on his way with clothes and blessings. Our dispatches show that he was never in the prison from which he professed to have come, that there never was any such person in the prison at Columbus, and that no criminal corresponding to him ever existed. If our officials have been so cheated, is it any wonder that simple and sympathetic citizens are sometimes gulled by sharpers?

THE NEW COMMISSION.

The conclusion yesterday reached by the President and his advisers in regard to the Southern question will call forth loud expressions of disappointment and disgust. It will not satisfy the Republicans of the disputed States, for they have persisted in the demand for an immediate recognition of the respective claims of Messrs. Chamberlain and Packard. It will not please the Southern Democrats, who, putting their own construction upon the declarations of the President, have assumed that the troops were to be immediately and unconditionally withdrawn, and, therefore, that Messrs. Hampton and Nicholls would be forthwith enabled to assert in all its fullness the power to which, in the Democratic judgment, they are entitled. The projected commission implies delay, of which both parties are impatient. It keeps open questions of equity and fact which both consider settled.

Three other methods of ending the controversy were open to the Administration. It might have formally recognized the title of the Republican claimants; in which event it would have been compelled to assume the responsibility of upholding the exercise of their authority by continuing the presence of Federal troops. Or, it might have withdrawn the troops, so allowing Messrs. Hampton and Nicholls, with their armed and disciplined supporters, to take forcible possession of all that remains of Republican authority, at the risk of gross injustice and bloody strife. Or, lastly, it might have favored the scheme for a new election in the two States, with a strong probability of renewing the dangerous excitement of last November, and reviving in an aggravated form the causes of quarrel which are at the bottom of the present difficulties. Of these methods, the last may be dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration until all other plans for effecting a settlement have been tried and have failed. A new election without pronounced Federal interference would be a mockery, so far as Republicans are concerned, and with such interference it would afford to the Democrats fresh grounds of complaint. As between the first and second methods, the preponderance of reason seems to be on the side of the former, while expediency—looked at only from a local point of view—appears to be on the side of the latter. It is impossible to hide the fact that on a *prima facie* version of the case, as determined by the vote for the Presidency, South Carolina and Louisiana are Republican States. Messrs. Chamberlain and Packard may be unable to exercise all the authority appertaining to their office, but that they have a presumptive title to it no candid man who acknowledges the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency can doubt. On the other hand, neither the Republican. Party, as a whole, nor the country, desires to see the indefinite prolongation of the policy of late years pursued in these States. Not less certain is it that neither is prepared to acquiesce in a removal of troops, which would be followed by injustice to tenable Republican pretensions, and would lead to the consolidation of a power in no manner bound to respect the rights established by reconstruction.

Before adopting any of these methods, the Administration is bound to consider whether some arrangement is not feasible whereby, in consideration of an abandonment of a portion of its claims by either party, both shall amicably accept the results of a change. This is the problem to be solved. How shall the solution be effected? Clearly not by the unqualified adoption of the opinions expressed by individuals or deputations who call upon the President in the name of one or the other of the contending parties. Unless their representations have been misunderstood, the friends of Packard and Nicholls, Chamberlain and Hampton, are alike unwilling to abate one iota of their claims. All of them seek an unconditional recognition, regardless of consequences. They scout the idea of compromise. They will listen to nothing that involves a sacrifice of more or less of their respective claims. Efforts of this sort only add to the embarrassments with which, under the most favorable aspect, the subject is beset. The President desires dispassionate statement, and he is met with vehement partisan advocacy. He seeks the basis of a conciliatory policy, and on every side he encounters pretensions that would render conciliation impossible. On whom shall he rely for guidance and help? Neither Packard nor Nicholls is admissible as a judge in his own case. Gen. Augur cannot be received as an arbiter without imperiling the proper influence of his position. A trustworthy investigation, independent of local factions, appears to be the best possible means of determining how expediency and right may be combined. While the investigation is in progress, the attitude of the General Government toward the claimants must remain as it is.

The principal function of the new commission should be not so much an inquiry into facts relating to the results of the election, as the adjustment of terms which the great majority of both parties shall be ready to accept. Nothing more unprofitable can be conceived than a reopening of the issues upon which Congressional committees have passed opposite judgments. The complications connected with the election should be treated as bygones. There can be no rational hope of agreement with reference to them. The question to be answered in both States is, What compromise is practicable? If the answer be, after a careful study of the situation, that no compromise is possible, the President will, at least, be so much nearer the line of his duty. If there be a readiness to make concessions on one side and none on the other, the country will more distinctly understand where rests the responsibility for a continuance of strife. If a compromise be attainable, the terms may be arranged more satisfactorily by a commission than in any other way.

The immediate sphere of observation of the commission will be confined to Louisiana, though it is probable that any basis of agreement reached, after hearing the claims of contending parties in that State, would be adopted, so far as the difference of circumstances renders that practicable, with reference to South Carolina. It is to be hoped that the commission will be accepted as paving the way to arbitration at Columbia, as well as effecting it at New-Orleans. If men like Senators Bayard, Hill, and Lamar would accept positions in the commission as the colleagues of Republicans of equal personal character and party standing, its success might be considered assured. The compromise which is desirable in South Carolina and Louisiana cannot be better inaugurated than by a frank and honorable solicitation of aid in the work of the commission from prominent Democrats who have already shown their ability to rise above party considerations when a patriotic object is in jeopardy. The conciliatory policy which the President is anxious to carry out implies reciprocal concessions, and this commission marks a good place for the beginning.

THE MINORITY REPORT ON SILVER.

The recent considerable fall in silver is again attracting attention to the project of remonetizing that metal in the United States. Since Congress met last December silver has fluctuated from 54d. the ounce in London to 58d. It has now dropped again, contrary to all expectations on the other side of the ocean, to 53⅜d. Whether the fall will stop there it is impossible to say. The importance of this latest change in price is not, however, so far as this country is concerned, in its direction so much as in its rapidity, its suddenness in following a large and rapid advance, and the absolute uncertainty as to whether the decline will continue for the price recover. The majority of the Silver Commission recently recommended to Congress that it should make silver a legal tender in the United States, and their proposition was sustained by those who insisted that silver had regained its stability; that the violent fluctuations of 1876 were the effect of a temporary panic, which had now passed away, and that all that is needed to keep the metal at par with gold in some "normal" ratio, say 1 to 15½, is for this country to again make it a legal tender. This reasoning is already overturned by the course of the silver market. The stability of the metal has not been sufficient to keep it from sinking nearly 8 per cent. within two months. The monetary yard-stick, which can be lengthened one-fifth and shortened again by one-twelfth within eight months, whatever blessings it may contain in disguise, is in no sense a stable standard of value.

Prof. Francis Bowen, of Cambridge, has submitted a minority report from the Silver Commission, which opposes the general conclusions of the majority with great force and clearness. He shows that the violent fluctuations in the price of silver, as measured in gold, have not been due to changes in the value of the latter metal, because, as measured in general commodities, the value of gold has not materially changed. At least, it has not changed, except in the very even ratio which has prevailed throughout the world for more than fifteen years. He also shows that, though the latest fluctuations in silver have been hastened and increased by the abandonment of its use as a money standard by several of the commercial nations of Europe formerly employing it, yet these fluctuations were largely due to other causes, while the policy of the Governments referred to was itself brought about by changes in silver which had already begun. Principal among the causes of fluctuation were, of course, the varying shipments to India and the fitful course of production from the Comstock lode. Prof. Bowen's appreciation of the value of these causes is correct, though we think he has considerably exaggerated the shipments to India, and we cannot trace the decline in price which could account, as he suggests, for the course of the German and Scandinavian Governments.

He exposes the absurdity of a "double standard" very effectively. He points out that there can be no such thing as an absolute standard of value, because no commodity can be found which remains unchangeable. The most that can be done is to fix upon a commodity like gold, that is as nearly unchangeable as possible. Then a dollar remains at all times as near as may be the same. But introduce another commodity, like silver, and you do not make a double standard; you only make a changing standard, which is silver when silver is cheapest, and gold when gold is cheapest. It is as if you paid an employe by the hour, and had the choice of two clocks to measure the hours by. Whichever was the slowest the employer would use; whichever was the fastest would be used by the employe, if he had the privilege. The way in which the "double standard" worked in France from 1803 to 1850 and since is cited by Prof. Bowen in illustration of his argument. Silver was overvalued by the coinage laws during the first period, and was the sole standard in actual use. During the second period it was undervalued; gold was overvalued, and gold was the only standard really employed. Our own experience has been precisely similar. The law of 1792 overvalued silver, and the country was flooded with it. In 1834 the amount of gold in our coin was lessened, and gold was gradually brought into use. From that time until we abandoned all coin, and took to the seductive but fatal use of irredeemable paper, gold was practically the standard of value.

Prof. Bowen now recommends that the amount of pure gold in our dollar be reduced by three-fifths of one grain, in order that our half-eagle or five-dollar piece should become almost the exact equivalent of a sovereign, or twenty-five (gold) francs, or twenty (gold) marks, and so that five eight-florin (Austrian) pieces should be equal to four American half-eagles. Of this expedient we can only say that it does not appear to be worth while to make any change in the metal of our gold coins in order to merely approach equality with foreign coins. The difference now between an eagle, a soverign, a French twenty-five franc piece, and a German piece of twenty marks, is very small. If they could be made to contain exactly the same quantity of gold, it would be well for us to adopt that quantity for our own coin, but hardly until then. Meanwhile, Prof. Bowen's suggestion that the change in the standard dollar would reduce the premium on gold is misleading. It would, of course, reduce the nominal premium, but the real depreciation of our paper money would remain exactly as before. One hundred dollars in paper would command a fewer ounces of gold, and therefore a smaller quantity of everything else. There would be a change in prices all around, but the net relative value of everything would be substantially unvaried.

Prof. Bowen also recommends the unlimited coinage of silver dollars of 345.6 grains pure silver—the amount contained in the two half dollars—which shall be paid out only in exchange for small notes, the notes to be canceled and the silver to be legal tender to the amount of $20, and receivable by the Government for all dues except import duties. This is practically extending the subsidiary coinage to replace the small notes, a measure which does not seem at all necessary so long as the notes are to be redeemed in gold, as they shortly will be.

A third recommendation by Prof. Bowen, that the Treasury be authorized to cancel $3,000,000 per month of legal-tender notes when received for internal revenue, and to meet any deficiency which may arise by the issue of bonds, is a sound one, to which, in substance, we have often given our support.

THOMAS BIGGINS.

Mr. Thomas Biggins is a representative Democrat. There was a time when to be a Democrat implied an abiding faith in certain political doctrines. For example, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, presumably written by Thomas Jefferson, have been considered a sort of crucial test of Democracy. For many years these Jeffersonian declarations were introduced into every Democratic convention, whether held at the State capitals or at the cross-roads. The man who did not subscribe to these was ejected as being unfit to sit with the faithful. But this was a great while ago. Nowadays, to be a good Democrat, especially if the candidate for party honors be in Congress, is to furnish a first-rate charge against a Republican official or candidate. Under this view, Mr. Whitthorne is a good Democrat. So is Mr. Hewitt; and Mr. Mutchler is a Democrat of purest ray serene. For it was Mutchler, the illustrious Mutchler, who found a witness who was willing to swear that Gen. Grant had sought his life, and had pursued him to his bedroom. Mr. Glover was another representative Democrat, and his exploits in the exposure of the high feeding of Hallet Kilbourn were only paralleled by his zeal in bringing to light the lapses of his fellow-Democrat, Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, when the affairs of the Washington Real Estate Pool were spread before the House. It matters not that Mr. S. S. Cox and other thin-skinned members of the party wanted to know if Glover was crazy, that he should haul one of his own political faith to the pillory. Glover's motives were good. He wanted to make charges against a Republican. That he incidentally "winged," so to speak, a Democrat was through no fault of his.

Biggins, however, is entitled to the belt. Clymer, Glover, Whitthorne, Hewitt, and all the rest were well enough in their way. But none of these made such frightful charges, or stuck to them so long, as Biggins has done. With the dissolution of the Forty-fourth Congress the Democratic grand jury of the House, if we may use that expression, melted quite away. We hear no more the ancient jokes of Cox, the fretful fuming of Glover, and the melancholy bray of Hewitt. But Biggins, the best Democrat of all of them, keeps right on. Biggins does not observe that the orchestra has stopped, that the house is empty, and that the scene-shifters are waiting to put out the lights. He was before the House Committee on the Administration of Affairs in the District of Columbia Lunatic Asylum about a year ago. He testified that he had been oppressed and brutally treated by President Grant. Then Mutchler rose in awful dignity and asked for the specifications. Biggins said that Gen. Grant's spirit had often appeared at his bedside with dire and awful threats. To say that Mutchler collapsed but briefly describes the ensuing catastrophe. Mutchler was confined to his room for two weeks.

But Biggins is made of sterner stuff. Other Democrats may relax their pursuit of "the modern Cæsar." Not so Biggins. He has brought suit in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia against ex-President Grant, claiming damages in $100,000 for false imprisonment, persecution, and terror. The precise statement is that he was, on a certain occasion, assaulted, and by force of arms imprisoned in the Washington Lunatic Asylum; that he was thence taken to New-York, and compelled to embark on board the steam-ship *Italy*, and taken to England. How he returned from a foreign shore, and how he lived to bring suit against Gen. Grant, it is not now necessary to recount. It is sufficient to say that he proposes to fight his suit out on this line if it takes all Summer. Moreover, by way of confirmation of all his charges, he recalls the interesting fact that on a certain occasion, meeting President Grant in the street, he said to him, (the President:) "If I catch you at my bedside again I will knock your head off."

This is an ideal Democrat. He not only makes charges, but he follows them up. He brings a civil action in the courts to show how deadly in earnest he is. When Hewitt's letters were opened in the New-York Post Office, and a conspiracy of fifty or sixty clerks was formed to find out who was foolish enough to order documents and "patent insides" from the Bureau of Nincompoops, Hewitt howled about it in the House. But did he keep it up? No; when Postmaster James showed him how he had exposed the length of his ears, this mean-spirited Democrat merely subsided and allowed the committee to say that he was a ridiculous person. Why did he not imitate Biggins and bring a lawsuit? Then there was Whitthorne, another representative Democrat, who found a cipher dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, reading thus: "The baby is sick." Whitthorne called upon the Secretary for the key of the cipher, and was actually put off with the assertion that the baby *was* sick. This was not done like Biggins. Biggins would have brought suit for the key of the cipher. The so-called Democratic leaders of the House appear to have preferred their charges and carried on their investigations for a campaign. Biggins has enlisted for life. He will stick to the fundamental principle of the Democratic Party until the crack of doom.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN ENGLAND.

At present, when the great question of civil service reform is engaging the attention of practical reformers in this country, it may be interesting to draw attention to the latest movements in the British Parliament for the reform of the mode of appointments to the foreign and diplomatic services of Great Britain. The leader of the new crusade against the last remaining stronghold of nepotism in the British civil service is Mr. George O. Trevelyan, and a few nights ago he moved a resolution in the House of Commons advocating the principle of open competition for first appointments in the Foreign Office and diplomatic service. Mr. Trevelyan is peculiarly fitted to lead such a movement. He won, by competition, a high place in the Indian civil service, and he greatly distinguished himself during his brief residence in Calcutta. As a member of the advanced wing of the Liberal Party in Parliament, his conduct has gained for him the entire confidence of the public, and the respect of his colleagues and political opponents. He was mainly instrumental, by his vigorous action in Parliament and great labors as a lecturer throughout the country, in securing the abolition of purchase in the Army, and although he has met with a very decided check in this new movement, he is not to be dissuaded from pursuing his course, and success is certain in the near future.

In every department of the civil service in England, with the exception of the foreign and diplomatic, appointments are secured after open competition. Favoritism is unknown, and the offices are held *pro vitâ sine culpâ*. Changes from political motives are, of course, unknown, and the fact must be admitted that the departments in which such procedure in the selection of officers obtains are models of executive management. In the diplomatic service appointments are made by pure favoritism, "tempered by a pass examination," which is practically a sham. A system of limited competition obtains in appointments to the Foreign Office. The number of candidates selected for competition is limited. At one time the number was three. Lord Granville raised it to seven, and the present Secretary of State has increased it to ten. The examination is certainly more strict than for admission to the diplomatic service, but it is still of a remarkably superficial character, and a great deal of favoritism prevails. The advocates of reform, of open, free competition, point to the success which has attended this mode of securing appointees in other departments of public service, and argue by analogy that if the same system obtained in the two higher branches, equal success would follow. These arguments are met with others, venerable from age and decrepit from unequal encounters with logic and common sense. The Foreign Office and diplomatic services, say the conservatives, require a different class of men from other public departments. What is wanted is social breeding, tact and judgment; men who can on equal terms associate with the highest members of society in foreign courts, and whose names and family associations give to the office they hold a certain amount of prestige. Under the present system the British attachés at foreign embassies are, as a rule, the scions of illustrious houses, graduating in the higher walks of political life, or younger sons too proud to turn their talents (like three of the sons of the Duke of Argyll) to trade or profitable business of any kind. The higher prizes of the diplomatic service will, of course, invariably fall to illustrious public servants, whose unquestioned ability have won for them place and honor.

It would not be difficult, however, to point to conspicuous individual cases of diplomatists who have not graduated in the school of aristocratic etiquette, but who, through indomitable energy, consummate tact and ability, have triumphed over all obstacles. It is unnecessary to go beyond the English diplomatic service for such examples. In the Indian diplomatic service these great qualities have been specially called into requisition, and the names of plebeians, who had a practical training in the service, and rose by sheer force of industry and genius, will readily suggest themselves as examples of the disadvantages of appointments through favoritism. Not to go back to the days of Clive, the son of a poor Shropshire squire, or Hastings, a bankrupt in fortune, under the present competitive system of appointments some of the most astute and far-seeing diplomatists have been admitted into the service. We need only refer to the late Mr. Wylie, a young man who successfully out-manœuvred Jung Bahadoor, who has been not inaptly styled the Bismarck of Hindostan. The diplomatic service, as Mr. Morrier, English Minister at Lisbon, said in his evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons, in 1870, "should be to a certain extent nationalized, and the foreign service internationalized." In other words, the Foreign Office should be a training ground for diplomatists, and reformers contend that all attachés at any foreign court or seat of Government should be thoroughly familiar with international law, and be able to speak and write French as fluently as they do English. Under the present system of appointment these qualities are not uniformly secured, and yet even the advocates of reform confess that the English diplomatic service is one of the most perfect throughout the world. They argue, with a great show of truth, however, that while under the existing system of appointments good men are secured, an equally good class of embryo diplomatists would be appointed under open competitive examination, while a great and at present exclusive field for the exercise of talents and the application of much laboriously acquired knowledge would be widened. Mr. Trevelyan has not succeeded in his efforts as yet, but this is only a question of time.

MRS. HANAFORD'S HEAD.

Not very long ago a congregation in Jersey City, to which Rev. Mrs. Hanaford supplied the presumably sincere milk of the Universalist variety of gospel, voted to relieve her from further pastoral functions. The cause of this action is variously stated. Some assert that the ladies of the congregation felt that a young unmarried male minister was what their respective souls really required. Others claim that the young men having grown tired of working slippers and embroidering Balmoral skirts for their beloved Pastor, and of having them coldly returned by the Pastor's husband, were ready to see her pulpit filled by an able-bodied man who could pound the cushion in an effective way. Still others assert that Mrs. Hanaford's sermons did not possess that degree of culture which could alone have rendered them satisfactory to the average Jerseyman, and that she did not give her flock their full money's worth in Greek and Latin quotations, and in remarks on Ezekiel's wheels. Whatever the cause of dissatisfaction may have been, it is conceded that the majority of the congregation did not desire to retain the services of Mrs. Hanaford, and she was thereupon notified of the fact.

In like circumstances, a male minister would have gone to visit his wife's relations, and after a comfortable vacation would have tried to secure a new place. Mrs. Hanaford preferred to take another course. She rallied around her those of the congregation who remained faithful to her, and took measures to secure a new meeting-house, and to begin a lively competition with the older establishment. In order to succeed it was extremely desirable that she should convince the Jersey City public of her exceptional fitness for the ministry. She therefore engaged an eminent phrenologist, who publicly examined her head at a congregational meeting held a few nights since, and demonstrated that she possesses all the qualities and accomplishments of an ideal Universalist minister.

According to this eminent phrenologist Mrs. Hanaford's bump of veneration was simply enormous. It was diffused all over the top of her head, and by careful triangulation, its extreme height was proved to be greater than that of any living male minister's veneration. Her bump of sermon writing was also unusually large, and the bump in which is located the faculty of social tea-drinking was quite as large as her most exacting critics could desire. There is no organ more indispensable to a successful minister than that of sitting in a graceful position during the singing of hymns by the choir. This organ, which, according to phrenologists, is situated just above the left ear, was found to be very prominent in Mrs. Hanaford, while the organ of handkerchief-waving was even larger than the corresponding organ in Mr. Talmage. Finally, the phrenologist pointed out that the entire class of undesirable bumps, which is nearly always represented to a greater or less extent in all masculine heads, was replaced in Mrs. Hanaford's head by a corresponding quantity of well-defined depressions. If that lady should desire to despise a meddlesome deacon, she would be utterly unable to do so, inasmuch as in the place of the bump of despising deacons she has a hollow of nearly three-eighths of an inch in depth; and in like manner a depression almost as deep renders it impossible for her to feel anger when undergoing a donation party, each participant in which brings her a bushel of beans. Thus Mrs. Hanaford's unique fitness for the ministry was triumphantly demonstrated, and the audience, after listening to a comic song from a person who was at first supposed to be Mr. Talmage, but whose legs were manifestly inferior in culture to those of the Brooklyn athlete, went home more satisfied than ever with their fair Pastor.

Of course, it may be suggested that the phrenologist could not, in the nature of the case, obtain free access to all of Mrs. Hanaford's bumps, and that hence he must have guessed at the altitude of some of them. Now, it is true that the bumps which are situated beneath a lady's back hair are ordinarily inaccessible, but may not Mrs. Hanaford have taken off her back hair in order to render the phrenologist's examination easy and complete? It may also be hinted by malicious persons that nothing is easier for an experienced woman than to increase the apparent size of her bumps by judicious padding, and that there is no conclusive evidence that the enormous bump of veneration which so astonished the phrenologist was not to a great extent artificial. In answer to these unworthy insinuations it is sufficient to say that they have no evidence whatever to support them. It is just possible that Mrs. Hanaford may have temporarily improved the state of her bumps with a tack-hammer or a rolling-pin, but that the phrenologist was not deceived by artificially padded bumps must be conceded, unless we are ready to make the wild assumption that an eminent phrenologist is incapable of distinguishing between genuine organs, and organs consisting of cotton and springs.

The value of this public examination of the outside of Mrs. Hanaford's head consists in the easy and certain method which it affords of testing the qualifications of candidates for the ministry. Hitherto the contents of the interior of an individual's head have been considered important. Hereafter the inequalities of the surface of his head will alone be considered worthy of notice. Eminent phrenologists will take the place of bishops and presbyteries, and instead of studying Greek, Hebrew, and theology, the ministerial candidate will develop his best bumps, and trust to them for achieving success in his profession.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK

LETTER XI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While conceding that it would be better to adopt the Massachusetts mode for taxation than to do nothing, the tax laws of Pennsylvania, enacted some 10 years ago, present a model far more desirable as a means of promoting the future growth and welfare of New-York. The theory of the law in question is the practical exemption of personal property from direct municipal taxation. This mode is, to be sure, disfigured by some petty details at variance with its general character, such as the taxation of furniture, vehicles, and watches, more effective as sources of annoyance than of revenue. The outline of this system was pretty fully presented to your readers a year ago, and it is not proposed to repeat it here. The main feature is the taxation of corporations directly by the State for the revenue of the State, and the relief of the land from taxation for State purposes.

The laws for taxing corporations in the State of New-York are shamefully confused and inefficient, and an enormous amount which might be secured as revenue is suffered yearly to run to waste. Except that a special act for reaching indirectly the capital and surplus of banks, there has been no legislation to adapt the laws taxing corporations to the changed condition of the financial affairs of the country growing out of the creation, under the Federal laws, of thousands of millions of non-taxable money and securities. The assessment of corporations is left to many hundred Assessors, not 10 of whom can possibly be familiar with the laws and the various interpretations placed upon them by the courts. Doubts also are frequently arising as to the place where corporations are liable to be taxed.

Now, all this loss and confusion would be avoided if the corporations were assessed by the State Assessors, under a code to be wisely adjusted so as to distribute taxation equitably with reference to the means, condition, and purposes of the corporation, keeping the tax below the repelling and expelling point, and recognizing the claims of manufacturing and publishing corporations to consideration. The real estate interest would reap a substantial and material advantage in relief from the State tax, and corporations, when each class should be equitably and uniformly taxed, would cease to be the objects of jealousy and distrust. The real estate of corporations should be taxed where it is situated, as at present, and, if desired, every county except New-York might continue to tax personal property for local purposes, omitting, of course, the capital of corporations taxed by the State.

But, says the owner of real estate, you propose to add to the burden upon my property. Let us see about that. Loans upon bond and mortgage are to a very great extent, as the effect of our present tax laws, limited to institutions whose investments in such securities are specifically exempt from taxation by law, and to residents of other States and countries beyond the reach of our tax laws. The shadow of the tax law, however, rests upon this class of investments, and the effect has been to keep the rate of interest upon this—the highest possible grade of securities—at a rate full 1 per cent. above what it would otherwise be. The institutions whose investments in mortgages are exempt by law are enabled to obtain 7 per cent., because there is practically no competition, as private lenders generally dare not make such an investment for fear of the tax. Remove that fear and capital would gladly seek an investment so safe at a lower rate of interest. It is estimated that the real estate of the City is incumbered by more than $400,000,000 of mortgages, and a saving of 1 per cent. upon that sum is $4,000,000 annually.

The debt upon which the City pays interest is in gross something like $120,000,000, all of which is liable to taxation, and for that reason is held chiefly by such institutions as hold bonds and mortgages, and by non-residents. It is not at all diffused among the people. The interest upon this sum is full 1 per cent. higher by reason of this mere liability to taxation than it would otherwise be. Remove this liability, and ultimately the debt could be placed at a rate of interest at least 1 per cent. less than is now paid. In view of the fact that the whole of this benefit could not be at once realized, let the saving from this source be called only $1,000,000 per annum. The sum to be paid for the State tax this year is a trifle over $4,000,000. This amount would be a direct and immediate saving.

Now look at the other side. The sum to be realized from personal taxes this year will probably not exceed $5,000,000, and if the law is suffered to remain unchanged, the probability is that hereafter it will continue to dwindle. How would the account as affecting real-estate stand then?

Real estate would save on State tax	$4,000,000
Real estate would save on interest of City debt	1,000,000
Real estate would save 1 per cent. on $400,000,000 mortgages	4,000,000
Total gain	$9,000,000
Real estate would lose tax on personal property	5,000,000
Net gain to real estate	$4,000,000

I have not a shadow of doubt, if such a system were adopted, that within seven years the rate of taxation upon real estate would fall below 2 per cent., provided that the general expenses and debt of the City should not be materially increased during that period.

The diminution in the rate of interest upon mortgage loans is not a mere chimera evolved from the mind of an enthusiast, who invests his statements with gorgeous but unreal possibilities. The *Real Estate Record* of Feb. 24 says in relation to the exemption of mortgages from taxation, and the resulting reduction in the rate of interest: "The freedom which will be thus afforded in the negotiation of mortgage loans will redound to the benefit and prosperity of real estate interests in ways innumerable, and with effects whose bare contemplation is dazzling to the imagination."

It cannot be necessary to add to what has already been said to demonstrate how essential it is to the future welfare of New-York that she should be able to announce to the world that her settled policy and declared motto is "Free trade in money." That is to say that money, and personal property representing money, shall not be specifically taxed in this City.

If population is to be speedily and largely increased; if capital is to be attracted, held, utilized; if empty houses and stores are to be tenanted; if vacant property is to be built upon; if costly improvements are to be made available; if projected improvements are to be given effect; if trade is to be augmented; if the entire real estate interest is to be revived; if manufactures are to be established; if the poor are to find employment; if the middle class is to be recalled and retained; if brightness is to replace gloom, and sunshine cloud; if the future of New-York as the chief port, the financial centre, and the commercial metropolis of the country is to be assured, it must be under a banner whose device shall be, "Free Trade in Money."

Incidentally it may be remarked that labor-strikes have worked an injury to the City. While shipbuilding was yet a profitable calling it was driven from the City by strikes. These, however, are not peculiar to New-York, but here their frequency and intensity are augmented by the facilities for organization afforded by the density of the population. In the contest between labor and capital, strikes will continue to occur. They are incident to the law of supply and demand growing out of a high state of civilization. They are the result of the friction in the social machinery, for which those civil engineers of society known as political economists have not as yet been able to propose an adequate remedy. They must be referred to the good sense and forbearance of those immediately concerned.

The Brooklyn Bridge is a magnificent conception, and of the highest possible importance—to Brooklyn. It is an enterprise to which New-York is committed beyond recall, so that its expediency from a New-York point of view is quite beyond the pale of discussion. When, in the future, New-York shall have demonstrated an ability to govern herself wisely and well, the question of the union of the two cities may become a practical one; until then the bridge will be one of signs to the New-York tax-payer. It was a singular anomaly to see recently an announcement of the issuing of bonds to build the bridge by Brooklyn, and an announcement that a bridge connecting one part of New-York with another was closed because of its insecure condition. The very fact, however, that this City is pledged to this vast undertaking should add urgency to the efforts to reinforce the resources of the City, by removing every hindrance to the fullest development of its powers.

GEORGE E. ANDREWS.

DISGRACING HIS UNIFORM.

A LADY'S DISHONOR ATTEMPTED BY MAJOR RENO.

HOW THE WIFE OF A CAPTAIN IN THE ARMY WAS TREATED DURING HER HUSBAND'S ABSENCE — UNOFFICER-LIKE CONDUCT OF A GRADUATE FROM THE MILITARY ACADEMY.—ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS—THE FINDINGS OF THE COURT NOT YET MADE PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, March 21.—The court-martial which has been in session here for some days to try the charges preferred by Capt. James M. Bell, of the Seventh Cavalry, against Major Marcus A. Reno, of the same regiment, came to a close yesterday. The whole history of the case is outlined in the charges and specifications, the principal facts of which are as follows: The general charge was that Major Reno, as commanding officer at Fort Abercombie, had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in attempting improper liberties with the wife of Capt. Bell; with circulating slanderous reports against her character, and with malicious intent to injure her and force her out of the garrison. All this was done while her husband was absent in attendance on a sick father. The specifications are, in brief, that on the 19th of December last, Major Reno, while calling at the quarters of Mrs. Bell, took both of her hands in his, and attempted to draw her to him, and to take other liberties with her person. This was proved by the testimony of Mrs. Bell herself. The defense laid great stress on the fact that, subsequently to this, Mrs. Bell invited Major Reno to escort her to the house of a neighbor, and therefore she did not resent this liberty; but the prosecution explained this by her ignorance, at the time, of Reno's designs, and her desire not to put a construction on his conduct which would oblige her to break off her social relations with the commanding officer of the camp. A few days after this, it is testified by Mrs. Bell, while passing through a closed porch which covers the front of the two adjacent quarters of Capt. Bell and Major Vanborne, Major Reno caught her in his arms and attempted to embrace her. She indignantly repelled the assault, and angrily warned him not to repeat the indignity. He said there was "no harm done," and retreated from the wrath of the lady, who went immediately to her neighbor, Mrs. Vanborne, and detailed the insult that had been offered her. Four days after Mrs. Bell had a party, to which were invited all the officers and their wives, except Major Reno. Major Reno was deeply incensed at the slight, and informed Hazelhurst, the post trader, that this meant war, and that he would make it hot for her, and drive her out of the regiment.

The manner in which he caused her trouble was by a series of outrageous persecutions and slanders. About this time, or about Christmas, Rev. Mr. Wainwright, an Episcopal missionary, arrived at the post in the course of his rounds among the garrisons, which he visits in turn for the purpose of holding religious services. He had been previously invited by Capt. Bell to accept his hospitalities while at the fort, and now did so, notwithstanding Major Reno's attempts to prevent it, and made the statement that to do so would cause unpleasant comments. In reply to the missionary's inquiries what he meant, Reno intimated that the lady had a bad reputation, and that he had been requested by several officers to get her out of the regiment, and that a group of officers in the club-room had connected her name and the Chaplain's with obscene suggestions. These statements were all found to be false, and proved to be so on the trial. Subsequently Major Reno sent a note to Mr. Wainwright that it would conduce to the peace of the garrison if he held no service in the garrison, giving as a reason that his stay at Mrs. Bell's house was occasioning great scandal, and that Mr. Hazelhurst had said that rather than go to hear him he would take his family to a neighboring village to church. Mr. Hazelhurst denied this statement point blank. Capt. Frederick W. Benteen and Adjutant George Wallace, to whom the Major referred as his authorities for his aspersions of Mrs. Bell, also denied that they had ever said anything against the lady.

In the meantime preparations were being made at the fort for Sunday services, to be conducted by Mr. Wainwright. Mrs. Bell was to play the organ, her own instrument, and on New Year's eve a party of officers and their wives were assembled at her house to practice for the occasion. Major Reno sent his Post Adjutant to her house to notify the company that they might take the organ to the church, and it might be played, but that Mrs. Bell should not play on it, and if she attempted to do so he would stop service. Soon after this Capt. Bell arrived in camp, in response to a telegram from his wife that he was wanted. After confronting Reno, who denied everything, Capt. Bell came to St. Paul to acquaint Gen. Terry with the scandalous conduct of Reno, and preferred charges against him as above. The Judge-Advocate in summing up was very severe in his denunciations of the unworthy conduct of Major Renoin attempting to dishonor the wife of a brother officer, and was especially severe upon him for his recreancy to his duties as commanding officer of the garrison, whose sacred duty it was to protect the homes and families of the officers in their absence. As all the charges and specifications were supported by the clearest evidence, and although the findings of the court are secret and will not be known until approved at headquarters, there seems to be but one opinion as to what they will be, and that is dismissal from the service in disgrace.

MR. KINGAN'S DEATH.

FACTS WHICH EXPLODE THE MURDER THEORY—THE BODY TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

The body of James Kingan, the Produce Exchange speculator, whose recent disappearance and violent death have created such a sensation, is expected to arrive in this City to-day. Mr. Kingan's brother telegraphs his opinion that a murder was committed, but private advices from the scene of the tragedy seem to leave no doubt that death resulted from suicide. Mr. Weldon, the Crown lawyer, is a firm believer in the suicide theory. It is known that Mr. Kingan had destroyed every written evidence of his identity, carefully searing up all the papers in his possession, though he appears to have overlooked the card in his pocket bearing his name, and the fact that the maker's address was on his coat. He was restless and nervous. He got off at many of the stations. When the train neared Welldore if stopped and took on water. Kingan got out. As it went up to the station it did not stop, but simply slowed, and had to be stopped above the station to let out two passengers, both of them well-known residents of St. John. These men walked down the track. They saw or heard no scuffle—no cry of any kind. There is no sign in the snow of any struggle. Every passenger who went up on the train was known. That Mr. Kingan took off his coat, cut himself, and sat down with his elbows on his knees and his head between them, while he bled, is fully shown; that he bled slowly is clear. That he heard the whistle of the down-coming train, got up stupidly, and threw himself before it, and that the bank (of snow) being high, he stumbled when he came to the edge and fell right across from his elevated position to the opposite rail, is also plain.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

HALIFAX, March 21.—Mr. Holmes, leader of the opposition in the Assembly, has introduced a resolution censuring the Government for having increased the expenditure while the revenue has decreased. In 1870 the expenditures were $809,958, and in 1876 they were $789,671. Several days will probably be occupied in discussing the resolution. All parties seem agreed that retrenchment will have to be made in the expenses of the local Government.

TORONTO, March 21.—Hon. A. S. Hardy was sworn in to-day as a member of the Ontario Government, with the portfolio of Provincial Secretary.

CHRISTIAN HANSEN'S CONFESSION.

THE ROBBER WHO WANTED TO REFORM ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HIS STORY WAS A FABRICATION—HE FEARS THAT HIS BENEFACTORS WHOM HE IMPOSED UPON WILL DESERT HIM—A LETTER TO ALDERMAN MORRIS—THE OHIO AUTHORITIES DENY HIS TALE.

Information was received in this City from the West yesterday morning that the "moving tale of woe" told on Sunday morning in the Tombs Court-room by Christian Hansen, the bank-robber, who desired to reform, was a figment of a wonderfully ingenious intellect. Hansen was consulted by a TIMES reporter last evening, and he confessed that he had lied, but lied with good intent. He said, with his eyes filled with tears, "I know I lied, but I did not intend to do so. I told some of the truth, and then made myself out a greater criminal than I really was. It is true that I have been an outlaw; it is true that I desired, and yet wish, to reform. It may be that Mr. Morris, and the others who have been so kind to me, will desert me now that they know I have not told the whole truth. But God knows if I am given a chance I will lead an honest life. I want to keep away from my old companions in crime, and become once more a decent man; but I shall not blame the people if they now desert me. I did not intend to lie when I came into the court-room on Sunday morning. I simply wanted to go to Sing Sing, and I didn't expect to be asked what my former life was when I was asked, it came into my mind to tell the Justice and Mr. Morris and Dr. Harris that I had been a very great criminal, and they would be more willing to help me to be honest again. God knows I didn't intend simply to play upon them; I didn't make up my mind to get what I could, and then become a thief again. I wanted a chance, and thought they would give it me if I could interest them. And you will remember I did not tell that story right off. The Justice and the other gentlemen drew it out of me, and I made it up as the put the questions to me. Oh! I pray that the men who have been so kind will still help me to become a decent man again. It is easy to see I have been an outlaw, and I tell you and the world I want to earn my living honestly again.

I never was in the Columbus (Ohio) State Penitentiary, but I have often been in prison, and have associated with "crackemen," and every other kind of thieves. I will now tell you my true history: I am a Dane, (here is the Danish Testament a friend has sent me, and I will show you my writing if you want to see it;) I came here in 1863, and became a soldier; my right name is Christian Hans Mobrmussen, but in the Army they shortened is to Christian Hansen. When the war was over I went from New-York to Cincinnati, and from there to Texas. In Texas I lived in Waco and in Dallas. In Waco I worked for Col. Anderson, a lawyer, who was the partner of Gov. Coke. I left there about eight years ago, and went to St. Louis. As soon as I got to St. Louis I was arrested for murder. They said I killed a man named Smith at Kolium by Waco. They kept me in jail four days and then let me go. I started on toward the East, and before I got to Cincinnati I had a number of troubles. I made the acquaintance of the James boys and other outlaws. In Cincinnati I was twice arrested. The first time I stole some clothing out of a wagon, and was "sent up" for six months. The second time I stole a coat from a house, and was sentenced for a year. Before and after I went to prison I worked as a laborer. Leaving Cincinnati, I went to Pittsburg, and from there walked through Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia I got drunk and made trouble, and was locked up in the House of Correction for a year. I came out of prison on the 5th of February, as I said before, and started for New-York. I tried to get work but couldn't. I made up my mind to be honest. Last Sunday morning, I was starving, and was affected by some liquor I got at a place in Greenwich-street. This is the truth. Give me a chance, for God's sake, and I will act right! I am sorry I told Alderman Morris lies. I wrote him a letter this morning begging his pardon and thanking him for his goodness to me.'

Hansen showed the reporter a copy of the letter he had written to Aldermau Morris. It is written in a good round hand, but the verbiage is that of English strained very much in the direction of Scandinavian. The following is a translation of the curious document:

TOMBS PRISON, March, 1877.

MR. MORRIS: I am sorry that I did not tell you the truth. Starvation and bad living were the causes of my bad behaviour. Dear Sir, I am sorry, and if ever I see you I will beg your pardon. I thank your honor for all your kindness, and ask you for your forgiveness. Very respectfully, CHRISTIAN HANSEN.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to THE TIMES says:

"The Penitentiary authorities at Columbus have examined their records, and find no mention of Christian Hansen or any such man. No man was released by pardon from Gov. Hayes on Feb. 5, and no man was over sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary under any such circumstances. The tale of Mr. Hansen, which figured conspicuously in the New-York papers, is without doubt an ingenious dodge of a tramp to replenish his wardrobe, or, possibly, he may have been mistaken in his Penitentiary."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FOES OF AMERICAN CREDIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an investor to express his gratification on seeing your article on "Foes of American Credit" in to-day's TIMES. You justly point to the example of the arch wrecker of American railroads as pernicious in its effects. It is impossible to estimate the amount of mischief that man has done to American credit. The Union Pacific road he controls earned last year $7,500,000 net. This furnishes a fund for the payment of interest on $27,000,000 first mortgage bonds, say $1,620,000; interest on a like amount of bonds guaranteed by United States, say $1,620,000; interest on $16,000,000 sinking fund bonds at 8 per cent., $1,280,000. I say nothing about the land grant bonds, as the land sales are taking care of them, principal and interest. The above interest payments amount to $4,500,000, leaving a surplus of $3,000,000.

Instead of complying with its obligations to the Government and bondholders by setting aside so much of this $3,000,000 surplus as would by sinking fund operation pay the bonds at maturity, and dividing on the stock only whatever balances of surplus might be left, Mr. Gould gives this whole $3,000,000 to the stock in an 8 per cent. dividend. As Mr. Gould bought his stock at prices ranging from 20 to 40, it is evident that soon it will have cost him nothing, while the future and the bondholders, including the United States Government, are left without any provision. But for their rights he will care nothing when he can find himself with his stock, free of cost, and yielding him a profit of millions when marketed, as he slips out of his holdings. When that day arrives, its substance would be found to have been eaten out of the road by the series of 8 per cent. annual dividends on the stock, and the Government have to take it to secure itself on its $27,000,000 of bonds.

You say that "confidence is impossible where Mr. Gould directs." This is so literally correct that I, as a holder of North-western Railroad bonds, sold them immediately on learning that he had got control of the road. It is amazing that men of wealth and heretofore of fair character can be found to lend themselves to his schemes by associating with him in his enterprises. This it is that leads us to ask, "After all, who is honest?" and thus the most murderous blow is dealt at American credit.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's paper entitled "Foes to American Credit" is well timed, and if followed up will do the greatest possible good in the present contingency of affairs. This man Gould and his new partner in the wrecking business—Keen, of California—are doing more to depress good investment securities than all other influences combined. Knowing your power and influence when directed for the public good, I take pleasure in thanking you, and I know that I speak, in regard to the sentiments of your article of this morning, the sentiments of MANY CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD WAR ENDED

The difficulty between Superintendent Barton, of the New-York, Bay Ridge and Coney Island Railroad, and Mr. Culver, the President of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, in regard to crossing each others tracks, was amicably settled yesterday. On Tuesday Judge Pratt modified the injunction he had previously granted restraining the Bay Ridge Railroad Company from crossing the track of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company so far as to allow the former to complete their tracks if they should do so without interfering with the traffic of the latter company. The Presidents of the two roads had a conference yesterday, when it was ascertained that there need be no rivalry between the companies, as their interests are not conflicting, and it was decided to effect the crossing last night.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN PROTOCOL.

THE DOCUMENT STILL UNSIGNED BY ENGLAND—POSITIVE PLEDGE OF DISARMAMENT DEMANDED FROM RUSSIA AS A CONDITION—POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE PROTOCOL ON TURKEY.

LONDON, March 21.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, after reviewing this morning's dispatches on the Eastern question, concludes as follows: "We invite our readers not to despair, but to suspend their hopes. It is safest to have no feelings of confidence yet awhile."

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says: "Whether it is because of delay after an understanding has already been pronounced as perfect and the signature of the protocol is impending, or for some other cause which is not yet made public, certain it is that the prospects are not now looked upon as quite so hopeful, and fear seems to have arisen lest the advantages expected from the protocol might prove deceptive. In the first place grave doubts are entertained of the Porte giving its adhesion, in any shape to the protocol, which is said to have already been sent to Constantinople through the Turkish Ambassador at London. The Porte seems still to defend the position which it took up During the Conference, and will point to the Constitution and to the newly opened Parliament. It thinks itself so much more justified in so doing as it has by Satvet Pasha's late note taken the initiative in the matters of reform advocated by the powers. Another difficulty is that even if simultaneous disarmament of Russia and Turkey be proposed, the Porte, with the Montenegrin negotiation unsettled and insurrection in Bosnia showing signs of revival, may not think itself in a position to disarm immediately. All these apprehensions may, after all, be but a temporary reaction after the late sanguine hopes.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "As the contemplated protocol alludes to the intention of the powers to discuss matters again should Turkey fail in reform, Turkey, if asked to sign it, is expected to assent upon the understanding that her independence is not to be infringed."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *News* says: "The statement is flatly contradicted here that England will sign the protocol only on condition of Russia disarming. Russia can only promise to demobolize when peace is concluded between the Porte and Montenegro, when Turkey has first disarmed, and when a moderate degree of tranquility is restored throughout European Turkey." The correspondent points out that, as Turkey will probably object to disarm before Russia, the result is a deadlock, the only escape from which is coercion, which would mean order and tranquility in Turkey, and peace for 20 or 30 years.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Post* announces that the Cabinet has not accepted the Russian modifications and requires, before considering them, a distinct pledge of demobilization. "The Government," it says, "is asked not only to submit to an amended version of the protocol, to which it is disposed to agree, but also to concur in arrangements by which they would find themselves, after the signature of the protocol, bound to ask Turkey to disarm before Russia would demobilize its army. This condition has seemed inadmissable."

The *Times* confirms the *Post's* announcement that the protocol has not yet been signed. It says: "Our Government is understood to have urged or demanded that if England signed the protocol, Russia should in turn withdraw her troops from the frontier. It is quite possible that Russia is unwilling to make such an unconditional pledge. The difficulty may vanish in a few days or even hours. To all appearance Russia is eager to find any honorable means to retreat from her perilous position. The European cabinets are anxious to aid her as far as they can without compromising themselves. According to our Vienna correspondent Russia is willing disarmament should be simultaneous on both sides. It is to be hoped the difficulty will be arranged.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch reports that Safvet Pasha, thanking the foreign Chargés d'Affaires for their presence at the opening of the Turkish Parliament, told them they had heard the intentions of the Sultan, who hoped he would not be called upon to give any more positive utterances of his sincere intention to ameliorate the condition of the people.

The correspondent remarks, if this is correct, it indicates a purpose to forestall any demands which might be made to induce Turkey to sign an international obligation.

The *Daily Telegraph's* leading editorial says: At this moment negotiations are in fact suspended, and it is for Russia to decide whether she will accept such an isolated position or reopen the recent proposals in a more practical manner. The Cabinet will probably meet again to-morrow.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says an Amsterdam banker recently offered Russia a loan of 200,000,000 roubles at 8 per cent. interest, but the negotiation fell through in consequence of the banker insisting on disarmament, and an engagement to raise no other loan for five years as conditions for the one he offered. The *Times*, in its leader, comments on the exorbitance of these terms as showing the necessity of peace to restore credit.

THE DISTURBED PROVINCES.

TURKEY ARMING THE MUSSULMAN POPULATION — MONTENEGRIN NEGOTIATIONS RESPECTING TERRITORY—THE SERVIAN CONTEST OVER THE ISLANDS IN THE DRINA.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Pera, March 19, says: "Not a few cases of rifles and cartridges upon which so vast a part of Turkey's shrunken resources are wasted have been sent into the Province, especially the European districts and along the Eastern frontier, and distributed to the Mussulman population, which is now being organized as a national guard, which is only another name for Bashi-Bazouks. The only task assigned these irregular bands can be to overcome, and, if need be, crush and annihilate the Christian population, for this is after all the real war to which a long continuance of armed peace is likely to lead."

LONDON, March 22.—Reuter's Constantinople telegram says the Montenegrin delegates have received a dispatch from the Prince of Montenegro, in which he abandons the claim to Spizza, the right bank of the Moratcha River, the fortified islands in Lake Scutari, and some other points; and besides the territory already conceded by the Porte, merely asks for the districts of Nicsics and Koutchi, and a portion of Kolatschin and the right of the free navigation of the Boyana. He does not agree to cede Vassoyewitz to Turkey. The delegates communicated these reduced conditions to Safvet Pasha, and the Council of Ministers considered them this afternoon. It is stated that the Porte persists in refusing the Prince's demands, especially as regards the cession of Nicsick. Safvet Pacha will communicate the Porte's decision to the delegates.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says that the Montenegrin Government is about to address a circular to the Consuls of the powers at Ragusa declaring that Montenegro cannot renounce the territories she has conquered. She will continue to occupy them and defend them against any attempt at recapture.

A military council has been held at Cettinje. Some insurgent chiefs, who urged immediate action, were told they must wait awhile.

In the event of a renewal by the Turks of the Montenegrin war the Herzegovinian insurgents intend to offer the Prince of Montenegro the chief command.

The Belgrade special of the *Times* says the question of the occupation of the islands in the Drina will be left to a commission to be appointed to consider all disputes relative to territory on the Drina frontier.

An Odessa telegram states that an English steamer with arms and ammunition from New-Haven for Constantinople has been lost.

THE POPE'S CIVIL RELATIONS.

SPEECH IN THE CONSISTORY OF TUESDAY—FORCIBLE RESISTANCE TO THE CIVIL LAW—A GERMAN EFFORT TO PLACATE THE CHURCH—ILLNESS OF AN OFFICIAL.

LONDON, March 22.—Reuter's telegram from Rome says that a later version of the Pope's utterances at the consistory yesterday, is, that while inveighing against the desire to deprive him of the liberty of speech, he encouraged resistance thereto, saying that the time had come to employ force.

A special dispatch from Rome to the *News* says: "A full report of the sitting of the Reichstag on the 20th ult., at Berlin, has been sent to the Vatican that the Pope may see the conciliatory spirit entertained toward the Holy See, and be induced to take the initiative toward conciliation."

A special dispatch from Rome to the *News* announces that Mgr. Nardis, Auditor of the Sacred Rota, is dying.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING—THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP WON BY FOOTSTEP—THE FAVORITE NOWHERE.

LONDON, March 21.—To-day was the third of the Lincoln Spring meeting. The principal event of the day was the Lincolnshire Handicap, which brought out the large field of 30 starters. The race was won by Footstep, who started with 16 to 1 against her, Poursuivant, at 10 to 1, taking second place, and Lord Lincoln, at 10 to 1, third. Lord Rosebery's Tounost, who started the favorite at 9 to 2, failed to obtain a place.

The following is a summary:

The Lincolnshire Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 feet for three-year olds and upward; the winner of any race after the weights are published to carry 7 pounds; of two, or one value 200 sovereigns, 12 pounds extra; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 100 sovereigns toward expenses; entrance, 3 sovereigns, the only liability if forfeit be declared; one mile; 122 subscribers.

Lord Wilton's ch. f. Footstep, by Sec Saw, out of Edith, 5 years	1
Sir F. Johnstone's br. c. Poursuivant, by Lord Lyon, out of Edifha, 5 years	2
Sir G. Chetwynd's ch. c. Lord Lincoln, by Newcastle, out of Domadel Lago, 4 years	3

AN INSANE RAILROAD WATCHMAN.

SUICIDE BY JUMPING FROM THE ROCKS INTO THE DELAWARE—BROODING OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE TRACK IN HIS SECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, March 21.—A few days since Dennis Driscoll, late a night watchman in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, left home. His family supposed he had come to this place. Not returning, inquiry was made for him. It was learned that he had got on a westward-bound freight train, ridden a mile or so, and then jumped off. At the spot where he left the train a track was found in the snow leading to the brink of a high ledge of rocks a few feet away, overlooking the Delaware River. As no tracks led back from the rocks, and a hat worn by the missing man was discovered caught in a bush half-way down the face of the cliff, and a previous circumstance favored the theory, it was plain to every one that Driscoll had leaped from the precipice into the river. As the stream was greatly swollen, and filled with large cakes of running ice, his body must have been ground to pieces before being carried far. Three weeks ago, Driscoll, then an employe of the company, stopped the Pacific Express, westward bound, a mile or so east of Pond Eddy, by giving the danger signal, and reported to the conductor that a number of tramps were piling rocks on the track a short distance ahead. The engineer proceeded cautiously for a mile and more, but came to no obstructions, nor saw any signs of tramps. The circumstance was reported to head-quarters. An investigation resulted in the conclusion that Driscoll was of unsound mind, and he was removed. It is said that a few months ago he read in the papers some account of tramps having placed stones on a railroad track in Illinois, but they were discovered in time by the watchman to prevent any catastrophe. Ever since, Driscoll has brooded over the possibility of a similar occurrence on his section of track, and the consequences that might ensue if he should not discover the obstructions. This, it is believed, made him insane on the subject, and the fact of his being suspended still further preyed upon his mind and prompted him to destroy himself. He leaves a family well provided for.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The public will no doubt receive with some disappointment the tidings that "Die Walküre" will not be ready for performance to-morrow evening, after all. Their regret, however, will be considerably tempered by the addendum that it will surely be brought out in about a week hence, that is to say, on Easter Monday, April 2. Mr. Fryer, we are glad to see, has made arrangements which cannot but satisfy the holders of seats for Friday's intended representation. Tickets for to-morrow can either be retained for the performance of "Tannhäuser," or exchanged for tickets for April 2, or, if desired, the money paid for them will be refunded. The grounds for the postponement will have been suspected ere this: lack of time for preparation. Mr. Neuendorff, Mme. Pappenheim, and Mr. Bischoff have labored hard for a month past, and the band has had as many rehearsals as its members could attend, but, after four or five weeks of industry, interrupted by evening representations, it is declared impossible to promise for to-morrow night a rendering of "Die Walküre" adequate to the requirements of that gigantic work. A mediocre interpretation of a new opera of so exacting a sort would find no justification in the fact that the season has been short and the company overtaxed; between two evils, then, we incline to the belief that the least has been chosen. To-morrow "Tannhäuser" will be given, and, at the Saturday matinée, "Der Fliegende Holländer" is to have a final exhibition. Last evening, a finished and impressive rendering of "Lohengrin" delighted an audience that filled the house, in spite of the storm and the half-flooded streets.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A change of programme was made at the Eagle Theatre, yesterday evening, and "La Timbale d'Argent" was represented. The story of this opera is unquestionably the foulest ever narrated on the stage, and the spectacle of an auditorium filled to about one-third of its capacity, was, under the circumstances, a rather gratifying indication of the distaste of the public for productions of the sort. The opinion of this journal as to "La Timbale" was fully expressed when the work was made known at the Lyceum, two years since. It was suggested at the time that it was "difficult to know precisely what to think of women who could sit out such a performance without a blush," and it is only necessary now to note that, no modification having been made in the libretto, the same question once more offers itself for solution. The most melodious music would not justify the rehearsal of such a story in the words used by the *dramatis personæ*, and when we add that the score of "La Timbale," while it contains plenty of vivacious numbers, is by no means remarkable for its tunes or its instrumentation, we are at a loss to find reasons for the revival. As *Molda* Mlle. Aimée was last night as lively and as bewitching as ever, but she won most applause by her singing of an English song, "Hildebrandt Montrose," which she had to repeat four times. MM. Duplan and Mesières were both as funny as usual, and Mlle. Duparc was an exceedingly sprightly *Fichtel*. The choruses, as a rule, were badly sung; when the extensive répertoire gone through with during the present season is taken into account, however, the imperfections of a first night are hardly to be wondered at.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 22—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, clearing and slightly cooler weather, with south-west to north-west winds, and rising followed by falling barometer.*

ARREST OF NOTED FORGERS.

At 5 o'clock last evening Detective Mooney, of the firm of Mooney & Boland, accompanied by Police Detectives Fields and O'Connor, went to the New-York Hotel and arrested James Fitzpatrick, in whose possession they found $100,000 worth of forged Missouri Pacific Railroad bonds of the issue of 1873. He is headed to put these bonds on the market to-day. Thence they proceeded to No. 131 West Thirty-sixth-street, and there captured a man named McKay, otherwise known as "Canada Mack," who is implicated in the forgery. The two prisoners were locked up in the Mulberry Street Police Station. A number of arrests are to be made to-day. The plot was discovered by Messrs. Mooney & Boland while working on the $64,000 Union Trust Company check forgery, which was perpetrated by the same gang. The forged bonds were shown last evening to several brokers, who were unable to distinguish between them and the genuine bonds.

PROBABLE MURDER IN A SALOON.

At an early hour this morning Charles Troll, proprietor of a saloon at No. 736 Eleventh-avenue, was stabbed in the left breast and dangerously wounded by Charles Kompe, who was arrested by the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct. Troll was attended by Dr. Bliss, of No. 535 West Fifty-first-street. The circumstances which led to the stabbing could not be ascertained.

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICERS.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY—SALARIES PAID BY THE MUTUAL LIFE—SALARIES AND BONUSES OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT $62,500 — MEDICAL EXAMINERS, $41,000—SEVENTY-FIVE CLERKS, $95,000.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Insurance Committee met to-day at 9:30 o'clock—Mr. Cowdin in the chair—and resumed the examination of witnesses touching salaries and other compensation of officers of life insurance companies.

MANAGEMENT OF THE GLOBE COMPANY.

Mr. James M. Freeman, Secretary of the Globe Company, was recalled, and in reply to questions stated that it was the practice of his and other life companies to allow their attorneys to charge about 1 per cent. besides the usual fees for all loans made, besides legal interest, and that they [the companies] did not think it was usurious to do so. He stated that the Finance Committee of his and many other companies had acted as appraisers, and that the loans never exceeded 50 per cent. of the value of approved property; yet he admitted that his company held about $700,000 worth of real estate, bought in within the last year or two under foreclosures at about three-fourths of the face of the mortgage, interest, and legal expenses, and that his company rented the property so bought in, being dwellings, for about 5 or 6 per cent. of the mortgages. It was the opinion of Mr. Freeman that the experience of his company, the Globe, would compare favorably in that respect with all companies. He mentioned one case where the value of the property, in his opinion, was $6,000, yet it was bought in for $1,000. He said his company, during the present stagnation of the market, deemed it useless to try and sell all of their real estate, and therefore held it; if was rented, and secured by fire insurance; the commissions paid by his company on insurance secured was 30 and 7½ per cent. for seven years, which was the usual price paid; general agents get 35 and 10, out of which local solicitors are paid; for collections from 1 to 2½ per cent. is paid; the salaries received by him and the President were $2,500 each, with $10,000 each for allowances, or 2 per cent. on the net income; his was a mixed company, part stock and part mutual; the capital was $100,000, on which the stockholders draw 7 per cent., and a like amount on the guarantee fund made up out of dividends on the surplus fund; the amount of this guarantee fund was now $100,000; it may be increased to $500,000; the counsel of the company are Sewell & Pierce and Fullerton, Knox & Co., to whom the company pay a salary; the company also have attorneys who are paid for special services, and receive commissions on loans; the securities bought in are paid for by the company; the company had not obtained judgments on the bonds for loans made on property bought in; Mr. William Sturges, Managing Director of the company, gets a salary of $6,500; the President was ill in Florida; $67,000 would cover all the salaries of the company; the terminations during 1876 would equal about 2,500 policies, or about the amount of new business, on which was paid about $32,000 for losses and some surrender values; the balance was forfeited; the company has only a small number, some of which were compromised; a $20,000 risk in St. Louis was compromised for $16,000; the death occurred three months after the policy was issued; the fire insurance was in the hands of Mr. Wright, a clerk, who receives a salary of $1,000 and commissions on the insurance placed. The company has a branch office in New-York and other large cities; the reinsurance is small, not over $150,000; the reinsurance of all companies, when made, is about 15 per cent. less than the usual premiums charged; the Globe reinsured the risks of the Merchants' Life to the extent of about $2,000,000, for which the company received a gross sum of 4½ per cent., amounting to about $100,000; his company paid no one anything for securing this reinsurance; the fire insurance of the Globe is in the Liverpool and London and Globe, Continental, Home, and Lancashire, of England.

THE MUTUAL LIFE SALARIES.

Mr. Lloyd, Secretary of the Mutual Life, said he had only been Secretary for a year; that the President left about three weeks ago, and when last heard from was in California, and was expected back in May next; Mr. McCurdy was the Vice-President and principal manager in the absence of the President, and was fully conversant with all the practices of the company; Mr. McCurdy is generally away two or three months in the Summer; the salary of the solicitor of the company, Mr. Palmer, was $14,000; other compensation of the attorney or attorneys is charged to the expense account; business could not make the counsel or attorneys employed outside of the City; that would come under the law department, of which Mr. Palmer was the head; all legal matters are referred to the Law Department. Witness, from memory, could not tell the amounts, nor to whom paid, of attorney and counsel fees during 1876, save that represented by Peter Bartlett; the amount paid to general agents for commissions in 1876 would equal $500,000 or $600,000, out of which all solicitors' and office and agency expenses are paid; no commission was allowed on the small amount which was voluntarily secured at the home office; all bills are audited by the Finance Committee and paid by check. William M. Vermilye and Seymour L. Huested are on this expense committee. The Trustees are elected by the policy-holders by proxy. But few call and vote in person. These proxies retain to a large amount on policies in force on which the officers elect the Trustees annually. Proxies are not renewed annually, but continue unti changed.

Mr. Lloyd was excused, as the committee deemed Mr. McCurdy, in the absence of Mr. Winston, the proper person to testify as to the names of counsel employed, and the general practice of the company.

SALARIES IN THE NEW-YORK LIFE.

Morris Franklin, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, was called, and, upon affirming, expressed an apology for non-compliance with the resolution as to salaries by report in writing, but was now ready to answer all questions that might be put to him. As to salaries, he would say that the President and Vice-President each receive a salary of $25,000 and a bonus of $6 250 each, making $31,250; three medical examiners, $11,000, making a total, including out-of-town medical examinations, of $41,000; other employes receive a total of $21,376, and 75 clerks an aggregate of $95,000; the amount paid to the President and Vice-President for 1876 was the same as for the preceding five or six years; the witness was also a Director in several fire insurance companies and banks; Trustees get $5 in gold for each meeting attended; this is the usual custom; in 1876 there was $21,000 paid to counsel; among the counsel employed was Mr. Carpenter of Washington; all fees on loans are paid by the borrowers; these fees are the usual charges for searches and commissions over legal interest. Messr. Fullerton, Knox, and Crosby are employed; also Mr. Bogert and some 30 or 40 other law firms throughout the United States. The company reinsure part of some of its risks, but none in New-York companies. The Trustees are elected by the policy-holders, by proxy mostly, except a few who appear in person—not over 30 or 40. These proxies run indennitely and are used by the officers to elect the Trustees annually, who elect the officers and finance committee. The fire insurance is placed in known companies, among which are the Ætna and Franklin. In the building of the company loans are made on property worth at least double the amount of the loan. A considerable amount of mortgaged property had been bought in under foreclosure, as there were no bidders over the mortgages. This property the company still held and rented. Of the four or five thousand lapsed and surrendered policies in 1876, three or four thousand were forfeited and marked off. About 150 were reat red since January last. The average age of these terminated policies was probably five years. We have agents in the South buying up our Southern risks, as our experience is that they are not as good as our Northern risks. We pay an equitable price for them. No company is legally bound to pay anything on a lapsed policy. It is purely a matter of grace with all companies. The Finance Committee act as appraisers on loans made in New-York and vicinity. The Chamber of Life Insurance, of which he was the first President, is a voluntary organization composed of the leading officers of the leading companies for the protection of those companies. Mr. Charlton T. Lewis is the present Secretary. Not being now President, he could not speak as to how it is sustained, or who are connected with it. One of its objects is to watch legislation in the several States. William H. Beers, Vice-President of the New-York Life, could speak more in detail as to the general practice of this and other companies, as to counsel employed, salaries, commissions, and expenses. It is my duty merely to give a general supervision, while the Vice-President has the practical duties to attend to.

After consultation the committee concluded to adjourn, that Messrs. Beers, of the New-York Life; McCurdy, of the Mutual, and others might be called.

To-morrow the officers of the Knickerbocker will be examined, and others if ready.

THE NORTH AMERICA'S TROUBLES.

AFFIDAVITS OF GEORGE W. OLNEY AND JACOB C. HORTON REGARDING THE SUITS AGAINST THE COMPANY—HOW AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO BUY OFF A MAN POSSESSED OF KNOWLEDGE.

The suits against the North America Guardian Mutual and Universal Life Insurance Companies, of this City, are exciting a great deal of public interest, mainly because of the affidavits on both sides—the one alleging fraud, robbery, and injustice, and the other charging the plaintiffs in equally strong language with an endeavor to wreck the companies named. The hearing before Judge Dyckman on the motion of John L. Hill to have the order of discontinuance in the suit of Henry C. Tremaine against the Guardian Company set aside, will be resumed at White Plains on Saturday next, when some very voluminous and conflicting affidavits will be presented. Among these is one made by Clarence A. Roberts, on behalf of the companies defendant, in which it is set forth that he first knew of the litigation about Feb. 12. Mr. Roberts then details the circumstances of his meeting with George W. Olney and J. C. Horton, two of the principal movers in the litigations against the companies, and tells a long story of the efforts made to find a plaintiff after the complaint had been drawn up. Horton's grievances are also detailed at length, and it is alleged of him that he stated to Roberts that Mr. Henry J. Farber, the President of the North America Company, had cheated him out of $30,000; that he had sold to Farber the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Farber agreeing to pay him $50,000, of which Horton states he received only $20,000.

For the purpose of controverting the allegations made in the affidavits of Roberts, together with others, the plaintiffs have obtained voluminous documents which are sworn to by both Olney and Horton, but which are made up for the most part of statements alleged to have been made to them by Roberts. The affidavit of George W. Olney states that he resides in Brooklyn, and does business at No. 32 Park-

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	24	Tar, bbls.	117
Beeswax, pkls.	2	Tobacco, pkls.	741
Cotton, bales.	6,022	Resin, bbls.	418
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	209	Oil-cake, pks.	1,333
Copper, bbls.	47	Peas, pks.	24
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	1,229	Beef, pkgs.	216
Eggs, bbls.	2,362	Pork, pkgs.	2,765
Flour, bbls.	6,089	Lard, pkgs.	1,189
Corn, bushels.	27,982	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Oats, bushels.	9,626	Butter, pkgs.	4,083
Malt, bushels.	3,656	Cheese, pkgs.	95
Peas, bushels.	850	Tallow, pkgs.	97
Grass-seed, bags.	555	Lard-oil, bbls.	30
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,800	Pressed Hogs, No.	190
Corn-meal, bags.	120	Pot-ashes, bags.	1493
Oat-meal, bbls.	102	Pecans, pkgs.	8
Hops, bales.	55	Rice, pkgs.	452
Hides, No.	1,018	Rice-chaff, bags.	565
Hides, dressed, No.	213	Sugar, (S. O.,) hhds.	1,132
Leather, sides.	12,505	Starch, bxs.	9,425
Lead, pigs.	1,357	Skins, bales.	46
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	1,126	Sponge, bales.	1
Molasses, teas.	77	Tobacco, hhds.	237
Oil, bbls.	56	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,111
Spirits Turp., bbls.	408	Whisky, bbls.	524
Crude Turp., bbls.	100	Wool, bales.	36

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, partly for shipment, at former figures. Ordinary uplands reached 11c. 20c. Low Middling, 11c. @11¼c. Middling, 11¾c. @11¾c. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery of 2,179 bales, for which 523 bales were on ast evening, including 423 bales to shippers, 485 bales to spinners, and 2 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery business has been again quite extensive and prices have been quoted higher. Sales have been reported during the last of 91,100 bales, of which 15,400 bales were on last evening, and 75,700 bales to-day, with 6,900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options, closing at 11.34c. @11.36c., April, 11.40c. @11.47c., May, 11.56c. @11.61c., June, 11.85c. @11.86c., July, 11.76c. @11.78c., August, 11.85c. @11.86c., September, 11.67c. @11.68c., October, 11.49c. @11.50c., November, 11.38c. @11.40c., December, 11.38c. @11.40c. per lb., showing an advance of 3-32 decimal points per lb., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,022 bales, and at the shipping ports 7,014 bales, against 6,433 bales the same day last week, and this far this week 22,454 bales, against 30,237 bales last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,671,384 bales, against 3,876,143 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. The consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 27,260 bales; to the Continent, 4,591 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 273,885 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 733,553 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alx.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Low Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Good Middling	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	10⅝
Strict Good Ord	10 1-16	Middling	10⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour sold to a fair extent to the home trade, chiefly in the line of low grades Extras, and good to strictly choice Winter Wheat Extras, which were quoted stronger, the actual dealings indicating a further rise, in several instances of 10c. @15c. ₱ bbl., on very moderate offerings. Export buyers are operating with more or less vigor for West Indies and South America, partly owing to the advanced views of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,550 bbls. of all grades, including unsound. Flour of all classes at $3 60@$4 75; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 15@$4 90, chiefly at $4 50@$4 90 for good to very choice, of which 190 bbls. strictly choice Michigan Winter Wheat product at $4 90; very choice Superfine Western, at $5 40@$6, mainly at $5 50@$5 85; poor to good extra State, $5 70@$6, mostly at $5 85@$6; good to very choice do. at $6@$6 50; City mills Extras, shipping grades for West Indies, on the basis of $6 75@$7 25 for good to very choice, (the latter an extreme in new pks.); do., for South American markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted at $6 asked; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 70@$6; very good to choice do., $6@$6 40; and trade and family Extras at proportionate prices. Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 2,100 bbls. were regular City Mill brands; 1,700 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, (these mainly at $6 75@$8 25;) 1,350 bbls. do. patent do; 800 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7 25@$8 25;) 1,350 bbls. do. for the West Indies, at $5 50@$6 75; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 15@$4 90, chiefly at $4 50@$4 90 for good to very choice, of which 190 bbls. strictly choice Michigan Winter Wheat product at $4 90; very choice Superfine Western, at $5 40@$6, mainly at $5 50@$5 85; poor to good extra State, $5 70@$6, mostly at $5 85@$6; good to very choice do. at $6@$6 50; City mills Extras, shipping grades for West Indies, on the basis of $6 75@$7 25 for good to very choice, (the latter an extreme in new pks.); do., for South American markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted at $6 asked; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 70@$6; very good to choice do., $6@$6 40; and trade and family Extras at proportionate prices. Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 2,100 bbls. were regular City Mill brands; 1,700 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, (these mainly at $6 75@$8 25;) 1,350 bbls. do. patent do; 800 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7 25@$8 25;) 1,350 bbls. do. for the West Indies and South America, partly owing to the advanced views of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,550 bbls. of all grades, including unsound. Flour of all classes at $3 60@$4 75; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 15@$4 90, chiefly at $4 50@$4 90 for good to very choice, of which 190 bbls. strictly choice Michigan Winter Wheat product at $4 90; very choice Superfine Western, at $5 40@$6, mainly at $5 50@$5 85; poor to good extra State, $5 70@$6, mostly at $5 85@$6; good to very choice do. at $6@$6 50; City mills Extras, shipping grades for West Indies, on the basis of $6 75@$7 25 for good to very choice, (the latter an extreme in new pks.); do., for South American markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted at $6 asked; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 70@$6; very good to choice do., $6@$6 40; and trade and family Extras at proportionate prices. Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 2,100 bbls. were regular City Mill brands; 1,700 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, (these mainly at $6 75@$8 25;) 1,350 bbls. do. patent do; 800 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7 25@$8 25;) 1,350 bbls. do. for the West Indies and South America, partly owing to the advanced views of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,550 bbls. of all grades, including unsound. Flour of all classes at $3 60@$4 75; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 15@$4 90, chiefly at $4 50@$4 90 for good to very choice, of which 190 bbls. strictly choice Michigan Winter Wheat product at $4 90; very choice Superfine Western, at $5 40@$6, mainly at $5 50@$5 85; poor to good extra State, $5 70@$6, mostly at $5 85@$6; good to very choice do. at $6@$6 50; City mills Extras, shipping grades for West Indies, on the basis of $6 75@$7 25 for good to very choice, (the latter an extreme in new pks.); do., for South American markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted at $6 asked; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 70@$6; very good to choice do., $6@$6 40; and trade and family Extras at proportionate prices. Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls. shipping

Bacon at 27¾, 64.; 200 tons Measurement Goods at 30s. 7½d. for Cork, and 1,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d., all to the east coast of Ireland; from a Norwegian bark 414 tons, with about 2,250 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. per quarter. For a port in Maine, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacuola, reported at 45c. per M. feet; tonnage for Coal, for local loading, was 75c. per ton; quoted at $1 25 ₱ ton. For New-York, a barge and brig, with Coal, from Cow Bay, reported at 75c. per ton; also a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at 85 75; another, with do., from Cedar Keys, at $9; another, with do., from Brunswick, at $8. Tonnage for the Corn trade, to load at ports in Virginia, was in some demand, within the range of 9c. @25c. ₱ bushel.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow on a heavy run; the quality of the herds to hand was generally fair, with a few choice to ₱ Steers and a small proportion of common Cattle. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9¾c. @11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 12c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 9 cwt. At Hanaman's Cove, Harsimus, prices ranged from 9c. @12c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 9 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milk cows slow of sale at $35 @ $55 ₱ head. Calves included. No smooth quality Veals on sale. Calves, including Bobs, sold in small lots at 5c. @6c. ₱ lb. Sheep nor of sale at $5 @$5 40 ₱ cwt. Yearling Lambs, 7c. @8c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. Quotations of City Dressed not obtained at hoon. Closing sales yesterday, 5¾c. @7c. ₱ lb.

SALES

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for sale 16 cars horned Cattle, being 249 head of Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c. @11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; Gillis & Brown sold for selves 50 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., and 19 do. do. Thompson sold for selves and company 14 Missouri Oxen at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 107 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. @12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Dier & Cary sold for A. Hall 91 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. @ 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $10 off the lot, weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 129 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. R. Vogel sold for N. Morris 122 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. @10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 65 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. @ 10 ₱ lb., with $1 on 7 head of 1,047 head, weight 6¾ to 6¾ cwt.; 133 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. @10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 97 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 71 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off per head, weight 7¼ cwt. Hines & Elliott sold 96 State Sheep, weight 7,760 lb. at 8c. ₱ lb.; 89 State Sheep, weight 7,760 lb., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 105 State Sheep, weight 17,360 lb., at 8¾ @ cwt.; 104 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,950 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 289 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,540 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 610 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 54 Calves, weight 7,040 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 340 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 590 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 25 Calves, weight 3,310 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb. Dillenseck & Hume sold 179 Indiana Sheep, weight 19,300 lb., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 312 Missouri Sheep, weight 34,810 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 175 State Sheep, weight 18,240 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 69 State Sheep, weight 5,050 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 180 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,490 lb., at 36 45 ₱ cwt.; 187 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,820 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 155 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,010 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 101 Ohio Sheep, weight 81 lb. ₱ head, at 8¼c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 4 Calves, weight 470 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 10 Calves, weight 1,460 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Leary & McPherson sold for P. Aland 12 choice Virginia Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for D. McPherson, 48 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. @10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 19 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for T. Mooney 15 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 good Illinois steers at 11c. @11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for T. Rowley 16 fair Virginia Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt. Mallory & Hall sold for Waixel & Allerton 30 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. @10¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 13 head, sold at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 39 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with 25c. off ₱ head on 23 head, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 16 head, weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for H. S. Rosenthal 23 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 44 good Illinois Steers at 10¾c. @ 11c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; for Waixel & Allerton 35 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. @ 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 99 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 50 good Illinois Steers at 11c. @11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt. L. Regenstein sold for self and Meyer 66 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 11 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 6¾ cwt.; 57 fair Illinois steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 51 good Illinois Steers at 11c. @11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7¼ to 9 cwt. W. K. Hutchinson sold for Kopter 36 generally common Missouri Steers at 9¾c. @9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for H. S. Rosenthal 49 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 22 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; scarce. S. W. Sherman sold for Waixel & Allerton 54 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 30 head, weights 5¾ to 6¾ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for A. O. Donnell for Waixel & Allerton 21 Illinois Oxen at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 10c., with $1 on ₱ head at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for G. Decker 10 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; for H. Kahn 18 Kentucky Bulls, five weight, 1,280 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 39 fair Kentucky Steers at 10c. @10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 25 fair Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Kane & Pidcock sole 500 Illinois Sheep, weight 93 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 252 Ohio Sheep, weights 71 to 77 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 189 Ohio Steers, weight 92 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 200 Canada Lambs, weight 108 lb. ₱ head, at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; Judd & Buckingham sold 23 State Yearling Lambs, weight 61 lb. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 60 State Yearling Lambs, weigat, 85 lb. ₱ head, at 8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,128 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 462 Calves, 2,851 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 2,077 sheep and Lambs, 14 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,135 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 2,236 head of horned Cattle, 2,530 sheep and Lambs, 1,800 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 17, 1877: 15 Beeves, 1,761 Sheep and Lambs, 43 Calves, 4,711 Hogs, 47 Horses.

BUFFALO, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,275 head; total for the week thus far, 9,095 head; for the same time last week, 7,429 head; consigned through 352 cars; increase in receipts 108 cars for the week; market active and offering light; market easier but not quotably lower; sales, 9 cars sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head; total for the week thus far, 13,900 head; for the same time last week, 10,100 head; market easier, but not quotably lower; sales 4 cars good to choice Western at $6 80@ $6 90; 1 car extra choice selected from 2 cars, averaging 128 lb., at $7 62½; 2 cars unsold. Hogs —Receipts to-day, 3,400 head; total for the week thus far, 8,500 head; for the same time last week, 9,300 head; market quiet and nominal; sales 4 cars, Yorkers, quotable, common at $5 25; fair at $5 40; tops at $5 50; 3 cars heavy, quotable, fair to good at $5 80@$5 75; 2 cars light common grades unsold.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 18 cars, or 306 head, all for this market; total for two days, 1,037 head, or 4 cars of through and 33 cars of mixed stock; supply light for yard sale; trade slow, with few buyers; best at $5; medium to good at $4 50@$5 50; common to fair at $4 50@$5. Hogs —Receipts to-day, 770 head; total for two days, 2,475 head; market more active; Philadelphia, at $5 80@$6. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 3,700 head; total for two days, 8,800 head; selling at $5 50@$6 50.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Cattle—The market opened dull and heavy, with prices a shade lower, but closed quite active at about last week's prices; sales best at 5¾c. @6¼c.; first quality at 4¾c. @5¼c.; medium or good fair quality at 4c. @4¾c.; ordinary thin steers, Oxen and Cows at 3¼c. @3¾c.; most sales at 4¼c. @5¼c.; receipts, 1,575 head; sales, 1,304 head. Hogs have been quiet, and prices are a shade easier; range at 7c. @7¾c.; receipts, 6,281 head. Sheep have been more active at unchanged rates; range at 4¾c. @7c.; receipts, 1,621 head.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market quiet, but steady, firm, and unchanged; one lot of extra prime sold at $6 10. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; in fair demand at full prices; light shipping and packing, $5 35@$5 55; fair to choice shipping Boston and Philadelphias, $5 30@$5 70. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,200 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active, but lower: No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 24, cash; $1 24¼ April; $1 28¾, May; No. 3 do., $1 14¾@$1 15; Rejected, 95c. Corn dull and a shade lower; 39¾c., cash or April; 42¾c. May. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye firm at 67½c. @68c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork strong and higher; $14 10, cash; $14 30, May. Lard active, firm, and higher; $9 47½, cash; $9 57½@$9 60, May. Bulkmeats firmer; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Short Ribs, 7¾c.; Short Clear, 8¼c. Whisky, $1 09. Dressed hogs scarce, firm and higher at $5 05@$5 10. Receipts—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; Wheat, 3,800 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 770 bushels; Barley, 980 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat firmer, but unchanged. Corn 3c. lower. Oats unchanged. Pork lower; $14, April; $14 17½, May. Lard lower; $9 37½ bid, April; $9 50, May.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Flour active and firm; Super Fall, $5 50@$5; extra do., $6 15@$6 50; Double do. do., $6 65@$6 90; Treble do. do., $7 @$7 25. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1 12½, cash; $1 13¼@$1 13¾, May; No. 3 do., $1 47, cash. Corn —No. 2 Mixed, 36c. @36½c., cash; 38¾c. @38¾c., April; 38¾c., May; 39c. @39¼c., June. Oats inactive, 33¾c., bid. Rye firmer at 56c. Barley nominal; unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 05. Pork—$14 75, cash; $14 62½c. bid, April; $14 75 bid, May. Lard, 9¾c., asked; 9¾c. bid. Bulk-meats active and firm; Clear Rib sides, 7¾c., cash and April; Clear Sides, 8c., cash. Bacon firmer at 8c., 8¾c. and 9c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Live Hogs active; light shipping to good Yorkers, $4 85@$4 90. Bacon, 53c. @55c. Lard, tierces, $5 @$5 25. Cattle steady and unchanged; in good demand. Receipts—2,700 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Barley, 2,400 Hogs, 2,300 head Cattle.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Flour steadier; common, $4@$4 50; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Treble do., $7@$8; Fancy, $8 50@ $9 75. Corn in good demand, but lower; White, 53½ @53¾c.; Yellow, 52c. Oats active, but lower; at Lake, 47½c. for No. 2, and 45½c. for No. 3. Rye firm at 75c. for No. 2. Barley quiet; Spring, 90c. @$1 05; Fall, $1 05@$1 10. Hay quiet; choice, $18. Pork firmer; Mess, $15 50@ $15 75. Lard dull; tierces, 9¾c.@10c.; keg, 10¾c.; Refined, 9¾c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 5¾c.@5¾c.; loose and packed. Clear Rib sides, 7¾c.@8c.; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib sides, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Whisky dull; Bonded, $1 09. Sugar quiet and steady; ordinary, 6¼c.@6½c.; fair to prime, 6¾c.@7¾c.; choice, 8c. Molasses in active demand; common, 30c.@32½c.; fair, 35c.@ 36c.; prime to strictly prime, 40c.@42c. Rice dull; common to prime, 6c.@9c. Receipts—Flour, 1,191 bbls. Exchange—New-York, night, ¼ premium; sterling, $4 08¾ for the bank. Gold, 104¾@105.

BUFFALO, March 21.—Markets generally quiet. Wheat in light demand; sales of one car White Michigan on private terms. Corn scarce; demand good, but business limited to occasional lots of light supply; prices firm and higher; sales of 6 cars now on track at 51c.; 10 cars do. to arrive at 51c.@51¼c.; 1 car High Mixed do. at 52½c. Oats dull; sales of 1 car Western on private terms. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; Wheat, 6,800 bushels; Corn, 12,900 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 36c. Resin steady at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine dull at $1 65 for Hard; $2 65 for Yellow Dip, and $2 65 for Virgin. Tar dull at $1 65.

PROVIDENCE, March 21.—Print Cloths dull at yesterday's reduced prices.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—Cotton weak; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 2,097 bales; gross, 2,832 bales: exports, to France, 3,731 bales; to the Continent, 1,993 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 274,949 bales.

GALVESTON, March 21.—Cotton dull; nominal; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 898 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 58 bales; coastwise, 625 bales; sales, 133 bales; stock, 59,278 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 427 bales; exports, coastwise, 261 bales; sales, 1,575 bales; stock, actual, 29,629 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 286 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 25,378 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 21—12:30 P. M.—New-York Central, 93.

12:45 P. M.—New-York Central, 92. The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is 1⅞@2 per cent. The Bank of England rate is 2 ₱ cent.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 9-16 for money, and 96⅞ for the account.

2 P. M.—Consols, 96 7-16, for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1885s, 105¾; 1867s, 109¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 107¾. New-York Central, 92½. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 108f. 15c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 7.

PARIS, March 21.—Exchange on London 25f. 17c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—12 M.—Cotton—The receipts of Cotton to-day were 7,000 bales, including 800 bales American. Futures, 16d. cheaper. Uplands, Low Middling clause, landing, 6 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 5-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 13-32d. Also sales of the same, 6 7-16d., Provisions—Lard, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Produce—spirits of Turpentine, 28s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 21—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12d. @12¼d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 43s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 21.—Petroleum, 35f. for fine pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 21:

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 27 by 100, No. 599 5th-av., east side, 457 feet north of 48th-st., for $72,750, to W. F. Brokaw. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., south side, 80 feet east of 8th-av., for $12,300, to John Davis.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story frame and brick house and one three-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 100.4, Nos. 105 and 107 West 49th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av., for $21,000, to S. Cardwell.

Howard W. Coates, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 21.10 by 98.9, on West 32d-st., south side, 150 feet east of 8th-av., for $4,325 to John Dering.

Winans & Davies, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, H. E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East 33d-st., south side, 160 feet west of 1st-av., for $4,160, to Henry Holmrich.

William Kennell, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, sold a part of land 25 by 98.9, on Morris-st., south side, 60 feet east of Railroad-av., Morrisania, for $2,600, to F. A. Bremner, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following auction sales were adjourned: Sale of Wood & Moles of lots on East 112th-st.; lot west of 1st-av. to March 24, and sale of A. H. Miller & Son of three lots on 7th-av., north of 121st-st., to March 26.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By William Kennell, Supreme Court, Receiver's sale, William J. Best, Esq., Receiver, of the marble-front building, with lot 26 2 by 70.1 by 87.2 by 70.1, No. 283 Bowery, east side, 93 feet north of Houston-st. Also, the five-story brick double-tenement house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 287 East 45th-st., north side, 325 feet west of 2d av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.3, on Morris-av., south-east corner Elton-st., Morrisania.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure, T. S. Cottman, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19.10 by 80.6 by 29.10 by 94, No. 508 Pearl-st., south side, between Centre and Park sts.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 60 by 98.9 on East 29th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 2d-av.

By W. H. McLean, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Kirchner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on East 14th-st., north side, 119 feet east of 1st-av.

By Louis Meeker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 99 11 by 450 on 10th-av., north-east of 139th-st. Also, two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 140th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, No. 599 5th-av., e. s., 46.7 feet n. of 48th-st., 20 by 100.....$72,750

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, West 53d-st., s. s., 80 feet e. of 8th-av., lot 20x100.5.....12,300

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story frame and brick house, and 1 three-story brick house, with two lots, Nos. 105 and 107 West 49th-st., s. s., 100 feet w. of 6th-av., each lot 25x100.5.....21,000

By Howard W. Coates.

1 lot, West 32d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av. 21.10x98.9.....$4,325

By Winans & Davies.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 33d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 20x 98.9.....$4,160

By William Kennelly.

1 plot of land, Morris-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Railroad-av., Morrisania, 45x98.9.....$2,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 20.

13th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Helena Muller and husband to Fredericka Seebet.....$17,000

40th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Jacob Eckes and wife to David Stevenson.....3,000

Avenue D, e. s., 26.6 ft. n. of 8th-st., 21x77; Mary E. Carroll to Bridget Lynch.....5,000

Locust-av., 575x243 irregular; also Woodruff-av., n. s., irregular, 24th Ward; Henry J. Downey to Mary Stoney.....nom.

50th-st., n. s., 89 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x49; Johathan H. Havens to Esther A. Havens.....30,000

Avenue D, e. s., 26.6 ft. n. of 8th-st., 21x77; Manuel Lynch and wife to Mary E. Carroll.....5,000

Mott-av., s. s., 50 ft. n., irregular, 23d Ward; Samuel Smith and wife to Patrick Smith.....nom.

Jerome-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 25x 183.1; also, Tiuton-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 25x183.1, 23d Ward; William J. Steenbrook wife to John Cox.....2,000

Union-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 25x 183.1; also, Tinton-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 25x183.1, 23d Ward; John G. Hyatt to Elizabeth Hankin.....2,000

58th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; also 58d-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x 100.5; John G. Hyatt to William Hankin.....59,587

35th-st., n. s., 227.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.10x 98.9; Mary M. Dodge to Henry Daily, Jr.....nom.

10th-st., s. s., 214.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.8x98.9; Sarah H. Green to Mary Bachman.....nom.

34th-st., s. s., 92 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x98.9; Julia A. Hull to John B. Hull.....3,000

61st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 24x 100.5; John McCool and wife to Daniel A. McCool.....30,000

56th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 4th-av., 150x100.4; John McCoon and wife to Daniel A. McCool.....120,000

64th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x 100.5; also 64th-st., 260 ft. w. of Lexington-av., same to same.....100,000

Lexington-av., s. w. cor. 128th-st., 20.11 x irregular, Richard G. Dustead to Freeman H. Perry.....nom.

64th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; John W. Van Horn and wife to Frederick Reimer.....nom.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT IN MERCHANTVIL

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Steamers recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100; gold; return tickets unfavorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. L. CRYSTAL, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 44 latitude, nothing to the north of it.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND GLASGOW.
PARTHIA....WED., Mar. 21 | BATAVIA....WED., April 4
CHINA....WED., March 28 | RUSSIA....WED., April 12

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class mail-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....March 29
ATLAS.....April 12

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ANDES.....March 28
ALPS.....April 14

Superior first-class accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 50 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 24
GEORGIA, (U. STATES).....WEDNESDAY.....March 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12

First cabin, $70, $80, and $90, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 79 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's office, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Jolly's....March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria....April 7, noon.
Alsatia....March 31, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia....April 14, 8 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Utopia.....April 7, noon. | Alsatia.....April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $70 to $70. Steerage, $30. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL....Sat., March 24 | RHEIN....Sat., April 7
DUEN....Sat., March 31 | MAIN....Sat., April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, April 5, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt. 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRO, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 Broad-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 50 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from Pier 42 North Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
connecting at Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. Line. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

steamers will leave New-Orleans April 1 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULLING & CO., Agents in Havana

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIESBADEN.....March 25 | CHARITIA.....April 5
FRISIA.....March 29 | GELLERT.....April 12

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points on the Rhine, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. For freight apply to AUG. BELMONT & CO., Bankers, 63 Wall-st.

General Agents, HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET CO., 61 Broadway, N.Y. | General Passenger Agents, GILMAR, BRO. & CO., 5 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 61 North River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND.....THURSDAY, March 23, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt....March 24, 12 M. | England, April 7, 12:30 P. M
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—PARTIES GOING TO EUROPE and desiring the services of a young woman as travelling companion to an invalid lady or nurse to a child, can address the same by addressing or calling upon E. R., No. 77 Henry-st., Brooklyn, for one week; best references given and required.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 56 Greenwich-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and sewing; best reference. Call at No. 135 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored woman in a boarding-house, or general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 214 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman in a private family; can sew; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid, or to do plain sewing, or as waitress; seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 140 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing or waiting; understands her business thoroughly; City or country. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., room No. 6.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; would do fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 317 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and do sewing; is a good operator; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT AS first-class chamber-maid, or wait on a lady; five years' City reference. Call at No. 401 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 291 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR will assist with washing and ironing.—By a young girl; good City reference. Call at 115 West 19th-st.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, both good washers and ironers; will do work of small family between them if required; country or City; best City references. Address M. B., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, Cook as cook and assist with washing; other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 982 3d-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in a private family; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; very good City reference. Address 202 East 41st-st., ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A BALTIMORE WOMAN IN A FAMILY or first-class boarding-house; understands all branches of cooking; good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, Gordon bleu, in a private family where there is a kitchen-maid; highest City references given. Call for three days at No. 356 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; NO objection to do plain washing; thoroughly understands her business; has good reference. Apply at No. 1,072 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN City private family; is a good baker; will assist in washing; an excellent shirt ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; excellent on entrees; best reference. Call at No. 38 West 28th-st., basement door.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Scotch girls the work of a small family; cook can do the coarse washing; best references. Address No. 86 West 13th-st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; no washing; best City reference. Call at No. 327 East 50th-st; third bell, left.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country; City reference; no cards. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH OR without a kitchen-maid; excellent on entrées of all kinds; best references. Address L. S., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, and jellies; excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 927 Broadway, second floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; no objection to doing some coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., top floor, front.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH WOMAN in a private family; City or country; good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, in a small family; understands her business; highly recommended as to character and capability. Call at No. 211 West 35th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK IN A Christian private family; references given. Inquire at No. 166 Avenue B, near 10th-st. first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; has best City references; City or country. Call at No. 540 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 303 East 60th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and first-class laundress; good City reference; if postal card is sent state wages. Call at No. 555 7th-av.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 West 28th-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; WILL ASSIST in washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 57 East 41st-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl; best City references from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at 227 East 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has 11 years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 321 West 16th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK and to do general house-work; has good references. Apply at No. 101 Macdougal-st., basement.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, IN A private family; City reference. Address No. 150 East 42d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 338 East 31st-st.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York; would like a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FEW MORE CUSTOMERS; work done neatly at lowest terms at No. 354 9th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED; A FEW more customers, to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 41 3d-av., first bell.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY WITH ONE child, as house-keeper; she is competent to take charge of a house and children needing care; references of the highest kind required. Address L. A., care S. White, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPONsible person. A situation as housekeeper or lady's nurse. Apply for two days at No. 45 West 34th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman to do the house-work of a small family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 587 7th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL FOR general house-work; is excellent laundress and cook; willing and obliging; City references. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 293 Madison-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; is a good washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call for two days 218 West 17th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; City or country; good references. Call at No. 340 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; speaks several languages; for a lady or young ladies; good hair-dresser and seamstress; reference. Address G. K., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WHO thoroughly understands her business; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 273 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN person; a good seamstress; understands hairdressing and dress-making; best City reference. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 48 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, OR Lto do chamber-work and fine washing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 715 6th-av., in millinery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN AN American family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 308 West 38th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to do a little chamber-work in a private family; five years' reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; five years' references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,068 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH laundress in a private family. Call Miss D. V., No. 145 West 26th-st., first floor.

MATRON.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF much experience, position as matron in some institution; best of references. Appy to Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; is careful and reliable; long City reference. Call at No. 111 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE and dressmaker for grown children; can cut and fit; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Call at No. 471 6th-av., Davis' book store, near 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 246 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT CHILD'S NURSE; can take charge of an infant; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 40 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; will be willing and obliging; willing to go the country; best City references. Apply at 402 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; fully competent to take entire care of a baby; is willing and obliging; no objection to country. Call at No. 881 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse or wait on a lady traveling to Europe. Apply at No. 253 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE IN A PRIvate family, to take care of children. Address No. 150 East 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant of experience, lately landed. Address No. 419 3d-av.; third bell.

OPERATOR.—IN FAMILY; FIRST-CLASS SHIRTmaker; can assist in dress-making, and furnish her own Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call two days; postal-cards answered. Address No. 426 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; finishes after a dress-maker, and does all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would assist in light chamber-work; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 137 West 51st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Girl as seamstress; charge of growing children; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 232 East 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has her own machine; best reference. Call at No. 9 4 2d-av.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES, CLOAKS, DOLmans, and Paletots cut and made. Address Pawlin, No. 411 West 34th-st.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; SEVEN weeks' milk; good references. Address L. Boyle, care of John Jardine, Orange, N. J.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands care of silver and making all kinds of salads; can take a man's place; has unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 459 6th-av., near 28th-st., fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress in a private family; thoroughly understands care of silver, making all kinds of salads; can take man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No 459 6th-av., fancy store, near 28th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; five years' best City reference from last place. Address M. H., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS. — FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly and all kinds of salads; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 742 3d-av., corner 48th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN young woman in a private family, to go home at night, or as a first adult; best reference. Call at No. 133 East 13th-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress or parlor-maid in private family; good City reference. Call at 241 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNderstands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 West 126th-st., room 7.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR to do chamber-work alone; has five years' reference. Call at No. 6 East 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS, making salads and courses of dinner and wines; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl; will assist with chamber-work; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 264 West 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or take it home; can give the best of City references. Call or address No. 347 West 40th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do home, or to work out by the day; best references. Call at No. 1,005 2d-av., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A CAREFUL WOMAN, WASHING and ironing; good references. Call or address No. 247 west 27th-st., top floor back.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION IN STORE HOTEL OFfice, or meat market, in City or country, by a man who is strictly sober, 29 a writer, and correct at figures; twenty years' reference. Address TOTAL ABSTINENCE, No. 574 7th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY MAN and wife, in the country; man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; wife as firstclass laundress or chamber-maid; can furnish best of City references. Call on or address James, No. 235 East 45th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced City driver; also care of gentleman's road horses; willing and obliging; age, 30; single man; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from former and present employer. Call or address Coachman, care Mr. Mooney, No. 225 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTant German single young man; City or country; understands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; good careful driver; can do gardening if required; best City references. Address F. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; understands the business thoroughly; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place to the country; good reference. Call or address Coachman, care of Mr. Mailler, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York City.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent married man, one child; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; best reference. Address F. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; is a first-class groom and careful City driver; understands plain gardening; can milk and be generally useful; has good City and country reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; no family; first-class driver; either City or country; is a good groom; strictly temperate; best reference for City or country. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 14 Broad-st., Room No. 2.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, without family; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all branches; best references; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days M. B., No. 7 West 14th-st.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and wife; wife as first-class laundress; can give the best City reference; both American. Address No. 64 9th-av., corner 15th-st., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of a pair of road horses or drive a coupé; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Address J. McCallum, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who can give long and satisfactory City references; has no objection to the country. Address K., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly trained to drive, ride, and break; is in good practice with vast horses trained in Europe, can stand any test; good reference if required. Address J. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SINGLE man; thoroughly understands both branches; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good City and country and Brooklyn references. Address for six days J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman, with best City reference for the last twelve years. Call or address H. C. Palmer, at Brewster's Carriage Repository, 21st-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; no family; good groom and driver; best City reference. Call or address J. M., No. 144 5th-av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; willing to assist in gardening; reference from present employer. Address J. P., No. 240 Pearl-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; well recommended by last employer. Call or address B., No. 6 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A first-class record; by 1st of April, family disposing of horses. Address or call for particulars on M. M., at 1, L Stillings', No. 144 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the business; first-class City reference. Address J. R., at Brewster's, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WITH SIXTEEN YEARS' experience; first class City references. Address P. F., No. 103 West 55th-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—BY A BOY 18 YEARS OF AGE, of any respectable business; writes a good hand, and is willing to work; resides with his parents; has two years' reference. Address for two days E. G., Box 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—MARRIED; NO INCUMBRANCE; thoroughly understands farming, care and management of all kinds of stock; the treatment and raising of stock; good driver; wife understands dairy and poultry; has the best of reference. Address L. S., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO UNDERstands farming in all its branches; thoroughly acquainted with taking care of cattle. Address Farmer, Roselle Post-Office, Union County, N. J.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, honest young man; willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; either City or country; five years' City and country reference. Call or address James, No. 144 5th-av., harness store.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, NO FAMILY; HAS HAD long experience in England and this country; practically understands all branches of horticulture, graperies, greenhouses, rose-houses, vegetables, and all details of a first-class place. Any gentleman with glass, requiring a capable, reliable, industrious gardener with unexceptionable references, address M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH GARdener; married, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, including green-house, hot and cold graperies, and vegetable growing; references as to character and ability unexceptionable. Address for one week, Donald Mackay, gardener, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT. Well experienced in the management of greenhouses and graperies, cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; unexceptionable City reference. Address S. J. S., No. 107 East 59 h-st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; married, 8 as to take charge of a gentleman's first-class place; understands a green-house, graperies, also the growing of all kinds of vegetables; can come well recommended by present and former employers. Address J. Conrad, Gravesend, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF THOROUGH PRACtical experience; had charge of some of the best conducted gentlemen's places in this country; is married; no children; the best reference can be furnished. Address S. S., seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; MARRIED; NO family; understands all branches of his business, and rustic work; his wife good French cook; very handy in services; first-class references. Address, for two days, M. D., No. 226 Varick-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables. Address W., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried, no family; good references as to ability, sobriety, and honesty. Address W. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER who thoroughly understands greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; very good references. Address M., Yonkers Post Office, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20 AS assistant gardener where he could improve himself; can be highly recommended. Address D., No. 127 East 25th-st., top floor, front.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SCOTCH, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches; references unexceptionable. Address C., care of James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS VEGETABLE gardener; can care horses, milk, and be otherwise useful; good reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MARRIED man; competent in all branches; best of references as to ability and morals. Address H. P., care of S. K. Bliss, seedsman, No. 34 Barclay-st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ACtive married man; no children; will do the entire work of a small place; low wages; reference. Address M. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; understands gardening in all its branches. Address James Morrison, at W. C. Willson's, No. 45 West 14th-st.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS GARDENING IN all branches. Address W. Ross, at W. C. Willson's, No. 45 West 14th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN AS ASSISTant, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; best reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

JANITOR OR PORTER.—BY A COMPETENT man as janitor of a building, or porter in a wholesale house; fourteen years' experience in the former position; best City reference furnished. Address R. P., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, BY THE year or on a cash basis; understands farming and the care of horses and cattle, and is a good stone mason; can bring the best of reference of eight years from last employer. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—ON A FARM OR GARDEN; IS single; middle-aged; a careful hand with a team; good recommendations. Address R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN; perfectly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; highly recommended; no objection to the country; a quiet, small family more an object than wages; is a Protestant. Call or address B. C., No. 407 West 13th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; to 7:30 o'clock, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WAITER.—IN A HOTEL, RESTAURANT, OR chop house; understands his business; opens oysters boston style; good cook, and not afraid of work. Address G., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,2 7 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands his business perfectly; is not afraid of work; City or country; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address Waiter, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A COLored man; best City reference. Address O. C., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and refers to his last employer, where he lived for a number of years. Address Waiter, 441 4th-av., corner of 30th-

THE GIANT WRESTLERS.

THE BEST MATCH EVER CONTESTED.

MILLER AND BAUER STRUGGLING NINE HOURS AND ELEVEN MINUTES—BAUER WINS ONE FALL—THE CONTEST ENDING IN A DRAW THROUGH THE UTTER INABILITY OF THE MEN TO CONTINUE, AT 5:26 YESTERDAY MORNING.

The great Græco-Roman wrestling match between Thiebaud Bauer, of Alsace, France, and William Miller, a native of Cheshire, England, but long a resident of Australia, for the gate money, (amounting to over $6,000,) a purse of $500, and a private bet of $200, which began at the Rink on Tuesday evening, proved to be the best and longest contested (by several hours) on record in this or any other country. Both men have been regarded as champions, and both have been for some time back at enmity. At 8:46 o'clock, when they stepped into the arena, more than 4,000 men of the wealthier class, and some 30 or 40 women, including Miller's wife, were present. Both contestants were stripped to the waist. Miller wore blue trunks and Bauer green trunks, and both had on white tights and stockings. Miller appeared to be much the larger and more powerful of the two, though the difference in their weights was slight, Bauer tipping the scales at 192 pounds, and Miller at 197 pounds. They had both been carefully trained, and were in superb condition. A piece of carpet, 20 by 12 feet, was spread in the centre of the arena, and on this they took their stand. Emil Regnier acted as umpire for Bauer and Richard Pennell for Miller. William Clark was chosen referee. At 8:55 the men locked arms for the first bout. Miller sought from the commencement to force a victory, relying on his superior strength, but the Frenchman's agility more than compensated for his apparent inferiority of muscular development. After feinting a while Miller suddenly grasped Bauer about the back, but the latter easily forced himself out of his clutches. Then Miller made a second attempt, and secured a better grip, but again Bauer wriggled away easily. A third attempt, and he had him tight. Bauer slowly backed up, watching his chance, and with lightning rapidity executed a spring and a whirl that landed him safely two feet away. Bauer's turn came next. He secured a good body hold, but Miller quickly forced his arms apart. Miller then caught Bauer around the breast and tried to throw him, but he dropped on all fours, from which position it was impossible to overturn him. While Miller was bracing himself for a supreme effort, Bauer sprang like lightning to his feet, a free man. The excitement was intense, and the athletes were frequently rewarded with applause. Again was Bauer flung to the earth, and again was he instantly on his feet. At length Bauer secured a vise-like grip around Miller's neck, and in an instant the latter was prone upon his face, his limbs spread, and Bauer on top of him. Bauer clutched him under the breast and turned him half over, but could do no more. Changing his tactics, he grasped the Australian twice around the body, lifted him clear of the ground, and tried to fling him upon his back. Miller kicked and struggled furiously, defeating each attempt. Bauer then left Miller lying on the ground, and himself assumed a similar position a short distance off. Miller accepted the *defi*, and springing upon the Frenchman struggled in vain to turn him over. The latter executed another of his remarkable twists, and regained his feet. Considerable feinting followed, and finally, when the patience of the spectators was waning, Bauer suddenly caught Miller in his clutches, lifted him in the air, pressed his chest backward and slapped him against the floor. The Referee decided a fair fall amid tremendous applause. Time, 40 minutes.

After resting 27 minutes time was called. The men sprang together and some lively work ensued. The slaps of their hands as they tried to clutch each other resounded through the building. Miller used his head as well as his arms, to Bauer's great irritation, and several times, in pushing the latter away, his open hand came in rough contact with Bauer's neck. The Frenchman shouted, angrily, "Why don't you wrestle like a gentleman?" Miller smiled, and answered inaudibly, whereupon Bauer exclaimed: "Don't you talk to me. Wrestle! Wrestle!" The spectators were worked up to an intense pitch, and cries of "foul" and hisses burst forth from all directions. There being no foul, however, the contest proceeded. Miller grasped Bauer around the body, but the latter broke the lock and catching Miller about the neck strained every nerve in an effort to throw him over his head. Both fell, and there was a desperate struggle on the ground for the mastery, ending in both rising to their feet and feinting for an opening. Bauer at length got a grip around Miller's body, and lifting him flung him clean over his head. Miller, however managed to squirm in mid-air and fall upon his breast. Bauer let him rise. Miller got Bauer across his hip but could not budge him. The latter again seized the Australian and flung him a second time to the earth. Miller lay still and smiled. Bauer, who had one eye open, was searching for a good grip, arose and coolly seated himself on his antagonist's back. Miller indignantly threw him off and both sprang to their feet and renewed the struggle. Considerable feinting followed. Miller made several attempts to get the hip-lock on Bauer, but they were unsuccessful. Giving this up, he struggled desperately to catch Bauer around the body, but the Frenchman twisted and turned himself out every time. At the last trial Bauer suddenly caught up Miller and threw him, but on his stomach. He then picked him up twice in succession and flung him to the ground with great vehemence, but the Australian saved himself each time. This treatment made Miller angry, and rushing in he got Bauer in a vice-like grip. All seemed over with the Frenchman for a second, but one of his wonderful whirls set him free again. In a subsequent struggle Miller buried Bauer apparently in the nose, and the latter's seconds claimed a foul, but it was not allowed. It was now 1:44 A. M., and the contest had been unbroken for 3 hours and 32 minutes. The men were evidently winded. For some time they had confined themselves to wrist, head, and breast fighting, relieving the monotony only now and then by a quick, sharp struggle. The referee suggested that, not being in a condition from sheer weakness to throw each other, they should take a rest and a run-down. The pair agreeing, the bout was concluded.

At 1:58 it was resumed. Bauer was apparently much refreshed and forced matters. He made several desperate efforts to catch Miller around the neck and force him to the earth. In warding him off Miller slapped him roughly, and a foul was claimed, but the Australian apologizing Bauer did not press the claim. Catching Miller on a side-lock Bauer once more flung him upon his face. Then pouncing upon him he turned him half over by a desperate effort. Failing in this he lifted him bodily twice and threw him heavily. Then, making a feint to turn him to the right, he suddenly swerved and lifted him in the opposite direction. This time Miller escaped only by an instantaneous putting forth of all his strength and agility. The nearness of Bauer's victory almost took the spectators breath away. Miller, who was now puffing loudly, assumed the aggressive, and got a grip on Bauer's neck, which was immediately broken. He then caught Bauer on his hip and threw him, but fell himself. A desperate struggle ensued on the ground, both being several times forced half over. Finally Bauer lifted and threw Miller, and in a subsequent attempt to overturn him slipped. Miller instantly grabbed him and made three distinct efforts to fling him on his back without avail. Rising to his feet Miller got Bauer's head under his right arm, and dropping on his knees bent all his remaining strength toward throwing him bodily over his back. For full five minutes they strained. Then Bauer let go, rose in the air and flew through it as though shot from a catapult. By a desperate twist, however, he succeeded in describing a complete somersault and landed on his feet like a cat. Before Miller could rise he had him round the body, lifted him from the ground, and flung him to the carpet again.

From this time the growing weakness of the contestants was plainly visible. They struggled manfully, however, lock following lock in rapid succession, but all their efforts were futile, their remaining strength not being equal to the task of following up each advantage. Miller got a firm grip on Bauer, but his hands gave way at the least resistance, and Bauer made several more attempts to fling the Australian over his head, but had to drop him. Once he was within a hair's breadth of succeeding. At 2:40 another rest of five minutes was taken. Miller drank some coffee, but Bauer merely rinsed his mouth with cold water. Their strength did not seem to have improved any, and the struggle until 3:30 o'clock was a series of long feints and short desperate clinches, none of which either was able to follow up. A third rest of 24 minutes was then taken. The referee announced that the two umpires had agreed to call a draw if there should be no fall at the end of half an hour, but Bauer protested so vigorously that the announcement was withdrawn amid cheers from the spectators. The contestants were still weak, and though their efforts were persistent and desperate, they were all in vain. Miller was evidently the worst off of the two. His tremendous muscles were limp, he breathed heavily, and contented himself for the most part with standing on his defense. He glanced beseechingly at his umpire and the referee at every opportunity; but Bauer, when appealed to, doggedly refused to entertain a proposal to stop. About 1,000 spectators still remained, including several women, and they cheered him to the echo. Finally, at 5:26 A. M., after a last and nearly successful attempt to throw his opponent, Bauer hastened resolutely to the referee's appeal and blurted out, "Well, if Mr. Miller wants to stop, I'm willing. But I want him to show his newspaper talk." The referee declared the match a draw. Three cheers were given for Bauer and three for Miller, and the spectators dispersed. Both men were utterly used up. They had to be supported to their rooms. On their breasts, shoulders, arms, necks, jaws, and wrists there was hardly a spot from which the skin had not been rubbed by the constant manipulation they had undergone. Their lips and noses were swollen, and altogether they were pitiable sights.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

A meeting of the Directors of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary was held last night at the institution, Second-avenue and Thirteenth-street. Royal Phelps, President, occupied the chair, and a large number of Directors was present. The President felt pleasure in announcing the following munificent donations, received since the last of January: $250 from William H. Vanderbilt, to make him a life member; $50 from James Brown, to be used in providing spectacles for indigent patients who need them; $500 from Mr. W. F. Cary, for many years a Director in the Infirmary; $2,500 legacy from Washington R. Vermilye, a life member; $5,000 legacy from Dr. Edward Delafield, one of the founders of the institution, and for more than 50 years a Director; $150 from William A. Libbey to constitute him a life member; $30,000 from Mr. John C. Green, for the purchase of an additional building; and $2,688 from the City of New-York. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, assembled for the first time since the munificent gift to the institution by Mr John C. Green of the sum of $30,000, desire to place upon record this unanimous expression of their grateful appreciation of an act which will so substantially and enduringly contribute to the increased usefulness and efficiency of the Infirmary.

Resolved, That the building to be erected with this money be called the "John C. Green Pavilion," and that the President be authorized to procure a portrait of Mr. Green to be placed in the saloon with those of the other benefactors of the Infirmary.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to forward to Mr. Green a copy of these resolutions, attested by the signature of the President and Vice-President of the institution.

The Directors congratulated the medical staff on the excellent condition of the institution, and the President on its increased efficiency and usefulness, as testified to by the munificence of private benefactors and the support of the public. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE UNDERVALUATION OF SILK.

A few months ago a dispute arose between the Customs authorities and the importers of a consignment of $10,000 worth of silks in regard to the proper valuation, the difference between them amounting to 20 per cent. There was in General Order stores about the same time nearly $1,000,000 worth of other silks, which, if entered, would be in a like predicament. It was agreed that a number of merchant appraisers should be appointed, who, in addition to the two regular Government Appraisers, should examine into the matter, take testimony, and render a report, which should be decisive. The question at issue was the market price of silks in Europe on Jan. 31. There is no dispute that the market has been a falling one, both here and abroad, and this fact has caused a large loss to the importers, as their goods were left in General Order stores pending the investigation. The Appraisers have finished their work, but Deputy Collector Lydecker said yesterday that their report has not been written yet. They have agreed, however, to decide upon an undervaluation of 6 per cent., the payment of which will release the goods without the infliction of any penalty.

A NEWARK DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.

Last Spring Dr. Frederick Parisel, of Newark, was arrested on a double charge of seduction and abortion, and after giving bail in the sum of $2,000, suddenly disappeared from the city. Nothing was heard of him until Tuesday evening, when it was learned that he had returned. He was arrested on a capias and committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dr. Parisel's alleged victim was Miss Margaret Stehl, aged 18 years. He was called to attend her mother in a professional capacity, and seeing the girl, became smitten with her charms. At his request she called upon him at his office, to report her mother's condition, and it was there that he, as she alleges, accomplished her ruin. When she was about to become a mother, it is said he performed an abortion upon her. The facts becoming known to the girl's mother she caused the Doctor's arrest.

THE SAW-DUST SWINDLE IN BROOKLYN.

An enterprising swindler named Christopher Yates, whose office address is given as No. 11 Annstreet, New-York, is at present engaged in an attempt to gather a harvest of greenbacks in Brooklyn by means of the ancient and oft-exposed saw-dust swindle. The city has been flooded with circulars offering, on the part of Yates, to furnish $5.00 in counterfeits "that not one bank in 500 can detect," on the receipt of the one-third of $45 (the remaining two-thirds to be paid in 30 days. Some of the circulars have fallen into the hands of Superintendent Campbell, who has taken steps which may lead to the arrest and even the conviction of "Christopher Yates."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

S. H. Ramsey, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House.

Rev. Canon Ellegood, of Montreal, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. Charles Stanford, of Schenectady, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Warner Miller, of Herkimer. N. Y., is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Ex-Congressman, John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Max Outrey, French Minister at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, and Lieut. W. T. Barwell, United States Navy, and Ex-Mayor C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, are at the New-York Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and Frederick Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Miss Anna E Dickinson, Congressman Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany; J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo; Hon. John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, and C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

HON. EMORY WASHBURN'S FUNERAL.

BOSTON, March 21.—The funeral services of the late Hon. Emory Washburn were performed this morning at Cambridge. The services at his late residence consisted of reading selections of Scripture, and prayer by Rev. Alexander McKenzie. The remains were then taken to Appleton Chapel, where Mr. McKenzie read selections of Scripture, and made an eloquent and touching address. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. McKenzie. The pall-bearers were Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President Eliot, of Harvard College; Gov. Rice, Stephen Salisbury, Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, Hon. Asa Gray, Hon. Henry W. Paine, and Dr. Morrill Wyman. The following societies were represented: The American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Society of Arts and Sciences, the American Peace Society, the Faculty of Harvard College, the Executive Council of the Senate and House of Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the City Government of Cambridge. Flags over the city were at half-mast, and church bells were tolled during the hour of the services and while the funeral cortège was passing out of the grounds of the college on its way to Mount Auburn. Business was generally suspended during the time the services lasted.

RAILROAD LITIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Low against the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Some years ago the California Pacific Railroad Company leased its road to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. According to the terms of the lease the Central Pacific Company should pay both principal and interest of the outstanding bonds of the California Pacific Company. Suit was subsequently brought through ex-Gov. Low, as agent for the foreign bond-holders, for principal and interest of the outstanding bonds, payment not having been made. The Central Railroad Company contended that it had no power to make such contract and, therefore, the agreement to redeem the outstanding bonds, with interest, was void. The contrary opinion is affirmed by a majority of the Supreme Court. Justice McKinstry dissents, holding that the lessee had no power to make such contract. No opinion is expressed by Justice Crockett.

ST. LOUIS CITY POLITICS.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The Democrats and Republicans held conventions this morning for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor and city officers. Both conventions indorsed Henry Overstals, the independent candidate for Mayor, by large majorities. It is not unlikely, however, that this action will be repudiated by both Republicans and Democrats, and that one or more candidates will be brought forward in opposition to Mr. Overstals. It may be stated positively that another Republican Convention will be held to-morrow, which will nominate a straight opposition ticket, and denounce the action of the Republicans to-day.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS OLD.

ELMIRA, March 21.—Samuel Vann, aged 104 years, died at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, on Monday, and was buried this afternoon.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A BROOKLYN DIVORCE CASE.

HOW A GOOD-LOOKING YOUNG GROOM WON THE AFFECTIONS OF HIS MISTRESS—"THROWING KISSES" BY WHOLESALE—THE CO-RESPONDENT SAYS HIS AFFECTION WAS STRICTLY PLATONIC—SOME DAMAGING TESTIMONY.

The divorce suit of Fershland against Fershland, which has been on trial in the Brooklyn City Court for two days past, has excited considerable interest in both social and legal circles, both from the position occupied by the plaintiff, and the criminality of the charges alleged by him against the fair defendant. The plaintiff, Dr. Charles H. Fershland, resides in a handsome brown-stone house at No. 257 Seventeenth-street, Brooklyn, and besides possessing a lucrative practice, is reputed to be the owner of a considerable amount of real estate. In person, the Doctor is middle-aged, of a florid complexion, with bushy side-whiskers and light hair. During the progress of the trial, he evinced much anxiety as to the success of his cause, and listened to the evidence of the various witnesses with the most rigid attention. Mrs. Christine Fershland, the "lady in the case," is a tall, pale, interesting blonde, 21 years old, having been married at the early age of 13. She has one child by her marriage, whom she charges her husband has had watched by detectives to prevent its coming back to its mother. George Palmer, with whom Mrs. Fershland is charged with compromising herself, is a fresh, good-looking youth of 20, employed by the Doctor in the dual capacity of collector and groom. At the commencement of the trial, Kate Davis, a former domestic of the family, testified that Palmer had been in the habit of "blowing kisses" at Mrs. Fershland, and that the latter had received these attentions with complacency, if not satisfaction. As the intimacy between them increased, the attentions of the groom became open and frequent. Mrs. Fershland often took her meals with him, and evinced a far greater preference for his society than for that of her husband. On one occasion the witness saw them retire into a bedroom together. The lady would frequently caress Palmer in her [the witness'] presence, and on one occasion told him that she could kill their fortunes, and that the Doctor would soon die, and then she would marry him. Mrs. Sarah Russell, a lady residing in the neighborhood, swore that she had seen the hostler and Mrs. Fershland throwing kisses and signaling to each other.

Col. Myenborg (for the defense)—Wasn't the Doctor fully in favor of kissing you, too?

Witness (indignantly)—How dare you ask me such a question, Sir? No, Sir; Dr. Fershland never kissed me, and (stamping her foot) I defy you to prove it.

Gustave Esfeldt, an organist, who boarded with the Fershlands, testified that on one occasion last Summer, when the Doctor left home at 4 o'clock in the morning to take an early train for the Centennial, he saw Palmer coming down stairs from Mrs. Fershland's bedroom at 6 o'clock. A severe cross-examination failed to shake the testimony of this witness.

Col. Myenborg, in opening for the defense, stated that they would prove that the plaintiff had been using his wealth to purchase witnesses against his injured young wife, and that the whole prosecution was an infamous conspiracy to free the Doctor from his marital obligations and allow him to "stalk through the streets of Brooklyn and New-York in search of fresh victims."

Palmer—the "co-respondent," as he would be called in the English courts—was the leading witness for the defense. He swore that he had never been criminally intimate with Mrs. Fershland, though he admitted throwing kisses at her, and flirting with her.

Mr. Morris (for the plaintiff)—How many times did you throw kisses at her?

Witness—I can't recollect positively; it may have been 12 times, 25 times, or 50 times; Mrs. Fershland was sometimes at the basement window and sometimes at the parlor window when I threw them. The witness admitted telling one of the servants that he "was in love with the Doctor's wife;" he did not remember the defendant's telling him "not to stay in her room too long, as the Doctor was liable to soon be reckoned among the missing," nor the evening at the back gate, and having a short conversation with her; he had never told any one about being alone with the lady in her bedroom; he had made Mrs. Fershland presents at different times of perfumery, powder, and other toilet articles, but without any evil intent. Mary Powers, a former servant in the family, testified to never having seen any improprieties between the defendant and Palmer.

The summing up by the counsel on both sides occupied the court until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. S. D. Morris, for the plaintiff, read several extracts from Bishop on "Marriage and Divorce," to prove that a train of circumstances, all leading to adultery, was proof presumptive that the adultery had been committed. In this case the evidence was clear and decisive, and he must ask the jury for a prompt verdict in favor of his client. The speech of the counsel for the defense was mainly devoted to an attack upon the personal character of the plaintiff, whom he described as "a green-eyed monster of jealousy, who ought to get down on his knees and beg the forgiveness of his outraged wife." [Laughter.] After an impartial charge by Judge Neilson, the jury retired. At a late hour they were reported to stand 11 to 1 in favor of the plaintiff, when they were locked up for the night.

ANOTHER DIVORCE CASE.

The list of divorce cases in this City seems to be always full of entries, and two such suits were before the courts yesterday. The first of these was the case of George A. Erkenbrack against Jennie E. Erkenbrack, which was brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant for the dismissal of her husband's complaint for want of prosecution, and for an allowance to her for counsel fees. It seems, according to her story, as explained by her attorney, John Flanders, yesterday, that in 1869 she brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas to obtain a limited divorce from her husband on the ground of his cruel treatment. She was successful in the first suit, and a decree was duly given in her favor. She obtained the custody of her three children, then aged respectively 7, 5, and 3 years. In 1872 Mr. Erkenbrack brought suit in the Supreme Court to obtain an absolute divorce from his wife on the ground of her alleged adultery. He charged her with having been guilty of numerous acts of impropriety with Congressmen, journalists, artists, &c., in steam-boats, railroad cars, at hotels, and at her own home. He applied to the court then to obtain the custody of his children, but his application was denied. Mrs. Erkenbrack, since her separation from her husband, has been supporting herself and her children by literary work, in which, under a *nom de plume*, she has been quite successful. Her husband's suit against her was reached for trial in March, 1874, but Mr. Erkenbrack not being ready, it was, at his request, reserved generally. Since then Mrs. Erkenbrack's attorney has served irrequent notices requesting the other side to bring the case to trial. The plaintiff failing to do so, the motion to dismiss the complaint was made. Charles S. Spencer, who appeared for the plaintiff, said his client had never desired, nor did he now desire, a public trial, since the defendant was supporting herself and her children by her literary efforts, was maintaining a good name, and was winning a reputation. If the case was to be tried the plaintiff desired to have it sent before a Referee.

Mr. Flanders, however, insisted on a trial in open court in case the motion to dismiss the complaint was not granted. Decision was reserved.

AN ENTERPRISING GERMAN WIDOW.

About two weeks ago the Police of the Twelfth Brooklyn Precinct were informed that a very offensive odor was observable in the vicinity of a little wooden shanty occupied by a German named Gaus and his wife, at the corner of Schenectady-avenue and President-street. The Police broke in the door, and found the dead body of Gaus, much decomposed, stretched on a miserable pallet. Beside the body, Gaus, wife lay in a state of gross intoxication. The man Gaus was buried by the Charity Commissioners, and inquiry developed the fact that his wife had collected money to bury him, but had spent it in whisky. Some days after the funeral Mrs. Gaus sold the shanty and its contents to a Mrs. McCarthy for $7 50. Within the next few days she sold it to a man named Gerrity, and also to a man named Leddy, getting $5 from one and $6 from the other, and giving receipts in full to both. When Leddy, Mrs. McCarthy, and Gerrity came to take possession a row took place, and in Justice Semer's court the fact came out that all three had purchased in good faith, but at different times. It is alleged that the woman Gaus, for whom the Police are now looking, married a tramp who happened to be in that vicinity about two days before her husband's death. It is supposed that she is now on her wedding tour, the expenses of which will probably be paid, if paid at all, by the proceeds of the three separate sales of her shanty.

THE FUNERAL OF INSPECTOR SPEIGHT.

Superintendent Walling yesterday concluded the arrangements for the funeral escort of the deceased Inspector Speight. The escort will consist of a battalion of 10 companies, and will comprise a detail of 500 patrolmen with the necessary officers, namely, one Captain, two Sergeants, five roundsmen and 48 patrolmen to each company. Inspector Dilks will command the battalion, acting as Colonel, with Capt. Allaire as Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. Washburne as Major, and Capt. Copeland as Adjutant. The companies will be commanded by Capts. Ward, Byrnes, McDonnell, Cherry, Walsh, Clinchy, Kennedy, Leary, Killilea and Garland. The Thirteenth Precinct, under Capt. Steers, will act as guard of honor to the corpse, and Inspectors McDermott and Thorne, and Capts. Bennett, Mount, Davis, Hedden, Caffrey and Petty have been selected to act as pall-bearers. Such of the Captains as have not been designated to command in the escort, or selected as pall-bearers, together with Superintendent Walling, will follow the remains as mourners. Grafulla's band will furnish music for the escort.

THE RING SUITS.

GOSSIP AMONG THE FRIENDS OF TWEED AND SWEENY—THE COMAN SUIT POSTPONED.

It is positively asserted in several quarters that Tweed's chances of a speedy release from prison are greatly imperiled by the presence of Sweeny, and, on the other hand, it is strongly asserted by others that it is Sweeny who has reason to fear the disclosures of the "ex-Boss," and that the latter has no reason to be alarmed at the prospect of what Sweeny may say on the witness stand. Politicians well acquainted with both men express a confident opinion that neither of the men will testify against the other, and strengthen the statement published that a compromise with the prosecution has been made, by which the suits which have been dragging so long through the courts will be discontinued and Tweed be allowed his freedom. A report that a stipulation with Sweeny and the people's lawyers guaranteeing him immunity from arrest during his trial and for 30 days thereafter was not binding upon the courts, was promptly contradicted by prominent lawyers yesterday and pronounced absurd. Mr. Justice D. Townsend said yesterday that there was no truth in the report to the effect that his client Robert A. Woodward had visited Mr. Sweeny since his return, and had been closeted with him at his house for several hours. He also said that he, as counsel for Tweed had had no communication with Mr. Sweeny. One of the Ring suits, that brought by Alderman Thomas Coman, was called in Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Donohue. Post & Lockwood appeared for the defendant, and declared themselves ready for the trial of their client. Ex-Attorney-General Barlow, who appeared for the people, moved a postponement of the matter, wishing to communicate with Attorney-General Fairchild. In his remarks he intimated that while the counsel for the defendant were apparently pressing for a trial of the case in the courts, they were endeavoring to influence the Attorney-General to delay its prosecution. The case was postponed.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.

KEEN COMPETITION FOR SOME SCARCE EDITIONS—A COPY OF FILSON SOLD FOR $106—NO DEMAND FOR ENGRAVINGS.

The feature of the book auction at Bangs' rooms was the sale yesterday of a copy of John Filson's "Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucky," which was printed in Washington by James Adams in 1784. It is an uncut octavo, bound in green morocco extra, and is one of the rarest and most highly prized of all the books relating to the early history of America. The author was intimate with Daniel Boone and other prominent Western pioneers, was one of the first narrators of border warfare, and was himself killed by the Indians of Ohio. The copy sold yesterday was once purchased for $100, but the auctioneer, Joseph Sabin, Sr., had no idea that it would bring any such prize again, and he frankly said as much. There were two dealers who seemed anxious to get it—Mr. Joseph Sabin, Jr., and Mr. Alexander—and they had a lively race for it, none of the others intertering. The bidding started at $50, and quickly reached $100, and it might have gone on indefinitely had not Mr. Alexander dropped out at $106, when the book was knocked down to Mr. Sabin. This is the highest price but one ever paid for a copy of Filson, the exception being for the one in the Menzies collection, for which about $150 was paid on account of the autographs and other valuable matter it contained. Among the other important sales yesterday were the following: William Dunlap's "Aid 6; a Tragedy in Five Acts," $10; Dunlap's "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States," two volumes, $13; Dunlap's "History of the New-Netherland Provinces and State of New-York," two volumes, $7; Duyckinck's "Cyclopedia of American Literature," two volumes, $8; Dyer's "History of the University of Cambridge," two volumes, $5; Eaton's "Report of the Agent of the United States Commission for Inquiring into the Losses, &c., of the American Loyalists," $5 75; Eager's "History of Orange County," $3 25; "Early History of Western Pennsylvania," $5 50; "Robert Eastburn's Narrative of His Captivity Among the Indians," $13; "The Echo," (New-York,) $3; Edwards' "Distinguishable Marks of Spurious Coin," (published by Benjamin Franklin,) $3; "Journal of Andrew Ellicott, Commissioner on Behalf the United States for Determining the Boundary Between the United States and the Possessions of his Catholic Majesty in America," $5 50; John Eliot's "Call to the Unfaithful Professors of Truth," $14 50; Memorial of Edward Everett from the City of Boston," $7; Equemelin's "Buccaneers of America," (first edition,) $14; the same, (second edition,) $14 50; Fairbairn's "Create of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland," $6; "The Narrative of Col. David Fanning," (a Tory in the Revolutionary War,) $13; the *Federalist*, (containing some sixteen pages of Jefferson,) $3; Field's "Historic and Antiquarian Brooklyn," $4 25; Fielding's works in one volume, (etchings by Cruikshank,) $3 50; twenty-two volumes of the "English Cyclopedia," $1 75 per volume. Twenty-six volumes of engravings, many of immense size, of the antiquities, vases, marbles, inscriptions, &c., of Egypt, from drawings made by direction of the first Napoleon, were offered for sale, but there was no demand for them. Another collection of about 70 rare old engravings of the Italian school only brought $8.

THE DUMPING OF GARBAGE.

The excitement in Stapleton over the action of the Street Cleaning Bureau in dumping garbage and other street-cleaning refuse at the Stapleton flats, adjoining the steam-boat landing, had not diminished yesterday. The residents of the village were prepared to resist all further attempts to continue what they designate a public nuisance. The principal property-holders were decided in their opinions that the courts would sustain them in their action. Their fears were aroused that another effort would be made to overrule their objections by the arrival, late Tuesday night, of eight scows laden with the objectionable refuse. Those having the scows in charge did not, however, attempt to unload their cargoes; but expressed their intention of awaiting the decision of the court which has the subject under consideration. Yesterday forenoon Justice Garrett held court. Counselors Hornfager and Mullen appearing for the prosecution, and Messrs. Crittenden and McLean for the defense. Mr. Staples appeared in person and argued the legality of his right to make whatever disposition of his property he deemed best. He threatened the prosecution with legal proceedings for false arrest and imprisonment, at the instance of each of the 160 lawyers who were arrested. Counselor Hornfager retorted that he had consulted the most eminent counsel, and that they gave it as their opinion that Mr. Staples could be made the principal in the action, and be compelled to pay heavy damages for permitting his property to be used for a purpose that was dangerous to the public health. After considerable discussion, a stipulation was entered into between counsels that two of the prisoners be held to answer, and that the others be discharged from custody. In accordance with this understanding, John Fwohey and Ferdinand Rosalini gave bail in $250 each to appear before Justice Garrett to-morrow at 2 P. M.

A PROBABLE CASE OF SUICIDE.

The mangled body of an old man, found in the cut of the Hudson River Railroad, near Spuyten Duyvil, on Sunday last, was identified at the Morgue yesterday by Dr. Charles S. Plumb, of No. 68 East Broadway, as that of Henry Cook, a retired farmer, of Bridgeport, Conn. Dr. Plumb, who is connected with the firm of Messrs. Law & Boyd, dealers in botanic medicines at No. 63 East Broadway, and who was well acquainted with Mr. Cook, believes that the latter committed suicide while subject to despondency arising from financial troubles. He was man of more than average intelligence and education, and during the last 20 years of his life traveled extensively. Ten years ago he retired from agricultural pursuits, having amassed a comparatively large amount of money on a productive farm in the western part of this State, and immediately after went with his wife to California. Remaining there until the death of Mrs. Cook, which took place about two years ago, he returned to the East, and, having temporarily settled in Bridgeport, married a second wife, who now resides there. Several months ago he became financially embarrassed, and was in consequence very despondent. He left Bridgeport three weeks ago and came to this City, without having, it appears, any definite purpose in view. Two days prior to his death he visited Dr. Plumb, to whom he informed that he intended going to Oswego, but did not state the object of his proposed journey.

VERDICT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

In 1873 Joseph N. Woods and his partners, forming the Lehigh Valley and Wyoming Coal Company, were arrested at the instance of a Mr. Francis on a charge of giving light weight. After examination Mr. Woods and his partners were discharged. An account of the arrest, under the caption of "Swindling in the Coal Trade," appeared in the *Evening Journal*, of Jersey City, of which Major Z. K. Pangborn is editor. This article Woods claimed injured him greatly in his business, and he brought suit against the *Journal* for libel, laying his damages at $50,000. The suit has been on trial before Judge Gilbert and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, during the past two days. Last evening the jury brought in a verdict of $4,000 for the plaintiff. Out of the same subject matter seven or eight suits between the present litigants have grown, and the facts have been repeatedly published.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrick E. Reed assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Charles K. Sparks, and John J. Keimer made a similar assignment to David W. Wilson yesterday.

Yesterday Capt. Brackett's force seized 200 smuggled cigars and 95 bundles of cigarettes on the City of New-York, and Inspector McCourt captured 1,400 cigars on the City of Havana.

Prof. Oscar Taylor gave a free entertainment for the benefit of the working men of the First Ward last evening at the free reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich-street. The entertainment was very successful.

William H. Mellick, aged 64, a lawyer, was found dead yesterday in his office at No. 421 Broadway. An autopsy of the body, made by Deputy Coroner Miller, showed that Mr. Mellick's death was due to natural causes.

The annual dinner of the New-York Yacht Club took place last evening at Delmonico's. During the afternoon and evening the various prizes won by the club since its organization were on exhibition, attracting much attention.

A pleasant concert, in aid of the French Evangelical Church of New-York, was given last night at Steinway Hall. The programme included vocal and instrumental music, and the interest of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of Theodore Thomas' orchestra.

Frank Haller, the young cripple who was arrested some time since by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for begging in the public streets, was yesterday remanded to the care of his father, Mr. Bernhard Haller, by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Deputy United States Marshal Kennedy said yesterday that nothing had been heard in the Marshal's office of the reported intention of President Hayes to reappoint ex-Marshal Fiske. Marshal Payn was not at his office yesterday, and ex-Marshal Fiske, who has a room in the Post Office Building, was out of town.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, in compliance with the request of many members, have indefinitely postponed the balloting set down for to-morrow on the question of erecting a new building, and have called a public meeting for the purpose of securing an interchange of views on the subject, to take place on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

The fourth in the series of Miss Root's ballad concerts for the benefit of the destitute poor of this City, will be given to-morrow evening at Chickering Hall. Besides Miss Arabella Root, the following artists have volunteered their services: Miss Effie Ahl, Mr. Edward Gilbert, Signor Salvatore de Carlo, Mr. William H. Pratt, and the Symphonia Quartet.

A petition is in circulation, addressed to the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York, urging them not to abolish the Professorship of the Spanish Language and Literature, for nearly 30 years one of the courses in the Faculty of that Institution. The petition has already received the signatures of many prominent business firms and Spanish residents of the City.

Gen. John Newton has consented to give a lecture for the benefit of the New-York Central Dispensary, at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, April 3, on "The Improvements being made in the East River and their Importance to the Future of the Metropolis." Experiments will be made showing the character of the combustibles used and their application to submarine blasting.

A preliminary investigation of the case of Alexis Moroerg, who took a dose of laudanum at his residence, No. 153 East Twenty-sixth-street, on Tuesday, and died from its effects at Bellevue Hospital, was made by Coroner Croker yesterday. It was ascertained that 16 years ago Morberg was shipwrecked, and since then had been subject to fits of temporary mental derangement.

The Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association gives the following as a portion of the work done by that organization during the Winter months: 21 men have been sent to the hospitals; 33 situations have been furnished; 2,215 men have been lodged; 11,998 tree meals, and 13,678 5-cent meals have been furnished, and 443 men have been aided. The association is in need of funds, and unless assistance is rendered it must close its doors.

The Commissioner of Docks yesterday received a petition from the east side residents of Yorkville for the erection of a dock at the foot of either Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, or Seventy-sixth streets. The petition sets forth that there is now more business transacted in this locality than can be accommodated by the present harbor facilities, and that the need of more dock room has long been felt by the public. The petition was laid on the table for future consideration.

At the annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, held last evening, the following officers were re-elected: Prof. Charles E. Anthon, LL.D., of New-York, President; Daniel Parish, Jr., of New-York; Frederic J. De Peyster, of New-York, and Alexander Balmanno, of Brooklyn, Vice-Presidents; William Poillon, of New-York, Secretary; Benjamin Betts, of Brooklyn, Treasurer; Isaac Z. Wood, of New-York, Librarian; Edward Grob, of Brooklyn, Curator.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week there were 238 deaths, 205 births, and 78 marriages.

The politicians in the five county towns are much exercised over the selection of candidates to run for the various local offices at the election in April.

Charles Frost, one of the oldest and best detectives in the Police Department, is lying dangerously ill of erysipelas at his residence, No. 64 Or

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7964. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET AND THE SOUTH.

NO DECISION REACHED ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE—RUMORS OF THE SENTIMENT PREVAILING AMONG MEMBERS OF THE CABINET ON WITHDRAWING THE TROOPS—NO COMMISSION TO BE EMPLOYED AS IN THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—There was another meeting of the Cabinet to-day, which continued for two hours. The South Carolina question was the only matter considered, the Louisiana question having been temporarily disposed of by referring it to a commission for investigation. The President now desires to have South Carolina settled as soon as possible, and will keep it before the Cabinet until a conclusion can be reached. The proposition to withdraw the troops from Columbia was fully discussed, more for the purpose of eliciting the opinions of individual members of the Cabinet than with a view of arriving at a result, it having been understood in advance that at the meeting to day no decision would be made. It is understood that there are some differences among members of the Cabinet as to the propriety of withdrawing the troops at this time, but the differences are not of a character to stand in the way of a unanimous agreement being reached. Various reports are circulated as to the proceedings of the meeting to-day. One is that Messrs. Evarts, Schurz, and Key advocated the immediate withdrawal of the troops, while Messrs. Sherman, Thompson, Devens, and McCrary opposed withdrawal. This is mere conjecture. While there are reasons for believing that there are differences of opinion upon this question, the sentiments of individual members of the Cabinet cannot be stated with correctness. A report was circulated early this evening that a majority of the Cabinet had expressed themselves in favor of withdrawing the troops, and that in consequence an order had been issued by the President directing the removal of the troops from Columbia. This report was entirely without foundation. No conclusion whatever was reached, nor was any conclusion expected to be reached to-day, and after a full and free interchange of opinions the Cabinet adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it is probable the course to be pursued with reference to South Carolina will be finally determined. A member of the Cabinet remarked to-night that while he was not permitted to speak of the tenor of the discussion to-day, he had no hesitation in saying that the South Carolina question will be decided by the President without the aid of a commission, as in the case of Louisiana.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Cabinet adjourned at about 12:30 o'clock without, it seems, having taken any definite action with regard to South Carolina. Cabinet officers who have been questioned as to what was done in council to-day decline to give any information, saying they are not yet at liberty to make the proceedings public, but an impression prevails that at least one other session will be held before the Government announces its determination in this case.

During the session Secretary McCrary was requested to have prepared for the information of the President and Cabinet a complete list of the troops on duty in South Carolina and Louisiana, showing the number of men and the general disposition of the forces. This was prepared at the War Department this afternoon. It was currently rumored after the adjournment that it had been decided to withdraw the troops from South Carolina, but the report proved to be without foundation, as no orders whatever were issued from Army Head-quarters to the commandant of the troops at Columbia. The Secretary of War was in his office only a few minutes after the adjournment of the Cabinet, having been called to the Supreme Court to look after a case in to-day's assignment, in which he was employed as counsel previous to his appointment as Secretary of War.

As soon as it was known that the South Carolina question was before the Cabinet to-day, the delegation now in this city representing both political parties in that State manifested the utmost interest in the proceeding, and busied themselves with ascertaining the result, making inquiries in all directions for that purpose. The several members of the Cabinet were objects of their attention, and they were exceedingly anxious to learn the temper of the President and Cabinet, and the course which will probably be pursued.

The impression generally prevalent this afternoon that, as a result of the Cabinet conference, an executive order for the withdrawal of troops from South Carolina, or some other action distinctly favorable to the Hampton Government may be shortly expected, fails to obtain official confirmation this evening. The fact seems to be that although two sessions of the Cabinet were held to-day on this subject the discussion afforded no trustworthy indications as to the ultimate decision that will be reached and it is positively known that no action was taken decisive of either a withdrawal of the troops or the temporary reference of the subject to a commission. All the questions involved went over for possible decision to-morrow. It is, however, confidently stated by a gentleman here in Hampton's interest that the Cabinet are unanimous against sending a commission to South Carolina, and that a majority have expressed themselves in favor of withdrawing the troops from any direct support of the Chamberlain Government. This is understood to be all that Hampton asks. In contradiction of any impression that Gov. Hampton intended coming to Washington, he telegraphs that he will only come if the President desires it.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

BUT ONE MEMBER YET SELECTED—EX-GOV. BROWN, OF TENNESSEE, ACCEPTS—DECLINATION OF JUDGE DAVIS — THE NICHOLLS FACTION IN A RAGE OVER THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION—THE FIRE-EATING PRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Louisiana Commission has not yet been made up. Invitations have been sent to a number of gentlemen, but so far only one affirmative response has been received. That came from ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee. Judge Davis, of Illinois, was to-day invited, and declined. The names of a number of gentlemen are mentioned as having been invited to serve upon the commission, but until those invited shall accept the President declines to furnish any information about the composition of the commission.

Ex-Gov. Brown, who has accepted, was a Whig and a Union man prior to the war, voting for Bell and Everett in 1860, but after hostilities commenced joined the rebellion and became a Major-General in the rebel Army. In 1870 he was President of the Constitutional Convention, and was liberal and national in his sentiments. When the rebellion closed he accepted the new order of affairs in good faith, and was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1870, and again 1872. Since the close of the rebellion he gained considerable reputation for his early advocacy of suffrage for the negroes. While Governor of Tennessee he suppressed the Kuklux, marching in person at the head of State forces, and capturing a number of leaders of that order, who were subsequently tried and convicted. He was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and supported Mr. Tilden in the late campaign. He is now one of the Vice-Presidents of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. The following telegram was received from Gov. Brown to-night:

PULASKI, Tenn., March 22, 1877.

Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General, Washington:

If it is believed that my co-operation will contribute anything toward a pacific solution of the troubles in Louisiana, my services are at the command of the President on the basis suggested in your dispatches of to-day. Advise me fully of the determination of the President.

JOHN C. BROWN.

The President on receipt of the dispatch telegraphed Gov. Brown's appointment as a member of the Louisiana Commission.

The adherents of Nicholls are manifesting great disappointment at the course of the President in sending a commission to Louisiana, and many of them are outspoken in their condemnation of what they term a breach of faith. M. C. Butler, of anburg massacre notoriety, is particularly cast down and moves about the hotels denouncing the action of the President in severe language. Butler was chosen to the United States Senate by the Hampton Legislature, and he fears that the refusal to immediately withdraw the troops from Louisiana is an indication of what will be done when South Carolina comes up for final decision. Private advices from New-Orleans show that the Nicholls adherents are terribly incensed over the refusal to withdraw the troops. A dispatch received to-day from New-Orleans says:

"The Democratic papers here are very abusive. The *Evening Picayune* says the President dares not interfere with the Nicholls Government. The *Democrat* says, 'Mr. Hayes has no title to the Presidency. We can and will maintain our Government. Hayes could not maintain himself in the Presidency a single month if he should provoke the millions who voted for Mr. Tilden into resistance to his pretensions.'"

The same dispatch says that warrants for payment of money issued by Nicholls were quoted a few days ago at 79; but since the announcement of the appointment of a commission no purchasers can be found for them.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 22.—The Packard Senate yesterday seated J. J. Monette, of the Third Senatorial District, and Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, of the Tenth District, in place of Ducros and Garland, who were declared elected by the Returning Board, but who are in the Nicholls Senate.

Nine men arrested by the Nicholls Police for enlisting men in the Packard militia were brought before Judge Whitaker, of the Superior Criminal Court, to-day on an application for a writ of habeas corpus, which was refused. They were remanded to prison without bail.

The Messrs. Brooks, of Boston, owners of several million dollars' worth of property in this city, paid their taxes to the Nicholls Collectors to-day. Many large property-owners have paid their taxes to the Nicholls Government, including Mr. Burnside, the largest property-owner in Louisiana.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND THE DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Hayes has put his civil service principles in force in the Executive Mansion as follows: O. L. Pruden has, for long and faithful services, been promoted from Executive Clerk to the assistant private secretaryship, made vacant by the appointment of C. C. Sniffen to be a Major and Paymaster in the Army. C. L. Chapman has been appointed to the executive clerkship vice Pruden, promoted. W. R. Price has been appointed to the clerkship in the Paymaster-General's office, made vacant by the transfer to the rolls of the Executive Mansion of Mr. Chapman, and is detailed for clerical duty in the Executive Mansion, where he had been for the past eight years acting as doorkeeper at Gen. Grant's Cabinet-room. Mr. A. C. Smith, who was a Lieutenant in the volunteer service during the war, and for a short time after was, at the request of President Lincoln, detailed as one of his body guard, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Price.

It is learned that the Philadelphia delegation who were here a few days ago did not ask for the removal of Collector Tutton, of Philadelphia. On the contrary they admitted that he was a good officer but as rumors were afloat as to changes, they presented the name of Mr. Verree as a most suitable person for the position of Collector, should there be a vacancy.

Secretary Sherman, in reply, said that, inasmuch as Collector Tutton's commission did not expire for some months to come, there was ample time to consider the matter, for as he had a good record as an officer there would be no disposition to make any change, the policy of the Administration being to make changes only for cause.

The President's appointment and signature of the commission of M. J. Waldron as United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee to-day attract some general attention by reason of the contest which preceded the President's action. Waldron was warmly supported for the office by Postmaster-General Key and other Liberal Democrats, and by the native-born element of Tennessee Republicans, but was strenuously opposed by what is distinctly known as the "carpet-bag" element of the Republican Party of that State and their sympathizers in Washington. The latter opposed Waldron's nomination in the late special session of the Senate, and by interposing an objection to its consideration on the day of adjournment prevented a vote being taken on the question of his confirmation. The present appointment will, of course, have to be sent in for confirmation by the Senate at the next session.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LACK OF QUALIFICATIONS OF FEMALE CLERKS IN THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE COMPLAINED OF BY MR. BARBER.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber, discovering several instances of utter inefficiency among recent appointees to the Dead Letter Office, invites attention to the subject on the part of Postmaster-General Key in an official letter, as follows:

SIR: I would respectfully recommend that before any further appointments of female clerks in the dead-letter office are made, some system of preliminary examination by which their qualifications may be tested shall be established. There seems to be a prevailing impression among some Senators and members of Congress that intelligence is not an essential prerequisite for a clerkship in the dead-letter office. Nothing is more fallacious than this, and I respectfully protest against the appointmen of any candidate whose fitness for the position shall not have been tested by the application of such civil service rules as obtain in the admission of male clerks to this department. Respectfully,

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This letter was promptly returned to Gen. Barber to-day with the following indorsement:

Let an order be made requiring an examination as to the qualifications of all female clerks before they shall be employed in this department. The order may also apply (if it be so decided) to such as are already employed. The Third Assistant Postmaster-General may prescribe such method of examination in his branch of the department as he may think best. D. M. KEY.

In accordance with this authorization the necessary order will be issued immediately.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1877.

John Booker, Samuel C. Tullast, James H. Campbell, Henry T. McCrery, Amos W. Matthews, John T. McKenzie, John R. Carter, and Benjamin H. Raleigh, were to-day each appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Ganger for the Fifth District of Tennessee; Thomas E. Tullis, for the Third District of Texas; George W. Mower, for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; Robert McCracken, for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, and F. M. Shindle for the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania. William T. Stolt and Henry F. Mason were appointed Storekeepers for the Fourth District of Indiana, and C. B. Hadden for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania; John M. Barbour, Gauger for the First District of Texas, and John H. Hunt for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

The Fifth Baptist Church of this City to-day entered suit against the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company for damages, laid at $20,000, to their property on D street, by reason of the defendants having erected and maintained certain engine-houses, machine shops, &c., in which they keep, store, and house and propel engines back and forth on Sabbath days, when not engaged in works of necessity or charity, adjoining the church, the noise from which shops and engines, together with the smoke and cinders, interferes with religious worship.

Senator Morton, upon having his attention called to a statement published that he is opposed to the appointment of Prof. John M. Langston to the Commissionership of Agriculture, authorizes an unqualified denial of the report, and says he has never said nor intimated anything of the kind. He adds that he is in favor of a full and just recognition of the claims of the colored people.

The President has appointed John O'Meal to be Inspector of Steam-boats at St. Louis, Mo., in place of Frank Burnett. The suspension of Mr. Burnett is the first removal from office that has been made by the President. The President to-day also appointed M. J. Waldron United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

Several delegations called on the President this afternoon for the purpose of paying their respects. There was a large delegation from Alabama, headed by Senator Dorsey and Judge Rice, who were courteously received by the President. All the callers express their approbation of the President's Southern policy.

The following were the balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,727,296; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,610,000; coin, including $50,568,300 in coin certificates, $91,697,585; outstanding legal tenders, $364,939,484.

David Small, who was struck on the top of the head with an axe handle by George E. Ellison, Engineer of the House of Representatives, in the office of the Chief Engineer, on the 6th of March, died yesterday from the injuries received.

Among those who have seen the President to-day were Senators Ferry, Morton, and Gordon, their business relating to local matters in their respective States.

Collector Tutton, of Philadelphia, is in Washington, but says his visit has reference altogether to official business. He was at the Treasury to-day.

Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, Jr., arrived this morning on a short visit home from Cornell University, where he is attending college.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $256,088 83, and from Customs $374,676 88.

LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF AN UNIMPORTANT SESSION — THE BEST LEGISLATION SPOILED OR DEFEATED — PARTISAN COURSE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 22.—The Legislature after a session of 12 weeks will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow. As it met in January, for the first time under the new constitutional amendment, there was an interval of only about six months between the session of last year and this one, yet, notwithstanding the shortness of the interval, the business transacted, so far as the number of matters acted upon is concerned, is considerably larger than was disposed of after a year's recess in 1876. Up to to-night there have been 153 public and 148 private acts passed, while last year there were only 90 public acts and 149 private acts, a difference of 62 acts in all. This fact leads to the inference that if the sessions were held at even shorter intervals, the business would be very much increased, and if they could be perpetual the State might possibly be legislated out of existence. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that very little business of importance or of necessity has been done. Nearly every measure of striking importance, party or otherwise, has been subjected to material changes or defeat. All strictly party matters have usually been blocked in the Senate. The principal act of interest in politics was the election law, the check voting system of which was lost, but which re-enacts some of the most wholesome features of the former registry law; notably the repeal of certificate voting, a restriction of naturalizing powers to the Superior and Common Pleas Courts, and a change in the matter of residence, requiring one year in the State, and six months, instead of four, in the district.

The proposed temperance law, which radically changed the present License law, was defeated by the Senate yesterday, and by the House to-day. Its chief changes were taking the granting of licenses from the County Commissioners and giving the power to the Selectmen, and compelling the deposit of license money in the State Treasury instead of the Treasury of the towns voting the license. Though the bill met with favor among the extreme temperance men, it was the judgment of the most practical that it would work largely in the interest of the rum traffic, as licensing towns would vote no license because the money raised would be no longer used by the towns themselves, and there would be a free sale of rum. Moreover, giving the Selectmen power to grant licenses would raise the rum issue in all town elections.

An interest bill was first passed, making the legal rate 6 per cent., but legalizing all contracts in writing indefinitely above that rate. This was reconsidered, and the House struck out the contract feature on a disagreement. A compromise, to-day, leaves the rate at 6 per cent., but authorizes the collection at law of taxes and interest in addition on real estate loans.

The final action to-day on the savings bank tax fixes the rate at five-eights of one per cent., but exempts a surplus, which a former act, adopted at this session, requires the banks to create.

A bill making a sweeping reduction of all salaries paid by the State was carried through the House, but the Senate to-night indefinitely postponed it. Connecticut, as it is, is not remarkably liberal in the matter of salaries.

The insurance legislation has increased the powers of the Insurance Commissioner in the examination of companies, and a bill appointing a special commission to investigate life companies is still between the two houses, on a disagreement as to the persons to be appointed, and will probably be disposed of to-morrow. The State tax has increased from 1 mill to 1½, but it ought never to have been reduced from 2 mills, as the State has suffered from it. The Democrats, for party reasons, cut it down when they came into power, and the State debt has grown in consequence.

These comprise the most important matters of the session, which has been, on the whole, a session of very little eventful work. There has been no marked leadership displayed on either side—no head, so to speak, in the disposition of business. Speaker Harrison has filled his difficult place in the House with marked ability, and when he has taken the floor has so impressed himself upon the Legislature that his absence from the floor has been conspicuously felt. Few men have a clearer conception of legislative duties, or readier ability and tact in their performance, whether as debaters or presiding officers.

ALBANY.

BRIDGES IN THE SUPPLY BILL.

A WARM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—EFFECT OF BRIDGES IN A MEMBER'S "DEESTRICT"—MR. LANGBEIN'S EXCISE BILL—THE POOL BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY—GEN. M'CLELLAN IN THE SENATE—THE NOMINATION REJECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 22, 1877.

All the early part of the session of the Assembly this morning was devoted to the third reading of bills, but they were of minor importance. At 12:30, on motion of Mr. Husted, the order of business was laid upon the table, and the Supply bill was taken up. When this bill was laid aside yesterday only one or two paragraphs remained to be read. These made appropriations from the ordinary canal repair fund for bridges in various sections of the State. Now, bridges, whether swing, permanent, suspension, foot, or wagon, are the great "plums" of the members from the several districts in which they can be built. The member from Smithville, on the line of the Podunk Canal, can go home to his "deestrict" tolerably sure of re-election if he has been able to get into the Supply bill a handsome appropriation for the building of a new, or the rebuilding of an old, bridge in Smithville. These bridges are all paid for out of the ordinary canal repair fund, and it being seen that in the present Supply bill the Onondaga veteran had got his bridge in, about one-half the canal members on the floor were ready with amendments for bridges for themselves. One member was given a small bridge of no particular account without opposition, Mr. Husted himself consenting that it should go in. Then half a dozen members were on their feet each shaking a piece of paper which contained his bridge, and shouting for recognition from the Chair. Mr. Tabor, of Erie, obtained it, and he wanted quite an important bridge for his district. Honest Dan Bradley, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, had apparently viewed this onslaught of bridge builders with wonder and alarm. He arose and solemnly protested against any more such structures being built at the expense of the State; and reminded the House that down in New-York and Kings counties, when we wanted a bridge we were kindly permitted to build it at our own cost. But some of the New-York members were also cognizant of this fact, and proposed to bring it before the House in a very prominent way. Ecclesine had an amendment prepared to appropriate $10,000 for the improvement of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, but Purdy got in before him with an amendment to Tabor's amendment, to appropriate $40,000 for rebuilding the Macomb's Dam Bridge, and upon this he made a rattling sort of a speech on the way the City was treated in these matters, which stirred up the House very much indeed. Fish took a hand in the fight on general principles, especially applicable to all supply bills, and after some lively skirmishing the Onondaga veteran explained to Mr. Purdy that he had got his amendment into the wrong place in the bill, as such a bridge would have to be paid for out of the general and not the ordinary repair fund. Purdy therefore withdrew for the time, and Tabor was given his bridge by a large majority. It being perfectly evident that every man who wanted a bridge himself would vote for every other man who wanted one, Mr. Husted said that if the House was determined to allow this sort of thing to be done, he would wash his hands of all responsibility. Bissell, of Niagara, immediately asked for three bridges. They were all small, he said, one at either end of his "district," and the other in the middle. He was asked why he had not requested the Ways and Means Committee to put his bridges in the bill; but he said he did not know he ought to have gone there till he saw that the gentleman from Onondaga had got his bridge in; and if the gentleman from Onondaga had got his bridge, he could not see why he [Bissell] shouldn't also have his bridges, which were all small ones, while the Onondaga bridge was a big one. More debate, sharper and more lively than ever, took place, and the end of it was that Bissell got his bridges amid much hilarity. But he was not satisfied. On account of his supposed resemblance to the article, Mr. Bissell is sometimes called "the Niagara ham," but other people usually refer to him as an "old critter." This latter title would seem to describe him more correctly; for no sooner had his three small bridges been given to him, than he asked for a fourth bridge bigger than all these put together. This was too much. The House was in the humor, it seemed, to bother the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, but there was some limit to the business; and while it was hesitating as to what disposition to make of Bissell's fourth bridge, Mr. Husted moved to progress the bill, which was done, and in the House moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be ordered to a third reading. Half a dozen members sprang to their feet to protest, but Mr. Husted added, "and that the motion lie upon the table," which cut off all debate, and the protestants had forthwith to subside. It was so ordered, and the bill was got out of its troubles for the day. It is sure to find itself on stormy waters when it comes up for passage, and the end of it will probably be that all the bridges will be swept away, even that of the gentleman from Onondaga, which seems to have caused all the trouble.

Mr. Langbein's bill to amend the Excise law, in favor of free lager, was reported adversely by the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs this morning. On this bill, which has been a long time under consideration by the committee, Mr. Langbein has labored mightily; having prepared, delivered, had printed, and distributed among his beer-loving constituents a speech which filled 16 closely printed large octavo pages. It was not to be expected, under these circumstances, that Mr. Langbein would see his bill unceremoniously killed on an adverse report, without making an effort to save it; and, accordingly, he moved that the report be disagreed to and the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole. There was some little discussion about the bill, and Mr. Langbein carried his point.

The Pool bill, as intimated in THE TIMES of to-day, was this morning reported favorably to the Senate in the shape it came from the House.

In the House this morning Mr. Brick rose to a question of privilege, and, referring to the fact that yesterday he had in debate made the statement that Mr. George William Curtis was not a tax-payer of Richmond County, read a telegram from Mr. Curtis to the effect that "the statement was untrue, and that Mr. Brick was misinformed." Mr. Brick then said that he had taken the precaution to ascertain what interest Mr. Curtis had in opposing local bills. He had applied to one of the Trustees of the village where Mr. Curtis resides to ascertain how much taxes he paid there. The Trustee, Mr. John McDonald, applied to the Clerk of the village of New-Brighton, and received the following reply:

OFFICE OF CLERK, NEW-BRIGHTON, Feb. 12.

John McDonald, Esq., Trustee Fifth Ward:

In answer to your request, I beg leave to reply that Mr. George W. Curtis is not assessed for any property whatsoever in this village, as appears by the assessment roll filed in my office Sept. 21, 1876.

CORNELIUS T. McCARTHY, Clerk.

Mr. Brick said this was the information he had when he made the statement yesterday morning. If it is not true he must correct the Clerk's record.

The House spent the evening in the consideration of the Insurance bill. It contains 27 sections, and though this is the second session spent in its discussion only the fifth section has been reached. At this rate it will take five or six days to dispose of it. The amendments made to the bill so far have been enormous in quantity and very poor in quality. It would probably be found on examining them that there are not more than two or three which are anything more than mere verbiage. Some of them—and these the longest—have been the veriest verbiage; in fact the House is all sixes and sevens on the matter. That stage of the bill has been reached where it is absolutely requisite to consider it carefully, laboriously, and coolly, going over it line by line and section by section. This is hard work; indeed, it is drudgery, and vastly different from making eloquent speeches on life insurance generally. Such work seems a little distasteful to some of the gentlemen who were chiefly instrumental in starting the agitation. The attitude of the House while the bill has been under consideration is something like this: There are some half dozen gentlemen, mainly young members, who have distinguished themselves as the opponents of the companies and the advocates of more stringent legislation in regard to them. There are some four or five members who, from their known professional connection with the companies, are looked upon as their special defenders. Between these is the large body of members just now in sympathy with the first-named group, but not knowing nor caring enough about insurance to incline them to work hard at it or do more than give a vote. To-night the insurance defenders, if they may be so called, did not even attend the session. They left their young opponents to do as they pleased. These did not appear to have much taste for real work, and the consequence was that all sorts of crude, absurd, and unnecessary amendments, the offspring of caprice or ignorance, were offered, and most of them went into the bill in default of opposition. Not a dozen members voted on two-thirds of them. The mass of the House got pretty tired of the business about 10 o'clock, and progressed the bill. An attempt was made to make it the special order for Monday night, but there is other business to be done which is much behind, and the motion was lost. The young insurance fighters immediately raised the cry that the companies were trying to defeat the bill by delay; but it must certainly appear to any impartial observer that they are themselves doing the best they can to defeat it. They have the House with them now, but it will not be with them long unless they sit down to steady work, and discuss the measure before them intelligently and carefully, instead of skipping about the House like a lot of grasshoppers.

The Ways and Means Committee will report for the consideration of the House Mr. Stein's bill for the removal of the capital to New-York. This bill was first received with laughter, but it seems there is a growing feeling among all classes of members, except the Albany delegation, in its favor. To complete the new Capitol building will cost a sum equal to what a handsome building could be erected for in the City, suitable for all legislative purposes. The country members are even more in favor of the project than the New-York delegation.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate spent half an hour in routine business this morning, and then resumed the consideration of the nomination of Gen. McClellan for Superintendent of Public Works in open Senate and in presence of a crowded audience. The discussion lasted nearly three hours, and ended by the adoption of the report of the Canal Committee rejecting the nomination by a vote of 13 to 9, four Republicans having "paired off" with four Democrats. The discussion was not as lively as was expected. The Democratic Senators did not appear to enter into the defense of McClellan's nomination with much heart, and were utterly unable to answer the many reasons assigned by the Republicans why the nomination should not be confirmed. The only thing they could do was to fall back upon the "great name" of McClellan and his services during the early part of the war, all of which the Republicans appeared to admit in advance, but they claimed that this did not show that he was qualified to superintend the management of the canals of this State, which required economy, knowledge of the canals, and devotion to details far more than engineering ability or military skill. As Senator Sprague said, the inventor of sewing-machines, the poet Longfellow, and Mrs. Howe, the song writer, had all rendered great services to the country, but that did not furnish a reason why this Senate should aid in making either of them Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Woodin brought out in the discussion a bit of information which, if true, settles the question, and makes Gen. McClellan ineligible to the office of Superintendent of Public Works, or to any other civil appointment in this State. He read a letter from a prominent lawyer in West Orange, N. J., whose name he said was at the disposal of any Senator who wished it, stating that Gen. McClellan voted in West Orange at the election last Fall, at which time he declared himself a citizen of New-Jersey. In connection with this letter, he read from the statutes of this State a provision requiring that any person elected or appointed to civil office in this State shall, at the time of such election or appointment, be 21 years of age and a citizen of the State. It requires a residence of one year in the State to become a citizen, and if Gen. McClellan voted in New-Jersey last Fall, he certainly cannot be a citizen of New-York now. The only answer the Democrats could make to this was that they had "understood" that Gen. McClellan was a "resident" of New-York City, and lived somewhere in Twenty-third-street. The New-York City Directory of 1876-7 was then consulted, and Mr. Woodin found the name of George B. McClellan, which he read. The Democrats appeared delighted at the discovery, and Mr. Jacobs hastened to inform the Senate that this Directory was compiled a year ago, and, therefore, Gen. McClellan must have been a resident of the City at that time. "Hold on," said Woodin, "don't go so fast; the George B. McClellan I find here is put down as a 'seaman.'" The whole Senate and audience burst into loud laughter, and the subject of Gen. McClellan's residence was dropped. Mr. Woodin continued, and gave the reasons for the Republicans coming to the conclusion in caucus to reject the nomination. There was no division of opinion, he said, among them on this subject, and partisan considerations did not influence their action at all. On the contrary, it was unanimously agreed that it would be policy for the Republicans as a party to confirm the nomination, for they believed that Gen. McClellan if appointed would prove an utter failure in the position, and disappoint the expectations of his friends as well as of the entire people of the State. But the canal system of this State was now in such a critical condition that the Republicans did not deem it right to run any risks for the sake of gaining a party advantage. It was a crisis of life or death with our canals, and the next two years would determine whether they are to be maintained or abandoned. What was needed in the Superintendent was a thorough knowledge of our canals and of the men who work them, which McClellan did not possess. The most rigid economy was also especially needed, and this was a quality that McClellan had not hitherto shown when holding public station. Senator Sprague reiterated the same objections to Gen. McClellan's confirmation, and said that personally he was anxious to vote for the confirmation. He also believed that it would be a good stroke of policy politically for the Republicans, for it would bring Gen. McClellan in contact with the people, who would soon discover that he was not the great man they thought him to be, and would dispel the illusion that now surrounds his name in the minds of many people. But considerations of the public good and the best interests of the State compelled him to oppose the confirmation. Senator Jacobs pronounced a glowing eulogy on McClellan as a General, and extolled his great services to the country, but he had little to say of his fitness for the office of Superintendent of Public Works. Senators Bradley, Kennaday, and Gerard also praised the appointee as a man of honor, integrity, and ability, and Messrs. Prince, Vedder, Wellman, and Selkreg opposed the confirmation chiefly because of the entire unfitness of McClellan for the position. The vote on the confirmation was a party one, but, as Mr. Woodin remarked in the discussion, the result will probably give as much satisfaction to the Democratic side of the Senate as to the Republican:

ANOTHER CARD FROM MR. CURTIS.

In support of his assertion yesterday in the Assembly that I am not a tax-payer in Richmond County, Mr. Brick read a certificate from the Clerk of this village. My statement is, however, strictly true. I pay always and regularly, and with my own money, the State, town, village, and school taxes upon the real estate that I occupy, and which belongs to my wife. When the taxes are high, I suffer; when they are low I have the advantage. If this is not to be a tax-payer, I know not what is. Those are very unimportant matters, but when the Representative of my own county, in his place in the Legislature, says of me what is not true, I have no resource but to say what is true in the matter.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, March 22.

M'GROARTY'S RAILROAD BILL.

THE MEASURE TO KILL THE OLD CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—AN EXPOSURE OF THE REAL OBJECTS OF THE SCHEME—THE BILL VIRTUALLY DEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly Committee on Cities gave a hearing this afternoon on the bill introduced by Mr. McGroarty, which has for its object the closing out of the old Brooklyn City and Coney Island Railroad. Senator Jacobs and Mr. McGroarty, who are together engineering this most extraordinary bill, appeared before the committee to present their views, which mainly consisted of two maps of Prospect Park and a formidable bundle of papers alleged to be petitions in favor of their bill. As its real object was not of such a character that they dare present it to the Legislature, it was necessary to find some other, and this they found in an allegation that the Coney Island Railroad would destroy Prospect Park by the fact that it runs parallel to it for some distance, and crosses at its extreme end an open space in front of an unfrequented gate. The real facts of the case are briefly these: The Coney Island Railroad Company is an old corporation, which, years before Prospect Park was ever thought of, or there was any other road by which one could reach the sea-shore via Brooklyn, carried passengers to the Coney Island beach from the heart of the city by horse-cars and steam dummies. It was not, however, a paying concern until its present manager took hold of it. He, by dint of 10 years of hard work and skillful management, brought up the road so that its stock is now worth 100 cents on the dollar. About two or three years ago a thoroughfare known as Gravesend-avenue was opened by the city down to the island, and as soon as it was in working order there appeared on the scene a friend of Senator Jacobs and Mr. McGroarty with a charter passed in the last hours of the session, giving this gentleman the right to run a steam railroad along this same avenue, which was forthwith constructed. But some of the property owners contested the right of the new company to take the avenue without paying for the land, and the case being recently carried to the Court of Appeals, the company was ordered to pay damages for every foot of land taken. Even with this incumbrance the new railroad would pay its owner a fair profit, but if its competitor, the old Coney Island Road, could be closed up, this profit would of course be so much the larger; hence the bill now before the Legislature which is to forbid the Coney Island Road from using any but horse cars.

Mr. Jacobs this afternoon had absolutely nothing to say in favor of his bill, except that the use of steam dummies on the Coney Island Road would injure Prospect Park, and that he had a large number of petitions in favor of his scheme. Neither he nor Mr. McGroarty said anything about being large stockholders in the Gravesend-Avenue Road, or how its charter was obtained. When Jacobs had been speaking some few minutes, Mr. Stephenson mildly inquired if the effect of the bill, should it become a law, would not be to close up another railroad. "What's that to do with this committee," fiercely demanded Jacobs. The mild-mannered Stephenson was quite scared by the ferocious air of the Brooklyn Senator, and retired to a remote corner of the room. When Jacobs had finished, McGroarty had his say, which was simply a repetition about the injury to the park and the large number of petitions. Then came several Brooklyn "tax-payers," who happened by pure accident to be in the room at the time. They, too, were convinced that the park would be ruined if the Coney Island Road were not legislated out of existence. Mr. Marvin boldly spoke out in opposition to the scheme, declaring that the Coney Island Road had vested rights which it would not be just to interfere with; but the man who carried terror and dismay to the hearts of Jacobs and his friends was honest "Dan" Bradley. He had been quietly sitting in a corner while the talk was going on, and now he stepped to the front. "Mr. Chairman," said he, "I am not interested in any road on the face of the earth, but I have been listening to this controversy, and as my friend Gen. Spinola would say, I see the little woodchuck in this bill, and I propose to smoke him out." He then went on to expose the real object of the bill, ventilated it most thoroughly, and made a vigorous and honest argument against it, and then spoke in favor of the old road, which had for years and years cheaply and quickly carried hundreds and thousands of the poor people from the heart of the crowded city to the healthy shores of the sea, when they had no other way of getting there. He said that the old road had been a public benefit to the poor of Brooklyn, and he did not intend to see it slaughtered now for the benefit of a band of grasping monopolists and schemers. Mr. Bradley's argument closed the hearing, and McGroarty went away looking sick. There is no doubt that the bill is already dead.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

TWO RESIDENTS OF VERSAILLES, OHIO, PREPARING TO FIGHT A DUEL—HOW THE TROUBLE ORIGINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—The little town of Versailles, in this State, is in a blaze of excitement over an affair of honor between two of its citizens. The particulars of the difficulty are as follows: One Williams, a livery-stable keeper of the place, has been paying attentions for a few weeks to a lady of respectable standing, and is reported to have indulged in light talk about her. These rumors took such a definite shape that the editor of the *Independent*, Mr. James Hathaway, gave them publicity in his paper. Williams at once informed Hathaway that he was going to shoot him, and went off to procure a revolver. Hathaway followed him to his stable, and a verbal encounter ensued, in which Williams mentioned fight as the best means to settle the matter. Hathaway then went to his office and wrote a formal challenge, which was delivered by his second, Mr. W. Gulick, and promptly accepted by Williams. The time and place and necessary arrangements for the duel have been referred to the seconds. Both men have made their wills, and it is believed that the affair will terminate fatally, as Hathaway is a sure shot. Williams is looked upon by the community as an adventurer, while Hathaway is a highly respected citizen.

ROBBING THE MAILS IN CHICAGO.

A DISTRIBUTION CLERK CAUGHT IN THE ACT—HIS CONFESSION.

CHICAGO, March 22.—For some time past complaint has been made that business letters addressed to Chicago merchants have been missing, and the supposition has been that systematic theft has been going on in the Post Office Department. The responsibility, however, has not been placed until to-day, when Frederick J. Gross, the distributing clerk, who has been suspected recently and quietly watched, was discovered furtively slipping letters under a newspaper, and thence to an inside pocket. He was immediately called to an interview with Special Treasury Agent Stuart, and confessed to the thefts, placing the amount of his steanings at $500. The Government officers, however, suspect that the sum is much larger. His thefts have been confined to business letters.

A MAN OUT IN TWO BY A SAW.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—John West, employed in Holmes' saw-mill at Fort Wayne, Ind., was instantly killed last evening by falling across a circular saw while it was rapidly revolving. His body was cut entirely in two, a piece falling on each side of the saw.

THE GREAT BOND FORGERY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

THE TRAP SPRUNG TOO SOON—THE PRISONERS RELEASED ON A TECHNICALITY—ASTONISHING PERFECTION OF THE SPURIOUS BONDS—A GREAT DANGER THREATENING FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

Yesterday morning, after the arrest of James Kirkpatrick and James McKay, alias "Canada Mack," with forged Missouri Pacific bonds in their possession, District Attorney Phelps made the astonishing discovery of the existence of a State law which says that no imitation of a railro

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

—April being the season when housekeepers think of renewing their furniture or stocking new houses with pretty things, *Harper's Monthly* offers, in a leading illustrated paper by Harriet Prescott Spofford, a long list of hints as to the adornment of house interiors. The illustrations to this article are of unwonted excellence in point of engraving. A short article by Mary Treat gives pleasant information in regard to our familiar birds. The leading wood-cut is after a drawing by Miss Fidelia Bridges, called "The Bath." Dr. A. L. Gihon concludes "A Summer Cruise Among the Atlantic Islands," with an account of the Canaries and Cape Verde Islands, the text being interspersed with the usual number of illustrations and maps. John Esten Cooke has a story called "Old Wiley," which is illustrated by two of Mr. Abbey's drawings. A short story of the kind which magazine editors most eagerly accept will be found in "The Chimera of the Coach," for it actually treats one to a glimpse of New-York society. Mr. Delancey Kane's coach and four supplies the chief groundwork of the plot, and the tale ends in the mazes of a German cotillon. The writer is veiled beneath the initials A. P. C. To proceed from gay to grave is to read the next article, by Anna C. Brackett, a lady whose life as a very successful teacher ought to make her word valuable on the subject she has chosen, namely, liberal education for women. She comes to no very definite conclusions; or, rather, it would appear that she writes from the settled conviction that a university education for women, even in conjunction with classes of young men, is so admirable a thing in itself that no question as to its advisability can be raised. The same naturalist and coboler, whose biography by Samuel Smiles furnished an article to the *Popular Science Monthly* in March, has the further honor of an appreciative notice in this *Harper*. A comic paper called "Uncle Zeke's Conscience" brings one to the twentieth chapter of "A Woman-hater," the serial novel now on hand in this monthly. The terrible hurt received by Ina Kiosking is mended quickly by the deft fingers of Rhoda Gale, whose sharpness and general unpleasantness of nature is now turned to account when a surgical operation is required. Philip Bourke Marston has a sonnet, and Rebecca Harding Davis one of her strong but rather repulsive stories, under the title "Married People." It takes a powerful hand to make an incurable disease an acceptable subject for light fiction. Dr. John W. Draper has a second installment of his popular exposition of scientific experiments. The paper treats of flame and the combustion of substances. "Vittoria Colonna" is a poem by Henry W. Longfellow, who has the honor of the page to himself, not being compressed into a half page or column. It is in the form of a reminiscence of Ischia, where Vittoria Colonna retired on the death of her husband. Her feelings under such trying circumstances, and general reflections occasioned by her previous life, afford Mr. Longfellow the occasion for his poem. "Erema; or, my Father's Sin," by R. D. Blackmore, is further elucidated by the account given of the father, and his actions after the murder, by a certain Welsh maid-servant named Betsy Bowen. S. G. W. Benjamin, who gave last month a prose account of Teneriffe, now contributes his impressions of that peak in a poetical form.

THE ATLANTIC.

—The poetry of the April *Atlantic* has backbone given it by a long poem of R. H. Stoddard's writing. "Wratislaw" has all the clearness we admire in Mr. Longfellow's verse, and more fire than we have seen in magazine poetry for many a day. Mr. Stoddard has most unquestionably a fine portion of the sacred fire, in spite of the inadequate little verses that crop out here and there over his name in various periodicals. "Wratislaw" fills more than six pages of double columns, and might readily weary one for that reason, but we were sorry to have it close so soon. Perhaps the limpid flow of the verse has to do with this pleasure, but aside from that, the story is well told, the interest well supported, and the close satisfactory. The man who can do that for six pages is no common poet; and although it may not be news to hear that Mr. Stoddard is a poet of a high order, yet we confess to being surprised at this. We will not give an outline of the tale of "Wratislaw," but merely quote the opening verses—not, however, because they are the best in the poem:

"Of all the songs that have been sung,
Of all the tales that have been told,
One never wearies, young or old,
Nor has since this old world was young.
The tale, the song that celebrates
That fiery something in the breast
Which makes man do his worst and best,
And underlies his loves and hates,
The basis of the iron will
That is wrought up at once to kill
Nor cares whose heart's blood it may spill!
Such strength is grand, no doubt, but still
There is a stronger and a better,
That strikes no blow and knows no fetter,
Yet makes its stubborn sinews bend,
And overcomes it in the end—
The strength of weakness, which above
The angels call the might of love
And bow to with adoring awe,
As did the little Wratislaw."

This is simple enough in structure and clear in meaning. The story that follows is given with even more clearness. Only the last line quoted seems to be too simple for a last line; it lets the reader down too quickly. Again, in the third line the sense requires a stress on the first word—one. The rhythm that started in the first two lines with iambics becomes suddenly a dactyl, a change which is all the more likely to confuse because "one never wearies" might readily be taken for "it never wearies one." If read in that sense the stress of accent in reading the line would fall on "never," and make the rhythm as it is in the preceding lines. This may very possibly amount to hypercriticism, but the poem as a whole is so good that a little picking at it will do no harm. Mr. Stoddard has introduced short verses with admirable discretion, and often to fine effect. There is the best sort of manly ring in the wording, and the metre gallops heroically, occasionally swinging out in a way that does one good to read. Some of the passages have fine dramatic touches of a subdued variety. The tale is heroic, but it is heroism of a serene, philosophic kind. Other poets in this number of the magazine are Alice Williams Brotherton with "The Dying Rose to the Nightingale," H. H. with a sonnet to April, and Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt with "The Happier Gift." Mr. Longfellow contributes "A Ballad of the French Fleet," in which the sympathy of the reader might well balance between the well-fed burghers of menaced Boston and the more heroic, however hostile, warriors and sailors who went down in the gale. Had the French fleet reached Boston Bay, no fate would then be too bad for them; but since that was not the case, we feel something of a personal grudge against the Bostonians of 1746, even though the destruction of those gallant sailors was not actually the result of prayers on the part of the Puritans. E. C. Stedman has also a "Creole Love Song" set to the music of Mr. Dudley Buck, full of recurrent rhymes, which has a good deal of the tropics about it. Mr. Howells' "Out of the Question" comes to its comedy close in this installment. Were it not for the lack of movement, we might say that this little story would do well on the stage, but, as it is, we fear it would not "act" satisfactorily. Charles Bellingham, the Boston club man, is in some respects typical. He only grows in Massachusetts; indeed, that may be said of all the characters. Blake, although a Western man, has little that is distinctively Western about him. It would be curious to know whether the people whom Mr. Howells so gently satirizes understand that he is drawing them, and not their next door neighbors, "South Carolina Morals," by a South Carolinian, will afford good subject for thought among those who think that the war and freedom of the blacks have changed the life, views, and necessities of Southerners to any great extent.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—R. H. Stoddard has a poem in three of the magazines of this month. Of the long one in the *Atlantic* we have spoken; that in *Harper's* is of a comic tendency in the line of Irish low life; *Scribner's* can boast of a dainty little song on an old subject, which is surprisingly fresh when one thinks how old the subject is, how often nearly the same thing has been said. Mr. Stoddard has much of the quality of the old English poets, such as Suckling, Herrick, and the like, if it be not heresy to appreach the name of a modern to such enshrined reputations. We will give the last stanza:

"Why are the roses sweet?
For once they had no scent,
Because one day the Queen of Love,
Who to Adonis went,
Brushed them with heavenly feet—
That made the roses sweet!"

Eugene Schuyler has made such a hit with his Russian book and his report on the Turkish atrocities that one turns with interest to hear what he has to say about Moscow and her populace. They appear to be a picturesque but rather frowsy set, to judge from his descriptions. The illustrations are neater than his account of their personal appearance would warrant. Another American who has been on fields of slaughter in just the other direction is Leander P. Richardson, the newspaper correspondent who was reported killed by Indians during the late campaign against Sitting Bull. He relates the assassination and funeral of the scout Wild Bill in the mining city of Deadwood. An elaborate paper, illustrated with care, will be found amusing to sportsmen and lovers of hunting. This is William M. Tileston's article on American sporting dogs. There is a number of portraits of celebrated dogs, among which perhaps the most singular is the Irish water spaniel. "Sindbad," the animal portrayed, is owned by J. H. Whitman, of Chicago. An illustrated article by Howard Pyle, on the island of Chincoteague, lying on the coast of Virginia, about five miles from the mainland, opens the magazine. The island is celebrated for its Unionists during the war, and its wild ponies during the last two centuries. George E. Waring, Jr., who has a farm which supplies Newport with its best market produce, discourses learnedly on farm villages, his object being to suggest a means to keep young men on the farms in the Eastern States. The village system, he hopes, will furnish the social element in need of which our country people stand. Six charts represent the theoretical farm village on a tract four miles square, as well as the actual condition of settlement in the same tract of land, taken from a district of Rhode Island. There is an article on "Insectivorous Plants," by Sophie B. Herrick, and Clarence Cook goes on with his papers about "Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks." Chapters 11 and 12 of "Nicholas Minturn" are illustrated by a block from C. S. Reinhard. John Burroughs has a few choice pages on the "Month of April," with a quotation or two from favorite poets, and more of his excellent observations on the "Habits and Notes of Birds," treated from a poetical rather than a scientific standpoint. In the Brio-à-Brac department, Church, the draughtsman, has an amusing extravaganza representing the Academy of Design as it will appear when artists shall hang their own pictures, the Hanging Committee having been done away with. William Cleaver Wilkinson has a poem on "Daniel Webster," which shows a good sense of rhythm and an ability to suit metre to subject matter. There is also a long poem, with illustrations, by Mrs. M. W. Hackelton, of the conventional type, wherein a girl on the hills of Linganore is waiting for the lover who has gone to the war, but will never return. The best of it is the word Linganore. There is inspiration for several poets in that word alone; why Edgar Poe did not use it must forever remain a problem.

THE GALAXY.

—Henry James, Jr., has the leading article in the April *Galaxy*. Its interest and careful workmanship make the position an appropriate one, for Mr. James is even more in his element as a letter-writer of the higher and more literary stamp than a writer of novels. His study of men and things is conscientious and sustained; one is sure that whatever he writes has been carefully considered, thoroughly digested. In the present paper, for instance, he reviews the chief modern actors of the Théâtre Français in Paris, and insinuates something like a sketch of the institution itself, without forgetting a note or two on the chief dramatic critics who form a legitimate part, an outside power of great importance, of the diverse circle whose central point lies before the footlights of the theatre in question. Mr. James begins by turning over the leaves of a series of biographical notices of the chief actors and actresses of the theatre, which appear in installments of the *Librairie des Bibliophiles*, and says: "By lovers of the stage in general, and of the Théâtre Français in particular, the series will be found most interesting, and I welcome the pretext for saying a few words about an institution which—if such language is not hyperbolical—I passionately admire." But Mr. James' passionate admiration never makes him do what passion is supposed to, that is, do his work hastily or clumsily. He wields a cool, thoughtful, and wary pen, which is none the less effective as a tool that never engages in hasty work because it writes such a sentence as this: "I am drawing to the close of these rather desultory observations—" Were they of that kind, we should not learn half so much of the Théâtre Français, of the actors Got and Coquelin, of the actresses Favart, Croizet, and Sarah Bernhardt, as we find in the present essay. Richard Grant White has an acceptable paper on the outer characteristics of English people and Americans, which travelers will be apt to consider just. His paper bears the title of Emerson's famous book—"English Traits." Titus Munson Coan reviews the lives of a number of unhappy men, chiefly writers, who were literally or metaphorically born away from that part of the world which they would like to call home. Following his essay comes a poem from the young Englishman, F. W. Bourdillon, which, if not equal to several of his poems that have appeared during the last two or three years, has not a little sweetness and grace. The name and the refrain is "The Home of My Heart." In emulation of the *Atlantic*, this magazine has also an essay on "The Needs of the South," written by J. L. M. Curry, who is said to be a loyal and earnest Southern citizen. There is, further, a short story by Constance Fenimore Woolson, called "Sister St. Luke," and Mary Bayard Clarke contributes in verse an ambitious fragment called "Cleopatra's Soliloquy." Other poems are "Saint Lambert's Coal," by Margaret J. Preston, who, we learn, is the poet laureate of the South, but are not convinced without further proof. We think too well of the South to rank the writer before every one else, if that be the meaning of "poet laureat." Justin McCarthy carries forward "Miss Misanthrope" in his usual style, and a second short story is supplied by Louise Stockton in "A Dead Vashti." In this the speaker is a spirit who describes her emotions on finding herself disembodied, yet alive, and unable to make her presence known to her lover. She watches her lover's courtship of another woman. Frederick Whittaker gives another paper on "Dramatic Canons," and an anonymous writer tells about the making of cigarettes.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—Two illustrated papers on foreign lands open this magazine for the coming month. One is by Edward C. Bruce on "The Tartar and his House;" the other a second paper on the "Valleys of Peru." The first is based on the travels of the Abbé Huc, and partly on a more recent journey of Lieut.-Col. Prejevalsky, of the Russian Army. The region is a very interesting one from its lack of exploration. Its inhabitants, both human and brute, approach very closely in a number of characteristics to those found in our Western country. The serial by George Macdonald, called "The Marquis of Lossie," has a good scene in this installment, where Malcolm MacPhail, the imperturbable groom and clansman, subjugates a savage mare. In chapter 32 of "Young Aloys, or the Gawk from America," the hero betroths himself to the girl whom he loves and whom his father in America has expressly warned him not to marry. The crudeness and awkwardness, the brutal frankness, of the German villager is very graphically drawn by the practiced hand of Auerbach. Mr. C. T. Brooks' translation is in the main very good, only that it shows a tendency to Germanisms. Edgar Fawcett has a page of verse called "Decay," of which we will give a specimen stanza:

"On pools of foul miasmatic stagnance brood
Its gentler tints of violet or of rose;
Through many a world's majestic solitude
In ruin of rotting logs its crimson glows."

The short story of the month is by E. A. Barry, and has for title "The Letter K." "A Chapter from Real Life" describes the experience of an English lady of refinement and breeding, but evidently of limited knowledge of the world, who crossed the Atlantic in the steerage of an emigrant ship only to undergo the discomforts of squalid boarding-houses in New-York. There are further sonnets by Kate Hilliard and Emma Lazarus. In "Our Monthly Gossip" the question of Americanisms in England is discussed by E. B.

ST NICHOLAS.

—The children's magazine has a frontispiece for April drawn by G. T. Barnes. It illustrates a story by Frank R. Stockton. The tablet that forms the tailpiece of this little story, called "Easter Morning," is a beautiful piece of drawing, well engraved. Lucy Larcom writes about and quotes from many "Songs of Spring." Chapters six, seven, and eight, of "Pattikin's House" continues the endeavors of Thiona to learn housekeeping, cooking, and ironing. Susan Coolidge has an instructive paper on illuminated texts and the way to prepare them. An article for boys is written by C. D. Clark. It relates the adventures with a cinnamon bear which befell a boy named Caspar Deane when hunting one day in California. Richard A. Proctor furnishes the monthly charts of the stars as they will appear in April. One chart gives the northern sky for Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans at 10 P. M. April 20, at 9 P. M. March 5, and 8 P. M. May 21. Another presents the southern sky for the same cities at the same hour and day. J. T. Trowbridge has a word to say in favor of good will among children at their games. A humorous paper by Frances Lee is based on the sudden turning of all mankind into cats at the stroke of a certain hour. W. K. Brooks follows the lead of the older magazines in the direction of ornithology and tells the children "Something about Birds." There is a good "tablet" drawing of wild geese by James E. Beard among the illustrations. Howard Pyle tells a curious story about "Hans Gottenlieb, the Fiddler," and a certain wise swineherd, whose portrait is decidedly satagic. Constance Marion reads a little lecture to young girls who are not popular notwithstanding the kind offices they perform to others. Olive Thorne talks about curious customs of Easter, the paper being adorned by a charming flower decoration. J. T. Trowbridge's serial "His Own Master," finds Jacob among the Quakers. Very small children have two or three pages of large text and an illustration allotted them of which the lion is the hero. The riddle-box contains the following charade:

"My first contains coin
Or draws you and me;
You may call it a coin
Or fowl of the sea.
My last may be coarse
Or fine as a hair;
A membrane it is,
Or cloth that you wear.
My whole is a snare,
Little insect, beware!"

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—Tyndall furnishes the leading paper in the *Popular Science Monthly*. His subject is the same which has engrossed his attention for some time, the means to prove that infection arises from certain properties floating in the air, which can be arrested before laying the seeds of sickness or decay. The paper is a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution on Friday, Jan. 19, 1877, and its title is "A Combat with an Infective Atmosphere." An interesting article by a German, Dr. Max von Pettenkoffer, Professor of Hygiene at the University of Munich, has been translated and abridged by Augustus Hess, M. D., member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. The originals were lectures before the Albert Society of Dresden. He explains the scientific import of our clothes, and considers the varying power of different materials to keep the body in a healthy state. The relations which the fur, feathers, or hides of animals bear to our clothes is sketched, and the remarks are carried to the subject of beds, which Dr. Pettenkoffer considers as nothing more than elaborate nightclothes. Prof. Sanborn Tenney furnishes an illustrated article, of a popular kind, on the "Plant-eaters of North America," meaning thereby the wild hoofed beasts. The moose, reindeer, Virginia deer, elk or wapiti, pronghorn antelope, mountain goat and mountain sheep, the musk-ox, and American bison receive extended notice. Prof. Ira Remsen has an essay on "Science versus the Art of Chemistry," and Charles Russell, M. D., writes on "Vital Statistics." There is a paper called "World Creations," by C. C. Weinmon, and Prof. Geikie, F. R. S., Director of the Geological Survey of Scotland, describes the accoutrement necessary for a field geologist. John Trowbridge, Assistant Professor of Physics at Harvard College, has a short essay on the annihilation of the mind. A little paper on a curious subject will be found under "The Origin and Curiosities of the Arabic Numerals," by D. V. T. Qua. The editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, Mr. William Crookes, has the honor of a biographical notice and a portrait, which forms the frontispiece of the magazine. W. Clarke, Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Cincinnati, has a word or two to say concerning laboratory endowments, while the anomaly in physics called the ball paradox receives a notice from Thomas S. Crane. Finally Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, tells about Bernard le Bovier de Fontenelle in a paper called "The First Popular Scientific Treatise." Hence it will be seen that the *Popular Science Monthly* is as usual up to the mark in furnishing a good list of interesting and curious essays.

THE INSURANCE INQUIRY.

AFFAIRS OF KNICKERBOCKER LIFE.

PRESIDENT NICHOLS EXAMINED BY THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE—THE EXPENSES, BUSINESS METHODS, AND PROPERTY OF HIS COMPANY—PRIVILEGES OF POLICY-HOLDERS — SUPPRESSING OBNOXIOUS LEGISLATION.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Insurance Committee of the House reassembled this afternoon at 9:30 o'clock to hear testimony of officers of life insurance companies relative to salaries received by them.

J. A. Nichols, President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, testified as follows: Have been President since the latter part of March, 1874; was Vice-President for 18 months previous, and an agent previous to that; the President, Secretary, and Actuary are the officers who received salaries last year also, the counsel and medical examiners; the President's salary was $15,000; that was all he received; the salary has been fixed at that ever since I have been President; I have never received a dollar in any respect or in any way from the company except my salary; not a dollar was ever voted to me; we have no Vice-President; the Secretary's salary is $6,000; to the best of my knowledge I do not think he ever received any money or thing additional while I was Vice-President; since I have been President I know he has not; the Actuary's salary is $5,000; that has been the salary since I have been President; he has not received anything additional; the counsel, Mr. Johnson, has received $7,500 per annum; he gives us legal advice and counsel; he also acts as attorney; he gives us his services except in litigation for $7,500; cannot tell how many cases of litigation we have had in two years; perhaps 15 or 20; there have been trials on, perhaps, half a dozen; our counsel fees in the year 1876 other than the counsel's salary have been between $6,000 and $7,000; we employ other counsel, and their pay is included in this; Dr. Sorley is our medical examiner, and he receives $2,500 per year; when he goes out of the office to make an examination he receives $3 for each time; last year this amounted to $750; in good times it would amount to double that sum; the price paid outside of the City depends on the price fixed by medical societies; sometimes they compel us to pay $5; during 1876 the medical examination expenses were, perhaps, $3,000 outside of the salary; I cannot give the exact figures; our report shows that in the aggregate we had a managing agent at $5,000; his duties were to look after agents; we paid him additional as expenses; his expenses during the year 1876 were about $800; no other sum was allowed him, or to any one, for clerk hire; we had 19 clerks; the chief clerk has $3,500; the lowest salary paid a clerk was about $20 per month; the aggregate paid the 19 clerks was between $19,000 and $20,000; none of them received anything additional except some of them may have secured a new policy, and we allowed them a percentage that amounted to about $400; last year we paid also about $250 for extra work to our clerks; that is all of our expenses; the Insurance Department examined our company only once, and that was in 1869 or 1870; in the Summer of 1873 the department asked for a schedule of premium notes; a reserve of an insurance company is the amount of assets required to be kept by the company against losses. The witness here explained the manner in which the basis of a reserve is made up; he said when a premium was received all expenses were charged or loaded against it, amounting to 35 or 40 per cent., and the reserve was then available to meet the loss; a man of 45 years has a chance to live 19 or 20 years; we set aside with interest as much per year as would meet his policy; if there is any over, it goes into the assets of the company; our company is a stock and mutual company; it is called technically a mixed company; for the last five years the annual dividend has been from 7 to 10 per cent.; our capital is $100,000; we do business in Massachusetts; we are there obliged to carry on a man's policy if the premium is not paid; whatever reserve the policy has would be used to carry it on; the result is that a Massachusetts man has two years' advantage over a New-York man company; that is on account of the Massachusetts law, and we have also provisions in the policies on this point; a man who pays 10 years' premium secures an advantage; the limited policy provides that the policy-holder gets a proportionate amount of what he has paid, for all our policies contain the same clause, except the savings bank policy; unless the policy-holder pays up the defaulting premium after three payments have been paid, within 60 days, his policy becomes void.

POLICY-HOLDERS' PRIVILEGES.

Witness here made an explanation which was to the effect that a policy-holder in default must pay up his back indebtedness such, as noted, or the policy would cease; he is not required to pay his premium to save his policy; all lapses giving us the amounts paid by policy-holders are returned to the department as gross surplus on policy account; when a policy-holder does not call for his dividend, the amount remains in the general surplus referred to; he gets it, however; he sometimes applies it to additional insurance; if a man has paid his premium for five years, and if he forfeits his policy, what he pays remains in the company; there is nothing in the reports to the department which shows how much was thus forfeited; witness could not tell how much there was of this last year—probably about 75 or 80 per cent. pay up and 25 or 30 per cent. forfeit; he could not say whether the company would purchase a surrendered policy; they are not obliged to do it; they have done it to a pretty large extent—about $1,500,000; if a man insured for five years at $190 a year, and he came at the end of four years, we might, perhaps, pay him 70 or 75 per cent. of the reserve, the value of the policy remaining; the balance would go into the assets of the company; our Directors are voted for by the Directors and all policy-holders who have $100 additional insurance to the original policy; there are from 1,200 to 1,500 such policy-holder voters; as a rule, the policy-holders do not vote; I hold the largest amount of stock in our company; I have about $54,000; the next highest is Mr. Johnson, with about $12,000; the next is Mr. Kip, with about $10,000; the next is Mr. John Anderson, with $6,000 or $7,000; no one has in my knowledge applied to the policy-holders for proxies; I have $23,500 insurance on my life; one policy I got in 1863 or 1863; that was for $9,500; I was an agent then; I have one for $5,000 10 or 12 years old, and a $10,000 one 10 years old; the remaining $5,000 I obtained some five years ago; I paid my premiums in cash; the Secretary has $10,000 on his three years ago; he paid in cash in the usual way; all the Directors, except one or two, are insured in our company; one has $25,000; the smallest amount is $5,000; all paid in the usual way; in 1876 our assets were about $7,000,000; we have about six agents for the State of New-York; our commissions were from 25 to 30 per cent.; the largest amount received by any of them in 1876, I think, was $1,000; in 1875 it was, I think, $2,000; our entire assets in 1876 were about $7,000,000; mortgages about $2,600,000, I can't say exactly; real estate, about $1,000,000; cash, $106,000; Government bonds, $500,000; loans on call, $65,000; the aggregate of other stocks and bonds I cannot recollect.

Mr. Cowdin, of the committee, did not think it possible to rely on these statements; no business man can carry his business in his head.

Mr. Moody did not think it worth while to take up the time with such a line of questions. If such information was wanted, it was in the reports, which the witness can swear to.

Mr. Weiant said the counsel was only laying a basis for other inquiries.

It was decided to await the presentation of the official report.

THE KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY'S REAL ESTATE.

Witness then proceeded to state the amount of real estate: We bought under foreclosure, the building we occupy for $162,500; we own some estate on Fifty-second-street—nine full lots on Fifty-second-street; there are three frame buildings on the lots; that property is valued at about $45,000; we have one or two houses in New-York, at Delmonico-place, at One Hundred and Sixty-third-street; the mortgages on the two houses were about $5,000 each; we bid the property off at that and the costs; we think it worth that; do not recall any other in New-York; we own quite a number of brown-stone houses in Brooklyn; they are worth about $400,000; all were purchased on foreclosure of mortgages; the face of the mortgages was perhaps $375,000; believe the entire property is worth what it cost us; our real estate, excluding our buildings, nets us about 3½ per cent; we also have real estate in New-Jersey; that was secured also on the foreclosure of mortgages; we loaned on about 40 or 50 per cent. of the appraised value in all these cases of foreclosure; the insurance on the buildings was in about 50 companies; one-third of it was in the Commercial Union, of London; we never had a rule what company to go in; we always went in the best; we have some insurance in Philadelphia; never indicated to any party what company should be selected; nor did any one ever, to my knowledge, receive any pay for selecting a company; when we pay an insurance we receive 15 per cent., and that goes into the treasury of the company; the borrower pays the attorney when we make a loan; I do not know much about this part of the business; have not made over six or eight loans since I have been President; never knew of any collusion between the Insurance Appraisers and the borrowers. Loans in New-Jersey are not as good as in this State; I think it would be advisable to limit the investments of companies to property in this State; I do not think the supervision of property loaned on can be as well done 50 miles away from New-York as near home; have never received a cent as an inducement to loan any money, nor has any member of my family; we keep in bank always about $100,000; we have that now; on the 1st of January we had actually on hand the amount of cash returned; we never loaned to nor borrowed from any other company; we have call loans amounting to about $60,000; about $30,000 of this is to members of our own company; the stocks of the Continental, Brooklyn, Montauk, Clinton, and Jefferson Companies were taken as collateral for call loans; I gave $10,000 security as President; I do not know of any of the members of our company being connected with any other life insurance company; I am a Director in the Brewers' and Malsters' Fire Insurance Company; some of the Directors are also, I think, in the Brewers' and Malsters' Company; there has been from $100,000 to $200,000 insurance on the collateral securities for loans; it may be some of our Directors are interested in the bank in which we do business.

Mr. Cowdin did not think that was material. It was the duty of the President of a company like this to have its business done in the bank which he deemed soundest.

Mr. Moak, counsel for the committee, thought there was a temptation to do business with such a bank, and extra risks were run.

Mr. Cowdin thought the committee was here only to elicit certain facts, and not to theorize as to the propriety of anything.

Mr. Weiant asked Mr. Nichols whether it would not be better to limit the officers of life insurance companies to their own companies.

Mr. Nichols said he thought it would be just as well, as an officer of a life insurance company has no time to devote to any other business.

Mr. Weiant said it would leave a man more free and untrammeled.

Witness continued, and said dividends were paid only on the payment of premiums; dividends are never counted in the previous income; our advertising in 1875 amounted to a little over $16,000; none of this, ostensibly charged to advertising, went to members.

SUPPRESSING OBNOXIOUS LEGISLATION.

Our company is a member of the New-York Chamber of Life Insurance; the object of it is to promote the growth of sound insurance; our company pays to it about $1,000 per annum; the money it receives is devoted to watching obnoxious legislation; don't know anything about it; was never present at any meeting at which the subject was discussed; don't know and don't believe one of its objects is to control the press; I think it is to control obnoxious legislation in all the States; its meetings are, I presume, private; don't think members are required to keep the proceedings secret, except when specially requested; each company contributes to it in the ratio of its assets; we stand about fifth; there are about 18 or 20 companies members of the Chamber; I only know of one case of obnoxious legislation it was necessary to attend to; that was in Canada; that was oppressive taxation, and that is the obnoxious legislation to which I refer; have no knowledge of any obnoxious legislation attended to in this State.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow at 9:30 A. M. for executive session.

LOOKING FOR A PLAINTIFF.

THE EFFORTS TO SECURE A COMPLAINANT IN THE SUIT AGAINST THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—AFFIDAVIT OF HENRY COWAN.

An affidavit, the substance of which is given below, was yesterday served upon counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of Belknap against the North America Life Insurance Company, by Messrs. Alexander and Green, of counsel for Henry J. Furber, the President of the company. The affidavit is made by Henry Cowan, and is intended to prove how strenuous were the efforts made by the alleged "wreckers" to find a policy-holder in the North America or Guardian Mutual Company who would take part in the scheme and allow the use of his name as plaintiff. Mr. Cowan states that he resides at No. 226 East Thirty-ninth-street, and that on Tuesday, Jan. 30 last, as he was leaving the place of business, he was met by an unknown man who stated that Mr. B. G. Jayne would like to see him at his earliest convenience at the St. James Hotel. He called upon him the following evening, when Mr. Jayne, before proceeding to business, desired to learn credentials of his character in the shape of the names of several prominent men residing in this City. He then said he wanted to talk about the Universal Life Insurance Company, and understood that the deponent [Cowan] had been in the employ of the North America Company and was in possession of valuable information derogatory to Mr. Furber which he would impart. It was his [Jaynes'] intention to "go for Furber's scalp." Deponent asked Jayne to define his purpose and intentions more clearly, whereupon he said it would be to his [Cowan's] interest to join him in his efforts against Furber. Jayne then requested him to think the matter over and come on the following night with his mind made up, but deponent has not seen him since. He however, received a letter from him, about Feb. 4, in which he again requested him to call upon him. On Feb. 8, it is further alleged, Mr. Cowan received another letter from Jayne requesting an interview and reiterating the statement that it would be to interest to call. He took no notice of either of these communications, he states, until Feb. 10, when he sent a reply declining to accept. It is also set forth that on Feb. 6 he received the following note:

"I would like to see you at your earliest opportunity with reference to a policy you hold in the North American Life Insurance Company. J. C. HORTON."

An indorsement on the back of this was to the effect that the sender would be at the office of W. J. Gibson, No. 55 Cedar-street, during most of the day. Deponent made no reply to this. The affidavit concludes with the allegation that during the conversation with Jayne, above narrated, the latter said he knew a man named A. N. Lockwood, who knew something of the matter, but that he [Cowan] knew more, and could be of more service. Attached to the affidavit are the original copies of the letters mentioned therein.

An affidavit made by Mr. Henry J. Furber sets forth that he has examined the policy registers of the North America, Universal, and Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies, and that neither J. C. Horton, B. G. Jayne, nor G. W. Olney is a policy-holder in either of the said companies.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE REFERENCE.

The reference in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company was reopened yesterday for the purpose of permitting the introduction of further testimony relating to the accounts of Mr. John J. Anderson, the former Receiver. The first witness called to the stand was Mr. Horace J. Moody, the assistant of Mr. William R. Grace, the present Receiver, who was examined in relation to the value of the assets. He testified that he had made an estimate of the value of the assets received by Mr. Grace, and found bonds and mortgages worth about $1,000,000; real estate consisting of the company's building, $325,000; cash and cash items, $200,000; United States bonds on deposit with the department at Albany, $156,500; premium loans on policies, $1,000,000. The liabilities of the company, Mr. Moody stated, including death claims, amounted to $5,800,000.

Mr. Seth C. Chandler, Jr., the Actuary of the company, was the next witness, and gave testimony relating to the manner of making valuations. He stated that in the valuation of the policies in force at the end of the last fiscal year, Dec. 31, 1876, there would be a net difference of about $90,000 between the company's own showing and that returned to the department, and in favor of the former. This was accounted for by the fact that during the year a large number of cancellations were made, many of which were afterward revived. The only report made to the Insurance Department, however, was at the time of cancellation, the Superintendent not being apprised of the revival of the policies. Mr. John J. Anderson was also examined at length regarding his account with the American Exchange National Bank, and exhibited a number of checks paid to different persons connected with the company, in regard to which further testimony will be taken when the hearing is resumed to-day.

SURRENDER VALUES.

The subject of surrender values for whole life policies has never before been so earnestly agitated as during the present year, and almost every Legislature in session has before it different bills relating to the subject. The only definite action thus far taken, however, has been in the State of Massachusetts. The Legislature of Ohio, having before it several bills on the subject, referred them all to the Insurance Department of the State, requiring a thorough examination of the principles involved, and a report as to the legislation proper, if any. This report has just been presented by Hon. W. D. Hill, Superintendent, who says:

"I am of the opinion that it is exceedingly doubtful whether it is practicable to require a life insurance company to state any cash surrender value in the policy, because each particular case might have to be judged by the peculiar circumstances surrounding it. Were a uniform cash surrender value were stipulated, the healthy and better risks would take advantage of it and go out, leaving the company burdened with impaired risks, and consequently largely increased mortality, which would, sooner or later, bring ruin and loss to both the company and its patrons. Possibly, it may be well enough to require that every policy shall contain some provision for non-forfeiture after three annual payments. If the company did not provide such non-forfeiture clause, the policy should come under some uniform commutation feature to be provided for by law."

PROXIES OF POLICY-HOLDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As attention appears to be generally directed to the management of life insurance companies, and it is probable that legislative provision will be made to guard against some of the abuses which have been exposed, it may be pertinent to invite attention to one point which does not appear to have been noticed. The point referred to is the practice on the part of the officers of at least one company to direct the agents, on granting a policy, to obtain from the assured a proxy in favor of the officers to vote for Directors and Trustees, thus enabling them to control the company. It is hoped that legislative provision will be made to prevent this in future.

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NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper has done good service in causing investigation as to the management of life insurance companies, and in reading your report from Albany in this morning's TIMES, I am convinced, if you will advocate a reform in the use of proxies as explained by the President of the New-York Life, viz., "that they run and are used indefinitely," you will reach the seat of the disease as to mismanagement, &c., as the fact of always being able to control the election inside of the office is an evil that should not exist. I think you will agree with me that the use of proxies more than 10 days from their date should be prohibited.

A POLICY-HOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 22, 1877.

THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In some remarks which I made at a recent meeting of the Bar Association, and which were reported in your paper, I find that I have done injustice to the esteemed Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Daly tells me that in his remarks upon the revision of the Jury law—to which I referred—he did not express a wish to alter the provision requiring the attendance of the Chief-Justices with other officers in September to draw a Grand Jury on his own account. On the contrary, he has uniformly attended on these occasions. But once or more other officers, whose attendance was equally necessary, have failed to appear, or had to be specially summoned and waited for. So that, in Judge Daly's opinion, there was danger that some year three of the six officers whose presence is necessary might not appear at the time for drawing the Grand Jury, and the City of New-York might be in danger of having no grand inquest. I correct the erroneous impression which my observations at the meeting might convey with great pleasure. My argument is strengthened by Judge Daly's only criticism. I tried to show that the revisers of the statutes were anxious to have the benefit of any suggestions or advice of the Judge, especially on the subject of a new Jury law, and that they had not been able to find in what material particular the law of trial juries for New-York prepared by them was criticised by the Judge. Judge Daly's only criticism, it will be seen, relates to a matter outside of the provisions of the Trial Jury law.

May I take this opportunity to say a few words as to the revision generally? It has been violently attacked by members of the Bar and by members of the Legislature. Some of the criticisms by lawyers have been intelligent and discriminating. Every such criticism ought to be carefully considered by the Legislature, and no doubt some, perhaps many, will be found to be just. But much opposition from the ranks of the Bar to the work as a whole, it is not unjust to say, evidently indicates that gentlemen making it not only have not read the proposed Code, but do not wish to do so. They object to it because it is to some extent, greater or less, a change, and because they do not want the labor of studying any new procedure.

The opposition in the Legislature has mainly taken the form of objections to the expense of the commission. A member of the Assembly, in a speech which, duly embellished with capitals and italics, has been printed at somebody's expense and distributed in very great numbers, has shown how many years the commission to revise the statutes has been in existence, and what it has cost. I suppose this gentleman's impulse of economy or of reform could hardly have been strong enough to induce him to print and circulate his speech on such a subject at his own expense, and he could hardly have done it to add to his reputation as an orator or a legislator. It has been suggested that this attack was not prompted, at all events its circulation has been paid for, by a very enterprising firm of law booksellers, who have recently issued a sixth edition of the present Revised Statutes, including the whole general statutory law in its present crude, undigested, and cumbrous form, making three large volumes. This would become probably an unsalable book if this mass of laws should be revised, and much of it swept away by the completion of the revision now going on. My own connection with the revision only dates from last May. On the last day of the session of 1876, without my knowledge, my name was sent by Gov. Tilden and confirmed by the Senate as one of the Revisers. I did not feel at liberty to decline the office, and I have endeavored to discharge my duty in it. That duty has necessarily been limited to a careful and thorough examination of matter which before I was appointed has been drafted mainly by that most able and diligent public servant, Mr. Throop, with the assistance of his colleague, Mr. Caver

LAW REPORTS.

THE HAND DIAMOND ROBBERY.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COL. M'CARTHY, THE PRISONER—HIS CAREER DURING AND SINCE THE WAR.

The trial of Col. William Fitzcharles McCarthy, charged with being implicated in the larceny of $6,500 worth of diamonds from Charles V. Hand, on Jan. 27 last, was continued before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The examination in chief of the prisoner by his counsel, ex-Judge George M. Curtis, having been concluded the previous evening, Assistant District Attorney Lyon took the accused in hand, and subjected him to a skilful and searching cross-examination. Col. McCarthy declined to answer a number of questions put to him by Mr. Lyon in relation to his antecedents, financial affairs, and business prospects, on the ground that they were impertinent, relating as they did to his own private matters. After consultation with his counsel during recess, however, the accused expressed his willingness to answer the questions, and was permitted by Judge Gildersleeve to do so under an exception from Mr. Lyon. McCarthy explained that his reason for declining to answer the questions originally was because he feared his doing so would injure his business interests. The accused testified, under cross-examination, that his father, before the war, had been a slave-dealer; at the breaking out of the war he himself entered the Confederate service, and remained in it until the surrender of Johnston in North Carolina. At the capitulation he was Colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Cavalry Regiment of the Confederate Army. He then traveled through the Southern States, and after a sojourn on his father's plantation in Texas he went to Mexico, where he was offered a commission in the service of Maximilian by Gen. Magruder. After a short stay in Mexico he returned to Texas, and in 1866 entered into business as a partner of E. P. Hunt, Underwriters' Agent, at Galveston, Texas. After the death of Mr. Hunt he left Galveston and came to New-York, having in his possession between $100,000 and $150,000, which he had made by land speculations. He lived in this City as a gentleman, visiting Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, Niagara Falls, and other places. He visited Europe several times, and lived there with his wife for two years. His wife was living there now. Had brought a letter of credit from a London banker named White for £10,000. Had drawn against that for $200, through a broker named Hook, but had not received the money. Had endeavored to raise loans in New-York on his Texas lands, and one was about to be consummated at the time of his arrest. The prisoner's version of his meeting with Hand, the circumstances which led to the forming of a co-partnership arrangement, and the efforts to obtain a loan on the diamonds did not vary from that given on the direct examination, McCarthy reiterating his assertion that he had no suspicion of the honesty of Thompson's intentions until he saw him enter the room without a hat. The case will be continued to-day.

AGED WOMEN AT ODDS.

A MAIDEN LADY OF SIXTY SUING AN ELDERLY MATRON FOR $20,000 DAMAGES—SHE GETS $50 FROM THE JURY.

A suit for alleged slander and libel occupied the attention of Judge Donohue and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action was brought by Miss Sophronia Moody against John Libby and Mrs. Lydia C. Libby. The plaintiff was a thin little maiden lady of 60 years of age. The real defendant was Mrs. Lydia C. Libby, whose husband was joined with her merely on account of a technicality. Mrs. Libby is nearly 70 years old. The court room was pretty well crowded during the day, and those present listened to the testimony with quite marked attention. Mrs. Libby was formerly the wife of Lurad C. Heath, who died in May, 1873. They had only one child, a daughter, named Emma, who is now the wife of Dr. Sumner Mason. Five months after Mr. Heath's death Mrs. Heath married Mr. Libby. From that time forward she had disagreements with her daughter Emma in regard to the property left by Mr. Heath. In October, 1874, Emma brought a suit in the Supreme Court against her mother to recover some of the property kept by the latter, which the daughter claimed belonged to her. Mrs. Libby in her answer, after denying the allegations of the complaint, set forth that in 1859 she went for medical treatment to reside with a physician at Litchfield, Conn. She avers that at the time she was suffering greatly from despondency which was caused by the bad conduct of her husband with another woman. About that time, she averred the woman in question had become pregnant by Heath and had given birth to an illegitimate child. Mrs. Libby also set forth that she was confined in an insane asylum at Trenton, N. J., and was not released until 1863. Her transfer to the asylum she claimed was in pursuance of a fraud on the part of her husband, aided by the woman with whom he was intimate. Mrs. Libby also claimed that her first husband, the woman referred to, and her daughter conspired to have her kept in an insane asylum, in order that they might obtain possession of the property. These statements, contained in the answer of Mrs. Libby, were shown to Miss Moody, and she was told she was the woman referred to. Miss Moody was also told that Mrs. Libby had spoken slanderous words concerning her. She then brought the present action, in which she claimed $20,000 damages, $10,000 for the slanderous words, and the other $10,000 for the statements contained in Mrs. Libby's answer to her daughter's suit. In her complaint Miss Moody, after setting forth that she is the woman referred to in Mrs. Libby's answer, goes on to give some of the alleged slanderous expressions used by Mrs. Libby in regard to her. She says that in May, 1873, Mrs. Libby, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Mason, said she [the plaintiff] had had a child by Mr. Heath, &c., and that "she had to go away from the City that people should not see her condition. She was so large that Mrs. Ann Stanberry noticed it, and asked her what made her so large. Miss Moody said she had on some extra quilts that she had to take up to the City with her, and she thought best to wear them." Mrs. Libby, in May, 1873, said of Miss Moody, in the presence of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowenthal, "What would you do if you should go home and find your housekeeper," [meaning the plaintiff] "tucked up in bed with your husband? Well, that's was my case." Other defamatory words, also imparting incontinity to the plaintiff, were spoken. In her answer to Miss Moody's suit, Mrs. Libby put in a general denial. She then averred that the words about the quilts were spoken to her daughter between 1863 and 1867, and action on them was barred by the Statute of Limitations. In justification Mrs. Libby pleaded that she supposed the words to be true and the words were uttered by Mrs. Stanberry. The statement Mrs. Libby says was made to her daughter in confidence and without malice. Mrs. Libby also claimed that her first husband had been a frequent visitor at the plaintiff's house, and that her daughter Emma informed her of her father's improper intimacy with the plaintiff. Emma had said that the plaintiff had had a child by Heath, and that she had seen the child. At the trial yesterday Mrs. Emma Mason, Mrs. Libby's daughter, said her mother had used the slanderous words referred to as having been spoken in the witness's presence. Mrs. Mason said her mother was very much offended at seeing Miss Moody at the funeral of Mr. Heath. Mrs. Heath, now Mrs. Libby, saw Miss Moody pass by and had said, "There goes my devil." Judge Donohue granted a motion to strike out the cause of action for the alleged libel, on the ground that being in a pleading it was privileged. No evidence was put in on behalf of the defendants. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of $50.

MORE MILK DEALERS FINED.

Proceedings by the Board of Health against the milk dealers charged with watering milk were continued before Judge Sutherland yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The following additional dealers pleaded guilty: John Ritter, No. 101 Willett-street; Robert Miller, No. 157 Norfolk-street; John Block, No. 283 Avenue A, and Louis Koster, No. 218 Monroe-street; fined $50 each; David Hamilton, No. 1,415 Second-avenue, fined $10. Benedict Hohmann, of No. 33 Ridge-street, was then placed on trial for selling adulterated milk. The accused was indicted on complaints of Dr. J. Blake White, Assistant Sanitary Inspector. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Prentice and Hastings, counsel for the Board of Health, and the accused was defended by Messrs. Lawrence and Wachner, counsel for the Milk Dealers' Association. On the trial it was shown that Hohmann's wife was the owner of the store, and the jury acquitted them.

A SINGULAR WILL CASE.

Daniel S. Youngs, a retired builder, aged 65, residing at No. 304 West Thirty-second-street, (Boorman Terrace,) died last month, leaving property valued at $150,000, including four houses on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. He charges in his will that his only children, two married daughters, named Hannah M. Carter and Nettie Bowne, surreptitiously removed from his desk, in August, 1875, a deed he had drawn giving them these houses, which deed he executed in order to title to them, as he never delivered it to them. By his will he claims this property as his own, and leaves it, with all his other property, to his wife Jennie, unless his daughters shall consent to share the ownership of these houses with their mother, in which event he gives them and his wife a third interest in them. The daughters contest the will, disclaiming full ownership of the houses, and alleging that their father was of unsound mind when he made the will.

THE HEATH REFERENCE CASE.

The Heath against Ingersoll reference case progresses slowly. The Referee, Mr. Charles O'Conor, is omitting out all irrelevant matter, and keeping the issues involved within the narrowest possible compass. Mr. Charles Jones, who was formerly traveling agent in the employ of Heath & Co., testified to the various business transactions which he performed for the firm. Mr. James H. Ingersoll was the next witness. He related the history of his partnership in the factory. He was also examined in relation to the nature of the indictment on which he was sent to prison. A discussion arose as to the propriety of investigating the various libel suits. It was at length agreed that testimony should be taken to show if these libel suits were instituted for malicious or honorable motives. If it appeared that the object was malice, then they would be admitted in evidence as a proof of animus.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday dissolved the preliminary injunction obtained by Augustin Daly, restraining Hart Jackson from giving representations of the play of "Our Boys."

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday directed the transfer to Joel Parker, by the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, of the assets in this State received by the company from the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Thomas E. Johnston, the first mate of the ship Princeport, who shot Joseph Flanagan, a sailor's boarding-house "runner," at Pier No. 3 North River, on Tuesday evening last, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded to await the result of Flanagan's injuries.

James McNab, aged 20, was arrested and held for trial yesterday by Judge Smith, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, on a charge of breaking into and robbing the slaughter-house of Andrew Delaney, on Forty-sixth-street and Eleventh avenue. The accused has already been in the Penitentiary three times for robbing the same place.

Judge Benedict opened the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, and adjourned it over to this morning, when cases on the calendar are to be taken up in their order. On the calendar are a number of silk smuggling and "crooked" whisky cases, but it is not thought that they will be reached this term.

John Coffey, aged 23, was arrested in Grand-street yesterday, by Officer Moran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for having in his possession a variety of dresses and stage costumes valued at $600, which are supposed to be the wardrobe of the actress Frankie Howard, now in Philadelphia. At the Tombs Police Court, the prisoner was remanded to permit further inquiry.

James Stevens, of No. 400 East Twenty-fifth-street, was discovered yesterday morning, by revenue officers in the Fourth District, running a 200-gallon illicit still at No. 412 East Twenty-fifth street. He fled and was pursued to his residence, where he was found concealed under a bed, and was arrested and taken before Commissioner Shields, who held him for an examination in default of $3,000 bail.

A policeman yesterday morning found Maggie McGovern, aged 27, suspended from the second story window of No. 515 East Fourteenth-street, being held from falling by her aunt, whose screams for assistance awakened the whole neighborhood. She has been affected with religious mania, and imagined she could reach Heaven by jumping through the window. Judge Smith committed her for medical examination.

In the case of George A. Boyce, against Franklin White, Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday held that a Sheriff has no power to make a deed of land after a sale and redemption; and that his deed, so given, even in the hands of an honest purchaser of the property, conveyed no title, though the purchaser knew nothing of the redemption and the certificate of redemption was not on record.

Jacob Eastburn brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Henry Colton, John Daly and others, to recover $3,860 on account of losses at the game of faro. The money was won from him, he says, in several sums, at different times in December, 1876, and January, 1877. Judge Larremore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, granted a motion to make the complaint more definite and certain by setting up the nature of the game, &c.

The Divorce suit of Robert Cushing against Catharine Cushing was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved. The parties were married Nov. 22, 1857, and have two children. Mr. Cushing charged his wife with marital infidelity, and the case was sent to a Referee, who reported in her favor, on the ground that the evidence offered did not sustain any of the charges made against Mrs. Cushing. Mr. Cushing now appeals.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted pleas of guilty from Frank Wittmeyer, of No. 61 Sullivan-street, who picked a silk handkerchief from Emma Riggins, No. 513 West Twenty-second-street, and William Kennedy, of No. 538 Greenwich-street, who stole a leather card-case from the person of Sarah C. Irwin, No. 120 Fifth-avenue. Judge Sutherland sentenced Kennedy to two years in the State Prison, and Wittmeyer to 18 months in the same institution.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday denied a motion to vacate the order of arrest heretofore obtained against Henry Clews in the suit of Hennequin & Co., of Paris, &c. Mr. Clews was arrested on Feb. 1, and bail in $30,000 bail in the case, in which he and his partners are charged with having fraudulently hypothecated 29 bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad. The suit of Hennequin & Co. is to recover about $50,000 damages in consequence of such hypothecation. Mr. Clews denied the fraud.

About $250,000 worth of property is involved in the suit of James B. McFarlane and Sarah A. B. Downs against James C. Forrester and Gershon B. Smith, which was argued before Judge Van Brunt in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is brought for the construction of the will of James Bertine, whose Executors the defendants are. Two points are presented. One is whether the will offends against the statute against perpetuities, and the other is whether the devise of property to the plaintiffs is not void for uncertainty. Decision was reserved.

Judge Larremore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted a motion allowing the Commissioners of Emigration to defend a suit begun against them by Sarah Bernstein. According to an affidavit of Henry J. Jackson the suit was begun on Jan. 23, 1877, to recover the value of "human hair and feathers" destroyed by the fire at Castle Garden. It seems that the Commissioners were misled into believing that the plaintiff was willing to compromise the action, and have now discovered that the plaintiff is about entering judgment against them for $200.

THE OLD ERIE RAILWAY FIGHT.

The suit of the Erie Railway Company against the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, which recalls the struggle of Fisk and Gould to capture the Erie Railway several years ago, was brought before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesteaday on a motion for the reforming of an order. The suit was brought to set aside the settlement by which Fisk and Gould obtained possession of the railway, and to recover the money paid to Vanderbilt at the time. The latter compelled Fisk and Gould to give him a bonus of $1,000,000, and to take $3,500,000 of Hartford and Erie bonds. The case was tried about seven years ago, and judgment given in favor of Vanderbilt. An appeal was duly taken and was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, in August, 1875. In October of that year a decision was given reversing the judgment. (See Wall's Code, p. 273, Note B to Sec. 150.) Ten dollars costs to defendants to abide event.

Fitzgibbon vs. Spear.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Moore vs. Cochran.—Motion denied, without costs.

Bigelow vs. Solomon.—Decision indorsed on papers.

Lawrence vs. Ramsay.—Motion to compel defendant to satisfy judgment denied, and Edward Jacobs appointed Receiver.

Defaults.—Averill vs. Stackpole; Reed vs. Phelps.

Gregory vs. Sanford.—Motion granted.

McCann vs. Sexton.—Costs taxed at $320 96.

Bear vs. Cox.—Order vacated.

Gannon vs. Kremer.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Kay vs. Whitney.—Reference ordered as per indorsement upon papers.

Laws vs. Emig.—A. Barton Hough appointed Receiver.

Reid vs. Price.—The default herein will be opened on payment within five days of $40 Referee's fees and $10 costs of motion; else denied. The plaintiff's motion for an allowance will be decided if the above terms are not complied with.

Merchant vs. Van Saun.—T. E. Feltner appointed Receiver.

Same vs. Same.—The injunction will be vacated, but the entry of the order thereon stayed until March 28.

Inke vs. Backrack.—Motion granted, and stay vacated and cause to be argued at next General Term.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
5	—Newell vs. Newell.
53	—Manolt vs. Odell.
4½	—Chase vs Sperling.
5	—Burke vs. Ansley.
7	—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
17	—Lowenstein et al. vs. Plaurand et al.
26	—Platt, &c., vs. Nann et al.
29½	—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler et al.
30	—Doll et al. vs. Inness.
38	—Aiken vs. Robinson.
41	—Eliot, &c., vs. King &c.
42	—Same vs. same.
43	—Elliott vs. Western Fire Ins. Co.
45	—Matter, &c., of Ex'rs of Buckalew.
47	—Lynch vs. Knapp et al.
51½	—Prelgh vs. Maisel et al.
62	—People ex rel. vs. McKeon vs. Kelly, &c.
52½	—Webb vs. Flushing Bank et al.
53½	—Felt vs. Tiffany et al.
146	—Lyon vs. Rosenthal et al.
147	—Gilbert et al., vs. Child.
148	—Yerkes, Jr., et al. vs. Salomon.
142	—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
151	—Moran vs. McLarty.
153	—Ainsworth vs. Backus

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
1	—Bainbridge vs. Livermore.
2	—Bachman vs. Greatsinger.
3	—Bachman vs. Bryant.
25	—Rothschild vs. Licht.
78	—Mills vs. Rodewold.
86	—Vanderpoort vs. The Mayor, &c.
131	—Callender vs. Callender.
147	—Tallman vs. Gillen.
151	—Whiton vs. Masury.
158	—Bachman vs. Bryant.
169	—Murray Hill Bank vs. Smith.
172	—Jones vs. Muller.
180	—Colles, Jr., vs. Trow City Directory Co.
196	—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Fields.
198	—Paton vs. Wakefield Pat. B. C. Co.
206	—Greene vs. Graham.
221	—Curtis vs. The Bowery Bank.
224	—Waters vs. Conway.
227	—Ashley vs. Willett.
240	—Cohen vs. Howes.
251	—Reid vs. The Mayor, &c.
262	—Mason vs. Libbey.
264	—Martin vs. Bandman.
268	—Roth vs. Wermantin

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 22.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were up: No. 230—Samuel J. Thursby, appellant, vs. William N. Lidgerwood, respondent; argued by Walter S. Logan for appellant, submitted for respondent. No. 232—Jabez Elverson and others, respondents, vs. Jacob Vandergoen, appellant; argued by DeWitt C. Brown for appellant, and Albert Stickney for respondents. No. 233—Bertha Cahan, appellant, vs. William R. "Gral," receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, respondents; argued by Samuel Hand and Louis Sanders for appellant, and Coudert Brothers for respondents. No. 234—John C. Hunt, respondent, vs. Charles Hansell and others, appellants; argued by Louis Sanders for appellants, and Joseph M. Dixon for respondent.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, March 23: Nos. 136, 227, 230, 241, 242, 243, 245, 250.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 68.—*Greenwald et al. vs. Bond, Administratrix.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee.—This was an action to recover on a contract made in Hayward County, Tenn., in August, 1862, for the payment of certain cotton then sold, in gold or its equivalent. The court below enforced the contract, giving judgment for an amount in currency sufficient to make good the amount in gold. This judgment is the error assigned here, the plaintiffs in error contending that no private compact or agreement can effectually contravene public policy, or be permitted to set aside and hold for naught or render impotent the public law. When the Supreme Court decides that notes of the Treasury shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, all the people are bound by that authority, and all contracts are dischargeable under it. The defendants contend that contracts may be made for payment in gold or its equivalent, and that the law does not impair them; that the law applies only in the absence of specific terms as to the character of money to be used in payment. Pike & Johnson, for plaintiffs in error; R. T. Merrick and W. F. Morris for defendant.

No. 191.—*Waite vs. Dowley*—Error to the Supreme Court of Vermont.—In this case Waite, as Cashier of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, was directed to transmit the names of the shareholders of this bank, and the amounts paid in by them to the clerks of the several townships where the shareholders resided, for taxation under the laws of the State. The State court held that the returns should have been made, and enforced the penalty for the neglect. It is here insisted that the court erred in so holding; that the law of the State is in conflict with the acts of Congress providing for the organization and management of the national banks; that the court should have held the Cashier blameless, for the reason that the law directing the performance of the duty was void. E. J. Phipps for plaintiff in error; C. N. Davis, contra for defendant.

No. 191—*Silas M. Waite, plaintiff in error, vs George S. Dowley, Treasurer, &c.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. E. J. Phipps, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Charles N. Davenport for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. E. J. Phipps for the plaintiff in error.

No. 411—*Francis A. Miller et al., appellants, vs. David Dows et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. C. M. Da Costa, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. Thomas F. Withrow, of counsel for the appellees.

No. 193—*The County of Scotland, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph P. Thomas.*—The argument in this cause was commenced by Mr. George W. McCrary, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. F. T. Hughes, of counsel for the defendant in error.

In the Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Mr. J. D. McPherson, Mr. Joseph Bryan, of Richmond, Va., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Reynard vs. Scott; Pollissier vs. Dusler; Reynard vs. Scott; Geasa vs. New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company; Cullen vs. Redegeld; Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Vilmar; Britt Lithograph Company vs. Zuimsky; Lungeman vs. Lungeman et al.

Burns vs. Burns.—Order granted.

Valentine vs. Valentine.—Order granted, confirming award of arbitrators, &c.

Grimmond vs. Robertson.—Notice of this application should be given to the executors.

Hazen vs. Valentine.—The names of the affiants are not inserted in the affidavits annexed to the undertaking. The affidavits must be verified.

By Judge Barrett.

Haines vs. Roseman.—Motion for a commission granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

Hain et al. vs. Roseman.—Motion to place cause on Special Circuit calendar granted.

Haines vs. Roseman.—Motion to change place of trial denied, with $10 costs.

Haines vs. Roseman.—Motion for security for costs granted, but without costs on motion, and with stay only of trial.

Miller vs. The Board of Police Commissioners.—The party asking for a mandamus must have a clear legal right, and no other appropriate specific remedy. Here it is true the relator has made out a strong case on the merits, but he clearly has an ample and adequate remedy by action against the City. The motion for a mandamus must therefore be denied, but, under the circumstances, without costs and without prejudice to such action as the relator may be advised to institute.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Clancy vs. O'Gara et al.—Decree signed.

Landsman vs. Schulting.—Counsel will hand up the findings already settled, to enable me to pass upon the findings now proposed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

McMahon vs. Jones.—Order settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Durand vs. Cunningham.—Motion denied.

Motion Granted.—The Madison-Avenue Baptist Church vs. the Baptist Church in Oliver-street.

Hexamer et al. vs. Clews et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Orders Settled.—Webster vs. Webster; Manning et al. vs. Sterne.

Heidenheimer vs. Mayer.—See memorandum for counsel.

Charles Frucke vs. Mary Frucke.—Counsel fee of $50 granted.

John D. Sullivan vs. Mary Ann Sullivan.—Motion denied. Opinion.

Cary vs. Havens et al.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Weil vs. Fischer et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs and allowance.

Bisnet vs. 1st Council.—Ordered on special calendar for April 13, 1877.

Knabe vs. Eberhard.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs to abide event.

Bryce vs. Camerdell &c.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Caroline K. Van Meerlicke vs. Julius F. Van Meerlicke.—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Parker vs. Harrison et al.—Order dismissing justification, and that sureties be disapproved, with $10 costs, in favor of defendant.

Clark vs. The Mutual Benefit Ins Company.—Order restoring cause to general calendar, and setting it down for the first Monday of April.

Orders Granted.—Nordyke vs. Gross et al.; Furst vs. Furst; Dooley vs. Cassidy vs. The Mayor, &c.; Reidinger vs. sohn; Binney vs. Le Count.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Boyce vs. Wright.—The plaintiff should have judgment, with costs, but not an allowance. Opinion.

Orders Settled.—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.; Beekman et al. vs. Low Kelley &c., vs. Kelly; The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Eastburn vs. Daly et al.—See decision.

Matter of Witters, &c.—Petition granted.

The National Printing Company vs. Higgins et al.—Order signed.

Matter of Herman Bembe vs. Kohnlamm.—Applications granted.

Motion Granted.—Nora vs. Kanckl et al; Paff vs. Patt et al.

Hanson et al. vs. Wheen.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

McCrume vs. The Paterson Fire Insurance Company.—Demurrer sustained. See opinion.

Jacob H. Theobold vs. Matilda Theobold.—Reference ordered to take proof and report as to alimony and counsel fee.

By Judge Robinson.

Katharine Brueckel vs. John Brueckel.—Application denied, except on proof by some other than the applicant that John Brueckel is still under 21 years of age, and upon tender of further security as required by Rule 53, and in accordance with Sec. 71.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Maddam.

Schenck vs. Westervelt.—The plaintiff, in the same pleading, both replies and demurs to the defendant's answer. This is not allowable, and the plaintiff must elect, within six days, which he will abide by, and the other will be stricken out. (See Wall's Code, p. 273, Note B to Sec. 150.) Ten dollars costs to defendant to abide event.

Fitzgibbon vs. Spear.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Moore vs. Cochran.—Motion denied, without costs.

Bigelow vs. Solomon.—Decision indorsed on papers.

Lawrence vs. Ramsay.—Motion to compel defendant to satisfy judgment denied, and Edward Jacobs appointed Receiver.

Defaults.—Averill vs. Stackpole; Reed vs. Phelps.

Gregory vs. Sanford.—Motion granted.

McCann vs. Sexton.—Costs taxed at $320 96.

Bear vs. Cox.—Order vacated.

Gannon vs. Kremer.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Kay vs. Whitney.—Reference ordered as per indorsement upon papers.

Laws vs. Emig.—A. Barton Hough appointed Receiver.

Reid vs. Price.—The default herein will be opened on payment within five days of $40 Referee's fees and $10 costs of motion; else denied. The plaintiff's motion for an allowance will be decided if the above terms are not complied with.

Merchant vs. Van Saun.—T. E. Feltner appointed Receiver.

Same vs. Same.—The injunction will be vacated, but the entry of the order thereon stayed until March 28.

Inke vs. Backrack.—Motion granted, and stay vacated and cause to be argued at next General Term.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
5	—Newell vs. Newell.
53	—Manolt vs. Odell.
4½	—Chase vs Sperling.
5	—Burke vs. Ansley.
7	—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
17	—Lowenstein et al. vs. Plaurand et al.
26	—Platt, &c., vs. Nann et al.
29½	—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler et al.
30	—Doll et al. vs. Inness.
38	—Aiken vs. Robinson.
41	—Eliot, &c., vs. King &c.
42	—Same vs. same.
43	—Elliott vs. Western Fire Ins. Co.
45	—Matter, &c., of Ex'rs of Buckalew.
47	—Lynch vs. Knapp et al.
51½	—Prelgh vs. Maisel et al.
62	—People ex rel. vs. McKeon vs. Kelly, &c.
52½	—Webb vs. Flushing Bank et al.
53½	—Felt vs. Tiffany et al.
146	—Lyon vs. Rosenthal et al.
147	—Gilbert et al., vs. Child.
148	—Yerkes, Jr., et al. vs. Salomon.
142	—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
151	—Moran vs. McLarty.
153	—Ainsworth vs. Backus

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
1	—Bainbridge vs. Livermore.
2	—Bachman vs. Greatsinger.
3	—Bachman vs. Bryant.
25	—Rothschild vs. Licht.
78	—Mills vs. Rodewold.
86	—Vanderpoort vs. The Mayor, &c.
131	—Callender vs. Callender.
147	—Tallman vs. Gillen.
151	—Whiton vs. Masury.
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169	—Murray Hill Bank vs. Smith.
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180	—Colles, Jr., vs. Trow City Directory Co.
196	—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Fields.
198	—Paton vs. Wakefield Pat. B. C. Co.
206	—Greene vs. Graham.
221	—Curtis vs. The Bowery Bank.
224	—Waters vs. Conway.
227	—Ashley vs. Willett.
240	—Cohen vs. Howes.
251	—Reid vs. The Mayor, &c.
262	—Mason vs. Libbey.
264	—Martin vs. Bandman.
268	—Roth vs. Wermantin

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
38	—Lawton G. M. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.
186	—Schiffer vs. Dietz.
157	—Bush vs. Scofield.
173	—Smith vs. Weed et al.
174	—Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.
175	—Astor et al. vs. Mo-Clure.
178	—Boese, &c., vs. Locke et al.
992	—Mosback vs. Amend et al.
53	—Taylor, &c., vs. Roche.
199	—Barnett vs. Zacharias.
372	—Smith, &c., vs. Campbell et al.
178	—Reinsen et al. vs. Downs et al.
1619	—Dejonge et al. vs. Brodie, &c.
137	—Bulger vs. Bates.
64	—Malloy vs. Vanderbilt.
180	—Ames et al. vs. Wagner et al.
65	—Female G. Society vs. The Mayor, &c.
105	—Harlem Bank vs. Deeker et al.
181	—Wheaton vs. Voorhis, Jr., et al.
182	—Funke vs. Dyer et al.
183	—Earle vs. Hoffman, &c.
186	—Claflin et al. vs. Taylor et al.
188	—Ford vs. Victory S. Machine Co.
189	—People vs. Com. Cross Town R. R. Co.
190	—McGuire vs. Watson et al.
193	—Talioo's vs. Weeks.
194	—Canadian B'k of Com. vs. De Mier et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
8947	—Eccles et al. vs. Smith, Jr.
2855	—Cambridge Valley Nat. Bank vs. Mathews.
4003	—Loines vs. McDermott.
4617	—Constable, &c., vs. Isaac.
4563	—Sun Print. & Pub. Co. vs. Arnold et al.
4489	—Russell et al. vs. McCormack.
4369	—Ferdinand Kobbe vs. Vehon.
4629	—Schmitt vs. Baub.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
2163	—Griffith, &c., versus Hartnagel.
4154	—Ascuntry Nat. Bank vs. Kennedy.
3108	—Deyo vs. Hutching.
4297	—Gray et al. vs. Jobes.
4192	—George et al. vs. Hauzhian.
4294	—Barnum vs. Tamagnon et al. versus
4468	—Heinebaubuttel versus Welzreck.
1534	—Groesbeck versus Groesbeck, &c.
4628	—Sanzan vs. Swartwout.
4280	—Frank et al. vs. De Laney.
1190	—Union Trust Co. vs. Phippe.
4288	—Devlin vs. Brown, &c.
3977	—Sarrison vs. Doying.
4408	—Bellamy vs. Willis et al.
3828	—Griggs vs. Many.
4145	—Greenwich Bank vs. Daniels, &c.
4598	—Gusson vs. Murphy.
4436	—Thompson vs. Hansee.
3986	—Goodwin vs. Ackerman.
4602	—Hartford Steam B. M. Co. vs. Mudge.
4632	—Townsend vs. Miner.
4580	—Jackson vs. Bims.
2506	—Schroeder vs. Hammerstein.
2508	—Holt et al. vs. Hamersley et al.
4570	—Jordan, &c., vs. Nat. S. and L. Bank.
3954	—Gilbert et al. vs. Whitehouse.
4462	—Le Baron vs. Smith et al.
4608	—Delafield et al vs. May.
3760	—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1341	—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.

Inquests.—Nos. 2124, 2170, 2172, 1852, 2300, 2324, 2376, 2382, 2400.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook J.

Nos.	
4457	—McPartlan Fox vs. Hawkins.
4567	—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Forsenheimer.
4619	—Mandee vs. Smith et al.
4451	—Zimmerman versus Nicolay.
4541	—Nat. S. and L. Bank vs. Freund et al.
4547	—Nat. S. and L. Bank vs. Phelps et al.
4065	—Nat. S. and L. Bank vs. Carter.
4355	—Wilson vs. Alsop Arms Co. et al.
4247	—Kelly vs. Craig.
4305	—Eaton et al. vs. Densmore et al.
4081	—Carter vs. Hynes et al.
4429	—McAdams vs. McGowan.
4283	—Berdell vs. Sage.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	
725	—Curtis vs. Levy.
1357	—Halsey vs. Strahan.
1495	—Whitehead versus Shields.
1410	—Grunswald vs. Lustiz.
1297	—Warner vs. Shay.
1599	—Prime et al. vs. Koehler.
1469	—Denning, &c., vs. Seymaer.
1467	—Verdon vs. Miller.
1474	—Harlem et al. vs. Levy.
1154	—Gerhardt vs. Haskel.
1583	—Munn vs. Decker et al.
1619	—Dejonge et al. vs. Brodie, &c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MADAME ANGOT ET SES DEMOISELLES, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Dupare.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A TRIP TO THE MOON—Kiralfy Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. B. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MEDEA—Mrs. J. H. Hackett.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Miss Kate Claxton.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

CHICKERING HALL.—BALLAD CONCERT—Miss Arabella Root, Miss Flora Auld, Mr. E. Gilbert.

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NOTICE.

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It appears that the Cabinet will decide upon the policy to be pursued in regard to South Carolina without reference to the conclusion which may be reached by the commission which is to be sent to Louisiana. It would be a waste of time to speculate about the nature of the policy to be adopted, since the decision will probably be announced to-morrow. But it cannot be too distinctly understood that the vast majority of Northern Republicans are decidedly opposed to the unconditional abandonment of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to the tender mercies of the rifle clubs, and the consequent admission of the legality of an election which was compassed by force and fraud. Very few will insist that the United States troops must be retained at Columbia indefinitely to sustain a Government which cannot secure force enough to sustain itself; but, at the same time, the troops are there in obedience to the call of the legally elected Governor, and it must be obvious that their absolute withdrawal would be followed by the very state of things which they were sent to correct. It is much easier to state the conditions of the problem than to point out how it can be solved, and whatever judgment may be passed by the people on the ultimate decision, it will have due reference to the perplexing variety of difficulties in the way of any course of action whatever. A great deal depends on the temper with which the President's efforts at conciliation are met on both sides, though, judging from the tone of the Nicholls party in New-Orleans, it seems hopeless to expect either moderation or fairness from the Democrats.

A decision of considerable importance was rendered by Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday touching the right of the United States to tax the interest on bonds of American corporations payable to foreign owners. Such a tax had been assessed on the Erie Railway Company for interest payable during the years 1866 to 1869 inclusive. Judge BLATCHFORD was unable to sustain the assessment. In effect, he declared the tax in question to be an income tax, which could only be collected from persons within the jurisdiction of the United States. The tax could not be regarded as one for the collection of which the Government could make an agent of the company. This decision certainly accords with the general sense of equity, and, as a matter of expediency, taxation of foreign capital loaned in the United States is undesirable.

There seems to be a pretty general agreement among Republicans at Albany that Mr. HUSTED'S proposition regarding the composition of the Board of Apportionment is a sound one, but there is an indisposition to endanger the success of the Woodin Charter bill by considering it as an amendment to that measure. This excessive caution we think is somewhat misplaced. Whether it is embodied in the conference bill or placed as an amendment to Assembly bill No. 254, the amendment must come to a vote on its merits, and there is at least as good a chance of passing it now as there will be when the very bitter contest occurs on the reorganization of our local departments. The Board of Apportionment obtains, under the Woodin Charter bill, certain extensive discretionary powers which should only be granted to a reconstructed board. We have enough of JOHN KELLY and his kind in the City Government already, and the Legislature would do well to squarely face the problem of giving to our plundered taxpayers some direct control over the expenditure of their own money.

The main requisite in regard to this and other features of City reform legislation is that they should be promptly considered and promptly acted on. We are getting perilously near to the rush and the confusion of the closing days of the session, in which a number of very promising measures of public utility are usually lost. No law has as yet been added to the statute book for the relief of New-York, and people are beginning to be a little despondent about the prospect of getting any Municipal reform from this Legislature. If the ability of the majority in the House were as pronounced as their good intentions, we should have had a somewhat different story to tell. It is not too late, however, for the Legislature to render very effective service to the people of New-York and to relieve the Republican majority from the stigma which has attached to their predecessors of recent sessions, of being the most effective allies of Tammany Hall.

Our energetic contemporary, the *Sun*, will be rejoiced to find that Mr. STEIN'S bill for the removal of the Capitol from Albany to New-York is no longer considered a joke in the Legislature, but that it will be reported by the Ways and Means Committee for the consideration of the House. We have grave doubts whether the moral atmosphere of New-York would be improved by the addition of the halls of legislation to its other public attractions, though, on the other hand, it is quite possible that the intellectual status of the Legislature would be improved by the change. Gentlemen of ability and of experience in public affairs might be more readily induced to serve as legislators, were the amenities of a winter sojourn in New-York to take the place of the somewhat cold hospitalities of Albany, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that we might have a more respectable City delegation than we have lately succeeded in getting, were it possible for eminent lawyers and business men to assist in making laws for the State without entirely neglecting their own affairs.

There may well be consternation in financial circles when it is announced that a party of bond forgers have been released from arrest on such a technicality as that admitted in the case in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The forgers had prepared fraudulent bonds representing a face value of $125,000. These lacked only the affixing of the seal of the State of Missouri to complete them. A law, heretofore overlooked, provides that no imitation of a bond or certificate shall be deemed a forgery unless every detail is copied or imitated. There is something defective in a statute which permits forgers caught with their work upon them to go free because one small detail has not been worked into their forgery.

LIFE INSURANCE AT ALBANY.

The sinister attacks upon the life insurance investigation now in progress at Albany are not likely to mislead any one possessed of ordinary intelligence. The aversion to scrutiny which steals the form of an anxious regard for a great provident interest is too suspicious to be effectual. Where there is nothing inexcusable to be concealed there is rarely any special dread of publicity. And when one journal characterizes as a "raid" a legitimate inquiry into facts, and another attempts to apologize for extravagance on the ground that the managers of a company are the sole judges of what they ought to spend, we may be certain that the governing motives are not of the kind which commends itself to public confidence. Life insurance companies derive their existence as corporations from legislative enactments; their prosperity is contingent upon the acquisition and retention of public faith; they are under as stringent obligations to reveal their condition and methods of management to the public whose support they solicit, as to the policy-holders whose money they have acquired; and they cannot resist a demand for information without fostering the distrust which they, of all institutions, should be most anxious to remove.

The Assembly Committee has shown itself sufficiently firm in the enforcement of its call for certain specific information. The undetermined question is whether it has sufficient discrimination to disregard the mass of irrelevant matter which is foisted upon it as testimony, and to see through the fallacies under which an attempt is made to conceal the significance of essential facts. The object of the committee, as defined by the resolution under which reluctant witnesses are compelled to testify, is to elicit the truth with reference to particular branches of the companies' expenditure. Though the terms of the original resolution were less explicit than they should have been, its purpose was evident. It was intended to bring to the light detailed information respecting salaries and fees paid by the companies to their officers and others—information which the Insurance Department, properly administered, would exact year after year, and which no company can keep back without subjecting itself to unfavorable criticism. This consideration, then, defines the limits within which the present investigation should be confined. The committee desires simply to ascertain what particulars enter into certain enormous items of expenditure as returned by the companies. The question is simple, and so should be the answer. What salaries are paid to this officer or that? Are percentages on business or supplies allowed in addition to salaries? These are the heads of the inquiry as defined by the resolution of the Assembly. There are certain other heads which the resolution did not specifically indicate, but which cover much of the data desired for guidance in any contemplated legislation. What, for example, is the commission paid to agents on new business, and what on renewal premiums? What is the cost to the company of getting new business, and what of conducting that which has already been acquired? An answer to these queries would go far toward enabling the public to judge of the relative economy in the management of different companies, and would, we suspect, open the eyes of some thousands of policy-holders to the manner in which their first contributions have been squandered.

The Albany committee, instead of exacting explicit facts upon these points, and confining attention to them, has allowed the witnesses to raise questions which, for the purposes of the Legislature, are irrelevant. The committee is in search of information for its guidance in the construction of a comprehensive law. It further desires information relating to the condition and management of companies. With that tendency to irrelevancy and verbosity which is too often a feature of legislative investigations, it permits witnesses to run off in all possible directions; and its members follow the witnesses in the pursuit of an insurance will-o'-the-wisp. We read of elaborate definitions of different forms of life insurance—some of the definitions being of the nature that might be gathered from any prospectus furnished by an agent, and others so muddy and evasive as to be inadmissible among experts. The witnesses who thus contrive to divert the committee from its proper sphere of inquiry, and to drag its members into channels which, practically considered, lead nowhere, may have performed a clever trick, looking at the subject from their point of view, but they cannot so easily succeed in efforts to withdraw the attention of the policy-holders and the public from the questions which really concern their common interests.

In keeping with the attempt to hide details of management under a mass of words which, for present purposes, are meaningless is the pretense that no legislative interference is needed for the protection of the policy-holder. These unwilling witnesses are unconscious illustrations of the expediency of the demand which the Graham bill, with all its defects, is intended to supply. The particulars extorted from them in relation to certain branches of expenditure should have been supplied voluntarily to the Assembly. The particulars we have suggested, and which are not yet supplied, are equally essential to an understanding of the merits of management. There is need of immediate legislation, if for no other purpose than to compel the rendering of periodical returns embracing these details. In connection with the attainment of this object is the establishment of more equitable relations between the Insurance Department and the public. The past inefficiency of the department could not be better demonstrated than by the present condition of various companies. And the inefficiency is to a large extent attributable to the fact that the law leaves too much to the discretion of the Superintendent, and that all the influences surrounding the department tend more to make him the supple servant of the companies than the faithful guardian of the public. There are other phases of the subject which the Legislature cannot afford to overlook. One refers to the processes of amalgamation and winding up, both of which, as now conducted, are a cover for rascality and a source of wrong. Another requires the enactment of more stringent punishment in cases of suppression, perversion, or false representation on the part of officers and Directors, and with the enactment should come better guarantees for the enforcement of the law than can be had under a system which leaves everything to the discretion of the Attorney-General. If it be not possible to obtain the passage of the Graham bill, with amendments, during the brief remainder of the session, at least we may expect the adoption of so much of the measure as relates to these features of the life insurance business.

THE BUSINESS CRISIS IN GERMANY.

By the cable dispatches this morning our readers will perceive that the crisis in the industrial affairs of Germany—of which we have had accounts from time to time—is growing worse. It has been announced in the Reichstag, according to the Berlin correspondent of the London *News*, that actual famine was impending in Silesia, and that in Berlin a committee had been formed to examine measures of relief, and other cities were asking permission to begin large public works, in order to give employment to the poor.

The demoralization of German industry is undoubtedly very great. The number of persons out of employment is large, while the number who are receiving reduced wages or are cramped in their living is still larger. This results from the immense stimulus which all forms of industry received between 1870 and 1873, and which lasted through the latter year, but which has since given out nearly, if not completely. The experience of Germany has been not unlike our own, though the causes at work in that country have been only in part the same as those at work here. During the interval between the Austro-Prussian war and the breaking out of the war with France there is no doubt that Germany was soundly prosperous. The national spirit had been greatly strengthened by the result of the first-named war; taxation was not burdensome; enterprise and energy were breaking down arbitrary barriers to industrial and commercial progress, and a happy equilibrium between production and consumption, both increasing, was maintained. What latent tendency there was toward unhealthy speculation was kept in check by the contemplation of a possible war with France. When the latter event occurred, its first effect was paralyzing. On the day of the battle of Wissenburg a loan of 125,000,000 thalers was offered by the Government of Berlin at the low rate of 88. Only 3,000,000 thalers were taken. In a few days after the victory the loan was above par, and the Bourse was wild with excitement.

Then followed, in swift succession, the bewildering series of victories which included Sedan and culminated at Paris, the peace which left Germany a united nation, with an imperial ruler and an imperial prestige, and finally the receipt of the French indemnity. It is not singular that in the midst of such events the heads of the German people should have been turned. It is quite common to hear the delirium which ensued laid to the distribution of the French milliards; but this, while it clearly aggravated the disease, by no means caused it. We who have seen how a war which from an economical point of view was all loss and no gain, which lasted four years instead of one, and which was followed by no indemnity, produced the most disastrous mania for speculation, can understand some of the forces which the great struggle with France set at work in Germany. Enormous amounts of material, food, clothing, weapons, instruments of war and of transportation, equipage for the march, the camp, the field—were destroyed or devoted to unproductive uses. This mass of products was either made at home, to the profit of manufacturers and tradesmen, or brought from abroad through commercial agencies. With this immense acceleration of demand came a proportionate diminution in the number of producers. The armies which were hurled on the devoted fields of France were made up of the best workers of the country, and those who remained at home, unable to do all that was demanded of them, were stimulated by high wages. High wages and high profits brought high prices. These in their turn invited further efforts, and so the fever spread.

At first, speculation seized on American securities. Shares which are not worth more than from 10 to 20 were eagerly bought on the Berlin Bourse at from 70 to 90. But this was only an incident. The home field was promptly and vigorously cultivated. It happened at this moment that an act of the Government—that of June 11, 1870—which was passed with little thought of its tremendous consequences, freed joint stock companies from the requirement of official authorization which had previously been enforced. This released stock gambling from all check, and companies of all sorts sprang up like mushrooms at every turn. Tables compiled by the London *Economist* from materials furnished by Dr. ENGEL, chief of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, show the increase of joint stock companies from 1800 to 1874. Previous to the new Joint Stock law only 446 companies had been formed in Prussia, with a nominal capital of $783,500,000. In the next two years and a half 756 companies had been added, with a nominal capital of $695,000,000. Of these companies the largest number in existence Dec. 31, 1875, were banks and credit companies, 95; the next most numerous, companies for mines and manufactures, 74; for machinery, 57; for building, 42.

The crash came between 1873 and 1875, and it was in proportion to the inflation. Dr. ENGEL gives an account of 432 companies, with a nominal capital of about $850,000,000, whose shares at the end of 1872 were worth in the market an average of 121; by the end of 1875 the average price was 66. The average price of bank shares fell from 151 to 83; that of shares in mines and manufactures from 139 to 48; that of shares in building projects from 103 to 27. In the companies enumerated there was an absolute loss on what was regarded as valuable income-yielding property of over $450,000,000. The inflation had been particularly wild in building projects. It is estimated that plans were made by societies, whose shares were actually sold on the markets, for building in and about Berlin houses for a population of nine millions, or three times that of London. It was the story of our boulevard builders on an enormous scale. Glance an instant at the fate of three of the largest building companies:

	Dividend, 1872. Per cent.	Shares.	Present price.
Central Bank	43	420	25
West End Company	15	125	1
North End Company	20	140	0

There must be a great deal of distress before the German nation can adjust itself to these changes, and the stories even of famine are not incredible. It will be some compensation if that great people learn more clearly than they have seemed lately to know the real cost of war, even to the victors.

PEACE OR WAR?

Gen. IGNATIEFF, the Russian ambassador recently sent on a "roving mission" to the various European powers, is reported to have expressed in private his confident expectation that the disorganization and fanaticism in Turkey itself would soon settle the Eastern question. It is becoming more and more evident that Russia is counting on these elements for a solution of the problem. No Government in Europe understands Turkey as the Russian Government does. To the other powers it seems natural and wise that Turkey should hesitate before endangering her territorial integrity or before disarming in anticipation of Russia demobilizing. Her position appears reasonable and dignified. But the Muscovite statesmen perfectly understand that no such moderate scruples lie at the foundation of her policy. They know the pride of the oldest monarchical house of Europe, and that the descendants of OTHMAN still regard the "infidels" on their borders as did AMURATH or BAJAZET. They know the ineradicable fanaticism and bigotry of the genuine Turk, who would far rather be driven out of Europe, scimetar in hand, and perish amid the ruins of the City of the Golden Horn, than hold a single province under the surveillance of the hated Christian.

The fanatical faction at Constantinople—the Softas and extreme Mussulmans—have a great advantage, as every radical party does in disturbed times. They know their object and are willing to strike directly for it. They can always command the masses of the capital, and threaten both Parliament and Sultan. Their position is somewhat as that of the leaders of the "Mountain" and the "Mother Society" was toward the National Assembly in the French revolution. They can force the Sultan and the Pashas toward the most extreme measures, or, if these be resisted, overthrow the Government. The end will not improbably be somewhat like the end of the French outbreak for liberty—confusion, deposition of their King, anarchy, massacres, and a combination of Europe against them. Any mail may bring us news of the "suicide" of the present Sultan, a new Government, and the crowning of another of that ill-fated family. We may hear at any moment of fresh barbarities in Bosnia, or even of massacres in Pera, or near Constantinople itself. Arms have been distributed, it is reported, among the bigoted Mussulmans of Bosnia and Albania, who are organized into companies of predatory cavalry. A general murdering and plundering of the native Christians may take place at any time. The Montenegrins understand this danger, and, whatever concessions their Prince may make, are prepared at the least notice to begin the campaign again, and rush down from their mountains on their old enemies. The quarrel of five hundred years in European Turkey is as bitter as it ever was.

Nor does the Turk himself feel in the least subdued or humbled. He has beaten Servia. He has gained the victory in the conference over united Europe. He knows the dissensions of his adversaries and the strong points of his own position. The Ottomans are the descendants of a once conquering race. They will not yield even to Russia without a severe struggle. As they entered Europe five centuries ago, over heaps of corpses and through burning villages and desolated fields, so they will retreat from a region they have cursed. They will accept no dishonoring conditions, and are not likely to demobilize any sooner than the Russians. The acute Muscovite diplomatists understand all this perfectly. They are gaining time for their own military preparations. No campaign could be commenced before April or May. They lose nothing by delay. They may succeed in obtaining from the powers some sort of implied alliance, or at any rate, neutrality, if coercion be attempted. And in the meantime, anarchy, revolution, or massacre in the Turkish Empire may do the work for them. Any day may produce a state of things in Turkey which would justify all Europe in interfering, and make a Russian advance to the Danube an act of commendable international policy. Even if this does not happen, it is a great gain to Russia to throw the *onus* of breaking the peace on the Porte, and thus, perhaps, disarm Austria, who will always threaten the flank of a Muscovite advance toward Adrianople. We doubt if all these efforts of Gen. IGNATIEFF to obtain a certain protocol from the powers point in the least toward peace.

A MORMON SCAPEGOAT.

JOHN D. LEE, the Mormon who is to be executed to-day for participating in the massacre at Mountain Meadows twenty years ago, has made a confession. This horrible tale contains no new points; but it confirms all that has been charged against him, and all that was brought out in the evidence for the prosecution. Moreover, this confession amply confirms the popular belief in the complicity of BRIGHAM YOUNG and other Mormon dignitaries in that horrible butchery. The principal witness against LEE was one KLINGENSMITH, a Mormon, who was once a member of the Mormon priesthood. This man participated in the murder of the emigrant party. Subsequently he went to San Bernardino, in the southern part of California, where a Mormon colony has settled. This colony is now made up of refugees from Mormondom, and KLINGENSMITH was "cut off" from the Mormon communion. His evidence at the Lee trial created intense excitement. He testified that a council was held near the trail of the emigrants just before the massacre, and that it was then and there decided that the emigrants should be "put out of the way." At that council there were present several men who were then and afterward prominent in the affairs of the Mormon Church and State. There was no direct evidence, however, in anything which KLINGENSMITH swore to fixing the guilt of complicity upon BRIGHAM YOUNG. He testified that Bishop HIGBEE declared that he had orders from "head-quarters" (meaning the Mormon head-quarters at Salt Lake City) to destroy the emigrants. The same authority informed the witness that LEE was to be sent to Salt Lake City with the report of the massacre. And KLINGENSMITH further testified that when he went to Salt Lake City after the bloody work was done, he met LEE at YOUNG'S office, and that the tenor of the conversation showed that it was understood that the massacre was approved, if not ordered, by the Mormon hierarchy.

LEE, in his confession, says that he went to Salt Lake City and made his report to YOUNG; that he urged YOUNG that those engaged in the slaughter must be sustained by the Mormon power, and that YOUNG, after a pretended conference with the Almighty, assured him [LEE] that the deed was divinely approved. After this, YOUNG, as President and Prophet, visited the region near which the massacre took place, and openly told his followers that the slain people had been justly put to death. According to LEE, the Prophet told the people at Cedar City that the emigrants were relatives of the men "who killed the saints in Jackson County, Mo., and afterward killed the Prophet [SMITH] in Carthage Jail." He warned his hearers that any person who divulged the secret of the massacre should "die a dog's death." LEE says that he was promised a "celestial crown" for his services to the Church of the Latter Day Saints. But he adds that he found that he was only selected as a scapegoat. He was to be sent into the wilderness bearing the sins of the Mormon people. He avers that the Mormon witnesses at his trial swore falsely against him, shielding themselves by charging him with crimes in which they participated. It does not appear, however, from his own story that these witnesses wrongfully accused him, though they may have lightly passed over their own share in the dark deed. The fact remains that he was one of the leaders of a party of Mormons who, in September, 1857, murdered 103 emigrants—men, women, and children—at Mountain Meadows, Utah.

If there was ever any doubt as to the complicity of YOUNG and his priestly band in this frightful affair, there can be none any longer. At the time the deed was committed, the Mormons were strong in the belief that they were to conquer and possess the world. They were confident that their faith was to be universally accepted, and that the slaying of unbelievers and enemies to the cause was a meritorious act. The band of Destroying Angels, or Danites, organized by the Mormon priesthood, did actually exist. And, unhappily, there is no good reason to doubt that these emissaries did put to death many objectionable persons. No candid person who tarried any length of time in Mormon territory, between 1850 and 1860, ever failed to be convinced that secret murders, in the Mormon interest, were common. In some instances these crimes were committed to terrify the unwelcome emigrants, and to deter the rapidly increasing emigration across the plains. In other cases, "Gentiles" were murdered for their money and effects, or because they had indiscreetly interfered with the Mormon plans, or had, in some way, disturbed the Mormon peace. It was, probably, not unusual for Mormons who were likely to be dangerous to the community, in case of their escape, to be "cut off" on the order of some high dignitary. It is notorious that dark, swift, and sudden vengeance was wreaked upon those who "blabbed" to the passing emigrants, or complained of the oppressions of the Church. In those days, when Mormonism was strong, the rule of the hierarchy was a reign of terror.

The history of Mormonism in Utah is a strange and repulsive episode. The massacre at Mountain Meadows was only one incident—horribly conspicuous, it is true, but not unique. The object of the Mormons was three-fold. They wished to strike terror to the hearts of all intending emigrants; they would revenge the murder of a Mormon Bishop, who was killed in Arkansas—from which State the doomed party came—while fleeing with another man's wife; and they would gain much booty. It was a common trick of the Mormons, in early times, to spread lying stories of the number and bloodthirstiness of the Indians along the route. The massacre at Mountain Meadows was contrived to verify those tales and provide for the escape of the real offenders. This purpose was admirably subserved for a time. There gradually grew up, however, a firm belief in the guilt of the Mormons. Men familiar with the general theory and practice of the Mormon Church are not surprised by the dismal revelations of the Lee trial. Mormonism, however cloaked or garnished, is nothing but a refuge of lies, a monstrous perversion of religion. The miserable man who has been condemned to die for his crimes is only one of a great many who are equally guilty. It is not certain that any of these will ever be brought to justice; but it will be a good thing for the whole country when not a vestige of this infamous organization is left to corrupt the air.

A RATIONAL AMUSEMENT.

Philosophers inform us that just in proportion as a nation grows in civilization its amusements become humane and improving. Of course, all philosophers do not hold this theory, for if they did we should have the amazing spectacle of philosophical concord, but at least as many as four or five of them regard this assertion as to the relation of civilization and amusements as an axiom. It is quite possible that it does contain more or less truth. The Romans delighted in gladistorial battles, but we regard such sports as worthy only of a barbarous people. The Spaniards are addicted to bull-fights, and we quote that fact whenever we desire to show that they are still uncivilized, and that we ought, therefore, to annex Cuba. Years ago the English country parson thought it no harm to take an active part in cock-fighting, and the New-England minister relaxed his mind by hanging Quakers. We, who have abandoned all those diversions, pride ourselves upon the advance which we have made in civilization, and undoubtedly we are justified in so doing.

Of late years prize-fighting has been pretty thoroughly suppressed in this country. Its brutality is conceded by every decent person. It is true that only in rare instances has a prize-fighter been killed in the ring, but, though prize-fighting may not be particularly dangerous, it is eminently disgusting. The object of the prize-fighter is to pound his antagonist into a helpless condition, and it seems incredible that there ever could have been a time when civilized men were willing to witness such a proceeding. But the love of seeing other people fight is inherent in the Anglo-Saxon blood, and many centuries were needed before the race could reach that stage of civilization in which prize-fighting became a hideous anomaly.

In the place of that obsolete and atrocious sport we have, in this City, recently welcomed a form of muscular amusement which cannot be too highly praised. The popularity of public wrestling is a plain proof of our great superiority in point of civilization over Englishmen of the last century. Wrestling is properly one of the fine arts, and like music and painting, it exercises a wonderfully elevating influence. When we see two athletes locked together in a close embrace, we involuntarily feel that the hunger of the immortal soul after the True, the Good, the Beautiful, and other things beginning with capital letters, is in a fair way to be satisfied. Such an entertainment is obviously the very antithesis of prize-fighting, and if the latter is a degrading and brutal sport, the former is unquestionably refining and ennobling in its tendencies.

In order to convince prejudiced and ignorant people of the admirable nature of the rational and refining amusement which has superseded prize-fighting, it is only necessary to mention the leading incidents of the great wrestling match for $6,700 which began at the American Institute Building on Tuesday evening last, and ended at nearly 6 o'clock on the following morning. At 9 o'clock the two wrestlers entered the arena, and were warmly welcomed by an audience of fully four thousand of our wealthiest and most fashionable people. One of the wrestlers was suffering from an injured arm and a bruised nose, while the hands of his opponent were badly swollen—these injuries being the result of a previous encounter. For nearly nine hours those noble men performed their mission as ministers of The Beautiful. They threw one another with the utmost violence, and each one left no means untried to exhaust his opponent's strength. Occasionally one would throw the other over his head, in the hope that the fall would stun him, but no fractures of the skull or spine occurred, in spite of the cheerful hopefulness of the spectators. Occasionally the wrestlers would be compelled to rest for a few moments in order to summon up strength for a continuance of the struggle, but so intense was the enthusiasm of the cultivated audience that no one thought of going home without waiting for the end of the fight—that is to say, the wrestling match. Finally, at 5:40 Wednesday morning, both the gladia—we should say the artists—became so utterly exhausted that they were unable to keep their feet, and were helped from the platform by their seconds—or friends to that effect. "On their breasts, shoulders, arms, necks, jaws, and wrists, there was hardly a spot from which the skin had not been rubbed," says the report of the match. "Their lips and noses were swollen, and altogether they were pitiable sights."

That so beautiful and elevating an exhibition should have attracted so large an audience is conclusive proof of the immense strides in civilization which we have latterly made. We can hardly realize that only a few years since a prize-fight would perhaps have been actually witnessed with delight by the very men who enjoyed the purifying and ennobling sight afforded by these two wrestlers. And yet how enormous is the difference between boxing for a sum of money and wrestling for a like amount! The brutal prize-fighter did not intend to kill his antagonist, but he endeavored to so bruise and exhaust him that he would be forced to give up the struggle. The wrestler on the contrary, does not intend to kill his antagonist—except by accidentally breaking his neck—but he endeavors to so bruise and exhaust him that he will be forced to give up the struggle. The defeated prize-fighter was often unable to walk alone after the prize-fight was over, and in nearly all cases he was a pitiable sight. The wrestlers in the late great match were, as has been said, unable to walk alone, and were pitiable sights. The world-wide difference between prize-fighting and wrestling for a prize is thus perfectly obvious, and we cannot be too thankful that the latter rational and beautiful amusement has taken the place of the former brutal and revolting sport. When the next great wrestling match takes place, every one ought to attend it and to take all his children If ministers would advertise wrestling matches from the pulpit, and if superintendents would take their Sunday-schools to witness such improving spectacles we should make even more rapid progress in civilization and true culture than we have ever yet made.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The greenback people of Indianapolis have nominated candidates for the city offices.

A citizen of Minneapolis, Minn., says that if he is ever to be Mayor of the city, the office must seek him the same as his creditors do.

Col. G. D. Tilman, Democrat, will contest the right of Robert Smalls to the seat in the Forty-fifth Congress as Representative from the Fifth District of South Carolina.

It is reported that Gen. Gilman Marston will contest Frank Jones' right to a seat in Congress as the member from the First District of New-Hampshire, on the ground of bribery.

Some of the Iowa papers are urging the name of H. C. Leighton for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He has been Chairman of the State Committee for two years past.

The members of the Connecticut House of Representatives have presented their Speaker with a $300 Geneva watch, their Clerk with a silver tea service of nine pieces, and his assistant with an American gold watch.

It is stated that John Howard, the Republican candidate, will not contest John A. McMahon's right to a seat in Congress as the Representative from the Fourth District of Ohio. The denial is made on Democratic authority.

Proctor Knott made a speech in Lebanon, Ky., on the 19th inst., in which he justified the filibusters in Congress, condemned the Electoral Commission, and alleged that the establishment of the Commission and the defeat of Tilden were due to money.

A member of the State Senate of Nevada is accused of lately saying in public debate that "platforms are but traps to catch votes," and that he "would not hold himself bound to regard pledges imposed upon him by those whose judgment is inferior to his own."

A new independent Republican paper is to be started at Lancaster, Penn., by J. M. W. Geist, late of the *Express and Examiner*, and Hon. John B. Warfel. It will be called the *New Era*, will be issued daily and weekly, and, it is understood, will be opposed to the Cameron influence.

The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* states by authority that Senator Sargent, of California, has reconsidered the matter, and will be a candidate for re-election, in response to numerous letters and strong appeals from residents of the Pacific Coast and others.

A colored citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, denies that Mr. Frederick Douglass is a fair representative of his race, and wants to know what he has really ever done for its interest without compensation. He particularly complains, because Mr. Douglass did not accept the mission to Liberia when offered by President Grant.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* represents Senator David Davis as expressing himself strongly in sympathy with President Hayes' new policy toward the South, and in reference to the civil service, and as saying that while he acknowledges no party affiliations, he shall give the President a cordial support.

Alluding to the cry of fraud in the late election in California, the San Francisco *Alta* says: "Senator Morton had nothing to do with the management of the campaign in this State. The report [concerning alleged fraudulent votes in San Francisco] was made by Democrats, and not Republicans. Not 100 fraudulent votes were polled, and the Democrats controlled all the election officers."

Intimations reach us from Maine that the establishment of a new Republican daily newspaper is in contemplation in Portland, which shall be independent of Senator Blaine, and heartily support the Administration of President Hayes. Rumor associates the name of Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., late Collector of the Port, with the project. Such a journal, unfettered by the restrictions imposed by the ambitions self-seeking of any patron, would, doubtless, be capable of much good and effective service in support of civil service reform.

Accepting the public reception last night tendered him by his fellow-citizens of Louisville, ex-Congressman Watterson said: "The present state of affairs does undoubtedly justify the most serious public contemplation; and although our people have given overmuch of their time to the consideration of political questions the last 12 months, they are yet deeply concerned as to the issues which are at this moment forming about us, and may not without profit to themselves confer together touching the true policy to be pursued by our city and State during an ordeal so trying to our business and party interests. Without pretending that I shall be able to throw much light upon the subject, I should be glad to talk of the relation of our home fabric to the situation of the country at large, and, incidentally, to give some account of my motives and purposes as your Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress."

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All who wish well to the commerce of the port must have noticed with regret the success attending the efforts of the Erie Railway in frustrating the attempt of the White Star Line to lay rails on its pier to connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

At the meeting held at the office of the Dock Commissioners last Saturday, there were two lawyers and Mr. Stebbins in opposition to the scheme, all acting openly, or under a very thin disguise, in the interest of the Erie Company. In favor of improving the terminal facilities, and placing this port on a par with Boston and Philadelphia, were representatives from several important commercial interests, yet the Dock Commissioners refused the application, referring the matter to the Corporation Counsel. There appears to be no hope for this unfortunate City. Those in power are either utterly corrupt or so vacillating that the consequences of their vacillation are almost as fatal as corruption. One would suppose there could be no hesitation in granting such a simple request; the cars of the New-York Central already pass and repass the White Star Pier several times during the day. What possible obstruction to traffic can there be in shunting a dozen or 20 cars during the night, when there is absolutely no traffic in West-street?

The Commissioners admit that there can be no possible injury to pier or bulkhead, and the only objection made is that the market men will be annoyed, although they do not come within a mile of the White Star Pier! How do our citizens like Mr. Low's assertion "that New-York has lost during the last three years $228,000,000 through imperfect terminal facilities"?

BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 20, 1877.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH PROTOCOL.

DEPARTURE OF IGNATIEFF FOR RUSSIA—ENGLISH OBJECTIONS TO SIGNING WITHOUT A PLEDGE OF DISARMAMENT STILL UNREMOVED—EARL DERBY'S DEFENSE OF THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 22.—Gen. Ignatieff left this city by the early morning tram for Paris. It is stated that he will go immediately to Vienna, and thence, after a short stay, to St. Petersburg. It is not believed the present suspense will be terminated until his arrival at St. Petersburg.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says: "That Lord Derby was thoroughly justified—more than justified—in his determination that a clear undertaking on Russia's part to recall her armies from the frontier is an indispensable condition of accepting any such engagements as the protocol implies, will be the universal opinion in England, and it may be taken for certain by all whom it concerns that the Government will abide by its decision."

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says: "When Russian demobilization is once ordered, Europe will be surprised with the speed with which it will be effected. Numerous regiments are already encamped away from the frontier, and, the protocol once signed, the Czar will address a proclamation ordering demobilization to an almost empty camp. The Czar is aware of the bad financial and social condition of Russia. In connection with recent socialist trials it is asserted that startling discoveries have been made, showing that the ramifications of socialism have been unexpectedly wide, reaching even to high personages and the army.

In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Dudley asked for information respecting the state of the Eastern question. He said although the signing of the protocol would secure the peace of Europe, it would provide no guarantee for the better treatment of Christians. He strongly attacked Sir Henry Elliott for his course toward the Porte.

Lord Derby censured the Earl of Dudley for his mode of raising, without formal notice, a question of imperial magnitude. He said: "The noble Lord protests against an understanding which, he says, we are on the eve of concluding. If he knows this, he knows a great deal more than I do." Lord Derby maintained that a European war would produce far greater horrors than those which occurred in Bulgaria. He continued: "The wording as well as the conditions under which the protocol shall be signed, if signed at all, are still under the consideration of the Government. The Ministers are acting on their responsibility as advisers of the Crown, and when steps have been taken will submit them to Parliament without one hour's unnecessary delay." Lord Derby condemned language calculated to irritate the Russian people against a policy which the Russian Government, to its honor, was disposed to adopt—language calculated to increase Russia's difficulties, and postpone, if not defeat altogether, a solution of the problem. He concluded by warmly defending and praising Sir Henry Elliott, challenging his assailants to bring the question forward in a form which would enable Parliament to express its opinion.

LONDON, March 23.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Paris as follows: "Notwithstanding contradictions, I adhere with the utmost positiveness to the truth of the information that it was arranged Russia was to declare by means of a dispatch that she was ready to disarm immediately after the signing of the protocol. A courier with the dispatch arrived in London from St. Petersburg; but it was then found that the tenor of the dispatch was not such as had been expected according to the understanding between the English and Russian negotiators."

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says there is reason to believe that if the protocol is signed the meeting of the three Emperors will shortly follow. Gen. Ignatieff had no difficulty in arranging this at Berlin, and is now going to Vienna for a similar purpose.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "I believe, unless peace is made with Montenegro and Turkey demobilizes her Army by the middle of April, the Russians will cross the Pruth."

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE MONTENEGRIN AND TURKISH FORCES EXTENDED—THE RUSSIAN AID.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—The armistice between Montenegro and the Porte is officially prolonged until the 13th of April.

RAGUSA, March 22.—The Turks are preparing to attack Grahowatz. Peko Paulovitch, the insurgent leader, is encamped at the mouth of the Luga Pass, Vucalovitch is at Zalgi, and another body of insurgents is marching toward the Albanian frontier.

LONDON, March 22.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Times* says: "Insurgents from other provinces, who have been with the Servian Army, are returning to their homes. They express their determination to stir up new disturbances in their native places."

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says the Moscow committee have sent 20,000 roubles to the Russian Consul General at Ragusa to aid refugees in case of the resumption of hostilities between Montenegro and Turkey.

Reuter's telegram from Ragusa reports that the Russian Government has sent Montenegro provisions sufficient for a year. Nine steamships laden with provisions have already arrived at Cattaro.

LONDON, March 23.—A special from Pera to the *Daily Telegraph* says it is expected that Turkey's answer to Montenegro's last demands will be given on Sunday.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND RULERS.

DESTITUTION AMONG THE LABORING CLASS—MEASURES OF RELIEF — DEATH OF PRINCE CHARLES OF HESSE-DARMSTADT—FESTIVITIES ON THE BIRTHDAY OF THE EMPEROR IN BERLIN.

LONDON, March 22.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *News* says the industrial crisis in Germany grows worse, and destitution is spreading with significant rapidity. A Deputy recently stated in the Reichstag that actual famine was impending in the Giant Mountains, in Silesia. In Berlin a committee has been formed to provide measures of relief, and other cities and towns have asked permission to begin important works so as to give employment to the poor. Altogether the situation is distressing and the future threatening.

Prince Charles of Hesse-Darmstadt is dead. Prince Louis, husband of Princess Alice of Great Britain, becomes the next heir to the Grand Duchy.

BERLIN, March 22.—Great festivities are in progress here to-day in celebration of the birthday of the Emperor William. A grand reception was held by the Emperor in the morning. It was attended by the majority of the German Princes in person with their families, and by special envoys from foreign countries to tender their congratulations. From 10 to 3 o'clock a continuous stream of princes, envoys, legislators, and deputations passed into the palace to pay their respects, and offer congratulations to the Emperor. The city is profusely decorated with flags, and to-night banquets are in progress, and the city is illuminated.

LONDON, March 23.—The *News'* dispatch from Berlin reports that alarming rumors were current early Thursday morning of a revolutionary movement to be made on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday. Everything, however, passed off quietly.

THE VATICAN.

INDISPOSITION OF THE POPE—THE VATICAN COUNCIL—RELATIONS WITH THE CIVIL POWER—REPORTED SYMPATHY OF AUSTRIA WITH THE POPE.

LONDON, March 23.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Times* reports that during the last few days the Pope has been somewhat indisposed, but there is no immediate cause for alarm. He was carried from his room to hold the Consistory of Tuesday last, and received an Ambassador the day before, but with this exception all audiences have been suspended. It is stated that the Pope still entertains the idea of the reassembling of the Vatican Council. He has had a new set of queries submitted to all the Cardinals, so that they may decide if the delay in solving some of the questions which the previous council left undetermined be not calculated to injure the Church. It is said if the Cardinals reply in the affirmative the Council will reopen in November.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Rome announces the death of Monsigner Nardi, Auditor of the Sacred Rota. The same dispatch says it is reported that Signor Melegari will resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and negotiations are in progress for the appointment of Count Corti as his successor.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says a circular to Bishops has been issued from the Vatican counseling patience and abstention from provocation during the expected period of increased persecution.

VIENNA, March 23.—The *Neue Freie Presse* professes to give the outlines of a letter in which the Empress of Austria, condoling with the Pope on the death of Cardinal Antonelli, conditionally promises the Pope the fullest support should Italy attempt to alter the law of Papal guarantees.

PROPOSED CONSULAR CONVENTION.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN SHIPMASTERS AND CREWS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question from Mr. Gourley, Member for Sunderland, stated that at present no foreign Consuls in the United States had power to settle disputes between masters and crews of ships of their own nationality. Negotiations have been commenced for a consular convention between England and the United States. Some difficulties had arisen in the question of jurisdiction which would, he hoped, be surmounted.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

A HUNGARIAN LOAN PROPOSED—ATLANTIC CABLE STOCKS—THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

PESTH, March 22.—The Minister of Finance has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing a 6 per cent. gold loan for the conversion of the floating debt, which amounts to 76,000,000 florins. The Minister, in submitting the bill, said he expected the change in the political situation would be favorable to the undertaking.

LONDON, March 22.—Anglo-American and Direct United States Cable stocks are very strong, and quotations for both are higher than for many months. It is rumored that the rise is because of the favorable progress of negotiations for a working agreement.

Silver closed to-day at 53½d. per ounce.

On the Stock Exchange to-night all stocks were heavy and declining at noon, and at 3 P. M. slightly steadier. The downward movement did not make headway.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The White Star Line steamer Britannic, which sailed from this port to-day for New-York, took out specie to the value of £230,000.

CABLE AMALGAMATION PROBABLE—BANKRUPTCY OF A FRENCH RAILROAD.

LONDON, March 23.—The Directors of the United States Direct Cable Company have issued a circular announcing their resignation. The circular states that the Directors, seeing that the policy which they supported of laying a second cable is at present quite hopeless, have recorded their resolution that they would support Mr. Pender's committee in its policy of forming a working arrangement with the Anglo-American Company, which they readily admit may also lead to a prosperous future.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch announces that the Orleans and Rouen Railway Company, with a nominal share capital of $3,000,000, half of which is paid up, and a bonded debt of $13,200,000, had been formally declared bankrupt.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 22.—The Manchester *Guardian* says: "At a meeting of Roman Catholic members of Parliament yesterday it was resolved to present an address to the Pope on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his episcopate. Probably a deputation will go to Rome to present the address to his Holiness."

It is said not to be intended to send Sir Henry Elliot to Constantinople again. He will probably be retired with a peerage and pension.

The betting to-day on the University boat race is 35 to 20 in favor of Cambridge.

LONDON, March 23.—A telegram from Alexandria to the *News* says it is rumored that Gen. Gordon has concluded at Massowah a treaty of peace and commerce for Egypt with the King of Abyssinia.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Root's ballad concert, for the benefit of the poor, occurs at Steinway Hall, to-night.

The third and last public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, prepartory to their fifth concert, which takes place on Saturday evening, occurs at the Academy of Music, this afternoon.

The representation at the Eagle Theatre, to-night, is for the benefit of Mlle. Dupare, one of the live test and most hard-working of Mlle. Aimée's associates. Two acts of "La Boulangère," and an addendum to "La Fille de Mme. Angot" entitled "Mme. Angot at ses Demoiselles" will constitute the programme.

"Tannhäuser" will be the opera at the Academy of Music, to-night, and "Der Fliegende Holländer" is to be given to-morrow afternoon. Tickets issued for the intended performance of "Die Walküre" will be good for that performance —which is set down for Easter Monday—only, and should holders thereof desire to claim their seats for to-night, special tickets will be supplied in exchange on application at the box office.

MARINE DISASTERS.

AN ENGLISH SHIP ASHORE NEAR CAPE HENRY —RESCUING THE CREW BY A LIFE-CAR— AN ITALIAN BARK STRANDED ON NANTUCKET ISLAND—THE CREW RESCUED— OTHER DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Signal Service observer at Cape Henry reported at 8:30 A. M. to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "A large ship went ashore last night near this station. No particulars can be obtained at present, on account of thick weather. The life-saving crew of Station No. 1 were driven back by the high sea while at tempting to board her. Wreckers at Nortolk were notified."

Communication, through means of the International Signal Code, was opened by the observer with the ship, when she asked for two steam-tugs, which were telegraphed for. The vessel was ascertained to be the ship Winchester, Capt. McDonald, from Liverpool, in ballast, for New-York, with a crew of 27 men all told, who were safe on board.

After unsuccessful attempts to fire a line to the ship with a mortar, a line from the vessel has been got to the shore at 2 P. M., by being fastened to a barrel. A life-car was put in operation between the ship and the shore, and seven of the crew were landed by means of it up to 4:30 P. M.

NANTUCKET, March 22.—The Italian bark Papa Luigi, Capt. G. Romano, 98 days from Girgenti, for Boston, with brimstone, came ashore on the south side of this island last night. She lies 300 yards from the beach and is bilged. The crew were rescued by the men from life-saving station No. 14.

KEY WEST, March 22.—The Morgan Line steamship New-York has arrived to tow the steamer Lone Star to New Orleans.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 22.—There was quite an excitement in Salt Lake City to-day over a discovery yesterday of a silver mining ledge in Red Butte Cañon, about three miles from the City. It is claimed to assay over 300 ounces of silver to the ton. There was quite a stampede from here to-day to the vicinity of the discovery.

THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—A meeting of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee took place here to-day for the purpose of winding up the business of that organization. As a mark of esteem, a testimonial amounting to $7,800 in cash was presented to Mrs. Gillespie, the President, by Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, on behalf of the committee and a number of citizens of Philadelphia.

MASKED BURGLARS SENTENCED.

BALLSTON, March 12.—Morgan Winters, of this place, the leader of the gang of masked burglars who visited Mr. Winney's residence in this county last November, was to-day sentenced to 15 years at Clinton. Charles Robinson, of Troy, a member of the same gang, was sentenced for 10 years.

SURRENDER OF A DEFAULTER.

NEW-HAVEN, March 22.—John W. Burnes, the absconding clerk of E. Malley, of this city, surrendered himself to-day to the authorities at Winsted.

A WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL DEFEATED.

PROVIDENCE, March 22.—In the House to-day, the proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to allow women to vote where taxed, was defeated by a vote of 28 to 23.

SUICIDE OF A CANADIAN JEWELER.

PETERBORO, March 22.—Franz L. Doll, a jeweler, shot himself last night and died early this morning.

NO TIDINGS OF MR. HALL.

THE MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

HIS DISAPPEARANCE THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC OF CONVERSATION IN THE CITY—NO TRACE OF THE EX-MAYOR SINCE FRIDAY EVENING—FALSE REPORTS CONTRADICTED — THEORIES OF HIS FRIENDS ON THE SUBJECT.

The sudden disappearance and prolonged absence of Mr. A. Oakey Hall continue to be the subject of conversation, not only in this City, but as far as his name has been known and the telegraphic wires can convey the report of his being among the missing. In public and private places the name of the missing man was constantly heard, and coupled with it were all sorts of theories accounting for his unceremonious abandonment of home, friends, and business, for his suicide or for his murder by desperate persons who knew that he carried considerable sums of money about with him. His office was again thronged at times with friends and other inquirers, all of whom expressed the hearty wish that he might after all be found again, with a reasonable excuse to offer for failing to notify his family and his clients, and be prepared to show that he had been unexpectedly called away under circumstances that made it difficult if not impossible to communicate with them. The report that he had been found at Islip, whither he had gone to enjoy trout fishing at the Southside Sportsmen's Club-house, increased the excitement that prevailed in this City, and the bulletins at the newspaper offices were thronged by those who were anxious to learn anything new on the subject. The dispatches were at first hailed as a confirmation of the theory advanced that he had intended that his disappearance should appear to be mysterious. But the succeeding dispatches, following the first almost immediately, and almost completely covering them with doubt, quickly destroyed all the hopes that had been raised by the first intelligence. The three theories adhered to with most firmness by the largest number of persons are that he has committed suicide, that he has gone to England, or that he has been foully dealt with. All reports concerning him in which he is spoken of as having been seen since Friday night lack confirmation. A report that the body of a man had been found in the East River at the foot of Wall-street led hundreds of persons to visit the pier, when they were evidently disappointed to find that the corpse was not that of the ex-Mayor. The search for him was continued, but no reward for his discovery was offered, and but a limited Police force was employed in looking for him.

Mr. Hall's office remains in about the same condition in which he left it on Friday night or Saturday morning. The rooms are three in number. From the lobby one enters a narrow room or hall, upon one side of which are shelves and racks filled with law books, and on the other are desks for the clerks. At the end of this hall is a square room occupying the entire depth of the Tribune Building, with windows looking out over the City east and west. The floor is carpeted with a fabric in which green is the predominating color, on the left of the doorway and behind it is a bedstead, in one corner is the stationary wash-basin, while about the room are book-cases, chintz-covered easy chairs, tables, and two spherical covered desks. The walls are decorated with a number of choice steel engravings and water-colors, many of them being portraits of actors and representations of scenes in plays. Adjoining this office and sleeping-room is Mr. Hall's private office, which opens into the narrow apartment first described. It is a smaller room than the bedroom, is carpeted with the same material as the larger apartment, and its walls are well covered with pictures. Book-cases stand in the spaces between the doors, and upon one of them is a large plaster cast presented to Mr. Hall by a friend. In the south-east corner is a desk at which Mr. Hall commonly worked, and this is open and strewn with private correspondence left upon it when he suspended his labor. Before the window is a leather-covered easy chair, and opposite to it is a sofa matching the chair, with the heavy gray overcoat left by Mr. Hall thrown down at its head. Mr. Niemann, the clerk who has been four years employed by Mr. Hall, was unable to give any additional information to that which had already been published. Mr. Hall's uncle and several other relatives called during the day. They are unable to throw any light upon the subject of his disappearance, and appear to be awaiting developments, not even suggesting means to ascertain his whereabouts. A person who had made an appointment with Mr. Hall on Friday evening, and who had wondered at his failure to keep it, called on Monday morning to inquire about him, considering his apparent neglect of the promise he had made as very strange. As this person was reported to be aware of Mr. Hall's whereabouts, the statement was considered a presumptive indication that this supposition was incorrect, after all. The office boy said that on Friday evening Mr. Hall gave him a note addressed to Mr. Clark Bell, at the Palette Club, which he wrote to inform Mr. Bell that he could not dine at the club on Saturday evening, as he was obliged to attend an election to take place at the Lotos Club.

Mr. Watson W. Moore, who has been very intimately acquainted with Mr. Hall for some time, and who has, since his disappearance, assumed the care of his papers with Mr. Niemann, said that he and Mr. Niemann had begun their search for Mr. Hall on Saturday, as he had very important business appointments for that day. They did not mention Mr. Hall's absence to anybody, but kept up their search on Saturday night in the clubs and theatres. On Sunday the search was resumed, and on Monday Mr. Moore called Mr. Vanderpoel's attention to the prolonged absence of Mr. Hall, and asked him what should be done. He said yesterday that he suggested to Mr. Vanderpoel that perhaps Mr. Hall had gone to Europe, as he knew of business there which he might possibly have deemed it worth his while to attend to personally. Mr. Moore did not give any better reason why Mr. Hall should have gone to Europe. He said that Mr. Hall had a great aversion to the possibility of being again concerned in the Ring troubles, because it had always hurt him to remember how he had been dragged before the public in an unfavorable light in connection with the matter, and possibly he might have known enough to lead him at a proper time to evade the necessity of appearing as a witness; but even admitting this, there was no possibility that Mr. Hall could be called upon to appear in court as a witness before many months. Mr. Hall was seen in the Astor House as late as 7 o'clock on Friday evening, and it now appears that those who saw him there were really the last who saw him before he disappeared. Mr. Bowden, the clerk, says that Mr. Hall frequently dined there, and that he came in by the Vesey-street entrance at about 6:30, or it may have been nearly 7 o'clock. He did not stop to talk as he usually did, but simply said good evening and passed along the hall to the dining room, he dined alone, and the waiter who served him said he left about half an hour or more after he came in. Mr. Moore still adheres to the belief that Mr. Hall will be heard from in Europe.

A FALSE REPORT.

It was reported at one time yesterday that Messrs. Vanderpoel & Cuming were possessed of positive knowledge of Mr. Hall's whereabouts, and that they were purposely withholding the information in order to permit Mr. Hall to carry out a preconceived plan of concealment. A reporter of THE TIMES called upon Mr. Cuming yesterday afternoon and inquired whether the statement was true or false. Mr. Cuming said that there was absolutely no truth whatever in it, or in any insinuation to that effect. No one would be more rejoiced than himself or Mr. Vanderpoel to hear tidings of Mr. Hall. The disappearance of that gentlemen was a matter of complete mystery yet to them, and the efforts which they had made to ascertain, by an examination of Mr. Hall's papers, some good reason why he should have gone away at this time, were of no avail. The theory that the prospect of his being called upon to testify against Sweeny had led him to go to Europe to avoid appearing, was utterly absurd, as there seemed to be a very good prospect that the Ring troubles would be settled in a very quiet way, if newspaper reports were correct. The report that Mr. Hall had sailed in the White Star steamer Germanic was positively denied yesterday by Detective Jones, of Warren-street, who was employed to watch the steamer all day Friday and until she sailed. He was very well acquainted with Mr. Hall, as he had been employed by him at times, and would have known him instantly if he had gone on board of the steamer. The report that District Attorney Poelps had employed Detectives Fields and O'Connor, of his office, to assist in the search for Mr. Hall was denied yesterday.

Superintendent Walling said to a TIMES reporter last evening that he had nothing new or report in relation to the disappearance of Mr. Hall, except that yesterday a gentleman called and informed him that he had seen the missing man on a Third-avenue car, on Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, when he stepped on the car in Printing-house-square immediately in front of the *Tribune* office. He took a seat, and rode up to Fourteenth-street, where he alighted and walked toward Broadway. He also said that Mr. Hall wore a gray Ulster, and appeared to be in good health and spirits. While seated in the car he took from his pocket a memorandum book, which he examined for a moment and returned to his pocket. Although the informant was positive as to the identity of Mr. Hall and the night he saw him, Mr. Walling thinks that he is mistaken, and it was probably Friday, and not Saturday, night that he saw Mr. Hall, if he saw him at all. The circumstance of the gray Ulster also seems to throw doubt on the statement, as, when Mr. Hall left his office, he left his Ulster behind, and wore a light overcoat.

Mr. John McKeon, counsel for Peter B. Sweeny, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, said that he had no reason to believe that Mr. Hall could be in any way called upon to testify or to have anything to do with the trial of Mr. Sweeny. The statement made that the ex-Mayor had been subpœnaed as a witness he said was untrue. Referring to the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Hall he said that he would be extremely sorry to hear that any injury had befallen him. He knew well what a proud and sensitive nature Mr. Hall had, and he was fearful that, under a temporary derangement of mind, he might have done something rash. He was hopeful, however, that Mr. Hall would eventually be found alive.

HAS HE GONE TO EUROPE.

Mr. John Duff, the manager of the Olympic Theatre, was met by a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. Hall, where he was anxiously inquiring about his old friend. While he was present the dispatch stating that Mr. Hall was trout-fishing at Islip, Long Island, was brought in. He instantly denounced the report as untrue, saying he knew Mr. Hall did not care for fishing. He said he could not explain the absence of Mr. Hall, but felt certain that it was not voluntary. He had for years been intimate with the missing gentleman, and had been the confidant of many of his business plans and literary schemes, and he knew that his friend had made preparations for good work in his profession during the present season. In particular he hoped to make a great hit in the trial of the case of Cæsar against Kruger. In this suit it was charged that the defendant had slandered Mrs. Cæsar by stating one was, unlike the earlier Cæsar's wife, not above suspicion. Mr. Hall expected to create a great deal of merriment during the trial of this cause, and had prepared himself for many humorous remarks and allusions. He had read to Mr. Duff many of the citations he expected to make, and, in fact, said the latter, "I have almost had the case tried and decided in my presence here, Mr. Hall acting as Judge, counsel, and jury." A young gentleman who was present here remarked that Mr. Hall might have gone to Europe, having suddenly determined to establish himself in London, like his old friend, Judah P. Benjamin. Mr. Duff declared that if Mr. Hall had gone to Europe no would certainly have informed his old friends of his intention to go before he started. The young man responded that Mr. Hall several times spoken to him about going to Europe, and he knew that the idea had been often in his mind. "Now," he said to Mr. Duff, "you know as well as I that Mr. Hall was a remarkably sensitive man, and the recollection of his trial has been a continual irritant to his mind. He has feared being called to the stand as a witness in the trial of Sweeny, simply because of the memories it would recall of his almost ruined business and broken political hopes. If it were known that he desired to avoid being called as a witness, he would probably be arrested and held in heavy bonds to appear in the suit. It seems to me, from conversation I have had with Mr. Hall, that he has attended to his business with an appearance of diligence until he could get an opportunity to start for Europe, and thus throw off the authorities." Though Mr. Hall was remarkably sensitive to criticism, the young man said he always endeavored to disguise the fact. As an instance of this, he said that a short time ago a young actress complained to Mr. Hall of the annoyance and mental pain which newspaper criticism of a harsh character gave her. The ex-Mayor said to her with seeming cheerfulness: "My dear girl, you should not mind such things. I can understand your feelings, but you should overcome them. I have lived in a perfect storm of assaults for many years, and all the protective that can be devised can affect me. I accept it all cheerfully. If you force yourself to laugh at them you will extract their sting."

MR. HALL NOT AT ISLIP.

THE TROUT-FISHING STORY NOT TRUE—NOTHING SEEN OF THE MISSING MAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ISLIP, March 22.—A TIMES representative called this evening at the South Side Sportsman's Club, situated about three miles from this village, and was informed by Mr. Obadiah Snedecor that Mr. A. Oakey Hall had not been there for six years. The missing gentleman was at that time a member of the club, but his connection with it ceased several years ago. From the 15th of March until the 1st of May none but members of the club are permitted to fish in its preserves. Diligent inquiry was made at the various hotels in the vicinity, but no person who had seen Mr. Hall or any one resembling him could be discovered. The rumor upon which the sensational dispatch forwarded from Jamaica to New-York to-day, to the effect that Mr. Hall was at Islip catching trout, grew out of the alleged fact that Mike Ryan, a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, said that he carried a man resembling Mr. Hall on his train from Hunter's Point to Islip on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Snedecor is steward of the club.

THE PRINCEPORT TRAGEDY.

CAPT. BROWN'S STORY OF THE CONFLICT—THREE MEN INJURED—THE OUTRAGES PERPETRATED BY RUNNERS IN THE PORT OF NEW-YORK—WHAT COMMISSIONER DUNCAN SAYS.

Capt. Brown, of the English ship Princeport, on which the wounding of three sailors' boarding-house runners took place on Tuesday, got into a cab yesterday for the avowed purpose of avoiding the reporters, and was driven to a down-town shipping office in which a reporter of THE TIMES happened to be present. Being unaware of the latter's identity, the Captain talked very freely of the shooting. He said that the Quarantine authorities had just left him, and he was busy forward directing the course of his vessel when he noticed two small boats putting out from the Staten Island shore. In each were two men. They pulled alongside, and two of the men clambered rapidly up the side. One jumped down and began instantly to talk with the sailors. The other stood with one foot on the rail. Calling to the mate, the Captain ordered him to compel them to leave. The mate went up to the man on deck and repeated the command. He was met with a torrent of abuse and a flat refusal. Seizing a marlin-spike he struck him a blow that knocked him into the water, out of which he was picked by his mate. The second man jumped into his boat and both rowed ashore. Capt. Brown warned the mate to be careful while in port, as the runners would undoubtedly swim by him in revenge. After dark, while lounging in his cabin, the Captain heard the mate cry out for assistance. Springing on deck, he saw a crowd pressing round the mate, saw a flash, heard a report, and saw one of the attacking party fall. A cry arose, "Knife the ——— ———." A man rushed at the mate with a long knife in his hand. Capt. Brown seized a belaying pin and knocked him down. The others scattered and jumped upon the pier, whence they uttered loud threats. There happened to be on the vessel a boarman who had been employed for some temporary purpose, and the Captain sent him to the Police station for assistance. In about 10 minutes a platoon of police arrived and drove the runners off the pier. They were followed by a detective who remained on the vessel all night on watch. The Captain lay down in his clothes, ready to spring to the detective's assistance should another attack be made. It had been agreed between them that the signal should be the report of the detective's pistol.

Capt. Brown said that he sails from Antwerp to Liverpool and thence to New-York; he has had a wide experience, but in no other port would such outrages be tolerated as are practiced with impunity by runners here. They board an incoming vessel off Quarantine, and by plausible representations persuade the sailors to go with them to the vile dens they represent. By the time the vessel reaches her dock all discipline is at an end. The sailors generally have back pay due them. There are 14 on the Princeport, and there is an average of £3 10s. coming to each of them. After getting the men into the boarding-houses they let them run up bills for rum and debauchery until they are heavily in debt. Once in their power, they persuade the sailors to desert their vessel and ship elsewhere. They take them sober to the Shipping Commissioner's office, secure berths for them, and collect their advance money to pay the bills the men have incurred. Unscrupulous lawyers are in the pay of each house. The runners introduce the sailors to these gentry, who offer to collect their back pay from the vessel from which they have deserted, and for this ostensible purpose get them to give him powers of attorney. The sailors are then made drunk and "shanghaied." While in that condition, on vessels bound on long voyages. The lawyers wait quietly until the first vessel is about to sail, and then they board her, and presenting the powers of attorney, demand the back pay. The men being deserters, the money is, of course, refused. The lawyers go instantly to the United States courts and libel her, as the law permits them to do. The Captain is consequently given the alternative of complying with their demands or incurring a disastrous delay pending the decision of a tedious suit. Of course he pays. Capt. Brown said that he had known many cases in which sailors were subjected to this treatment, and he never knew of one receiving a cent of the money thus collected. There is a law prohibiting runners from boarding a vessel in the stream, but it is not enforced.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 23—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, north-east to south-east winds, and warmer, partly cloudy weather during the day, with falling barometer, followed during the night by colder northerly to westerly winds.*

For New-England, light rains near the coast, followed by clearing weather, falling, followed by rising barometer, and easterly to southerly winds during the day.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

A CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION.

A PORTION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY ACT OF 1875 DECLARED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY JUDGE GILES, OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, to-day rendered a decision declaring the Supplementary Civil Rights act of 1875 in part unconstitutional. On the 9th of June, 1876, a session of a colored secret order was held at Rockville, Md., and excursions were run over the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore and Washington to that point. In the evening 18 colored persons boarded one of the regular trains at Rockville, bound to Washington. The conductor compelled them to go into the smoking-car, and refused them admission to the other cars. The whole 18 brought suit against the railroad company for $500 penalty in each case, for violation of the act of 1875. One case was taken up as a test, and on the question of unconstitutionality Judge Giles instructed the jury to render a verdict in favor of the defendant, barring out all the other issues made.

After referring to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment and Civil Rights acts and the decisions of the Supreme Court under them, he quoted the second clause of the fourteenth amendment, as follows: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." He then continued: "The second clause, and the one we are dealing with here, protects from the hostile legislation of the States the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States as distinguished from the privileges and immunities of citizens of the States, and the Supreme Court go on therefore to declare in that decision that the law of Louisiana in regard to the slaughter-house case was no violation of the fourteenth amendment, and the party there had no protection under it; that for all privileges and immunities guaranteed to citizens by the laws of his State he must look to the state and her tribunals for protection and for redress, but for immunities and privileges which belong to him as a citizen of the United States, as such this article protected him, and he could seek his recovery in the courts of the United States, and the court in its opinion, and it is a very able opinion, say it may be said what, if any, are the rights of citizens of the United States as such. The court enumerated a great many. The right to travel to the national capital on business of the Government, the right to proceed to a port of the United States for foreign travel, and many others of a similar character are rights which belong to a citizen of the United States from the organization of the Government, and from its inception, independent of any special legislation, and it is only such rights that this article intended to protect. I need not go through all the cases. It is carried out in the cases of the United States against Reese et al. and Cruikshank et al., but the slaughter-house case was the first one that announced this doctrine, and it was the first one that called the attention of the people of this country to the distinction between rights which belonged to the citizens of the United States and the rights which belonged to the citizens of the United States as such.

Now, gentlemen, if that is the law, and certainly no one can read those authorities without being convinced, for the Supreme Court have never been clearer than they have been on this subject, whatever might have been my views before, it has always been my privilege and my pleasure, as it is my duty, to carry out the decisions of the high tribunal. Taking, therefore, this view of the case, gentlemen, I shall give one instruction which ends the case, and the jury will render the verdict for the defendant.

Here is my instruction: The act of Congress of March 1, 1875, under which this action is brought, so far as it seeks to inflict penalties for violation of any or all rights which belong to citizens of a State and not to citizens of the United States as such, was the exercise of a power not authorized by any provision of the Constitution of the United States, and as the privilege to sue for local travel any public conveyance is not a right arising under the Constitution of the United States, there can be no recovery of the penalty sued for in this case, and the jury will render their verdict for the defendant.

When the Judge had concluded the delivering of his opinion, Mr. Archibald Stirling, Jr., of the counsel for the plaintiff, said that he would reserve an exception to the ruling of the court. Judge Giles said he cheerfully assented to it, as it would afford him much satisfaction to have his decision reviewed by that high tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. The jury were then called, and, in accordance with the instructions of the court, rendered their verdict for the defendant. The cases of the 17 other plaintiffs are, of course, disposed of by this result. It is very probable that the case will first be taken to the United States Circuit Court, Hon. Judge Bond, and whether he reverses or sustains the opinion of Judge Giles, the case will then be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

MR. WASHBURNE AND THE GERMANS.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS OF GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS THANKING MINISTER WASHBURNE FOR THE PROTECTION EXTENDED TO GERMAN RESIDENTS OF PARIS—MR. WASHBURNE'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A committee of German-American citizens of Washington made a call this morning upon Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister at Paris, and presented to him the following resolutions:

Whereas, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, France, has, during the Franco-German war, extended a helping hand to the Germans then residing in that city, rendering them a powerful aid in the hour of trial and persecution worthy of a true son of this Republic, that he is

Resolved, That we, the German-American citizens of the capital of the nation, deem it our duty, on his return from abroad, to express to him our highest regard and gratitude for his noble bearing toward our countrymen, by which he earned the esteem of the Germans and the everlasting friendship of the Germans throughout the world.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and a copy thereof handed to Hon. Elihu B. Washburne by a committee of this meeting.

Mr. Washburne briefly replied in thanking the gentlemen for the honor they had done him in communicating to him the resolutions expressing the sentiments of the Germans of Washington, many of whom he had so long and favorably known. He said he was deeply honored and touched by their kindness, and that he should cherish with gratitude the recollection of their visit. As charged with the protection of the Germans in France he had endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon him, not only in the interest of humanity, but in a manner satisfactory to the German Government and in a way to secure the approbation of his own Government, and without mounting the sensibilities of the French nation. Much of his success was due to the kind manner in which the Government of the National League of France had enabled him to perform his duty, which was a delicate and responsible one. He was a thousand times repaid for all his labors and anxiety by the tokens of approval he had received from the German Government as well as his own, and by the warm and cordial thanks he was continually receiving from his German fellow-citizens. Mr. Washburne then thanked the committee as the organ of the German-American residents of Washington.

Col. Wickman Hoffman, who was the Secretary of the Legation at Paris at the time of the siege, was present with Mr. Washburne when the committee called.

THE ESTATE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

STATEMENT OF A TRUSTEE WITH REFERENCE TO THE VALUE OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Edwin M. Lewis, Trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., in a letter to a gentleman of this city, says:

"It is difficult for me to give an estimate of the worth of the claims, and it would hardly be right for me to make statements of opinion which, in case or my proving to be wrong, would be deemed, perhaps, to have raised false hopes in the minds of creditors. What I can do is to state facts, showing the basis on which creditors can draw their own conclusions, and I have now in preparation a circular, which I propose to issue, giving them such information as I can, and expressing so far my opinion as to advise against the sale for an inadequate price. Besides the 5 per cent. cash, any creditor taking the distribution offered can sell the same for a price to equal about 14 per cent. of his claim, reserving the balance of it against the large uncollected assets of the estate. The claims of the United States are now out of the way, and other negotiations in progress which I hope will before long untangle some difficult complications, and I have good hope that within the current year the committee can decree a further cash dividend and another distribution, which will leave a large amount of assets unsold and undivided."

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Commander Louis Kempff has been ordered to duty as senior aid to the commandant at the Mare Island Navy-yard in place of Commander John C. Watson, who is detached from that yard and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. E. B. Arthur is detached from

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, March 22, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	36	Resin, bbls	1,945
Beans, bbls	454	Oil-cake, pkls	215
Cotton, bales	1,371	Pork, pkls	79
Copper, blds	32	Beef, pkls	128
Dried Fruit, pkls	128	Cut-meats, pkls	2,769
Eggs, bbls	4,937	Grease, pkls	110
Flour, bbls	6,895	Lard, pkls	2,790
Corn, bushels	65,400	Lard, kegs	205
Oats, bushels	7,618	Butter, pkls	2,690
Rye, bushels	927	Cheese, pkls	93
Malt, bushels	3,475	Tallow, pkls	807
Grass-seed, sacks	1,084	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Corn-meal, bbls	1,109	Pressed Hogs, No	502
Lumber, bbls	100	Rice, pkls	206
Hemp, bales	8	Starch, pkls	309
Hops, bales	300	Skins, bales	356
Hides, bales	79	Tea, half-chests	5
Leather, sides	13,182	Tobacco, hhds	69
Lead, pigs	500	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	220
Molasses, (S.C.), bbls	93	Whisky, bbls	667
Spirits Turp., bbls	301	Wool, bales	3

COFFEE—Dull to-day, quotations remaining as before given; sales 563 bags Rio, by the Hailey, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been offered freely and in quite moderate demand for early delivery, partly for shipment, as drooping rates, though the official quotations were not altered, closing to-day as follows: Middling, 11c. @ 11 5-16c; Low Middling, 11c. @ 11 1/2c.; Middling, 11 1/2c. @ 11 9/16c.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery of 1,068 bales, for which 760 bales were on last evening, including 500 bales to shippers, 448 bales to spinners, and ——— bales on speculation, and for to-ward delivery business has been on a less extensive scale, and prices have been quot-d lower and irregular....Spot sales have been reported since our last as of 78,200 bales, of which 1,200 bales were on last evening, and 43,600 bales to-day, with 8,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with Mr. Orr's options, closing as 11.28c. @ 11.29c.; April, 11.31c. @ 11.32c.; May, 11.46c. @ 11.47c.; June, 11.61c. @ 11.62c.; July, 11.73c. @ 11.74c.; August, 11.81c. @ 11.83c.; September, 11.65c. @ 11.67c.; October, 11.47c. @ 11.48c.; November, 11.36c. @ 11.38c.; December, 11.30c. @ 11.33c. @ ℔. The receipts at the ports to-day were 121 bales, and at the shipping ports 4,436 bales, against 7,362 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 29,974 bales, against 37,599 bales last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,675,800 bales, against 3,635,414 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports, (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 27,793 bales; to the Continent, 12,713 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 278,558 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 781,452 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Low middling	11	11	11 1/16	11 1/16
Strict Low Mid	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 5/16	11 5/16
Middling	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 7/8	11 7/8
Good Middling	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 7/8	11 7/8
Strict Good Mid	12	12	12 1/16	12 1/16
Middling Fair	12 3/8	12 3/8	12 1/2	12 1/2
Fair	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	10 3/4
Strict Good Ord	10 1-16	Middling	10 7/8

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been actively sought after for home use and shipment, many of the former being on the speculative order of desirable lots, and the further advance claimed by sellers, served to impede operations. The export call was mostly from buyers for the West India interest.....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,100 bbls. of all grades, including Flour of all classes at $3 50@$6 75; sour Flour at $3 50@$3 75; very inferior to very choice No. 2 at $3 85@$5, chiefly at $4 60@$4 90 for good to very choice, of which 2,900 bbls. good minnesota, from dock, at $4 60, and 30 bbls. very inferior as low as $3 85; very inferior to very choice superfine Western at $3 40@$6, mainly at $5 60@$5 90 for good to choice, and 1,500 bbls. $5 30@$6 10, mostly at $5 90@$6 05; good to very choice do. at $6 10@$6 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 75@$7 25 for good to choice, and $7 50@$8 for choice, (in new pks.); do. for South America, at $7 75@$8 50 for good to very choice; do. for the English markets of the grade of standard Extra State, reported to-day, at $6 75@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $3 50@$6 10; good to very choice do., $6 10@$6 50; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $6 35@$8 35; inferior to very choice do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock at $6 35@$8 50, (part for shipment at $7 25@$8 25, of which 850 bbls. sold in lots); ordinary to very choice White Wheat do., at $6 50@$9 25; very poor to fancy St. Louis extras, $6 45@$9 25, mainly at $7 75@$8 65; Extra Genesee at $6 50@$7 50; poor to fancy choice Minnesota, clear and straight extras, at $5 50@$8 50, chiefly at $7 75@$8 25; very choice to fancy selling up to $8 35@$8 50, and very inferior lots, called Minnesota, under our quotations, and Minnesota Patent Extras, ordinary to very fancy, at $7 75@$10 25, mainly at $8 10@$9 25, and of very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low as $7 25@$7 50).....Included in the sales have been 5,650 bbls. shipping Extras of white and regular City Mill brands, and 4,400 bbls. Western clear and straight Extras, (these mainly at $7 @$8 25); 1,750 bbls. do patent do.; 600 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7 25@$8 25); 475 bbls. superfine, and 250 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been in fair demand, mostly for home trade account, at full and buoyant prices for favorite brands.....Sales have been reported here of 1,325 bbls. in lots, at $3 60@$6 10 for poor to choice superfine; $6 35@$7 00 for poor to choice shipping Extras; $7 10@$9 25 for fair to fancy Trade and Family. The demand were most for Extras at from $7 00 @$8 75.....Rye flour has been in moderate request, quoted at from $4 25@$4 80 for about ordinary to very choice state superfine; $4 30@$4 60 for superfine Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 40 for superfine Western, and $2 75@$3 75 for poor to choice flr.....Sales reported of 370 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 5 /@$4 85 for fair to very choice superfine state; $4 40@$4 60 for fair to choice Superfine Pennsylvania, and $4 20 @$4 25 for about fair to good Superfine Western.....Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for within the range of from $2 90@$3 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 50@$2 85 for Yellow and $2 70@$3 for White, and $3 20 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 650 bbls. including 300 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, within the range of from $2 75@$3, and 200 bbls. Brandywine at $3 20.....Rye flour and corn-meal in puncheons, quoted nominal at $4 50.....Corn-meal in bags has been in demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of 90c @$1 35 for common to strictly choice @ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at $1 05 for City Mills, and 92c for Baltimore.....Oat-meal dull within the range of $6 25@ $7 50 for fair to very choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada $7 @$7 50.

RYE—Spring Western Wheat was more freely purchased to-day, mainly on export account, on the basis of about previous quotations, sellers as a rule, meeting the requirements of buyers with promptness. The dealings were mostly in the less desirable qualities, partly on the crop of 1875. Winter Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and very quiet.....Sales have been reported to-day of 75,000 bushels, including No. 1 Winter Spring, 1,000 bushels, and No. 2 do. in store, 5,000 bus. do., together, for shipment, at $1 42½; No. 3 Chicago Spring, about 35,000 bushels, in store and afloat, at $1 33@$1 35, of which 8,000 bushels in store, for milling, at $1 34; ungraded Spring, about 32,000 bushels, at $1 28@$1 39; and very little if any Winter sold. Spring wheat has been offered more freely at a reduction of about ½c. ₱ bushel, tending to a fair movement, mainly for shipment. Old corn in demand for export and quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 101,000 bushels, including New-York steamer Mixed at 53½c. @ 53½c., chiefly at 53½c and finishing at 53½c.; New-York steamer at 55c. @ 55c.; New-York steamer White at 56c.; New-York steamer White, 16,000 bushels, for export, at private terms; (quoted at 57c. asked); and 56c. bid; new crop mixed Western, ungraded, at 55c. @ 56c.; Yellow Southern, odd lots, at 57c.; White Southern, at 56c. @ 56c., for fair to extra choice, of which 2,500 bushels, afloat, at 57c.; ungraded mixed Western, old crop, (nominal), at 55½c. @ 56c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 56c., in store, for strictly prime, (at which, in addition to yesterday's sales of 32,000 bushels, about 24,000 bushels reported as part of the above sales, for export); Rye, real, and Malt as last quoted, on a tame market; further sales reported of 1,400 bushels No. 1 Western Malt at $1, time.....Barley more freely dealt in, but somewhat unsettled in price. Sales reported of 13,000 bushels Canada ungraded Canada on private terms: about 30,000 bushels two-rowed state, part to arrive, at 84c. @ 86c.; and 500 bushels rejected at 46c.....Oats have been quite moderately inquired for and quoted rather in favor of buyers. Sales reported of 29,000 bushels, including White Western, mostly at 44c. @ 47c., (of which 3,000 bushels at 45c.); Mixed Western, in lots, at 41c. @ 44c., as to quality; White State, ordinary to prime, within the range of 52c. @ 56c., (of which 7,500 bushels fair, afloat, at 54c.); the choice, 750 bushels at 58c.; Mixed State at 51c. @ 54c.; New-York No. 1 White, 750 bushels, at 55c.; New-York No. 2 White, 1,500 bushels, at 44½c. (as against 44½c. yesterday); New-York No. 1, 1,500 bushels, at 52c.; New-York No. 2, 1,500 bushels, at 44½c.; New-York No. 3, 1,500 bushels, 42½c.....Of Feed, which ruled steady, though quiet, only odd lots were reported as marketed, including 40 to 60 lb., at $18 50@$19.....Seeds have been quiet, but held as before as to price.....Hay and Straw unaltered.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry was noted to-day on the basis of previous quotations, sales embracing 2,000 Dry Texas, 1,000 Dry Carpas Christi, and Western Texas, and 500 Dry Southern on private terms; and 300 California Kips at 17c., gold, cash.

MOLASSES—A fair inquiry has been noted for New-Orleans at from 45c. @ 55c., for about fair to fancy; Refining Cuba, 50 test, quoted up to 39c. @ 40c., and wanted.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and rather weak in price on the basis of $2 @ $2 05 for Strained; $2 10 for good Strained; $2 15 @ $2 35 for No. 2; $2 40 @ $3 50 for No. 1; $4 25 @ $7 for Pale to extra Pale and Window-glass @ 280 lb.....Tar has been in steady request within the range of from $2 @ $2 37½ ₱ bbl. and in provision pkls. at $2 75.....City Pitch at $2 25 @ $2 50 ₱ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine has been in light demand, with merchantable quoted at the close at 40c. ₱ gal., and 42c. @ 42½c. asked.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been moderately sought after; quoted at 10¾c., in bulk, and 13¾c. in shipping order.....Refined has been quiet; quoted at 16½c. for April, delivered, in cases, at 21c. @ 22c.; City Naphtha quoted at 11½c.....At Philadelphia and Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 15¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active to-day for early delivery, and advanced about 40c. ₱ bbl.....Sales reported of 750 bbls. for shipment, part at $14 87½ @ $15.....Other kinds more sought after.....Extra Prime quoted at $11 75@$12; Prime Mess quoted at $18 75@ $14; and Extra Mess at $12.....Beef dull.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been in fair request, quoted at $9 50 @ $9 75.....Beef hams dull, and nominally unchanged.....Cut-meats in moderate demand, and prices without change.....Pickled Bellies, in boxes, in lots, on the basis of 7½c. @ 7¾c. for Short Clear, and 7c. @ 7¼c. for Long Clear and Western Long Clear, and 6¾c. @ 7c. for Short Clear and Western Short Clear.....Smoked Shoulders, 5½c. @ 5¾c.; Hams, 10c. @ 11c.; Pickled Hams, 8c. @ 8½c.; Pickled Shoulders, 5c. @ 5½c.; Pickled Tongues, $8 @ $9 ₱ bbl.....Sales of Pickled Bellies, in boxes, reported at 7½c. @ 7¾c., and Pickled Shoulders at 5½c. @ 5¾c.....Bacon in moderate demand, with Western Long Clear quoted 8c.; City do. at 8¼c. Short Clear 8½c.; sales, 100 bbls. Western Long Clear at 8c.....and at Chicago, Long and Short Clear quoted at 7¾c. bid, and 8c. asked, but without movement.....Western Steam Lard has been in fair request for early delivery, and again quoted firmer, but closed weak.....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 400 tcs. prime at 89 93/32@$10, closing at 89 93/32, and 300 tcs. of prime grade at 89 ——— and for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been less active, opening stronger, but closing heavy.....Western Steam, for March, quoted at the close at 89 97½@$9 90 for early delivery, and again quoted firmer, but closed weak.....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 400 tcs. prime at 89 93/32@$10, closing at 89 93/32, and 300 tcs. of prime grade at 89 ——— and for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been less active, opening stronger, but closing heavy.....Western Steam, for March, quoted at the close at 89 97½@$9 90,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA....WED., March 28|*RUSSIA....WED., April 11
BATAVIA....WED., April 4|ALGERIA....WED., April 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and pas age office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this unsurpassed line sail from New-York every Saturday. These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms and smoking and bath rooms are midships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms. Steerage, $31.

For passage or further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. JONES, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $75 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

FOR MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). Steamships mail-mowed from screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....March 23
ATLAS.....April 13

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ANDES.....March 28
ATLAS.....April 14

Superior deck-cabin accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 24
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and steamers chartered at office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Jarvis-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12

First cabin, $70, $65, and $70, according to accommodation. Return tickets, $115 and $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Bolivia...March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria....April 7, noon.
Alsatia...March 31, 7 A. M. | Cethonia...April 14, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Citonia.....April 7, noon. | Devonia.....April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at currentrates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, foot of

H. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24 st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Saturday, March 24 | RHEIN.....Saturday, April 7
DONAU.....Sat., March 31 | NECKAR.....Sat., April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (C. S.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with CANADA, Prangeuil.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 Beaver-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Metamor also, with the steamer J. B. SCHILLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. Co., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31

Connecting at Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORALES, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Champenchy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freights or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

Philadelphia.....March 29 | GELLERT.....April 12
CIMBRIA.....April 5 | SUEVIA.....April 19

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO., General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents. No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, April 5, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt....March 24, 12 M. | England, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars only, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant at 8:40 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and all other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 5:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 12:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 5:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Weekday and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Chamberlain.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to Albany.

11:00 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Astor House; 76 Exchange-pl., and 206 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, with drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE S WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST. REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal tickets offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Clark place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. C. W. PICKENS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST. FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

For ESD BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 20th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st..10 A. M.
Thursday, 22d..12 M.	Friday, 23d....12 M.
Saturday, 24th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th....2 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th..7 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th..3 P. M.	Thursday, 29th..7 A. M.
Thursday, 29th..3 P. M.	

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—

Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1.

Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 2, 1877, at the office of the Company, corner of 22d-st. and 2d-ave.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 22d day of March, and be reopened on the 10th day of April next.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ELECTION.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN (15) Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 2d April next. Poll open at 12 M., until 1 P. M. WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK. ASSETS AT AUCTION MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 106 Broadway cor. of Pinest. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1877.

This company have decided to avail themselves of the reserved right to call in for redemption the outstanding 7 per cent. Sinking Fund mortgage bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1890, and to issue a 6 per cent. mortgage bond payable 40 years after July 1, 1877, principal and interest payable in New-York City in lawful money. These bonds will be issued either registered or coupons, at the pleasure of the bidder. The coupon bonds will be in sums of $1,000 each, payable to bearer. The registered bonds will be in sums of $5,000 each, and transferable at the pleasure of the holder.

The present mortgage bonded indebtedness of the company is $9,000,000 7 per cent. bonds, and $1,000,000 6 per cents., and the proposed bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 will only be issued to retire and cancel the existing bonds, thus making this new loan a first lien upon the entire railroad, branches, franchises, equipment, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The railroad now owned and operated by the company is located in the States of Illinois and Iowa, and is as follows:

	Miles.
Main line from Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa	501
Branches Milton to Knoxville, in Iowa	127¾
South Englewood to South Chicago, Ill	8
Total length of main line and branches	636¾
Length of double track on main line	75
Length of sidings and turnouts on main line and branches	152
Length of main line laid with steel rails	350

These Bonds will be secured by a trust deed or Mortgage to the United States Trust Company of New-York as Trustees, and which new mortg ge will cover over seventy-five miles of railroad not embraced in the former mortgage, and the various five miles line and equipment has been otherwise greatly increased. The company have reserved the right to issue two millions Five Hund ed Thousand Dollars in bonds of this series, but such issue shall not exceed $10,000,000 above specified in case it should be deemed necessary to dis ard for the purpose of construction of permanent improvements, branches or extensions of their system of railroads, or in accordance with the interests of the roads connecting or intersecting roads, and the property thus acquired shall be included in this mortgage, but in no event shall the principal of the bonded indebtedness secured by this and the prior mortgage, exceed the sum of Twelve Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Earnings of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for years ending March 31:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1871	$6,025,287 39	$2,622,324 23
1872	6,121,797 99	3,171,535 13
1873	6,667,040 87	3,139,267 18
1874	7,133,573 99	3,350,683 73
1875	7,307,313 34	3,544,234 73
1876	7,366,902 78	3,711,741 14

The net earnings for the year ending 31st March, 1877, it is estimated, will be fully equal to those of 1875.

The capital stock is $25,000,000
Less amount of shares held by the company 4,020,000

Amount of stock issued $20,980,000

Dividends averaging over 8 per cent. per annum in cash have been paid on the capital stock since its organization in 1863.

Proposals are invited for these bonds to the amount of $8,000,000 up to 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1877, when the bids will be opened and awarded as made. Bidders must state whether they wish registered or coupon bonds, and state the price offered. A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required from all bids as are accepted, and such bids as are not accepted will have their deposit returned. No bids under par will be considered, and the company reserves the right to reject any and all bids which are not deemed satisfactory. The bonds will be dated May 1, 1877, and bear interest from July 1, 1877, and full payment on the same will be required to be made to the United States Trust Company of New-York, on the 20th day of June next, when the bonds will be ready for delivery. The present 7 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds will be received in payment of bids for this new loan, at the rate of 5 per cent. premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1877, that being the price at which the company have reserved the right to redeem them.

Proposals must be sealed in an envelope indorsed "Proposals for 6 per cent. bonds," and sent to the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 3,779.

FRANCIS H. TOWN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.

FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND 25 YEAR BONDS.

Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

Whole amount authorized, $2,500,000, of which $2,200,000 are issued, the company reserving $300,000 for future needs.

These bonds are secured by $2,500,000 St. Louis, Rock Island and Chicago Railroad Company's 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, deposited with the New-England Trust Company of Boston as Trustees. The last-named road (270 miles in length) has been leased to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for 25 years with renewals, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company agreeing to pay $175,000 per annum rental, reserving from this sufficient to pay interest on this issue of 5 per cents, and paying the balance to the New-England Trust Company, which contracts to apply it as a sinking fund and to buy bonds semi-annually at or under par and interest. By this sinking fund, all of the bonds—if taken at par—will be absorbed by maturity.

We invite the attention of Trustees and other investors to these bonds, in the belief that as an investment they are exceptionally safe. The appreciation in the value of the bonds, as they approach maturity, will be materially enhanced by the operation of the sinking fund.

The price for the present has been fixed at 89 and accrued interest, at which rate they pay the investor over 6 per cent. per annum.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
NO. 44 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY,
LATHAM A. FISH.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,053	5,563	4,511	4,031	5,998
4,079	3,854	5,218	5,811	4,459
6,156	6,008	4,734	5,964	----
5,543	4,143	5,139	4,710	----
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	----
4,130	4,930	6,038	6,067	----

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day design ted in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at he office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ANY PARTY WANTING TO MAKE LIVE $10,000, at least per week, 1878 years, (no brokers,) address FIRST-CLASS BOND AND MORTGAGE, Box No. 119 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1877, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth inches (3x5¼ inches) in dimensions, and must weigh six and one-quarter pounds per thousand finished cards, exclusive of bands and wrappers; and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clean, and free from specks, well calendered and finished on both sides, so table for printing and writing in ink or pencil, and equal in quality and in all other respects to the samples furnished by the Department. The department may require the face and back of the cards to be of different tints; and the right is reserved to change the colors at any time, and as often as may be desired.

PRINTING, DIES, ROLLS, PLATES, &c., &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates, made from a die the property of the Government. The plates now in use will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of May. These plates are mounted, ready for the press, on two forms of forty cards each, and spaced accurately to cut the proper size of the cards. The contractor may be required to procure, at his own expense, and subsequent to the award, and before the contract for the supplies shall expire, those now in use being barely adequate to the work.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which postal cards may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present cards, or for denominations of cards not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLANT AND MANUFACTURES, &c., &c.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, subject to the approval of the Department, and in separate establishment from those in which any other work is done, and when finished must be packed in storage in a safe and burglar proof apartment, or vault, to be specially provided for the purpose. The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering and mailing packages of postal cards to be forwarded through the mails. The apartments, vault, and rooms for manufacturing, storing, and registering cards shall be immediately connected with each other by communicating doors, and they shall be constructed and fitted up to the satisfaction and with the approval of the Department.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same. The contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk-room, properly furnished, for the transaction of the business of this agency, without cost to the Government; and such rooms shall also be immediately connected with the apartments used for manufacturing and registering the cards. The salaries of the agent and his clerks shall be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or any time during its existence, to furnish a sufficient quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound around the sides and corners with muslin or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred (500) cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and made so as to safely endure transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand (2,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards to be transported

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RIVER GIVING UP ITS DEAD.

MR. GORDINEUR C. PLATNER'S BODY FOUND FLOATING IN THE EAST RIVER—HISTORY OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE—WAS IT MURDER OR ACCIDENTAL DROWNING?

On Nov. 21 last, Mr. Gordineur C. Platner, a prominent merchant of Auburn, N. Y., mysteriously disappeared from this City. He had been here several days previous for the purpose of purchasing a stock of crockery-ware, and had been staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. His disappearance did not become known to his friends until Nov. 28, when the fact was reported to Superintendent Walling, who caused the usual general alarm to be sent out to the stations. From Mr. A. E. Dick, of No. 200 West Twenty-third-street, at whose residence Mr. Platner had been a frequent visitor during his sojourn in the City, it was ascertained that the missing merchant was last seen on the evening of Nov. 21, when he left Mr. Dick's house with the intention of going to Dickson's drug store, corner of Montague and Hicks streets, Brooklyn. He was last seen alive by Robert Olgg, the ferrymaster at the foot of Wall-street, about 10:30 on the night of the 21st November. Yesterday morning a laborer named Patrick Potts, of No. 47 Monroe-street, while standing on the pier adjacent to Wall-Street Ferry, noticed the body of a man floating in the water, close to the slip. He informed Roundsman Gilbert and Patrolman Arnold, of the First Precinct, who secured the body at Pier No. 16, and gave a description of the dead man at the station, whence it was telegraphed to Police Head-quarters.

As this description coincided in almost every particular with that of Mr. Platner, as furnished by his friends, Superintendent Walling communicated the fact to Mr. Dick, who repaired to the Coroner's office, and there identified the watch and the sleeve-buttons taken from the body as the property of the Auburn merchant. Mr. Dick subsequently visited the Morgue and recognized the body as that of his missing friend. The finding of a bottle of pomade which he got at the Brooklyn drug store and an evening paper of Nov. 29 in the pockets of the deceased proved that Mr. Platner had gone to Brooklyn, that he remained there all night, and that he met his death while returning to this City the following day. When Mr. Platner's friends in this City learned that he was missing, they at first believed that he had fallen a victim to foul play, from the fact that when last seen by him he was in the possession of a comparatively large amount of money. The finding of the valuables on the body, however, together with the fact that the remains presented no marks of violence, suggests the theory of either suicide or accidental drowning. His wife and friends are inclined to believe the latter to be the true one, as they say they know of existed no motive that could prompt him to seek self-destruction.

Mr. Dick, while in the Coroner's office, yesterday, related an extraordinary story of recent spiritualistic revelations concerning Mr. Platner's death. Mr. Dick, who professes to regard with contempt the doctrines of the Spiritualists, stated that about a month after the disappearance of Mr. Platner, he [Mr. Dick] and several others, prompted by mere curiosity, attended a séance given by a well-known medium. Soon after Mr. Dick and his friends entered the room the medium approached the former and said, "I think, Sir, you have a missing friend, whose whereabouts you are anxious to ascertain. Search no longer, for he is in the spirit land. Look at the back of my right hand, and you will see his name." Mr. Dick, in the utmost astonishment, saw inscribed in blood-red characters on the medium's hand, "Gordineur C. Platner." The medium further informed Mr. Dick that Mr. Platner's body was held fast under a pier in the North or East River, and would not rise to the surface until several months had elapsed.

THE STORY OF A RUINED LIFE.

THE SAD STORY OF A WEALTHY YOUNG GIRL—SHE RUNS AWAY FROM HOME AND LEADS A LIFE OF SHAME IN THIS CITY—RESCUED BY HER GUARDIAN.

Among the prisoners brought to the Washington-Place Police Court from the Twenty-ninth Precinct yesterday morning was a young and beautiful girl named Lizzie Fraser, charged with intoxication. She is only 17 years of age, but the fast life she has led for nearly a year past has left its marks upon her so that she looks at least 23 or 24. She was very handsomely dressed, and her language and conduct were quite lady-like. When she was brought before Justice Osterbourg the history of the life she had led for a year past was revealed in all its sad details. Sergt. John Duffy, of the Philadelphia Police force, appeared and claimed to be the girl's legal guardian. According to the statement made by Sergt. Duffy, Lizzie was an orphan, her parents having both died when she was a small child. An aged widow, who was childless, adopted her. This old lady was quite wealthy, and made a will bequeathing at her death all her property, which consisted of several houses, and stock and land, valued in all at between $30 000 and $40,000, to her adopted child. The child was tenderly cared for by her adopted mother, and received an excellent education. About two years ago when Lizzie was 15 years and ages, the old lady died, and the Orphans' Court, of Philadelphia, appointed Sergt. Duffy guardian of her person and property until she became of age. The young girl then went to live with her uncle and aunt in Philadelphia, and became a pupil at a well-known female seminary in that city. About a year ago, without giving her friends or relatives any intimation of her intention, the girl suddenly disappeared from her home. Sergt. Duffy has since that time been prosecuting a most diligent search for his missing ward, but failed to find any trace of her until a few days ago, when he received an anonymous letter informing him that the girl was an inmate of a house of ill-fame in this City. Hastening to New-York and securing the aid of Detective Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a search of all the houses of ill-fame in that precinct, but without success, until at an early hour yesterday morning she was found partially intoxicated in an eating saloon in West Twenty-sixth-street. She was arrested and locked up at the station house. Detective Schmittberger recognised the young woman as the inmate of houses of ill-fame for a year past, and he arrested her six months ago for intoxication. Justice Otterbourg listened to the story of Sergt. Duffy, and then asked the girl what she had to say. With brazen effrontery the young girl denied that Duffy was her guardian, and insisted that she was over 18 years of age and her own mistress. The manner of the girl showed the magistrate that she was not telling the truth. Judge Otterbourg talked kindly to her, picturing the infamy of the life she was leading and the efforts and pleasures of the home she had abandoned. The girl was finally moved to tears, and confessed all. She said she was induced to run away from home by a schoolmate, and that they came to the City together. They fell into "fast" company and she became an inmate of a house of ill-fame in Thirty-first-street. She said that a man named Charles E. Beach, a Custom-house clerk, was her "friend." After going from one house of ill-fame to another, she was induced by Beach to occupy apartments at No. 437 Sixth-avenue. About two weeks ago she severed her connection with Beach because he beat her, and refused to have anything further to do with him, and, she supposed out of revenge, Beach informed her guardian where she could be found. She consented to accompany Duffy to Philadelphia, and the ward and guardian left for the Desbrosses-street Ferry apparently on the best of terms.

PROSPECTS FOR THE RING SUITS.

FIXING A DAY FOR THE CIVIL ACTION AGAINST SWEENY—THE TRIAL OF THOMAS COMAN TO TAKE PLACE SOON.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the people in the $7,000,000 civil suit against Peter B. Sweeny, and Messrs. Beach and McKeon were again before Judge Westbrook, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for the purpose of fixing a day for the trial of the case to suit all parties interested. Mr. Beach asked for an adjournment until next June, his plea for the postponement being the fact of his engagement in the Emma Mine case. Mr. Peckham opposed the adjournment urged by Mr. Beach, and Judge Westbrok took the matter under advisement. His decision is expected to-day. Mr. McKeon, in answer to a TIMES reporter, said that he did not know what day would be fixed upon for the trial, but he knew that his client did not want any farther delay than was necessary to allow Mr. Beach to be fully disengaged when the trial began. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham would only say that no decision had been reached in regard to the day for the trial of Sweeny, and that there were no new developments in the Ring suits. It was stated by a prominent lawyer, who is well versed with the writer in regard to the suits, that in his opinion, Tweed would be released from jail on the payment by him to the City of a portion of the money he had taken from its Treasury. The principal witnesses in the case of Sweeny will be Ingersoll, Garvey, and Keyser, the Ring mechanics. Mr. H. L. Tainter, who has transcribed a large amount of testimony in the Ring suits taken from the Ring accounts, is now preparing testimony to be used in the case of Sweeny. The trial of ex-Alderman Thomas Coman will soon take place, the defendant having announced himself to be in readiness, and ex-Attorney-General Barlow being also ready, and only awaiting advices from Attorney-General Fairchild. It is a fact that is probably not generally known, that nolle prosequi have been entered in the criminal cases against all the old County Court-house Commissioners, of which Coman was one, including Ingersoll, Walsh, and Michael Norton.

BOOKS AND PAPERS FOR HOSPITALS.

The third annual report of the Committee on Books and Papers for Hospitals has just been published, giving the following information: During the past year the number of books and papers distributed has largely increased. The daily distribution of the morning papers has also increased, and hospital boxes have now been placed in the Grand Central and Thirtieth-street Depots, and at the Chambers, Cortlandt, Barclay, Whitehall, Wall, and Fulton Streets and Staten Island Ferries. Large packages of books, magazines, &c., have been sent to various institutions. In conclusion, Mrs. Eden Shaw Barlow, the Chairman, thanks the public for its kindness, and asks a continuance of its favors.

END OF THE WHISKY TRIAL.

FAILURE OF THE SUIT AGAINST FRANCIS O. BOYD AND EDGAR P. HILL—NO EVIDENCE TO SUSTAIN THE PROSECUTION.

The whisky conspiracy case, which has been on trial for weeks in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford, and in which William S. Golsen, Francis A. Eastman, Francis O. Boyd, and Edgar P. Hill were the original defendants, collapsed yesterday afternoon by Judge Blatchford directing a verdict for the defendants, Boyd and Hill, the case against the other defendants having been previously abandoned. Golsen and Eastman had both been called as Government witnesses by Assistant District Attorney Sherman, who expected, from evidence given by Golsen before the Grand Jury, that he would be a valuable witness to prove the conspiracy charged; but his testimony proved utterly valueless, being far more favorable to the defense than to the Government, and the evidence of Eastman was of no account, he apparently knowing little or nothing about the case. This threw Mr. Sherman entirely upon scraps of circumstantial evidence, which he tried to connect so as to show a conspiracy and the commission of an overt act, but he was fought at every point by Gen. Tracy and Gen. Burnett, counsel for the defendants, who, after the evidence for the prosecution was all in, asked that a verdict be directed for their clients. Following is Judge Blatchford's decision in full, granting the motion:

"I may as well dispose of the question now, as my mind is clear and fully made up on it. I listened with great attention and interest to the different and able presentations of the questions involved by the counsel on either side. From the view I take of the case it is not necessary for me to go into all the views presented by counsel. I first address myself to the conspiracy count of the indictment. It is framed under the statute which provides that where two or more persons, with intent to defraud the United States, do an act to effect the object of the conspiracy alleged, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000, and not more than $10,000, and to imprisonment for not more than two years. Under the statute, no party to a conspiracy can be convicted of the conspiracy alleged unless, in addition to the proof of the conspiracy alleged, which must be a conspiracy within the statute, there must be also proof that one or more of the parties to the conspiracy has done some act to effect the object of such conspiracy. The conspiracy count here alleges that the four persons named in the indictment, Golsen, Eastman, Boyd, and Hill did, in the Southern District of New-York, within the jurisdiction of this court, illegally combine, confederate, conspire, and agree together—that means, with each other—and with one Clarke and three other persons to the jury unknown, to defraud the United States out of the internal revenue tax then and there prescribed by law to be collected on distilled spirits, on each and every proof gallon of distilled spirits, to wit: 10,000 gallons. This count goes on and contains an allegation by reference to an act done to effect the object of the conspiracy, and avers that afterward—after the making of the conspiracy, and in pursuance of said conspiracy—said William S. Golsen and Francis A. Eastman did cause to be removed and did remove from the distillery named to a place other than a distillery warehouse—to New-York—within the jurisdiction of the court, a large quantity of distilled spirits on which the internal revenue tax had not been paid. Then, it is alleged, as a further act, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, and in order to effect the object thereof, that Golsen and Eastman caused to be removed, and did remove, from a distillery warehouse a large quantity of distilled spirits, &c. Now, I regard it as entirely clear that, in addition to the proof of the conspiracy, and assuming that there is proof to go to the jury, that this allegation as to the act done in furtherance of the conspiracy, must be substantially proved as alleged. This has not been done, giving the utmost effect to the evidence. The court cannot charge the jury that the evidence fails to show that the Golsen and Eastman, or either of them, removed, or caused to be removed, any spirits from any of the three distilleries named, (Cooper's, Meiserean's, or Powers',) and this being my view of the conspiracy count, I do not deem it necessary to say anything about the real question on the merits of the alleged conspiracy. I am also clearly of opinion that under the second and fourth counts, no evidence appears either of the removal or of the aiding and abetting in the removal of any spirits, as alleged, by the defendants, Boyd and Hill, or either of them. The second count alleges that they unlawfully aided and abetted, in the removal from a distillery in Chicago of a large quantity of distilled spirits. There is no evidence to go to the jury that either of the defendants did, as alleged, aid or abet in the removal of those spirits, either from Meiserean's or any other distillery. I am also clearly of opinion that there is no evidence to go to the jury as to concealment of any spirits, inasmuch as the evidence fails entirely to identify any of the spirits alleged to have been so removed and concealed. It seems to me, therefore, that it is the duty of the court to charge the jury that under the law there is no evidence whatever on which the defendants Boyd and Hill can be convicted under any of the counts in the indictment. With these views, therefore, I direct the jury to find a verdict for the defendants on each count."

There are about a dozen other similar cases on the calendar, but it is doubtful whether they will be tried, in view of the result in this case, which was originally considered as strong a case as the Government had.

THREE PARTIES TO A DIVORCE SUIT.

INTERESTING OPINION BY JUDGE FREEDMAN IN THE CASE OF SULLIVAN AGAINST SULLIVAN—MARRIAGE MORE THAN A CIVIL CONTRACT.

Judge Freedman rendered an interesting decision yesterday in the case of John D. Sullivan against Mary Ann Sullivan. This action was brought by the plaintiff to obtain an absolute divorce from the defendant on the ground of her alleged adultery, and was brought to Judge Freedman's attention on a motion by the plaintiff for the confirmation of the report of the Referee in the case, and for judgment of divorce for the plaintiff. Judge Freedman, in his opinion, says: "There are several reasons why the motion should not prevail. No proof appears to have ever been made as to the service of the summons and complaint, as required by Rule 87. Notice of appearance and retainer is not sufficient. The Referee, in his report as originally made, was of the opinion that the proofs taken by him established that the defendant did commit adultery with one Robert Warren, as alleged in the complaint, and with him only. The testimony upon this point was not satisfactory to the court, for the case was referred back to the Referee to take further proof of defendant's adultery. Further proof was taken, and the same consists of the confession of a man named Nicholas Duffy, to the effect that he had sexual intercourse with the defendant. But the report does not show, nor does it appear anywhere, that such further proof, which confessedly was taken at a time and place at which the defendant was neither present in person nor represented by counsel, was regularly taken on notice to the defendant, nor does the Referee express an opinion as to its credibility. The most serious objection, however, is that the whole reference was irregular. The defendant appeared in the action. By her answer she denied each and every allegation contained in the complaint, except the allegation of marriage. The issue thus joined must be disposed of in some way authorized by the law. It can be disposed of only by a trial, and there are but three modes of trial, viz.: First, by jury; second, by the court; and third, by a Referee." Judge Freedman then goes on to say that the parties meant to have a trial before a Referee, but did not procure a proper order for the purpose. The order which they did procure conferred no power to try, and the Referee has no powers excepting such as he obtains from the order. Judge Freedman says the mistake is of such frequent occurrence that he deems it necessary to point out the law somewhat in detail, and he does so. In the course of his remarks he says that "there is a broad distinction between actions for divorce and all other actions which may be brought for the enforcement of a mere private right. In actions for divorce the court has no inherent power to decree a dissolution of the marriage contract. Neither the common law courts nor the Court of Chancery in England possessed it. The jurisdiction in relation to marriage and divorce was confined until very recently to the ecclesiastical courts, although Parliament occasionally granted divorces dissolving the marriage contract for adultery. Whatever power, therefore, the court possesses is given by statute. It can exercise no power on the subject of divorce, except what is expressly specified in the statute. The policy of the statute, as shown by Lamoda, J., in Bloss vs. Rider, 47 How., 90, is founded in the broad distinction which exists between divorce causes and all other subjects of mere private litigation. Society is interested in contracts of marriage. It is an inseparable incident, in our civilization, to the status of marriage, that it cannot be dissolved at the will of the parties. It is not a contract in the full common law sense of the term, but a civil institution established for great public objects. Not only the parties but the public have an interest in marriage and its dissolution, and growing out of this two-fold relation we have the doctrine running through all the matrimonial suits, and bringing into subserviency all other laws on the subject, that the proceeding—though upon its face a controversy between the parties of record only—is, in fact, a triangular suit sui generis, the Government or public occupying the position of a third party without counsel, it being the duty of the court to protect its interests. From these principles it follows that no decree of nullity or of divorce from bed and board, or from the bonds of matrimony, can be entered by the court upon the mere consent of the parties of record because they cannot bind the public. There must be a complaint in due form for a cause authorized by law, sustained by due proof. A default does not, as in other suits, supersede the necessity of proof or lighten the burden of the plaintiff in establishing the allegations." After a careful consideration of the law and the rules on the subject of divorce references, Judge Freedman comes to the conclusion that the Referee had no power to find as he did, and he therefore denies the motion for confirmation of the Referee's report and for the decree of divorce asked for by the plaintiff.

FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS EXEMPT.

RESULT OF A SUIT AGAINST THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY — NON-RESIDENT ALIEN RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS NOT LIABLE FOR TAX ON THE INTEREST ON THEIR BONDS—A COMPANY CANNOT BE TAXED ON INTEREST PAID TO SUCH BONDHOLDERS.

A suit was brought in the United States District Court by the United States against the Erie Railway Company to recover taxes alleged to be due the Government on interest coupons paid by the company in 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, on bonds issued by it, and also to recover penalties for the failure of the company to make returns of the amount of the taxes. The case was tried some time ago before Judge Blatchford, without a jury, on the following agreed statement of facts:

Prior to Sept. 1, 1866, the company had issued and sold sterling coupon bonds dated Sept. 1, 1865, the principal being payable 10 years after date, the principal and interest being payable in London by J. S. Morgan & Co., to the amount of £800,000. After the 1st of March, 1868, and before the 1st of the following September, the company issued and sold £200,000 of the same class of bonds, the principal and interest being also payable by Morgan & Co. The interest on all the bonds was 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of March and September of each year. The bonds, with the coupons attached, were all sold directly to foreign bankers, who have their banking-houses and principal places of business in London, and were resold by them to their customers in Europe. During all of the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, all of the bonds and coupons were held and owned by non-resident aliens, except bonds to the amount of £20,000 and the coupons thereto belonging, which were held and owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States residing in Europe. The amount of the interest, as the same fell due, on all of the bonds was provided for and sent forward by the company, in one sum, to Morgan & Co., before the dates when it fell due, on which dates it was paid by Morgan & Co. to the holders of the bonds and coupons. The total amount of interest so paid from and including Sept. 1, 1866, to and including Sept. 1, 1869, was £186 000, the amount of the tax on which, at the rate of 5 per cent., would be £9,300. Included therein was the amount of interest paid on the £20,000 of bonds held and owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and the amount of tax thereon, such interest being £4,200 and the tax £210. The company made no returns to the Assessor or to any other officer of the Internal Revenue of the United States, of the payment of the interest or of any part thereof, nor did the company withhold any part of the tax from the amount of the interest, which was paid in full to the holders of the bonds. No assessment was ever made on the company for any portion of the tax, nor was any demand made on the company for payment to the United States until Dec. 31, 1872, and the company has not paid to the Government any penalty for failure to make return of the payment of the interest.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the case. He said that the main question in the case was whether the company was liable to pay to the Government the 5 per cent. tax, being £9,090 on the £181,800 of interest which it paid to non-resident aliens. It must be regarded as settled, in the construction of the statute affecting the case, that when interest was payable by a corporation to any bondholder, who, by any special statute, was exempt from the tax on such interest, then the corporation was not liable to pay such tax. The tax was held to be a tax on the bondholder, in effect and in substance, the corporation being the agent of the Government for collecting and paying over the tax. In Bradley, Admiral Co. vs. Lewis, 115 U. S., 136, the bondholder, and was a part of the income tax provided for by the act of 1864 and the amendments thereto. Congress could have no greater power to tax persons or property not within the jurisdiction of the United States than a State has to tax persons and property not within its jurisdiction. By the tax in question in this case it had taxed either the non-resident alien, or his property, out of the jurisdiction of the United States. Probably the view of Congress was that the tax was a tax on the corporation, or on the earnings, profits, income, or gains of the corporation, or on money in the hands of the corporation belonging to it. The form of the statute was, that the company should be subject to and pay the tax on the amounts of the interest it had contracted to pay, when such interest should be payable, and, of course, before such interest should be paid. But as the tax in the present case was really a tax on the property and income of non-resident aliens, when such property was not within the jurisdiction of the United States, and was thus a tax on the non-resident aliens themselves, it was a tax which could not be upheld. The Government was, therefore, not entitled to recover the tax on the £181,800 of interest which the company paid to non-resident aliens, or any penalty on the £18,180 to recover the £210 tax in the £4,200 of interest paid to a citizen or citizens of the United States was admitted. The Government being entitled to recover the tax, at its value in legal-tender currency, at the several dates when the interest was payable, but only one penalty was recoverable for all defaults prior to the commencement of the suit.

On the argument before Judge Blatchford, Assistant District Attorney Sherman appeared for the Government, and ex-Judge William D. Shipman and Gen. Henry L. Burnett for the Erie company.

THE FAT RENDERING NUISANCE.

The Committee on Police and Health of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday to a number of persons who are in favor of having the fat rendering establishment at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River, removed on the ground that it is a nuisance. They stated that they own property in the vicinity, and had suffered greatly from the offensive and foul smells that emanated from the factory. In proof of this fact a paper signed by Dr. N. C. Husted, of No. 361 West Forty-second-street, was presented to the committee. It stated that he had frequently to visit patients in the vicinity of the place, and that he had occasion to notice the foul noxious odors or gases emanating therefrom, which in high degrees sickness or an epidemic among the inhabitants of the neighborhood. Therefore he would recommend its removal. A member of the deputation then stated that the smell near the factory was like that which came from dead rats. Another member remarked that one morning while he was standing in front of the establishment he became very sick, and was unable to eat anything for breakfast. It was also stated that ever since the factory had been put up the smells and vapors from it had not only injured property there, but had been detrimental to health, and that a complaint on the subject had been made to the Board of Health. The committee, after hearing these statements, announced through their Chairman, Alderman Keenan, that they would make a report to the Common Council next Tuesday.

THE NEW DOWN-TOWN CLUB.

On Wednesday, Mr. C. W. Clinton, architect, of No. 56 Wall-street, visited the old Marlame Exchange building, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, for the purpose of drawing up a plan of the necessary alterations, and making an estimate of the expense required to transform it into a club-house for the use of the proposed new Down-town Club. He is to report to the committee appointed at the first meeting of the subscribers, with power, and refuses to anticipate his report. The committee have been in negotiation with the owners of the building for some time, and if the report of the architect be satisfactory they will probably take a lease of the building for a number of years from May 1, the question of terms having reached a partial agreement. The committee say that there are now over 400 subscribers to the new project, including nearly all the leading firms down town, and that as soon as the present negotiations are concluded a meeting of subscribers will be called to approve their action. This secured, work will be at once begun on the new club-house, and its completion will be pushed forward with the utmost rapidity.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

George W. Lamb made an assignment of his property to Louis W. Pecare, and James Palmer assigned his property to George D. Pitkin, yesterday.

The schedules were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Daniel Titus and Henry Titus, composing the firm of Daniel Titus & Brother, china, of No. 44 Barclay-street, to Daniel Willets. The liabilities are $89,351 11, the nominal assets are $51,961 21, and the real assets are $38,707 21. Judge Larremore fixed the assignee's bond at $40,000.

ARRIVAL OF MR. KINGAN'S BODY.

The body of the late James Kingan arrived by the 5 o'clock train from Montreal, by way of Boston, yesterday morning. The remains were taken in charge by the assistants of the undertaker of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, and taken to his warerooms, where they will remain until to-morrow morning. The body will be removed to the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when the funeral services will take place. There is scarcely a doubt that the unfortunate gentleman committed suicide, as his relatives continue to observe the utmost secrecy in the matter. Mr. Thomas D. Kingan, a brother of the deceased, is stopping at the Buckingham Hotel. A TIMES reporter called on him last evening, but an audience was refused.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

THE DEAD-LOCK BROKEN AT LAST—ALDERMAN DONOVAN VOTES WITH THE REPUBLICANS—ALDERMAN RAY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

The members of the Board of Aldermen met last night, pursuant to resolution, to endeavor to elect a President, and thus break the dead-lock which has existed since January last. The Aldermanic chamber was crowded with prominent politicians of both parties, and the liveliest interest was evinced in the proceedings. All sorts of rumors as to the result had been afloat during the day, but the theory which found most adherents was that which predicted that the meeting would terminate just as so many previous sessions of the board had done—in a continuance of the dead-lock. At 7:30 P. M., Alderman John French, President pro tem. of the board, called the members to order, and having explained that the meeting was for the purpose of electing a President, directed the Secretary to call the roll of members. The 12 Republicans answered to their names, but none of the Democrats, not even James Donovan, the deciding vote of the board, responded. Just as the roll had been called, however, Donovan entered, and moved that a recess of 10 minutes be taken to give the absent Democrats an opportunity of being present. The motion was carried, and as the roll was being called a second time the Democratic members filed in and answered to their names. The full board being then present, the President directed the Secretary to take a vote for President, and the sixteenth ballot was accordingly taken. The Republicans all voted solid for Alderman William H. Ray, of the Thirteenth Ward, the Democrats as solidly for Alderman Robert Black, of the Fourth Ward, Alderman James Donovan, the Independent Democrat of the Twelfth Ward, voting for himself. Neither Messrs. Black nor Ray voted. Before the Clerk had time to announce the vote, however, Alderman Donovan, on whom all eyes were riveted, stood up and asked that his vote, which he had recorded for himself, be changed, and cast for Alderman Ray, the Republican candidate. Alderman Reardon objected to Alderman Donovan changing his vote; but the objection not being valid, the vote was recorded for Mr. Ray.

Alderman Sterling, Democrat, immediately asked that his vote be taken from Alderman Black, the Democratic nominee, and cast for Alderman Burnett, a Republican. This action on the part of Alderman Sterling was inexplicable, as it in no way changed the result of the vote for President.

The vote was then announced and stood as follows: For Alderman Ray, 12; for Alderman Black, 10; for Alderman Burnett, 1.

The original vote before Aldermen Donovan or Sterling changed their votes stood as follows:

For Alderman Ray, (Republican)—Messrs. Burnett, Arnoux, Griswold, Jacobs, Cottrell, Williams, Baird, French, Fritz, and Fisher—11.

For Alderman Black, (Democrat)—Messrs. Shannon, Kane, Phillips, Gunnel, Murtha, Reardon, Ormsbee, Deane, Jenkinson, Easton, and Sterling—11.

For Alderman Donovan—1.

After the ballot, as altered by the change of Alderman Donovan's vote, had been declared, President French announced that Alderman Ray, having received the largest number of votes, was duly elected President of the board. The announcement was received with applause, which was repeated when the President pro tem. appointed Aldermen Fisher and Murtha a committee to conduct the President-elect to the chair.

Mr. Ray thanked the members of the board for the honor they had done him in electing him as their presiding officer, and assured them that he would do his utmost to fill the position faithfully. The position, he had no doubt, would prove a trying one, but he would endeavor so to discharge his duties as to secure their confidence. The board then adjourned until Monday next.

The result of the meeting was a genuine surprise to every one, nobody predicting that an organization of the Democratic members could be effected. Alderman Donovan's action in the Democratic caucus and Aldermanic chamber presented a lively scene after the adjournment, the action of Alderman Donovan and the consequent defeat of the Democrats being keenly discussed. President Ray received the hearty congratulations of his friends, while the Democratic members sorrowingly departed. Alderman Donovan quietly left the room. Vote had been announced, and took no further part in the proceedings. Alderman Ray, the new President, is 45 years of age, and has been four years in the Board of Aldermen, having been elected first in 1873. Last Fall he was selected for two years by a handsome majority. He is a member of the firm of Wilson & Co., printer's ink manufacturers, Harper's building, in this City, and is deservedly popular with his constituents and business associates. Among reputable citizens of Brooklyn the announcement of the break in the dead-lock and the election of Alderman Ray was received with general satisfaction.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Arnold, Constable & Co. held their Spring opening of Parisian cloaks and suits yesterday. Most conspicuous among the many novelties on exhibition is a very large assortment of suits made in all combinations of color and material. Most of these suits are cut in princess shape and made of plain faille and silk or woolen brochè goods. Many of the dresses fall quite flat in the back, being slightly draped, and some are not draped at all. Black silk polonaises are richly trimmed with lace passementerie and fringes. Among the silk outer garments is a large assortment of dolmans, capes, and sacques. The dolmans are greatly varied in respect of trimming and shape. Their variety consists principally in the different style of sleeve. Some have very long square sleeves falling over the sides of the garment; others have very small ones. They are trimmed with fulled lace, fringe, and either passementerie or corning made into plain small ornaments. Some of the dolmans combine all these trimmings. Another pretty style is a cape, with long ends trimmed with fringe, making a simple and useful garment. Some of these confections are trimmed with narrow faille and satin loops.

A fine display of evening dresses may be seen by gas light. Among these is an elegant pink princess dress, with an immense train. The waist is cut square in the neck and trimmed in the back with pink gauze or crape, which extends down the back of the dress in draperies. The lower part of the skirt is adorned with flowers; a blue satin toilet is elaborately trimmed with flowers; a black and yellow dress has the upper part made of a tissue with yellow figures. These dresses must be seen to be appreciated, as an elaborate description of such toilets is rendered impossible by the throng of visitors and the excessive heat in the show-room caused by the gas.

Among the new materials to be seen is a large assortment of all kinds of woolen and silk, and woolen brochè goods. Light brocht silks are to be had in the most delicate tints. Special attention may be called to a full line of grenadines, both in black and in colors, figures, checks, and stripes. A new style of the article is a checked grenadine with the black beads surrounding each check. The handsomest colored grenadines are richly brocaded. A pale shade of cream color in this goods is particularly elegant. In addition to these articles, there is a large assortment of sunshades, with borderings of loops of ribbon in red and black, white and black, and various other hues, and an extensive assortment of neckties, ribbons, and neck ornaments, trimmed with fringes and laces.

The department of ladies' white wrappers, lawn suits, and children's white suits is provided with all the latest novelties. A large assortment of camel's hair shawls and scarfs, including, too, every variety of shawls, also merits inspection.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT GERMAN.

Mr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, for many years one of the most prominent merchants in this City, committed suicide on Monday last by cutting his throat with a razor while an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Flushing, Long Island. Mr. Witthaus was a native of Germany, and 62 years of age. He had been engaged for many years in the cloth importing business. He was at one time a Commissioner of Emigration, and in 1854 was President of the German Society of the City of New-York. He was one of the founders of the German Savings Bank, and was also a Director of the German-American Bank. He was also a member of the Council of Political Reform. In 1866 he retired from active business with a large fortune, and engaged in real estate operations, which proved disastrous, and he became bankrupt. His financial troubles affected his mind to such an extent that it was deemed prudent by his family about three months ago to send him to a private lunatic asylum at Flushing. On Monday last, during the temporary absence of his attendant, Mr. Witthaus obtained possession of a razor, and cut his throat in such a horrible manner that he died to death in a few moments. The funeral of the deceased took place yesterday at Calvary (P. E.) Church, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, and the remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

PAYING NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL HANDS.

TRENTON, March 22.—The Chancellor to-day, on motion of Hon. Leon Abbett, made an order that the Receiver of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey pay all the employes their back pay out of the surplus earnings of the road. The payments are to be made pro rata of all wages due prior to Feb. 14 until all are paid off. The Receiver will be able to pay about $90,000 this month, and the balance from month to month. The whole amount is about $400,000 and will all be paid in about three months.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The members of the Cotton Exchange decided yesterday to close the Exchange on Good Friday and Holy Saturday.

Rev. Dr. John Hall will deliver a special lecture to working men this evening at the Free Reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich-st.

Captain Brackett's force yesterday seized five cases of cigars and cigarettes not on the manifest, and found concealed under a berth of the Simon Sheobard, from Cienfuegos.

Messrs. William P. Clyde & Co. contradict the report that the steam-ship Columbus, on her recent passage from this port to Havana, had thrown overboard a portion of her cargo.

A mortgage for $27,000, held by Emil Sauer, William H. Daly, and Adolf Klaber, Trustees for bondholders against the Windsor Hotel Company, was canceled yesterday in the Register's office.

Rev. Dr. John Hall delivered an address last evening at the Boy's Lodging-house, No. 709 East Eleventh-street. Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst presided and introduced Dr. Hall to the audience.

Ex-Judge Joseph S. Bosworth was appointed by Judge Larremore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, as Referee to take testimony and report on the question of alimony in the Theobold divorce case.

Henry W. Beach, one of the most expert sorters in the Letter Box Department of the New-York Post Office, fell senseless yesterday morning, while engaged at work, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, and died in 10 minutes. He was appointed by Postmaster Fowler, in 1853.

Daniel Coghlan, of Whippany, N. J., died suddenly yesterday in this City. Mr. Coghlan was a member of the New-Jersey Legislature in 1868. He was one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the neighborhood in which he lived, and was owner of the large paper-mills at Whippany.

Mr. A. M. Stewart, of the *Scottish-American Journal*, has just presented to the Scottish curlers in this country a very beautiful medal. In design it is a reproduction of the star of the Scottish Order of the Thistle, with the "broom" and "stane" of the curling fraternity and the Stewart crest added.

A ballad concert will be given by Miss Arabella Root this evening at Chickering Hall, for the benefit of the destitute of this City. The programme is varied and interesting, and the following artists will assist: Little Flora Auld, child elocutionist; Mr. E. Gilbert, baritone; Signor Salvatore de Carlo, flutist; Mr. William H. Pratt, accompanist, and the Symphonia Quartet.

BROOKLYN.

As William P. Kingman, of No. 243 Carlton-avenue, was riding home last evening on a De Kalb-avenue car, he had his pocket picked of a gold watch and chain, valued at $120.

The jury in the suit for absolute divorce brought by Dr. Charles Fershland against his wife Christine, yesterday brought in a sealed verdict, in which they found for the defendant, Mrs. Fershland, on all the issues.

In the suit brought by Lydia A. Marcus against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, to recover on a $10,000 policy, Judge Pratt yesterday directed the jury to give the plaintiff a verdict for $12,064.

William Quinn, of No. 1,639 Atlantic-avenue, became involved in a quarrel with his wife on Wednesday night, and kicked her repeatedly, inflicting serious internal injuries. The brutal husband has been arrested.

Francis Mahady, aged 26, shot himself through the breast yesterday at his father's residence, No. 444 Hicks-street, while suffering from an attack of temporary insanity. The physicians think the young man cannot recover.

The investigation into the alleged abuses at the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum was continued yesterday before Supervisors Nathan, Tierney, and Van Sicien. After hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses as to the management and filth of the institution, and the cruelty practiced toward patients, the committee adjourned, subject to a call of the Chair.

Capt. Crafts and Detective Campbell, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested three New-York thieves who had been operating in clothing stores in Fulton and Main streets. The prisoners, who gave their names as Bernard Farley, James Hedge, and George Devere, and who are said to belong to a gang of Bowery thieves, were committed by Justice Walsh.

LONG ISLAND.

Some days ago a person giving his name as Capt. George S. Burges made his appearance at East Northport, claiming to be a single man, and being of good address he was received with favor. He paid considerable attention to a certain young lady of the place. All at once there was a rumor that the gallant Captain had a wife and three children at Providence. He made an appointment to visit Providence with one of the lady's friends, but when the time came the Captain had disappeared.

The Republicans of Long Island City held their convention at Association Hall, Astoria, yesterday. The following nominations were made: For City Treasurer, James Tisdale, of Astoria; for Supervisor, George P. Hyde, of Ravenswood. Overseer of the Poor, D. J. Chadsuey. Aldermen at large—First Ward, John B. Woodruff; Second Ward, James Mills; Third Ward, George Sherman; Fourth Ward, James Reed; Fifth Ward, Theodore F. Schmitz. The Democrats will make their nominations Saturday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry G. Demott, an old resident of Pompton Plains, hanged himself in his barn yesterday. He was deranged, and although well to do, feared he was to be sent to the Poor-house. He was 75 years old.

Richard Garrick, a Justice of the Peace, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of embezzlement, and gave bail to answer. He protests his entire innocence, and declares his intention of having his accu

The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN AND GEN. WADE HAMPTON INVITED TO WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT ON SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS—PROBABILITIES OF THEIR COMING—VIEWS OF HAMPTON'S ADHERENTS IN WASHINGTON — THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION STILL INCOMPLETE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the political condition of South Carolina was again considered at length. After an earnest discussion, which was principally engaged in by Messrs. Evarts and Key, the following letter, suggested by the President, was prepared and forwarded to Gov. Chamberlain and Gen. Wade Hampton:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1877.

SIR: I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention his purpose to take into immediate consideration the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view of determining the course which, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State, as he finds it upon succeeding to the Presidency. It would give the President great pleasure to confer with you in person, if you shall find it convenient to visit Washington and shall concur with him in thinking such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him. He would greatly prefer this direct communication of opinion and information to any other method of ascertaining your views upon the present condition and immediate prospect of public interests in South Carolina. If reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence, that will convey to him your views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State Government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political derangements which affect the Government and afflict the people of South Carolina. In this desire the President cannot doubt he truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the people of the United States. It is impossible that the protracted disorder in the domestic Government of any State can or should ever fail to be a matter of lively interest and solicitude to the people of the whole country. In furtherance of the prompt and safe execution of this general purpose he invites a full communication of your opinions on the whole subject in such one of the proposed forms as may seem to you most useful.

By direction of the President I have addressed to Hon. Wade Hampton a duplicate of this letter.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
W. K. ROGERS, Private Secretary.

To Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain.

When it became known in political circles that the above action had been taken, Senators Patterson and Corbin telegraphed to Gov. Chamberlain informing him of what had been done, and asking if he would come to Washington at once. The Governor replied that he would leave for the capital immediately upon the receipt of the President's letter. It is generally believed that Gen. Hampton will take the same course. He will do so, however, against the advice of many of his friends and supporters. They claim that the President's invitation is simply a trick to gain time, and that his letter is written in the interest of Chamberlain. They say that all they desire is that the troops be withdrawn from Columbia, and that they be allowed to settle their local difficulties in their own way. They also declare that they were assured, while the Presidential contest was pending in Congress that such action would be taken, and that it was for this reason that they permitted the count to go on under the Electoral Commission bill. Indeed, some of them go so far as to say that Stanley Matthews and Charles E. Foster, of Ohio, signed an agreement by which they pledged the Administration to remove the United States troops from Columbia and New-Orleans. It is further claimed that a copy of this agreement is now in Washington, and it is stated that the Matthews-Evarts letter to Gov. Chamberlain was part of the programme then agreed upon. These charges are made with a good show of authority, and they are creating some excitement here. If they are untrue, Messrs. Matthews and Foster should lose no time in contradicting them.

If they succeed in having the troops removed from Columbia, the Hampton people say they will have no difficulty in obtaining possession of the Government, and to this end they pledge themselves to use none but peaceable and lawful means. Their programme as stated by one of their most prominent agents now in Washington, is substantially to force Chamberlain from his position under the authority of an almost forgotten statute. It seems that in 1868 the Republican Legislature passed what is now called the Ejectment law, which gave the authority to any Judge of the several Circuit Courts to issue a writ of ejectment, and compel the person served upon to appear and show cause why a writ of ouster should not be entered against him. The law was passed as an emergency measure to compel two Democratic officers, who refused to vacate their offices, to step aside. It is still on the statute book. It is the intention to have such a writ served on Chamberlain, to be issued by Justice Willard, who is in Hampton's pay. If the troops refuse to allow the writ to be served, the issue will be made with the United States as to its power to prevent the service of the courts from being made. If the writ is allowed, that preliminary question will not be raised; for, in that event, Chamberlain will be compelled to plead, and the judgment, it is believed, is sure to be against him. Should he decline to vacate after such judgment has been rendered, and call upon the troops to protect him in his office, the duty of the National Government in the premises will, of course, be an exceedingly delicate one. There are many who believe, however, that Gov. Chamberlain would not resist the service of the court, and that when judgment of ouster has been given against him he will yield his position at once. Those who know the man best do not take this view of the matter. They refer to his great legal ability, and say, with truth, that in any such contest as that proposed he is more than a match for all the lawyers in the South; and, further, they call attention to the fact that he was fairly elected to the position he now holds, and that nothing but physical force will compel him to give it up. This view of the case is undoubtedly the correct one. Daniel H. Chamberlain was fairly elected Governor of South Carolina, and he is not the man to tamely give up his rights or to forsake the men who risked their lives by voting for him.

No responses were received to-day by the President from any of the gentlemen who have been invited to serve on the Louisiana Commission, and no definite information can be obtained as to the names of those who have been invited. Ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, who was suggested by Postmaster-General Key, was the only gentleman who was invited and who responded by telegraph, the correspondence being conducted by the Postmaster-General. Invitations were forwarded the other gentlemen selected, through the mail, by the President, and responses are expected by Monday. It is not known whether the Commission will report in person to the President for instructions, or whether they will proceed direct to New-Orleans from their respective places of residence, to which point the instructions of the President can be forwarded. It is believed the Commission will be completed and their names announced early next week. The impression that Vice-President Wheeler is to be a member of the Commission to visit Louisiana, gains ground from the fact that the President has addressed him a letter requesting him to communicate with William R. Hutchinson, an attorney at law of New-Orleans, who is well known to the President and is believed to be familiar with the true condition of affairs in that State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Gen. M. C. Butler, elected United States Senator by the Hampton Legislature in South Carolina, left here for his home to-night after a very pleasant interview with the President. He, with other gentlemen who have been representing Gen. Hampton here, expresses the opinion that the Hampton Government will surely be recognized, and that one great object of the President in inviting Gen. Hampton to Washington was to receive from him personally the assurance that the humblest colored man in the State shall receive the same protection as the wealthy white man. Gen. Butler will reach Columbia Sunday morning, where he will have an interview with Gen. Hampton, and should that gentleman conclude to visit Washington Gen. Butler will return with him. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. Hampton will accept the invitation of the President, as he telegraphed to the chief magistrate yesterday that it was not his intention to visit Washington unless it was the wish of the Executive that he should do so.

COLORED MEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

DEPUTATIONS OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN EXPRESS THEIR CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—To-day a delegation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church called on the President of the United States. The delegation consisted in part of Bishop James A. Shorter of the Fourth Episcopal District, (the Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas Conferences;) Bishop J. M. Brown, of the Second Episcopal District, (the Baltimore, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina Conferences;) and Bishop J. P. Campbell, of the Sixth Episcopal District, (the North and South Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi Conferences.) Mr. Brown addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: We are happy to meet you. We regret that three of our colleagues—Bishops Payne, Ward, and Wayman—are absent, but we speak for 300,000 of our people whom we represent. At first we felt a little doubtful under your Administration. But this has banished, and we feel assured from your subsequent actions that all will be right. Another thing which has assured us is that you were reported to have said, while the Presidential election was in doubt, that you cared not for your own defeat, but felt deeply for the colored people of the South. You seemed to feel that our condition under Democratic Administration might not be fortunate. Your solicitude on our behalf thus expressed has greatly endeared you to us. Be assured, however, honored Sir, that the whole Church which we represent will do her duty faithfully, so as to make your Administration a success. We are not here seeking office for ourselves, or for our friends, but merely as Christian ministers to pay our respects to our President, who is the President of the whole people, and not a faction of them, but of every race and every condition. We also thank you for the appointment of our friend, Mr. Douglass, to his position.

The President in reply said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this call and for the kindly sentiments which you entertain. I did express anxiety with regard to the future condition of the colored people of our country, especially in the South; and I may add that I was anxious with regard to the condition of all our people. I felt especially with regard to the former class that they could not be so well cared for, protected, and their best interests advanced under a Democratic Administration, however well-disposed toward them. It shall be my purpose in the discharge of my official duties to care equally for all our people, and I assure you that the race represented by you will never be neglected by my Administration. It should be understood that the appointment of Mr. Douglass, to which you refer, has more significance than a personal remembrance of that distinguished gentleman. It should be accepted as an indication of a purpose to advance the equal rights of the people of the entire country. I thank you for your call and kind expressions with regard to me and the policy of peace which I intend to pursue.

To-day Rev. W. P. Derrick and State Senator Powell, of Virginia, (colored,) called on President Hayes to present the resolutions adopted at a meeting of colored citizens of Richmond, expressing the good will they entertain for the President and giving assurances of their aid in support of his Southern policy, and of his Administration generally. The President in reply, said although that policy might not be successful to the degree he desired, his aim was the good of the entire people of the South, and the restoration of peace on an enduring basis among all classes. He sympathized with the colored people, who had expressed such kindly sentiments, and trusted that his friendship for them would be found more substantial than the mere utterance of words.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

FURTHER INDICATION OF THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEM IN THE DEPARTMENTS AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following letter has been addressed by Secretary Schurz to all heads of bureaus in the Interior Department:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1877.

SIR: I desire you to report to me in writing, at as early a day as possible, on the following points:

First—The organization, distribution, and methods of business of your bureau.

Second—The force employed, and the character of their employment in detail.

Third—The efficiency of that force, giving your judgment as to the changes that may be desirable in the personal interests of the service.

Fourth—What reductions may be practicable.

Fifth—Your observation as to existing abuses, if any there be, and as to the remedies to be applied.

Sixth—Your views as to changes, if any, that may be desirable in the business methods of your bureau.

Your report will serve as the basis of future examination. Very respectfully,
C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

The promotion that has just been made in the officers closely attached to the President from among gentlemen who were acting in official capacity under the last Administration are said by friends of President Hayes to indicate his intentions to public officers throughout the country in the matter of civil service reform by beginning directly at home in the enforcement of this policy.

The President has appointed Charles M. Hendley, formerly of the Interior Department, to be stenographer of the Executive Mansion.

Collector Tutson, of Philadelphia, had an interview with the President this afternoon, in which reference was made to the statements already published regarding efforts to change the Collectorship at the port of Philadelphia. The President asked Mr. Tutson how long he had been in his present office, and in answer to the response, that he had occupied his present position less than a year, President Hayes remarked, "Well, as commissions run for four years, there is time enough yet to talk about a change." There are no indications of a change in the office, at least at present.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT—MR. WASHBURNE'S DESIRE TO BE RECALLED COMPLIED WITH, TO TAKE EFFECT ON THE APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following is the correspondence between Minister Washburne and the President on the subject of Mr. Washburne's request to be recalled as United States Minister to France:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1877.

To the President:

In pursuance of a determination, long since formed, to return home at the end of eight years of service as Minister of the United States to France, I now have the honor to request that I may be recalled, the same to take effect immediately, or upon the presentation of the letters of credence of my successor, as may be most agreeable to you.

In making known to you my desire in this regard I beg leave to express to you my best wishes for the success of your Administration, for your own personal welfare, and the peace, happiness, and prosperity of our country. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. WASHBURNE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1877.

E. B. Washburne, Esq., &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 22d inst., accompanied by a letter which you have addressed to the President, asking to be recalled as Minister of the United States near the French Republic, the same to take effect immediately, or on the presentation of the letter of credence of your successor, as may be most agreeable to the President. I am instructed by the President to say, in reply, that your request for recall will be granted and your resignation accepted, on the understanding that you will remain in your official position until your successor shall have been appointed, and shall have presented his letter of credence.

I am also instructed to add an expression of the President's appreciation of the faithful manner in which your official duties have been performed, and of the services rendered to your country and your countrymen in France in a period of unusual embarrassment and difficulty; services which must ever remain on record as among the most important rendered by the diplomatic representatives of this Government. I am Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 23, 1877.

Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, said to-day in the course of conversation with regard to utterances imputed to him, that he has never undertaken to say what the Democratic majority will be in the next House of Representatives, as the certificates of election do not indicate the politics of members, and he can know nothing on this point except from general sources of information apart from his official position. His duties are prescribed by law, as follows: "Before the first meeting of each Congress the Clerk of the next preceding House shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, and place thereon the names of those persons, and of such persons only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, and the laws of the United States." To this law the Clerk intends to adhere, strictly following its requirements. All the certificates have been received with the exception of about 10 or 12. Mr. Adams has written for the latter to the respective parties. When all of the certificates which have been issued shall have been received, the Clerk will then make out his list. Although there is no provision of law which requires the Clerk to be informed of contested seats, the testimony in the cases is always forwarded to him to be reserved for the action of the House, and in this way he becomes acquainted with such facts.

Mr. Walter R. Baker, the principal doorkeeper at the Treasury Department, was before the Police Court to-day on the charge of forcibly ejecting Dr. Mary Walker from the Treasury Building on the 16th inst. The Doctor testified that on the 16th inst. she went to the Treasury to transact some business with the Secretary. She walked into the ante-room and commenced writing a letter, when Baker came in and ordered her to leave. She replied that she was a citizen of the United States and had as much right there as anybody. Baker said he had been ordered to keep her out, and if she did not leave he would have to put her out. She caught up her writing materials and walked away from him, when he followed her up and caught hold of her wrist with one hand and put his other arm around her waist, and walked her out through the door and down the steps. During this time she called loudly to the Secretary and others to come and see how an American citizen was being treated in a public place. Baker said that a standing order existed for keeping the Doctor out of the department, and he only used necessary force in its execution. The court said that Dr. Walker ought to be reinstated in the department just as much as any one. He would take the personal recognizance of Mr. Baker for his appearance for judgment whenever the case was called up.

The Electoral Commission, before its final dissolution, passed a resolution authorizing the individual members, prior to April 1, to file the speeches made on the several cases referred to the Commission for decision, in order that they may be printed with the proceedings. The members of the Commission have taken great care in preparing their speeches, which are now nearly ready for the printer. The importance of the issues passed upon by the Commission, and the ability of those engaged upon it, will make the record of its proceedings of great value to the legal profession, and of unusual interest to citizens generally. A limited number of copies of the proceedings of the Commission was ordered by Congress.

The following dispatch was sent to Mr. Bolles in Baltimore yesterday by his foreman in charge of the boring to ascertain the stability of the foundation for the Washington monument:

Gen. Gillmore says. Do not spend any more money for boring. Foundation satisfactory.
W. B. WHITCOMB.

The members of the Board of Engineers left for their homes last night. This affords a sufficient contradiction to the story, telegraphed from this city last night, that the report would be unfavorable to the resumption of work.

Ex-President Grant and Mrs. Grant took lunch at the White House to-day, and took leave of the President. To-morrow they will leave Washington for St. Louis, and it is probable that they will sail for Europe early next month. Col. Tom Scott has invited them to cross the ocean on one of the ships of the American line, sailing from Philadelphia, but it is understood that arrangements previously made will prevent them from accepting.

The amount of outstanding tax lien certificates on special assessment improvements, issued by the Board of Public Works, which are supposed to be affected by the recent decision of the District Supreme Court, is about $250,000, which certificates are principally held by the First National Bank of New-York, a few only being held by bankers in the District.

The following were the balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,797,107; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,895,000; coin—including $49,423,300 in coin certificates—$90,877,578; outstanding legal tenders, $364,259,484.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $251,052 62, and from Customs, $447,716 96.

ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Major Alexander Sharp, Paymaster United States Army, has been ordered to report in person to the Paymaster-General for duty in this city, in place of Major R. D. Clarke, who has been relieved and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General of the Army of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb.

APPREHENSION AMONG CREDITORS.

PORTSMOUTH, March 23.—The Assignee of Davis, Moulton & Co., of Utica, N. Y., has made application in the United States District Court to set aside the proceedings in the matter of J. C. Carr, bankrupt, in this city, who is also a member of the above firm, with a view of securing the bankrupt's estate here for general distribution through the Assignee in New-York. The matter excites apprehension among the creditors here.

CLOSING OF A GLASS COMPANY.

BOSTON, March 23.—The New-England Glass Company, of East Cambridge, one of the largest in New-England, voted to wind up the business, being unable to compete with Southern and Western concerns. About 600 men will be left unemployed.

SUSPENSION OF CALIFORNIA BROKERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The suspension is announced of the stock-broking firm of Callaghan & Lynch. Liabilities, $800,000; assets not determined. The failure was caused by the recent depression in the stock markets.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SIGNS OF FAILURE OF THE PROTOCOL.

RUSSIAN INDISPOSITION TO AGREE TO THE ENGLISH DEMAND RESPECTING DEMOBILIZATION—THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAIN LOOMING UP—REPORTED INDORSEMENT OF THE ENGLISH POSITION BY AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 24.—The *Political Correspondence* of this city has a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the protocol negotiations may almost be regarded as having failed. Russia will never agree to insert the paragraph in respect to demobilization. A hint to that effect thrown out by England was decisively rejected. If England adheres to the demand all further negotiations are purposeless. England's attitude again brings the alliance of the three Emperors to the fore. Negotiations in reference to this subject are imminent.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Post* says it is anticipated that the Russian answer to the latest requirements of the British Cabinet will be received in the course of next week.

The *Post's* correspondent at Berlin says it is stated that Russia proposes to invite the other powers to mediate between herself and the British Cabinet on the question of disarmament. It is said that Austria supports England in her demand for Russian disarmament. The impression prevails in Berlin that Russia will persist in the refusal to disarm.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says it is hoped that the hitch in the peace negotiations will be surmounted by Turkey declaring her readiness to begin disarming if Russia promises to follow suit immediately. Although some Russian journals object to the contemplated settlement, the majority of them regard it as another proof of the wisdom and moderation of their rulers.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that uncertainty still exists, and, although belief in an ultimate understanding survives, the impression that it will be immediate has almost vanished.

It is reported from Jassy that the Russian Army received the project for demobilization very coldly.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special mentions a report from Odessa that if England rejects the protocol the Czar will immediately call out the entire forces of the Empire.

PARIS, March 23.—Gen. Ignatieff has started for Vienna, after having had an interview with the Duc Decazes.

TURKISH INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

THE MONTENEGRIN DEMAND FOR CONCESSIONS—THE CRETAN REFUSAL TO SEND A DEPUTY TO CONSTANTINOPLE — THE PARLIAMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—The Montenegrin delegates had interviews with Edhem Pasha, Grand Vizier, and Safvet Pasha, Foreign Minister, yesterday. The latter repeated the Porte's objections to Montenegro's demands, particularly the cession of Niesic. The Montenegrins replied they could make no abatement from the last conditions, of which they considered the cession of Niesics the most important.

VENICE, March 24.—The Montenegrin War Minister, who has been visiting Italy, has departed because of an urgent summons from Nikita.

LONDON, March 23.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *News* says: "The decision of peace or war really rests with Montenegro and Turkey. The Russian Government cannot influence the Prince of Montenegro beyond a certain point, because he can appeal to a greater power than the Government, namely, the Russian people."

ATHENS, March 23.—The Cretans persist in their refusal to send a deputy to the Parliament at Constantinople because they possess special privileges. The Turkish inhabitants are consequently agitated, fearing an insurrection.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople says 84 members of the Turkish Parliament have arrived, of whom 45 are Moslems.

The special dispatch of the *Daily News* from Vienna says private advices describe affairs in Constantinople as extremely critical. The ulemas threaten to close all the mosques.

TURKISH REFORM IN ENGLAND.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON A RESOLUTION DECLARING PROMISES OF REFORM WITHOUT GUARANTEES FRUITLESS—ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT A VOTE.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons last evening Prof. Fawcett, one of the metropolitan members, moved that in the opinion of the House any promises of reform made by the Porte without guarantees will be fruitless, and that the powers, in theinterest of the peace of Europe, have the right to demand adequate securities for the better government of Turkey, and that the misrule which had brought such misery on Christian Turkey will continue unless the powers obtain some such guarantees for an improved administration as they agreed on at the conference.

Mr. Fawcett spoke in support of his proposition. After justifying his course in introducing the motion, he drew attention to the admirable declaration made by both Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby concerning Turkish misgovernment, and asked, if they considered Turkey's promises of reform were futile, if without guarantees, three months ago, what had since occurred to make them change their minds. If, after the loud talk and the expressed determination to bring the Bulgarian atrocity perpetrators to justice, the Government were now going to shrink back into inactivity, it would constitute not only a crisis in the Eastern question but a crisis in the history of England, which future generations would look back to as a period of humiliation and discredit. It was absolutely necessary that prompt steps be taken to obtain security to the Christians in Turkey. The Turks were distributing large supplies of arms among the very men who had perpetrated the recent massacre.

The Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Liberal Party, declared the motion inopportune, and he therefore could not support it, though beyond this he saw nothing objectionable in its terms. He pointed out that the House would not be in a position to form a judgment on the policy of the Government until the additional papers on the Eastern question were presented.

Mr. Gladstone said he fcould not vote for Mr. Fawcett's motion for the reasons mentioned by the Marquis of Hartington, and also because it did not touch the only question on which he should have to join issue, namely, whether the words of Europe were to remain mere words, or whether they were to be followed by acts. Mr. Gladstone entered into a long historical argument to prove that the powers had the right to demand the better government of Christians, and pointed out that the present state of excitement and fanaticism in Turkey was such that we may be approaching a crisis worse than that at the time of the Salonica murders. He urgently asked for information relative to the distribution of arms to Mohammedans, and whether the Government was taking measures to protect the Christians south of the Balkans, who would inevitably suffer fearfully in the event of an outbreak.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government never departed from the policy of striving for better government for the Christians in Turkey, but he could not speak out in the midst of a delicate negotiation so firmly as he might at a future time. He had been struck with the injustice displayed toward Turkey during the debate. Turkey could not disarm or proceed with her reforms nor could England ask her to disarm while a war cloud was lowering on her frontier.

Mr. Fawcett notified the House of his willingness to withdraw his motion, but Sir Stafford Northcote refused assent to this course.

An adjournment of the debate was moved by the Liberals, and it was rejected—nays 242, yeas 71.

The Government finally agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

THE ENGLISH BOAT RACE.

ANNUAL CONTEST BETWEEN OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE—THE RACE TO TAKE PLACE AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING—BETTING ON THE RESULT.

LONDON, March 23.—The betting now on the University boat race, which takes place to-morrow, is even. The tide this morning was high at Putney earlier than expected, so the start for the race to-morrow will probably be at 8 o'clock or earlier. The wind this morning blew from the eastward, and at 8 o'clock there was a dense fog at Putney. The wind has since veered to the southward, and, if it keeps there, to-morrow morning is likely to be fine.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL RACE.

At an early hour this morning the annual boat race between the English Universities of Cambridge and Oxford will take place on the Thames River, over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake. An unusually early hour has been chosen because of the tide which, at Putney, flows about four hours and ebbs eight. In order to row the course on the flood it was necessary to make arrangements not at all comforting to the average Londoner, who likes to lie abed as late as possible. More than usual interest is attached to the race this year, as, if Cambridge can succeed in passing the winning post first, they will once more be on equal terms with Oxford as regards the number of victories each University has scored. Since the year 1829, when the first University race was rowed on the Thames, between Hambledon Lock and Henley Bridge, there have been 33 races, out of which the dark blue has proved victorious 17 times, while the light blue has 16 triumphs to its credit. As to the probable winners of to-day's contest opinions vary. For some weeks the Cambridge crew were decided favorites, then they fell back in the public estimation, and less than a week ago the odds were two to one on Oxford. The latest advices show, however, that another change has taken place, but the dark blues are still the favorites. The dark blues have until recently been victorious for a long series of years, and the popular belief on the Isis for many years is that, subject to certain altogether exceptional chances, Oxford ought, as a matter of course, always to secure the aquatic Derby. The friends of Cambridge do not, however, admit this to be true, and the contest of to-day will go far toward sustaining either side in the position they have taken.

This annual water Derby, as it is called, awakens, perhaps, more general interest than even the great struggle later on at Epsom. The Derby is the national holiday, and yet comparatively few persons care whether this or that particular horse wins the blue ribbon; but the boat race is the one great link between the two old Universities and the outer world. It is their show day, and hundreds of thousands of people will throng the river banks, attracted by a desire to see a keen, earnest, manly contest, fought out without fear or favor. In the Cambridge boat will be seated six of last year's crew, and among the number is Mr. W. B. Close, of First Trinity, a gentleman who made many friends during his visit to this country last Summer. The names of the crews are as follows:

CAMBRIDGE.	OXFORD.
Bow—B. G. Hoskyns.	Bow—D. J. Lowles.
2—T. W. Lewis.	2—J. N. Bousted.
3—J. C. Kemi.	3—H. Pelham.
4—W. B. Close.	4—W. H. Grenfell.
5—L. G. Pike.	5—R. J. Rayner.
6—C. Gurdon.	6—A. Mulholland.
7—T. E. Rocliffe.	7—T. C. Edwardes-Moss.
Stroke—G. B. Shafto.	Stroke—H. P. Marriott.
C. L. Davis, cox'n	T. M. Beaumont, cox'n.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

THE ALSACE-LORRAINE BILL—THE SUPREME COURT LOCATION — THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL—THE DEPRESSION IN TRADE — LABOR-RIOTING APPREHENDED.

BERLIN, March 23.—The bill relative to legislation for Alsace-Lorraine, empowering the Emperor to publish laws for those provinces after they have passed the Federal Council and the Alsace-Lorraine Committee, but without the previous assent of the Reichstag, was read in the Reichstag for the third time to-day.

LONDON, March 23.—The *News* has a special from Berlin, saying: "Great ill-feeling exists in Liberal circles concerning the vote fixing Leipsic as the seat of the Supreme Court of Germany. Prince Bismarck is sharply denounced for mismanagement, and it is asserted that more decided interference on his part might have reversed the decision."

The *Times'* Berlin special about the celebration of Emperor Williams' eightieth birthday yesterday, says: "Some of the more advanced newspapers couple their loyal greetings with a wish that the Emperor may witness the speedy recovery of the nation from the melancholy effects of the present commercial and financial crisis." The correspondent adds: "It is unfortunately too true that the depression of trade has assumed serious proportions."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin special says: "Apprehensions of rioting are so serious that extensive precautionary measures are proposed by the police authorities. On Thursday morning a cavalry regiment was held in readiness to assist in quelling any trouble."

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER DEFENSES.

THE WORK OF STRENGTHENING TRENT AND THE CAUSES FOR IT—A RUSSO-ITALIAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, March 23.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The last Austrian military budget included an item for the fortification of Trent, which, however, Parliament disallowed. A short time ago the Emperor informed the Finance Minister that the works must immediately be undertaken for reasons of State. During the last two months Trent has consequently been surrounded by six forts, and several others have been built near the frontier. These measures were undertaken in consequence of a supposition, which has since been confirmed, that an alliance was projected between Italy and Russia, according to which the former would annex a considerable part of the Tyrol.

THE VATICAN.

NATURE AND CONDITIONS OF AUSTRIAN SUPPORT AS OFFERED ON THE DEATH OF ANTONELLI — THE CLERICAL ABUSES BILL IN THE ITALIAN SENATE.

VIENNA, March 23.—The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes the following: "Upon Cardinal Antonelli's death the Emperor of Austria wrote to the Pope urging him not to deviate from the prudent policy which Antonelli followed after the overthrow of the temporal power. If this policy was maintained the Emperor promised the Pope the fullest support in case Italy should attempt to alter the Papal Guarantees law, which law the Catholic powers considered as the King of Italy's title to the possession of Rome, and which King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Ministers had in the Venice interview in 1874 promised to retain unaltered."

LONDON, March 23.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Times* says: "It is stated that another allocution is preparing for delivery at the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee in June. In the allocution the Pope will review the condition of the Church and Holy See with respect to all nations of the world. One of the Sacred Congregations is now considering the question whether the Italian Senators, who in consequence of their religious sentiments have never participated in the deliberations of the Senate since Rome became the capital, may now do so in order to vote against the Clerical Abuses bill."

Reuter's Rome telegram says the health of the Pope is fairly satisfactory, but he has lost the use of his legs, and is carried about in a chair. His Holiness has received an official notification of the intended marriage of King Alfonso with the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

The Paris *Liberté* has a Rome telegram which says that the Pope has suspended his receptions for three days because of fainting fits, but nothing has happened to show that his life is in danger.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Times'* correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Vatican is in consultation with the Governments with which it has diplomatic relations, to prevent the pilgrimages which are expected on the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal jubilee from giving rise to any circumstances which might create misunderstanding with the Italian Government, and give Italy grounds to attribute a political character to the pilgrim movement.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

AN ANNUAL EVENT IN WHICH LIVERPOOL IS GREATLY INTERESTED—THE RACE WON BY AUSTERLITZ—THE FAVORITE NOWHERE.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—This was the second day of the Liverpool Spring Meeting. The Grand National Steeplechase was the principal event, and brought out 16 horses. Mr. F. G. Hobson's Austerlitz, with 10 to 1 laid against him in the the latest betting, won, with Congress, at 20 to 1, second, and Liberator, at 25 to 1, third. Chimney Sweep and Shifnal, the favorites, at 6 to 1 each, failed to get places. The following is a summary:

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE, of 500 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each 15 forfeit, and 5 if declared by noon on a day hereafter to be named to Messrs. Weatherby only; the second to receive 100 sovereigns from the stakes, and the third to save his stake; winners of any steeplechase after the weights are declared to carry 5 pounds of one value, 200 sovereigns, 7 pounds; 500 sovereigns, 10 pounds; 1,000 sovereigns, 12 pounds extra; Grand National Course, nearly four miles and a half; 62 subscribers.

Mr. F. G. Hobson's Austerlitz, 5 years..... 1
Capt. Machell's b. g. Congress, aged..... 2
Mr. Moore's br. g. The Liberator, aged..... 3

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE COBDEN CLUB AND THE DECLARATION OF PARIS—EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA—PROF. SCHLIEMANN BEFORE THE ANTIQUARIANS—MR. EUGENE SCHUYLER—THE LYONS WORKING PEOPLE.

MANCHESTER, March 23.—The *Guardian's* London special says: "At the last meeting of the Committee of the Cobden Club it was proposed that a letter be addressed to the honorary members of the club in the United States, inquiring their present views about the declaration of Paris, and whether there is any prospect of the United States Government now agreeing to its provisions."

The *Guardian* states that the Englishman claiming to be an Abyssinian Envoy, about whose treatment by Egypt there was recently inquiry made in Parliament, has been found drowned near Massowah. It is believed he was murdered by Egyptians.

LONDON, March 23.—Prof. Schliemann last night gave an account of his excavations at Mycenæ before the Society of Antiquaries, of London. He was cordially received. A large audience was present, including Alfred Tennyson, Mr. Gladstone, Lords Aberdeen, Houghton, and Stanhope. Prof. Schliemann read a paper on his explorations at Mycenæ. He said he trusted that he had demonstrated that Homer described realities, and not myths.

Mr. Gladstone, in supporting a motion for a vote of thanks to the Professor, said he regretted the jealousy which German scholars exhibited regarding the brilliant achievements of their countryman.

Reuter's telegram from Lyons says the distress among the working classes is disappearing.

Reuter's telegram from Cadiz announces that Senor Canovas del Castillo and the German and English Ministers have signed a protocol settling differences relative to trade with the Sooloo Islands.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will leave for the Continent to-morrow en route to the Mediterranean.

Another outbreak of the rinderpest has occurred at Hull. There has been none there since March 13, until last night.

EDINBURGH, March 23.—The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* says he regrets to hear that Mr. Eugene Schuyler, United States Consul General at Constantinople, is in difficulty with the Washington Government in consequence of his published communication about Turkish outrages.

LONDON, March 24.—Reuter's telegram from Rome says the Deputies have sanctioned a grant of 15,000,000 lire for the purchase of small arms.

CABLE AMALGAMATION.

PROSPECTS OF A COMBINATION BETWEEN THE DIRECT AND ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLES.

LONDON, March 23.—The following appears in the *Times'* city article to-day:

The Chairman of the Direct United States Cable Company, Mr. E. H. Lushington, has issued a circular announcing the resignation of the board. They will hold office only till the next annual meeting. In taking this step the Directors seem to be merely yielding to the necessities of their position. The policy which they pursued has been defeated, and an accord with the rival company will be to all appearances brought about in spite of them. It would seem, however, that, although thus resigning because defeated, they are willing to reverse their policy now at the shareholders' bidding. This, at least, is what we gather from the following passage in the circular: "Mr. Pendus' majority has altered the company's position by abandoning the intention, at least for the present, of obtaining a second cable, and in preference to thus consolidating and developing the original policy of the company to form a working arrangement with the Anglo-American Company. The Board seeing that a second cable is at present quite hopeless have recorded a resolution to the effect that they would support Mr. Pendus' committee in such a course which they readily admit may also lead to a prosperous future, provided all legal difficulties could be got over, and provided satisfactory terms could be offered to the company, with due regard to the now well-established value of its property."

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—A leading grain circular says: "The wheat markets of the interior show generally rather more firmness, but sellers complain of slow trade and unremunerative prices. Purchasers buy little more than is wanted for immediate use. The coast is about cleared of cargoes of wheat and maize. Out of 35 ships at out-ports for orders, there now remain only 20 for sale. Spot business within the past two days has been dull throughout, but values are unchanged. Our fresh arrivals since Tuesday inclusive, are small of wheat and flour. The arrivals of corn are moderate. At this market to-day there was a tolerably good attendance and a fair business in wheat at the extreme prices of Tuesday. In some instances she turn was in favor of sellers. Flour was steady, but there was little doing. Corn was in fair demand.

The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers Association, in its weekly review, says: "Cotton continues unsettled, with a limited business. Under an increased pressure to sell prices have further declined. American continues much depressed, at a decline generally of ½d. Sea Island is neglected and unchanged. In futures, excepting Saturday, when a very large business was done, transactions during the week were only limited, and the desire to sell considerable. A decline of fully a farthing was established.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD—THE OSWEGO MIDLAND SALE POSTPONED.

BOSTON, March 23.—The twenty-third annual report of the Directors of

pose the boys would pitch into them." I again said to him that he had better say to Gov. Young that if he wants emigrant companies to pass without molestation that he must instruct Col. Dame or Major Haight to that effect, for if they are not ordered otherwise they will use them up by the help of the Indians. He told the people at the Clara not to sell their grain to the emigrants, nor to feed it to their animals, as they might expect a big fight the next Spring with the United States. President Young did not intend to let the troops into the Territory. He said: "We are going to stand up for our rights, and will no longer be imposed upon by our enemies, and want every man to be on hand with his gun in order and his powder dry," and instructed the people to part with nothing that would sustain life. From the last to the 10th of September, 1857, a messenger came to me—his name was Sam Wood—and told me that President Isaac C. Haight wanted me to be at Cedar City that evening without fail. This was Saturday. He told me that a large company of emigrants had gone south. I think they lived at Harmony, 20 miles south of Cedar City.

PRESIDENT HAIGHT'S PLAN.

I obeyed the summons. President Haight met me. It was near sundown. Wagons from the light in an open house on some blankets, where we talked most all night. He told me that a company of emigrants had passed through some two days before, threatening the Mormons with destruction, and that one of them had said he had helped to kill old Joe Smith and his brother Hyrum, that other members of the company of emigrants had helped drive the Mormons out of Missouri; that others had said they had come to help Johnson's Army clean the Mormons out of Utah; that they had the halters ready to hang old Brigham and Heber, and would have them strung up before the snow blew; that one of the emigrants called one of his otxen by the name of "Brig," and the other "Heber;" and that several of the emigrants had used all kinds of threats and profanity. John M. Higbee, the City Marshal, had informed them that it was a breach of the city ordinance to use profane language, whereupon one of them replied that he did not care a damn for the Mormon laws, or the Mormons either; that they had fought their way through the Indians, and would do it through the —— Mormons, and if their God, old Brigham, and his priests would not sell their provisions, by —— they would take what they wanted any way they could get it; that thus enraged one of them killed his hog with a club and killed two chickens, and threw them into his wagon; that the widow Evans said, "Gentlemen, these are my chickens; please don't kill them; I am a poor widow;" that they ordered her to "shut up," or they would blow her —— brains out, &c.; that they had been raising trouble with all the settlements and Indians on their way; that we were threatened on the north by Johnson's Army; that now our safety depended on prompt and immediate action; that a company of Indians had already gone South from Parowan and Cedar City to surprise the emigrants, who were then at the Mountain Meadows, and he wanted me to return home in the morning, (Sunday,) and send Carl Schurtz [Indian Interpreter] from my home [Harmony] to raise the Indians south, at Harmony, Washington, and Santa Clara, to join the Indians from the North and make the attack upon the emigrants at the Meadows. I said to him: "Would it not be well to call a council of the brethren before making a move?" He replied that "every true Latter-Day Saint that regarded their covenants knew well their duty, and that the company of emigrants had forfeited their lives by their acts," and that Bishop P. K. Smith [Klingensmith] and Joel White had already gone by way of Parowan to raise the Indians in that direction, and those that have gone from Parowan and here will make the attack, and may be repulsed. "We can't now delay for a council of the brethren. Return immediately, and start Carl Shurtz; tell him that I ordered you to tell him to go; and I want you to try and get there before the attack is made, and make the plan for the Indians, and will send Sephi Jonson, the interpreter, to the Meadows as soon as he can be got to help Carl Shurtz manage the Indians." I did just as I was ordered. The Indians from the North and about Harmony had already started for the Meadows before I reached home. Shurtz started immediately to do his part.

LEE REPENTS TOO LATE.

I arrived at home in the night, and remained till morning. I thought over the matter, and the more I thought the more my feelings revolted against such a horrid deed. Sleep had fled from me. I talked to my wife Rachel about it. She felt as I did about it, and advised me to let them do their own dirty work, and said that if things did not go just to suit them the blame would be laid on me. She never did believe in blood atonement, and said it was from the devil, and that she would rather break such a covenant, if she had to die for so doing, than to live and then be guilty of being such an act. I finally concluded that I would go; that I would start by daybreak in the morning, and try to get there before an attack was made on the company, and use my influence with the Indians to let them alone. I crossed the mountains by a trail, and reached the Meadows between 9 and 10 in the morning, the distance from my place being about 35 miles. But I was too late. The attack had been made just before daybreak in the morning, the Indians repulsed, with one killed and two of their chiefs from Cedar City shot through the legs, breaking a leg for each of them. The Indians were in a terrible rage. I went to some of them in the ravine. They told me that I had to go to the main body or they would kill me for not coming before the attack was made. While I was standing there I received a shot just above my belt, cutting through my clothes to the skin some six inches across. The Indians with whom I was talking lived with me at Harmony. I was Indian Farmer. They said I was in danger and had to get down into the ravine. I said that it was impossible for me to do anything there, and I dare not venture to the camp of the emigrants without endangering my life. I mounted my horse and started south to meet Carl Shurtz. I traveled 16 miles and stopped on the Megotsy to bait my animal, as there was good grass and water. I had rode for 40 miles without eating or drinking. This is the place where Mr. Tobin met his assassinators. About sunset I saw Shurtz and some 10 or 15 white men, and about 150 Indians. We camped.

THE ATTACK ON THE EMIGRANTS RENEWED.

During the night the Indians left for the Meadows. I reported to the men what had taken place. They attacked the emigrants again about sunrise the next morning, which was Tuesday, and had one of their number killed and several wounded. I, with the white men, reached the Meadows about 11 o'clock P. M. On the way we met a small band of Indians returning, with some 18 or 20 head of cattle. One of the Indians was wounded in the shoulder. They told me that the Indians were encamped east of the emigrants at some springs. On our arrival at the springs we found some 200 Indians, among whom were the two wounded chiefs, Moquestsa and Bill. The Indians were in a high state of excitement; had killed many cattle and horses belonging to the company. I counted 60 head near their encampment that they had killed in revenge for the wounding of their men. By the assistance of Oscar Hamblin, (brother of Jacob Hamblin,) and Shurtz we succeeded in getting the Indians to desist from killing any more stock that night. The company of emigrants had corraled all their wagons but one for better defense. This corral was about 100 yards above the springs. This they did to get away from the ravine south, the better to defend themselves. The attacks were made from the south ravine and from the rocks on the west. The attack was renewed that night by the Indians in spite of all we could do to prevent it.

LEE PLEADS WITH THE INDIANS.

When the attack commenced Oscar Hamblin, William Young, and myself started to go to the Indians. When opposite the corral on the north, the bullets came around us like a shower of hail. We had two Indians with us to pilot us; they threw themselves flat on the ground to protect themselves from the bullets. I stood erect, and asked my Father in Heaven to protect me from the missiles of death and enable me to reach the Indians. One ball passed through my hat and the hair of my head, and another through my shirt, grazing my arm near the shoulder. A most hideous yell of the Indians commenced. The cries and shrieks of the women and children so overcame me that I forgot my danger and rushed through the fire to the Indians and pleaded with them, in tears, to desist. I told them that the Great Spirit would be angry with them for killing women and little children. They told me to leave or they would serve me the same way and that I was not their friend but a friend of their enemies; that I was a big liar and did not have the heart of a brave, and that I could not see blood shed without crying like a baby and called me cry-baby, and by that name I am known by all the Indians to this day. I owe my life on that occasion to Oscar Hamblin, who was a missionary with the Indians, and had much influence with the Santa Clara Indians. They were the ones that wanted to kill me. Hamblin shamed them and called them dogs and wolves for wanting to shed the blood of their father (myself) who had fed and clothed them. We finally prevailed on them to return to camp, where we would hold a council; that I would send for big Captains to come and talk. We told them that they had punish d the emigrants enough, and that they had killed nearly all of them. We told them that Bishop Dame and President Haight would come, and may be they would give them part of the cattle and let the company go with the teams. In this way we reconciled them to suspend hostilities for the present. The two that had been with Hamblin and myself the night before said they had seen two men on horseback come out of the emigrants' camp under full speed, and that they went toward Cedar City.

AN APPEAL TO HAIGHT.

Wednesday morning I asked a man—I think his name was Edwards—to go to Cedar City and say to President Haight, for God's sake, for my sake and for the sake of suffering humanity to send out men to rescue that company. This day we all lay still, waiting orders. Occasionally a few of the Indians would drop in, taking a few head of animal with them. About noon I crossed the valley north of the corral, ongaging to examine their location from the west ravine. The company recognized me as a white man, and sent two little boys, about 4 years old, to meet me. I bid from them, fearing the Indians, who discovered the children. I called the Indians, who wanted my gun of ammunition to kill them. I prevailed with them to let the children go back to camp, which they very soon did when they saw the Indians. I crept up behind some rock, on the west range, where I had a full view of the corral. In it they had dug a rifle pit. The wheels of their wagons were chained together, and the only show for the Indians was to kill them on sight, or shoot them as they went for water. I lay there some two hours, and contemplated their situation, and wept like a child. When I returned to camp, some six or eight men had come from Cedar City. Joel White, William C. Stewart, and Miles G. Seldon were among the number, but they had no orders. They had come merely to see how things were. The Meadows are about 35 miles from Cedar City. Thursday afternoon the messenger from Cedar City returned. He said that President Haight had gone to Parowan to confer with Col. Dame, and a company of men and orders would be sent on to-morrow (Friday) that up to the time he left the Council had come to no definite conclusion. During this time the Indians and men were engaged in broiling beef and making up their hides into lassoes. I had flattered myself that bloodshed was at an end. After the emigrants gave up their arms the valley they hoisted a white flag in the midst of their corral.

A HIGH COUNCIL DECIDE THE EMIGRANTS SHOULD BE "USED UP."

Friday afternoon four wagons drove up with armed men. When they saw the white flag in the corral they raised one also, but drove to the springs where we were, and took refreshment, after which a council meeting was called of Presidents, Bishops, and other Church officers and members of the High Council, societies, High Priests, &c. Major John M. Higbee presided as Chairman. Several of the dignitaries bowed in prayer, invoked the aid of the Holy Spirit to prepare their minds, and guide them to do right, and carry out the counsels of their leaders. Higbee said that "President J. C. Haight had been to Parowan to confer with Col. Dame and their counsel, and orders were that this emigrant camp must be used up." I replied, "Men, women, and children?" "Ah," said he, "except such as are too young to tell tales, and if the Indians cannot do it without help, we must help them." I commenced pleading for the company, and I said though some of them have behaved badly, they have been pretty well chastised. My policy would be to draw off the Indians, let them have a portion of the loose cattle, and withdraw with them under promise that they would not molest the company any more; that the company would then have teams enough left to take them to California. I told them that this course could not bring them into trouble. Higbee said: "White men have interposed and the emigrants know it, and there lies the danger in letting them go." I said: "What white man interfered?" He replied that in the attack on Tuesday night two men broke out of the corral and started for Cedar City on horseback; that they were met at Richey's Spring by Stewart, Joel White, and another man whose name has passed from me. Stewart asked the two men their names when they met at the spring, and being told in reply by one of the men that his name was Aden, and that the other was a Dutchman from the emigrants' company, Stewart shoved a pistol to Aden's breast, and killed him, saying, "Take that, you——you." The other man [the Dutchman] wheeled to leave as Joel White fired and wounded him. I asked him how he knew the wounded Dutchman got back to the emigrants' camp. He said because he was tracked back, and they knew he was there. I again said that it was better to deliver them, and let them do anything they wished with them, and tell them that we did not approve such things. Ira Allen, High Councilor, and Robert Wiley and others, spoke, reproving me sharply for trying to dictate to the priesthood; that it would set at naught all authority; that he would not give the life of one of the starvelest in the church, now is the first to shirk from his duty." I said: "Brethren, the Lord must harden my heart before I can do such a thing." Allen said it is not wicked to obey counsel. At this juncture I withdrew, walked about some 50 paces, and prostrated myself on the ground and wept in the bitter anguish of my soul, and asked the Lord to avert that evil.

THE EMIGRANTS TO BE DECOYED OUT.

While in that situation Councilor C. Hopkins, a near friend of mine, came to me and said: "Brother Lee, come, get up, and don't draw off from the priesthood. You ought not to do so. You are only endangering your own life by standing out. You can't help it, if this is wrong; the blame won't rest on you." I said: "Charley, this is the worst move this people ever made; I feel it." He said: "Come, go back and let them have their way." I went back, weeping like a child, and took my place, and tried to be silent, and was until Higbee said they [the emigrants] must be decoyed out through pretended friendship. I could no longer hold my peace, and said it, "Joseph Smith said that God hated a traitor, and so do I. Before I would be a traitor, I would rather take 10 men, and go to that camp and tell them they must die, and now to defend themselves, and give them a show for their lives; that would be more honorable than to betray them like Judas." Here I got other reproof, and was ordered to hold my peace. The plan agreed upon there was to meet them with a flag of truce to tell them that the Indians were determined on their destruction; that we dare not oppose the Indians, for we were at their mercy; that the best we could do for them (the emigrants) was to get them and what few traps we could take in the wagons, to lay their arms in the bottom of the wagon and cover them up with bed-clothes, and start for the settlement as soon as possible, and to trust themselves in our hands. The small children and wounded were to go with the two wagons, the women to follow the wagons, and the men next, the troops to stand in readiness on the east side of the road ready to receive them. Shurtz and Sephi Johnson were to conceal the Indians in the brush and rocks till the company was strung out on the road to a certain point, and at the watchword, "Halt; do your duty!" each man was to overwhelm victim and fire. Johnson and Shurtz were to rally the Indians, and rush upon and dispatch the women and larger children. It was further told the men that President Haight said that if we were united in carrying out the instructions we would all receive "celestial reward." I said I was willing to put up with a less reward if I could be excused. "How can you do this without shedding innocent blood?" Here I got another lampooning for my stubbornness and disobedience to the priesthood. I was told that there was not a drop of innocent blood in the whole company of emigrants. Also referred to the Gentile nations who refused the Children of Israel passage through their country when Moses led them out of Egypt—that the Lord held that crime against them, and when Israel waxed strong the Lord commanded Joshua to slay them and not leave a man, woman, and children. "Have not these people done worse than that to us? Have they not threatened to murder our leaders and prophets, and have they not boasted of murdering our patriarchs and prophets, Joseph and Hyrum? Now talk about shedding innocent blood." They said I was a good, liberal, tree-hearted man, but too much of this sympathy would be always in the way; that every man now had to show his colors; that it was not safe to have a Judas in camp. Then it was proposed that every man express himself; that if there was a man who would not keep a close mouth, they wanted to know it. Shocked. This gave me to understand what I might expect if I continued to oppose. Major Higbee said: "Brother Lee is right. Let him take an expression of the people." I knew I dare not refuse; so I had every man speak and express himself. All said they were willing to carry out the counsel of their leaders; but the leaders had the spirit of God, and knew better what was right than they did. They then wanted to know my feelings I replied, I have already expressed them. Every eye was upon me as I paused; "but," said I, "you can do as you please; I will not oppose you any longer." "Will you keep a close mouth?" was the question. "I will try," was my answer. I will here say that the fear of offending Brigham Young and George A. Smith had saved my life. I was near being "blood-atoned" in Parowan, under J. C. L. Smith, in 1854, but on this I have spoken in my autobiography.

THE DIABOLICAL PLOT AT WORK.

Saturday morning all was ready and every man assigned to his post of duty. During the night, or rather just before daylight, Johnson and Shurtz ambushed their Indians, the better to deceive the emigrants. About 11 o'clock A. M. the troops under Major Higbee took their position on the road. The white flag was still kept up in the corral. Higbee called William Bateman out of the ranks to take a flag of truce to the corral. He was met about half way with another white flag from the emigrants' camp. They had a talk. The emigrant was told we had come to rescue them if they would trust us. Both men with flags returned to their respective places and reported, and were to meet again and bring word. Higbee called me out to go and inform them the conditions, and, if accepted, Dan McFarland, brother to John McFarland, (he is now in the penitentiary,) would bring back word, and then the wagons would be sent for the firearms, children, clothing, &c. I obeyed, and the terms proposed were accepted, but not without mistrust. I had as little to say as possible—in fact, my tongue refused to perform its office. I sat down on the ground in the corral, near where some young men were engaged in paring the last respects to some person who had just died of a wound. A large fleshy old lady came to me twice and talked while I sat there. She related their troubles, said that seven of their number were killed and 47 wounded on the first attack; that several had died since. She asked me if I was an Indian Agent. I said: "In one sense I am, as Government has appointed me Farmer to the Indians." I told her this to satisfy her. I heard afterward that the same question was asked and answered in the same manner by McFarland, who had been sent by Higbee to the corral to "hurry me up for fear that the Indians would come back and be upon them."

THE MASSACRE.

When all was ready, Samuel McMurdy, counsel to Bishop P. K. Smith, (Klingensmith,) drove out on the lead. His wagon had the 17 children, clothing, and arms. Samuel Knight drove the other team, with five wounded men and one boy about 15 years old. I walked behind the front wagon to direct the course and to shun being in the heat of the slaughter, but this I kept in view. When we got turned fairly to the east I motioned to McMurdy to steer north, across the valley. I at the same told the women, who were next to the wagon, to follow the road up to the troops, which they did. Instead of saying to McMurdy not to drive so fast, (as he swore on my trial,) I said to the contrary, to drive on, as my aim was to get out of sight before the firing commenced, which we did. We were about half a mile ahead of the company when we heard the first firing. We had drove over a ridge of rolling ground, and down on a low flat. The firing was simultaneous along the whole line. The moment the firing commenced McMurdy halted, and tied his lines across the rod of his wagon box, stepped down coolly with double-barreled shot-gun, walked back to Knight's wagon, who had the wounded men, and was about 20 feet in the rear. As he raised his piece he said, "Lord, my God, receive their spirits, for it is for the wisdom of heaven's sake that we do this." fired and killed two men. Samuel Knight had a muzzle-loading rifle, and he shot and killed the three men, then struck the wounded boy on the head, who fell dead. In the meantime I drew a rifle shooter from my belt, which accidentally went off, cutting across McMurdy's buskin pantaloons in front, below the crotch. McMurdy said "Brother Lee, you are excited; take things cooly; you have killed a man." I said, "Look where the ball out," pointing to the place in his pantaloons. At this moment I heard the scream of a child. I looked up and saw an Indian have a little boy by the hair of his head, dragging him out of the hind end of the wagon, with a knife in his hand, getting ready to cut his throat. I sprung for the Indian with my revolver in hand, and shouted to the top of my voice, "Arick, coma, eat too sooct"—(stop, you fool.) The child was terror-stricken. His chin was bleeding. I supposed it was the cut of a knife, but afterward learned that it was done on the wagon box, as the Indian yanked the boy down by the hair of the head. I had no sooner rescued this child than another Indian seized a little girl by the hair. I rescued her as soon as I could speak; I told the Indians that they must not hurt the children—that I would die before they should be hurt; that we would buy the children of them. Before this time the Indians had rushed up around the house at the front of it, and despatched the two runaway wounded men. In justice to my statement I would say that if my shooter had not prematurely exploded, I would have a hand in despatching the five wounded. I had lost control of myself, and scarce knew what I was about. I saw an Indian pursue a little girl who was fleeing. He caught her about 100 feet from the wagon, and plunged his knife through her. I said to McMurdy that he had better drive the children to Hamblin's ranch, and give them some nourishment, while I would go down and get my horse at the camp. Passing along the road I saw the dead strung along the distance of 60 rods. A little girl two years old, and children were killed by the Indians. I saw Shurtz with the Indians, and no other white man with them. When I came to the men they lay about a rod apart. Here I came up with Higbee, Bishop Smith, and the rest of the company.

PLUNDERING THE DEAD.

As I came up Higbee said to me: "Let us search these persons for valuables," and asked me to assist him; gave me a hat to hold. Several men were already engaged in searching the bodies. I replied that I was unwell, and wanted to get upon my horse and go to the ranch and nurse myself. My request was granted. Reaching Hamblin's ranch—being heartsick and worn out—I lay down on my saddle-blanket and slept, and knew but little of what passed during the night.

AN ANGRY ALTERCATION BETWEEN SAINTS.

About daybreak in the morning I heard the voices of Col. Dame and Isaac C. Haight. I heard some very angry words pass between them, which drew my attention. Dame said he would have to report the destruction of the emigrant camp and company. Haight said: "Now, sir, an Indian massacre!" Dame said he did not know so well about that. This reply seemed to irritate Haight, who spoke quite loudly saying. "How the —— can you report it any other way without implicating yourself?" At this Dame lowered his voice almost to a whisper. I could not understand what he said, and the conversation stopped.

THE FUTURE OF TWO SURVIVORS.

I got up, saw the children, and among the others the boy my life was saved by the hair of his head out of the wagon by the Indian and saved by me that boy I took home and kept until Dr. Forney, Government Agent, came to gather up the children and take them East; he took the boy with the others; that boy's name was William Fancher; his father was captain of the train; he was taken East and adopted by a man in Nebraska named Richard Sloan; he remained East several years, and then returned to Utah, and is now a convict in the Utah Penitentiary, having been convicted the past year for the crime of highway robbery. He is now known by the name of "Idaho Bill," but his true name is William Fancher. His little sister was also taken East, and is now the wife of a man working for the Union Pacific Railroad Company near Green River. The boy (now man) has yet got the scar on his chin caused by the cut on the wagon-box, and those who are curious enough to examine, will find a large scar on the ball of his left foot caused by a deep cut made by an axe while he was with me.

BURYING THE BODIES.

I got breakfast that morning. Then all hands returned to the scene of the slaughter to bury the dead. The bodies were all in the nude state. The Indians through the night had stripped them of every vestige of clothing. Many of the parties were laughing and talking as they carried the bodies to the ravine for burial. They were just covered over a little, but did not long remain so, for the wolves dug them up, and after eating the flesh from them, the bones laid upon the ground until they were gathered by the Government military officer. At the time of burying the bodies, Dame and Haight got into another quarrel. Dame seemed to be terror-stricken, and again said he would have to publish it. They were about two paces from me. Dame spoke low, as if careful to avoid being heard. Haight spoke loud, and said: "You don't know what you are about, and ordered me to have them used up." Dame said; "I did not think that there was so many women and children. I thought they were nearly all killed by the Indians." Haight said: "It is too late in the day for you to back water. You know you ordered and counseled it, and now you want to back out." Dame said; "Have you the papers for that?" or "Show the papers for that." This enraged Haight to the highest pitch, and Dame walked off. Haight said; "You know the blame of this thing on me, and I will be revenged upon you, if I have to meet you in hell to get it." From this place we rode to the wagons, and found them stripped of their covers and every particle of clothing, even the feather beds had been ripped open and the contents turned out upon the ground, looking for plunder. I crossed the mountains by an Indian trail, taking my little Indian boy with me on my horse. The gathering up of the property and cattle was left in the charge of Bishop P. K. Smith. The testimony of Smith in regard to the property and the disposition of it was very nearly correct.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S APPROVAL.

I must not forget to state, that after the attack a messenger by the name of James Haslem was sent with a dispatch to President Brigham Young, asking his advice about interfering with the company, but he did not return in time. This I had no knowledge of until the massacre was committed. Some two weeks after the deed was done Isaac C. Haight sent me to report to Governor Young in person. I asked him why he did not send a written report. He replied that I could tell him more satisfactorily than he could write, and if I would stand up and endure to answer the questions that would be propounded, that it would be a feather in my cap some day, and that I would get a celestial salvation, but that the man who shrank from it now would go to hell. I went and did as I was commanded. Brigham asked me if Isaac C. Haight had written a letter to him. I reponed not to my me, but I said: "He has made a report." He said: "All right," said Brigham, "were you an eye-witness?" "To the most of it," was my reply. Then I proceeded and gave him a full history of all, except that of my opposition. That I left out entirely. I told him of the killing of the women and chilurn and the leaving of the company. That, I told him, I was opposed to, but I did not say to him to what extent I was opposed to it, only that I was opposed to shedding innocent blood. "Why," said he, "you differ from Isaac (Haight) for he said there was not a drop of innocent blood in the whole company." When I was through he said that it was awful; that he cared nothing about the men, but the women and children was what troubled him. I said, "President Young, you should either release men from their obligation or sustain them when they do what they have entered into the most sacred obligation to do." He replied, "I will think over the matter and make it a subject of prayer, and you may come back in the morning and see me." I did so, and he said, "John, I feel first-rate; I asked the Lord, if it was all right for that deed to be done, to take away the vision of the deed from my mind, and the Lord did so, and I feel first-rate. It is all right. The only fear I have is of traitors." He told me never to lisp it to any mortal being, not even to Brother Heber. President Young has always treated me with the friendship of a father since, and has sealed several women to me since, and has made my house his home when in that part of the Territory until danger has threatened him. This is a true statement according to the best of my recollection.

JOHN D. LEE.

AN ARRAIGNMENT OF THE "SAINTS."

This statement I have made for publication after my death, and have agreed with a friend to have the same, with many facts pertaining to other matters connected with the crimes of the Mormon people under the leadership of the priesthood, from a period before the butchery of Nauvoo to the present time, published for the benefit of my family, and that the world may know the black deeds that have marked the way of the saints from the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to the period when a weak and too pliable tool lays down his pen to face the executioners' guns for deeds of which he is not more guilty than others who to-day are wearing the garments of the priesthood, and living upon the "tithing" of a deluded and priest-ridden community. My autobiography, if published, will open the eyes of the world to the monstrous deeds of the leaders of the Mormon people, and will also place in the hands of the attorney for the Government the particulars of some of the most blood-curdling crimes that have been committed in Utah; which, if properly followed up, will bring many down from their high place in the Church, to face offended Justice upon the gallows. So mote it be.

SUICIDES.

BARTON, Vt., March 23.—Lyman Hopkins committed suicide here by cutting his throat this afternoon. No cause assigned.

TROY, March 23.—Burrows Cure, aged 58 years, a leading wool speculator of this city, blew his brains out with a revolver this morning. He was ill at the time.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—The Legislature adjourned sine die, at 12 o'clock to-day. Thomas V. Cooper was elected President pro tem., of the Senate.

EXPLOSION IN A DYE-HOUSE.

BOSTON, March 23.—The still of the Boston Dye-wood and Chemical Company at East Boston exploded to-day, badly scalding four men, two of whom are probably fatally injured. The building was demolished.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER.

WATERTOWN, March 23.—Vice-President Wheeler arrived at his home in Malone to-day

ALBANY.

WORK IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE SUPPLY BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—LIFE INSURANCE IN THE SENATE—SOMETHING ABOUT McCLELLAN'S NOMINATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 23, 1877.

To-day was practically a *dies non* so far as the Assembly was concerned. It met an hour earlier than usual, but adjourned at 12:30, and, sad to say, adjourned till Monday evening. But members have been working long hours during the past week, and probably felt tired. To say nothing of work in committee, they have been in the House every day from 10 till 2, and every evening from 7:30 till past 10, and one night till past 12 o'clock. There was little to interrupt the dull monotony of third readings, except brief skirmishes over the Supply bill and a Brooklyn bill. The bills passed were not of sufficient importance to need comment. Had they been, the House would probably not have been so quiet during their passage.

Mr. Husted gained a victory with his Supply bill. After his experience with the bridge builders yester-day, and seeing that the temper of the House was rather ugly, he deemed it best to allow such bridges as were already in to remain there, while he slid the bill out of the clutches of the Committee of the Whole, and got into the House. He therefore moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to a third reading, with such amendments as had been adopted in committee. There was some little dispute about this, and Mr. Alvord, willing to help Mr. Husted, generously moved to amend the motion by striking out the paragraph for the Onondaga swing bridge, which bridge had been the cause of so much trouble. Curiously enough, the House would not allow this, and actually ordered the bill to a third reading just as it stood. Mr. Husted promised that when the bill came up for passage, he would give full opportunity for the presentation of all amendments; but as this must necessarily be done in the House, debate must be limited, and the previous question is in order.

The Senate discussed in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading this morning, a bill of interest to policy-holders in life insurance companies. It amends the present law requiring the companies to give previous notice to policy-holders of the time their premiums become due, by requiring such notice to be given only after the premiums are due. Twenty days are allowed after the premiums are due for the policy-holders to pay them, and if they are not paid at the end of that time, written notice shall be given by the companies, and if, at the end of 30 days after the sending, through the mails, of such notice, payment is not made, the policy is forfeited. Great complaint has been made by policy-holders against the exposure of their private business by the custom of sending their printed notices on postal cards. To avoid this the bill requires them to be sent hereafter in sealed envelopes. The bill is made to apply to all life insurance companies doing business in this State.

The Insurance Committee favorably reported Senator Kennaday's bill allowing insurance companies, by consent of the Superintendent of Insurance, to file as security New-York and Brooklyn City bonds at par.

Senator Gerard introduced a bill to suppress the nuisance of advertising quack nostrums and other commodities by placarding the rocks and fences and defacing the natural scenery of the State. It makes it a penalty for any proprietor of these nostrums, or his agent, to advertise his wares in this way, and authorizes the Overseers of the Poor in each county to enforce the law, and collect the penalties for the benefit of the poor of their counties.

The Railroad Committee reported favorably a bill extending the time for constructing the Broadway Underground Railway. The Senate Finance Committee—(otherwise, Senator Harris, of Albany)—presented their report with reference to the proposed modifications of the plan of the new Capitol. It is a remarkable tissue of misstatements and grave ideas about the proper styles of architecture for the new building.

Senator Jacobs called attention to a statement in a New-York paper, which he read, that Senator Robertson told Gov. Robinson that he was in favor of the confirmation of Gen. McClellan, and that Senator Sprague told Senator Stadtmuller that he would vote for it. In reply, Judge Robertson said that he was not in the habit of contradicting or correcting newspaper reports about himself, but as attention had been called to this statement in open Senate, he would say that it was entirely erroneous, and that he never spoke to Gov. Robinson about Gen. McClellan in his life. Senator Sprague also stated that what he did say to Starbuck was that he believed it would be good party policy for the Republicans to confirm Gen. McClellan.

It is said that Gov. Robinson is very angry at the rejection of McClellan, and contemplates revenging himself by sending in the notorious Dan Magone for Superintendent of Public Works.

GHOSTS AND GHOSTLY INFLUENCE.

A BRILLIANT BUT SKEPTICAL LECTURE BY COL. ROBERT INGERSOLL—POPULAR BELIEFS AUDACIOUSLY ASSAULTED.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll lectured at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening upon "Ghosts." At 8 o'clock precisely Mr. Franklin Woodruff called the meeting to order and introduced the orator of the evening, who was received with a round of hearty applause. Col. Ingersoll began by stating that he was well aware that the ideas he was about to promulgate were obnoxious to thousands of the best and purest members of society, that they were calculated to wound the feelings of large bodies of upright and honorable citizens, but that, nevertheless, every man had a right to form and express his own opinion on every subject whatever, and that he proposed to modestly and quietly exercise that right. [Applause.] From the beginning of the world there had been two ideas controlling the belief and actions of mankind, the supernatural and the natural, and between these two ideas there had always been perpetual war. The supernaturalists claimed that there was a force outside of nature which was continually acting upon it, and the naturalists claimed that there was no supernatural force, and that nature acts exclusively from within. The former claimed that peace and war, life and death, disease and health, fortune and misfortune, were the sole of the supernatural beings aforesaid; the latter insisted that all these things were the result of natural causes and amenable to natural laws. In the good old times the ghosts filled the air everywhere, and were divided and subdivided into different grades and classes. Among the popular beliefs was one that the smoke made by burning the fin of a fish or the tongue of an adder was peculiarly distasteful to bad ghosts, and forced them to flight. [Laughter.] For thousands of years the practice of medicine was held to consist in devising means for frightening ghosts out of the bodies of the afflicted. For thousands of years all the laws of mankind were the work of these ghosts, and it was only when, after incredible suffering, the people commenced to make laws for themselves, that the golden thread of justice began to be seen in the tangled web of human legislation. [Applause.] Under the old dispensation the greatest crime in the calendar was to question in any way the existence of one or more particular ghosts. If a man had merely committed a murder, he could find a city of refuge, but if he dared to utter a doubt on the subject of his natural ghost the most terrible of deaths awaited him. Only a little while ago the lecturer had seen a few of the old instruments of torture by which men were made to shape their beliefs aright on this all-important subject. There was the "thumb screw"—the delicate little instrument by which a man's thumbs were crushed and mangled in the slowest and most deliberate way, so as to give plenty of time to revise his heretical opinion and see the error of his way. Then there were the "scavenger's shears" and the "collar of torture," and last, but not least, the rack. It was upon that these convicting instruments had fallen into disuse of late, but there was not a man in Brooklyn who refused to trade with his neighbor or to employ him or to assist or countenance in any way because of that neighbor's belief, who did not have this old hellish spirit of persecution lurking in his heart. [Applause.] It was an instructive fact that all these revolting features of past religions were instituted and commanded by ghosts—that natural causes never impelled man to practice these horrible and degrading tortures upon his fellows. When we looked back and surveyed those ages of bloodshed and cruelty we thought that the world must really seem as though mankind had been at times insane—as though reason had resigned her throne for the shrieking dreams and hideous fancies of madness.

The mistakes and blunders of ancient science and philosophy were generally traceable to three ghosts. They told us through their priests—and the earth was flat, that the sun, moon, and stars revolved around it daily, that the universe had been created out of nothing in a few days, and a variety of other exploded falsehoods. They warned us against searching for knowledge, against gazing at the stars, digging into the geological records, and other like dangerous pursuits. The speaker related the Hindoo legend of the first man and woman and their fall, and confessed that as preferred it to the Biblical narrative. Later on he adverted, incidentally, to the influence of climate in the formation of character, and said that if 5,000 ministers of New-England, 5,000 rolling stones, and 5,000 professors in larger theological seminaries were to emigrate to Santo Domingo, the second generation would see them riding on a mule, barebacked, bareheaded, with a rooster under each arm, going to a cock-fight on Sunday. [Uproarious laughter and applause.] In conclusion, he said that he had recently beheld models of the various efforts of the human race, in all the arts and sciences from the earliest attempts of the rudest savage to the finished products of modern civilization. He had pondered upon the almost immeasurable distance between the tom-tom of the savage and the symphonies of Beethoven and Mozart, between the mud dauns of the first rude artist and the priceless treasures of a Raphael or a Michael Angelo, between the clumsy "dug-out" and the majestic steam-ship, between the club of the primeval warrior and the Krupp cannon, between the brain of the skin-clad savage and that of a Shakespeare. And yet in this day of enlightenment and research, of exploded failure and established fact, we were told that the naked, barbarous, spoonful of brains which hewed the club, hollowed the dug-out, daubed the mud, and manufactured the tom-tom was capable of evolving a God, and a devil, and a heaven, and a hell, and all the other ghostly paraphenalia of religion, which would do for the most civilized and enlightened nations in all ages to come! [Applause.] Was there ever more egregious folly than this, and did it not really seem as though men at certain periods of the world's history had been mad in their adoration of ghosts and ghostly actions? [Applause.]

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

CLOSING SCENES IN BOTH HOUSES—A BITTER PARTISAN SPEECH BY GOV. HUBBARD.

HARTFORD, March 23.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* this afternoon. In the joint convention Gov. Hubbard made a short address, mainly devoted to the political affairs in the nation since the session of the General Assembly opened, and displayed, though in a milder form, the same offensive partisanship that characterized his inaugural Message. There has never been before in the closing hours of a session any intrusion of this sort by a Governor. Ordinarily, if any address is made it is devoted to matters purely local and non-partisan, and mainly congratulatory and good natured. It is certainly in poor taste for a chief magistrate to obtrude his partisanship upon an Assembly when a large majority composing it holds honestly to different political opinions. In the House, Speaker Harrison was presented by his associates with a magnificent gold watch and chain, the presentation being made by Mr. Greene Kendrick, of Waterbury, in a very graceful speech. In responding, the Speaker showed great emotion. The clerks were also the recipients of handsome gifts. There were no presentations in the Senate, but the usual complimentary resolutions were passed.

The bill appointing a special commission to examine the affairs of the life insurance companies of the State was finally agreed to, and a conference committee, composed of Orrin S. Seymour, of Litchfield; David C. Nichols, of Plainsville, and Jeff. C. Cleveland, of Brooklyn, were appointed on the commission. Mr. Seymour has been a prominent citizen in politics and at the Bar for many years, and was Chief Judge of the Supreme Court up to two years ago. He is politically a Democrat, and was a candidate for Governor in 1863. Mr. Nichols was State Treasurer for several years during Gov. Buckingham's administration, and is a prudent and able man. Mr. Cleveland is a member of the present House, and has taken a leading position on the Republican side. He is well known throughout the country as formerly publisher of the *Christian Union* and confidential friend of Mr. Beecher.

A bill was agreed to which cuts down all salaries paid by the State, excepting Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, 10 per cent., and this will apply next year to the members of the Legislature, who get $300 each. Among the matters of legislation omitted in these dispatches last night is a bill which provides for minority representation in Boards of Selectmen, Assessors, and Boards of Relief; also a bill which gives a wife separate control of her property, on the theory that one are two instead of two one, as the law has heretofore considered the marriage relation. There have been reductions of from 15 to 25 per cent. in all State appropriations, and in every way there has been a large streak of economy manifested. The session will not, however, go down to posterity, as either more practical or more brilliant than its predecessors; still it might have done much worse, and that is a comforting reflection.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

MEETING OF THE NEW-ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE—NICHOLLS SUSTAINED AND REVOLUTIONARY RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—At a general meeting of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange to-day, a preamble and resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing the Nicholls Government. The preamble pronounces the statement that the business men of this city are willing to recognize Packard as the lawful Governor of the State as utterly false, and that the members, adherents of both political parties, feel called upon in the interest of peace and good order and lawful government to solemnly protest against any credit being given to such assertion. The following is a synopsis of the resolut

THE WESTERN GOLD FEVER.

THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD DIGGINGS—WHAT THE GOLD-HUNTERS ARE DOING—RAILROADS TO THE HILLS—TEN YEARS PROGRESS IN THE NEW WEST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEADWOOD CITY, Dakota, Saturday, March 10, 1877.

A great many people have been flocking in here all through the Winter. The deep snows and bitter cold weather do not seem to have allayed the excitement, or checked the throng of gold-seekers to any extent. All the houses and cabins in Deadwood City, and the outlying camps are occupied, and the large number of buildings now being hastily put up do not seem sufficient to accommodate those who come. A great many parties are housed in their tents, or use the old-fashioned prairie schooners for their temporary quarters. There are about 5,000 people here, and the arrivals are from 50 to 100 per day. They come in from all directions, Fort Pierre, Sidney, North Platte, and Cheyenne. The only points from which stages have been running regularly are Sidney and Cheyenne, and so the large numbers who seek passage in that way are obliged to start from one or the other of those places. The teams coming in from all sides, report a very tedious and in many cases perilous trip, being blocked in and obliged to camp for days in the open prairie, with deep snow on every side, and their distress increased by the chances of losing their way.

It cannot be said that all who have run such risks to reach the land of gold are satisfied when they at last safely reach Deadwood. A great many by that time are out of money, "dead broke," as the phrase is. They cannot go out and prospect to any advantage, for the snow is yet deep and the streams frozen up. They cannot get work. It becomes at once a battle for life. To the credit of the people who are coming here in such swarms be it said that there is enough of the better, generous element to "leaven the whole lump," and they share each other's comforts while they last. This has prevented any actual distress, and has brought about all down to a level. When Spring opens sufficiently for active prospecting and work, all will start out pretty much on the same basis, their picks, packs on their backs, and stout hearts forming their stock in trade.

In spite of the fact that prices of everything are about double what they are in the States, and in some instances three times as much, and no immediate chance to earn a living presents itself to the great majority of those who are here, yet there is a kind of hilarity and, at least, outward hopefulness among all. About the stoves and camp-fires at evening large gatherings take place to listen to the tales of adventure of old plainsmen, or the jokes of the chief wits, and songs in which there is seldom any element of coarseness. To be sure, as in all new mining towns, there is a sprinkling of the desperado element, but it is pretty effectually kept down. Law and order prevail, and the border ruffian has to slink away before the more respectable classes. There are saloons and dance-houses, but they receive no great encouragement. The city is well governed, and though there are occasional shootings, they do not occur oftener than in some of the old settled Missouri River towns of this size, or at some of the cattle-shipping points on the Plains.

Here, as everywhere else, "bread and the newspaper" seem to be the chief want. The semi-weekly mails are eagerly looked for, and the pushing, scrambling, but good-humored throng at the stage and express company's head-quarters is a rather amusing sight. There is no Post Office here yet, though a regular route with daily mail service from Cheyenne has been ordered by the department, and will probably be put into operation by the 1st of May. The express company charges 10 cents on all letters and newspapers. The newspapers are eagerly caught up, and often a hungry crowd stand around while one of them reads the news. Deadwood City, however, is much better off than other new mining towns in the far West have been. It is connected with the outside world by telegraph, and a brief summary of important events is received every day at the *Pioneer* office and bulletined to the motley throng who on short notice gather at the outside. There is only a weekly newspaper printed here as yet. It is a five column sheet, at $5 per year; single copies, 25 cents in gold dust. Another "printer's outfit" is on the road, and a daily newspaper containing press reports, at $18 per year, is promised. All the Eastern dailies sell at 25 cents per copy, and the illustrated and story papers, some of them, at 50 cents. One bank is in operation, and another is preparing to start up. Merchants who can put up the requisite collateral get money at 2½ per cent. per month on short time. As everything is new here, and the mines are in the first antecedents of any one, banking is, at best, a business that needs close watching, and loans have to be prudently guarded. If they can manage to run on only the ordinary losses that would occur in any old-established town, they must pile up good profits.

Real estate investments, notwithstanding the size of the town, are not considered a very good thing. Some corner lots have been sold well, but the rage that some speculators have got into of planning out "additions to the City of Deadwood," and putting their lots into market does not as yet catch a very numerous crowd of buyers. There is too much uncertainty about the future of the place, and it may as yet be looked upon as a town on wheels. It would not be surprising if some coming stampede should make some other place 100 miles off the gold centre, and although the gravel mines and lodes in this vicinity held out well last season, and may prove even richer by this season's work, yet it is the easiest thing in the world to get up a furor over some other diggings, and it is no new thing for miners to abandon good paying claims in the hopes of striking "big pay" and a fortune in a new El Dorado. There is already a class here who are careful lookers on, and as soon as opportunity offers will appear in the rôle of claim and town-lot jumpers. They flourish and get rich over the mistakes of others; and the same class can be found in the top crust of almost every new Western city.

Some of the business houses here are well stocked with groceries, clothing, hardware, and miners' supplies, but none of the merchants have any idea that they are here for a permanent stay. They are always ready to "pull up" and go with the crowd. I see business men here whom, during the past seven years, I have known to be in trade at Kit Carson, Denver, Cheyenne, Pueblo, Del Norte, Sidney, Custer, and they with equal sunniness and cheerfulness display their wares and identify their names with the commercial interests of Deadwood City. They have had their ups and downs, and are so used to being "on the go," that they never think of taking their families with them, or making a home anywhere. Very few of the merchants keep books; their sales are cash down. Everybody who buys is expected to weigh out the dust.

Since so many freighting companies have gone into the business of bringing goods into the new diggings the cost of transportation has come down a good deal. Some trains have come in bringing merchandise from Sidney and Fort Pierre at four and six cents per pound, which is considered very moderate. There will be some cutting of rates on passengers soon, too. The fare from the Missouri River and outfitting places on the line of the Union Pacific is from $30 to $35. The people here and the transportation companies are hostile to the project of a branch railroad from Sidney or Cheyenne, which the Union Pacific Company and other interests are talking up so strong. The terminus in the Hills would be at Custer, on the other side of the mountains, making that the metropolis of this country, and robbing Deadwood City of all its glory. Denver is said to be taking Cheyenne or make it only a way station. The Kansas Pacific is understood to be standing by a hand in this railroad project, so as to cut off Denver, and surveys are quietly going forward. The plan would be to make the Denver Pacific a part of the proposed line, extending it on from Cheyenne to Custer, with Denver as the operating head-quarters. The merchants there already have a large trade with the Black Hills, and besides supply a great share of the goods handled by the smaller business houses of Cheyenne. The latter place is growing rapidly under the stimulus of this temporary trade, while Denver is building up slower, but substantially. An immense amount of freight is coming up from Sidney, and that place is booming with life and activity. Over 300 buildings are now said to be in progress of construction there.

The present condition of the various mining camps and towns in the Black Hills may be glanced at with interest. The Wolf Mountain stampede, which took away such crowds from all the settlements here late in the Fall, subsided some time ago, and the whole thing seems to have been a glaring fraud. An effort is now being made to get up a similar beginning in the Wind River Mountains, but it does not promise much success. Deadwood City is decidedly the best point in the Hills, and will be the ultimate centre of trade. Next to it in importance is Gayville, two miles above here, is a bustling camp, and some of the deep, drifting placer claims that were housed over and have been worked through the Winter have yielded "big pay." Custer, Haywood, Battle Creek, and the numerous other camps are full of people, who, before long, will begin to prospect and mark out their season's work.

There seems to be no doubt that the Hills will be swarming full of people this Summer. We hear of expeditions fitting out at many Eastern cities, and at various towns in the Missouri Valley, and at points along the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads. From 50,000 to 75,000 gold-seekers will crowd in this direction during the year, and whatever the results of the season's work, or whatever the future of the Black Hills country, they will probably, in any event, remain a part of the permanent population of the new West. In this connection it is a matter of interest to note what has been accomplished in the past 10 years in the way of peopling the Plains and Rocky Mountain country. Nebraska has increased from 50,000 people to 300,000; Kansas has grown from a population of 175,000 to 500,000; Colorado from 35,000 to 135,000. Montana and Wyoming have been carved out, and have 60,000 people; while Dakota and the new Territory to be formed out of the Black Hills have now 25,000, to be trebled during the year: making an accession of three-quarters of a million to that portion of the new West lying east of the Rocky Mountains during the last 10 years.

A SAN FRANCISCO SENSATION.

ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT OF A YOUNG GIRL WITH A RUSSIAN OFFICER—CAPTURE OF THE RUNAWAY AND HER SURRENDER TO HER FATHER.

A San Francisco paper of March 13 says:

"This morning, shortly before 1 o'clock, the quiet neighborhood of South San Francisco, near Hunter's Point, was startled by the report of a gun and considerable shooting and scampering of horses and human feet. An investigation showed that the cause of the shooting was a genuine elopement. It appears shortly after the Russian fleet appeared in the Bay, one of the Lieutenants became enamored with the daughter of an engineer living at South San Francisco. He proposed marriage, but the father declined the honor. The pair then proceeded to extreme measures, and at 12 o'clock last night, the lover appeared with a team, and his *fuliet* climbed out of the window. The unusual noise attracted the attention of her father, who jumped up and grabbed his shot-gun loaded with buck-shot. He entered his daughter's room and found that the bird had flown. He ran to the door, and discerning a buggy a short distance off, blazed away.

"The next day's papers say that the officer concerned was Lieut. George de Kalands, of the Russian corvette Vsadnick, and the full details of the affair, with its unhappy denouement, are given as follows in the columns of the *Post:* "The Lieutenant was seated in a buggy, about two rods from the house, lighting matches—the signal previously agreed upon in their correspondence to notify the girl of the presence in the vicinage. Bo Burdick père was impressed with the idea that his daughter had already reached the carriage, and at once opened a brisk fire upon the vehicle. The young Lieutenant was compelled to get out of the range of fire, which he lost no time in doing, presuming that his duteines was still held a captive in the house. Hatless, shoeless, shawlless, and faint at heart, the young girl crouched as she heard the shots from her father's pistol, under a fence in the immediate vicinity of the Burdick cottage, until her parent returned to the house, when she fled like a panting fawn down the road in search of De Kalands. By the time she reached the long bridge her feet were bruised and bleeding from contact with the jagged stones of the roadway. Here a new difficulty presented itself. Unwilling that her lover longer than necessary had eloped with her, she was afraid that he might be at the bridge waiting to intercept her. In this extremity a happy thought struck her. She had a little money and went to the boat-house at the end of the bridge, roused the keeper, and engaged him to row her to the city front, which the boatman did without any conscientious scruples whatsoever. From the city front she was driven in a hack to a hotel, and from this place sent a messenger to the hotel where Lieut. De Kalands was stopping. This messenger was a rough, uncouth individual, and the clerk of the hotel, assuming from his appearance and the late hour that it was a job to get the Lieutenant out for some nefarious purpose, as in his capacity of paymaster he had a large amount of money about his person, declined to have him called. When the answer was returned to the girl she entered the hack, and was driven to the hotel herself. She appealed to the clerk, and upon a little explanation being given Lieut. De Kalands was aroused from his slumbers. His astonishment upon beholding the poor girl in the sad plight she was in, and the evidence of her heroic devotion, was very great, but in order not to compromise her he took her to the house of a respectable family in the northern part of the city, and arranged that she should stay there until the 28th inst., when she would be of age, and free to bestow her hand upon the man of her choice without parental interference. As soon as this and other little matters had been satisfactorily arranged Lieut. De Kalands returned to Vallejo, with the intention of coming back in the evening.

"The fact that Miss Jennie was somewhere in the northern part of the city, and that De Kalands had returned to the Vsadnick, was known to the Police yesterday morning through the hackman. About 9 o'clock last night Detective Dan Coffey ascertained her whereabouts and escorted her to the Police office, where her father was in waiting for tidings of his daughter. Shortly after De Kalands entered. The meeting between the father and his prospective son-in-law was anything but a pleasant one, De Kalands insisting upon his right to marry the girl as soon as she was of age. The Police finally gave in to the demands of her father as her legal guardian. Miss Jennie begged not to be forced to go home, as she dreaded punishment, but the father promised not to inflict corporal punishment, and the girl reluctantly departed with him.

"Lieut. De Kalands asserts that the elopement was planned by him upon the entreaty of his affianced bride, to escape from what she regards a place of refuge from cruelties which she claimed were inflicted upon her by her parents on account of her love for him. He had no intention of marrying her until she was of age, when he considered that they had only their own feelings and wishes to consult. He didn't like the idea of having Miss Jennie abused, and proposed to put her beyond the reach of cruelty until she could marry. He had offered to resign his commission before marrying the girl, as proof of his honest intentions, but the parents remained obdurate to the Muscovite appeal. He further asserts that when the young lady is of age, which occurs exactly two weeks from to-day, he will have recourse to that ancient blessing, a writ of habeas corpus, to secure her release, and will then make her his wife, though all the world should object. Lieut. De Kaland speaks English fluently, and is represented to be a scion of a noble Russian family. He is the second officer of the Vsadnick, and has a brother, a sub-Lieutenant, in the Russian fleet now sojourning in our waters."

FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

AN EXPLOSION OF DAMP NEAR SWANSEA—SEVENTEEN OR EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST.

The Liverpool *Post* of March 9 says: "Yesterday morning an explosion of damp took place in the Worcester new pit, near Swansea, worked for the Landore Siemens Steel Company, by which 17 or 18 men lost their lives. The number or name who went down yesterday morning is not exactly known, the overman being among the killed. About 7 o'clock a terrible explosion was heard all over the district, and an exploring party, which immediately went down, found that the disaster had occurred in the great slant, where the roofs had been much damaged, and all the men who were working there had succumbed to the damp. Sixteen bodies were successfully brought up and conveyed to their cottages, most of them being married men. The explorers labored unceasingly to recover the bodies of the six others who were believed to be in the pit; but, up to last evening, unsuccessfully. The men in the other workings escaped unhurt. The pit is a comparatively new one, having been worked for about five years only, and this explosion caused great consternation, inasmuch as the district has for many years been free from damp. The cause of the calamity is not known, as those whose duty it was to examine the workings yesterday morning are dead; but there is much probability in the rumor that the great Welsh flannel fair at Llangafellach on Tuesday and Wednesday had affected the sobriety of some of the poor fellows who have lost their lives. The pit is only 50 yards deep, but some of the workings extend to a great distance under ground. Every assistance was rendered by the managers of neighboring mines. The village of Forest Fach is a scene of desolation.

"The following is a list of the killed: Isaac Williams, wife, and five children; W. Williams, single; John Prosser, wife, and two children; D. Thomas, widower, two children; D. Thomas, wife, and three children; Job Davies, single; R. Howells, a boy; D. Davies, wife, and six children; D. Davies, single; Henry Jones, wife, and one child; D. Anthony, wife, and one child; Abraham Beavan, wife, and three children; W. Matthews, single; Evan Davies, wife, and two children, and T. Thomas, wife, and six children. There are two others, whose names are unknown."

THE VUELTA ABAJO REVOLT IN CUBA.

A Havana letter of March 17 says: "Since last night we have ugly rumors of a rising in the Vuelta Abajo, or tobacco region. The only facts thus far received are that about 30 young men from Havana, and about 60 more from the surrounding villages have gone to Vuelta Abajo; also that soldiers were embarking on board of a small gun-boat at midnight last night, and that they went to the town of Cabanas, on the north coast of the Vuelta Abajo, and that about 70 gendarmes left the Western Railroad for San Cristobal this morning. Cuban sympathizers claim that the movements are well and powerfully organized, and that it will meet with undoubted success. They also claim that another section of the Vuelta Abajo will rise to-night, and that most of the Canary Islanders residing in the Vuelta Abajo, are in league with them. It is, however, equally possible that the whole movement may prove abortive, as two former similar attempts did, and that the reports received are exaggerated.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE FERRY FRANCHISES.

A REPORT OF THE EXISTING LEASES AND THE AMOUNTS DUE THE CITY—THE DIVIDED JURISDICTION OVER FERRY PROPERTY.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the present system of leasing ferry franchises and receiving a report in relation to the various ferry leases. After some unimportant matters had been disposed of, the Controller presented a report giving the following information in regard to such leases:

Whitehall-street to Staten Island—Leased to the Staten Island Railroad Company for 10 years from May 1, 1867. Annual rent, $1,000. Boats run from Piers Nos. 8 and 19 North River, but the City has never established ferries to run from these points.

Cortlandt-street to Jersey City. Lease for five years from May 1, 1876, at 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts, subject to a rent of $7,510, to the Department of Docks. The lease has never been executed, because the ferry company refuse to pay except upon the gross receipts on the New-York side.

Barclay-street to Hoboken—The company refuse to execute the lease for the reason given above.

Chambers-street to Pavonia Ferry—New-Jersey, Erie Railroad Company, lessee. Terms, for one year from May 1, 1876, at 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts, subject to a rent of $15,000. Lease not executed, but the rent has been paid to Feb. 1, 1877.

Desbrosses-street to Jersey City—Associated Jersey Company, lessee. Term one year from Nov. 1, 1875, at 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts, subject to a rent of $3,000 to the Department of Docks. The lease was never executed, the company refusing to pay except on the gross receipts on the New-York side.

Clarkson-street to Communipaw—New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, proprietors. No franchise ever given for it by the City, although the company pay $5,000 a year for rent of a part of the pier. (No. 48 North River,) which is owned by the City. A suit by the City against the company is pending in the United States Circuit Court to compel compliance with the requirements of the law regulating ferries.

Christopher-street to Hoboken—Lease for 10 years from May 1, 1874, at 2½ per cent. on gross receipts, subject to an annual rent of $15,000. Lease never executed.

Forty-second-street to Weehawken—Lease purchased at public auction on May 15, 1866, for 10 years at $330 per annum; no rent received since August, 1870. Lease not executed.

Union Ferry Company leases of its five ferries, for 10 years each, from May 1, 1871, with all bulkheads, docks, and landing places on both sides of the East River, at $1 per annum; rent paid by the company previously $103,000 per annum; one year's rent at that rate still due. A counter claim having been filed by the company for filling in city property on the Brooklyn side of the river, amounting to more than such rent. The Counsel of the Corporation has given an opinion that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had no power to give the present lease without advertisement, and proceedings were instituted on April 6, 1876, to set it aside. The case is to be tried early next month.

Roosevelt-Street, James'-Slip, and Grand-Street Ferries. Rent paid up to Feb. 1, 1877.

Houston-street to Grand-street, Brooklyn—Lessee, Houston-street Associates; 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts, and a rent of $6,500 per annum. Term for five years from April 30, 1874. Lease has never been executed, and no rent has been paid. The Corporation Counsel has sued to recover it.

Tenth-street to Greenpoint—Young Lessees, Shepherd and E. S. Knapp. Term, five years from Nov. 1, 1875, at 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts. Lessees decline to execute the lease, because they refuse to make a statement of such gross receipts for both sides of the river. Rent has never been paid.

Twenty-third-street to Greenpoint—Same lessees as above. Terms of lease the same, with the addition of an annual rent of $3,000. Lease not executed, and rent not paid for reasons same as above.

Thirty-fourth-street to Hunters Point—Ten years from Nov. 1, 1867, at $800 per annum. Lease never executed, but rent paid to Feb. 1, 1877.

Ninety-second-street to Astoria—Ten years from Nov. 1, 1867, at $50 per annum. Lease not executed, but rent paid to Feb. 1, 1877.

The report was accepted. It is estimated that the amounts due by all the ferry companies is about $600,000.

An opinion of Mr. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel, in relation to the manner of disposing of docks and ferry franchises was then read. Mr. Whitney, after referring to the subject, says:

"As at present arranged under the laws, the method of disposing of ferry franchises seems to me to be absurd. The City has two pieces of property to dispose of in most of these cases—the franchise, and the other the dock property, neither of which is of any value without the other; and, under the present arrangement of the law, they are sold separately, the franchise by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the dock property by the Dock Departments, and in each case at auction to the highest bidder. The result of this is that whichever is put up first—the dock property or the franchise—bidding is necessarily discouraged by the fact that what is being sold is useless without the purchaser is able to acquire that which is yet to be sold and whichever should be struck down first—but one bidder for, namely the person who has bid off what was sold first, except black-mailers and strikers who seek an opportunity to harass the person who has bid off the other property on which the purchaser had based his valuation of the property being sold. In other words, there is at no time any fair competitive bidding among real parties for that which constitutes a ferry—the franchise and the property necessary for the employment of it; my opinion the law should be so changed that these two things should be sold at one and the same time by the same officer or department of the City Government."

A resolution was then adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to draft a law to be submitted to the Legislature of this State, now in session, to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to transfer to the Department of Docks authority to dispose of the leases of the ferry franchises of this City at public auction, in connection with the docks and premises owned by the City now used and occupied for ferry purposes.

The old question of leasing ferry franchises to the city of Staten Island ferry companies was then called up. Mr. Wingate appeared for one of the companies, and stated that Mr. Starin appeared to be not in favor of establishing any ferry, while the company he represented was ready to run a ferry according to the proposal it had made. Mr. McNamee, who represented Mr. Starin, contended that the docks, as well as the ferry franchises, should be sold together. That would be the proper course to adopt.

The matter was laid over. The meeting then adjourned.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE COMPLETED—THE COMMON COUNCIL TO BE REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION—THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE AS FINALLY AMENDED.

The conference of commercial bodies having under consideration "the use of the Belt Railroad for freight purposes," held their final meeting in the rooms of the Cheap Transportation Association yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Robinson in the chair. Mr. Farrington reported that the body he represented—the Grocers' Board of Trade—had approved the ordinance proposed by the conference. All the others had previously done so. Mr. A. B. Miller offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this conference be directed to make a draft of the ordinance as approved by this body, and amount the same with a communication addressed to the President of the Board of Aldermen, requesting him to introduce the bill, the communication to be signed by the President and Secretary of the conference.

The Chairman suggested that something should be incorporated to show the sense of the conference to be that this was only a matter of temporary relief, and that the commercial interests of the City demanded something greater. After a long discussion, the following was added:

Resolved, That the use of the Belt Railroad for freight purposes, as now asked for, is not proposed as a permanent measure, but for relief until improvements commensurate with our necessities can be made.

These were unanimously adopted. The ordinance, as amended, reads as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to the several railways terminating at the port of New-York, to draw, or cause to be drawn, their cars, by the use of dummy engines furnished by the said railways, or by the Belt Line Railroad Company, as may be agreed upon, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning, over the track of the Belt Line Railroad, (with the permission of said railroad company,) to and from such points on the Hudson and East Rivers as may be specified in the applications of the several railroad companies and approved by this board, subject to the terms, privileges, and restrictions now established by law and ordinance for the use of cars and dummy engines by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Provided always, that the said Belt Line Railroad Company shall extend equal privileges of track and motive power to all railroads terminating at the port of New-York upon equal conditions and terms. This permission shall not be construed to allow loaded or unloaded cars to stand on the said track between the places specified in the privileges which may be granted.

Mr. Lees, with the approval of the other members of the conference, drew up the following additional resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this conference that the proposition of the White Star Line Steam-ship Company to lay tracks on their pier above Canal-street, for the purpose of effecting a direct transfer of merchandise between their steamships and the cars of the New-York Central Railroad, and other railroads that may be made to connect with their track, should be promptly approved by the proper authorities.

The meeting then adjourned.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, asked for explanation from counsel in the matter of an application made by William H. Morris. The latter, it seems, is the life tenant of a large estate in Morrisania. By the sale of a part of the tract a fund of $600,000 has been accumulated, and is now in a trust company. Mr. Morris advanced sums of money from his separate estate to improve the property. Over $5,000 of back taxes are now due on the Morrisania property. Mr. Morris is in a position to the court, and that the taxes on the property amount to $10,000 per year, while the income from it is less than $5,000. He sought to have the estate placed in the hands of a Receiver, with power to the latter to draw from the fund in the trust company sufficient money to pay the taxes and to pay Mr. Morris for his advances. Mr. Morris states that the property is very valuable, and that it is desirable to preserve it. At present the property cannot be sold except at a very great sacrifice.

THE NORTH AMERICA'S TROUBLES.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT, SHOWING THE EFFORTS MADE TO SECURE A PLAINTIFF—HOW THE ALLEGED "WRECKERS" SOUGHT TO ENLIST THE SERVICES OF A POLICY-HOLDER.

Application was made to Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a few days ago, in the suit of Belknap against the North America Life Insurance Company and others, for the appointment of a Referee to take the testimony of Mr. Augustus Murdoch, one of the policy-holders who, it was alleged, had been importuned by persons engaged in a suit against the Guardian Mutual Company, to be a plaintiff, and was offered money therefor. Mr. John N. Lewis was appointed Referee, but Murdoch has made the desired affidavit, which will, along with numerous others, be read to-day on the argument in the case before Justice Dykman, at White Plains. It sets forth that he resides at Grand View Park, Staten Island, and is the holder of policies Nos. 42,692 and 42,696 in the Guardian Mutual Company for $350 each; that on Feb. 24 Clarence A. Roberts and H. V. Gahagan called at his place of business in this City, No. 180 Duane-street, both of whom asked him if he would be willing to be plaintiff in an action against the company last named, for the purpose of having a Receiver appointed. Previous to this interview deponent never had any intention of bringing such a suit. Mr. Gahagan, he alleges, stated to him that his policies did not amount to much in a commercial point of view, as the company was insolvent, and that he [Murdoch] might be able to make something if they could get a Receiver appointed. Deponent asked for time to think the matter over, but Gahagan replied that it would not admit of delay, as they wanted to serve the papers on that night, and he must decide at once, or the matter would end. He added, it is charged, that he could promise him a retainer of $250 at once to begin for, and if they succeeded in having a Receiver appointed would guarantee him a position as an expert. Deponent then said he would do it, and all three took a carriage and went to an office in the building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, where they met Mr. J. C. Horton, to whom deponent was introduced, and a boy was sent for Mr. B. G. Jayne, who soon arrived. Horton, Jayne, Gahagan, and Roberts, the affidavit continues, then went into an inner room for consultation, into which deponent was summoned in about 10 minutes. Gahagan then mentioned the fact that he [Murdoch] was a policy-holder in the Guardian Company, and sought to become plaintiff, as it was insolvent, and the assets had all been used up by Mr. Henry J. Furber, the President. Mr. Horton, deponent says, then stated that they could get plenty of policy-holders to commence the action, but he understood from Roberts and Gahagan that deponent [Murdoch] was a policy-holder, and had been in the employ of the company for some time. Deponent said that, having had an opportunity to think the matter over, he did not like to lend himself as plaintiff in the matter, because he thought it put him in the position of a black-mailer in the eyes of the public, even if the facts were as they represented them to be. Mr. Jayne said to deponent that he did not look upon it in the same light that he [Jayne] did, and that the public, knowing the character of the black-mailing operation, would look upon him as a "moral hero." Deponent further demurred, and requested time to think the matter over when Horton, Jayne, Gahagan, and Roberts again withdrew for consultation, and in about five minutes Gahagan returned and told him he could think over the matter and come in by 10 o'clock on the following day, but not later. On that day, Feb. 26, the affidavit states Roberts came to see deponent, when the latter informed him that he had concluded not to have anything to do with the matter. He has not seen any of the parties since. Deponent further states that for more than 15 years he was a policy-holder in the Guardian Company, during several years of which period Gahagan was its Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE REFERENCE.

The hearing in the Continental Life Insurance Company case before Referee William Allen Butler, was resumed yesterday afternoon at No. 20 Nassau-street, when the first witness called was Mr. Samuel A. Noyes, the brother of Daniel J. Noyes, whose prominent connection with Mr. John J. Anderson, the former Receiver, has been heretofore published. He was examined mainly regarding his brother's dealings with the company, but stated that he had no personal knowledge in the matter; it was the witness' impression that the contract for the reinsurance of the Continental's risks in the New-Jersey Mutual was made during the early part of October; he could not tell on what day; he had no knowledge as to the terms of the contract, and had never seen it before it was shown to him yesterday. Mr. Noyes also stated that he knew his brother and Mr. Anderson were friends for many years, which he considered a full explanation of the intimacy between them at the present time.

Mr. John J. Anderson was then called, and put through a long examination by Mr. Raphael J. Moses, of counsel, regarding the large number of checks given by him to Daniel J. Noyes on the American Exchange National Bank. Most of them, he stated, were temporary loans, which he was in the habit of frequently making to Mr. Noyes. At a previous hearing testimony was given to the effect that 10 United States bonds sold by Mr. Anderson on Dec. 30 were among the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Company at the time of its examination by D. P. Fackler, and the check given by Anderson at the time they were purchased, amounting to $11,312 50, was shown to him, and he was asked to explain the transaction and to state how it was that the bonds went to New-Jersey. He testified that he purchased the bonds on Dec. 18, and then, being in doubt as to whether or not he had a right to make any investment without a special order of the court, he sold them again on the 30th. During the interim they were at all times under his control; they were in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company for some days, and were in a safe in the office of Daniel J. Noyes three or four days—witness thought from Dec. 23 to Dec. 27; he had been in the habit of keeping all his securities at Noyes' office, and took them there on this occasion for the purpose of detaching some of the coupons. It was expected that Mr. Anderson's testimony regarding these checks would seriously implicate him, but such was not the case. The referee was terminated yesterday, and counsel will at an early day present their briefs.

THE WRECKED BETHANY.

VERDICT OF THE BRITISH NAVAL COURT—THE VESSEL LOST FROM IMPRUDENT NAVIGATION AND WANT OF SEAMANSHIP.

The decision of the Naval Court, held in the chambers of the British Consulate General at New-York, in relation to the loss of the British bark Bethany, on the New-Jersey coast, was made public yesterday. The court opened its session on Tuesday last. Mr. W. R. Hoare, the British Vice-Consul at this port, presided. Associated with him were Capt. Grogan, of the steam-ship Egypt, and Capt. Bentley, of the ship Lord Canning. The Bethany, Capt. Walter J. Bedell, bound from Hong Kong to New-York, was stranded at Hereford Inlet, four miles northward of Cape May, N. J., on the morning of March 9. At 9 A. M. on the 10th the vessel had bilged, and had 15 feet of water in the hold. Since then she has proved a total loss. The testimony shows that at noon on the previous day the Master made a proper observation of the sun, but after that time and not the last. On the night of the 8th the Master supposed the bark was about 30 miles to the eastward of Cape May, and did not discover his error until the vessel went ashore. He declared that during the night the course was due north, but other witnesses testified that the Bethany was steered north-north-west by the Master's own order. After receiving the evidence of the Master, two of the mates, and several of the seamen, the court rendered the following decision:

"We are of the opinion that the Bethany was lost entirely from imprudent navigation and want of seamanship on the part of the Master, and from the latter having taken the obvious precaution of using his lead, which would undoubtedly have prevented the loss of the ship. We therefore adjudge that the Master's certificate be suspended for a period of 12 months."

The owner of the Bethany arrived here from Sydney a few days ago, expecting to collect his freight bills. He was present at the sale of the wreck on the New-Jersey beach yesterday, and will return to this City to pay off the crew early next week.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

A daring attempt at burglary was made some time during Thursday night on the premises of Messrs. Styles & Cash, stationers, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. The entrance on Fourteenth-street was opened with skeleton keys, and the thieves ascended to the second floor, where they cut a hole through a wall leading to the first floor. They then began to operate on the safe, but soon became alarmed, and fled from the place, leaving a complete set of burglar's tools, which were taken to the Ninth Precinct Station.

THE DROWNING OF MR. PLATNER.

Coroner Flanagan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Gordineur C. Platner, the Auburn merchant, whose body was found near Wall-Street Ferry on Thursday morning. Nothing in addition to what has already been published was learned from the testimony taken. The verdict of the jury was that his death was due to asphyxia from accidental drowning. Mr. Platner's widow arrived in this City yesterday, and identified the gold watch and trinkets found on the body.

CLIMBING A VOLCANO.

ASCENSION OF THE PEAK OF ORIZABA.

THE STAR MOUNTAIN OF ANAHUAC—A STRUGGLE TO THE TOP IN WINTER TIME—THE DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME—A WRETCHED NIGHT PASSED ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE CRATER—THE PLUCK OF AN AMERICAN.

Mr. D. S. Richardson, United States Secretary of Legation at Mexico, ascended in February last the peak of Orizaba, or Citlatepetl, as it is called by the Aztecs, the star mountain of the Anahuac. He had previously climbed to the top of Popocatepetl, and from its summit had gazed out over a sea of clouds to the frozen top of its mighty rival, and now the position was reversed. Mr. Richardson was accompanied by Mr. Eustace Morphy, who, with indomitable pluck, held out to the last. The point from which the ascent of Orizaba is generally undertaken is San Andres Chalchocomula, a pleasant little town which lies directly under the great volcano, at its south-western base. Here the sulphur miners and the ice-cutters come down to sell the products of their hazardous industry. The time selected, Feb. 5, was not at all favorable for the ascent. The miners and guides had all come down, and reported the ascension impossible for several days to come; there had been no such storm in 50 years, they said, and to attempt to go up was simply madness. Richardson and his companion yielded to their advice, and for a few days engaged in a hunting expedition—which, however, was a failure in so far as finding game was concerned. They saw one rabbit, and heard wolves and coyotes howling; but that was all. They were high up the mountain side, the weather was pleasant, and, as they had plenty of provisions and no thought of care, they enjoyed the interval with a sense of absolute freedom. It was cold sometimes, and at night the little stars would look down freezingly through the tops of the pines as if in derision of their foolishness; but these discomforts were as nothing compared with subsequent ones.

At 1 o'clock on the 10th of February they began their climb up the mountain. For several hours their path wound up through the desolate ravines which separate the Sierra Negra from the peak. Great masses of volcanic rock were observed in fantastic shapes on every side, and on the entire face of the country, half covered with snow, could be read the signs of the savage convulsions which some day must have shaken the mountains to their foundations. On the morning of the 11th the party resumed their march at 2 o'clock, and the ascent is thus described to us by Secretary Richardson:

"We were six all told, four Indians, Morphy, and myself. No party ever tried an ascent with better fellows for guides. They knew every inch of the ground, were strong and good natured, and took a lively interest in the success of our enterprise. As we were the first to go up after the heavy storms, we went prepared to have a tough climb. The Indians said we would reach the top by 10 o'clock, which was giving us seven hours to do it in. Under ordinary circumstances, and with the snow in its usual condition, the native silver miners go up in five or six hours from the cave, but on the present occasion they had underestimated the difficulties. The snow was low down and very heavy, and long before the sun peeped up over the murky horizon we were hopelessly launched upon the long, gistening haut, one end of which seemed reaching down to heaven, and the other shot far below us into a bank of clouds. Sunlight found us on the south side of the mountain, on a level about equal to the height of the Sierra Negra. The ascent now began to be very laborious, and for the first time we began cutting footsteps in the ice to assist us. When half way up the mountain, the route usually takes is along a ledge of rocks which reaches up out of the snow like the dorsal fin of a shark and runs clear to the top. In this respect, Orizaba differs very much from its kindred peak, Popocatepetl. Sharp jagged points of rock stick out all over its surface, and the spine of a porcupine, while the summit of Popocatepetl is a clean, unbroken cone. These rocks on the slopes of Orizaba are one of the principal sources of danger in the ascent, as they often come tumbling down in great quantities; but at the time of our adventure they were all held fast in the unmelting grip of the snow. This was a point in our favor; but if we did not have to dodge rocks, there was no lack of active operations in other respects. The higher we went the more abrupt became the ascent and the more uncertain the foothold. Ten o'clock came around and the summit was still far above us. We must keep now hand to be cut out of the solid ice, and the fatigue and light air were beginning to tell on our unnutitated muscles. At 11 o'clock we were at the foot of what is known as the rocks of the *arrepentimiento*. This is the last grand pull, the home-stretch, and it could not be more appropriately named. It is probably not 500 feet high for, but it is almost a perpendicular wall of ice, and as it is reached when the adventurer is already fainting and about ready to give up, it is a formidable obstacle. We were three hours in getting over it, and then almost fainting and completely exhausted, we threw ourselves down on a little shelf of sand at the top of the peak."

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when they reached the summit, just 11 hours after their departure from the Cave of Santa Cruz, which is itself no less than 13,000 feet above the sea. Two of their Indians left the party, preferring to climb the mountain the next morning to spending the night on its top. Mr Richardson says that that was the most horrible night he ever hopes to pass. He says:

"Shortly after our arrival a cold wind came up that struck us to the very bone. There was no shelter to be obtained, as the descent into the crater was impossible, and the excavation in which the Indians take sulphur were covered deep with ice and snow. The cold, naked peak presented but one point where it was possible to spend the night. A little below the lip of the crater, on the southern side, a little steam escapes through a bed of sand, and here the snow is melted off of the surface about a square. Here we scratched a hole, and, pulling our blankets over us, laid down. We had no eyes for the magnificent panorama which was spread out before us, or the sun, which was going down blood-red in the west; we were too utterly miser

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 1:30 P. M.—FLYING DUTCHMAN (Opera)—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim. Evening.—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT—Miss Ida Hubbell, and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Miss Fanny Davenport. Mr. John Brougham. Matinée.—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. C. Coghlan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood. Matinée.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—MEDEA—Mrs. J. H. Hackett. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING-HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A TRIP TO THE MOON, (spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Miss Kate Claxton.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

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NOTICE.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

By our Washington dispatches this morning, it will be seen that the invitation of the President to come to Washington for consultation is likely to be accepted by both Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and HAMPTON. Meanwhile the partisans of HAMPTON in Washington are making themselves unnecessarily busy with stories about "bargains" to take the troops away from Columbia as a consideration for Democratic support in allowing the count to go on. They seem wholly unaware that they are fouling their own nest by such statements. If they were really parties to any such disgraceful dicker as they describe, which no one for a moment will believe on their mere statement, they deserve to get their trouble for their pains. Meanwhile, it is plain that every act of the President has been absolutely inconsistent with these wild tales. He has gone to work in the most open and candid manner, called about him some of the ablest and purest men in the country, and acted in such a way as he could not have acted had he been compromised by the existence of any discreditable bargain. The charges may be set down to the account of partisan spite, and personal disappointment.

TWEED will probably be released next week—somewhat earlier than we had anticipated, but in obvious harmony with the prevailing policy of compounding with thieves. We understand that the difficulties in the way of pressing the criminal prosecutions against TWEED are alleged by eminent lawyers to be insuperable, and as the civil prosecutions can never extract from TWEED so much as he is ready to give up, it is supposed to be at once shrewd and profitable to close with his offer of restitution. We trust that after all the Ring thieves have been finally set at liberty, a complete statement will be made by the counsel for the people as to the expenses of the prosecution. After adding to these the probable or ascertained cost of the defense, the public will be in a position to appreciate how very profitable burglary on a large scale can be made for the noble profession of law. Taking into account the immoral effect of this compromise, it will also be made sufficiently obvious at how enormous a cost the people have recovered a very insignificant portion of their stolen money. On the whole, the Tammany thieves have got off rather more easily than the whisky thieves, and the good-natured public may fairly expect to be rewarded in the not distant future by a new crop of enterprising plunderers, ready to claim unlimited absolution by a very limited amount of restitution.

The case of Mr. G. L. WHITING, the book keeper of the Brooklyn Bank, is a good illustration of the moral effect of the compounding policy. This gentleman walked off with $160,000 in cash and securities, and coolly left word for the Directors that he was willing to "compromise" for half the amount if he were secured against prosecution. He was arrested with $100,000 in securities and $18,000 in cash in his possession, the remaining $42,000 in cash being deposited where Mr. WHITING thought "it would not be policy for him to tell." He was induced, however, to indicate where another $28,000 could be found, but the remaining $14,000 is retained, probably as a basis for "compromise." It is needless to say that Mr. WHITING was considered a highly respectable man, and was rather distinguished for his activity in religious matters. The Directors will, of course, consider it their interest to make the best terms they can with their ingenious book-keeper, and the cause of honesty and public morality will thus receive another remarkable impetus.

Allusion was made in these columns the other day to the remarkable onslaught made by Mr. O'HARE, of the Eighteenth Assembly District of this City, upon the policy of his Democratic friends in regard to the administration of local affairs. The full report of his speech shows that Mr. O'HARE understands more clearly than some of his Republican colleagues appear to do the value to the tax-payers of Mr. HUSTED'S amendment regarding the composition of the Board of Apportionment. There can be as little question about Mr. O'HARE'S breach with his party in statements like the following as there is about their justice and opportuneness:

"Taxation without representation was the grand principle which worked American independence; and it is an evil as flagrant in the City of New-York to-day as it was before the American Revolution. There are forty thousand tax-payers in the City of New-York, and they are practically without a voice in its Government; and I say it is high time for this Legislature to accede to this demand of the intelligent and tax-paying portion of the community, and give them some voice, at least, in the expenditure of the money which is wrung from them to support the army of office-holders to which I have already alluded."

The amendment which gives the tax-payers some control over the spending of their own money will come up again when the Woodin Charter bill is on its third reading, and it is to be hoped that it will then be better understood and more intelligently acted on than it was on Wednesday night.

JOHN D. LEE was duly shot to death, by order of the court, yesterday, at Mountain Meadows, upon the locality made memorable by the massacre in which he participated twenty years ago. His last confession is published in full this morning. This extraordinary document was written when LEE was face to face with death. There is no reason to doubt any of its essential particulars. While seated on his coffin, with his executioners before him, he solemnly attested the truth of all he had said. He has revealed an awful chapter of human wickedness and fanaticism. His confession convicts the Mormon hierarchy of the most frightful crimes. In the light of that confession the Mormon establishment is doomed.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

The letters which were yesterday addressed by the President to Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and HAMPTON afford further evidence of the fairness and frankness with which he has set about one of the most difficult of his tasks. He invites the rival claimants to the executive office of South Carolina to meet him at Washington, to aid him in "determining the course which, under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State, as he finds it upon his succeeding to the Presidency." The President would prefer this "direct communication of opinion and information to any other method" of ascertaining the views of the gentlemen referred to "upon the present condition and immediate prospect of public interests in South Carolina." In any case, he desires their opinion "of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State Government, and of the best methods of removing them." At the same time the President points out the extreme solicitude with which the people of the whole country must regard protracted disorder in any State; expresses his "own earnest desire to be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political derangements which affect the Government and afflict the people of South Carolina," and adds that he cannot doubt that in this desire he "truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the people of the United States."

These letters, if we are not greatly mistaken, will strengthen public confidence in the President's rectitude of purpose and in his sincerity. They are straightforward, simple, and manly, and in such a spirit, if at all, the vexed problem of peace and progress in the South must be solved. As to the practical outcome of the President's efforts, it would be rash to form a judgment. The forces which have been at work for so long in South Carolina with such unfortunate results, are complex, powerful, and deep-seated. They have their origin in a long period of false social relations, a false industrial system, and political arrangements which were an anomalies not only in the representative system of the country, but in the whole framework of modern civilization. The state of things which had been maintained with peculiar obstinacy and peculiar fanaticism in South Carolina was overturned by a disastrous and devastating civil war, followed by a complete political revolution. Regarding numbers alone, the political structure of the State was a pyramid resting upon its apex; when the pyramid was reversed and the close oligarchy of the slave power was replaced by the Government of the numerical majority, it was inevitable that the change should give rise to endless confusion and to many serious and offensive evils.

Of two facts which now stand out in clear relief, one is that the system cannot be again turned back. Sooner or later a Government, practically by the majority, must prevail. Any other, however administered, is so opposed to the current of American political life, is so out of harmony with the whole of the vast machinery of which each State is a constituent part, that it cannot stand. The second fact is, that the more peaceful and orderly the process by which the minority can be reconciled to the majority, the better for both parties and the better for the country. It is the aim of the President to bring about this consummation. His difficulties are not confined to the temper of the politicians of South Carolina or the prejudices which slavery has left. They exist also in the nature of his own powers, which are obscure in their definition in the law, delicate in respect of the great interests which they affect, and confused by the conflicting precedents which the vacillating course of his predecessor has established. Were the President an absolute ruler, or were he the representative of a strong centralized Government, it would be comparatively easy for him to meet the present issue. He would then be able to offer to the conflicting claimants in South Carolina distinct alternatives. He could say to them, "You must arrange this matter quietly between you, or the Federal Government will take the whole matter into its own hands, and administer affairs in your State without consulting or regarding either of you."

But this he cannot now do. His authority in the premises is derived solely from rather vague provisions of the Constitution and from statutes which assume, with more or less doubtful correctness, to carry out these provisions. In the main his powers, such as they are, can be called into use for one or more of only three purposes—to suppress insurrection against the United States or opposition to Federal laws; to put down combinations to deprive citizens, on account of color or race, of their rights under the Federal Constitution, or to protect the State, on application of its Legislature, or Governor when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence. With the first two of these occasions for Federal action the present situation is not clearly connected. What the duties and powers of the Government are with reference to the third occasion—the suppression of domestic violence—is the question which the President and his advisers must consider. We have ourselves no doubt that if they conclude, from fair evidence that the Chamberlain Government is the lawful Government, they can advise Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to proceed with the administration of his office, and can promise him all the power of the Federal Government in support of such action. Probably it will be found that herein lies the ultimate means of bringing the disputing parties to terms. Meanwhile, the attempt of the President to avoid all extreme measures, and to bring about a settlement without the employment of force by the Federal Government, is one in which he will receive the hearty support of all reasonable men of whatever party.

MORE CITY SALARIES.

The following schedule, compiled from the official City journal of Jan. 31, shows the number of employes in the several departments and the aggregate salaries, compared with the number a year ago, the last six not bearing the title of "department:"

Department.	No. of Employes January, 1876.	No. of Employes January, 1877.	Total Salaries.
Legislative	35	36	$103 500
Executive	11	22	41,100
Finance	145	151	237,261
Law	40	43	117,876
Police	2,607	2,844	4,119,018
Public Works	264	297	450,889
Charities and Correction	546	305	255,496
Fire	770	838	1,139,837
Health	112	89	137,250
Parks	150	148	236,985
Docks	86	88	292,560
Taxes and Assessments	54	55	117,400
Buildings	66	73	97,900
Miscellaneous	25	29	44,700
County Clerk	24	24	40,725
District Attorney	22	23	73,400
Board of Education	52	41	106,484
Board of Excise	24	27	42,200
Judiciary	350	377	1,089,850
Total	5,383	5,509	$8,743,731

The unnamed laborers are not included in this number of employes, although their pay is included in the last column; for example, in the Street-cleaning Bureau, now included under the Police Department, there are 1,234 laborers, carts, &c., working by the day and hour, whose pay aggregates $2,685 25 per day of ten hours, or $837,798 per year. The teachers are not included in the schedule at all; but, adding $2,593,516 for their salaries, makes the total salary account $11,337,247, as we gave it Feb. 24. The bulk goes to those who live, but do not wax plump, at the public cost, the 2,181 policemen taking $2,617,200; but there are 155 persons who draw salaries of $3,000 or more, aggregating $741,700, besides 90 Judges and clerks at that rate, taking $647,200.

Beginning where our last article left the subject, the Finance Department has a general office and seven bureaus. Mr. KELLY is a gentleman of wealth and elegant leisure, occasionally given to taking a hand in politics for amusement; he might gracefully flourish if his salary of $10,000 were a little less, particularly as he has (of course) a deputy, at $6,000 to do the work. There are 27 clerks, from $300 to $3,200, and 4 bookkeepers; the total number is 38, drawing $62,538. The salaries in the bureaus are not excessive, but the number of small "places" might be reduced; the Chamberlain, who is City Treasurer, draws $30,000, out of which he pays his clerk-hire and other expenses, the total of which he does not report. The head of the Law Department, Corporation Counsel, receives $15,000, a third too much; he has two assistants at $10,000 each, one at $7,500, and six others averaging $3,916 each; 13 clerks and 7 others fill out a total of 30 persons, drawing $90,440. The Public Administrator at $5,000, and the Corporation Attorney at $6,000, both find politics a comfortable field for "practice," and altogether the Law Department would bear pruning without hurting any but private interests.

Passing by the Police Department, as we have already discussed it, we come to that of Public Works, with its seven bureaus. The Commissioner has a $4,000 deputy, and has in his office a chief clerk, seven more clerks, a contract clerk, a first and second "clerk to contract clerk." The Bureau of Streets is a starveling affair, composed of a Superintendent at $2,750, and a "foreman" at $3 per day. So lonesome a thing should be "consolidated." The Bureaus of Repairs and Supplies, of Water Register, and of Chief Engineer are noticeable as showing the beginning of the grand army of "inspectors" at three or four dollars per day. The Chief Engineer has $7,000, and the like sum is divided between two "Engineers in charge." The Public Charities Department is triple-headed, having a $6,500 President and two $5,000 Commissioners. The Fire Department is also triple-headed, with a $7,500 President and two $5,000 Commissioners. Subordinate places in each are many, but not fat. The Health Department begins with a $6,500 President, a $5,000 Commissioner, a Secretary and a Sanitary Superintendent at $5,000 each, and an attorney at $4,500.

The costliest and practically most useless of the departments is probably that of Docks. Judging by the results of their service, the President would be dear at one-half his $6,000, and his two assistants also at one-half their $3,000 each. Their $4,000 Secretary has not yet been able to devise or to maintain an intelligible set of accounts, and it might not be amiss to try if a man at one-half that, or even less, could not do better. There may be a justification for paying $3,000 to the general book-keeper in the Finance Department, but why should the book-keeper for the Police have $2,500, for the Public Works $3,000, for the Charities $2,700, for the Fire $2,500, and for the Docks $3,000? It might be well to sharpen up the last-named incumbent by cutting his salary down one-half. There is a $3,000 Chief Clerk, four $2,000 Superintendents of Docks, a $2,000 Clerk to the Auditing Committee, a $6,000 Engineer-in-chief, with three assistants; an engineer in charge for floating property, &c. The Central Office costs $35,549 for salaries; that of Engineer-in-chief, $38,176; "floating property," $23,772, and the total salary cost is $292,560. The Department of Buildings has a $6,500 Superintendent, with his $3,000 deputy, and 8 other employes; the Bureau of Inspection has a chief and 21 inspectors; there are also bureaus of "violations and applications," of "iron-work and fire-escapes," and one of "temporary appointments," for which no use is stated. The Superintendent and inspectors superintend and inspect so well that a high wall, standing unsupported after a fire, crushes in the roof of a church and does murderous work upon a congregation, a single outcry fills with a destructive panic the crooked stairways of one church, out of a hundred churches having crooked stairways, and an overloaded store in Washington-street drops out its front wall. The salaries of these 73 persons, drawing $97,900, are high, but the most effectual way to deal with this department is to abolish it altogether.

The Commissioners of Education receive no salary. The Clerk and Auditor have $5,000 each; the City Superintendent, $5,500; eight assistants and an engineer, $4,000 and $4,500 each; there are 14 clerks and 12 "Inspectors of Truancy." Here is a suitable place for some reduction. So, too, in the Board of Excise, which has a President, Treasurer, and Secretary at $5,000 each; 5 clerks and 14 "inspectors" at $1,000 and $1,200, sure of free drinks anywhere they drop in, and costs $42,200 for salaries. Among the "miscellaneous" are half a dozen comfortable salaries which might be properly trimmed if it were not "small business" for a rich City to look after its expenses; for example, the "Commission for the Completion of the new (!) County Court-house" might properly take a good long rest from drawing salaries, and the compensation of the architect and Superintendent would better be a salary than a 3½ per cent. commission on the cost of work. The plan of percentages on cost of construction has been tried already.

We have thus rapidly gone over the list of salaried employes, except those in the Department of Taxes and Assessments and those concerned in the administration of the laws through courts. There is a heavy excess of salaries over what is just and necessary, but the chief burden is the complex machinery and the rows of barnacles which cling to it. Everywhere the head man pockets the head salary for keeping up of the "deportment" of his department, and has a deputy to do the work. Everywhere there is the same array of head commissioners and subordinate commissioners, chief clerks and clerks, clerks and assistant clerks, inspectors and deputy inspectors, head lookers-on and subordinate lookers-on, so that everybody except the office boys and the laborers who sign the pay-roll with their mark seems to have somebody under him. And under them all, groaning and yet smiling and indifferent, are the tax-payers and property-owners.

SOCIAL TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

HARRIET MARTINEAU says in her *Autobiography* that she had never met more than three men who knew how to treat women. As she had seen a great variety of distinguished men, her views as to the proper treatment of women must have been extremely fastidious, if not very peculiar. Still, her remark is well founded; there are many women and not a few men who will attest the truthfulness of its spirit, though they may object to her way of stating it. It would be very hard, indeed impossible, to lay down any general rule for the treatment of women, because they are so very different, that what might delight some would disgust others. HARRIET MARTINEAU, for example, at the time she wrote the sentence quoted was advanced in years, severely intellectual, and rather masculine, as was natural, considering that from girlhood she had pursued literature and philosophy, and had never known wifehood or maternity. What she would have regarded as acceptable and agreeable behavior in a man might not have been so regarded by a representative wife and mother, or by a young lady just entering society. This possibility or probability, however, does not affect the main fact that men generally fail in their manners toward women.

There are women, and women, and women, and this is a truth which comparatively few men are able or willing to recognize. Most men imagine that women admit of scarcely any variation; that they are divided into two great classes, the interesting—these must, of course, be young and pretty, and the uninteresting—the plain, old, and stupid—and that the latter are those whom their bad behavior does not please. A cardinal article of masculine belief is apt to be that women like almost any kind of treatment better than sensible treatment; that even a small amount of this annoys them, and, if continued, alienates them forever. If the word of women can be trusted at all, if they have any sort of understanding of themselves, they reject the belief totally, and resent the conduct on which it is founded. There are many exceptions no doubt—for all of one sex is not intelligent and rational any more than all the other sex is, but would it not be safe to take their word on this point? Unquestionably, women of the better kind frequently listen to and appear entertained by talk that is more than empty, downright silly in fact; but the probable reason is that they have no hope of anything better or higher for the present, though they expect to create a favorable change after a while. Even on women reckoned the most foolish and characterless the experiment of employing common sense might be tried, we suspect, with beneficial results. If a woman be inane and frivolous, it is by no means likely that she enjoys being treated in a manner that shows her how she is regarded; and it is quite certain that such manner will not remedy her defects. An established rule for the cure of lunatics is to treat them as if they were sane.

A vast deal has been said of the affectedness of women before men, and, it must be admitted, not without cause. Men are incessantly bewailing that they are not, and won't be, natural. Are the men themselves natural? Are they not nearly as much inclined to artificiality, assumption, sham, in the society of women as women are in the society of men? If they were more natural, would not the women be more natural also? Does not like produce like throughout the universe? How very few men there are who, while talking with other men, do not undergo social transformation the moment a woman appears on the scene? If they pretend to be gallant, their voice changes, their facial expression alters, their entire manner is transmuted; they mince, they grimace, they posture, they curvet, and in so doing they fancy they are making an impression. So they are, though it is questionable if the impression be exactly of the kind that they suppose. The men are not many who have been so wronged by Nature as to enhance their attractions by acting like monkeys; and we venture the opinion that women, even the vapid and rattlepated, will sustain this position firmly. It is not the shallow and conceited merely who are fictitious and disingenuous under such circumstances; men of mind and mark are often equally bad, going far to prove the Spanish proverb, that the greater the man, the greater the fool about women.

Men complain that women find it hard to tell them truth. If so, women must have learned their lack of candor and sincerity from them; for men certainly deal very sparingly with truth in their relations to society, holding that women always prefer pleasant falsehoods to unpleasant facts. There is something in this, but fondness for the agreeable, independent of verity, is as applicable to one sex as to the other. Women ought to love truth, since they get so little of it; it should have the charm of novelty; and then why should they be expected to pay out pure gold when they receive such quantities of base metal?

The allurement of naturalness has never been appreciated. It is the open secret that is seldom divined. Much of the fascination we hear of is little else than simplicity and genuineness. They who look for its cause look beyond it, and construct theories when the whole lies on the surface. Women like to be treated naturally. They feel that the plain real is better than the showy counterfeit. Therefore, they enjoy being approached like sensible beings instead of like ill-reared children or spoiled darlings, who must be flattered and managed, wheedled and amused. Is it strange that their cheek often flushes, that their blood boils, at the speeches made, at the hollow parade presented to them, in society? They have reason to think that children, women, and fools belong to the same category in the masculine mind, and it is not surprising that they protest against the blunder vehemently when they have the chance. The temper of many women has been spoiled by the neglect and disdain shown to them in the name of politeness and gallantry, and their indisposition, through training, to denounce the odious custom. The fire of indignation may smoulder so long as to burn up all inward amiability. Gallantry has come to have a hateful sound to many feminine ears, as well it may, since it covers no end of platitudes, meannesses, lies, and insults that are all the more insulting because they are not so designed. Sensible women may like to be treated sensibly, it may be said; but then so many women are foolish. If they are, is not their folly born of the stupidity of men?

FAST DAY.

It will hardly be credited by modern New-Englanders that the original New-England fast day was not a festival, but a day of literal fasting. Nevertheless, there are men now living who can distinctly recollect their youthful dread of the annual fast. The day was a sort of excessive Sunday, unrelieved by the apples and worldly conversation which were usually tolerated after sunset on Sunday evening. As the Roman and Anglican communions regard Friday as the proper day for fasting, the Puritan selected Thursday, and by thus combining fasting with a protest against Popery, killed two theological birds with a single stone. On the Sunday morning previous to the State fast day, the minister always cast a gloom over the youth of his congregation by reading the Governor's proclamation, which, when issued at Boston, ended with the solemn phrase, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and thus, in the estimation of the small boy of the period, possessed the solemnity of a death sentence ending with the usual formula in regard to the criminal's soul. For four consecutive days the shadow of the coming fast day hung over the community. The provident small boy sometimes laid in a store of apples and doughnuts in anticipation of that hungry day, but he usually yielded to the temptation of the flesh and ran through with his edible property before Wednesday night. Thus, Thursday morning dawned upon him with unmitigated force, and he arose, perhaps from dreams of pork, to sit down at a breakfast-table which ought to have groaned, if it had any sense of propriety, under a plate of bread and a pitcher of water.

The New-England boy could rarely be brought to feel that Sunday was altogether fair, and he was fully convinced that the Governor had no right to crowd an extra Sunday into the middle of the week, and compel him to abstain from food as well as fun. It is true that the ordinary Sunday involved a cold dinner, but as that dinner consisted chiefly of pie, he did not object to it. On fast day, however, bread and water and sermons were the only diet provided for him, and the consumption of surreptitous doughnuts and illicit pie rendered him liable to that parental interview in the wood-shed which is among the holiest and most pathetic memories of our youthful days. In addition to the absence of food there was the strict prohibition of play, and the solemn sacrifice involved in wearing those Sunday clothes which pitilessly rasped and pinched the wearer. In short, the fast day combined the leading features of Sunday, and a family funeral, and we need not wonder that the small boy regarded it as a tyrannical outrage upon the calendar and his personal stomach.

But the old-fashioned Puritan stock gradually died, and went where Papists cease from troubling and Quakers are at rest. The present generation of New-Englanders has continued the custom of appointing a State fast day, but it has finally become so perverted from its original purpose as to be the local feast day. The New-Englander still goes to meeting on fast day morning to some extent, but the minister recognizes the changed character of the day, and substitutes for the old-fashioned sermon on some abstruse point of doctrine, a patriotic eulogy of the New-England pilgrims, or a comprehensive answer to all the political problems of the day. The afternoon and evening are devoted to social pleasures, among which supper, in connection with Spring chickens, and dancing, interspersed with ice-cream, are prominent. Not only do the theatres offer entertainments of especial attractiveness on fast day, but the New-Englander attends them as though he were one of the brutes that perish. As for the small boy, he now regards fast day as a shadow of Fourth of July to come, and devotes it to open "mumblety peg" and blatant kite-flying. Thus, the festivities of the Thursday fast day offer a sharp contrast to the solemnities of Good Friday, as observed by Roman Catholics and Episcopalians, and the day is meaningless, except as a vague protest against Popish practices.

The original Puritans have been dead for so long a period that they would doubtless find it extremely difficult to perform the feat of turning in their graves, and thus expressing, after the custom of conscientious corpses, their indignation against their degenerate descendants. There can be no doubt, however, that they did turn in their graves when the Governor of Connecticut issued his fast day proclamation on Thursday last, and appointed Good Friday as the next fast day. It cannot be pretended that he did this in ignorance of the true meaning of his act. He expressly asserted that he had selected the day "commonly called Good Friday" for the reason that so large a part of the Christian world regards it as an appropriate day for fasting. This is a distinct and deliberate recognition of what the Puritans regarded as a peculiarly atrocious Popish practice. There was no doubt in their minds that the man who fasted on Good Friday would burn Protestants in his back yard, provided he had the power to do so. They purposely selected Thursday as their particular fast day in order to exhibit their horror of Good Friday. And now the sacred soil of Connecticut is defiled by a Governor who wickedly requests Protestants and Catholics to fast on the same day. To this lamentable pass has finally arrived the theocracy planted by the *Mayflower*, and nourished with the blood of Quakers and other pestilent heretics.

If there still survives a Connecticut deacon of strict Puritan views, he is to be sincerely pitied. Either he must fast all alone and without the Governor's warrant on next Thursday, or he must fast with Roman Catholics and Anglicans on Good Friday, or he must forego all attempts at fasting. On the other hand, the ordinary Connecticut person, who celebrates fast day as a day of feasting and pleasure, will scandalize his pious neighbors who regard Good Friday as the most sacred day in the calendar. Most people outside of New-England will approve of the Governor's course, since it will put a stop to the absurdity of turning an ostensible day of "fasting, humiliation, and prayer" into a day of excessive dinners and no humiliation whatever. Could the good COTTON MATHER have foreseen that his descendants would recognize prelacy by hanging up their stockings on Christmas Eve, and honor Popery by fasting on Good Friday, not even the hanging of all the witches in Salem could have brought a smile to his saddened countenance.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Metropolitan Police bill for Boston again came up in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Thursday, on a motion to reconsider, and was killed finally by a vote of 134 to 71.

A determined effort is being made in the Canadian Parliament to secure legislation for the suppression of gambling on railroads and steamboats, which is said to have become a public nuisance.

An Irish citizen of Cincinnati is very anxious that the un-Irish-American citizens should understand that the St. Patrick's Day festival is held on the anniversary of the death of the Saint, and not of his birth.

The suit to foreclose the mortgage on Congress Hall, Saratoga, engages the services of 13 lawyers. The second mortgage bondholders and judgment and other creditors are making as formidable an attack as they can on the first mortgage bonds.

Gaspar Gallegos, a Spanish settler of New-Mexico, now 92 years of age, has been married twice, and has had 28 children. He has 67 grandchildren and 29 great-grandchildren, making 124 direct descendants, most of whom are alive and residents of Colorado.

Apparently nothing pleases the Philadelphia *Ledger* so much as to publish the notice of the death of an aged Philadelphian, and last week, when it received the news of the death of 22 persons who were over 80 years old, reached a state of as near frantic hilarity as it is possible for so well-behaved and discreet a journal to attain.

Mr. George Dawson has retired from the editorial management of the Albany *Evening Journal* after 52 years of journalistic labor, and is succeeded by Mr. Charles E. Smith, who has been long engaged upon the paper. Mr. Dawson retains his proprietary interest in the newspaper, and intends occasionally to contribute articles to its columns.

The Pittsburg *United Presbyterian* puts a consolatory thought rather neatly, thus: "Our equinoctial came this year in as serene and beneficent a snow-fall as ever blessed a landscape. Just like this month of March is many a stormy character, which can perform a gentle service on a large scale, and in a way quite beyond the reach of fickle April or uncertain May."

The State Legislature in 1864 appropriated $50,000 for the purposes of the Saratoga Monument Association, conditional on the addition of at least $100,000 more by private subscriptions. The association has been unable to raise the latter amount, and now appeals to the Legislature to renew its appropriation without restrictions, that at least a beginning may be made this year of a monument at Schuylerville to commemorate the surrender of Burgoyne's army in 1777. The petition is indorsed by many prominent citizens, including Gen. Dix, Mayor Ely, Judge Landon, Senator Kernan, Gen. Woodford, and others.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

DULLNESS IN WASHINGTON.

MARSHAL DOUGLASS AND HIS ASSAILANTS—"A CUTANEOUS ERUPTION"—THE GRAND FACT OF THE PEACEABLE INAUGURATION—MR. BLAINE'S LATEST DEMONSTRATION—THE COURSE OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION—MAGNANIMOUS BUT RISKY.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 19, 1877.

At last "all is quiet on the Potomac." Our Democratic friends would perhaps put this gratifying announcement in the words used by the French writer in proclaiming the downfall of Poland, "Order reigns in Warsaw." It is unspeakably dull here after the roar of much speaking. We hardly know what to do with ourselves. The salt of life hath lost its savor. Last week we had a supplementary excitement over the news of the President's intention to bestow on Frederick Douglass the Marshal's truncheon. One would have thought that the "Black Douglass" had come again. If the appointment was a sop to the Cerberus of Radicalism, it roused scarcely less formidable animals—the surly mastiff of conservatism, the "dog Diogenes" of Democracy, rough and ready, and always barking at an enemy around the corner, and the "mongrel grim" of Liberal Republicanism. Then there were the bitter society dogs, "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart," that yelped themselves hoarse and fell into spasms of color-phobia. This choice of Mr. Hayes, and the confirmation by the Senate, were mostly protested and intrigued against by fastidious gentlemen and ladies of the old school of politics, prejudices, and proprieties, and by office-seekers and hangers-on of no school at all. It was not denied that Mr. Douglass was a good citizen, that he was esteemed in the community to a reasonable degree, and owned property to a respectable amount—being a colored man—that he had faithfully served the Republican Party; and yet, as soon as he was brought forward for a position of honor and emolument there was a sudden eruption of angry hostility—a "cutaneous eruption," for it is idle to say that the real objection is more than skin-deep. The chief element of fitness he lacks is the Caucasian element. If he had been a white man, even by complaisance, like, for instance, Senators Hamlin and Logan, his ability to perform the duties of his office would never have been questioned, and the mighty and mystic nature of those duties would hardly have been discovered. I have been amused by the tributes to the head and heart of Mr. Douglass from certain Washington journalists and memorialists, disinterested friends, who would have dissuaded him, for his own sweet sake, from a rash attempt to climb to such a dizzy height of power and responsibility. They all generously acknowledged his talent as an orator and his possession of some scattering literary culture, but they denied him all executive ability. Now, I hold that the man who took himself out of slavery in the watchful latter years of the jealous old institution, who escaped from master, overseer, marshals, and bloodhounds, by the help alone of the polar star and his own good legs, and who, in the compromising North, kept himself out of the clutches of the active and zealous United States Commissioner and his posse of slave-catchers, and who asserted his manhood in the face of great constitutional lawyers and doctors of divinity, has shown will and courage enough to command a man-of-war or conduct a campaign, and sufficient executive ability to manage a Marshalship—with the aid of a decent deputy. One journal says: "Mr. Douglass is as honest and guileless as a child, but has no more knowledge of business than a child." What are the facts? Frederick Douglass began the world with nothing—not even himself. Escaped from bondage, he soon realized a little income from what nature meant to be his very self—his mind, his soul, his impassioned eloquence, his grand, sad, melodious voice, like a mighty wind blowing through a forest of pines. But he was liable at any moment to lose both income and principal, and lived always in peril—slept always the troubled sleep of dread. About a quarter of a century ago he was born into the life of self-ownership—so he is now in the first vigor of his youth, though he seems "declined into the vale of years," like the rest of us. He has educated himself without the aid of colleges or sewing-circles; he has educated and supported his family without the help of donation parties; he has conducted journals without subsidies and without disaster; he has lectured with great success, for many years, without resorting to buffoonery or balloonery, without the aid of a grievance or a scandal. In short, he has hewn his own way through "the Forest of Difficulty" by good hard blows, and built his own bridges over "sloughs of discouragement. "Honest" he doubtless is, as honesty goes, in the best regulated political families, nowadays,—but "guileless" I should not call him, in the "child-like and bland" sense. A Pickwickian simplicity is not his strong point. The expression of his peculiar, long eyes, sleepy but wary—Moorish, or Malayan eyes—is shrewd to subtlety. Among other things which men of brains learned in the hard primal school of slavery were craft, reserve, circumvention, and repression. If these valuable acquirements, joined to even an irregular course of finesse, address, adroitness, mental reservation, and moral irresponsibility, pursued in Freedom's High School of politics, will not fit a man for an important Federal office, I don't know what will.

Certain citizens are terrified at the prospect of having the new Marshal as master of the ceremonies of presentation at the White House. Could he be dressed in a gaudy livery and stand at the door of the Blue Room to announce them, it would be all right. Such dainty souls would have been shocked at seeing the great Napoleon present to the Directory the mulatto, Gen. Dumas, as "the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol." I do not think that Mr. Douglass is ambitious for the honor of introducing the average White House mob to a beleaguered President. He is seldom seen in such places himself—not that he need say:

"Haply, for I am black,
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That chamberers have."

for he is a gentleman of almost courtly grace of manner and more than courtly wit, but because he is almost sure to encounter in a crowd that unchristian prejudice that resents the fact that he is a man, and not a chattel, and that envious vulgarity that sees in his genius and culture only opportunities to wound and insult him the more deeply and grossly. One not only sees "Othello's visage in his mind," but his mind in his visage. The face of Frederick Douglass is one of great power and individuality. In youth it expressed a tropical intensity of passion, a fierce love for freedom, a noble rage against oppression, relieved by harmless heat-lightning flashes of wit and humor. Now it has a gentler and sadder look—a something of philosophic patience. He is a man of good sense and just ideas. The hue of his skin does not color his views—the kinks in his hair are not repeated in his brain. The blood of the two races is so mingled in his veins that he cannot be one-sided in his sympathies. He is neither savage in his resentment of old wrongs nor servile in his gratitude for new rights.

The civil service agreement for the appointment

to this office of Mr. Phillips, for 25 years the able Deputy Marshal, had more weight than any personal objection to Mr. Douglass. But they say this is an exceptional case, proving the general rule which is to guide our chief magistrate. Another exception was the appointment of Lieut. Goodloe to succeed the late Major Cash as Navy Paymaster. It seems the young gentleman vaulted over some 50 senior officers into that very desirable berth—a feat which reminds me of a famous springboard somersault of one of the Ravel troupe, an acrobat who passed, in a flash of tinsel and tights, over the heads of a file of soldiers with muskets leveled and bayonets set. They all fired as he leaped, but he went safely into the place he aimed for.

I think that the action of the Democratic Senators in sustaining the President's nominations, and the advocacy of Mr. Douglass by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, whose speech was a grand larceny of Radical thunder, have had much to do with the quieting down of local excitement. It is strange how easily, at last, we come out of great crises and small quandaries; strange how the fogs lift and the icebergs veer away from the Ship of State, and the tide comes to float her off the sand-bar. I do not think we yet realize how grand a fact is that of the peaceable inauguration of President Hayes after that long struggle, the most terrible bloodless struggle of modern times. If, as Mr. Moncure Conway says, this difficulty has "seated the English royal family more firmly than ever on the English throne," it has done a double business in seating the Guelphs over England and a republican form of government in the hearts of the American people. Half the strain we have had would have seriously damaged, if not utterly destroyed, any one of the Old World monarchies. The Prince of Wales would have gone off to Australia, and taken Alexandra and the children. Italy would have had another rising, both King and Pope, perhaps, fleeing before the avenging "boor." The Austrian eagle would have lost both its heads; the Russian royal family would have taken steps to the Steppes; the resurrected French Commune would have finished the public buildings, and made a "corner" in petroleum; the Celestial Empire would have gone up. Some two months ago a most intelligent English friend, one who knows America, wrote to me: "What a great trouble has fallen on your country in this Presidential election! We look with bated breath for the last news always, fearing lest a collision should have taken place. Thus far there has been much wisdom and self-control shown, and so we hope the knot of the difficulty may be untied, not cut." All honor, I say, to such Democratic bodies as have, by precept and example, imparted their own "wisdom and self-control" to their followers. All the more honor to such as honestly believe, as I suppose some do, so blind and perverse is human nature, that they are in the right, and the right is in them and their man. They spared us a revolution, not altogether because they lacked the munitions of war—though some of them would hear of no treaty of peace, only a four years' armed truce, in which to prepare for war. Watterson spoke for these when he said "there are many things to live for in this rough world, among the rest the *dies iræ*," meaning Heaven's heavy retribution on the Hayes men. Yet, my young and eloquent friend, even those cheerful days may be lived through, and by Republicans and sinners. I have heard in my time, divine wrath and vengeance invoked against the Abolitionists and Free Soilers, from whom sprung the Republican Party. I have heard a partial and private day of judgment announced for those persistent fellows, confidently, positively—"no postponement on account of the weather"—and yet I live, and many more who were in the thick of the fight, as I was not, being a mere vivandière. My belief is that heaven does not furnish curses or plagues to any human order, does not ship thunderbolts, done up in packages and regularly invoiced, to either Democratic or Republican head-quarters.

The sensation produced by Mr. Blaine's demonstration on the Kellogg question has quite died down. I heard his speech, and own it did not seem to me a factious or seditious utterance. He spoke with much of his old power, too much, his critics said. It was a style scarcely suited to that limited and proper assembly—one to which his Senatorial seniors were not accustomed. The dear old gentlemen were actually stunned by it.

"Manly as Hector, but more dangerous,
His manners had not that repose
When marks the caste of"—Dawes and Jones.

For any excessive expenditure of vocal power, he had a valid excuse. It was a matter of habit. In his long and laborious career as Speaker of the noisy and unruly House, he enjoyed opportunities for lung development and severe practice only equaled by a certain musician, who became a boanerges of wind-instrumentists by playing the trombone for 10 years in a deaf and dumb asylum. Those same critics called his passionate, but perhaps premature, protest against anything like an abandonment of the Republicans of the South, "a stump speech." It may be that the Senator felt that he was standing on a stump—that of the Republican Party—once a sturdy and broad-branching "liberty elm," felled not so much by strokes of open and manly opposition as gnawed by corruptions within, and stealthily sawed away by the beaver-teeth of concessions. Perhaps he is right; the present brave show of greenery may be from off-shoots and grafts, while the main trunk is "done gone dead." Not even the royal oak is immortal. To giants of the California forest have come a time to die—somewhere between Noah's flood and Fremont's surveys.

During those last debates I heard much said about "records." They seemed to trouble our statesmen greatly. Ghosts of dead issues, they would not down. If I were in Congress I would move that all individual records be destroyed. I would have it the first business of each day to burn those of the day before. After prayer, sacrifice.

I have grieved over these early Republican discords and divisions—over quarrels in our "happy family" of anomalous associations and strange bedfellows. But I can only grieve. I am but a poor woman. I am fully aware that, as a great poet says,

"Woman is the lesser man,"

and the knowledge makes me exceedingly small in the presence of the average Congressman. I am fully aware that all this muddle of a Southern policy is beyond me. Yet I have tried to master these questions. I have a friend who knows Senator Spencer, and I have, from my seat in the reporters' gallery, made a profound study of Senator McCreery's face. Then I have listened to the reporters about me. Ah! it's a great place, that hanging garden of Bohemia, for wisdom and for work. There every man, and eke every woman, is prepared, on the shortest notice, to give "an opinion as is an opinion;" there we make and unmake Cabinets, slaughter political leaders, and manufacture political history, hand over hand! For the most part Bohemia declares for the President against certain of the respectable body called by the courtesy of the Constitution his advisers. It likes the pluck of the man, and it is carried away by the generous tide of reconcilement setting toward the wayward South. Still, I can put myself in the place of the so-called Radicals sufficiently to understand their apprehension lest a too bountiful beginning may make a meagre ending—lest too large concessions may seem like an admission of accession to power by a right not quite indisputable. If this power of the Administration were based on sufferance rather than on justice, on good luck rather than on good faith, it could hardly do more than it has done, or proposes to do, they say. If the rightful master of the Tichborne property should make "the Claimant" steward over the estates so heavily mortgaged to meet the costs of the great suit, it would seem a little odd—magnanimous, but risky.

I, for one, do not believe that the "bloody chasm" is to be effectually bridged over by a few Federal offices, or by any partial and local political contrivance, though such things may seem to answer for a time. I remember to have read of an ingenious sort of a bridge once thrown across a narrow but deep and dark stream, in a South American forest. The work was planned and executed by native engineers of the most primitive order, who, not having enjoyed opportunities for development—not having even heard of modern theories of evolution, were not developed beyond the crudest caudate and hirsute condition of inchoate humanity, according to Darwin. In short, they were just monkeys, but exceedingly clever, politic and diplomatic monkeys, who having been of one tribe before the earthquake set that dividing gorge between them, thought a little friendly intercourse and the exchange of yams and cocoanuts would be agreeable, and set about contriving a way. Assembling on the opposite banks, they, after much gesticulation and jabber, arranged for a sort of joint commission. On each side an athletic leader, winding his tail about a stout shrub, swung out, then two followers crept out over them, till their tails could be grasped and held, and so on till the two sections of the live cable were joined in the middle by two elderly patriots who embraced each other like long-parted brothers. Over this strange bridge, as long as Simian muscle held out, passed and repassed certain curious or restless members of the two tribes—philosophic tourists or commercial travelers; it served the temporary purposes of these prehensile politicians, but hardly facilitated the general traffic of the country.

In fact, I do not believe that the "bloody chasm" will soon be bridged over. It is of the nature of a long burial trench, and must be filled up from end to end with the dead of a generation. When they of both sides who dug it, or who have lengthened or deepened it, are buried in it, with all their enmities, wrongs, and resentments, and the dust of a little time shall have settled on it, then every wind of heaven will bring there seeds of charity and gentle relenting—wild poppies of forgetfulness will bloom, and friendly daisies nod above it, branching vines of social intercourse will stretch across it, and at last the great harvests of peace will hide it from view forever.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

AMUSEMENTS.

EAGLE THEATRE.

Two acts of "La Boulangère" and an afterpiece new to local audiences and entitled "Mme. Angot et ses Demoiselles" were represented at the Eagle Theatre, last evening, for the benefit of Mlle. Duparc. The two acts from "La Boulangère" passed off merrily enough, but "Mme. Angot et ses Demoiselles" dragged so heavily that a large proportion of the audience left the house during its progress. It is a silly appendix, in one act, to "La Fille de Mme. Angot," and the music, accompanying a liberal allowance of dull and unclean *vaudevilles*, is mainly taken from the original work. The répertoire of the Bouffes Parisiens is so rich in pretty one-act operettas that it is really surprising that a piece of this sort should have been selected for performance yesterday. Mlle. Duparc's numerous admirers were present in force—the occasion, as recorded, being that of the lady's benefit—and the Russian Grand Dukes occupied one of the proscenium boxes.

GENERAL MENTION.

The New-York Aquarium may be visited this day and night, as usual.

Miss Emma Celia Terry gives a concert at Chickering Hall to-night.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their usual matinée entertainment to-day.

Mr. Heller will give a matinée entertainment at the Wonder Theatre, to-day.

"My Awful Dad" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

"La Vie Parisienne" will be sung at to-day's matinée performance at the Eagle Theatre.

"The Two Orphans" are to have two representations at the Grand Opera-house, to-day.

Mrs. J. H. Hackett appears in "Medea" at to-day's matinée at the New Broadway Theatre.

Two representations of "Our Boarding House" take place at the Park Theatre, to-day.

A matinée performance of "The Danicheffs" may be witnessed at the Union Square Theatre, to-day.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society may be attended at the Academy of Music, this evening.

The last performances of "A Trip to the Moon" take place at Booth's Theatre, this afternoon and evening. The house will be closed next week.

Mr. Coghlan having recovered from his indisposition, "The Lady of Lyons" will positively be given at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, this afternoon, while "London Assurance" will be performed there this evening.

The opera at to-day's matinée at the Academy of Music will be "Der Fliegende Holländer." "Tannhäuser" was sung there last evening. Monday Mr. Fryer's artists commence a week's engagement in Boston, and on Monday week they are to produce "Die Walküre" in this City, the following night's representation being set apart for the benefit of Mme. Pappenheim.

RECOVERY OF MISSING DOCUMENTS.

ALBANY, March 23.—About a month ago Mr. Bigelow published a list of important documents which had been abstracted from the collection of historical archives, in the office of the Secretary of State, with a notice that unless restored the parties responsible for taking and retaining them would be prosecuted criminally under the law against stealing and carrying away any paper, document or record filed or deposited in any public office. To-day the Secretary received by express a large bundle of the missing documents, but they were not accompanied with any letter or address from the party sending them, nor any indication of the source from which they came.

THREE MEN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

CORNWALL, March 23.—Albert C. Keeler, Edward L. Keeler, and Abraham Bedstead have been arrested for the murder of John H. Corry in 1871. Mrs. Corry, wife of the deceased and sister of the Keelers, has also been arrested as an accessory after the fact. Albert charges Edward and Bedstead with the murder, while Edward accuses Albert and their sister with the crime. An investigation of the case is now going on before a Police Magistrate.

A REBATE ON TAXES CLAIMED.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—An appeal was filed to-day with Auditor General Temple, by Messrs. James W. M. Newlin and A. B. Brundage, counsel for the County of Luzerne, claiming a large rebate on account of tax on personal property. The appeal is to the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas, and alleges that the State Revenue Board illegally increased the county tax by adding $4,750,000 to the aggregate of personal property subject to the three-mill tax for the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, without authority of law.

MORE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, March 23.—The French steamer has arrived here from Vera Cruz and brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, under date of March 18: "Several Generals, original Diaz revolutionists, have resigned. The party is rapidly disintegrating. The opposition is fast consolidating. The people talk of calling Lerdo back. Congress met daily for a fortnight, but a quorum was unobtainable, the Deputies elected not coming to the capital. Gen. Mariscal recognized Diaz and was appointed Governor of Sonora. Gen. Cortina is in high favor with Diaz, who shields him. There is much anarchy, and a new revolution will probably occur soon. The American residents hope Minister Foster will remain, in view of the present condition of the country, the lower element now holding power. Iglesias' party is defunct. Landero has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury; Mata, Minister to Washington, and Riva Palacio, Minister to Berlin. Gens. Negrete and Valez had a personal encounter in the Palace. It is reported that a number of the higher army officers want to proclaim Diaz Military Dictator. A renewal of diplomatic relations with France is occupying the attention of the Government."

PERSECUTION, NOT PROSECUTION.

TRIUMPHANT ACQUITTAL OF A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—A somewhat remarkable ecclesiastical trial came to a conclusion here to-day. The case, briefly stated, is as follows: In December, 1875, Rev. W. C. McCune, of the Presbyterian denomination, took pastoral charge of a church in Mount Lookout, a small suburb of Cincinnati. The society was formed by the union of several evangelical sects, and had no denominational character. McCune also edited a religious journal, in which he advocated Christian unity, and manifested rather liberal views on certain church doctrines. Soon after his installation in Mount Lookout Church, Dr. Skinner, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, a leading congregation in Cincinnati, attacked Mr. McCune in the public prints for disloyalty to the church and for violation of his ordination vows. Upon this the controversy grew until it developed into a personal prosecution of Mr. McCune by the Presbytery. Dr. Skinner, who is an able writer, was seconded from the first by Dr. N. West. Pamphlets were written and circulated, and a strong attempt was made by the Skinner party to arouse public sentiment against Mr. McCune. The main body of the Presbyterians, however, steadily refused to look upon Mr. McCune's acts as heretical. The trial came on about two weeks ago, and has excited great interest. The prosecution was carried on with ability, while Mr. McCune conducted the defense alone. To-day the conclusion was reached and not a single one of the charges was sustained. The vote in Mr. McCune's favor was 28 to 7 against. It was a complete rout of a small but determined faction, headed by Dr. Skinner. An attempt will be made to carry the case up to the General Synod, but any further prosecution will not receive the sanction of this Presbytery.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERS.

SINGULAR STATEMENT OF A SO-CALLED BANK-LOCK EXPERT—WAX IMPRESSIONS OF THE VAULT KEYS MADE BY HIM FOR THE THIEVES—SCOTT HELD IN HALF A MILLION BAIL.

BOSTON, March 23.—At the examination of the Northampton Bank robbers, Scott and Dunlap, yesterday, W. D. Edson, the New-York bank-lock expert, who has been regarded as the main witness against the burglars, refused to answer many questions, but on being pressed each time to know if it was because he was afraid to criminate himself, apparently gave up all idea of concealment. He had known Scott and Dunlap since August, 1873, having met them at various times; he was at Northampton several times in the Summer of 1875, doing work for the First National Bank, and in a measure superintending the putting in of doors into the old bank vault; he was in town accidentally one day in November, and called in at the old bank; while there somebody complained that one of the new patent keys failed to fit well; witness offered to file it, and was given three keys of the outer vault; he spent about five minutes filing the one key so that it fitted well, and pretended to use 15 minutes in looking them over, meanwhile going into the Directors' room. Here he began an impression of the three keys in wax, which Scott soon before he left the City, and he actually finished the impressions in the main room without attracting attention. On his return to New-York Scott called at his house in Fifty-second-street and received the wax impressions. He had several interviews with both Scott and Dunlap afterward.

SPRINGFIELD, March 23.—Robert Scott, one of the Northampton Bank robbers, was to-day held in $500,000 bail for trial in June.

[Mr. Herring, of the firm of Herring & Co., safe manufacturers, No. 251 Broadway, informed a TIMES reporter yesterday, that W. D. Edson had been in his employ for four years, ending on Jan. 1 last, when he was discharged, with other salesmen, owing to the dullness of trade, to reduce the expenses of the firm. Mr. Herring said that Edson was not considered an expert, but simply a salesman, while in his employ. He had supposed him to be honest, although as he never was in a position to handle any money belonging to the firm, his honesty had never been tested. Edson had sold his furniture and vacated his house in West Fifty-second-street, and Mr. Herring did not know what had become of him. He, however, thought it strange that Edson had not conferred with him at all upon the subject of the bank robbery.]

NORTHAMPTON, March 23.—In the examination of Scott to-day, Edson, the New-York locksmith, while testifying, asked the court if he could have the right to tell the whole story, bringing in all the parties connected with it. Before the magistrate answered, counsel for the prosecution said: "Is it the purpose of your clients, Mr. Bond, to bring perjured witnesses at the next term of the court when the prisoners are tried and prove an alibi?" Here the counsel for the prisoner denounced the witness as a "villain" and the "biggest rascal of them all." Justice Chilson instructed the witness to confine his statements to the questions asked him. Witness testified to meeting Scott and Dunlap twice or more in Prospect Park, also riding for several hours in a close hack about the streets of New-York; at this time there was some conversation in regard to dividing the plunder; the prisoners said witness would have to be satisfied with the amount given him, as they (Scott and Dunlap,) had control of the plunder.

QUEEN BARBARA'S ADOPTED GIRL.

THE SUPPOSED PHILADELPHIA HEIRESS—THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER OF A NOTORIOUS WOMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The very sensational proceedings before Judge Otterbourg yesterday, concerning the custody of the supposed Philadelphia heiress, who was reputed to be a young lady of refinement and culture, worth at least $10,000, has had some of the romance taken out of it by the investigations of THE TIMES correspondent. It was learned that Elizabeth Frazier was the adopted daughter of a notorious woman known as "Queen Barbara," and whose name was Arnold, and who, until a few years ago, when she died, kept a five-cent eating-house in "Alaska" or Bedford-street, in the heart of the slums of the city. She also kept a lodging-house where bummers and poor persons stayed at 10 and 15 cents per night. She adopted this girl when she was very young and brought her up in that locality of vice and degradation. When "Queen Barbara" died she bequeathed the bulk of her property to her brother, a butcher, named Arnold, residing in the southern portion of the city, and a very small portion went to Elizabeth. The girl was educated at the Bedford-Street Mission School, and not at a young ladies' seminary. It is believed that her mother resides somewhere in this city, and that her true relatives, of whom the girl has a slight knowledge, are worth considerable money, but they do not appear desirous of owning her. She is at the house of Sergt. Duffy, who is not connected with the Police force, but does excellent service as a private officer, and a sort of missionary for the Bedford-Street Mission.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—A local freight train on the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, carrying passengers in the caboose car, was thrown from the track, as it was approaching a trestle bridge four miles east of Worthington, Ind., about noon to-day. The train had passed over the bridge except the last two cars and the caboose, which went down, injuring the passengers and train men as follows: Daniel Garrett, Martinsville, Ind., in the breast; John B. Stumph, Indianapolis, arm broken; James Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, and James Hamilton, Jr., Morgantown, Ind., all internally; Henry Bodgett, Freedom, Ind., since dead; C. L. Irwin, Indianapolis, back and leg; C. M. Spencer, Indianapolis, arm fractured; R. C. Harris, Boswell, Ind., back and breast; E. B. Mab, Boswell, Ind., slightly; R. H. Kingsley, conductor, slightly; D. Buch, brakeman, slightly.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ASSEMBLY.

HALIFAX, March 23.—In the Assembly tonight the resolution of the Provincial Secretary to the effect that delegates be appointed to confer with delegates from New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, in regard to a union of the Provinces, was carried by a vote of 20 to 13.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, has appointed John King, Jr., sole Receiver of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

OAKEY HALL STILL MISSING

THE SEARCH FOR HIM RESUMED.

CONFLICTING REPORTS IN CIRCULATION—AN IMPROBABLE STORY OF A DETECTIVE VISIT TO BROOKLYN—NO NEW FACTS DEVELOPED IN THE CASE.

A. Oakey Hall has now been missing for a week, and not the slightest clew to his whereabouts has yet been furnished to the public. The theory that he has committed suicide, is strengthened in the minds of those who uphold it by the fact that Mr. Hall must have gone out into a pelting snow-storm on Friday night without his great coat and without overshoes, whereas, if he was going to Europe he would have carefully provided himself with both articles. The fear that he has been enticed into a trap and foully murdered is expressed by many of his friends, while the theory that he has concealed himself to avoid testifying against Sweeny finds few believers. A number of persons have made assertions that they have seen him since the 16th, but upon pressing them they are found to be unwilling to reiterate their assertions, and confess that they may have been mistaken both as to the identity of the person seen as well as to the time when they profess to have met Mr. Hall. An absurdly bold representation was made by one newspaper that a memorandum book had been found in Mr. Hall's office, containing an entry directing his attention to an engagement which he was asserted to have made for Brooklyn on the night of Friday, the 16th. This engagement, it was asserted, he had undertaken in the interest of a mysterious lady client, who came to the office richly dressed and decorated with jewels, and so closely veiled that no one could more minutely describe her than by a general account of her apparel. The pursuit of information in this case, it was stated, led Mr. Hall personally into dangerous localities in Brooklyn, where it was supposed that he had been waylaid and murdered. Mr. Hall was said to have visited the saloon of Koster & Bial, under the *Tribune* Office, at 6:30 or 6:45 o'clock on Friday evening. Here he was reported to have been annoyed by two rough looking men, whom he waved away from him in a deprecatory manner. He had a lunch, it was said, then paid his bill and passed out of the saloon by the elevator entrance.

Mr. Hall's office was shut up yesterday morning, and a notice of "closed" was posted on the door. In the office of Messrs. Vanderpool, Green & Cuming, in the same building, the members of that firm were receiving all callers in search of information for Mr. Hall, but were unable to give any important information concerning him. Mr. Cuming said he did not know anything about the client referred to as so mysterious, nor did he know that there was actually such a memorandum book or such a memorandum as that reported to have been found. He still doubted the theory of Mr. Hall's murder, although he could not account for his departure without his overcoat. The office had been closed because no business could be transacted until Mr. Hall's return, or until it was definitely known whether he is alive or dead. Mr. Vanderpool said that Mr. Hall had left a memorandum-book in his office, but that he [Mr. Vanderpool] had not examined it closely, although he believed that that there was an item referring to an engagement in Brooklyn. Mr. Vanderpool said that he did not know how access had been obtained to the diary. It had, however, been transferred to a detective privately employed, and was now in use to assist in the search for Mr. Hall. Mr. Vanderpool said he knew of no motive for whom Mr. Hall had undertaken the work described as demanding his personal attention at night, and in the most dangerous part of Brooklyn, and he asserted positively that the public were as far in the possession of all the information which he had himself obtained. Mr. Niemann, the clerk employed by Mr. Hall, denied all knowledge either of the memorandum-book or of the mysterious client. Mr. Hall had frequently consulted with lady clients, and he had not distinguished one from the other. He considered the tale about his Brooklyn detective errand an ingenious one, but full of inconsistencies, and entirely a mistaken explanation of the disappearance. Mr. Bial, one of the proprietors of the *Tribune* beer saloon, said that, while he was under the impression that Mr. Hall had taken his lunch in the saloon on Friday evening, he would not insist positively that it was on that evening he saw him last. At any rate he came in, took a seat at the lunch counter, made a light supper, conversed awhile with Mr. Bial, paid his bill, and went out of the door leading to the elevator. The cashier at the desk believed that this occurred on Friday night, but he was not more positive than Mr. Bial, and both denied that Mr. Hall had held any conversation with suspicious characters in the saloon, or that he acted in an excited manner when he left. After consulting several times with a person who was in the saloon at the time Mr. Hall was last seen there, Mr. Bial last night came to the conclusion that all were mistaken in supposing that they had seen Mr. Hall on Friday night, and that he was last in the place on Thursday evening. He had made repeated attempts to verify the reports about the threatening actions of two men said to have been seen in dispute with Mr. Hall, but he had been unable to do so. Neither on the last nor on any other occasion when Mr. Hall was in the saloon did any such conversation take place.]

It was stated by lawyers who are intimate with Mr. Hall's manner of doing business that they did not believe he ever undertook to perform detective work for himself, and that he would not voluntarily expose himself in the interest of parties in a divorce suit, when he could as well accomplish his object through skillful men, whose time would be less valuable than his own, and who would succeed more easily than he would—familiar as he was to so many people—in collecting testimony to be used in a trial. Such work would be considered mere drudgery, which Mr. Hall would not be likely to do when he had important engagements pending which demanded his attention at the time. Mr. Frank Allen, of the Astor House, who has long been intimately acquainted with Mr. Hall, said yesterday that he was positive that Mr. Hall had taken a very hearty lunch in the Astor House dining-room between 4 and 5 o'clock on Friday. It was his custom to dine there just as he had leisure in the courts. Sometimes he came in at 2 o'clock, sometimes at 3, again at 1 o'clock, and occasionally later. On Friday he had come in as related, at about 4:30, as nearly as Mr. Allen could remember; was met at the door by the head waiter, who knows Mr. Hall very well indeed, and was shown to his seat. He was always attended by the same servant, and this attendant remembers waiting upon him. He made out his own check, it was carried to the cashier by the waiter, and paid, and the check, bearing the date of Friday, is now in Mr. Allen's possession. Mr. Allen says that when Mr. Hall left he said, "I shall come back to dinner." He considers it very strange that Mr. Hall could not be, and had not been, traced further than his office. Since 7 o'clock on Friday, the 16th, he has not been seen outside of the *Tribune* building—"at least," said Mr. Allen, "no one has yet been found who is positive he has seen him since that time away from that place."

Mr. Watson W. Smith, who has had charge of Mr. Hall's business, and who was in his office yesterday, said the following was the only memorandum which he knew of as having been left in Mr. Hall's office, and that was a brief one, as Mr. Hall carried his diary with him in his pocket. It was as follows:

MARCH 16.

Enter Moss order.
Obtain and enter Allen order.
Send letter to Mr. Sullivan, Register's office.
Remind Mr. H. about Thomas case.
Letter to Mr. Newland.
Enter service of N. of A. in Price.

MARCH 17.

First examination, General Term room.

It is considered extremely improbable that the interview reported to have been held with Miss Kate Claxton really took place on the 15th. Mr. Hall's interest as attorney ceased in that case on the previous day, and preparation had been made by him for giving it up, as long as two weeks before. In the Superior Court, in the divorce suit of Kate E. Kyon (Kate Claxton) against Dore Lyon, on March 14, John A. Balestier was substituted as attorney for the plaintiff in the place of A. Oakey Hall, the substitution being made by Mr. Hall's consent on the 6th of March. Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, granted the order of substitution on the consent. At Mr. Hall's house nothing new concerning him had been learned by his family, who have left all things connected with the search to Mr. Hall's friends.

ILLNESS OF PETER GOELET.

Mr. Peter Goelet, one of the oldest residents of this City, is dangerously ill at his residence on the north-east corner of Broadway and Nineteenth-street, where he has lived for many years. He was very low yesterday afternoon and was thought to be in a dying condition.

CONDITION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 20th inst. says: "We think there is little or no danger of an overflow of the Mississippi Valley this year. The river is lower here for the season of the year than it has been for many years. It is only about 27 feet above extreme low water mark. There is so much to go on that we hardly think it will get bank full this Spring. It is noticeable that we generally have high water after a very mild Winter, and last Winter was one of the severest we ever had in this country. That the weather during the Spring has a vast influence on the question is undoubted. Should there be enough rain in the vast territory drained by the Mississippi, it would produce an overflow. But we mean to say there is not enough water to come down the valley at this time to produce even a threatening situation of the river. The weather is at present fine, and all the indications are favorable that none of the Mississippi Valley lands will be inundated this Spring."

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 24—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States rising barometer, colder, northerly to westerly winds and increasing cloudiness, and in the northern portions light snow.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	29°	41°	3:30 P. M.	42°	39°
6 A. M.	29°	41°	6 P. M.	39°	38°
9 A. M.	34°	40°	9 P. M.	33°	52°
12 M.	37°	38°	12 P. M.	32°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....49½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....34°

The Gospel of Merit.

Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "*whys*" and "*wherefores*" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. Among the few preparations that have stood the test, those manufactured by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been foremost. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY and Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and incipient Consumption. The DISCOVERY has no equal in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchial, and Nervous Affections. It allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS, readily overcome *torpid liver* and constipation, while the FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION has no rival in the field of prepared medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "*know thyself*," procure a copy of *The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser*, an illustrated book of nearly 1,000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price, $1 50, postage prepaid. Address the author, R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack, springing from a more or less disordered liver. Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will bring the liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.—*Advertisement.*

MARK TWAIN'S new book, according to a confident assertion of our esteemed contemporary the Jungtown *Bugle*, will tell "what I know about Politics." The same esteemed exchange above quoted wisely adds: "It will be the smallest book ever published by Mr. T." Be that as it may, there is nothing thin about B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE FOR WEAKLY PERSONS.—This excellent product of the grape is prescribed and used by the leading physicians in the country, and by the most fashionable families at evening entertainments, and by churches for communion. Vineyards Passaic, N. J. Office, No. 34 Warren-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

STURTEVANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only, $1 per day and upward. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.—*Advertisement.*

The Fair Daughters of Fashion

Prefer SOZODONT to every other article for the teeth, because no other renders those ornaments of the mouth so spotless, or imparts such an agreeable odor to the breath. Moreover, experience proves the article to be perfectly wholesome, which cannot be said of all dentifrices.

While Parker's Ginger Tonic subdues irritation of the stomach and bowels, it is equally efficacious in its effect on the lungs. As a cure for Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat it is without exception superior to any and all others. A teaspoonful taken hourly will cure the worst cold in two days.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Five noted burglars have been detected and locked up within a short time by the HOLMES CENTRAL OFFICE SYSTEM, No. 571 Broadway, which is the most perfect system of protection against burglars in New-York.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP—The best in use.
For sale by grocers and at No. 1,155 Broadway.

Citizens and Strangers who desire a fine and elegant hat should call at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

HOLT—MORRIS.—On the 22d inst., at the residence of L. E. Hayward, by Rev. P. G. Blight, Mr. JAMES H. HOLT, formerly of Brooklyn, Long Island, to Miss ANN K., daughter of Isaac P. Morris, Esq., of Metuchen, N. J.

☞ New-Brunswick (N. J.) papers please copy.

HUSTON—SCHENCK.—In New-York, March 21, 1877, by Rev. J. K. Burr, of Madison, N. J., Mr. JOHN HUSTON, of Newton, N. J., and Miss JOSIE V. SCHENCK, of Madison, N. J.

DIED.

BROWNING.—On Thursday, March 22, suddenly, of pneumonia, JOHN H. BROWNING.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 7 East 43d-st., on Monday, March 26, 1877, at 10 A. M.

CALDWELL.—Suddenly, WALLACE E. CALDWELL, born at Whitehall, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1819, died at New-York March 22, 1877.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, March 25, at 1:45 P. M.

CAPEN.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, March 22, 1877, CHRISTOPHER CAPEN, aged 67 years and 2 months.

Funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 12 Courtland-place, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, March 22, 1877, MRS. MARY R. DAVENPORT, in her 64 h year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, March 25, at 2:30 o'clock from her late residence, No 146 Quincy-st.

EVERETT.—At Brewster's, Putnam County, N. Y., on the 21st inst., CHARLES EVERETT, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday, March 25, at 2 P. M. at the First Baptist Church, Brewster's, friends of the family are invited to attend. A special train will leave the Grand Central Depot at 12 M. Sunday, and return at 5 P. M.

FROTHINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 21, 1877, ELIZABETH, wife of Isaac H. Frothingham, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 134 Remsen-st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GRIFFING.—Near Kingston, S. C., March 19, 1877, THOMAS STRONG GRIFFING, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Setauket, Long Island, on Monday, March 26, at 2:30.

HOUGHTON.—In this City, on the 23d inst., ANN E. HOUGHTON, widow of the late Frederick E. Houghton.

The funeral will be at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 36th-st., corner of 7th-av., on Monday, March 26, at 12 o'clock.

HOGGINS.—Suddenly, on Monday, 19th inst., at Stockton, Ga., FRANKLIN E., elder son of Marion and H. B. Hoggins.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNT.—On Thursday, March 22, of cholera infantum, MARIE LOUISE, infant child of Dr. Dwight B. and Fannie H. Hunt.

Funeral on Saturday, 24th, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Randolph dyer, No. 370 West 32d-st., at 11:30 A. M.

JOHNES.—In Greenpoint, March 22, KATRINA LEWIS, wife of Wm. W. Johnes.

Remains will be taken to Canada.

LEONARD.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Friday, March 16, 1877, HELENA M. LEONARD, in her 74th year.

MCLEAN.—At Weymouth, N. S., on Tuesday, March 13, JAMES KINGAN, in the 97th year of his age.

Funeral from Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 55th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

LITTELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., March 23, 1877, MRS. PIERCE C. LITTELL, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. P. Gerat, No. 276 South 9th-st., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.

MARTINE.—On Thursday, March 22, 1877, THEODORE MARTINE, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 58d Lexington-av., on saturday, March 24, at 10 A. M.

NEARING.—At Catskill, March 14, 1877, SOPHIA NORTON, wife of the late Eben Nearing, in the 80th year of her age.

POWELL.—On Friday, the 23d inst., at No. 322 East 15th-st., DR. ALFRED POWELL, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock from the Church of the Holy Saviour, 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

RAPELJE.—On Friday, March 23, RACHEL A., wife of Silvanus Rapelje.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her son-in-law, Rev. Lester M. Donan, No. 13 Prospect-place, on Monday, March 26, at 1

LAW REPORTS.

THE DIAMOND ROBBERY.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF "COL."

M'CARTHY—HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY LYON.

The trial of Col. William Fitzcharles McCarthy, charged with being implicated in the larceny of diamonds from C. V. Hand, was resumed before Judge Gilder's eyes yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner, who is a man of fine appearance, had discarded his heavy Winter clothing, and wore a stylish suit of Spring material. He took the stand for the third day, and answered from the stenographer's notes the pertinent questions put to him by Assistant District Attorney Lyon on the preceding day, and which, at the time, he positively declined to answer. In his red feet examination by his counsel, Judge George M. Curtis, McCarthy stated that he only knew Thomp-on, alias McCann, through Hall. stead, in whom he had confidence. Witness read letters from London agents and solicitors for the purpose of proving that he was a man of means, and had extensive legitimate transactions with parties abroad. Owing to the dullness of the times after election he had found it almost impossible to realise a loan on any land—no matter how valuable—outside New-York. He had many business transactions with Thomas W. Pierce, President of the Galveston and San Antonio Railroad, who had an office in the Drexel Building, and with various other persons. Prof. Fowler, an English engineer, had come to this country, and after examining witness' lands in Texas, returned to report. All the money he ever had in his possession had been honestly earned; he had never been arrested before in his life, or held on a criminal charge. The additional clause in the copartnership articles between himself and Hand had been introduced for the protection of witness after he had been warned by a friend that Hand was untrustworthy. Assistant District Attorney Lyon here took the Colonel in hand, and in the course of a shrewd and skillful cross-examination stripped the title of the distinguished Colonel of much of the glitter and high sounding pretension with which the latter had sought to surround it. The accused explained his marital relations, and spoke of his travels in foreign countries, in the course of which he had even offered, but did not accept, commissions in the service of Don Carlos, the Egyptians, and the Servians. He also admitted that he was the manager of the select hunting-party of Englishmen who arrived in this country for the purpose of hunting on the prairies, but denied that any hotel bills had been left unpaid in connection with that transaction. He also admitted that he had taken with him as private secretary to Europe a young man named George H. Allen, who had advanced him some $700, only a portion of which had been paid back. In addition to this the Colonel admitted, under the cross-fire of Mr. Lyon, that he owed some money for clothing to Russell, the Strand tailor, and others, but explained that fact by coolly reminding the District Attorney that gentlemen in England only paid their tradesmen once a year. He had a partner in England named Moore, (the firm name being Moore, McCarthy & Co.,) was born in Texas, was fond of rearing wines, Texas land, live-oak, or diamonds. [Laughter.] Hand had asked that the loan on the diamonds should be procured in greenbacks, not in drafts or checks, and witness was certain of being able to procure it on the day of the alleged larceny. Mr. Lyon concluded his cross-examination of the witness, who is a man of extraordinary smartness and intelligence, by eliciting from him the admission that although he was possessed of immense estates in Texas, was engaged in vast business enterprises, had had numerous transactions with princes and merchants of this City, had almost unlimited resources in London, and was possessed of ample means, on paper, he had still found it impossible to obtain the $20,000 loan needed by Hand, except on the security supplied by the latter.

This closed the examination of the prisoner. Ex-Judge Curtis then called Detective Sampson, who testified that he had known McCarthy in London, and could certify that he there held a high social position. The detective had never heard a word against the character of the accused, either at this or the other side of the Atlantic.

The court then adjourned until Monday, when the case will be continued.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

OPENING OF THE MARCH TERM—POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF THE "CROOKED" WHISKY AND SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

The "crooked" whisky conspiracy case against Boyd & Hall having been disposed of on Thursday, Judge Benedict, yesterday morning, called through the regular calendar of cases for the March Term of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. Assistant District Attorney Foster appeared on behalf of the Government, and announced that the Government had not secured the attendance of witnesses, as it was not known on Thursday that the Boyd & Hall case would close so abruptly, and, therefore, he would not be ready to proceed with the trial of any case until next week. In the cases of Robert Cunningham, charged with passing a $20 counterfeit note; Ernestina Bukwitze, charged with passing counterfeit half-dollars, and Paul G. Rosa, charged with non-payment of special tax, the defendants failed to appear, and their recognizances were declared forfeited and bench warrants were issued for their rearrest. James Brown, charged with passing counterfeit half-dollars, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

The case of "crooked" whisky case on the calendar, that of the United States against William M. Rice and William M. Hardin, indicted for removing whisky, as wholesale liquor dealers, without making the entries required by law, was called yesterday. In addition to this there were 12 other "crooked" whisky cases on the calendar, in which the following persons appear as defendants: Emanuel Steinel, Philip H. Eberle, Philip H. Tuska, Henry L. Ely, John R. Ely, Louis Kaufman, Francis B. Litchfield, William S. Golsen, Charles N. Miller, Frank E. Purdy, Edward Roche, Edmund W. Groot, Augustus Groot, Parker R. Mason, Osborne Holland, Francis O. Boyd, Edgar P. Hill, James Anthony, and Edward A. Bouge. On the cases being called, United States District Attorney Woodford asked that they be put over to Wednesday next to give time for consultation with counsel for defendants. The court so ordered.

There were four silk smuggling cases on the calendar. On the first being called, in which Henry M. Williams, Lafayette Graff, Aaron Wolff, and Charles Lawrence are the defendants, ex-Judge Dittenboefer, of counsel for the defense, asked for time to put in a plea in abatement or to move to quash, and it was so ordered. In the three other cases, which will probably depend upon the result of the action of Judge Dittenboefer, the following are the defendants: Alexander C. Almens, Manuel Yznjuhre, Robert Des Anges, and Charles L. Lawrence, Edward Haas, Lewis Haas, Herman Hirsch, Robert Des Anges, Charles L. Lawrence, Aaron Wolff, Herman Hirsch, Morris Hess, George Kirk, Charles L. Lawrence, and Robert Des Anges.

COURT NOTES.

The cases of the lottery dealers under examination before Judge Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, were yesterday adjourned to one week from Tuesday next. The adjournment is understood to be merely a matter of form, the Grand Jury having already indicted all the dealers under arrest.

District-Attorney Bell, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, accepted a plea of guilty from Michael Donnelly, alias James Mellanus, who, on the 8th instant, broke into the warehouses Nos. 22 and 24 Church-street, and stole nine pieces of cloth valued at $240. Judge Sutherland sentenced the thief to three years in State Prison.

In consequence of the presentment of the United States Grand Jury relative to the lack of proper accommodation for the jury and for the witnesses summoned to appear before it, rooms are now being fitted up in the south-west corner of the fourth floor of the Post Office building to give ample and comfortable accommodations to both jury and witnesses.

Robert Smith, a colored man, who was arrested in this City several days ago by Detective Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on a warrant issued by Alderman Carpenter of Philadelphia, charging him with having stolen two trunks filled with wearing apparel valued at $200 from Emily Tasker, of No. 1,513 Carver-street, Philadelphia, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Washington-Place Police Court yesterday, and remanded to prison to await the arrival of a Philadelphia officer with a requisition from Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania.

'AN EXECUTION SET ASIDE.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, rendered a decision in the suit of John Ryall, as Administrator, against James Kennedy. The plaintiff brought the action to recover $5,000 damages for the death of his son, John Ryall, Jr. The latter was only 5 years old, and at the time of his death was a passenger on board the steam-ship City of Brussels, on his way from Liverpool to this City. Owing to the alleged carelessness of the defendant, who was the master of the vessel, a cup of poison was left lying near the dining-table in a saloon, and the boy, thinking the liquid in the cup to be water, drank of it and was killed by the poison. The plaintiff recovered judgment against Kennedy for over $2,000. An execution against Kennedy's property being returned unsatisfied, the plaintiff issued an execution against Kennedy's person and the defendant was taken into custody. Kennedy made a motion before Judge Freedman to have the execution against the person vacated. The plaintiff sought to have the execution issued on the ground that "injury to person" under section 179 of the Code. Judge Freedman holds, however, that even if the words "injury to person" can be deemed to include all kinds of personal injuries, whether occasioned by acts of omission or commission on the part of the defendant, the meaning cannot be extended by judicial construction beyond injuries to the person of the plaintiff. An action for such an injury dies with the plaintiff. The action not being one for an injury to the plaintiff's person, the provisions of section 179 do not apply. The execution against the defendant's person is therefore set aside.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 190—*County of Scotland vs. Thomas.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was an action on the bonds of the county issued in aid of the Iowa and Nebraska Railway Company, and given in exchange for stock of the company. The only question in the case is whether there was authority to subscribe the stock without a vote of the people on the subject, the plaintiff in error maintaining that the vote required by the Constitution of the State was not taken on the question before the issue of the bonds, and that the court below erred in affirming the validity of the bonds for this reason. G. W. McCrary and Joseph O. Broadhead for plaintiff in error; Baker, Hughes & Bland for defendant.

No. 311—*Muller et al. vs. Dows et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Iowa.—This was a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage on the South-western Railway Company, brought by Dows and others as Trustees of the latter road and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. The decree granted the foreclosure, and the case comes here, the appellants contending that the suit was the result of a collusion between the Trustees and the two railway companies for the purpose of destroying the lien of the Atchison Branch bondholders on the main line of the South-western Railway, and to enable the Rock Island Road to obtain title to the main line under a certain agreement proposed, free from any claim of the Branch bondholders. C. M. Da Costa for appellants; T. F. Witherow for appellees.

No. 903—*National Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York City, vs. Mechanics' National Bank of New-Jersey.*—Error to the Circuit Court, for the Southern District of New-York.—This action was brought by the Mechanics' Bank to recover the interest upon certain deposits in the Bank of the Commonwealth when it became in default under the National Banking act, and went into the hands of a Receiver. The principal sum was paid, but interest was refused. The judgment below was for the amount of interest claimed. It is here urged that this is a case of interest demanded by way of damages for delay in payment of the principal, and not because of any contract to pay interest, and it is submitted that in such a case the well-settled rule is that interest is not recoverable by suit after the principal has been discharged. Solicitor-General Phillips for plaintiff in error; W. L. Opdyke for defendant.

To-day, on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Smith, Thomas Weston, Jr., Esq., of Boston, Mass., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of M. G. Miller, Edward A. Thomas, Esq., of Evanston, Wyoming Territory, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

A BATCH OF DIVORCE SUITS.

A number of divorce cases were before the courts yesterday, in one form or another. Perhaps the most singular of them was that brought by Maria Dachauer against Louis Dachauer, which was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The plaintiff in the case sues for an absolute divorce on the ground of her husband's alleged adultery. The parties were married on Aug. 15, 1860, and lived together until June, 1876. Mrs. Dachauer charges her husband with having had improper intercourse with one Regina Rose Steinway, the wife of William Steinway. The latter, Mrs. Dachauer says, has since obtained a divorce from his wife on account of such improprieties. Mrs. Dachauer says her husband committed adultery with Mrs. Steinway at the latter's house in Gramercy Park, and also at his own residence. Early in May, she says, Mrs. Steinway went to Europe, and afterward, on June 24, Mr. Dachauer followed. He met Mrs. Steinway in Paris, and took her to live with him as his wife in a house owned by him at Insminger, in Lorraine. Mrs. Dachauer says her husband is now living there with the divorced Mrs. Steinway. Mr. Dachauer came back to this City in October last, and the summons and complaint in the divorce suit were served on him while he was stopping at the Windsor Hotel. Judge Lawrence ordered a reference of the case to James R. Geron ett.

Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set tied the issues in the suit of Arthur Terry against Hiram E. Terry, and set down the case for trial at the June Term. Mrs. Terry is charged with marital infidelity with a man named Rogers, at Manassas, Va., and elsewhere. She insists, however, that the suit is the result of a conspiracy on the part of her husband to get rid of her. She denies the charges made.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference in the case of James White against Mary White. These parties were married in January, 1871, and have one child, a boy about four years old. The plaintiff charges his wife with having committed adultery with a man named Hogan, and that she has had a child by the latter.

Rebecca H. Burns obtained a divorce from her husband, Louis H. Burns, in the Supreme Court recently. By the terms of the decree Mr. Burns was required to pay the costs, which amounted to $40. He neglected to do so, and Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, directed him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted a decree of absolute divorce to the plaintiff in the suit of Patrick Singleton against Johanna Singleton, which has been reported hitherto in THE TIMES. Judge Lawrence ordered the reference referred to in the suit of Conrad Pinches against Mary B. Pinches, in which the plaintiff sues for an absolute divorce on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery.

A MORTGAGE FORECLOSED.

The case of James Gutman, Jr., against Mrs. Louisa Wilson and others, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that Mrs. Wilson and her sister, now deceased, owned a house and lot which were mortgaged for $1,000. Mrs. Wilson says she supposed the mortgage was for the term of three years. One day a man came to her and handed her a paper which she could not read. She asked him to come next day and explain it to her husband. The man promised, but failed to come. It seems that the paper was a summons and complaint in a suit for the foreclosure of the mortgage against her property. Judgment of foreclosure was entered and Mrs. Wilson now desires to have the judgment vacated. She averred that she has been blind for 25 years, and is also deaf. She can only communicate with others by having words spelled out for her on the palm of her hand, and the words in the affidavit made by her were so communicated to her. Judge Lawrence denied the application on account of want of power to grant the relief asked for.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Hoffman vs. Burke.—Case settled.

By Judge Davis.

Smith vs. Smith.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Brush vs. Hackett; Grismond vs. Roberts; Grasmuck vs. Rauch et al.

Taepen vs. Russell.—Order granted.

Matter of Kerrigan.—Bond approved.

O'Reilly vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company.—An explanation is required.

Dutch vs. Van Doren.—The sureties are sufficient.

Whitman, Jr., vs. Wilson.—Motion denied, with costs.

Bear vs. Levy.—Motion granted, and cause set down for Friday, April 9, 1877.

Naylor vs. Strahan.—The plaintiff's attorney will not be allowed to plead Receiver Act.

Matter of Morris.—I desire an explanation from counsel.

Gillilan vs. Mittnacht et al.—Let an attachment issue and inste rogatories be filed.

Jessup vs. Bangs.—Motion to overrule the answer as frivolous granted. (7 Conut vs. Boyer, 5 Sanf. 646.)

Remsen vs. Forrester.—Motion denied, with costs. Memorandum.

Lorius vs. McDermott.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Whitney vs. Leonard.—Order of arrest vacated.

Scofield vs. Perkins.—The defendant is entitled to a bill of particulars. Motion granted.

Young vs. Karl.—Motion for judgment denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Roscoe vs. Flinn.—The counsel opposing the motion should at least state the grounds on which it is resisted. The motion was submitted, but I am asked to sign an order which recites that after hearing counsel the order asked for is made. This is not in accordance with the facts.

Berghaus vs. Strook.—Referred to John J. Lamberson, Esq., to take proofs as to the service of the summons and complaint on defendant, and to report thereon.

Auffarth vs. Schmaldecke.—Default opened on condition that plaintiff pay costs before notice of trial and $10 costs of motion. Cause will be restored to its place on the calendar, and must be tried when reached.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Westbrook.

The People, &c., vs. Sweeney.—Memorandum as to adjournment.

Blass et al. vs. The Continental Bank.—As it was not made a part of terms of the amendment that the issue should state back, the right to advance is in the discretion of the court. Owing to the recent employment of counsel, the trial should wait their convenience somewhat. The cause can be placed on calendar for June Term, and the court can then make such further order as to it as will be just.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Motions Granted.—Shaw vs. Babcock; Shaw vs. Blumenthal; Stacre vs. Crossman; Dana vs. Tiff et al.

Applications Granted.—Briggs vs. Brown; Matters of Fortenberg, Schneider, Hess, and Welsh, &c.; Haviland et al. vs. Grigg; Same vs. Same; Harding vs. Jeffers.

Matter of Flora.—Guardian appointed.

Wilke vs. Hiller et al.—Application denied.

Westcott vs. Smith.—There is no authority for granting such an order.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Phoenix vs. Angela.—Complaint dismissed upon the merits.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Black vs. Bastine; Ferguson vs. Duffy; Lynch vs. St. John.

Motions Granted.—Smith vs. Gorrin.—The surety may justify on the 28th inst. at 10 A. M.; $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Bussen, Schomberg.—Motion denied; no costs.

Metcalf vs. Myers.—Final decree ordered to be entered.

Keller vs. Phelps.—Ordered to pay $473 29 granted.

Merchants' National Bank vs. Hyslop.—Motion granted.

Dejanlis.—Cohen vs. Schuesses; Jewell vs. Beardsley; Ames vs. Sorsen.

Solomon vs. Solomon.—Discontinuance allowed on payment of $10 costs of motion. See Marine Court Appendix, page 44.

Hartley vs. First State Thrasher.—This case falls within the general rule, that torts committed on board a foreign ship on the high seas must be considered as having occurred within the territorial limits of the foreign nation to which the vessel belongs, and the parties having the ship's equipage, though actually here, are in law considered as remaining within the foreign jurisdiction. The plaintiff has not been regularly discharged from the vessel, and is not a resident or citizen. Under such circumstances, this court declines jurisdiction. The defendant is discharged.

Clements vs. Moran.—Motion to set off judgment denied, with $10 costs. The objections urged are more numerous than those which existed in Johnson vs. Yilmar, in which an opinion was filed March 21, 1877.

Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Burtis.—Motion granted; $10 costs stricken out, and the defendant to be examined in open court.

Smith vs. Hawley.—Defendant's motion denied, with liberty to renew after serving answer in action No. 2; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event. Plaintiff's motion not decided.

Ash vs. Bachler.—Decision filed.

Orders Granted.—Compton vs. Sedell; Kay vs. Whithiner; Gannon vs. Kremer; Reid vs. Price; Dehne vs. Amsohn; Baltzer vs. Poelger; Schenck vs. Westerneck; Irwin vs. Conway; Smith vs. Magher; Newman vs. Doe; Kelly vs. Levy.

A FATHER'S CRUELTY.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Thursday says:

"Several days since, for some neglect of duty, a farmer named Charles Ross, living in the vicinity of Chatham, Medina County, in a fit of frenzy assailed his own son, a lad of 11 years, with a pitchfork, and inflicted injuries which very nearly caused the boy's death. He broke his right arm, and struck him a blow on the head with the fork which rendered him insensible. While the boy was insensible on the ground this inhuman fiend continued to kick him, breaking several ribs and bones in his body. The inhuman father was arrested and placed under $500 bonds to keep the peace. The people about Chatham are highly excited over the affair."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 23:

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold two two-story and attic brick houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., west side, 95.4 feet north of Broome-st., for $32,500, to Harriet Hall. Also, the three-story frame house (front) and one-and-a-half-story brick house (rear,) with lot 25 by 97, No. 211 5th-st., north side, 15.5 feet east of 3d-av., sold for $11,250, to John Eiter.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Joseph A. Welch, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story house, with lot 19.6 by 80, on 4th-av., east side, 35.2 feet north of 31st-st, for $18,750, to John B. Smith.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold 25 lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 73d-st., commencing north-east corner of 9th-av., for $10,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, C. L. Jackson, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 22 by 103.3, on East 12th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 5th-av., for $18,000, to Clarkson Crolius. The same auctioneer, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 59th-st., south side, 400 feet west of 7th-av., for $27,480, to Reuben Ross, Jr., plaintiff in the legal action.

J. L. Wells, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. Malcolm Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 50 by 193 by 50 by 201, on Tiebout-av., east side, adjoining the land of Thomas Beresford, and known as lot No. 86, on a map of Peter Valentine's farm at Fordham.

The foreclosure sale by Scott & Myers of one lot on 5th-av., south-east corner 66th-st., was adjourned to April 20.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot of land 50.4 by 119 by 524 by 105.4, Nos. 797 and 799 Third-av., north-east corner of 49th-st.

By Wood & Moles, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.6 by 80, on 1st-av., west side, 25.4 feet south of 113th-st.; also, one lot 20 by 100.10, on East 113th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 1st-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 23.5 by 75 on 4th-av., south-west corner of 29th-st. Also, a similar sale, William A. Duer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, one 103.11, on West 16th-st., south side, 412 feet west of 7th-av.

By George M. Holbrook, an Executor's and Trustee's sale, Henry Henning, Esq., Executor and Trustee, of a one-story and attic frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on 150th-st., south side, 350 feet east of Courtlandt-av. Also, two lots, each 25 by 102.5, on 151st-st., south side, known as lot No. 590 on a map of the village of Montrose, South.

By Wilmus & Davies, at "Irving House," in Fishkill on Hudson, at 12 o'clock, an Executor's sale of the estate of Charles Davies, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land 589 by 507 by 260, on South-av., west side, extending through to Davies-av. Also, a plot of land, 325 by 47 by 315 by 110, on Davies-av., west side, adjoining land J. T. Smith, and estate of J. P. De Wint, deceased; being part of Spy Hill Park, at Fishkill on Hudson.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

2 two-story and attic brick houses, with lots Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., w. s., 95.4 ft. n. of Broome-st., each lot 25x100	$32,500
1 three-story frame house (front) and 1 one-story and a half brick house, (rear,) with lot No. 211 5th-st., n. s., 15.5 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x97	11,250

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story brick house, with lot, 4th-av., e. s., 35.2 ft. n. of 31st-st., lot 19.6x80	$18,750

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

28 lots, West 73d-st., commencing n. e. corner 9th-av., each 25x102.2	$10,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot East 12th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., lot, 22x103.3	$18,000
2 lots, West 59th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 7th-av., each 25x100.5	27,480

By James L. Wells.

1 plot of land, Tiebout-av., e. s., adjoining the land of Thomas Beresford, and known on a map of Peter Valentine's farm, at Fordham, as lot No. 86, 50x193x50x201	$1,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 22.

Tinton-av., w. s., 372.10 ft. n. of Denman-place, 23x120, 23d Ward; Daniel Knuls and wife to Harriet F. S. Wheeler	$500
Carmine-st., No. 70; John Foster and wife to R. bert B. Hoslin	5,300
62d-st., n. s. 439 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; Myer Finn and wife to David Marks	10,500
Same property; Hannah D. Finn and husband to Myer Finn	10,250
Mulberry-st., e. s., No. 110, 25x100; John Marks and wife to Pencres Pobalski	18,000
11th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x94.10; same to same	10,000
14th-st., n. s., 291 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; same to same	14,000
Gouverneur-st., e. s., 250.3 ft. e. of Morris-av., 5 x 115.5, 23d Ward; Michael McKenna and wife to Samuel Wood	400
15th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av, 25x103.3; David Rogers to Neild C. Rogers	10,100
Bensonhurst, n. s. 1st-av., 17.10 ft. w. of Bay-av., 25 x100, 23d Ward; John M. Strachan to Fanny Mitchell	79
26th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 70x98.9; John C. Draper and wife to Joel W. Wright	1,040
30th-st., s. s., 139.6 ft. e. of 6th-av, 36.9x 106; John A. Etheridge and wife to Frank P. Etheridge	21,000
William's Bridge-road and 1st-av., 24th Ward; Jeremiah J. Ford to Fanny Welsh	2,500
21st-st., n. s., 116.9 ft. e. of Broadway, 28x 93.9; Richard B. Harris to George A. Osgood. Same property; Elias V. Osgood and husband to Richard B. Harris	60,000
Grand-st., s. e. corner Laurens-st., 67x20; Edward A. Warren and wife to Sarah P. Sturgis	60,000
William's Bridge-road and 1st-av., 24th Ward; Michael Walsh and wife to Jeremiah J. Ford	10,000
10th-av., n. w. corner of 116th-st., 25x100; Thomas Bosse, Referee, to James A. Deering	2,500
10th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 116th-st., 25x100; same to same	—
Madison-st., s. w. corner of Gouverneur-st., 61 x24.6; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Herman F. Alberts	500
23d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av, 20x98.9; H. E. Davies, Jr., Referee, to Albert Verona	8,000
Railroad-av., e. s., 23d Ward; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to East Estate Trust Co.	5,000
Marion-av., w. s., 24th Ward; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$26,500.—FOR SALE.—HANDSOME brown stone house, No. 10 West 51st-st., south side, 225 feet west of 5th-av.; 25x60x100; 4 stories; bay window in rear for three stories; well built and in perfect order; Columbia College lease at $450 a year; terms to suit.

FIELD & DEYO, No. 4 Pine-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Important sale by order Trustees and Executors; 22.8 feet, church and brown-stone dwelling, at auction, April 11, at 12 o'clock at sale, at office. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 28 East 74th-st., near 5th-av., newly frescoed, 10 mirror s, elegant chandeliers, book-cases; finished in cabinet throughout, at a bargain to prompt purchaser. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH-BASEment house and lot No. 25 East 31st-st; price asked, $18,000. Permits, &c., from ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REDUCED PRICES—NEW LARGE COMPLETE lists published to-day.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT REASONABLE—A small, well-furnished house on Murray Hill. Inquire No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 15.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING private dwellings for permanent residences at shrinkage prices, have now the opportunity that may never occur again in making choice selections from the splendid block of four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, recently completed and finished in opulent style, in hard wood, on the most substantial manner, and located in the very heart of York Island, being on the north side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., adjoining the Plaza entrance to Central Park, and just west of the Plaza entrance on 5th-av. Those splendid dwellings are open daily for inspection. All vacant lots in vicinity restricted from all nuisances. Mirrors, &c. THOMAS MCMANUS, Mason and Builder, owner.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house

No. 1 East 47th-st.,

Built by the owner for his own use in the best and most substantial manner, and arranged and in perfect order. Perpetual side lights, with fine view of the avenue. Price reduced.

For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 37 West 45th-st.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PARK-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—AN elegant 25-foot house for sale. For full particulars apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Rhinebeck; finest place on the Hudson, and contains 85 acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawn, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, poachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of a river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; neighborhood unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $60,000, and since purchase he expended upward of $40,000 upon it in improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,434, New-York Post Office.

FARM AT FLUSHING.

D. M. HILDRETH offers for sale or lease his farm at Broadway Station,

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND,

84 acres, abundance of choice fruit, including one of the best apple orchards on LONG ISLAND,

DWELLING-HOUSE,

with all modern improvements, gas, Douglas Point water, perfect drainage, furnaces, &c., &c. A very healthy location, 200 yards from the depot, one mile from the Town Hall, and in the 10-mile circuit from the City Hall, New-York. A property particularly desirable for a City gentleman with a taste for breeding fine horses. Apply on the premis s or at NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Twenty-two miles from City Hall by Erie Railway, and one-half mile from depot. House substantially built and conveniently arranged; contains 20 rooms, bath-room, and modern improvements; well-appointed outbuildings; ice-house filled, and an abundant supply of good water; 9 acres choice 10 acres in garden, orchard, grass, and lawn, with hand some shade and ornamental trees; locality healthful and attractive. Will be sold on easy terms, or leased to desirable parties for one or more years. Photographs and full particulars at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st.; or address S. D. GRAYDON, Box No. 32, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A first-class dwelling-house, with barn and woodhouse, and four and a half acres of land. House two stories, with a Mansard, having furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; well situated, with a fine prospect in front and rear; lately built at a cost of $25,000; price, $11,000, half cash and half mortgage. Apply to O. H. PERRY, Southport, Conn.

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN.—FARM OBtained by foreclosure with $12,000 for $6,500; 88 acres; living brook; plenty fruit; good house, 10 rooms; ample barns; adjoining depot; Monmouth County, New Jersey; in desirable neighborhood.

STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A PROPerty of less value, a new two-story and French-roof house, twelve rooms, desirably located at Elizabeth, N. J.; price $6,500. WETMORE & TUBBS, No. 210 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 163 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, family cottages, villas, &c., in great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH! RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY homes, sale, rent; all prices; shore fronts; absolutely healthy; circulars. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST—

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

ON PACIFIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Six three-story Philadelphia brick houses, on north side Pacific-st., 43 feet west of Flora-st., each 17.10x70, and now eminently arranged, with modern improvements, and in good order; near Atlantic and Fulton av nues cars. Also,

ON PRESIDENT-STREET.—Three-story brick house, and lot, No. 52 President-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., 16.8x100. Title perfect. Maps at auctioneers'.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 189 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot; grounds, 200 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, &c. Also, several other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE.—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 22x52 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 36-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's place, on St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, comprising six lots of ground, 60 feet front, and running through to Prospect place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable and coach house on Prospect place. The house is three stories. Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order; offered at the low rent of $800 per annum for one or more years. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau st., Turner Building, New-York.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST

A handsomely-furnished

Four-story high-stoop house, 33 feet wide, in West 49th-st., near 5th-av.,

Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $800 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

HOUSES TO RENT.

FUR

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

ALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000	N. W. C.C.G.e.	87⅝	900	St. Paul. Pf.	46⅞
900	Del. & H.	49½	900	do.	47
200	do.	49⅝	100	Un. Pacific	69
100	do.	49	150	Ill. Cent.	46½
10	Amer. Ex.	49	100	Rock Island	100
50	Pac. Mail.	22¾	200	Han. & St. J.	11
100	N. Y. C. & H.	93¼	100	C., P. & A.	93
500	do.	93⅜	300	do.	58
100	do.	94⅛	400	do.	58⅛
100	do.	94	3100	do.	58¾
300	do.	94⅛	2800	do.	58⅝
300	do.	94	2000	do.	58⅜
100	do.	93⅝	800	do.	58⅜
100	do.	94	900	do.	58⅛
200	Lake Shore	48⅞	700	do.	58⅜
500	do.	48¾	1500	do.	58
800	do.	48⅜	500	do.	58⅛
1000	do.	48⅞	600	do.	58
900	do.	49	1000	North-western	92
1200	do.	49⅛	400	North-west. Pf.	51¾
900	do.	49¼	200	do.	51⅝
1900	do.	49⅛	400	do.	51⅝
500	do.	49¼	400	do.	51⅝
1500	do.	49⅜	100	Mich. Cen.	42
1000	do.	49⅜	200	do.	42⅜
200	do.	49⅜	200	do.	42¾
200	do.	49⅜	1500	West. Un.	81⅝
900	do.	49⅜	1300	do.	81¾
200	do.	49⅜	2000	do.	81⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:1) A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111⅜	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. b3. 111⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65. N.	108⅜	20,000 do. b.c. 111⅛
11,000	do.	108⅜	50,000 do. b.c. 111⅜
500	do.	108⅜	50,000 do. s. 111¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	111⅛	C. b.c. 110⅛
10,000	do. '65.	108⅛	1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65. 12,108
10,000	U. S. 6s. C. b.c.	123¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Georgia 6s.	102	1100	West. Un.	b.c. 61⅝
1,000	Ga. 7s, new.	109½	600	do.	b.c. 61¾
3,000	La. 7s, con.	61	100	do.	s10. 61⅝
25,000	Tenn. 6s, old.	44⅜	800	do.	b.c. 61⅞
20,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	43⅝	100	do.	61⅞
5,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	72⅜	600	do.	62
1,000	Al. & S. 2d.	95	300	do.	62⅛
5,000	C. & Alt. 1st.	114⅜	300	do.	62¼
1,000	L. & L. & F. 7s.	107¾	2200	do.	62⅜
1,000	do.	107½	1200	do.	62¾
3,000	do.	107¾	70	do.	opg. 62¼
1,000	N. J. C. 1st. s.	108¼	600	do.	62
10,000	N. J. C. 2st. con.	53	500	do.	62⅛
5,000	L. & W. R. con.	53	500	do.	61⅞
1,000	M. & St. P., L. & M. Div.	86	500	do.	62
9,000	C. & R. W. ext.	101	1000	do.	62⅛
1,000	C. & R. W. 1st.	102	1500	do.	62
5,000	T. & St. L. 1st.	93	1600	do.	62⅛
10,000	N. Y. C. 1st. con.	110	1200	Pac. Mail.	b.c. 21⅞
5,000	T. & W. 1st.	76	200	do.	21¾
10,000	N. Y. C. 1st. con.	110	1600	do.	s. 21¾
5,000	T. & W. 1st. Div.	74½	1900	do.	21⅝
1,000	L. & N. con.	93	1900	do.	21⅝
3,000	Nash. & D. 1st.	88	1000	do.	21⅝
200	Del. & Hud.	b.c. 49⅞	4200	do.	21⅝
700	do.	50	500	do.	21⅝
100	do.	50⅛	800	do.	21⅝
100	do.	50¼	2700	do.	21⅝
100	do.	50⅜	200	Un. Pac.	b.c. 69½
100	do.	50⅜	500	do.	69¾
100	do.	50¼	100	C. & P. Pf.	b.c. 83½
100	do.	50⅛	100	C. & N. W.	b.c. 32¼
300	do.	50⅛	1300	C. of N. J.	b.c. 9
300	do.	50⅜	200	do.	9¼
200	do.	50⅜	100	do.	b.c. 9⅜
100	do.	50⅜	100	Quicksilver.	b.c. 15⅜
200	Mariposa.	b.c. 6	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	91
100	West. Un.	b.c. 61¾		Pf.	b.c. 83
800	do.	62⅛	500	do.	83⅛
1800	do.	62½	300	do.	83¼
2800	do.	62⅝	400	Wab. Pur. Com.	
700	do.	62⅝			b.c. 5¼
2400	do.	62⅜	200	Ohio & Mi.	b.c. 5¾
1500	do.	62⅛	2000	D., L. & W.	b.c. 98½
200	do.	62¼	400	do.	c. 98¾
2700	do.	62⅜	2100	do.	98⅞
600	do.	62⅞	2000	do.	99
100	American Ex.	53	1600	do.	99¼
10	Adams Ex.	100¾	1400	do.	99⅜
100	do.	b.c. 100¾	400	H. & St. Jo.	11¾
200	N. Y. C. & H.	94⅜	400	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	b.c. 22
200	do.	94⅛	300	do.	22¼
200	do.	94⅜	10	Mor. & Es.	b.c. 81½
200	do.	94½	482	C., B. & Q.	b.c. 100
300	do.	94⅜			

SALES FROM 3:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	72⅜	1200	Lake Shore.	s3. 50
15,000	L. & L. & F. 7s.	107½	2600	do.	50⅜
10,000	L. & W. R. con.	53	500	do.	s3. 50
100	Pacific Mail.	22⅜	1400	do.	50
300	do.	22½	100	do.	s5. 49⅞
200	do.	22⅜	500	do.	50
100	Del. & Hud.	s3. 50⅜	200	do.	b3. 50
100	do.	c. 50⅜	100	do.	b3. 50⅛
200	do.	50⅜	2	North-w. Pf.	52
100	do.	50⅝	100	Cen. of N. J.	9⅜
100	do.	50⅛	100	Rock Island.	100⅜
50	do.	50	300	do.	100⅜
300	Erie Railway.	6¼	300	do.	100⅜
900	Mich. Cen.	42	100	do.	100⅜
3500	West. Un.	63	100	Han. & St. Jo.	11¾
4500	do.	63¼	100	C., B. & Q.	100
800	do.	63¾	700	C., L. & W.	59¾
200	do.	63¼	1000	do.	59⅜
400	do.	s3. 63	600	do.	59⅜
1300	do.	63¼	100	do.	59⅝
2200	do.	63	200	do.	59¾
2300	do.	62⅞	200	do.	59⅝
2300	do.	62⅜	700	do.	59⅜
1500	do.	62⅝	400	do.	59⅜
800	do.	62⅞	1600	do.	59¼
100	N. Y. C. & H.	94⅞	100	do.	59⅜
1700	do.	94⅞	100	do.	59¾
500	do.	94⅝	200	do.	s3. 59¾
100	do.	94⅜	100	St. Paul.	18⅜
400	do.	94⅛	200	St. Paul Pf.	47⅝
300	Un. Pac.	70	200	do.	47¾
$75	Ill. Cent.	49	200	do.	47⅜

FRIDAY, March 23—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was active, and from the opening to the close characterized by strength and buoyancy. The improvement was not confined to any particular class of stocks, but was shared in to a greater or less extent by nearly all, almost every stock on the list, whether speculative or investment, recording an advance. The steadiness with which prices were maintained at the advance was generally regarded as affording evidence that the improvement in values was not attributable to any mere temporary turn in the tide of speculation, but was due to purchases based upon the belief that the current quotations are unreasonably low, and that the bears have about reached the end of their tether. The fact that brokers generally report a more active demand from outsiders than for a long time past seems to afford strong confirmation of the soundness of this view.

The coal shares exhibited marked strength, especially for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson Canal, which made a sharp advance. Reports are current that at the meeting of the representatives of the coal corporations to be held next Thursday an arrangement will be effected which, while free from the objectionable features of the old coal combination, will inure to the advantage of the companies and insure harmony in their operations.

Western Union, which was the most active stock, was favorably influenced by dispatches from London indicating the probability of an amalgamation between the Direct and the Anglo-American Companies.

For some time past the holders of Illinois Central stock, influenced by the prevailing impression that the company had parted with its most valuable lands, and was in other respects deteriorating, have been induced to part with their investments at low figures. The recent operations of the company, however, in purchasing at a foreclosure sale the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and the fact that it is without competitor for the purchase of the Mississippi Central Railroad to be soon sold, are calculated to restore confidence in its solvency and future. It will thus have acquired complete control of all the lines between Chicago and New-Orleans, and cannot fail to enjoy a very profitable business in transporting the valuable products of the North-west and South-west. The stock to-day was strong, and recorded an advance of 2 ₱ cent.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to-day adopted a resolution to adjourn over Good Friday. A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The total transactions reached 190,233 shares, which embraced 52,870 Western Union, 52,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 45,100 Lake Shore, 6,800 New-York Central, 6,250 Delaware and Hudson Canal, 6,000 St. Paul, 3,100 North-western, 2,520 New-Jersey Central, 2,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,815 Illinois Central, 1,582 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1,450 Union Pacific, 1,459 Pacific Mail, and 1,350 Rock Island.

Western Union advanced from 61⅜ to 63⅛ and reacted to 62¾@62⅞ at the close. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 53½, fell off at the first board to 57⅞, and later advanced to 59¾, with closing sales at 59¼@59⅜. Lake Shore advanced from 48¾ to 50¼, reacted to 49⅞, and finally recovered to 50⅛. New-York Central rose from 93¼ to 94⅞, and receded to 94⅜@94¼. Delaware and Hudson opened at 49½, fell off to 49⅛, advanced to 50¾, and closed at 50. The Granger shares were firm, especially for Chicago and North-western and St. Paul preferred, the former rising from 51¼ to 52, and the latter from 46⅞ to 47⅜. New-Jersey Central rose from 8⅞ to 9¼, and Hannibal and St. Joseph from 11 to 11⅜ for the common, and from 20½ to 22¼ for the preferred. Illinois Central advanced from 46½ to 49; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from 98 to 103½, and Union Pacific from 69 to 70, and Rock Island from 100 to 100⅜, the improvement being well maintained at the close. Pacific Mail closed at 22⅛, the extreme range having been 21¾ and 22½. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph fell off to 24, and Erie to 6½ for the common and to 16 for the preferred. Michigan Central advanced from 42 to 43¼, closing at 43. Morris and Essex sold at 81¾@82, and Pittsburg at 90. Express stocks were firmer, except for Adams, which declined to 100, American sold at 53, an advance of 6 ₱ cent. over yesterday's closing price. United States rose to 44⅞, bid.

Money was in superabundant supply and the rates for call loans ranged from 2 to 3 ₱ cent., with closing transactions at 2½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper ranged from 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $840,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities:

Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Charleston easy, ⅛@¼ premium; St. Louis, 100 premium; Cincinnati steady, buying par, selling 1-10; New-Orleans, commercial ¼, bank ⅜, and Chicago, 75 premium.

The foreign advices reported the London market steady for Consols. United States bonds were firm, with the exception of 1867s, which closed at 103@103⅛, against 103¼ yesterday. United States old 1865s sold at 105¾, 10-40s at 108¾, and new 5s at 107⅜. Consols were unchanged at 96⅜@96¼ for both money and the account. Erie common declined to 6¾, while the preferred advanced to 17½. New-York Central was ½ ₱ cent. higher, selling at 92½. Illinois Central, which closed yesterday at 49, opened at 46, fell off to 45½, and closed at a recovery of 1 ₱ cent. The Bank of England gained £150,000 sterling on balance to-day. The rate of discount for three months' bills is 1⅞ ₱ cent. in the open market. Bar Silver was quoted at 53⅝d.@53¾d. ₱ ounce. At Paris Rentes declined to 107f. 77½c. against 108f. 5c. at the close yesterday.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and without any change from yesterday's rates, business having been on the basis of $4 83½@$4 84 for bankers' 60 day bills, and at $4 85½@$4 86 for demand.

Gold opened at 104⅞ and declined to 104¾, which was the closing quotation. The market was dull and without any feature of importance. On Gold loans the rates ranged from 1 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat.

Government bonds were weak, and prices declined ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., the greatest fall having been in 1867s, which touched 111¼; 1865s, new, fell off to 103⅜ and new 5s to 110. Currency 6s sold at 123¼. In Railroad Mortgages the dealings were larger than of late. New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, advanced to 103½, Chicago and Alton Firsts to 114½, Chicago and North-western consolidated Gold coupons to 83, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s to 114½. Milwaukee and St. Paul, L and M. Division, rose to 86, and at the close sold at 85¼. New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts declined to 53, and Delaware and Hudson registered of 1891 to 96. Harlem coupon Firsts sold at 118½, New-York Central coupon Firsts at 116, do. registered at 115½, Rock Island 7s at 107¼@107⅜, Chicago and Milwaukee Firsts at 106, C., C., C. and I. Firsts at 107, and Lake Shore consolidated coupon Firsts at 107. In State bonds, Georgia 7s, new, declined to 109½, Tennessee old to 44¼, and new series to 44. Georgia 6s brought 102, and Louisiana Consols 61. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 72⅜.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1877.

Gold receipts	$303,411 46
Gold payments	228,851 95
Gold balance	72,687,815 80
Currency receipts	536,469 27
Currency payments	522,399 25
Currency balance	43,344,334 79
Customs	288,000 00

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $1,946,801, and the amount marketed $2,148,992. The total imports at the port since Jan. 1 were $24,547,449, and the amount marketed $25,238,151.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 23.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	104⅞	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup	110	110
United States 5-20s 1867, coup	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London	$4 83½@$4 84	$4 83½@$4 84
New-York Central	93½	94½
Rock Island	99⅞	100⅛
Pacific Mail	22⅛	22⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	18	18⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	46⅜	47⅜
Lake Shore	48¾	50⅛
Chicago and North-western	39	39¼
Chicago and North-western pref	51¼	52
Western Union	61¾	63⅛
Union Pacific	70	70
Delaware, Lack. and Western	57⅞	59¾
New-Jersey Central	8⅞	9⅛
Delaware and Hudson Canal	43⅞	50
Morris and Essex	81½	82
Panama	122	122
Erie	6⅞	6¾
Ohio and Mississippi	5¼	5¼
Harlem	136½	136¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	10½	11⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	20	22¼
Michigan Central	42	43
Illinois Central	46	45⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	94⅞	93¼	6,800
Erie	6⅞	6½	586
Erie preferred	16	16	100
Lake Shore	50¼	48¾	45,100
Wabash	5¼	5⅛	500
North-western	32¼	32	1,100
North-western preferred	52	51¼	2,000
Rock Island	100⅝	100	1,350
Mil. & St. Paul	18⅜	18	300
Mil. & St. Paul pref	47⅜	46⅞	5,700
Pittsburg	90	90	100
Del., Lack. & Western	59¾	57⅞	52,100
New-Jersey Central	9¼	8⅞	2,520
Delaware & Hud. Canal	50¾	49⅜	6,250
Morris and Essex	82	81¾	310
Michigan Central	43¼	42	2,300
Illinois Central	49	46½	1,815
Union Pacific	70	69	1,450
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100⅛	98	1,582
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¾	11	1,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref.	22¼	20½	1,000
Ohio & Mississippi	5¼	5¼	500
Western Union	63⅛	61¾	52,870
A. & P. Telegraph	24¼	24	800
Pacific Mail	22⅛	21¾	1,450
Quicksilver	15½	15⅜	100
Adams Express	100¼	100	275
Amer. Mer. Union Express	53	53	350
Total sales			190,233

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	104⅞	1:00 P. M.	104¾
10:30 A. M.	104⅞	1:30 P. M.	104¾
11:00 A. M.	104⅞	2:00 P. M.	105¾
11:30 A. M.	104⅞	2:30 P. M.	104¾
12:00 M.	104¾	3:00 P. M.	104¾
12:30 P. M.	104¾		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States coupons 6s	123	123¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	111⅜	111⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	108	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	108	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	108¼	108½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	108¼	108½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	111¼	111½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	112¾	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	112¾	113¼
United States 10-40s, registered	110¼	110½
United States 10-40s, coupons	110½	111¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109⅞	110⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	109⅞	110⅛
United States 6s, Cur'cy, registered	116	116½
United States 6s, Cur'cy, coupons	116	116½

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$23,721,000
Gold balances	1,211,500
Currency balances	1,270,264

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$63,374,585
Currency balances	3,450,085
Gold exchanges	7,370,764
Gold balances	1,217,895

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	37	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Alabama 8s, '86	37	N. C. 6s, do. of A. & O.	45
Alabama 8s, 86	37	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66, 10	26
Alabama 8s, '88	37	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68, 10	26
Connecticut 6s	110	N. C. new bds. J. & J.	9
Georgia 6s	102	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Georgia 7s, n. bs	109¾	N. C. S. T. class 3	2
Georgia 7s, indorsed	106¾	No. 6s, '81	106
Louisiana 6s, Levee bds	110	Rhode Island 6s	110
La. 6s, new Fd. Dbt.	38	S. C. 6s, Fg Act '65, 37	38
La. 7s, Penitentiary	38	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	45
La. 6s, Levée bonds	38	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	45
La. 8s, Levee bonds	38	S. C. 7s '88	37
La. 8s, La. 8s of '75	38	S. C. Non-Fund. bs.	23¾
Michigan 7s, '75-'79, 10	114	Tenn. 6s, old	44
Michigan 6s, '83	103½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs	44
Michigan 7s, '90	115½	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. a.	44
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101	Virginia 6s, old	30
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101¾	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '66	30
Long 6s, '82@'90	105⅜	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '67	30
N. Y. 6s, G. Ln. '96	120	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	80
N. Y. 6s, G. Ln. '87	114	Va. 6s, Con. 2d	39
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '93-'21	121	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1921	72⅜
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65	Dis. of C. Reg	72¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	107¾	Buf. & N. new b'ds.	107¾
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	93	Buf. & State Line 7s, '94	103
B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	45	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	88
Chic. & Alton 1st	114½	D., M. & T. 1st 7s, 1906	106⅜
Chic. & Alt. Income	107	L. S. Div. bds	108
Joliet & Chic. 1st	107	L. S. Cons. G. 1st	106
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	104¾	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	110
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s, 1st	131½	Manhattan C. & R. 6s, '90	107
C. B. & Q. Con. 7s	107½	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902	102
C. R. I. & P. 1st	107¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	103
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 1.6s, '95	102½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	102
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	52⅞	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102
C. R. of N. J. Conv	47	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st C.	115½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	114	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st R.	115¼
M. & S. P. 1st, 1st M. D.	98¾	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.	104
M. & S. P. 1st I. & M. D.	85	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	118½
M. & St. P. 1st. H. & D.	83	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	118
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	97¾	N. Missouri 1st	95
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	81½	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	87
M. & St. P. 2d	90	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	87
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	108	Ohio & Miss. Sinking	50
C. & N. W. Int. bds	105	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	105⅞
C. & N. W. Con. bds	104½	Cen. P., San J. B'ch.	91
C. & N. W. Ext. bds	105	C. P. State Aid bds	107
C. & N. W. 1st	106	West. Pacific bs	101½
C. & N. W. C. G. 6s, 1st	105	Union Pac. 1st bs	104
Dakota & Chic. Ext.	104	Union Pac. S. F.	97⅞
Penn. 1st Con	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Chicago & Mil. 1st	106	Clev. & P. C. & S. F.	113
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	107	Clev. & P. 4th S. F.	106⅞
Del., L. & W. 2d	103¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	30½
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	103¾	Mor. & Essex 1st	110⅛
Del., L. & W. 7s, R.	103¾	Mor. & Essex C. 1st	110½
M. & E. 1st, C. G.	91	M. & E. 1st, C. & R.	110
Erie 2d 7s, '79	102⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	98
Erie 3d 7s, '83	102½	Pitts. & Con. 1st	93
Erie 4th 7s, '80	104½	Pitts. & Con. 2d	83
Erie 5th 7s, '88	101¼	Pitts. & W. 1st. S. & L. D.	74
Long Dock Bonds	107	Pitts. & W. 2d	68½
L. & G. & J. Ss Con.	75⅜	Rens. & Saratoga 1st	108
M. S. & T. 8s	103⅜	St. West. 1st, '88	101½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109	St. West. ex Coup.	88
Clev. & Tol. new bs	107⅜	St. West. 2d, '93	68
Clev. & P. & A. old bs	102¼	W. U. bds. 1900, C.	105
Clev. & P. & A. new bs	102¼		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	133	Importers' & Traders	186
American Exchange	109½	Manhattan	136
Bank of Bro. Ass	80	Market	111
Central National	101	Mechanics'	135
City	203	Merchants'	119¼
Commerce	111½	Metropolitan	132
Continental	72½	Nassau	95
Corn Exchange	126	New-York	115
First National	200	Ninth National	70
Fourth National	100½	Park	114¼
Gallatin National	110	Peoples'	130
Hanover	92	Shoe & Leather	113

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 23.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	112	112½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	133½	134
Pennsylvania Railroad	42	42⅜
Reading Railroad	13⅜	13⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	42	42¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	29	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	11	11¼
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	7½	8
Northern Central Railroad	19½	20¼
Lehigh Navigation	21⅞	22
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	6¾	6⅞
Hestonville Railway	15½	15½
Central Transportation	38	38¼

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	14¼	Justice	11
Belcher	6¾	Kentuck	6¼
Best & Belcher	24¼	Leopard	33¾
Bullion	13¾	Mexican	14
Consolidated Virginia	138¾	Northern Belle	12¾
California	32½	Overman	37
Chollar	51	Ophir	19
Confidence	6¾	Raymond & Ely	4¾
Caledonia	6¾	Silver Hill	4¾
Crown Point	8	Savage	6
Exchequer	5¾	Segregated Belcher	52
Gould & Curry	11¾	Sierra Nevada	6
Hale & Norcross	14	Union Consolidated	10
Imperial	1¾	Yellow Jacket	10
Julia Consolidated	3¾	Eureka Consolidated	16½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: In connection with the recent meeting of the stockholders of your road, we have to call your attention to the following facts:

The condition of the property is appropriately set forth in the annual report of the President and Directors, under date of April 1, 1876.

On page 15:

"Steel rails have been used altogether in the renewal of main line track for the past year, and iron rails for second track and branches. The entire cost of steel rails used during the year has been charged to operating expenses."

On page 17:

"The motive power is in excellent condition, and believed to be equal to any demands likely to be made upon it the ensuing year. No further additions are contemplated at present."

On page 18:

"It is believed that but slight, if any, additions to the cars will be needed the coming year to meet the requirements of the road." So much for the condition of the property.

Referring to the same report, we find that the funded debt of the company is as follows:

Mortgage sinking fund bonds	$9,000,000
Six per cent. income bonds	1,000,000

There are $800,000 of the sinking fund bonds in the hands of the Trustees, or the funds to redeem them, leaving this indebtedness at $8,200,000, and this amount must be constantly reduced by the sales of lands.

In answers from this same report that among the assets now in the hands of the company and available are $4,020,000, par value of the stock of the company, and cash and loans payable *on demand*, $1,100,246 03. The items of the loans are not stated, neither the names of the parties to whom loaned, nor the security for the same. In these times of general collapse among railroads, it seems as if these three points were of some value. Among the items minuted as *assets* in this same report are:

Advances to pay coupons C. and S. Western Railway Company $1,619,712 49

Advances for expenditures upon C. and S. Western Railway Company 1,666,435 20

We presume that even the Directors will admit that these two items are not immediately available, if ever they will be. These are only a few of the salient points to which your attention is attracted, and now for the proposition of the new Directors.

It is proposed to issue a new mortgage to secure $12,500,000, thus leaving $2,500,000 of the new bonds in the hands of the Directors, which, together with $800,000 in the present sinking fund, make a net amount of $3,300,000 to be used for the purpose of construction, &c., in the face of the assertions of the former report that everything is in complete order on the road itself, and that they have on hand in cash and loans on demand $1,100,246 03, and a surplus of $4,020,000 of their stock, which is now selling at about par, and which they have notified the Stock Exchange they are about issuing, *if they have not done so already.* This is a way of doing things not unknown to some of the gentlemen recently added to their board.

One thing must be apparent to any disinterested person—that the security of the property and its future usefulness and remunerativeness cannot possibly be increased by leaving in the Directors' hands upward of $8,400,000 of cash or available assets to be used in at their own discretion, and without accountability to any one at present.

Is it not due to the stockholders that the Directors should make a more detailed statement of their wants and necessities, that the various parties who hold stock for investment, and not *for speculation*, should have a decent insight into the affairs of the company?

With this view, it is requested that stockholders who coincide with the present movement, should immediately convene and request the Directors to cancel absolutely the $4,000,000 of stock, and limit the amount of new bonds to be issued to exactly the amount of the now outstanding Funded Debt. *Bona fide* stockholders desiring to co-operate in this movement are respectfully requested to send address, with number of shares owned by them, to the undersigned, care Post Office Box No. 3,917, New-York City.

"STOCKHOLDER."

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1877. —*Adv't.*

Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold Coin $13,000 for interest, $16,000 for called bonds, and $6,800 Silver Coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$23,721,000
Gold balances	1,211,500
Currency balances	1,270,264

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

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Gold balances	1,217,895

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Alabama 8s, 86	37	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66, 10	26
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Connecticut 6s	110	N. C. new bds. J. & J.	9
Georgia 6s	102	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Georgia 7s, n. bs	109¾	N. C. S. T. class 3	2
Georgia 7s, indorsed	106¾	No. 6s, '81	106
Louisiana 6s, Levee bds	110	Rhode Island 6s	110
La. 6s, new Fd. Dbt.	38	S. C. 6

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMERON'S ACROSS AFRICA.

ACROSS AFRICA. By VERNEY LOVETT CAMERON, C. B., D. C. L., Commander Royal Navy, Gold Medalist Royal Geographical Society, &c. With map and numerous illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This volume worthily describes one of the most memorable, daring, romantic, and successful exploits in the whole history of African exploration. Capt. Cameron is the first white man who ever traversed Equatorial Africa from ocean to ocean, and he accomplished this achievement in the face of obstacles which prove him to be possessed of the highest qualities of an explorer. To the courage and determination of Stanley he unites the coolness and accuracy of Speke and the patient and philanthropic spirit of Livingstone. The simplicity, directness, and even the lack of literary finish in his story, are in some sense a relief after the tediously diffuse and occasionally ambitious narration which make up so large a part of the literature of African exploration, while the illustrations, in number, beauty of execution, and evident accuracy, testify to the fidelity and skill of Capt. Cameron's pencil, and constitute a really important addition to one of the most remarkable volumes of travel ever published.

Capt. Cameron's expedition resulted indirectly from the anxiety felt in England prior to 1871 to clear up the mystery of Livingstone's long disappearance. With this purpose in view the Royal Geographical Society organized a "Livingstone Search Expedition," which was put under the command of Lieut. Dawson. Just as this force was starting for the interior Stanley reached the coast with the startling announcement that he had discovered the long lost explorer, that he had relieved his wants, and that Livingstone objected to any "slave expeditions" being sent him. In consequence of this unfortunate misapprehension of Livingstone's dispatches, Lieut. Dawson, supposing that his expedition would no longer be required resigned the command, which then devolved upon Lieut. Henn. He, in turn, was finally compelled to abandon his purpose to push into the interior, and the leadership devolved upon Oswell Livingstone, a son of the Doctor, who was no more successful than his predecessors had been in carrying out the original purpose of the expedition, which was finally abandoned. Capt. Cameron had spent eight months upon the Red Sea during the Abyssinian war, and had also served nearly three years on the east coast of Africa. These experiences in a hot olimate he thought fitted him peculiarly for the severer work of penetrating to the interior of the Continent, and he accordingly volunteered, as soon as Dawson's expedition was reported broken up, to proceed to join Dr. Livingstone, taking with him such instruments and stores as he might require, and offering to place his services unreservedly at his disposal. This was as early as June, 1872; but the intention of sending out another expedition to the assistance of Livingstone seemed to be finally abandoned, and Capt. Cameron's offer was then accepted. A few months later, however, it was decided, after all this vacillation, to utilize the surplus remaining from the subscriptions to the first Livingstone Search Expedition in fitting out another, and Capt. Cameron was given the command. He left England Nov. 30, 1872, in company with Dr. Dillon, who had volunteered to accompany him, and immediately went to Zanzibar, by way of Cairo and Suez. Here there were the innumerable inevitable delays in getting together a force to start for the interior. Bombay, who had traveled with Speke, and afterward with Stanley, was engaged by Capt. Cameron, and it took some time, so high was his previous reputation, to convince the Captain that Bombay had really lost much of the energy he had displayed in his previous journeys, and that he was far from being the best man to consult in fitting out an expedition. A difficulty which it was too much to expect that he should overcome was the unfortunate time on which Capt. Cameron had fallen for starting into the interior. The usual time for the up caravans had long passed, and no down caravans had yet arrived. As a consequence, no competent porters could be secured. Bombay was commissioned to engage 30 soldiers, servants, and donkey drivers, but saved himself all trouble in searching for them by picking up the first men he could find, without regard to fitness or honesty. A few porters were secured in addition, and 12 or 13 donkeys were purchased. On Feb. 2, 1873, Capt. Cameron crossed over from Zanzibar to Bagamoy, the principal point of departure for caravans bound for Unyanyembé and the countries beyond. Here there was another long series of delays, varied by rows with the Arabs, trips to Zanzibar and back to complete the outfit, and unsuccessful efforts to engage a sufficient number of pagazi to complete the caravan. Finally, Dr. Kirk came over from Zanzibar, at Capt. Cameron's request, to use his influence in closing up all the arrangements. This, however, proved only a temporary relief, for very soon matters had fallen back into the old groove, and Capt. Cameron was at last compelled to send Dillon, with all the men he could muster and most of the donkeys, to Kikoka, the outpost station on the other side of the Kingani. Immediately after his departure both Capt. Cameron and Lieut. Murphy, who had come with Cameron from Suez, were taken down with fever, and were compelled to recall Dr. Dillon, to get the benefit of medical treatment. Meanwhile, Robert Moffat, a grandson of Dr. Moffat, and nephew of Dr. Livingstone, having heard of Cameron's expedition, had sold his sugar plantation at Natal, his sole inheritance, and made his way to Zanzibar, with the intention of devoting all his energies, and of expending every penny he possessed, in the cause of African exploration. His arrival at Cameron's head-quarters enabled the Captain to push on immediately to Rehenreko, on the other side of the Makata Swamp, leaving Moffat and Murphy to bring up the rear division of the caravan. After various vicissitudes the force was concentrated at this point in April, 1873, but Dillon was still down with fever, and was suffering from dysentery besides, while Moffat had died before the detachment with which he was left had crossed the Makata Swamp. By a curious coincidence, his death occurred only a few days from the time when Livingstone, his uncle, died on the southern shores of Lake Bangweolo. The record of Capt. Cameron's journeyings contains no more pathetic episode than that of poor Moffat, throwing himself with such chivalric courage into this expedition and sacrificing to it both his property and his life upon the very threshold of the undertaking. "Poor boy!" exclaims Cameron, "he came to Bagamoyo so full of hope and aspirations for the future, and had told me that the day he received permission to join the expedition was the happiest of his life." His remains rest beneath a tall palm-tree at the commencement of the Makata Plain. Nine months later Dr. Dillon, who had struggled along as far as Unyanyembé, had a violent attack of inflammation of the bowels, which compelled him very reluctantly to abandon all hopes of going further with the expedition, and on Nov. 18, while returning to the coast, he shot himself in the head with a pistol while suffering under the delirium of fever. But the interval before the arrival at Unyanyembé, which was reached in August, had been crowded full of suffering and privation. When the expedition first started it numbered about 280 men, besides a few women and slaves, 22 donkeys, and three dogs. On reaching Rehenreko, 38 pagazi had deserted, and one askari, with one pagasi, had died, leaving the total force 240. In November, when Cameron mustered his expedition to push on into the interior from Unyanyembé, he had with him only about 100 askari and pagazi, besides six or eight head men, including Bombay, Asmani, who had been with Livingstone and Stanley as guide, and three or four cooks and servants. The return of Dillon and Murphy to the coast was partly the cause of this large reduction in the force, although desertions had more than kept pace with the engagements of new men. Prior to this separation there were numerous episodes which lighten up to some extent the dreary record of delays, although they cannot be said to add on the whole to the cheerful side of the picture. The fact that Dillon committed suicide while laboring under aberration of mind, consequent upon the dreaded African fever, gives additional interest to his account of the symptoms of this inevitable disease, as contained in a letter written to his friends at home three months before his death. He writes:

"Now for a dismal tale of woe. On or about (none of us knew the date correctly) Aug. 13, Cameron felt seedy. I never felt better; ditto Murphy. In the evening we felt seedy. I felt determined not to be sick. I will eat dinner; I'll not go to bed. Murphy was between the blankets already. I did manage some dinner; but shakes enough to bring an ordinary house down came on, and I had to turn in. For the next four or five days our diet was water and milk. Not a soul to look after us. The servants knew not what to do. We got up when we liked and walked out. We knew that we felt giddy; that our legs would scarcely support us. I used to pay a visit to Cameron, and he used to come in to me to make complaints. One day he said, 'The fellows have regularly blocked me in. I have no room to stir. The worst of it is, one of the legs of the grand piano is always on my head, and people are strumming away all day. It's all drawing-room furniture that they have blocked me in with. I was under the impression that my bed was on the top of a lot of ammunition panniers, and I told Murphy I was sorry I could not get away sooner to call on him; but I had the King of Uganda stopping with me and I must be civil to him, as we should shortly be in his country. Murphy pretty well dosed his fever off, but I never went to sleep from beginning to end. We all got well on the same day, about, I suppose, the fifth (of the fever) and laughed heartily at each other's confidences.'

Capt. Cameron himself tells us that he has at times imagined when suffering under attacks of this fever that he had a second head, and that he could not live long with such an incumbrance. The weight was so great and the impression so marked that he felt tempted to take any means to rid himself of it, without, however, experiencing the slightest desire to put an end to his existence. It therefore seems more than probable that it was while laboring under some such delusion that Dillon made way with himself.

One of the most thrilling episodes of Cameron's whole journey transpired during the enforced stay of the expedition at Unyanyembé. The manner in which Cameron describes the incident represents the matter-of-fact way in which he disposes of the most exciting events of his journey. He writes:

"A sad and eventful day now arrived. It was on the 20th of October, as I lay on my bed prostrate, listless, and enfeebled from repeated attacks of fever, my mind dazed and confused with whirling thoughts and fancies of home and those dear ones far away, that my servant, Mohammed Malim, came running into my tent with a letter in his hand. I snatched it from him, asking at the same moment where it came from. His only reply was, 'Some man bring him.' Tearing it open I found Jacob Wainwright's letter. Being half blind, it was with some difficulty that I deciphered the writing, and then, failing to attach any definite meaning to it, I went to Dillon. His brain was in much the same state of confusion from fever as mine, and we read it again together, each having the same vague idea—'Could it be our own father that was dead?' It was not until the bearer of the letter—Chuma, Livingstone's faithful follower—was brought to us that we fully comprehended what we had been reading. The writer had naturally supposed that the Doctor's son was the leader of the Relief Expedition. We immediately sent supplies for the pressing needs of the caravan, and dispatched a messenger to the coast announcing Dr. Livingstone's death."

A fac simile is given of this letter from Jacob Wainwright. It reads as follows:

UKHONONGO, October, 1873.

SIR: We have heared in the month of August that you have started from Zanzibar for Unyanyembé, and again and again, lately, we have heared your arrival—your father died by disease beyond the donger. We have carried the corpse with us. 10 of our soldiers are lost and some have died Our hunger presses us to ask you some clothes to buy provision for our soldiers, and we should have an answer that when we shall enter there shall be firing guns or not, and if you permit us to fire guns, then send some powder. We have wrote these few words in the place of Sultan or King Mbowra.

The writer JACOB WAINWRIGHT
Dr Livingstone Exped.

A few days after the receipt of this letter the body of Dr. Livingstone arrived at Unyanyembé, and was received by Cameron and his associates, as well as by all the principal Arabs, with such honors as could be extemporized. The askari were drawn up in front of the house in two lines, between which the men bearing the body passed, and the colors, which had not been hoisted that morning, were displayed at half-mast. Susi, on whom the command had devolved on the death of Livingstone, brought a couple of boxes belonging to him and his guns and instruments. He also states that a box containing books had been left at Ujiji, and that shortly before his death the Doctor had particularly desired that they should be conveyed to the coast. Upon reaching Kawelé, on Lake Tanganyika, in February, 1874, Cameron found Dr. Livingstone's papers all safe and in the charge of Mohammed ibn Salib, who was looked upon by the traders there as the practical head to whom they always referred any matter of dispute, although he held no formal commission from the ruler of the district. It was on Feb. 18, 1874, about a year after his departure from the coast, that Cameron was delighted with his first sight of Lake Tanganyika. In twelve months he had accomplished a distance of only between 600 and 700 miles, so serious had been the hindrances. He had constant encounters in the shape of fever among the leaders, as well as because of the indifference, laziness and desertion of his followers. About three months was spent in an exploration of Lake Tanganyika, and in spite of the timidity and downright cowardice of the men whom he was compelled to accept as a crew for two rather crazy little craft, the *Betsy* and the *Pickle*, Capt. Cameron succeeded in clearing up many doubtful points regarding this sheet of water, which has occupied so prominent a place in nearly every narrative of African exploration. The most important point, geographically, that seems to have been established by Capt. Cameron—although the recent news from Stanley throws some doubt on this—is that the River Lukuga, about the middle of the western shore, is the outlet of Lake Tanganyika. On May 22, after the usual delays resulting from the difficulty in getting his men together, Cameron started for Nyangwé, which is made memorable in Livingstone's *Last Journals*. It was his intention to take boats at this point, and go down the Lualaba, expecting to come out on the west coast at the mouth of the Congo. It was August before Nyangwé was reached. There Cameron found an old Arab, commonly called Tanganyika, who gave him a most cordial greeting, and who showed him the house which he had lent Livingstone. At the time of the Doctor's visit it was occupied by one of Tanganyika's wives, who was turned out to make room for the explorer. Nyangwé proved to be an important commercial centre. Large markets were held there each fourth day, but the people seemed willing to sell everything save the canoes Cameron so sorely needed. These, after weary weeks of bargaining, he found it impossible to procure, and, to add to his disappointment, the natives whom he met kept constantly talking of a large lake named Sankorra, into which the Lualaba flowed, where vessels "having two trees (masts) in them," and bearing as many as 200 men, "wearing hats and trousers," regularly came to trade. His conclusion was that the Lualaba must be the Upper Congo, and that it receives the drainage of all the country to the west and north-west of Tanguanyika. Baffled in his efforts to get canoes in which to settle this problem conclusively by sailing down the river, Cameron finally accepted the invitation of Hamed ibn Hamed, otherwise known as Tipo Tipo, to go south with him to his home, about 10 marches distant, in the hope that from this point he might be able to work northward to Lake Sankorra. Reaching this point in September, Cameron negotiated with Kasongo, the chief whose territory adjoined that of Tipo Tipo, for permission to go through his territory, but his hopes of an easy journey were dashed to the ground by the answer that "no strangers with guns had ever passed through his country, and none should without fighting their way." The sentence with which our explorer follows this ultimatum is worth quoting, because it so clearly reflects the spirit which constantly governed him in his treatment of the natives with whom he came in contact. "Although," he writes, "I could have obtained sufficient men from Nyangwé and Tipo Tipo to have easily fought my way through, I recognized it as my duty not to risk a single life unnecessarily, for I felt that the merit of any geographical discovery would be irretrievably marred by shedding a drop of native blood, except in self-defense." Pushing on from this point, the expedition in October reached Kilemba, 200 miles south of Nyangwé, the capital of Urua, and the head-quarters not only of Kasongo, but of a great Arab trader, Jumah Merikani, who is described as "a fine pouty Arab with a slight dash of the tar brush," and who, on first meeting Cameron, gave him the benefit of the only two English words he knew, "Good morning." He proved to be one of the kindest and most hospitable friends whom the explorer met in all his journeyings through Africa. He took him to his large and substantially built house, situated in the midst of a village surrounded by large plantations of rice and corn, and did everything in his power to make the traveler feel thoroughly at home and comfortable. From him Cameron got a large amount of geographical information, the result of a two years' residence in that part of the country where he had been trading for ivory. As an offset to Jumah Merikani, there was at this same place a brutal Portuguese half-caste, Kendeké (José Antonio Alvez) by name, from Bihé, near the west coast, and upon him, unfortunately, it turned out that Cameron must depend for completing his journey across the continent. While Kasongo deluded him with promises, Kendelé fleeced and cheated the explorer in every possible way, and between this precious couple he was detained at Kilemba nearly a year, a witness of the most horrible debaucheries and cruelties, which formed the constant amusement of Kasongo and his slave-trading friend. Finally, in June, 1875, after having exhausted every actual and imaginary pretext for delay, Kendeké started westward with a caravan of female slaves, to obtain which village after village had been plundered, and scores of men, women, and children had been murdered. The horrible scenes which Cameron was compelled to witness while traveling to Bihé with this escort form a vivid commentary upon the terrors of the slave trade as it is prosecuted in the interior of the continent to-day. As a true Englishman, the explorer took special pains to impress upon the natives that neither himself nor any of his party were responsible for these outrages, and when, in October, 1875, Bihé was reached, he lost no time in preparing to push on for the coast, first purchasing from Alvez, who maintained his fleecing propensities to the last, some coffee, onions, and soap. This last luxury Cameron had been without for a year, with the exception of a piece a couple of inches square which Jumah Merikani had given him, and he "now thoroughly enjoyed its unsparing application." A week's delay was unavoidable, for every stitch of European cloth had disappeared from the persons of his followers, and they were now dressed in rags of Urua grass-cloth. "Indeed, some were so nearly naked that they could not have appeared in any place having pretensions to civilization." At last, on Oct. 10, 1875, the expedition, or what there was left of it, started from Bihé for the coast, and this last month of its journeyings covered the occurrence of some of the most tantiling episodes which Capt. Cameron has to record. Various settlements were passed through, but the provisions were nearly exhausted, and the stores of cloth and beads, by means of which they might have been renewed, were entirely used up. Exhausted and worn out by their journeyings and exposure, "swelled legs, stiff necks, aching backs, and empty stomachs became the universal cry," and at last upward of 20 men complained of being unable to walk far or to carry anything. This was the crisis, and Cameron writes:

"Taking my pipe to my assistance, I sat down for half an hour's reflection, and then resolved on the action to be taken. It came to this: To throw away tent, boat, bed, and everything but instruments, journals, and books, and then, taking a few picked men, make a forced march to the coast, sending thence assistance to the main body. And this was no sooner decided than acted upon, for no time was to be lost. Manvet appropriated to abandoned tent, bed, and boat, and lodged them with a friend in a village near by, and early on the following morning I started with four of my own men, Manvet and two of his, and the Bathundar, who said he would try to push on, and make a rush for the coast, leaving three of Manvel's people to act as guides to the caravan. Jumah Sambo, Hamees Ferhan, Marijani, Ali ibn Msbangama were the men who volunteered to accompany me. My kit consisted of what I stood up in and a spare shirt, a pair of slippers, a blanket, frying-pan, tin cup, sextant, artificial horizon, and writing materials—making in all a load of about 20 pounds, which was switted from man to man on the journey. My personal stock of food and stores for the road was composed of half the fowl obtained at Lormji, a little flour, and my last two yards of cloth."

Thus lightly equipped, the relief party started off. For seven or eight days they marched swiftly and steadily on, each day questioning whether their powers of endurance would hold out for the next 24 hours. When a day distant from the coast, two of the party were sent ahead and returned with wine, bread, tins of sardines, and a sausage. Meanwhile Cameron found himself violently attacked by scurvy. Still, with energy which came from the certainty of speedy relief, he pushed on until Katombéla, a town on the sea shore was in sight. Then:

"I ran down the slope toward Katombéla, swinging my rifle round my head, which, I believe, was almost 'turned' for very joy; and the men, carried away by the excitement of relief, joined in the running till we approached nearer the town. Then I unfurled my colors and went forward more quietly. Coming toward me I saw a couple of hammocks with awnings, followed by three men carrying baskets, and on meeting this party a jolly-looking little Frenchman jumped out, seized the baskets, and instantly opened one of them, to the honor of the first European who had ever succeeded in crossing tropical Africa from east to west.' For this hearty welcome I found I was indebted to M. Cauchoix, an old officer of the French Navy, who had settled as a merchant at Benguela. Hearing of my approach between 9 and 10 o'clock the night before, he had immediately started off to meet me. His other baskets were also full of provisions, which he distributed to my men, throwing loaves of bread at the hungry mortals; after which we moved on, and in a few minutes arrived at a house which he owned in Katombéla."

But Cameron's attack of scurvy had not yet reached its crisis, and only 48 hours of constant and careful nursing by his host saved his life. Had he been delayed 24 hours in reaching the coast, in all probability he would have died for want of the relief which he was so fortunate as to secure in time to continued energy. No African explorer ever had a narrower escape. A fortnight later, (Nov. 21, 1875,) on arriving at San Paul de Loanda, another dramatic incident transpired, which Capt. Cameron thus describes:

"Arriving at the consulate, my knock was answered by a little mulatto servant, who ran away on seeing me and left me standing at the door in some astonishment; but another entrance on my right was soon opened and the Consul himself appeared. He looked rather hard at me, as though wondering who the seedy-looking individual before him might be. I then said: 'I have come to report myself from Zanzibar—overland.' At the mention of 'Zanzibar' he began to stare, but at the word 'overland' he stepped back a pace, and then coming forward placed both his hands on my shoulders and said, 'Cameron, my God!' The tone in which these words were uttered made me feel that in David Hopkins, the Consul, I had found a true friend. Bringing me some letters a year old which had been waiting here for me, he said that on that very morning he had been looking at them with Carnegie, the Vice-Consul, remarking that I would never turn up to get them; and a few hours later I stood at his door! He lost no time in making me comfortable at the consulate."

This summary of Capt. Cameron's wonderful journey has left almost entirely unnoticed the many observations contained in his narrative regarding the native tribes that he visited and the previously unexplored regions through which he passed. In these particulars the volume is full of romantic interest. By a singular coincidence, the work is published in this country just as news is received of the complete exploration of Lake Tanganyika by Stanley. Whatever that bold and adventurous explorer may do toward solving some of the geographical problems which this volume leaves unsettled, Cameron has achieved the distinction of being the first white man to cross the continent from east to west, and this alone will secure him an immortality among African explorers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER XII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thus far it has seemed my duty to present statements, some of them of a depressing tendency, not from a desire to depress, but because such was the inherent character of the truths that needed to be presented in order to obtain a full understanding of the case. It accords far better with my disposition and temperament to dwell in sunshine than in gloom; so let us gather into conclusions the experience and lessons of the past.

If New-York could for 10 years develop her resources and energies, unfettered, under the advanced policy of free trade in money, as described in the last letter, and a proposition should then be made to restore the present restrictions, the real estate interest would be the first to protest against such a suicidal policy. It the Government were to attempt to restrict free trade in money in Paris by the incumbrances which now fetter the energies and hinder the development of New-York, revolution would be the result. New-York ought to be—can be—the Paris of America. New-York ought to be—can be—more than that, for she can be and remain what she now is, as a money centre and a commercial power on this continent, what London is to Europe. With no restrictions to hinder her development, she may ultimately grasp the sceptre of financial supremacy, and become the source and centre of financial power in the world, which ages ago had its seat on the Adriatic, and afterward on the Amstel, and now on the Thames, and may, in the future, find its home on the Hudson. But the present interest is centred in the immediate future.

The diversion of the grain trade from New-York is illustrated by the following table from the *Railroad Gazette* of Feb. 23, showing the percentage of the total receipts at each port for 11 years:

	Montreal.	Boston.	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	All but New-York.
1866	10.9	11.6	61.2	7.7	8.6	38.8
1867	10.3	12.5	55.3	8.1	13.1	44.7
1868	7.8	11.0	57.9	11.7	11.6	42.1
1869	11.9	10.0	55.1	12.9	11.7	45.0
1870	9.7	10.4	55.7	12.3	11.9	44.3
1871	10.3	9.6	57.0	12.9	10.2	43.0
1872	10.2	10.0	53.4	14.	12.2	46.6
1873	11.4	10.3	52.8	14.3	11.2	47.2
1874	9.2	9.3	55.8	12.8	12.9	44.2
1875	9.6	10.1	52.3	15.7	12.2	47.7
1876	9.0	10.7	45.8	16.8	17.7	54.2

Notwithstanding the relative decrease, there has been a very large actual increase in the receipts at New-York; for while our receipts in 1866 were only 58,500,000, they were in 1876, 97,000,000 bushels. In exports of grain, however, while New-York has increased only 1,000,000 from 1873 to 1876, Philadelphia has risen from less than 5,000,000 to more than 22,000,000, and Baltimore from 3,000,000 to more than 24,000,000 bushels during the same period. The *Gazette* goes on to say:

"The long monopoly of exports which New-York has enjoyed has made it possible to introduce and maintain a rate of (taxes for handling and merchants' dues as the terminus such as would have been impossible had the competition of rival other ports been sharper. It is conceded, we believe, that New-York takes larger tolls than any other port out of the grain exported, and the grain merchants find it very difficult to reform this. The business is old; the methods of doing it long established; a large number of influential people are interested in preserving every one on the grain; and there is much greater difficulty in combining to introduce a reform than when the business is comparatively new and abuses less firmly rooted."

This reference to the influence of taxes imposed by those handling grain confirms the view already expressed of the powerful effect of specific taxation to divert capital and trade. The evil complained of is one which will work its own cure, although the interests of the City may first suffer some damage, as the parties imposing the tax will be the heaviest sufferers in consequence. If the City is to retain its proportion of the grain trade charges must be reduced and facilities improved. The commission to widen West-street claims as its recommendation that it will promote the latter object. Boston is now considering a somewhat similar proposition to bring the ship and the cargo together. Important as the grain trade is, and strenuously as New-York should exert herself to retain it, it is a still nobler aim to develop all her resources and strengthen all her interests, so as to be in no considerable degree dependent upon any one branch of trade. London has seen Liverpool grow with wonderful rapidity without feeling alarm or suffering injury. So, too, may New-York without jealousy see minor cities thrive and prosper, provided she does not cease to take to strengthen the position of the City in all its general business relations and resources.

The water-ways of the State, and the proximity of the City to the ocean, are advantages no other city possesses combined. Montreal may have even superior water-ways, but is remote from the sea. Boston is at hear the ocean, but enjoys no water-ways. Beyond the caprice of railroad managers, subject to the vagaries of no corporation, New-York has, and always will have, cheap and easy access by water to produce and markets, liable only to the temporary reign of the ice king. This is an unquestionable advantage, only to be met by the basis of the foundation of a presumptuous confidence. Even this splendid heritage may be impaired by restrictive legislation and bad administration; and alert and ambitious rivals are ready to take, as they have already taken, advantage of such errors, through the agency of railways devoted to their respective interests—and neutralizing to a large extent the benefit of our water-ways—to the detriment of the commerce of this City.

Debt and taxation are most formidable difficulties with which to contend. The enforcement of rigid economy in the present condition of affairs will give partial, but immediate relief. Free trade in money will give ultimate and final relief, by retaining and attracting residents with their property. If the population of this City were 50 per cent. larger than it is expenses need not in consequence increase in any such proportion. Such an accretion ought not to add over 10 per cent. to the current expenses. This, it is true, has not been the experience of the past, for when population has doubled, expenses have more than doubled. Want of vigilance on the part of tax-payers suffered such things to be. The addition of 20, 30, or 50 per cent. to the population would add enormously to the taxable resources of the City, by furnishing occupants at fair rents for buildings already completed, and requiring the construction of many others. Such an addition is possible, may, certain, provided you will only let them come; and so the rate of taxation would be reduced, and the debt would begin to melt away.

Such an increase in population would also solve the problem of rapid transit, for which an imperious necessity would then arise. Capital invested in such an enterprise would then feel sure of sufficient return, and the question is always one rather of capital than of engineering.

As to the physical situations of the business of the City in the immediate future, they are likely to adhere, in the main, to the lines already established, with a constant tendency to upward expansion as the City grows. Much of the river front will be occupied by warehouses and factories; the lower portion of the City by banking-rooms and offices for the transaction of business in all its varied forms of buying and selling imports, exports, and commission goods, which need not find storage in the office building. The lower central portion will be the sites of such lodging houses as the changed conditions, already noticed, permit to remain here. The central portion will be occupied by manufacturers of the smaller wares who do not value proximity to shipping. The upper central part by stores and bazaars of a style to attract, as they now do, visitors to the city. Above these the mansions of the affluent, flanked nearer the river by the dwellings of those who desire moderate rents and access on foot to their avocations. The annexed district, constituting the upper wards, will be occupied by families owning their homesteads, having easy and cheap access thereto by steam roads; and the splendid sites on the elevated portions will be adorned by elegant mansions and villas, adapted to the capabilities of the grades and the tastes of opulent owners.

New-York may not in future be the centre of the jobbing trade, for that trade will have many local centres. But as the centre of the importing, exporting, commission, and financial business of the continent; as the dwelling place of the rich, the cultured, and the refined; as the centre of all that is most enterprising and progressive in journalism; as the site of manufacturing industries; as possessing shops filled with the choicest fabrics; as the home of mechanics and laborers of every description; as the seat of all that is of exalted interest in science and art; as the situation of the best schools in literature, in medicine, and in law; as offering in her religious temples the richest and most solid architecture, and in her pulpits the highest and most varied talent; as presenting in her places of amusement attractions adapted to every taste; as offering the entertainment of the most alluring character in her hotel; and as a resort for those who travel for business, pleasure, or instruction, New-York has a magnificent future before her if she can be allowed, free and unfettered by artificial restraints, to attain it.

In many respects New-York has already attained these excellences, but when, under stimulus of free trade in money, two million people shall throng her busy streets, her present attainments will sink into insignificance as compared with the future, if she be allowed to advance with free and easy step, not impeded by the oppressive and repressive influences of obstructive and barbarous laws.

When her truant sons and daughters—made truant by those laws—shall return; when capital shall be welcomed and not rejected; when those who have acquired a competence here shall be permitted to remain here to enjoy and diffuse its benefits; when men who have acquired a competence elsewhere shall be permitted to come here to enjoy and diffuse its benefits; then, indeed, a diadem shall deck the brow of this queenly City, gemmed with the stars of peaceful conquests. Then shall the treasures of the world be made subsidiary to her greatness. Then shall this fair City be enthroned at the confluence of the waters which shall bear upon their bosom the wealth of nations as her tribute. Then shall her banner float over her citadel bearing the legend "Free Trade in Money." And so shall the Future of New-York be attained.

But, inquires some cynic, why do you wax the public ear with complaints? Because, sitting as I have been for several years with my finger as it were upon the patient's pulse, I have detected evidence of an enfeebled circulation, that arrested development is at hand, and that atrophy may not be distant. The cause is artificial. The remedy indicated is increased nutriment—in the form of population and personal property—without a free circulation of which real estate will come to be dry bones. I could not have said less and discharged my duties as a citizen. I am content to say no more.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

LIFE IN NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although the subject of life in New-Jersey has been pretty well "cussed" and discussed in your paper, I desire to add my testimony to the affirmative side of the question. I live in New-Jersey, on the line of the Pennsylvania Road, 26 miles from New-York. I own the place where I live, but I can hire a fine house of 8 to 10 rooms for $300 a year. As for gas, I would not have it in place of oil, as the latter gives a better light to read by, costs about one-third as much as gas, and we have no trouble of a sudden shut off of the pipes, as is experienced sometimes in the City, especially in the Winter. I can reach my house in just one hour from New-York—less time than one-half the inhabitants of Brooklyn or Harlem can do it. Commutation only 22 cents per day. We have water in our bedrooms and bath-rooms the same as in the City, and drinking water which, compared with Croton or Ridgewood, is as champagne compared with "City" cider, known here as very poor vinegar. We have fresh fruit of all kinds, milk from our own cows, eggs from our own hens, and when we desire a change from the traditional beef and mutton, we have only to go into the yard and kill a turkey, or a pair of ducks or chickens. We also keep a couple of pigs, and make our own sausage and head-cheese. The poultry pay for their keep with their eggs; the skim-milk from the cows and house refuse feed the pigs; the eggs and butter sold pay nearly our whole grocery bill.

The above are but a few of the many advantages—and as health is the first thing to be looked at, they are the most important ones. "Inquirer" states in THE TIMES of March 13 the difficulty of getting good doctors. If he lived here he would rarely need one; but if he did, we have two as good physicians as can be found in any city. "Inquirer's" story of the man owning a place worth $40,000 being unable to raise $7,000 on it is to my mind slightly "diaphanous," as an owner of a place of that value would have little or no trouble in borrowing $7,000 from any of the leading insurance companies of New-York City, who are a great deal more willing to loan on country than on city property. One New-York company owns a farm purchased under foreclosure (formerly owned by a City man, who failed in business in the "City," not country, and had to let his farm be sold.) The company will not even sell the farm, as they prefer owning country property to having the money.

"Inquirer" also asks about the society in country places. Speaking for this place, I can say that it is greatly superior to the city as far as sociability goes. As an instance of the cordiality to strangers, I will mention my own case. On going to church the first Sunday I came here, I had no less than five invitations to a seat, whereas if I had been in the City, the sexton would have probably given me a seat under the gallery somewhere. Here our neighbors are honest and thrifty farmers. In the City you do not know who your neighbors are. Perhaps a keeper of a gambling hell on one side of you, and a merchant who has failed and paid 20 cents on a dollar on the other, but both of whom are "society" (!) people. "Inquirer" talks about the City parks. Why, for what he would pay for taxes on a City house for 5 or 10 years he could buy a house and three or four acres of land in this place, where the country for miles around is one grand natural park. As for the "lawless acts" mentioned by "Inquirer," I would like to ask him to refer to the Police records of New-York, and if on comparing he does not find two crimes committed in proportion to population for every one in the places he has mentioned, I will send him a big turkey for his next Thanksgiving dinner. By the way, he takes good care to mention only New-Jersey cities, not country towns, as an evidence of low civilisation; but I am willing to stake my reputation that law and order are better enforced in any part of New-Jersey than in New-York or Brooklyn.

I will sum up a few figures, comparing cost of living in New-Jersey and New-York or Brooklyn. Traveling expenses, 22 cents per day, while it is 14 from any part of Brooklyn, or 16 from Harlem. Rent of $300, against $1,200 in the City; groceries not over $100, if you keep cows and poultry, while in the City it is nearer $600, at a low figure; dry goods can be purchased as cheap in New-Brunswick as in New-York; coal $1 per ton cheaper; water rent nothing—in New-York $50 to $100; light, ($2) a year, gas in City, $120; help, $8 per month, in City and in house and five acres, or 60 city lots, $10, on house and two-thirds of a City lot, $150 to $300, and so on.

Now, these figures are capable of proof and are no fancy figures. Now, if "Inquirer," or any one else, can show and prove where country life is more expensive than the City, let me hear from them. Moving day is almost here, and I would earnestly advise those contemplating removal to come to the country to live, and they will save money, live longer, live better, and die happier. I am not a real estate agent, so the above is not an advertisement; but I will not sit still and see old New-York ruined by those who know little or nothing of its advantages.

PHIL PEPPERCORN.

MAYWOOD, N. J., Monday, March 19, 1877.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one interested in civil service reform can fail to see the wisdom of your suggestions upon that subject in the editorial columns of your paper for the 17th inst. It is beyond uncertainty that if those suggestions were honestly acted upon a change would result in the civil service, permanently doing away with many of the evils of the present system. It seems to me, however, that you stop short of the point essential to the successful working of your own plan. Will you allow me, therefore, to advance an additional suggestion or two, which I conceive to be of vital importance to the perfection of your scheme?

There can be no doubt in the mind of any one familiar with the workings of the old system, that most of the evils which have so long scandalized the civil service have their root in the indiscriminate and irresponsible power of removal vested in the high officers of the departments. The chief outcry of the reformers, it is true, has been raised against the appointing power, or rather, the lending of that power to the personal purposes of Senators and members of Congress. But that power, in its most flagrant abuse, has never been exercised to put a favorite in a place which was not created by law. While the pay-rolls of a department were full, no officer would have the hardihood to add another name, however strongly pressed; he must create a vacancy before he can make an appointment. Deprive him of the power to create that vacancy, and you disarm him of the ability to make the appointment urged, though it may be, by the combined political influence of the country. The power of removal, then, is the point at which reformers must strike. Guard, regulate, and restrict this so that it may not be abused for the displacement of a competent person, nor hindered in the discharge of an imperative duty, and you have placed the whole on a simple base for all the reforms necessary or desirable.

So far, I venture to believe my views are not much at variance with yours. We are agreed that removals should be only for cause ascertained and determined; our differences, if any, relate to the judges of that cause. In my humble opinion, the imperfection of the scheme of examination as advanced lies in this: that they are intended not to regulate a dangerous power, but to regulate its motives. It is very well to say that an officer shall not remove an employe without cause; but so long as that officer is sole judge of the cause, and responsible to no one for his action, he has practically the same liberty as before, and may, despite all restriction, follow his own motives, whether they be those of duty or of self-interest. The slightest of pretexts will serve for justification. A vacancy once created, there is room for a favorite, either his own or a politician's. I imagine it will make not much difference in the workings of the civil service whose favorite it is.

To expect that the vesting of absolute and irresponsible power of removal in any officer or definite body of officers will lead to no abuses, is to suppose a universal conscientiousness and disinterestedness which we look for in the present condition of public morals, and the employe of Government will continue to manifest his former idiosyncrasies so long as he feels that he is at the mercy of the person or persons exercising that power, under what inoperative restrictions soever. Whatever degree of efficiency and economy may prevail elsewhere in this country may be secured in the civil service only when the employe feels himself surrounded with the same safeguards, and led on by the same incentives as elsewhere. Even under the reform system proposed in your columns the employe of a department must feel a degree of little less than absolute dependence on sufferance. The humblest laborer has the interest of his employer to secure him in his tenure; the commonest soldier or sailor in the service of the Government cannot be discharged except on conviction before an impartial tribunal; the employe of "a soulless corporation" even has a guarantee for a fair official life; but a clerk in a department is to have no one and nothing in his interest. His services are not necessary to any one; he is to be held responsible for the proper performance of his duty; but no one is to be held responsible for the recognition of his services; and he is to have no assurance that a slip of his pen may not be made a pretext for the gratification of personal spite or the promotion of corrupt practices in his removal.

The one reform necessary is that appointments should be for life, or for a term of years, and that removals should be only for sufficient cause, proved before an impartial tribunal. There is every reason for believing that such a system would produce precisely the same result in the civil service that exists in the Army and Navy. The handling of gold, silver, bonds, and greenbacks in the Treasury is as responsible and respectable an occupation as the manipulation of muskets and swords on land or sea, but the clerk has no prescribed right to the place he holds; his tenure is at the pleasure of a man who is a politician, and may be a thief; he has neither a settled occupation, nor settled prospects, and his name is the sneer of the nation, while the sold

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 as 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., March 28 | RUSSIA.....WED., April 11
BATAVIA.....WED., April 4 | ALGERIA.....WED., April 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and pas sage office, No 4 Bowling-green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line are fitted with every improvement recommended by Lloyd's Surveyors, U. S. Government officers and the Bonks on the passage, and can always be relied on as the very fastest.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto not obtainable on the ocean.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable for an extensive rate.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. DIXON, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 9 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $75 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....March 23
ATLAS.....April 12

TO HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ANDES.....March 28
ALPS.....April 14

Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 24
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12

First cabin, $80, $100, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's office, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Tuesday, March 24, 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....April 7, noon.
Algeria.....March 31, 7 A. M. | Columbia, April 14, 3 P. M.

GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Victoria.....April 7 | Queen Victoria.....April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $50 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier No. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Coming to Pier No. 45, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., March 24 | RHEIN.....Sat., April 7
ODER.....Sat., March 31 | NECKAR.....Sat., April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, OR BREMERHAVEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to

O. ELRICH & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 21, noon.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. S.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

HUNTINGTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 56 Broad-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers at City Point and Interior also, with the steamer J. B. SCUTTER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent G. & G. R. R., Agent G. & G. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from NEW-YORK 1st and 15th of each month.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to

WM. H. CORBETT & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Chambers, North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7

Accommodations for freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. MORELLET, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

VANDALIA.....March 29 | GELLERT.....April 12
CIMBRIA.....April 5 | SUEVIA.....April 19

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....THURSDAY, April 5, 12 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt.....March 24, 12 M. | England.....April 7, 12:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars only, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars attached, 9:30 A. M. Express, 3:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Trenton, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily: 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, from Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 3:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through cars to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Western Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 56 Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, with parlor and dining coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Shore Railroad at 8:05, 10:30 A. M., and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Great Bend, and Quaker Bridge. Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers to this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal stations. State-rooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. C. W. PILLINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

For EAST BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave East Bank.
Tuesday, 20th..10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 21st..10 A. M.
Thu sday, 22d..12 M.	Friday, 23d.....12 M.
Saturday, 24th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....2 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th.....2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, 28th..7 A. M.
Wed'day, 28th..3 P. M.	Thursday, 29th..7 A. M.
Thursday, 29th..3 P. M.	

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier 31, steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Pier 31, Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A LADY, LIVING WITHIN A SHORT Address of New-York, and competent for such a charge, desires the care and tuition of a young, motherless girl, or would receive parents desire to travel and leave their child in a pleasant home; the best references given and required. Address H. M. D., Box No. 119 Times Office.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses. Summer term begins April 25; please write for circulars and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

RONAY COLLEGE, No. 1,403 BROADWAY, between 43d and 44th sts.—The only Franco-American Catholic boarding and day school for children and young men. ALFRED M. COTTE, M. A., French and Editor of the French Catholic Weekly, *Uacho des Deux-Mondes*. Post office Box No. 2,095.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school on the Hudson, for boys under 14. Terms moderate. Send for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.—Both sexes. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

TEACHERS.

CANDIDATE BULLETIN FOR AUTUMN Session, circulated in "Seidermorhorn's Quarterly" to Employers of Teachers—Families, Principals, College Presidents, and School Officers everywhere—now preparing. Teachers desiring positions should be represented. Documents for stamp. Seidermorhorn's School Agency, 30 East 14th.

NO. 336 6TH-AV.—FRENCH LESSONS GIVEN in private families or at Professor's residence by M. GAREAU, formerly a magistrate and member of the University of France, author of method, "How to Travel through Europe."

FAMOUS ACADEMY WANTS ACTIVE principal immediately; seminary professor (German and French preferred). SCHERMERHORN, 30 East 14th-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

OFFICE OF THE GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, GALVESTON, TEXAS, Feb. 4, 1877.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company,

said company having forty-five (45) miles of road completed and free from debt, and a land grant of sixteen (16) sections of land per mile from the State of Texas,

BIDS ARE INVITED
FROM
RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

TO EXTEND SAID ROAD
TWO HUNDRED MILES!

receiving in payment the bonds of the company, secured by a first lien on the entire road, property, and franchise of the company. For further information address

J. M. B OWN,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Galveston, Texas.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,053	5,563	4,511	4,091	5,998
4,079	3,854	5,213	5,810	4,459
6,168	6,008	4,724	5,964	----
5,543	4,143	5,138	4,710	----
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	----
4,130	4,930	6,038	6,067	----

being one per cent of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the first day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.

Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

available in all parts of the world through

CHARLES P. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold
AT REDUCED RATES OF COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO
No. 3 Nassau-st.

Our firm is composed of three members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of consenting to the appointment of a new Trustee of the First Mortgage in place of Mr. John O. Richardson, resigned, according to the provisions contained in the Trust Deed of said First Mortgage. By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT BAYARD, President.

J. H. HAAR, Member Gold Exchange. J. HENGSTLER, Member Stock Exchange. R. M. RAVEN,

HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENT. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

WANTED:

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R. 1sts, Nat. Trust Co. receipts.
Kansas Pac. R. 6s, February and August issue.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st 7s.
Port Huron and Lake Michigan R. R. 1st 7s.
Minnesota State Bonds, R. R. issue.
St. Joseph and St. Louis R. R. stock.
Buchanan County, 10 to 20 years' Bonds.

FOR SALE:

Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. 1st 7s.
Utah Western R. R. 1st 7s.

HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 11 WALL AND NO. 2 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

Alex. Frothingham & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., have for sale customers' accounts in transactions of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to 20 times the amount invested every 30 days.

Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 to 5 per cent. Explanatory circular and weekly reports sent free.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.—Bonds Nos. 57, 74, 133, 138, 152, 217, 270, 297, 302, 309, 310, 312, 321, 327, 357, 409, 417, 444, 449, 467, 493, have been drawn for redemption, May 1, 1877, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central R. R. and Leased Lines Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1877.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN, }
WILLIAM TRACY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. ALLISON, }

$25,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIRED.—Thirty-three per cent. investment, by an energetic builder who lacks this amount to complete. For full particulars call or address in confidence, 34 Park place, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS desiring to unite in the reorganization can do so by depositing the bonds immediately with CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—ON City and Brooklyn improved property. Address Box No. 5,434 Post Office.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 2, 1877, at the office of the Company, corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 22d day of March, and be reopened on the 10th day of April next.

CHARLES B. WOODS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election of the PATER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on the 9th day of April. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. at the office of the company, corner 3d-av. and 92d-st. WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1877.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 19, 1877.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 16th day of April next, at the office of M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of books. Transfer-books will be closed on 24th instant, and reopened on 17th of April next.

J. B. DUMONT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of Two per Cent. has been declared, payable May 1. Transfer-books close on the 31st day of March.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these hard times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or instalments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. Second-hand 6½ octave PIANOS $50 and upwards. SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS in ELEGANT WALNUT CASES, suitable for PARLORS, CHURCHES and SCHOOLS, only $175, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $325, $350, $375, $400, $425, $450, $475, $500, $525, $550, $575, $600, $650, $700, $750, $800, $850, $900, $950, $1,000, $1,050, $1,100, $1,150, $1,200, $1,250, $1,300, $1,350, $1,400, $1,450, $1,500, $1,550, $1,600, $1,650, $1,700, $1,750, $1,800, $1,850, $1,900, $1,950, $2,000, $2,050, $2,100, $2,150, $2,200, $2,250, $2,300, $2,350, $2,400, $2,450, $2,500, $2,550, $2,600, $2,650, $2,700, $2,750, $2,800, $2,850, $2,900, $2,950, $3,000, $3,050, $3,100, $3,150, $3,200, $3,250, $3,300, $3,350, $3,400, $3,450, $3,500, $3,550, $3,600, $3,650, $3,700, $3,750, $3,800, $3,850, $3,900, $3,950, $4,000, $4,050, $4,100, $4,150, $4,200, $4,250, $4,300, $4,350, $4,400, $4,450, $4,500, $4,550, $4,600, $4,650, $4,700, $4,750, $4,800, $4,850, $4,900, $4,950, $5,000, $5,050, $5,100, $5,150, $5,200, $5,250, $5,300, $5,350, $5,400, $5,450, $5,500, $5,550, $5,600, $5,650, $5,700, $5,750, $5,800, $5,850, $5,900, $5,950, $6,000, $6,050, $6,100, $6,150, $6,200, $6,250, $6,300, $6,350, $6,400, $6,450, $6,500, $6,550, $6,600, $6,650, $6,700, $6,750, $6,800, $6,850, $6,900, $6,950, $7,000, $7,050, $7,100, $7,150, $7,200, $7,250, $7,300, $7,350, $7,400, $7,450, $7,500, $7,550, $7,600, $7,650, $7,700, $7,750, $7,800, $7,850, $7,900, $7,950, $8,000, $8,050, $8,100, $8,150, $8,200, $8,250, $8,300, $8,350, $8,400, $8,450, $8,500, $8,550, $8,600, $8,650, $8,700, $8,750, $8,800, $8,850, $8,900, $8,950, $9,000, $9,050, $9,100, $9,150, $9,200, $9,250, $9,300, $9,350, $9,400, $9,450, $9,500, $9,550, $9,600, $9,650, $9,700, $9,750, $9,800, $9,850, $9,900, $9,950, $10,000, $10,050, $10,100, $10,150, $10,200, $10,250, $10,300, $10,350, $10,400, $10,450, $10,500, $10,550, $10,600, $10,650, $10,700, $10,750, $10,800, $10,850, $10,900, $10,950, $11,000, $11,050, $11,100, $11,150, $11,200, $11,250, $11,300, $11,350, $11,400, $11,450, $11,500, $11,550, $11,600, $11,650, $11,700, $11,750, $11,800, $11,850, $11,900, $11,950, $12,000, $12,050, $12,100, $12,150, $12,200, $12,250, $12,300, $12,350, $12,400, $12,450, $12,500, $12,550, $12,600, $12,650, $12,700, $12,750, $12,800, $12,850, $12,900, $12,950, $13,000, $13,050, $13,100, $13,150, $13,200, $13,250, $13,300, $13,350, $13,400, $13,450, $13,500, $13,550, $13,600, $13,650, $13,700, $13,750, $13,800, $13,850, $13,900, $13,950, $14,000, $14,050, $14,100, $14,150, $14,200, $14,250, $14,300, $14,350, $14,400, $14,450, $14,500, $14,550, $14,600, $14,650, $14,700, $14,750, $14,800, $14,850, $14,900, $14,950, $15,000, $15,050, $15,100, $15,150, $15,200, $15,250, $15,300, $15,350, $15,400, $15,450, $15,500, $15,550, $15,600, $15,650, $15,700, $15,750, $15,800, $15,850, $15,900, $15,950, $16,000, $16,050, $16,100, $16,150, $16,200, $16,250, $16,300, $16,350, $16,400, $16,450, $16,500, $16,550, $16,600, $16,650, $16,700, $16,750, $16,800, $16,850, $16,900, $16,950, $17,000, $17,050, $17,100, $17,150, $17,200, $17,250, $17,300, $17,350, $17,400, $17,450, $17,500, $17,550, $17,600, $17,650, $17,700, $17,750, $17,800, $17,850, $17,900, $17,950, $18,000, $18,050, $18,100, $18,150, $18,200, $18,250, $18,300, $18,350, $18,400, $18,450, $18,500, $18,550, $18,600, $18,650, $18,700, $18,750, $18,800, $18,850, $18,900, $18,950, $19,000, $19,050, $19,100, $19,150, $19,200, $19,250, $19,300, $19,350, $19,400, $19,450, $19,500, $19,550, $19,600, $19,650, $19,700, $19,750, $19,800, $19,850, $19,900, $19,950, $20,000, $20,050, $20,100, $20,150, $20,200, $20,250, $20,300, $20,350, $20,400, $20,450, $20,500, $20,550, $20,600, $20,650, $20,700, $20,750, $20,800, $20,850, $20,900, $20,950, $21,000, $21,050, $21,100, $21,150, $21,200, $21,250, $21,300, $21,350, $21,400, $21,450, $21,500, $21,550, $21,600, $21,650, $21,700, $21,750, $21,800, $21,850, $21,900, $21,950, $22,000, $22,050, $22,100, $22,150, $22,200, $22,250, $22,300, $22,350, $22,400, $22,450, $22,500, $22,550, $22,600, $22,650, $22,700, $22,750, $

A WEAK COMPROMISE.

THE RING SUITS NEARLY SETTLED.

TWEED TO BE SET FREE DURING THE COMING WEEK—HE TURNS OVER WHAT IS LEFT OF HIS PROPERTY TO THE CITY—ABOUT $250,000 EXPECTED TO BE REALIZED—THE SWEENY SUIT POSTPONED UNTIL JUNE 1.

The long agony in regard to the Ring liquidations seems drawing rapidly to a close, and it is now known that no more suits against Tweed will be brought to trial. It is also definitely settled that in a few days—probably on Wednesday next—Tweed will be released from custody, and will leave the precincts of Ludlow-Street Jail to be once more a free man. Ever since Tweed's return from Vigo there have been rumors and statements relative to a settlement of the people's claims against him. It was, however, first authoritatively announced in THE TIMES in January that negotiations were proceeding for such a settlement. These negotiations have been going on from time to time, being carried on, as is believed, by Charles O'Conor in behalf of the people, and by John D. Townsend in behalf of Tweed. The overtures seem to have proceeded from Tweed, and appear to have been inspired by the plan under which Woodward was released. Tweed sent a letter from Ludlow-Street Jail to Mr. O'Conor, in which he expressed his disgust at the legal complications in which he is involved. This was just after the General Term of the Supreme Court had decided to affirm the decision of the jury in Part II., Circuit, which rendered a verdict in favor of the People against Tweed for over $6,000,000. In his letter Tweed offered to withdraw all his legal proceedings, and to make all due amends in his power in the way of restoring property, &c. He represented himself to be a poor man, but offered to transfer his property, as well as his interest in claims against the City and private parties, if the proceedings against him were terminated. Tweed's overtures seemed to be regarded with great favor by the prosecution, but the work of arranging the preliminaries, from the nature of the case, was rather elaborate. It may be said here that under the law Tweed's position in Ludlow-Street Jail was no very enviable one. He was held there under an execution against his person in what was known as the $6,000,000 suit. In case the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision against him—which was very probable—Tweed might be kept in jail forever, perhaps. His case was not that of a person imprisoned for an ordinary judgment, but fraud was alleged, and by reason of such alleged fraud he could not be released, even if he showed he had no property wherewith to pay the judgment against him. Even if he were released in some manner or other, he would be immediately pounced upon and held in custody under an order of arrest against him in the $5,000,000 suit, and even should this fail, he could have been arrested on some one of the numerous criminal indictments pending against him, and be held in very heavy bail. The negotiations, however, once began proceeded as fast as circumstances would permit, and the details of the settlement have been gradually arranged. The proper deeds, papers, &c., have been drawn up, and are only awaiting signature. Tweed's property and interest in property have been gradually cleared from the incumbrances, mortgages, deeds of conveyance, &c., which were placed on them by means of various transfers, &c., and assignments have been drawn up of Tweed's interest in various claims now pending against the City, though brought in the names of other persons and comprising claims for street cleaning and other work. The interest in these claims, together with the disentangled property, is, by the terms of settlement, to be turned over to the people. The whole amount of property to be transferred by Tweed to the people will not probably exceed $250,000, and this, it is claimed, is all that Tweed now really has.

The settlement with Tweed will be only one of a series. Thus, the claim against Woodward was settled for less than $150,000 in December last. The claims against Keyser, Garvey, and Ingersoll are all as good as settled. Only the decision of Judge Westbrook yesterday, which is given below, the $7,000,000 suit against Sweeny is set down peremptorily for trial in June, but it is asserted very positively that no trial will be had, but that the case will be settled. The criminal indictments against Sweeny are not considered as of any weight. Ex-Surrogate Hutchings, the ex-Sheriff of Connolly, went to Europe recently for the purpose, as is believed, of procuring some kind of a settlement in regard to the ex-Controller, and it is believed that some plan of compromise will be entered into with regard to him. The claim against the late Auditor James Watson's estate was settled some time since. By all the settlements it is not considered likely that over $1,000,000 will be obtained by the people. The small amount to be derived from Tweed is accounted for in various ways. One of these is his well-known liberality, or rather reckless profusion. Then, of course, comes the great cost of employing eminent counsel, such as D. Lord Dudley Field and the others, in the criminal prosecutions and civil suits. This item of expense has been a very large one. The fee of one of Tweed's lawyers, whose name is not given, is stated to have been $150,000. Another reason for the dwindling of Tweed's estate has been his great personal expenses of different kinds, and still another reason is afforded in the great depreciation in the value of the real estate held by Tweed or by others for his benefit.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SWEENY SUIT.

Judge Westbrook's opinion on the motion for an adjournment of the trial of the $7,000,000 suit against Sweeny is as follows:

"The trial of this action has been so often postponed that the present application is entertained with great reluctance. It presents, however, this unusual feature. The leading counsel for the defendant has been for several weeks engaged in the trial of an important cause in a Federal court, and the Judge holding such court has, upon his own motion, and against the wish of counsel, postponed its trial until substantially the time agreed on for the commencement of this. As the two engagements of counsel conflict, and as the attendance of several witnesses from abroad upon the cause in the Federal court, who have already been thus detained for some months, renders the postponement of that action exceedingly unfair to such persons, the defendant applies for an adjournment of this issue, urging the general practice in this district so to do when a contingency such as has now arisen exists. To refuse it will be to deprive the party who has relied upon the counsel employed—who has become familiar with the merits of the action—of the assistance of one in whom he confides, and whose place at this late day cannot well be supplied. As the effect of granting this application will not, provided the trial is not unreasonably delayed, work any real prejudice to the plaintiff, I see no good reason why the ordinary and general rule should not be followed. While granting the motion for a postponement, however, it is but just, as every indulgence has been extended to the defendant, that certain terms should be imposed. First, the defendant must stipulate absolutely to try an issue now assigned therefor, which, on account of courts to be held elsewhere by the Judge holding the present term, is fixed for the first Monday in June.

Second—It is very unusual to detain a jury, the names of the persons comprising which are well known, to try an issue where such trial is so long delayed. The retention of those jurors subjects the administration of justice to hazards which should not be encountered. The defendant must therefore stipulate to waive such jury and consent to the striking of a new one. No reflection is hereby intended upon such jurors, or either of them, but it is most manifest that, in a cause which has been so long before the public eye, perhaps, insensibly to themselves, they may have obtained views which may influence their action.

Third—At previous adjournments counsel have informed the court that they would be able to agree upon and read certain portions of the testimony taken upon the trial of the action against Wm. M. Tweed, etc. Reference is made to the evidence of the bank clerks given upon such trial to prove the bank accounts of certain parties other than the defendant. No good reason is seen why that testimony should not be read upon the trial of this action, subject, of course, to such objections as could be made were the witnesses present and examined. This arrangement has been repeatedly talked of as one likely to be made, and it ought, as it seems to us, to be carried into effect. From knowledge of such evidence, it is apparent to the court that this stipulation should be given, and that by doing so no substantial right of the defendant would be jeopardized.

This court will convene at the time now fixed for the trial of this action to carry into effect the conclusions herein stated. It is due to Mr. Peckham, the counsel for the people, to say that the present order is not made, with his concurrence, as having opposed the same; but, on mature reflection, it has been deemed but just to grant the continuance asked for."

AN ADROIT THEFT.

On the 20th inst. Thomas H. Fink, a carman in the employ of Horuthal, Whitehead & Co., wholesale clothiers, at No. 458 Broadway, was intrusted with a case of goods containing clothing valued at $243 for shipment by the Erie Railway. Fink took the case to No. 164 Orchard-street, where, assisted by Bernard Winterfield, who was also in the employ of the firm, he prepared a case precisely similar to the one given him for shipment, and filling it with bricks and sawdust, marked the "dummy" exactly as the genuine case was marked, and shipped it according to instructions, returning the shipping receipt to his employers. When the case reached its destination the fraud was discovered, and Superintendent Walling was notified. On Thursday night Detectives Adams and Thompson, of the Central Office, arrested Fink and Winterfield at No. 164 Orchard-street, and found there the empty case which had contained the clothing. The prisoners confessed, and informed the officers that the contents of the case had been pawned by them in a number of pawnshops. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington-Place Police Court yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail each.

A CLERICAL SCANDAL.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST A CLERGYMAN—THE ACCUSATIONS DENIED BY THE ACCUSED—PROBABLY AN ATTEMPT AT BLACK-MAIL.

A clerical scandal of a very grave nature came to light in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday. On Wednesday Mrs. Alice Leavitt, of No. 798 Second-avenue, applied for a warrant to Judge Smith for the arrest of Rev. D. M. McCaffray, Pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, on Third-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. Her charge of offensive conduct on the part of the reverend gentleman was so extremely vague and so apparently unfounded that Judge Smith refused to issue the warrant. She returned to court yesterday morning, and this time her charges were so definite that the court did not hesitate to grant the order of arrest asked for. Mrs. Leavitt's story of the alleged outrage is this: On the 11th of March she went, she says, for the first time to the Church of Our Saviour, to attend a concert. At the conclusion of the services Mr. McCaffray approached and spoke to her, expressed his love for her, and urged her to become a member of his congregation. She told him that she was a married woman and of a different faith to his, and he replied, "Oh, that does not make any difference; if you will only consent to become a member it will be all right. I like you very much, and your sweet voice will be a great acquisition to our little congregation." On her return home she told her husband what had occurred, but he only laughed over it. She attended a meeting in the church a few nights after, and on Thursday, the 19th, she went to the church about noon to get some assistance for a female friend who was in destitute circumstances. Mr. McCaffray was alone in the library, but he came out into the church to meet her. After a few minutes' conversation he took hold of her arm, and she moved toward the head of the stairs, her suspicions having been aroused by his manner. At the head of the stairs leading to the street he caught her in his arms and passionately kissed her several times, at the same time endeavoring to drag her back into the church and making improper proposals to her. Finally, she broke away from him and hastened home. She did not tell her husband of what had occurred until a few days ago, and then only that Mr. McCaffray had simply offered to kiss her. It was no till the warrant had been refused that the full extent of the alleged insult had been imparted to her husband. He then sent a note to Rev. Mr. McCaffray to come to his house, without, however, mentioning what the object of the invitation was. Mr. McCaffray went, and was confronted by the wife with the accusations already mentioned. He went on his knees and begged not to be betrayed, and said if it was money that was wanted he had none to give. At first he attempted to deny everything, and invited Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt to the church that evening, and that he would give them all the opportunity they desired to prove their charges before the Trustees of the church, and whatever satisfaction they were entitled to would be there given them. The door of the room, which up to this time had been kept locked by a lady friend of Mrs. Leavitt, was then unlocked, and the frightened minister hurried from the house. The Leavitts went to the church at 8 o'clock the same night only to find that the congregation had already been dismissed, and Mr. Leavitt attacked Mr. McCaffray as he was emerging from the church. The result was the arrest of Mr. McCaffray, but the matter being purely of a nature requiring a judicial inquiry, the reverend gentleman was allowed to go home. Mrs. Leavitt is only twenty years of age, and her husband is about 30 years of age, and a painter by trade. The warrant was placed in the hands of Officer O'Connor, of the Court Squad, and he, without difficulty, found Mr. McCaffray. Assurances having been given by him that he would be in Court this morning to answer to Mrs. Leavitt's complaint, he was not arrested.

The accused clergyman is about 45 years of age, is a bachelor, and a native of Ireland, and resides with his mother and two unmarried sisters on the top floor of No. 558 Lexington-avenue. On being questioned touching the serious allegations made by Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. McCaffray made the following statement: "On Thursday, the 15th of March, Mrs. Leavitt entered my study at the church and asked me for relief for herself and children, as they were starving, and her husband preferred to loaf around to earning anything for their support. I gave her some tea and bread, at the same time telling her that it was not usual for me to give out relief without investigating as to the worthiness of the persons seeking relief; the following Friday evening she came again to the church, and, at the invitation of my sister, took part in the rehearsal for the concert, to come off on the 31st of April; on Sunday, the 18th, she came again, and this time she sat in the choir and participated in the singing; on Monday evening she brought her husband with her and introduced me to him; previously she had requested aid for a destitute female friend named Mrs. Bennett, who was living with her; last Wednesday at the church she asked for money, but I told her I would not be able to give it to her before last night. The same afternoon she sent me a note asking me to call to see her at her house. I went there, thinking there was something wrong, but finding them out I left and called there on Tuesday again. On entering the room her husband locked the door and taking the key out put it in his pocket; he then approached me, and shaking his fist in my face threatened to throw me out of the window, at the same time making use of these words: "I am a poor man, and will publish you in the papers, saying you have insulted my wife, if you do not give me money;" after keeping me locked up a prisoner in his room for about a quarter of an hour, during which I felt my life in danger several times, he opened the door and let me out."

Mr. McCaffray was at one time an assistant to Dr. Tyng, Jr., but was discharged because there were no funds to pay him a salary. Some years ago he had charge of his present church, but gave it up to take the Pastorate of another church in Eleventh-avenue. He remained there, however, only a few months, when he returned to the charge of the Church of Our Saviour. He has been paying the rent of his church, $100 a month out of his own funds, and has received no remuneration for his services whatever.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES MEET AND ORGANIZE—THE QUESTIONS WHICH WILL FORM THE SUBJECT OF INQUIRY.

The committees appointed by the Trustees of St. John's Guild, at a special meeting on March 20, to examine into the charges against St. John's Guild and Rev. Alvah Wiswall, its Master, met at No. 42 East Fourteenth-street last evening. All the members of the first-named committee were present, as follows: James Black, Edward Kemp, Joseph Cornell, James Scott, and David Richmond. After some consultation among the members of the committee, Mr. Scott called the meeting to order, and announced that the committee was organized and ready for business.

Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for the Guild, said that he had been informed that some of the committee were members of the Guild, and if so, he desired that other gentlemen might be substituted in their places, in order that their action might not be subjected to adverse criticism on that account.

As it was ascertained that none of the members were, or had ever been, members of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Scott proceeded to read the following questions, which, he said would form the subject matter of the investigation: "What apartments does the Guild occupy, how is it organized, and what rent is paid for its offices? What are the names and positions of all parties employed, what pay or commission do they receive for services rendered? What is the list of subscriptions received, from whom were they received, and what is the amount? Who receives the money and other donations? Does any person obtain board or its equivalent for services rendered? Who does the buying? What check is placed on the buyer? Who attends to the receipt and delivery of goods? Has any commission or present been received by the relatives or friends of the employes of the society? When and how are the principal purchases made, such as teas, coffees, wines, flour, and coal? Does any person holding office or receiving compensation from the society hold any position in any establishment from which the Guild purchases supplies? Who examines and pays the bills of the Guild, and in what banks are the moneys deposited?" Mr. Spear announced that the committee would meet again at the rooms of the Guild, No. 42 East Fourteenth-street, on Wednesday evening next, and on Thursday, April 5, for the purpose of prosecuting the investigation. Mrs. Wiswall, he said, would be invited to appear on those occasions. The committees then adjourned.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last evening at the Steuben House, No. 225 Bowery, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer in the chair. After the usual routine business of the meeting had been transacted, the Executive Committee reported a series of resolutions congratulating the party and the country upon the peaceful solution of the Presidential question, and thanking the President for his appointment of Hon. Carl Schurz as Secretary of the Interior. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, pledge the support of the German Republicans to the Administration.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

ITS ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

THE FRIGATE SVETLANA, THE CORVETTES BOGATYR AND ASCOLD AT ANCHOR IN THE HUDSON—THEIR RECEPTION AT THE BATTERY BY THE POWHATAN—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS AND NAMES OF THEIR OFFICERS.

The Russian squadron, composed of the frigate Svetlana and the corvettes Bogatyr and Ascold reached this port yesterday morning and now lies at anchor in the Hudson River. The United States war vessel Powhatan, which was detailed to convoy the Russian squadron from Norfolk, Va., arrived in the harbor several hours in advance of them. The Russian vessels left Norfolk on Tuesday morning and proceeded to the Hampton Roads, where they took in coal. They started for New-York at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the Powhatan followed them to see about six hours later. The frigate Svetlana, of which the Grand Duke Alexis is Captain, and which is the flagship of Admiral Boutakow, led the squadron, with the Bogatyr, Capt. Schaffrow, next; the Ascold, Capt. Tyrtow, being last. The Powhatan reached the Sandy Hook light-ship at 9:30 o'clock on Thursday night, and, after a short delay, steamed to Quarantine, where she anchored. Early yesterday morning the Powhatan came up to the City and anchored off the Battery, and as soon as her anchor was down, Admiral Rowan went on board and his pennant was immediately run up. The Russian squadron arrived off the Battery at about 1 o'clock P. M. As she came abreast of Governor's Island, the Svetlana slackened her speed and fired the international salute of 21 guns to the Stars and Stripes. The courtesy was promptly responded to by the guns of Fort Columbus. The squadron then moved up the Hudson. In passing the Powhatan the Svetlana saluted Admiral Rowan's pennant with 15 guns, and the Powhatan paid a like compliment to Admiral Boutokow's flag. During the firing the colors and pennants on both vessels were repeatedly "dipped." After all these evidences of mutual respect were fulfilmated, the Russian vessels went up the Hudson. The Svetlana anchored off Twenty-third-street, the Bogatyr higher up and nearer to the New-York shore, and the Ascold further down and almost abreast of the Sibyl's Cave, which is at the base of the bluff of Castle Point or Hoboken.

The frigate Svetlana was one of the Russian squadron that visited this port in Nov-mber, 1871. She was then the flagship of Admiral Poshnet, and the Grand Duke Alexis was Officer of the First Watch on board. He is now her Captain. The Svetlana has changed but little in her appearance since she was last seen here. She is of 3,600 tons burden, and is ship-rigged. She is a screw steamer, and has an engine of 600 horse-power. She has eight boilers. Her armament is more powerful than it was in 1871. It now consists of eight 8-inch rifles, on her main deck, and four 6-inch rifles on her spar deck. In addition to these she has four smaller rifles which are mainly used for saluting purposes. All these guns are steel breech-loaders, and are of Russian manufacture. The Svetlana has also on board two mitrailleuses. She has a crew of 530 all told. Her principal officers are:

Captain, the Grand Duke Alexis. Staff Officers—The Grand Duke Constantine, Master; Captain Baron Schilling and Fleet Surgeon, E. Rudorfine. Communder—Lieutenant Commander, A. Lessig, A. Pegomychechew. Lieutenants—A. Benschikoff, A. Krieger, Baron Engishart; Artillery Officer, Capt. N. Derisjinsky; Navigation officer, Com. Hoalow; Engineer—Lieut. F. Mirbach; Assistant Engineers—Lieutenant Commander Admiral Boutokow, who is on board the vessel, and has for staff officers, Commander, E. Alexoff, and Flag-Lieut. Prince Scherbatoff.

The Bogatyr is a corvette of 2,300 tons burden. She has an engine of nominally 360 horse power, and is, like the Svetlana, ship-rigged. Her armament consists of eight 6-inch and four 4-inch breech-loading steel rifles. These guns are also of Russian manufacture. The crew of the Bogatyr numbers 315 men, and her officers are as follows:

Captain, D. Schraffow; Commander, W. Lang; Lieutenants, P. Ellerow, N. Tchitchew, O. Behrtrom, O. Bunge; Surgeon, A. Meserumiller; Artillery Officer, B. Boudalow; Navigation Officer, B. Golovlew; Engineer, Lieut. P. Ivanow; surgeon, N. Korjavine; Sub-Lieutenants, Berestel, Bouk vsky, Anuigna, Prince Lagarin, Berzieselaar, Ganuchevsky, Priuch, Smarsky Kop iff, Gepfiert.

The Ascold is a corvette of 2,000 tons, and is ship-rigged. She has an armament of eight 6-inch steel breech-loading rifles, and two mitrailleuses. She has a crew of 300 men, and her principal officers are:

Captain, P. Tyrtow; Commander, V. Blagodarew; Lieutenants, L. Lomen, W. P. unell, W. Berg, A. Thalmine, S. Tcherean; Artillery Officer, Sub-Lieut. M. Fedonkijew; Navigation Officer, Capt. D. Petrow; Engineer, O. Kimits; Surgeon, I. Fitsse.

The officers of the United States steam-ship Powhatan, the escort of the squadron, are as follows:

Captain, John H. Russell; Lieutenant Commander, French E. Chadwick; Lieutenants, Charles M. Anthony, William H. Buhler; Masters, William F. Lukley, Hugh Osterhaus, John B. Milton; Ensigns, John C. Fremont, C. Frederick Preston, Alexander Nicholson; Surgeon, R. H. Surgeon; Assistant Surgeon, E. A. Urquhart; Paymaster, Arthur R. Pritchard; Chief Engineer, Jackson McIlvain; First Assistant Engineers, Theodius Cook, C. J. Habegnorn; First Lieutenant of Marines, Allen C. Kelton; Boatswain, Daniel Ward; Gunner, John Gosline; Carpenter, William H. Barrett; Sail-maker, George T. Douglass; Captain's Clerk, Frederick Forster, J. W. Daley.

Capt. Russell is to be relieved of his command at this port by Capt. Folkebrown. The Russian Admiral, Boutokow, has not yet formally visited Admiral Rowan, but will probably do so to-day, and afterward there will be an interchange of courtesies between the Powhatan's officers and those of the visiting war vessels. The Grand Duke Alexis remained on board the Svetlana all day yesterday, but in the evening went ashore. During the stay of the Russian squadron in this port, he will alternate between his vessel and apartments in the Clarendon Hotel. An official reception will, it is understood, be tendered to him, Rear Admiral Boutokow, and other officers of the squadron at the Navy-yard, early next week. The squadron will stay in port about a month.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND.

SIGNAL FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT TO IMPEDE THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ROAD—A MEETING DESERTED.

In response to a call issued by Charles L. Frost, a number of bondholders of the Peoria and Rock Island Railway Company, which defaulted its interest in April, 1874, and is advertised for sale under foreclosure on April 4, met at No. 58 Broadway, at noon yesterday. Mr. Frost delivered a violent arraignment of the committee appointed by the bondholders to look after their interests. He said that notice of the sale of the road had been only advertised in one Chicago newspaper, where no bonds are held, and twice in an obscure paper in this City. He charged that R. C. Hampton, the Chairman of the committee, had betrayed those whom he represented and had sold them out to the Chicago and Rock Island interest. His conduct, he said, "degraded mankind and debased Christianity." He alleged that the members of the committee had sold out their own bonds at 70 per cent. In his opinion the minority would lose every cent. He denounced the action of the committee as a deliberate conspiracy to defraud the second mortgage bondholders. He advised the formation of a committee and the passage of a resolution directing them to proceed to Chicago, and ask Judge Drummond to amend his decree so as to delay the sale for 30 or 60 days, and give the minority a chance to bid for the road. As soon as he had concluded, Mr. Hassler arose and read a circular issued by Mr. Hampton, in which he asks the bondholders to send him their bonds and all their unpaid coupons for use in the purchase of the road, the decree of sale permitting the balance of the successful bid above $100,000 cash to be paid in bonds of the road. The circular continues:

"I have arranged with parties holding a majority of the first mortgage bonds to join them in the purchase of said property with and in behalf of the bonds represented by me by powers of attorney. These parties have agreed to furnish the money to make the cash payment on day of sale and after the consummation of sale to give the bonds represented by them a new mortgage of three or seven years issued on reorganization in proportion to the entire number of bonds used in purchase of said property."

Mr. Hassler also read the following extract from a private letter he had received from Mr. Hampton: "It is the intention of the parties owning the majority to issue new 7 or 8 per cent. bonds at the rate of the present bonds of the new original first mortgage bonds, or at the rate of about $10,000 per mile of road. These bonds will be the only indebtedness of the new company, except that which arises from the contract with the Coal Valley Mining Company." He denied emphatically all of Mr. Frost's assertions, and said that any and all of the bondholders can come in and have all the benefits of the proposed purchase of the road. Those who did not choose to do so would probably lose, but that would be their own fault.

At this the entire meeting, except Mr. Frost, arose and left the room.

PROPOSED CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

After the regular weekly prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church last evening a business meeting was held. A letter was read from the Clerk of the Tompkins Avenue-Congregational Church, inviting the Pastor and congregation of Plymouth Church to take part in a council to be held at the Tompkins Avenue Church, at 3 o'clock on next Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action in reference to recognising the Tompkins-Avenue Church as a Congregational body, it having recently been a Presbyterian Church, and of participating in the installation of its new Pastor, Rev. Charles D. Helmer. It was resolved, without any discussion, to accept the invitation, and Mr. Beecher and Mr. L. B. Hutchinson were selected as delegates. Dr. Budington and a TIMES reporter than a meeting of his church would be held on Monday evening, but that he did not believe that delegates would be sent to the Tompkins-Avenue Church, as he and a and a large majority of his congregation, were opposed to any action which would savor of recognizing Plymouth Church; and that, while they would like to take part in the council, they would, doubtless, not do so, as it could not be done without acting in fellowship with Plymouth Church.

THE BROOKLYN BANK ROBBED.

G. L. WHITING, THE BOOK-KEEPER, STEALS $160,000—HE IS ARRESTED AND $150,000 OF THE STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Bank, held some days ago, it was resolved to reduce the salaries of the employes. The reduction decided on cut down the salary of G. L. Whiting, the book-keeper, from $2,900 to $1,500. Whiting expressed great dissatisfaction to his brother clerks, and to one of them said that he would get a leverage on the bank which would compel the Directors to accept his terms. He had been a faithful official for twelve years. Taking advantage of the trust reposed in him, he, while alone in the bank on Wednesday afternoon, opened the vaults, and, abstracting $100,000 in negotiable bills and about $60,000 in money, left. When the robbery was discovered on Thursday morning, the bank officials at once put themselves in communication with the Police. Whiting left a note directed to Mr. Thomas Messenger, the President of the bank, in which he said: "I have more than I want or can use, and if you want to compromise matters, insert a personal in to-morrow's *Herald*, inserting the initials of my name, and saying: 'We agree to your proposal, B. B.'" At the suggestion of Superintendent Campbell, who, when he first heard of the case, had detailed two detectives to watch Whiting's house in Mason-street, the Directors of the bank inserted the personal as suggested by Whiting. It had the desired effect. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Whiting unsuspiciously entered his house. The detectives followed and arrested him. He appeared utterly overwhelmed at finding himself in the hands of the law. Upon searching a satchel which he had with him, all the negotiable bills and $18,000 in money were found. He was at once taken to Police Head-quarters. At 1:30 o'clock the bank officials met him in the Superintendent's private office. The prisoner sat with his head pressed against his head during the most of the conversation, as though in pain. At 2 o'clock an attempt was being made to prevail upon him to tell what he had done with the remainder of the money, but with no avail.

Mr. Whiting is a brother of ex-Commissioner R. M. Whiting, is about 35 years of age, married, and the father of three children. He is a member of the Tompkins-Avenue Congregational Church, and has always moved in good society. He has never lived extravagantly. Mr. Whiting had been in the bank for years, beginning at the lowest round, and had steadily worked his way up by honesty, industry, and sagacity.

Later in the afternoon another attempt to make the prisoner confess what he had done with the remainder of the money was made. At first he said, "I don't think it would be policy for me to tell." He tried to effect a compromise, and offered to give up the money if a guarantee was given him that he would not be prosecuted. His compromise proposition was, of course, refused. After his wife had visited him he informed the Police that he was willing to tell where the remainder of the money might be found. To Superintendent Campbell he said, "If you go to Room No. 41 in the Van Dyke House, on the Bowery, corner Bayard-street, and look in the closet you will find it." Detective Corwin and one of the Directors went at once to the Van Dyke House, and, getting the key of Room No. 41 from the clerk, found $28,000 in a little black sachel. Some of the bank officials believe that Whiting is insane. For some weeks before the robbery he was very eccentric in his movements, and repeatedly informed his fellow-clerks that his head was bursting. The fact that he had $28,000 in a sachel in the Van Dyke House is also regarded as an evidence of insanity. From the statement made by William F. Hall, the Paying Teller of the bank, it would appear, however, that there was a method in the madness of the defaulting book-keeper. Mr. Hall was the only official in the bank who knew the safe combination, and he had a note of it in his memorandum-book. Whiting borrowed this book on the plea that he wished to obtain one like it, and by that means became acquainted with the safe combination.

The prisoner was taken to the First Precinct Station-house last evening, and will be brought before the Judge this morning. On the ground of insanity, it is hardly possible to account for Whiting's theft. He was a man of quiet habits, always lived within his income, and could readily obtain money from his relatives, who are wealthy. The money recovered in the Van Dyke House, added to the sum found in possession of the prisoner, falls about $10,000 short of the amount stolen. When asked last evening what he had done with the $10,000, Whiting said he had spent it, and to the inquiry as to the manner in which he had spent it, replied that that was own business.

JOHNSTON'S OPENING DAY.

J. & C. Johnston held their second exhibition opening yesterday. All the departments of this establishment are so well supplied that it is difficult to decide which one calls for special notice. Among the suits are imported and domestic dresses. A dark olive-colored faille combined with café on laid brochè goods, from the well-known house of Jordan & Aubray, Paris, is one of the most conspicuous. The waist is in the two colors. The sleeves are of the light color trimmed with the dark. In the neck is a square trimming, formed of deep fringe in the two shades. The front and sides of the skirt are plaited all the way up and finished with fringe. This same fringe is between the plaits up the sides. The front of the skirt is bordered with a box-plaited flounce in the light color. On this is a deep flounce trimmed with three bands in the light shade. Across the back is a scarf trimmed with fringe. Up the sides, in front and on the back, are bows in two colors. A suit from Pingard consists of a brown polonaise, with a broad stone-colored band down the front, forming a plastron, bordered with a fringe in the two shades. On the suit is a revers of the same color. It is bordered with a deep stone-colored band. The skirt is trimmed with a box plait placed on at regular intervals. An elegant black princess dress of heavy gros grain silk is very simply made. It buttons diagonally down the front, and is trimmed with a narrow plaited flounce. The train forms large plaits. There is also in this department a great assortment of light Summer silk dresses at most reasonable prices, as well as traveling dresses in different colors of flag bunting. These suits are very prettily made and well worthy of notice. A large assortment may also be seen of dolmans in light colors, and sacques of silk, drap d'été and cachemire. They are handsomely cut and trimmed.

Among the shawls is a great assortment of cachemere de l'Inde, both with plain and covered centres, evening wraps in all colors, and cachemere shawls in light shades. The ladies' underwear department offers a great variety of novelties; among them, "Marie" dressing sacques, trimmed with "torchon" lace.

In the millinery department there are many charming bonnets. A pretty white, French chip has the crown trimmed with a plaited piece of white and straw-colored silk, with a white and a straw-colored feather on the top. Underneath is a straw-colored plaited ravaled trimming. From the back fall sprays of fine flowers. The strings are of straw-colored silk, lined with white, with the outer edge raveled. Golden ornaments are upon the bonnet and fasten the strings. Another chip bonnet is trimmed with pale blue. The crown is surrounded by a blue chenille and ostrich feather. Underneath are pink roses. In the back is a ribbon trimming. In front are long blue strings. A hat with a chip crown and a coarse straw brim is trimmed with the new color called "réseuve." On one side of the crown is a full fringed reaching of sage-colored silk, and around is a wreath of ivy leaves. On the other side of the crown is a large "réseuve" ribbon bow. Long ends in the same color fall down the back. On the inside is a white ruching.

Want of space prevents a detailed mention of the many different silks on the lower floor; among them are beautiful black and light foulards, striped silks of all kinds, and black silk of all qualities and at all prices.

A large stock of boots and shoes is a very important part of this establishment. It comprises every variety of boots, shoes and slippers, in beautiful shapes.

THE STRANDED VESSELS.

THE SHIP WINCHESTER DRIVEN HIGH ON THE BEACH—THE STEAMER RUSLAND ALSO THROWN HIGHER UP—HEAVY SEAS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Signal Observer at Cape Henry reports that the ship Winchester was last night driven high up on the shore, and is now lying steady, without leaking to any extent, head toward the shore. No danger is anticipated. One of the wrecking tugs has just arrived, but can not commence work immediately on account of the heavy sea, and has anchored off the ship. A majority of the crew remain on board ship, there being no danger, and the life-car is ready at a moment's notice.

LONG BRANCH, March 23.—Owing to the roughness of the sea to-day, no cargo was taken out of the Rusland. Last night her stern was lifted and thrown toward the shore at least 40 feet. The bow also moved some. The ship seems to have entirely passed over the old wreck on which she has lain ever since the same ashore and now lies even on the bottom, which makes the chances for saving the cargo better, but worse for saving the ship. Wind north-west all day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Custom-house Inspectors Hagan and McCourt yesterday seized 9,600 smuggled cigars on the steamer Columbus, from Havana.

Mr. A. Lowden Snowden, Postmaster of Philadelphia, visited the Post Office yesterday, and was shown through the building by Postmaster James.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall on Saturday evening. Mr. R. W. Raymond will speak of "The Signal Service and the Law of Storms."

The first bench show of dogs in New-York will be given under the auspices of the Westminister Kennel Club, at Gilmore's Garden, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May. It is the understanding that the show shall be an annual affair.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday passed a resolution calling upon the President to appoint a committee to nominate officers for the annual election in May next. They also resolved to close the Exchange on Good Friday.

The largest excursion boat ever built will be launched at Norfolk, Va., to-morrow. She will be taken in tow by the steamer Wyanoke, and brought to Quarantine. On Monday morning the steamers Americus and Newsnuk will tow her up to the City.

A number of modern oil-paintings of the various European and American schools, also an original portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, and a fine marble figure of "Samuel at Prayer," will be sold at auction on Monday and Tuesday evenings at Miner's Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

Three youths named Michael Roundtree, Henry Quaray, and Patrick Walsh, alias "Pat the Tartar," were arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempting to steal lumber from the yard of Mr. John Dunbar, foot of West Twentieth-street. They were held for trial.

During an altercation on Thursday night between Michael Murray, of No. 448 West Thirty-second-street, and Lawrence Donnelly, of No. 527 West Thirty-second-street, in the room of the former, Donnelly was stabbed in the side and seriously wounded by Murray. He was sent to St. Luke's Hospital yesterday. Murray was not arrested.

While John Carroll and Patrick O'Hara, both of whom reside at Morrisania, were engaged in taking down the walls of the public school building on Fordham-avenue, Tremont, the walls fell in, carrying the second floor on which the men were at work into the basement. Carroll had his collar bone and several ribs fractured, and O'Hara was severely injured.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the following milk-dealers, indicted for selling watered milk, pleaded guilty: Diedrich Peters, No. 136 Seventh-street, and John Koster, No. 90 Willett-street, fined $50 each; John Prehn, No. 275 Broome-street, and George Neuffer, No. 504 Eighth-avenue, fined $25 each; Sebastian Heit, No. 57 Suffolk-street, fined $10.

The British ship Edward Percy, 107 days from Calcutta, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, arrived at this port on Thursday. The ship is badly battered from her long voyage, and the crew are almost worn out from constant and laborious work in keeping her afloat while passing through a series of fearful gales encountered after crossing the equator nearly three months ago.

On the 11th inst. Lorens Kinemunt, aged 8, of No. 540 East Eleventh-street, became involved in a street brawl with a number of other youths, and in a spirit of revenge stabbed Joseph Becker, of No. 537 East Eleventh-street, in the left shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Bell convicted Kinemunt, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to five years in State Prison.

BROOKLYN.

Fire escapes are to be attached to the Kings County Asylums-house.

Several cases of small-pox have broken out among the children in the institution attached to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy on Classon-avenue.

A temperance convention is to be held on the 17th of April next in this city. Delegates from all the churches in Brooklyn and Long Island will attend.

The bail of Dr. McManus, indicted for perjury in the Miller divorce case, was forfeited yesterday. Mr. McManus' father was his bondsman in the sum of $1,000.

William Moore, an English sailor, attached to the bark Challenge, at present lying at Martin's Dock, was committed for examination yesterday on a charge of stabbing another sailor named Robert Kowell during a drunken quarrel.

Six children have died in the Sheltering Arms Nursery, at No. 112 Lexington-avenue, within the past week. Investigation revealed the fact that unhealthy odors arise from the low ground in the neighborhood. The children in the Nursery are to be transferred to another building until the lands in the vicinity have been properly drained.

STATEN ISLAND.

By mutual consent of counsel the trial of the men arrested for dumping garbage at the Stapleton flats was postponed until next Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The citizens and property-owners of Stapleton will hold an indignation meeting at Stapleton Park, next Tuesday evening, to agitate the garbage war. Justice Garrett, Josiah Williamson, James R. Robinson, Dr. King, and others are making active preparations for the meeting.

John Morris, a well-known politician, died last Thursday, of pneumonia, at his residence in Clifton, in the 60th year of his age. Two years ago he ran on a stump ticket, and was elected Excise Commissioner, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also Inspector of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7965. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING—THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION—MR. HAMPTON'S FRIENDS—THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS—THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the troubles in Louisiana and South Carolina were not discussed, and no communications were received from the contestants in either of those States. No responses have been received from the gentlemen invited to serve upon the Louisiana Commission, and, with the single exception of ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, the proposed composition of the commission remains unknown. Civil service reform was the only subject formally discussed, and the promised reform in this branch of the public service has now been so far perfected that it is believed the rules to be adopted will be reported to the Cabinet meeting which will be held on Monday. It is understood that the rules will not be regulations in detail for the government of appointments and promotions in the various departments, but will be in the shape of a circular letter, in which certain general principles will be laid down, the details to be left to the heads of the several departments, these details to be governed by the requirements of the various branches of the civil service.

The feeling on the part of Mr. Hampton's friends, with reference to the decision of the President, inviting the rival Governors to a conference, has materially toned down. There was very little bluster to-day, and many of those who, last night, were denouncing the course of the President are now disposed to regard the action of the Cabinet in the case of South Carolina as prudential and proper. Those who have been condemning the President for lack of firmness in dealing with the troubles in Louisiana and South Carolina will discover that he will display all the firmness and resolution required to settle the difficulties when he has been fully and intelligently informed of the real state of affairs in those two States. The delay of the Executive is not intended to further the cause of either party to the controversy. The President desires to act in strict accordance with his duties under the Constitution and laws, and, upon a question of such intricacy and importance, is anxious to avoid taking any steps which might be prejudicial to the interests of the people of those two States, and which, instead of removing, might add to the existing troubles and precipitate the very state of affairs which men of all parties desire to avoid. Members of the Cabinet deny that there are any differences between the President and any of his advisers with reference to the Southern troubles, and express the belief that in South Carolina at least the chances of amicably settling the controversy will be materially promoted by the contemplated visit of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hampton to Washington.

A delegation of Irish-Americans called upon the President this morning. He came out into the hall to receive them, and after the delegation had been introduced the spokesman addressed the President in behalf of the visitors. He said that it afforded them pleasure to fully indorse the peace policy of the President, and after speaking of the interest the Irish people had always shown in preserving the liberties of the Republic, he said that he had been requested by the Irish Republicans of the United States to present, for the President's favorable consideration, the name of Michael Scanlon, Esq., late editor of the *Irish Republic* newspaper, for some national position under the Administration. The President spoke a few words in reply, thanking them for the kindly sentiments they had expressed.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON OF THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE—HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Ex-President Grant and family left Washington to-night for St. Louis. They were attended to the depot by those now in the city who were members of his Cabinet, accompanied by their wives. A large number of friends of the ex-President were at the depot to bid him and Mrs. Grant farewell. The ex-President will remain in St. Louis four or five days, thence to Chicago and to Galena. Returning East, he will stop at Harrisburg to enjoy trout-fishing in that vicinity, and then proceed East and take passage for Europe with members of his family.

A VISIT TO THE KING OF SIAM.

REPORT FROM REAR-ADMIRAL REYNOLDS, COMMANDING THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Dispatches received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear-Admiral Reynolds, commanding the Asiatic Station, dated flag-ship Tennessee, Singapore, Feb. 5, give a full account of his visit to Bangkok. The Tennessee anchored off the mouth of the Menam on the 11th of January, in company with the Ashuelot, and the next day Rear-Admiral Reynolds went up to Bangkok in the Ashuelot, with as many officers of the Tennessee as could be spared from duty, and remained there until the 16th of January. On the 16th of January Admiral Reynolds had an interview with his Majesty the King of Siam, at which the following named officers were present: Capt. Young, chief of staff; Lieut. Commander White and Lieut. Lyon, aids; Secretary Zanzinger, Fleet Paymaster Smith, Lieut. Brownson, Fleet Marine Officer Collum, Passed Assistant Surgeon Mackie, Lieut. Everett, and Master Augur, of the Tennessee; Commander Matthews, Paymaster Slamm, Lieut. Hanford, Lieut. Little, Passed Assistant Surgeon Avres, Ensign Badger, and Assistant Engineer Strickland, of the Ashuelot. Appropriate speeches were made by the Admiral and his Majesty the King. A few days afterward the King invited Admiral Reynolds and staff, and Commander Matthews, to a "tiffin" at the palace. The Consul, Mr. Sickles, and Mr. Dean, of the American Mission, were also present. They were also entertained by the Minister of Foreign Relations and other prominent persons. On the 30th of January the King visited the Tennessee, with his suite, in the royal yacht, and was received with appropriate honors, and subsequently visited the Ashuelot. Rear-Admiral Reynolds speaks in the highest terms of the labors of the American missionaries in Siam, and of the esteem in which they are held by the Government of that country.

WHAT MR. STEPHENS SAID.

THE REPORT OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN HIMSELF AND MR. FISH CORRECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Hon. A. H. Stephens sent for Senator Gordon, of Georgia, to day, and desired him to correct the report of a conversation between himself and Mr. Fish, late Secretary of State. Mr. Stephens then stated that he did not see the report until his attention was called to it, and that the report was in many respects incorrect. What he did say was, in substance, that the South needed more than anything else home rule and a riddance of the evil of carpet-bag office-holders. In reference to President Hayes, Mr. Stephens said that if he aimed at a pacification of the country it would require great firmness on his part in adhering to the principles of his inaugural address. What was wanted was non-intervention and the withdrawal of troops from the support of either Government in South Carolina and Louisiana. He also said that in conferring offices in the Southern States the President should look to those men who had the confidence of the people of the Southern States, without reference to present political creeds or associations. He should do as Washington did in the beginning. He appointed Hamilton and Jefferson both as members of his Cabinet, when he knew that they were diametrically opposed in political principles. Mr. Stephens said in the appointment of Mr. Key the President had imitated this example, and if in appointments to all other offices he should pursue this line of policy, he might do vast good, and secure real peace and union. But in order to do this he must lose sight of the interests of this party or that, keeping solely in view the great idea of securing the best men for office, and removing animosities from the people, and fostering the prosperity, and preserving the peace, harmony, and liberty of the country.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 24, 1877.

The Treasury now holds $340,194,600 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $19,923,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $3,704,000. United States bonds held for circulation, withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $2,714,950. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $317,115,035; Gold notes, $1,428,920. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $383,184 50; for the fiscal year to date, $84,100,000. The Customs receipts to-day were $386,674 79; for the fiscal year to date $95,333,000. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption, for the week ending to-day, as compared with corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$960,000	$1,377,000
Boston	1,291,000	1,990,000
Philadelphia	12',000	180,000
Miscellaneous	1,083 000	1,071.000
Total	$3,455,000	$4,608,000

Receipts to-day, $866,000.

A Board of Naval Officers is ordered by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, on the 26th inst., to examine certain Commodores as to their professional and moral fitness for promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral, as required by the Revised Statutes. The board consists of Rear Admiral John J. Almy, President, and Rear Admirals C. R. P. Rodgers, and Reed Werden, members.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes has been ordered to command the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., in place of Commodore M. B. Clitz, who is detached therefrom and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Charles M. Thomas is detached from duty connected with the Centennial Exhibition, and ordered to duty as executive officer on board the receiving-ship St. Louis, at League Island, Penn.

The following were the balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,686,075; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,245,000; coin—including $49,447,500 in coin certificates—$88,952,466; outstanding legal tenders, $364,239,484.

The President to-day appointed and commissioned Henry C. Wayne to be Surveyor of Customs at Savannah, Ga., and Henry B. Welles to be Collector of Customs for the District of Brunswick, Ga.

The President to-day appointed Pelham J. Anderson Register of the Land Office, Montgomery, Ala., and Saul J. Stroback Receiver of Public Moneys of the Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.

The President to-day appointed Joseph C. Jewell to be Surveyor of Customs of the port of Evansville, Ind.

THE RING LITIGATIONS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WITH TWEED—WHAT HE IS TO TURN OVER TO THE PEOPLE—THE SWEENY AND COMAN SUITS.

The announcement, published in THE TIMES yesterday, of the speedy release of Tweed and of the settlement of the suits against him, caused much comment among politicians and others. Among the politicians the step was regarded in general with favor, the opinion of many being that Tweed had been treated too harshly in being made the scapegoat for all the misdeeds of the band of conspirators whose chief he was ostensibly. The counsel in the case are unwilling to speak about the matter at all, and admit nothing excepting the fact that negotiations looking to the release have been and are now pending. John D. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, when questioned by a TIMES reporter, said he had received news from the TIMES in regard to the speediness of Tweed's release. There had been, he admitted, negotiations of the character mentioned, but no papers had, to his knowledge, been drawn up. If the proposed plan of settlement were acceded to by the prosecution the amount to be received by the City would be nearer $2,000,000 than $250,000. Further than this Mr. Townsend would say nothing.

From information derived from other sources, however, there seems to be no doubt but that the plan of the proposed settlement as published in THE TIMES is correct. The settlement will be in the same way as the one with Woodward. Tweed will be released from liability on account of the civil suits and he will be released on his own recognizance in the criminal prosecutions. Tweed is expected to furnish clues by which property may be recovered from persons who shared in the Ring plunder. At the start there was hardly one who dared assert that Tweed would "peach" on his old associates. It is now stated, on what is considered good authority, by some of Tweed's friends who are cognizant of his affairs, that Tweed will expose some of the men who were with him. He has been led to this step, it is asserted, because he has been left by the others to bear the brunt of all the prosecutions and now sees no other way of relieving himself of part of his burden except by chiming in with the desire of the prosecution, and making a clean breast of the Ring transactions. Some interesting bits of history in regard to Tweed's adventures during the past few years, including an account of his escape from the custody of the Sheriff and of his wanderings in foreign lands, will also be forthcoming. Under the proposed settlement, there will be handed over to the people real estate and other property held by Tweed, and by others in his name, Tweed's interest in claims against the City, and also Tweed's claims against various persons whom he claims are now indebted to him. After the settlement is completed, it is not considered improbable that numerous suits will be begun against the lesser satellites of the Tammany Ring.

There was a sensational rumor about the City yesterday to the effect that Sweeny had been ordered by the counsel for the people to leave the City within 30 days. It seems that it is part of the stipulation, under which Sweeny returned to this City that the prosecution should have liberty to withdraw the stipulation at any time on giving the ex-Chamberlain a notice of 30 days. John McKeon, Sweeny's counsel, said yesterday that no such notice had been given.

The suit of the People against Thomas Coman for alleged complicity in the Ring frauds has been set down for trial before Judge Donohue, in Part II. of the Supreme Court. It is not supposed, however, that the trial of the case will go on, there being some little doubt on the part of the prosecution as to the propriety of proceeding in the case at present. Ingersoll is expected to be one of the witnesses in the suit.

THE DEMOCRATS OF LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—The Clearing-house Association to-day adopted a preamble and resolutions reciting that S. B. Packard is said to countenance the assertion that the principal merchants and business men of this community are willing to recognize him as Governor, and, whereas, such assertion is untrue, and his claim to be Governor provokes increased distress, disturbs confidence, and depresses trade abnormally, the members of the Clearing-house Association, representing banks and bankers of this community, and enjoying close and active personal relations with all its business interests, and in daily correspondence with all principal points in this commonwealth, do hereby solemnly declare that no belief should be reposed in said assertion. The resolutions adopted were the same tenor as those adopted by the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, recognising Francis T. Nicholls as Governor of the State, and protesting against the recognition of William Packard. The Stock Exchange at a meeting to-day adopted similar resolutions by a vote of 40 to 5, and the Board of Underwriters also adopted similar resolutions.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

A DEAD HEAT ON THE THAMES.

AN EARLY MORNING PULL BETWEEN TWO UNIVERSITY CREWS — EIGHT OARS AGAINST SEVEN, AND HOW THE STRUGGLE ENDED—THE DARK BLUES HEAVILY HANDICAPPED.

LONDON, March 24.—The thirty-fourth University boat race was rowed this morning at an early hour, and resulted for the first time on record in a dead heat. The course was the usual one on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs. The crews were as follows:

OXFORDS.

	Pounds.
Bow—D. G. Cowles, St. John's	157
No. 2—J. M. Bonstead, University	176
No. 3—H. Pelham, Magdalen	176
No. 4—W. H. Grenfell, Balliol	178½
No. 5—H. J. Stayner, St. Johns	180
No. 6—A. Mulholland, Balliol	176
No. 7—T. C. Edwardes-Moss, Brasenose	171½
Stroke—H. P. Marriott, Brasenose	170½
Coxswain—F. Beaumont, new	98

CAMBRIDGE.

	Pounds.
Bow—B. G. Hoskyns, Jesus	153¼
No. 2—T. W. Lewis, Caius	165
No. 3—J. C. Fenn, First Trinity	163
No. 4—W. B. Close, First Trinity	168½
No. 5—L. G. Pike, Caius	179¾
No. 6—C. Gurdon, Jesus	167½
No. 7—T. K. Hockin, Jesus	186¼
Stroke—C. D. Shafto, Jesus	172
Coxswain—G. L. Davis, Clare	105½

Four of the Oxfords were old blues—Bonstead, Stayner, Moss, and Marriott. The dark blue coxswain was new to the Thames.

No fewer than six of the Cambridge eight were men who took part in last year's race—Shafto, Hockin, Gurdon, Pike, Close, and Lewis. Davis, the Cambridge coxswain, is well acquainted with the Metropolitan river. The betting at Putney before the race was 5 to 4 on Oxford. Although rain fell for some hours during the night, the morning broke fine with a strong breeze from north of west, keeping off fog and clearing away the rain. The number of spectators which lined the banks of the Thames to view the contest was small, and there were not half as many steam vessels and launches on the river as usual. By 7:30 o'clock nearly all of them had passed upward from Putney, but the Reach was crowded with a large number of row-boats, some of which were with difficulty taken out of the course of the competing crews. The Cambridge men arrived at the Leander boat-house at 7:30 o'clock, and the Oxford men nearly half an hour later. At about 7:45 o'clock the sun shone brightly, but the wind blew hard from north-west by north and diagonally across the river from the London boat-house to Fulham Church. The Oxford crew embarked at 8 o'clock and, having won the toss for position, took the Middlesex station; their opponents not launching their boat until nearly 10 minutes later. While the Cambridge crew were coming to the post the Oxford eight took a preliminary row as far as the Star and Garter. The starting boats were moored opposite the lower end of Putney Terrace, and at 8:15 o'clock the two crews prepared for the start. The signal was unfortunately delayed by the breaking away of the press-boat from her moorings, but at 20 minutes past the hour both eights were in readiness and the start was made at 8:27.

THE RACE.

The oars of Oxford were the quickest into the water, and they drove the nose of their boat well to the front, being eight feet ahead in half a dozen strokes. This lead they held to the Duke's Head, where Cambridge, rowing the slower stroke of the two, drew up and became level half-way between the Duke's Head and Simmonds' yard. Off the latter place, about a furlong and a half from the starting boats, they went ahead in their time, being about four feet in advance, as nearly as could be judged from astern. At the London boat-house, but a slight distance further on, the crews occupied the same relative positions, there being little to choose between them. Cambridge were rowing somewhat better together than their opponents. As they passed Bishops' creek, three furlongs from the starting point and half way up the concrete wall side, the wind obliged the Cambridge coxswain to put on a great deal of rudder, and this enabled Oxford to draw up just below the site of the old half-mile post, and at Craven Cottage, six furlongs from Putney, the boats were about level. Rounding the bend Oxford showed in front, and led by several feet at the upper end of the Cottage grounds, being a third of a length in front off the Grass Wharf. At Rosebank Villa, a mile having been traversed, Oxford still led by the same distance, if not a trifle more, but in crossing the water in Crab Tree Reach, Cambridge, who were rowing more steadily than their opponents, commenced to make up their leeway, and at Crab Tree, two furlongs further, Oxford only led by a few feet. Between Crab Tree and the Soap Works Cambridge kept coming up to the leading boat, and drew level off the latter place. At the Distillery, slightly over a mile and four furlongs from the starting point, Cambridge once more showed in front by some two or three feet, and slightly increased their lead, passing under Hammersmith Bridge, a furlong and a half further on, with an advantage of between two and three feet.

Off Biffen's boat-house both crews encountered rough water, but no change was made in the relative position of the boats until off the Doves, two miles from Putney, where Oxford, though on the outside, gained slightly, and at the Oil Mills, a little above, a furlong from the Doves, drew up alongside, the two crews being at one time very close together, and in imminent danger of collision, as a row-boat full of people pulled across their bows. Just below the foot of Chiswick Eyot, Oxford was once more rowing faster, and at the bottom of the island was again in front, being better together than Cambridge, who seemed much troubled by the rough water. About the middle of the Eyot, Oxford had increased their lead to half a length, as the rowing in the Cambridge boat became short, and at Chiswick Church, three miles having been rowed, they had increased their advantage to two-thirds of a length, the race being apparently no longer in doubt. Rounding the bend into Horse Reach, the water became smoother, and Cambridge, rowing better together, gained upon Oxford, but as the latter made their effort they drew away, and were nearly a length ahead off the Bathing Place, a furlong further on. In the Duke of Devonshire's meadows, Cambridge in their turn made another effort, but it only reduced the lead of Oxford to two-thirds of a length. No further change occurred up to Barnes Bridge, about five furlongs from the winning point, through which Oxford passed with the advantage of nearly a length, and, going further ahead, led by a length and several feet of daylight opposite the White Hart, a little distance further on.

OXFORD IN DIFFICULTIES.

Off the Limes, three miles and six furlongs from Putney, Cambridge again spurted and reduced the lead of Oxford, which momentarily got all abroad, as their bowman was seen to be in difficulties, and unable to use his oar properly; consequently, Cambridge drew up within a third of a length off Godfrey's, and a terrific race ensued thence to the finish, Oxford striving to retain their lead and Cambridge to head them. From The Ship to the winning post, which was stationed some distance above The Ship, Cambridge drew up, and the gun fired as the two crews raced past the judge level, amid a scene of the wildest excitement ashore and afloat.

The time of the race was 24 minutes 10 seconds.

On being asked the result, Mr. John Phelps, the judge, declared the race to be a dead heat. Immense cheering followed as the crews returned to Putney on the Thames Conservancy steam-boat. At the meeting this afternoon between the representatives of the crews, the judge stated that he never wavered from his decision that the race was a dead heat. The Cantabs rowed in a new boat, built by Swaddle & Winship, while the Oxfords used a new Clasper boat.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Standard* says: "Just at the White Heart Oxford's No. 1 broke his rowlock, but was still able to row. Mr. Chitty was umpire."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "When Barnes Bridge was reached Oxford had a clear yard or two lead, and seemed to have the race in hand. They were rowing apparently a trifle within themselves, while Cambridge was rowing a faster stroke, throwing up some water, and losing ground. But after passing the White Heart there was a lurch and stoppage in the Oxford boat. The bow oar had cracked, or sprung, and from that point he was unable to feather it against the head wind, or make any practical use of it. The stoppage brought Cambridge up instantly, till their bows were amidships of Oxford, and the latter were left with half a length's lead, half a mile from home, and little more than seven oars to get there. The seven uncrippled men kept well together. The bow, with his oar in trouble, was at see-saw with the rest, and often could not put his blade in the water at all, but had enough to do to save it from catching water as it drooped. The Oxford rudder was put hard on to keep the balance of four oars against three. The judge fired his gun at the finish, and then seemed to disappear for the best part of half an hour. The umpire steamed backward and forward to find him, but without success. The umpire then steamed to London, having left orders for the judge to appear before him without delay to record a formal verdict. The unbusiness-like way in which the judge acted should be a warning to University Presidents to abstain in future from employing waterman judges in general and John Phelps in particular."

The *Echo* says: "The result of the race was very unexpected. At first, all telegrams announced Oxford had won, and this we published in our first edition. The following are the telegrams we received, in the order in which they came:

9 o'clock.—Press Association.—Oxford won.

9:03 o'clock.—Central News.—Oxford won.

9:08 o'clock.—Press Association.—Oxford won.

9:15 o'clock.—Press Association.—Oxford won.

9:20 o'clock.—Our own correspondent.—Oxford won by a length.

9:50 o'clock.—Press Association.—Dead heat."

The *Central News* says, after consultation between the judge and umpire, the ruling of a dead heat was confirmed.

Bell's Life says: "Oxford would have won had not the bow oar (Cowles) met with the mishap of breaking an oar when passing Wilcox's."

FORMER VICTORIES AND DEFEATS.

The appended table gives the result of all the match races which have occurred between the universities since 1829, when the first contest took place. It will be seen that, while 34 races have been rowed, 17 victories have been scored to the credit of Oxford, Cambridge has secured 16, and one dead heat has occurred, that of yesterday. The fastest time over the four-mile course is credited to Cambridge (19:35) in 1873, and that year's contest was also remarkable from the fact that sliding seats were first used by the crews. The table is as follows:

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	Won By.
1829..	June 10	Oxford	Hesley.	14.30	easily.
1836..	June 17	Cam.	Westm. to Put.	36.00	1 m.
1839..	April 3	Cam.	Westm. to Put.	31.00	1m 45s
1840..	April 15	Cam.	Westm. to Put.	29.30	¾ l'g'h.
1841..	April 14	Cam.	Westm. to Put.	32.30	1m. 4s.
1842..	June 11	Oxford	Westm. to Put.	30.45	13s.
1845..	Mar. 15	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	23.30	30s.
1846..	April 3	Cam.	Mort. to Put*.	21.05*	2 lg'hs
1849..	Mar. 29	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	2..00	easily.
1849..	Dec. 15	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	.....	4s.
1852..	April 3	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	21.36	27s.
1854..	April 8	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	25.29	11s'k's
1856..	Mar. 15	Cam.	Mort. to Put.	25.50	½ l'gh
1857..	April 4	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	22.55‡	30s.
1858..	Mar. 27	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	21.23	22s.
185 ..	April 15	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	24.40	C. s'nk
1860..	Mar. 31	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	26.05	1 l'gh.
1861..	Mar. 23	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	23.30	4 lgs.
1862..	April 12	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	24.41	30s.
1863..	Mar. 28	Oxford	Mort. to Put.	23.06	43s.
1864..	Mar. 19	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	21.40	26s.
1865..	April 8	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	21.24	4 lghs
1866..	Mar. 24	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	25.35	15s.
1867..	April 13	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	22 40	¼ lgh.
1868..	April 4	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	20.56	6 lghs.
1869..	Mar. 17	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	20.05	3 l'ens.
1870..	April 6	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	22.04	1¼ lh.
1871..	April 1	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	23.05	1 lgh.
1872..	Mar. 23	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	21.15	2 lghs.
1873..	Mar. 29	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	19.35‡	3¼ ls.
1874..	Mar. 28	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	23.35	4 lghs.
1875..	Mar. 20	Oxford	Put. to Mort.	22.02	10 ths.
1876..	April 8	Cam.	Put. to Mort.	20.19	3 lghs.
1877..	Mar. 24	D. H.	Put. to Mort.	24.10‖	....

* The first university race rowed in outriggers.

† The first race in which either university rowed in the present style of eights, without keel; also the first time either rowed with round oars, both using the same kind of oars and boats.

‡ First year both crews used sliding seats.

‖ Dead heat.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the Police Court to-day George C. Ellison, Engineer of the House of Representatives, was arraigned on the charge of murdering David Small, and pleaded not guilty. Counsel for the defendant filed a plea claiming that his client ought not now to be charged with the murder and felony, having been already tried and convicted of assault and battery for the same transaction. The court overruled the plea, and the hearing was proceeded with. Dr. J. F. Hartigan was called, and testified to the same effect as he had already done at the Coroner's inquest, that the death of Small was produced by inflammation of the membrane of the brain, superinduced by the blows inflicted on the head, fracturing the skull and producing a depression of the same upon the brain. The court decided that the case must go to the Grand Jury, and Ellison was committed to jail.

LAUNCH OF AN EXCURSION STEAMER.

NORFOLK, March 24.—The mammoth excursion steamer Rockaway, just completed at the ship-building establishment of George W. Beach, was successfully launched this evening. The launch was witnessed by an immense throng of citizens, who are taking a deep interest in the success of the extensive ship-building industry but recently started here. The Rockaway was built for Mr. R. Cornell White, of New-York, and is intended to ply between that City and Rockaway Beach. She is 293 feet long, and is said to have more carrying capacity than any other vessel engaged in the excursion business in America. The Rockaway will leave for New-York to-night in tow of the steamer Wyanoke. Ship building here has proved a success, and several other large vessels are now on the ways and in contemplation.

TRYING TO POISON HIS WIFE.

BOSTON, March 24.—William T. Callahan, a colored man, charged with attempting to poison his wife, was to-day held in $8,000 bail. He had mixed oxalic acid in her tea in large quantities on three separate occasions, but warned by the taste she escaped each time.

VESSELS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, March 24.—There are 55 vessels in port here to-day, and considerable chartering has been done this week at Richibucto. Two hundred thousand dollars worth of lobsters will be put up this season. Six of the crew of the wrecked bark Sunny Region reached here last night. They tell a pitiful tale of their hardships. All were frost-bitten.

A. OAKEY HALL'S ABSENCE.

THE MYSTERY FADING AWAY.

PROBABILITY THAT THE EX-MAYOR HAS FLED TO EUROPE—MYSTERIOUS PURCHASES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN LARGE AMOUNTS—HIS FRIENDS NOT DISPOSED TO TELL ALL THEY KNOW—THE MURDER AND SUICIDE THEORIES PRETTY WELL EXPLODED.

There is no doubt that the seeming mystery which has been attached to the disappearance of A. Oakey Hall will, before many days, be explained and removed. With the development of a few leading facts which have been discovered, a full and satisfactory account of his movements may be presented to the readers of THE TIMES, which will at once set aside all theories of his having been murdered or of his having committed suicide. The present indications are that his friends know more about what has become of him than they care to disclose, and, undoubtedly, regret that they are not at liberty to make an explanation which would present Mr. Hall in a more acceptable light to the public than they will be compelled to view him. Yesterday, when approached for information concerning Mr. Hall, his representatives were apparently much amused to learn that nothing had been heard of his whereabouts, and they announced that nothing new was to be told, that there was not the slightest clue to his whereabouts, and that efforts were being made to trace him from the *Tribune* building after he was seen in his office on Friday evening. Whether his friends have discovered that he was seen after that time or not, it is certain that he was seen, and by several persons, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The fact yet remains to be demonstrated, and will be enlarged upon hereafter. A number of facts point to the supposition that Mr. Hall has for some months been preparing to leave New-York, for either France or England, and that his disappearance on Friday night was the fulfillment of his plan, which had been skillfully concealed by Mr. Hall's studied assumptions of interest in various business matters, and which was surrounded with mystery in order to mislead the search which he could easily understand would follow. During December, January, and February, the office of Silberman & Josephs, No. 11½ Wall-street, was visited by a young man who bought, at different times, more than $20,000 of exchange. He always came provided with $500 United States notes, and when his name was asked by the brokers he declined to give it, saying that it was not a matter of importance, as the exchange was made for another person, and that it was "all right." So far as the money was concerned it was. The United States money was converted into Bank of England and Bank of France notes, which were accepted indifferently, with the assurance that either would answer the purpose. Last week the same man bought a small amount of exchange on the Bank of England, perhaps $1,500. Mr. Silberman did not observe the appearance of the buyer, but had seen him frequently enough to know him as a customer. The man, however, is undoubtedly in the light of additional information, connected intimately with Mr. Hall's business, and will in time be ready to explain frankly the disposition of the $20,000 or more which was converted from United States into foreign money.

There is good reason to believe, notwithstanding the air of mystery which the friends of Mr. Hall still maintain, that they are better informed as to his movements and his destination than they care to admit. The clerks of his office are under strict injunctions to make no more communications about their employer's affairs; they hesitate to admit all that they evidently know about Mr. Hall, and rather unskillfully have overdone their caution. The very fact that they knew of Mr. Hall's disappearance on Saturday, and did not mention it until Monday morning, has been commented upon as remarkable, if it were not a part of the plan to make their employer's flight secure. While no positive revelations have been made to show that Mr. Hall has dreaded the possibility of another trial under charges by members of the Ring, who are now preparing to settle their troubles by compromise measures, it is known that he has had the matter on his mind, and that he has expressed his aversion to being again called upon to appear, either as a witness or under any other circumstances. The difficulty of getting on board an ocean steamship unobserved would not be so great in his case as many people have been led to believe. He is not so well known in this City that a certain Broadway lawyer, who bears a striking resemblance to Hall as he appeared when Mayor, has not been taken for him repeatedly during the past week, and this similarity has undoubtedly given rise to many of the reports that Mr. Hall has been seen in the City since Friday. A barber who would shave off Mr. Hall's moustache would in a moment so change his general appearance that he would be identified with great difficulty. Once on board ship and under the protection of the purser or steward, he could depend upon reaching Liverpool or Havre or Glasgow without once being seen by more than half a dozen persons on board.

Mr. Vanderpoel, last night, at a late hour, was unable to give any information concerning him, but was still convinced that he had gone to Europe. He had a theory about his sudden going away without notifying his family which he had not before propounded. He thought it was possible that when Mr. Hall came out into the hall of his office on Friday evening, and called for "Jimmy" Niemann, he had a letter which he intended to send to his family to apprise them that he had suddenly been called away, but that he had thrust it into his pocket in great haste, and had forgotten to mail it after he left the *Tribune* building. There are few persons who accept the suggestion that he has been murdered, and the theory of suicide is fast losing its hold upon those who were disposed for a time to entertain the most charitable opinion possible of Mr. Hall. The feeling of regret concerning him is also giving way to one of indignation, as the conviction forces itself upon the public that he has deliberately and designedly fled, ignoring family, friends, and business engagements, in order to avoid once more being held up in the light of a conspirator and an accomplice in the tremendous frauds which a few years ago made his name familiar in connection with the arrest of Tweed, and the flight of Sweeny, Connolly, Garvey, Ingersoll, and Woodward.

UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

OSWEGO, March 24.—The statement that a stay had been granted in the case of Nathan Greenfield, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, is incorrect. Counsel asked permission to file a bill of exceptions. The court decided that such bill of exceptions would be permitted, and would be heard at the Fulton Term, April 23, to the counsel for the prisoner to have one-half of the intervening time to prepare the bill, and the District Attorney the remainder of the time to prepare and file his answer.

SUSPENSION OF A NATIONAL BANK.

TROY, March 24.—The National Bank of Gloversville closed its doors this morning. Two-thirds of its capital, $150,000, is tied up in worthless paper. It is claimed that no one will lose by the suspension.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST WALL-STREET

BOSTON, March 24.—Albert Brown, Cashier of the First National Bank of Springfield, Vt., is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $30,000, and friends of the bank are much disturbed, as the loss will mostly fall upon them. It is claimed that [illegible] securities which were left with him for safe keeping, besides being guilty of other irregularities. He is a victim of Wall-street speculation. The Directors of the bank claim that it will lose little, if anything.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 24.—Business on Mincing-lane during the week has been very dull, renewed distrust of the Eastern question checking the growth of all enterprise. Prices show a further decline. At the sale of coffee by the Netherlands Trading Company the large supply offered sold rather under valuations. The result did not affect this market at first, but there is now less animation, and last week's prices are not maintained, except for plantation Ceylon. Sugar has fallen 1s per cwt. upon several descriptions. At the close there is a partial inquiry for crystallized Demerara and low brown sugar, including Jagghery. Transactions in rice have been limited, and sales to any extent are not practicable on former terms. Tea is again inactive. At the public sales prices of very common Congou have been supported, while some grades are selling a little lower. Green teas have declined. Indian growths at auction only partly found buyers at prices rather lower for all but fine grades. Spices have not improved.

On the Stock Exchange during the week rather less business has been transacted in consequence of the political situation. The discount market is unchanged. There is not much demand for accommodations, but terms for the best three months' bills are firmly maintained at nearly the bank rate.

Bar silver is very flat at a considerable reduction. Renewed heaviness is apparent in Canadian railways, the decline ranging from ¼ to ½. Foreign securities have fluctuated considerably, but on the week's transactions the tone is firm in a majority of cases. Turkish and Russian, however, are at their worst point of the week. One or two American Governments have been dealt in at reduced quotations. American railways are flat. Illinois Central was persistently sold. The latest price was 4 worse than last week. Atlantic and Great Western mortgage bonds fell 1 to 3. Erie descriptions receded ¼ to 1. Telegraph stocks are firm. Anglo-American and Direct United States are in request at a gain of 2¼ and 1¼ per cent., respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES BY CABLE.

ILLNESS OF AN ENGLISH COMEDIAN—BRIEF MENTION OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, March 24.—Charles Matthews, the well-known comedian, was taken seriously ill last night while performing at Bristol. He was unable to proceed with his part, and had to be led off the stage in a prostrate condition. Medical aid was summoned. He is to-day very weak.

The statement that the Government last night agreed to an adjournment of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Fawcett's motion relative to the Eastern question, was an error. The House adjourned without action, and Mr. Fawcett's motion thereby lapsed.

A special dispatch from Ragusa to the Manchester *Guardian* says: "A band of Bashi-Bazouks plundered and burned the village of Otchievo, in Herzegovina, and murdered a number of the inhabitants. It is reported another village shared the same fate."

No confirmation has been received of the special dispatch from Odessa to the *Standard* of March 22, reporting the loss of a steamer laden with arms and ammunition from New-Haven for Constantinople.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in New-England, with winds shifting to north-easterly, and slightly cooler, cloudy weather. Cold northerly winds and snow have prevailed in the lake region, and thence south-westward to the Missouri Valley. Rain has prevailed in the South-west and Lower Mississippi Valley, with decidedly colder northerly winds, and a severe norther is reported on the Texas coast. Warm easterly to southerly winds continue from Virginia southward to the East Gulf coast. An area of low barometer is now central over the East Gulf States. The depression is extending north-eastward to Pennsylvania. The barometer is highest in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and has fallen in the North-west, with clear or fair weather.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England colder northerly to easterly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain or snow, with high but falling barometer.

For the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain or snow, with increasing northerly to easterly winds, falling barometer during the day, and lower temperature.

For the lower lake region, areas of snow, followed by clearing weather, a slight rise in temperature, north to east winds, and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi, and l

treating religious subjects. This is due, I presume, to a conversation that he has had with some public men. It is evident that Father Hyacinthe was encouraged in his course by persons who wished to embarrass M. Jules Simon, and he is too liberal a man to wish to annoy a Liberal Minister when no good end can be gained. M. Simon may be a partisan of the liberty of speech to its utmost limits, but he is bound to obey the laws, or rather to see the laws existing faithfully carried out. If those laws are bad, he cannot alter them; if they are restrictive, he is not responsible for them; his duty is to execute them and see them obeyed. If the legislature chooses to make other laws he would be better satisfied, but for the moment his duty obliges him to conform to the laws which were in force when he took his oath of office. M. Loygon is too sensible a man not to appreciate the position of M. Simon, and too just a man to push his affair when no good end can be served. To show what the law is I have only to mention the case of Gen. De Cissey. The late Minister of War recently gave a public lecture in a provincial town, and neglected to obtain the requisite authorization. He was prosecuted. No one could imagine that Count de Cissey would say anything out of the way, but the law exists and must be carried out.

A very serious railway accident has just occurred at Gagny, a few miles from Paris. A freight train, loaded principally with sheep and cattle, arrived at the station of Gagny, and was switched off upon another track. The express train from Paris soon came on, and, to the horror of all, it followed the line of the freight train. The switchman had forgotten to push back the lever. A collision followed, causing the death of five or six persons and the serious wounding of 16 others. All the injured were French, the sleeping and saloon cars being uninjured.

A CHILD MANGLED BY A DOG.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday, 20th inst., says: "About noon yesterday, a little daughter of David Bote, living on Walnut Hills, was in the back yard and approached near a large white English bull dog, chained. The child and dog had grown up together, and had a number of lively romps about the place. Suddenly yesterday noon, when the child passed near the kennel of the dog, he leaped out at her, bore her to the ground, and began to tear her with his teeth. The screams of the child and her mother attracted the attention of John Thompson, next door, a policeman, who was seated at dinner. Thompson ran out, suspecting that one of his own children was hurt, but found that the trouble was in the next yard. He looked over the fence and saw the dog wallowing the child on the ground, and struggling with the poor little bundle as if he was fighting another dog of his size and pluck—grasping with his teeth, shaking, letting go, and grasping again to get a better hold. Thompson jumped over the fence, and ran to the relief. He tried at first to cut the dog's throat, but didn't succeed, not getting his knife in readiness. Going around in front, Thompson, with his revolver in his right hand, leveled low, shot the dog fair in the head, and with his left drew the mangled child away. At this the dog, only temporarily stunned, sprang at the policeman's throat, and knocked him over against a grape-arbor, the dog having reached the length of his chain, and not being able to pursue him further. Mrs. Bote, the mother of the child, catching her up, was attacked by the dog, and severely wounded in the hand by its teeth. Policeman Thompson again shot the dog through the body, when it retreated to its kennel, where it was killed. The little girl was horribly wounded about the throat and neck and in the face. She also suffered a very severe scalp-wound on the back part of the head. Dr. Keyt, who attended her, expressed the opinion last evening that her injuries, though very severe, were not necessarily fatal. Information was received late that the child was dying."

A WIFE-BEATER'S PILLORY.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "The woman-beater's post, which stands grim and inexorable at the corner of the County Jail, continues an object of interest to scores who visit it daily. It is about eight feet high and eight inches square, made of pine, with two round pegs about an inch in diameter run through it at a point about five feet from the ground. The arms of the victim will be run through these pegs and tied behind. The habitual wife-beater cannot contemplate this instrument of the law's remorselessness without a shudder. A joker, who had apparently been sacrificing somewhat liberally to the 'rosy god,' yesterday afternoon created quite a sensation by voluntarily placing himself in the stocks. Suspended from his neck and resting on his breast was a placard on which was inscribed in large letters 'Wife-Beater.' As the man kept his hands behind the post and played his part very well, many persons passing along the street in front of the courthouse took it to be a genuine 'subject,' and spread the news accordingly. Soon a large crowd collected in front of the post, some laughing and jeering, while others gazed upon the novel sight in open-eyed astonishment. Many ladies passed along during the performance, and it was amusing to see that nearly all of them smiled and looked at the fellow as though it served him right."

THE GEORGIA PLAN.

Alluding to the efforts to arrange some satisfactory adjustment of the debts of Southern States the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: "The true basis of adjustment in all these States is that adopted in Georgia—pay all that the State got value received for and is morally bound to pay; repudiate all the rest, thereby teaching the Northern capitalist that political villainy cannot be relied on in the long run. The price of Georgia's bonds shows that this is the best policy. No honest and impartial man can deny the justice of such a policy under all the circumstances of the case. With the sole exceptions of Texas and Virginia there is not a Southern State that was not used by the carpet-baggers as places of issue, until the market refused to take any more bonds. The issuance of bonds was simply a question as to how many of them could be 'placed'—not how many the needs and resources of the State justified. It is insanity to ask North Carolina, for example, to assume the bonds Littlefield put out. So in other States. The Georgia rule is the true one, unless the aggregate amount can be compounded so as to scale down to the same thing. The latter proposition should, however, emanate from the holder of the bonds."

A FOUNTAIN ON A SPIRE.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* of March 8 says: "Last evening, about 4 o'clock, the eyes of hundreds of persons on the streets were directed toward the top of the spire of the new Catholic church, where was seen a fountain spouting numerous jets high in the air. A large iron pipe is carried up through the steeple and up the large cross surmounting the same. The pipe then takes the form of the cross, behind which it is hidden, and from holes perforated at proper intervals the jets are sent up. From the top of the cross and from the end of each arm large streams ascend to the height of about 25 feet, and between these are thrown up a great number of smaller jets. The height of the top of the cross from the ground is 170 feet, and last evening, the air being calm, the numerous jets spread out in the shape of a fan. The rays of the declining sun fell upon the jets and spray at just the proper angle to light up and bring out the whole in a beautiful rainbow glow which surrounded the top of the cross like a glory. The fountain was not constructed for mere ornament. It is intended for use, in case of the breaking out of a large fire, as a protection to the spire and roof of the church. It is but the work of a moment to turn on the water and drench the spire. The height to which the water is thrown above the cross shows the great force of the water-works of the city."

BEAVERS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Stockton (Cal.) *Independent* publishes the following: "As the tales of this vicinity abound in beaver, numbers of hunters and trappers have made an excellent living in capturing them for their pelts. The latter are worth $2 50 each, and an industrious trapper can catch from 30 to 50 a month. In the equable climate of California the time of year seems to have no especial effect on the excellence of the beaver fur, it being equally good in Summer and Winter. The trapper can therefore, pursue his avocation uninterruptedly the year through. With the beaver he can catch and the otter came to one send to market, an industrious man can make $100 a month and live as his own master. The trapper's outfit for the San Joaquin takes a peculiar one. Two hunters usually join together in the outfit of an ark, or floating house, with which they paddle out towards the tule-marshes alongside that intersect the pathless jungle of tules. The ark affords one small room or cabin, provided with sleeping bunks, and furnished with a stove and complete cooking outfit. In this ark the hunter lives in comfort, always having a shelter, while its compact shape and size allow it to float in the smallest stream, thus bringing the hunter and his home in the very midst of his game."

MR. HOAR DECLINES A RECEPTION.

United States Senator Hoar has addressed the following letter to several citizens of Massachusetts:

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1877.

To Hon. Alexander H. Bullock and other citizens of the Ninth Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter inviting me to a public reception and dinner. The expression of approval which it conveys, coming from gentlemen who so well understand and represent the best character and opinion of our beloved community, is itself a richer reward for any poor public service I have been able to render than I have ever deserved or hoped for. I know that I owe it in a great part to the kindness and partiality of neighbors and friends. But it is none the less dear to me on that account. I do not think I ought to accept so conspicuous and distinguished a public honor as that which you propose, and I will, therefore, respectfully beg you to permit me to decline it. I am, with great respect,

GEORGE F. HOAR.

CHIVALRY IN IRELAND.

KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK INSTALLED.

A BRILLIANT PAGEANT AT DUBLIN CASTLE —MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIES IN WHICH THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER WAS MOST INTERESTED — SOME REFERENCE TO SOCIAL AFFAIRS AT THE IRISH CAPITAL —HOW A POPULAR LADY-LIEUTENANT MADE A MESS OF IT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, March 6, 1877.

The Duke of Marlborough seems determined to rival and exceed the most ambitious of his predecessors in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. On last Saturday night he commanded a magnificent investiture of a Knight of St. Patrick, the only order of chivalry which Ireland can boast. This, however, was only a continuation of the brilliant pageant which he has upheld since his arrival. In the same time no Viceroy has ever given the same number of banquets or entertained the same number of guests. Dinner parties are given five nights of the week; this in Lent. Balls are given every other night. In five weeks he has held two levees, and the Duchess two drawing-rooms. The Duchess, by the way, is "determined on being the most popular Lady-Lieutenant that ever was in Ireland." She has shown great good sense, though a blunder or two have shown her to be mortal. She professes the greatest sympathy with the Catholic cause, and it must be remembered that her sister, the late Countess of Portarlington, changed her religion some time before her death, and became a notable and devout Catholic. I dare say you will hardly understand how a trifling matter of this sort can affect Government; but in Ireland religion is everything. The Duchess has visited all the Catholic schools and convents and refugees and bazaars, and has displayed the keenest interest in their well-being. The Duke is more impartial, as being more responsible, but he is certainly cool to the Orange party, on which his Tory predecessors have been wont to rely.

I may tell you one of her Grace's blunders, by way of suggesting on what wretched entities the happiness of society in Ireland depends. The Wednesday in Ember Week, the second week in Lent, is a very strict fast in the Catholic Church. Her Grace, who had taken charge of the invitation list herself, had issued tickets for a dinner party, and of five and twenty guests, 16 were of the Catholic faith. Fourteen of them declined, and to decline the invitation of the Lord-Lieutenant is to be rude and disloyal—illness or absence from town alone are held sufficient excuses. The mistake was discovered too late for remedy. When the dinner hour came, 11 persons presented themselves, and the only Catholic present was a clergyman of great rank and dignity, who was the confessor of the late Countess Portarlington. The Duchess, however, was not to be defeated. She sent a personal message to the editors of all the newspapers, and begged them to suppress all mention of the dinner party. Few Irishmen can disoblige a lady. The defeat, then, which if known would have set the town on fire and shaken the little edifice of popularity which the family have been toiling for, passed away in silence. The *amende* was made last night, when of 26 guests 18 were Catholics, including, *mirabile dictu*, his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, his private secretary, Rev. Mr. Cullen, his nephew; the Bishop of Ossory, a dignitary of the Catholic University; Father Burke, who made a big lecturing tour in America about three years ago, and others. This is the second occasion on which Cardinal Cullen has dined at the Castle. When the Prince of Wales was here in 1868, in the Lieutenancy of the Duke—then the Marquis—of Abercorn, he expressed a desire to meet the Cardinal; and after some feinting about rank and precedence—for his Eminence is a Prince of the Church—the meeting was accomplished. Last night he took the Duchess in to dinner; and I need hardly tell you that the Catholic element here is rather jubilant to-day and the ultra-Protestant party rather sore. The Protestant press, however, is silent, inasmuch as it is Tory and dare not utter a word of reproof to the Lord-Lieutenant. The Catholic press is pleased, and in this way there is no untoward comment.

But I must tell you of the investiture of Saturday night. The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick was founded in 1783, for the purpose of pacifying Grattan and the Volunteers. As in most orders of chivalry, the religious element prevailed, and only Protestants were eligible for knighthood. This went on until 1843, when the statutes were revised and Catholics were admitted. The Queen's father, the late Duke of Kent, was the first Knight created after revision. It was then settled that the sovereign should be Sovereign of the order; the Lord-Lieutenant, Grand Master; the Protestant Primate, Prelate; the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor; the Dean of St. Patrick's, Registrar—all during their lives. The knights had stalls in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and their banners, and helmets, and swords, were suspended over the stalls, and gave to that part of the old pile an air of martial magnificence and noble interest. When Mr. Gladstone disendowed and disestablished the Irish Church, he forgot the bond which connected this Order of St. Patrick and the religious institution; and when the error was discovered the Queen was obliged to grant a warrant relieving the Church of all duty to the order. The last installation was that of the Prince of Wales, a ceremonial than which nothing more superb and beautiful could be imagined. It was like a coronation. Well, the severance of Church and order severed the knights and the State, and there can be no more installations—only investitures. This rather chilled the honor of knighthood, and in time it came that a quorum (three) of knights sat down and the new knight was invested in privacy and almost in secrecy.

The Duke of Marlborough determined to reform this and to revive as much of the glories of the occasion as might legitimately be upheld. He sent a mandate to the 23 knights, commanding attendance. Six pleaded ill health and old age; the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge pleaded business; and Lord Dufferin is in Canada. Fourteen attended. The ceremony was performed in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, and of 120 fortunate folk who were invited I happened to be one. When I tell you that it costs $2,500 to dress a knight you will understand that 14 of them standing together present a rather brilliant appearance. The hall was decorated very handsomely and brilliantly lighted. Bandmen and vocalists were engaged for the occasion, and indeed nothing was neglected which could brighten the time. I need hardly tell you the company was what is called in Europe distinguished. There were at least 100 noble men and women in the hall, and I heard a well-informed person assert there was close upon £500,000 sterling per annum represented. There was something higher even than this. There were artists, and men of letters, and preachers, and politicians present; and an amazing number of pretty girls. There was no court dress—plain, every costume; but the ladies were by no means plain—the diamonds were numberless and formed an illumination all their own.

The new knight, I should tell you, was the Duke of Manchester, an Englishman, but the owner of large landed property here. The Queen nominates the knights, and all is then left to the Grand Master. A banquet began the proceedings, and the Duke of Marlborough proposed the health of the knight-elect in graceful terms. The knight-elect responded, and then the ladies came to the hall and the knights betook themselves to the robing-room. The ladies' procession was interesting. The ladies of the household came first, and then the wives of knights in the order of precedence—Marchioness of Waterford, Marchioness of Drogheda, Countess of Cork, Countess of Granard, Countess of Gosford, Countess of Carysfort, the Countess of Listowel, and the Countess Powerscourt. Lastly came her Grace the Duchess, and her daughters, Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Rosamond Churchill. The Duchess was radiant in diamonds, and Lady Rosamond was scarcely inferior to her mother. Lady Randolph Churchill, on the contrary, affects singular simplicity in her attire, and her raven hair is often without an ornament, her dark dress quite unrelieved, save perhaps by a flower. She is distinguished and interesting rather than beautiful; yet she has more beauty than the Churchills. When the company was seated, a trumpeter came to the entrance and blew a blast, by way of signal that the knights were at hand. Then the music of the national anthem burst out, and the knights advanced in order of seniority—his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, by virtue of his rank, taking precedence, and then Earl Granard, Earl of Cork, Earl of Charlemont, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Gosford, the Viscount Powerscourt, Lord Carew, the Earl of Listowel, Earl Carysfort, and the Marquis of Londonderry. This arrangement touches them as knights, not as individuals. Then came the Lord-Lieutenant as Grand Master, his pages of honor, Lord Athlumney and Master Peter Burke, (son of Sir Bernard Burke,) bearing his train. The maces, the emblems of royalty, were borne by Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord E. Pelham-Clinton, as being the younger sons of dukes. The sword of State was carried by Under Secretary Burke, and everybody was somebody. When all were ranged around the chapter table, the Grand Master ordered the Duke of Manchester to be introduced, and he having come in and knelt down, the Grand Master touched him on each shoulder with the sword of State and cried: "Rise, Sir William Montagu." The ordinary knighthood, I should tell you, is conferred with the sword of the nearest aide-de-camp, who receives a fee of $100 for the wear and tear to his blade. The economic spirit of the age has nibbled this away, and in future the real sword of State, a most unwieldy weapon, is to be employed, and the aide-de-camp's left to its fate. The Duke of Manchester was then directed to withdraw, and the Grand Master informed the chapter that her Majesty had nominated Sir William Montagu, Duke of Manchester, to be a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. He thereupon directed the two junior knights to retire to the chapter-room to robe the new knight and bring him back. This was done with great clatter of trumpets and drums, the banner of Manchester being borne before them in a new procession. Then the Grand Master and the two junior knights, the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Granard, tricked him out with ribbons and badges and what not, and the Prelate, Primate Beresford, gave him his sword, and read the admonition, which pledged him to draw it in aid of the needy and the oppressed. The procession was re-formed, and the knights left the hall amid an uproar of vocal and instrumental music.

I may mention that the investiture was the Duke of Connaught's first appearance at the castle since the Duke of Marlborough's reign began. The story goes that there is a breach between the Marlboroughs and the Prince of Wales, and that the Prince's brother assumes the quarrel. Certain it is that the Lord-Lieutenant alluded with marked emphasis to the presence of the Duke of Connaught at the knights' banquet, and certain it is that nothing could be more suave than his Royal Highness' demeanor toward the Duchess, whom he took in to supper. As it was Saturday night, and the investiture was only concluded at 11:30, there was not much time for supper. But the evening was pleasant, and the occasion likely to be remembered by all who had the privilege of being present.

INSURANCE LITIGATION.

THE VISITATORIAL POWER.

ARGUMENTS IN THE SUIT OF ETHELBERT BELKNAP AGAINST THE NORTH AMERICA, GUARDIAN MUTUAL, AND UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—DECISION RESERVED.

The hearing in the case of Ethelbert Belknap against the North America, Guardian Mutual, and Universal Life Insurance Companies, which was adjourned from Saturday, March 17, was resumed yesterday before Judge Dykman, holding a special term of the Supreme Court at White Plains. The following counsel were present: For the North America Life Insurance Company and President Furber, ex-Judge Ashbel Greene; for the Universal Life Insurance Company and Vice-President Thurber, A. J. Vanderpoel; for the Receiver, Hon. Henry B. Pierson, Messrs. Ira Shafer and Tremain, of Albany; for the plaintiffs, W. E. Tremain and E. Belknap, and the policy-holders, John L. Hill, and for the companies in general ex-District Attorney Britton. The argument was opened by ex-Judge Greene who had not concluded when the court adjourned on the 17th instant. Counsel confined himself almost wholly to the discussion of the question of visitatorial power claiming that the granting of the plaintiff's motion for the appointment of a visitor to examine the affairs of the companies was not within the jurisdiction of the court nor authorized by law.

Mr. Robert Sewell, in behalf of the Guardian Company, followed in quite a long argument, holding that as the suit of Mr. Tremain against that corporation had been discontinued, the two others who have stepped in, as plaintiffs, could have a right to do so without Mr. Tremain's consent. He demurred to the complaint in this action on the ground that on its face, they had no ground for action. He claimed that Ethelbert Belknap was not a creditor of the North America Company, inasmuch as it appears from the face of his bill that the indebtedness of $3,000 does not arise until after his death.

Mr. Tremain, on behalf of the Receiver, raised an objection to being substituted as complainant or visitor. The Receiver had been appointed on the 8th inst., and up to that moment he had received no notice of the litigation. He provided bonds in the sum of $140,000, and until the 13th inst. was unable to assume his duties. On the evening of the 15th inst. the order to show cause in this matter was served upon him. He now finds that there are several other actions pending, alleging substantially the same things as those set forth in the present complaint. Mr. Tremain called upon the court to decide whether the Receiver should be hindered in the proper discharge of his functions and allowed to proceed as he has been doing. He wished the investigation to go on as it has, provided he [the Receiver] was not interfered with.

After a recess of an hour, the hearing was resumed, Mr. John L. Hill, counsel for the plaintiffs and policy-holders, opening the argument. He held that the policy-holders were creditors, and as such were entitled to maintain this action. A creditor was one "who has a right to the fulfillment of an obligation," or "one who credits, trusts, believes in, &c.," and surely, under this interpretation of the term, one which was universally accepted, a policy-holder was a creditor. Upon what principle was it possible to say that a paid-up policy of life insurance was not an absolute engagement. Nothing remains to be done by the holder. It is, in no possible sense, contingent. It is payable at the happening of a certain event, (death,) the uncertainty being only in the point of time. In relation to the question as to who were entitled to participate in the distribution of the assets of a company, he said there were two classes: those who shall have exhibited their claims as creditors, the surplus going to the stockholders. A policy-holder is certainly not a stockholder, and it is apparent that unless a policy-holder is included within one or the other of these classes, there is no provision by which he shall receive anything. This is absurd. The policy-holders were not only creditors but preferred creditors; that is, the obligation cannot be canceled except by refunding. Mr. Hill cited numerous authorities in support of his argument on this point, besides which, he said, there was the settled principle that the property of corporations shall be equally distributed, except as the statute provides preferences. The next question touched upon was, whether a creditor having no judgment may maintain a suit to save his corporation from insolvency; or, in case of hopeless insolvency, to secure an equal distribution. The converse of this proposition, he thought, was full of the widest absurdity. A creditor must have a judgment and execution returned unsatisfied before he can proceed to invoke the powers of the law to restrain suits at law"—but somebody must accomplish the first step which the statute was designed wholly to prevent before the court shall be able to restrain somebody else from doing the same thing. How absurd. The creditor having once obtained his judgment-lien, instead of going on to satisfy it, because it is certainly a preferred debt, if there is any real estate is to file this bill and prevent others from the advantages which he has obtained. Counsel denied that this applied only to cases of bills for dissolution. He further claimed there was not the slightest trace of necessity to be found for the claim that the plaintiff had no standing unless he had a judgment and execution returned unsatisfied. In relation to the "visitatorial" question Mr. Hill held that the Legislature had power and authority to appoint a "visitor" to examine into the accounts and general affairs of the insurance companies involved in the present litigation. It was an old and well-established principle. In early times, under the Popes of Rome and Kings of England, the benefactor of an institution had the recognized right to visit that institution and see whether or not the money he had contributed was being used in the manner he had intended. Finally, this power or privilege was delegated to a Board of Visitors. In this case the Legislature was the donor, inasmuch as it was from that body the corporations interested received their franchises, and therefore it had the power to appoint a "visitor." His learned friend erred when he said that such a power could not be delegated to the court. The principle of visitation from time immemorial was a necessity. He referred to the case of Conroy against Payne to show that the visitatorial power had been used. The Supreme Court could make Directors of a corporative institution, make them give an account of the property under their charge, and if necessary suspend or remove them. It had also the same power in relation to a "visitor." He concluded by arguing strongly for the appointment of a Referee with "visitatorial" powers.

After Mr. Hill had concluded, Judge Dykman took the papers, and at the request of counsel, promised to give his decision at the earliest possible date.

THE ECLECTIC LIFE'S FUNDS.

THE CASE TO BE ARGUED ON TUESDAY NEXT —A COMPLICATED ACTION.

The long-litigated case of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company, of this City, regarding the distribution of its funds, will come up for hearing in the Court of Common Pleas on Tuesday next. This institution was placed in the hands of Philo T. Ruggles, as Receiver, on Sept. 13, 1873, and Mr. John N. Lewis was subsequently appointed Referee to take testimony regarding the claims against the general fund, which was at the time supposed to amount to about $160,000. This, however, proved to be almost worthless, and there being no general fund, the Reference was continued for the purpose of discovering the claims against the fund on deposit at Albany. Exceptions were filed to the report of the Referee, the object being to raise a question as to the preference of death claims. The case was argued and sent back to the Referee in December, 1875, for a further report. Meanwhile, the Receiver, Mr. Ruggles, had commenced an action against the then Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Orlow W. Chapman, to compel the delivery to him of the $100,000 on deposit in the department. This suit was taken to the Court of Appeals, which decided that the Superintendent had no authority to deliver the funds to the Receiver. On May 15, 1875, an act was passed authorizing the Attorney-General to apply for the distribution in the Court of Common Pleas, and under this an application was made for an order in November, 1875, shortly after the filing of Mr. Lewis' report. In this action William H. Leonard was appointed Referee, and he directed that the fund be turned over to the Receiver and distributed by him in accordance with the report of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Chapman refused to turn over the funds, and the case again went to the Court of Appeals on a mandamus to compel their delivery. It was decided that the Receiver was not entitled to the funds, and that the distribution must be made through the Insurance Department. After this failure, an application was made to require the Superintendent to distribute the funds in the manner suggested in the report of the Referee. This motion was argued in June last, and no decision was rendered until Jan. 30, when, without deciding the question, Judge Van Hoesen directed the Receiver to give notice to the policy-holders that he would apply at the Court of Common Pleas on the second Tuesday of March for judgment that the property and securities in the hands of the Superintendent be distributed among the policy-holders in the manner prescribed in the report of Mr. Lewis. This is the present condition of the case, and it is understood that upon the argument new questions will be raised which will, perhaps, cause much further delay.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, of Washington, was taken to Newark last evening by Detective McManus. His arrest had been ordered by ex-Gov. Parker, the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual, of Newark, the charge being that he conspired with J. H. Stedwell, the President of the last-named company, to assist away the assets of that company, and so to defraud the policy-holders. He was bound to New-Haven, Conn., where he was arrested. His dead father was just about to be buried, however, and ex-Gov. Parker consented to defer his removal to New-Jersey till the funeral had taken place. All the efforts of the New-Jersey Mutual Receiver to recover the missing assets of the bankrupted company have thus far proved unavailing.

It was expected that the report of the Referee, Abram V. De Witt, in the suit of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, would be presented to the Supreme Court at Kingston yesterday, and the appointment of a new Receiver asked for, but the report was not made, and the probability now is that the matter will come up next week at Albany.

CHAMBERS FOR THE CITY JUDGES.

A BILL TO PROVIDE SUITABLE COURT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR RECORDER HACKETT AND HIS ASSOCIATES—FIXING THE NUMBER OF ATTENDANTS.

For some time past Recorder Hackett and Judges Sutherland and Gildersleeve have made efforts to obtain suitable rooms for chambers from the City, but they failed. In reply to their appeals, the Tammany Board of Aldermen assigned the Recorder to the garret floor of the brown-stone building in the City Hall park, a place unsuited for the transaction of the vast amount of criminal business committed to his charge and to that of his associates. Senator Woodin, however, has introduced a bill in the Senate in relation to these and other kindred matters, which, if passed, will furnish the much needed relief to these judicial officers, who have failed to obtain proper redress from the Common Council. The bill, which also relates to the duties of court attendants, has been read twice, referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, and reported favorably by that committee, and then sent to the Committee of the Whole. Below are its leading features:

Section 1 provides that the attendants in each of the several courts of record in this City shall be as follows: In the Supreme Court two attendants to each of the General Terms, three at the Special Terms, three at the Chambers, and three at each of the three parts of the Circuit. In the Court of Common Pleas two attendants to each of the General Terms, three at each Special Term, and three at each of the two parts of the Circuit Court. In the Superior Court two attendants to each of the General Terms, three at the Special Term, and three each at the two parts of the Circuit Court. In the Marine Court three attendants are assigned to the Special Term, and three attendants to each of the three Trial Terms. The attendants so appointed shall, when required by the Judges of the court in which they are appointed, perform duties in any part of said court.

Section 2 declares that the attendants shall be appointed by the Judges of said courts respectively, and that each shall hold his appointment during the pleasure of the appointing power.

Section 3 provides that the salaries of the attendants shall be fixed by a concurrent vote of the Board of Apportionment, but shall not exceed $1,000 a year.

Section 4 abolishes the office of crier, and provides that the duty shall be performed by an attendant.

Section 5 declares that the salaries shall be paid monthly.

Section 6 provides that the Commissioner of Public Works shall immediately, upon the passage of this act, rent or provide a sufficient and commodious suite of rooms for the Recorder, the City Judge, and the Judge of the Court of General Sessions, for a term of not less than five years, and at an annual rental not exceeding $1,500 for each suite; and to furnish the same appropriately. Such rooms shall be used exclusively as the chambers of the three Judges named above.

The refusal of the Aldermen to provide suitable rooms for the Recorder and Judges Sutherland and Gildersleeve renders the latter section absolutely necessary. The Grand Jury of which Mr. Sinclair Tousey was Foreman called attention to the necessity that existed for providing better accommodations for the Court. Nearly the whole work of trying criminal cases is performed by the Recorder and his associates. They have also to correspond with the Governor on the important question of pardons in cases where they have tried. The Recorder has also other public business to transact. He is a member of the Sinking Fund of the Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessment, and of other municipal bodies, and he performs the duties of each without additional salary. All these facts are now before the Legislature. It is quite likely that, as the act of justice, the bill will be passed, especially as its provisions are necessary to enable the courts named in it to transact all their business.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The Board of Fire Underwriters held an adjourned meeting yesterday, and eliminated from the by-laws everything relating to rates. This action is one of great importance. The compulsory tariff heretofore in vogue has always been a source of great dissatisfaction, the rates being constantly cut by unscrupulous companies to the detriment of those who adhered to the rules. Now, all companies are at liberty to take risks at any price they choose. It is possible that a new association will be formed, between whose members a tariff to be agreed upon will be enforced, but that will be a matter entirely outside of the Board. The following resolutions were adopted at yesterday's meeting:

Resolved, That the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters hail with satisfaction the proposed consolidation of the Fire Department and the Department of Buildings into one bureau, being entirely satisfied that such a union will enable the citizens of New-York to obtain not only greater security in the construction, but a more efficient and intelligent system of supervision and inspection over the erection of buildings in this City.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Chairmen of the Committees on Cities in the Senate and Assembly of the Legislature of the State.

A resolution was also adopted approving of the bill now before the Legislature to prevent petroleum manufacturers from carrying on business within the City limits.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

At a special meeting of the Colored Republican Central Committee, held on Friday evening at No. 168 West Twenty-fourth-street, William Freeman in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The colored voters of the City and County of New-York, feeling a deep interest in the continued progress of free government, have watched with great concern and unusual solicitude the progress of the late count and selection for President and Vice-President of the United States; and

Whereas, Recognising and appreciating the peculiar interest characterising weighty questions involved in said canvass and election; therefore

Resolved, That we had with unbounded enthusiasm the triumph in the late canvass of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, President and Vice-President of the United States, believing it to be not only a triumph for them, but for the whole people.

Resolved, That we indorse with earnest fealty the policy foreshadowed in President Hayes' inaugural, and commend his far-sighted liberality in selecting his Cabinet officers.

Resolved, That we heartily approve any action on the part of the Executive that may have a tendency to bring prosperity to the North, peace and harmony to the South, and civil and political rights to the whole American people.

ATHLETIC GAMES.

The eighth annual Spring games, open to amateurs, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, May 30, at the New-York Athletic Club grounds, One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Mott-avenue. The programme will be as follows unless circumstances demand a change: 1. 100 yards trial heats. 2. Throwing the hammer. 3. One-mile run. 4. 100 yards, second trial heats. 5. Seven-mile walk, during which will take place running high jump, putting the shot, and running broad jump, in the order named. 6. 100 yards final heat. 7. 440 yards, trial heats. 8. One-mile walk. 9. 220 yards, trial heats. 10. Tug of war, trial heats. 11. 120 yards hurdle-race, trial heats. 12. 440 yards, final heat. 13. Three-mile walk, during which will take place pole leaping. 14. 120 yards hurdle-race, second trial heats. 15. 220 yards, final heat. 16. Tug of war, final heats. 17. 120 yards hurdle-race, final heat. 18. One-half-mile run. First two in each trial heat allowed to run in second trial heats, and first two in each second trial heat allowed to run in final. Tug of war, open to teams of four men each from any recognized athletic, rowing, or college association, two pounds inches allowed. Medals will be given to each second, and third in each game, excepting in tug of war, where a medal will be given to each member of the winning team.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's office during the past week, before W. L. Livingstone, Surrogate: Wills proved—Thomas A. Demill, Hugh O'Conner, Benjamin F. Conner, Henry Richards, John Crugg, Jacob Mitchell, Judith Ann Burd, Anthony Matarazo, Marietta Hutchinson, and Daniel Walsh, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estate of the following-named deceased persons, namely: Ellen Haggerty, Michael J. McCabe, Elizabeth Cecelia Firken, John W. Dykman, Ann Hughes, Christian G. Welth, Godfrey Rentz, Julius Schlice, and Jane Roche Gibbons, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of Guardianship of the estate of Carrie H. Smith and J. Frank Smith were granted to the Brooklyn Trust Company, of James Hughes and Daniel Hughes to Marie Keegan, all of the City of Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

There has been added to the Coston Signal Code a new night signal of distress. It shows, while burning, the colors red, white, and red in succession, and is designed for use by all lake and sea-going vessels. It has been approved by the Chamber of Commerce, the Underwriters, and the United States Steam-boat Inspectors, and will hereafter be recognized by the United States Life-saving Service stations on the coast, and by the United States revenue marine.

HINTS TO EXPLORERS.

LOOKING FOR A POLAR OPEN SEA.

SUGGESTIONS FROM AN ANTARCTIC EXPLORER —TESTS WHICH HE WOULD APPLY TO DISCOVER THE TRUTH OF THIS QUESTION—CAPT. HOWGATE'S PLAN CONSIDERED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Capt. Howgate, published in your paper of the 26th December last, has created a new and increased desire for further research in the vicinity of the North Pole, having in view the establishment of the fact (if such is the case) of an open Polar sea; and also to add to the general fund of knowledge of a scientific character, which has been the result of previous voyages.

We have no desire to throw cold water on any feasible plan that may be suggested to explore the Northern regions, nor to combat the theory of an open Polar sea, nor to disparage the value of the results already obtained, or which may grow out of the observations and experience of those who may hereafter engage in such service, but we have some ideas of our own relative thereto, and ask you to give us space enough in your paper to briefly express them.

We have heard a great deal about an open Polar sea. Men of science, nautical experience, and high literary attainments, have expressed their belief that there is a large expanse of water, free from ice, in the vicinity of the North Pole, and some of these have given their reasons for such belief; others, as well informed, say that an open Polar sea cannot exist.

Members of one of the Arctic expeditions, 1854-5, saw the wonder north of latitude 80°, doubtless at no great distance, for the same keen eyes discovered "tides which ebbed and flowed," and for a while the last doubt, if any existed in the minds of the visionaries, vanished. But subsequently, in 1860-1, one of the party who discovered the open sea in 1854-5 traversed the same region as far north as had been previously reached—latitude 81° 35'—without a sign of an open sea, and the observations of the American explorer in 1871, who reached latitude 82° 16', established anything but the fact that an open sea existed. More recently we find that an English explorer, 1875-6, who followed the route of the American adventurers, and penetrated far to the north of any point before reached, (latitude 83° 20',) traced the shores of Grantland from latitude 82° 31', longitude 61° West, to latitude 82° 20', longitude 85° 33' West, reaching a point in their reconnoisance above the eighty-third parallel, (a distance which appears great on account of the difference of longitude, but which, in reality, is not more than 200 geographical miles,) and explored the northern shore of Greenland, as far eastward as longitude 50° 40' west, (mean latitude 82° 30',) without having a glimpse of the open sea, thus proving, beyond a doubt, that the claim set up by the members of the expedition of 1854-5 was without foundation.

We will make no comment; but suggest that if there is an open sea near the North Pole, it owes its existence, as has been asserted, to the Gulf Stream, a small part of which may flow through Baffin's Bay, while the greater part must reach the Pole through the passage between Greenland and the European coast. To the accumulation of heated water at or near the Pole, if this hypothesis is correct, may be added some of the equatorial waters, which pass to the northward and eastward along the coast of Asia, the "Kuro Sivo," and perhaps through the Sea of Kamtschatka and Behrings Strait, to the Arctic Ocean.

Now, it seems to us, who have but little pretensions to a knowledge of physics, none of a practical nautical character relating to the north polar regions, but with a smattering of geographical love, derived more from personal observation and experience than from books, and some vague ideas about cause and effect, that, if great care is taken to determine the temperature of the water and the direction in which it flows from the surface to the lowest depths at Davis' Strait, and between Greenland and Norway, and at Behrings Strait, the open sea question might be tolerably well settled.

It it should be found that there is not a sufficient quantity of comparatively warm water flowing from the equator through these passages to ward the Pole to form a volume of considerable depth, pent up, (as it must be to some extent to retain its warmth,) except at or near the surface, where it would cool and drift away to the south, and at a temperature high enough to repel (keep from freezing at the surface) the extreme cold produced by natural causes, then the idea of an open Polar sea may be abandoned.

On the other hand, if it should be ascertained that a sufficient quantity of heated water from the sources named to form such a volume does flow toward the Pole, and if it should be found that the water is warm enough, when forced upward (which it would be in consequence of the continued supply) from the fountain below to prevent congelation at the surface, then a few more thousand dollars may be expended, and a few more valuable lives may be sacrificed to reach the goal.

If it should be ascertained that there is an open Polar sea, and if it should

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BALLAD OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

OCTOBER, 1746.

Mr. Thomas Prince loquitur.

A fleet with flags arrayed
Sailed from the port of Brest,
And the Admiral ship displayed
The signal: "Steer south-west."
For this Admiral D'Anville
Had sworn by cross and crown
To ravage with fire and steel
Our helpless Boston Town.

There were rumors in the street,
In the houses there was fear
Of the coming of the fleet,
And the danger hovering near;
And while from month to month
Spread the tidings of dismay,
I stood in the Old South,
Saying humbly: "Let us pray!

"O Lord! we would not advise;
But if in thy Providence
A tempest should arise
To drive the French fleet hence,
And scatter it far and wide,
Or sink it in the sea,
We should be satisfied,
And thine the glory be."

This was the prayer I made,
For my soul was all on flame,
And even as I prayed
The answering tempest came.
It came with a mighty power,
Shaking the windows and walls,
And tolling the bell in the tower,
As it tolls at funerals.

The lightning suddenly
Unsheathed its flaming sword,
And I cried: "Stand still, and see
The salvation of the Lord!"
The heavens were black with cloud,
The sea was white with hail,
And ever more fierce and loud
Blew the October gale.

The fleet it overtook,
And the broad sails in the van
Like the tents of Cushan shook,
Or the curtains of Midian.
Down on the reeling decks
Crashed the o'erwhelming seas;
Ah, never were there wrecks
So pitiful as these!

Like a potter's vessel broke
The great ships of the line;
They were carried away as a smoke,
Or sank like lead in the brine.
O Lord! before thy path
They vanished and ceased to be,
When thou didst walk in wrath
With thine horses through the sea!

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Atlantic Monthly.

HELEN WHITNEY'S WEDDING.

"What a hot day it is going to be!" cried the Squire, flinging back his thin light coat, and catching the corner of the breakfast cloth with it, so that he upset the salt-cellar. "Yesterday was about the hottest I ever felt, but to-day will be worse."

"And all the jam-making about!" added Mrs. Todhetley.

"You need not go near the jam making."

"I must to-day. Last year Molly made a mistake in the quantity of the sugar, and never could be got to acknowledge it."

"Molly—there's the letter-man," broke off the Squire. "Run, lad."

I went through the open glass doors with speed. Letters were not every-day events with us. In these fast and busy days a hundred letters are written where one used to be. It was one only that the man handed me now.

"That's all this morning, Mr. Johnny."

I put it beside the Squire's plate, telling him it was from Sir John Whitney. There was no mistaking Sir John's handwriting—the popular belief was that he used a skewer.

"From Whitney, is it," cried he. "Where are my spectacles? What's the postmark? Malvern? Oh, then, they are there yet!"

BELLE VUE HOTEL, Malvern.

DEAR TODHETLEY: Do take compassion upon a weary man and come over for a day or two. A whole blessed week this day have I been here with never a friend to speak to or to make up a rubber in the evening. Featherston's a bad player, as you know, but I wish I had him here now. I and my wife might take double dummy, for all the players we can get. Helen is engaged to be married to Captain Foliott, Lord Riverside's nephew, and nobody has any time to think of me and my whist-table. Bring the boys with you; Bill is as moped as I am. We are at the Belle Vue, you see. The girls wanted to stand out for the Foley Arms, it's bigger and grander, but I like a place that I have been used to. From your old friend,

JOHN WHITNEY.

The little Whitneys had caught scarlatina, all the fry of them. Recovered now, they had been sent to a cottage on the estate for change, and Sir John, his wife, Bill, Helen, and Anna went for a week to Malvern while the Hall was cleaned. This news, though, of Helen's engagement, took us by surprise.

"How very sudden!" cried the Mater.

Tod was leaning back in his chair, laughing. "I told her I knew there was something up between her and that Captain Foliott."

"Has she known him before?" asked the Mater.

"Known him, yes," cried Tod. "She saw a good deal of him at Cheltenham. As if she would engage herself to anybody after only a week's acquaintanceship!"

"As if Sir John would let her!" put in the Squire. "I can't answer for what Miss Helen would do." And Tod laughed again.

When the children were taken ill, Helen and Anna, though they had had the complaint, were packed off to Sir John's sister, Miss Whitney, who lived at Cheltenham, and stayed there for some weeks. After that, they came to us at Dyke Manor for three days, and then went with their father and mother to Malvern. Helen was full of Captain Foliott, talking of him to us in private from morning till night. She had met him at Cheltenham, and he had paid her no end of attention. Now, as it appeared, he had followed her to Malvern, and asked for her of Sir John.

"It seems to be a good match—a nephew of Lord Riverside's" observed the Squire. "Is he rich, I wonder?—and is the girl over head and ears in love with him?"

"Rich he may be, but in love with him she certainly is not," cried Tod. "She was too ready to talk of him for that."

The remark was amusing, coming from Tod. How had he learned to be so worldly wise?

"Shall you go to Malvern, father?"

"*Shall I go?*" repeated the Squire, astonished at the superfluous question. "Yes. And start as soon as ever I have finished my breakfast and changed my coat. You two may go also, as you are invited."

We reached Malvern in the afternoon. Sir John and Lady Whitney were alone, in one of the pleasant sitting-rooms of the Belle Vue Hotel, and welcomed us with outstretched hands.

"The girls and William?" cried Sir John, in answer to inquiries. "Oh, they are out somewhere—with Foliott, I conclude, for I'm sure he sticks to Helen like her shadow. Congratulate me, you say? Well, I don't know, Todhetley. It's the fashion, of course, to do it; but I'm not sure but we should rather be condoled with. No sooner do our girls grow up and become companionable, and learn not to revoke at whist, when they can be tempted into taking a hand, than they want to leave us. Henceforth they must belong to others, not to us, and we, perhaps, see them no more frequently than we see any other stranger. It's one of the crosses of life."

Sir John blew his old red nose, so like the Squire's, and my lady rubbed her eyes. Both felt keenly the prospect of parting with Helen.

"But you like him, don't you?" asked the Squire.

"As to liking him," cried Sir John, "I am not in love with him: I leave that to Helen. We don't all see with our children's eyes. He is well enough, I suppose, as Helen thinks so. But the fellow does not care for whist."

"I think we may too view a game for him," put in Lady Whitney. "He chanced to say one evening that Lord Riverside is one of the first hands at it; and I expect Captain Foliott has been in the habit of playing with him."

"Any way, you are satisfied with the match, as a match," observed the Squire.

"I don't say but what I am," said Sir John. "It might be better, of course; and at present their means will not be large. Foliott offers to settle an estate of his, worth about ten thousand pounds, upon Helen; and his allowance from his Uncle Foliott is twelve hundred a year. They will have to get along on that at present."

"And the Captain proposes," added Lady Whitney, "that the three thousand pounds, which will come to Helen when she marries, shall be invested in a house; and we think it would be wise to do it. But he feels quite certain that Mr. Foliott will increase his allowance when he marries; probably double it."

"It's not Lord Riverside, then, who allows him the income?"

"Bless you, Todhetley, no!" spoke Sir John in a hurry. "He says Riverside's as poor as a church mouse, and vegetates from year's end to year's end at his place in Scotland. It is Foliott the mine-owner down in the North. Stay! which is it, Betsey?—mine-owner or mill-owner?"

"Mill-owner, I think," said Lady Whitney. "He is wonderfully rich, whichever it is; and Captain Foliott will come into at least a hundred thousand pounds at his death."

Listening to all this as I stood on the balcony, looking at the grand and beautiful panorama stretched out below, for they were talking at the open window, I dreamily thought what a good thing Helen was going to make of it. Later on all this was confirmed, and we learned a few additional particulars.

Mr. Foliott, mill-owner and millionaire, was a very great man in the North, employing thousands of hands. He was a good man, too, full of benevolence, always doing something or other to benefit his townspeople and his dependents. But his health had been failing of late, and he had now gone over to the Cape, the sea-voyage having been advised by his doctors. He had never married, and Captain Foliott was his favorite nephew.

"It's not so bad, after all, is it Johnny?"

The words were whispered over my shoulder, and I started back to see the radiant face of Helen. She and Anna had come in unheard by me, and had caught the thread of discourse in the room.

"I call it very good, Helen. I hope he is good, too."

"You shall see," she answered. "He is coming up with William."

Her dark brown eyes were sparkling, the fresh, healthy color shone on her cheeks. Miss Helen Whitney was satisfied with her bridegroom-to-be, and no mistake. She had forgotten all about her incipient liking for Slings by Temple.

"What regiment is Captain Foliott in, Helen?"

"Not in any. He has sold out."

"Sold out!"

"His mother and his uncle made him do it. The detachment was ordered to India, and they would not let him go; would not part with him; begged and prayed of him to sell out. Nothing ever vexed him so much in his life, he says; but what could he do? His mother has but him: and on Mr. Foliott he is dependent for riches."

"Entirely dependent?"

"For *riches*, I said, Johnny. He has himself but a small competence. Ten thousand pounds nearly comprises it. And that is to be settled on me."

A slight bustle in the room, and we both looked round. Bill Whitney was noisily greeting Tod. Some one else had followed Bill through the door.

A rather tall man with reddish hair and drooping reddish whiskers, bold, handsome features, and a look I did not like in his eyes. Stepping over the window-sill from the balcony, they introduced me to him, Captain Richard Foliott.

"I have heard much of Johnny Ludlow," said he, holding out his hand with a cordial smile, "and I am glad to know him. I hope we shall soon be better acquainted."

I snook his hand and answered in kind. But I was not drawn to him; not a bit; rather repelled. The eyes were not nice; or the voice either. It had not a true ring in it. Undeniably handsome he was, and I thought that the best that could be said.

"Look here; we are going for a stroll," said Sir John; "you young people can come or not, as you please. But if you go up the hill, remember that we dine at six o'clock. Once you get scampering about up there you forget the time."

He went out with the Squire. Lady Whitney had a letter to write, and sat down to do it; the rest of us stood, some on the balcony, some in the room; Helen, Tod, and Captain Foliott apparently trying which could talk the fastest.

"Why do you look at me so earnestly?" suddenly demanded the latter.

And it was to me he spoke. I laughed, and apologized, saying that his face put me in mind of some other face I had seen, but I could not remember whose. Which was true. It was true also that I had been looking at him more fixedly than the strict rules of society might require; but I had not an idea that he saw me.

"I thought you might be wishing to take my portrait," said the Captain, turning away to whisper to Helen.

"More likely to take your character," jestingly struck in Bill, with more zeal than discretion. "Johnny Ludlow sees through everybody; reads faces off like a book."

Captain Foliott wheeled sharply round at the words, and stood before me, his eyes gazing straight into mine.

"Can you read my face?" he asked. "What do you see there?"

"I see that you have been a soldier; your movements tell me that: right-about face, quick, sharp," answered I, turning the matter off with a jest. Tod opportunely struck in.

"How *could* you quit the Army?" he asked, with emphasis. "I only wish I had the chance of joining it." But he knew that he had better not let the Squire hear him say so.

"It was a blow," acknowledged Foliott. "One does meet with raps in this world. But, you see, it was a case of—of the indulgence of my own gratification weighed in the scale against that of my mother: and I let my side go up. My uncle also came on with his arguments and his opposition, and altogether I found myself nowhere. I believe she and he are equally persuaded that nobody ever comes out of India alive."

"Who will take my letter to the post?" called out Lady Whitney. And the whole lot of us volunteered to do it, and went out together. We met Sir John and the Squire strolling about the village, rubbing their red faces, and saying how intensely hot it was.

They left us to regale ourselves at the pastry-cook's, and sauntered on toward the dark trees shading that deep descent on which the hotel windows look out. We found them sitting on one of the benches there.

"Well, Foliott?" cried Sir John. "You'd not have found it hotter than this in India."

"Not so hot, Sir John. But I like heat."

"How do you do?" struck in a big, portly gentleman, who was sitting on the same bench as the Squire and Sir John, and whose face was even redder than theirs. "Did not expect to meet you here."

Captain Foliott, who was the one addressed, wheeled round to the speaker in that sharp way of his, and was evidently taken by surprise. His manner was cold; never a smile set on his face as he answered.

"Oh, is it you, Mr. Crane! Are you quite well? Staying at Malvern?"

"For an hour or two. I am passing a few days at Worcester, and my friends there would not let me go on without first bringing me to see Malvern."

The stranger spoke like a gentleman, and looked like one; looked like a man of substance, also, (though Foliott did draw down his lips that same evening and speak of him as "nobody;") and Sir John, in his old-fashioned cordiality, begged of Captain Foliott to introduce his friend. Captain Foliott did it with not a very ready grace. "Mr. Crane, Sir John Whitney; Mr. Todhetley."

"A beautiful place, this, Sirs," cried he.

"Yes, only it's too hot to walk about it to-day," answered they. "Have you been up the hill?"

"No, I can't manage that; but my friends are gone up. Have you heard lately from your uncle, Captain Foliott?"

"Not very lately."

"I hear the outward voyage did him a world of good."

"I believe it did."

As if the questions of the stranger worried him, Captain Foliott strolled away toward the abbey: the two girls, Tod, and William following him. I stayed where I was, not liking the heat much more than the Squire did.

"You know Mr. Foliott, of Milltown!" observed Sir John to the stranger.

"I know him very well indeed, Sir. I am a mill-owner myself in the same place; but not as large a one as he is."

"He is uncommonly rich, we hear."

"Aye, he is. Could buy up pretty well half the world.

"And a good man into the bargain?"

"Downright good. Honest, upright, liberal; a true Christian. He does an immense deal for his fellow-men. Nobody ever asks him to put his hand in his pocket in vain."

"When is he expected home?"

"I am not sure when. That will depend, I expect, upon how he feels. But we hear the outward voyage has quite set him up."

"Captain Foliott often talks of his uncle. He seems to think there's nobody like him."

"He has cause to think it. Yes, I assure you, Sirs, few men in this world can come to George Foliott, the mill-owner, for probity and goodness."

How much more he might have said in Mr. Foliott's praise was cut short by the hasty appearance of two young men; evidently the friends of Mr. Crane. They laughed at the speed they had made down the hill, told him the carriage was ready, and that they ought to start at once to reach Worcester by the dinner-hour. So the portly old gentleman wished us good-day, and departed. Running up the bank, I saw them drive off from the Crown in a handsome two-horse phaeton.

It was on the day following this that matters were finally settled with regard to Helen's marriage. Captain Foliott made good his wish—which, as it appeared, he had been harping upon ever since the proposal was first made: namely, that they should be married immediately, and not wait for the return of Mr. Foliott to England. Sir John had held out against it, asking where the hurry was; to this Captain Foliott had rejoined by inquiring what they had to wait for, and where was the need of waiting, and that the chances were that his uncle would stay away for a year. So, at last, Sir John, who was a simple-minded man, and as easily persuaded as a duck is to water, gave in; and the wedding was fixed to take place the next month, September, at Whitney.

We made the most of this, our one entire day, at Malvern, for we should disperse the next. The Whitneys to Whitney Hall, the house being now in apple-pie order for them; ourselves back to Dyke Manor; Captain Foliott to get the marriage settlement prepared. Helen's sum of three thousand pounds, all she would have at present, was not to be settled at all, but invested in some snug little house that they would fix upon together after the marriage, so that Captain Foliott's lawyers took the preparation of the deeds of settlement on themselves, saving trouble to Sir John. Three parts of the day we spent roaming the hill, and I must say Foliott made himself as delightful as sun in harvest, and I told myself that I must have misjudged his eyes in thinking they were not nice ones.

But the next morning we got a shock. How swimmingly the world would get on without such things, I leave those who have experienced them to judge. It came when we were at the breakfast table, in the shape of a letter to Lady Whitney. The scarlatina—which was supposed to have been cleaned and scrubbed out—had come into the Hall again, the kitchen-maid being laid up with it.

Here was a pretty kettle of fish! Whether Sir John or my Lady looked the most helplessly bewildered might have puzzled a conjuror to decide. Back to the Hall they could not go, and what was to be done! The Squire, open-handed and open-hearted, pressed them to accompany us and take up their quarters at Dyke Manor; and for a minute or two I thought they would have done it; but somebody, Helen, I think, suggested a furnished house in London, and that was finally decided upon. So to London they would go, hire the first suitable house that offered, and the marriage would take place there instead of at home. Captain Foliott, coming in after breakfast with the morning's programme.

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"I shall go in the smoking-carriage Johnny."

"Shall you! You'll smell finely of smoke when we get there."

"Not I. I'll give my coat a shake at the journey's end. By Jove! I shall get left behind, if I don't take care."

He was right. The train was already on the move. Tod dashed into the smoking compartment; the porter closed the doors, and we were off.

Off to London. He and I were going up to Helen Whitney's wedding, to which we had been invited at Malvern. The Squire declined for himself, though Sir John had wanted him also. This was Monday; the wedding was to be on Thursday; and on the Saturday Anna and William were to go back with us to Dyke Manor.

It was September weather, and a glorious day. Now, as the train steamed away on its windings and turnings, the Malvern Hills would glide into view; and now be lost again, but the beautiful landscape was always to be seen, with its woods and dales and fertile plains; and there was not a cloud in the deep blue sky to obscure the sun.

I had the carriage to myself; and pictured Tod one of a crowd of smokers. At Oxford he came back to the carriage, and got in.

"Had enough smoke, Tod?"

"Just for now, lad," he shortly answered; and began to whistle and pull at his whiskers. By which I knew he had something on his mind.

"I say, Johnny, I am in a dilemma," he burst out when we were going on again, bending toward me from the opposite seat till his face nearly touched mine.

"What about? What is it?"

"Look here. When I got into the smoking-carriage it was full, all but one seat, which I took—and that was a corner one, which they had been polite enough to leave. The carriage was dark with smoke; the pipes had been going, I expect, all the way from Worcester. I lighted mine, saying nothing, and nobody said anything to me. The man opposite to me and the one next me had a hot discussion on hand, touching a race-horse—not quarreling, but talking loud, so that they made a tolerable noise. At the other end of the carriage sat two men facing one another, just as you and I sit now, and one of them I'll vow was an Oxford man; I could tell him by his cut. They were talking together also, but rather in an undertone. All at once, when we were nearing Oxford, there was a lull at my end, and I heard a bit of what they were saying. The first word that particularly caught my ear was Foliott. 'What's that to Foliott up to now, I wonder?' cried one. 'Don't know,' said the other; 'nothing good, we may be sure of. A rumor reached me that he was going to be married.' 'What a chance for the girl!' cried the first. 'Poor thing! But it may not be true,' he went on, knocking the ashes out of his pipe; 'who would marry such a scamp as that?' Now, Johnny," broke off Tod, "the question is, were they speaking of this Foliott—this man that we are now on our way to see married to Helen?"

"Was that all you heard, Tod?"

"Every word. The train began to slacken speed then for the Oxford Station, and the two men got up to reach their overcoats and hand-bags, for they got out there. I had half a mind to stop them and ask what Foliott they had been speaking of; but I did not much like to, and while I hesitated they disappeared. They might just have told me to mind my own business if I had spoken; so perhaps it comes to the same."

"Foliott is not an absolutely uncommon name, Tod. There may be plenty of Foliotts about."

"Just so, lad. But, on the other hand, it may be the one we know of, Richard Foliott. One point coincides—he is going to be married."

I sat back on the cushioned seat, revolving probabilities and improbabilities, and thinking of many things. That instinctive dislike I had taken to Capt. Foliott's eyes or to himself, or to both, flashed over me with vivid force. The pretty scenery we were just then whirling past, and on which my eyes seemed to be fixed, might have been a sandy desert for all I saw of it.

"The worst is, the dilemma it puts one in," continued Tod. "To speak of this to the Whitneys, or not to speak? That's the question. If it should turn out to be another Foliott, they might never forgive me. *He* never would."

"But then—Helen's whole future may be at stake. It may be in peril."

Tod pulled at his whiskers again. I read the the name of a station we were flashing past.

"I hate a doubt of this sort," cried Tod impatiently, "where one can't see how one's duty lies. It bothers the mind. I think I'll let it go, Johnny."

"But, if it should turn out that he is a scamp, and for the lack of a word you let him—let him make bones of Helen!"

"What could I say?" he asked irritably. "That I overheard two fellows in the smoking compartment of a railway train saying that one Foliott was a scamp. Sir John would naturally ask me what grounds I had for assuming that it was their Foliott. Well, I have no grounds. And how small I should look!"

"There are slight grounds, at any rate, Tod. The name is his, Foliott; and both are going to be married."

"All the same I don't see that I can speak."

"Put it in this light, Tod," I said. "You don't speak, and they get married; and then something or other bad turns up about Foliott, and Sir John finds out that it was in your power to warn him in time, and you did not. What will he say then?"

"I'm sure I don't know," grunted Tod. "I wish I could see which side land lies."

All the rest of the way to London we continued to discuss it by fits and starts, and at last hit upon a good thought—to tell the whole to William Whitney. It was the best thing to do, so far as we could see. It might all end in smoke, or—it might not.

The Whitneys had found a furnished house in Gloucester-place, near Portman-square. The maid who had taken the sickness was soon well again, and the Hall was being regularly fumigated now, preparatory to their return. In Gloucester-place they were within half an hour's drive of Miss Deveen's, which fact had guided them to the locality. Indeed, it was but a walk for the younger of the legs.

Not until night did we get the chance of a private talk with William. Our bedrooms opened into one another; and after we went up for good he sat down in our room.

"You won't be affronted, Bill, at something I am about to say?" struck in Tod, by way of prelude.

"Affronted!" cried Bill. "I! What on earth do you ask such a stupid question for?"

"In coming up to-day, I heard a few words in the train," went on Tod. "Two fellows were talking, and they brought up a man's name in a disparaging manner. It is a friend of yours, Bill; and Johnny and I had a precious good discussion, I can tell you, as to whether we should repeat it to you or not."

"Was it my name?" asked Bill. "What could they have to say against me?"

"No, no; they'd have got an answer from me had it been yours. First of all, we thought to mention it to Sir John, but I did not like to, and that's the truth. So we just concluded to put it before you, as one of ourselves, and you can tell him if you like."

"All right," said Bill. "Go ahead."

Tod told him all, from the beginning to the end. Not that it was much to tell: but he brought in our own conversation, the delicacy we felt in speaking at all, and the arguments for and against. Bill was not in the least put out; rather wondered, I thought, that we should be.

"It can't be Dick Foliott, you know," said he. "There's not anything against him; impossible that there should be."

"I am glad you say so," cried Tod, relieved. "It was only for Helen's sake we gave a thought to it."

"The name was the same, you see—Foliott," I put in. "And that man is going to be married as well as this one."

"True," answered Bill, slowly. "Still I feel sure it is quite impossible that it can be Foliott. It—if you think I had better mention it, I will. I'll mention it to himself."

"I should," said I eagerly, for somehow my doubts of the man were growing larger. "Better be on the safe side. You don't know much about him, after all, Bill."

"Not know much about him! What do you mean, Johnny? We know enough. He is Riverside's nephew, a very respectable old Scotch peer, and he is Foliott the mill-owner's nephew; and I'm sure *he* is to be respected, if it's only for the money he has made. And Dick has a very fair income of his own, and settles ten thousand pounds upon Helen, and will come into a hundred thousand by and by, or more. What would you have?"

I could not say what I would have; but the uneasiness lay on my mind. Tod spoke.

"The men alluded to conduct, I expect, Bill, not to means. They spoke of that Foliott as an out-and-out scamp, and called the girl he was going to marry poor thing, in a piteous tone. You'd not like that to apply to Helen."

"By Jove, no. Better be on the safe side, as Johnny says. We'll say nothing to my father at present; but you and I, Tod, will quietly repeat to Foliott what you heard, and we'll put it to him, as man to man, to tell us in all honor whether the aspersing words could have related to himself. Of course, the idea is altogether absurd; we will tell him that, and beg his pardon."

So that was resolved upon. And a great relief it was. To decide upon a course of action in any unpleasant difficulty takes away half the discomfort.

Captain Foliott had come to London but once since they met at Malvern. His stay was short; three days; and during those days he was so busy that Gloucester-place saw him only in the evenings. He had a great deal to do down in the North against his marriage, arranging his property preparatory to settling it on Helen, and seeing to other business matters. But the zeal he lacked in personal attention, he made up by letter. Helen got one from him every morning as regularly as the post came in.

He was expected in town on the morrow, Tuesday: indeed, Helen had thought he might perhaps have come to-day. Twelve o'clock on Wednesday, at Gloucester-place, was the hour fixed for signing the deeds of settlement: and by twelve o'clock on the following day, all going well, he and Helen would be man and wife.

Amid the letters waiting on the breakfast-table Tuesday morning was one for Helen. Its red seal and the crest upon it told whence it came.

"Foliott always seals his letters to Helen," announced Bill for our information. "And what ill news has that one got inside it?" continued he to his sister. "You look as cross as two sticks, Nelly."

"Just mind your own business," said Helen. "What time will Captain Foliott be here to-day, my dear?" questioned her mother.

"He'll not be here at all to-day," answered Helen, fractiously. "It's too bad. He says it it is impossible for him to get away by an early train, perhaps won't reach London in time to see us to-night; but he will be here the first thing in the morning. His mother is worse, and he is anxious about her. People always get ill at the wrong time."

"Is Mrs. Foliott coming up to the wedding?"

"No," said Lady Whitney. "I, of course, invited her, and she accepted the invitation; but a week ago she wrote me word she was not well enough to come. And now, children, what shall we set about first? Oh, dear! there is such a vast deal to do and to think of to-day!"

But we had another arrival that day, if we had not Captain Foliott. That was Mary Seabright—who was to act as bridesmaid with Anna. Brides did not have a string of maids in those days, as some have in these. Leaving them to get through their multiphony of work—which must be connected. Bill said, with bon-mots and wedding-cake—we went up with Sir John in a boat to Richmond.

That evening we all dined at Miss Deveen's. It was to be one of the quietest of weddings; partly by Captain Foliott's express wish, chiefly because they were not at home at the Hall. Miss Deveen and Miss Cattledon were to be the only guests besides ourselves and Mary Seabright, and a Major White who would go to the church with Foliott. Just twelve of us, all told."

"But where's the bridegroom?" asked Miss Deveen, when we reached her house.

"He can't get up until late to-night; perhaps not until to-morrow morning," pouted Helen.

The dinner-table was a downright merry one, and we did not seem to miss Captain Foliott. Afterward, when Sir John had got his whist table—with my lady, Miss Deveen, and the gray-haired curate, who had dropped in—we amused ourselves with music and games in the other room.

"What do you think of the bridegroom-to-be, Johnny Ludlow?" suddenly demanded Miss Cattledon, who had sat down by me. "I hear you saw him at Malvern."

"Think of him! Oh, he—he is a very fine man; good looking, and that."

"That I have seen for myself," retorted Cattledon, pushing her hands round her thin waist. "When he was staying in London, two or three weeks ago, we spent an evening in Gloucester-place. Do you *like* him?"

She put the "like" so very pointedly, staring into my face at the time, that I was rather taken aback. I did not *like* Captain Foliott; but there was no particular necessity for telling her so.

"I like him—pretty well, Miss Cattledon."

"Well, I do not, Johnny Ludlow. I fancy he has a temper; I'm sure he is not good-natured; and I—I don't think he will make a very good husband."

"That will be a pity. Helen is fond of him."

Miss Cattledon coughed significantly. "Is she! Helen is fond of him in so far as that she is eager to be married—all girls are—and the match with Captain Foliott is an advantageous one. But if you think she cares for him in any other way, Johnny Ludlow, you are quite mistaken. Helen Whitney is no more in love with Captain Foliott than you are in love with me."

At which I laughed.

"Very few girls marry for love," she went on. "They fall in love, generally speaking, with the wrong person."

"Then what do they marry for?"

"For the sake of being married. With the fear of old-maidism staring them in the face, they are ready—silly things—to snap at almost any offer they get. Go up to Helen Whitney now, tell her she is destined to live in single blessedness, and she would be fit to fret herself into a fever. Every girl would not be, mind you; but there are girls and girls."

Well, perhaps Miss Cattledon was not far wrong. I did not think as she did then, and laughed again in answer; but I have learned more of the world since.

In every corner of the house went Helen's eyes when we got back to Gloucester-place, but they could not see Captain Foliott. She had been hoping against hope.

Wednesday. Young women, bringing in huge band-boxes, were perpetually ringing at the door, and by and by we got treated to a sight of the finery. Enough gowns and bonnets to set up a shop were spread out in Helen's room. The wedding dress lay on the bed: a glistening white silk, with a veil and wreath beside it. Near to it was the dress she would go away in to Dover, the first halting stage on their trip to Paris; a quiet shot-silk, Lady Whitney called it, blue one way, pink another. Shot, or not shot, it was uncommonly pretty. Straw bonnets were the mode in those days, and Helen's, perched above her traveling dress, had white ribbons on it and a white veil—which was the mode for brides also. I am sure Helen, in her vanity, thought more of the things than of the bridegroom.

But she thought of him also. Especially when the morning went on and did not bring him. Twelve o'clock struck, and Sir John Whitney's solicitor, Mr. Hill, who had come up on purpose, was punctual to his appointment. Sir John had thought it right that his own solicitor should be present at the reading and signing of the settlements, to see that they were drawn up properly.

So there they sat in the back parlor, which had been converted into a business room for the occasion, waiting for Captain Foliott and the deeds with what patience they had. At one o'clock, when they came into luncheon, Sir John was looking a little blue; and he remarked that Captain Foliott, however busy he might have been, should have stretched a point to get off in time. Appointments, especially important ones, were appointments, and ought to be kept.

For it was conclusively thought that the delay was caused by the Captain's having been unable to get off the previous day, and that he was traveling up now.

So Mr. Hill waited, and Sir John waited, and the rest of us waited, Helen especially; and thus the afternoon passed in waiting. Helen was more fidgety than a hen with one chick; darting to the window each instant, peeping down the staircase at the sound of every ring.

Dinner-time; and no appearance of Captain Foliott. After dinner; and still the same. Mary Seabright, a merry girl, told Helen that her lover was like the knight in the old ballad—he loved and he rode away. There was a good deal of laughing, and somebody called for the song, "The Mistletoe Bough." Of course it was all in jest; as each minute passed, we expected the next would bring Captain Foliott.

Not until 10 o'clock did Mr. Hill leave, with the understanding that he should return the next morning at the same hour. The servants were beginning to lay the breakfast-table in the dining-room, for a lot of sweet dishes had been brought in from the pastry-cook's, and Lady Whitney thought they had better be put upon the table at once. In the afternoon we had tied the cards together—"Mr. and Mrs. Richard Foliott"—with white satin ribbon, sealed them up in their envelopes with white wax, and directed them ready for the post on the morrow.

At twelve o'clock we went upstairs to bed; and until that hour had still been expecting Captain Foliott.

"I feel positive some dreadful accident has happened," whispered Helen to me as we said good night, her usual bright color faded to paleness. "If I thought it was carelessness that is causing the delay, as they are cruelly saying, I—I should never forgive him."

"Wait a minute," said Bill to me, touching Tod also. "Let them go on."

"Are you not coming, William?"

"In two minutes, mother."

"I don't like this," began Bill, speaking to us both over the bed-candles, for the other lights were out. "I'll be hanged if I think he means to turn up at all."

"But why should he not?"

"Who is to know? Why has he not turned up already? I can tell you that it seems to me uncommonly strange. Half a dozen times to-night I had a great mind to call my father out and tell him all about what you heard in the train, Tod. It is so extraordinary for a man, coming up to his wedding, not to appear—especially when he is bringing the settlements."

Neither of us spoke. What, indeed, could we say to so unpleasant a topic? Bill went on again.

"If he were a man in business, as his uncle, old Foliott, is, I could readily understand that interests connected with it might delay him, detain him till the last moment. But he is not; he has not an earthly thing to do."

"Perhaps his lawyers are in fault," cried Tod. "If they are backward with the deeds of settlement—"

"The deeds were ready a week ago. Foliott said so in writing to my father."

A silence ensued, rendering the street noises more audible. Suddenly there came a sound of a hansom cab dashing along, and it pulled up at our door. Foliott, of course.

Down we went, helter-skelter, out on the pavement. The servants, busy in the dining-room still, came running to the steps. A gentleman, getting out of the cab with a portmanteau, stared first at us, then at the house.

"This is not right," said he to the driver, after looking about him. "It is next door but one."

"This is the number you told me, Sir."

"Ah, yes. Made a mistake."

But so sure did it seem to us that this late and hurried traveler must be, at least, some one connected with Captain Foliott, if not himself, that it was only when he and his luggage had disappeared within the house, and the door was shut, and the cab gone away, that we realized the disappointment, and the vague feeling of discomfort it left. The servants went in. We strolled to the opposite side of the street, unconsciously hoping that luck might bring another cab with the right man.

"Look there!" whispered Bill, pointing upward.

The room over the drawing-room was Lady Whitney's; the room above that, the girls'. Leaning out at the window, gazing now up the street, now down it, was Helen, her eyes restless, her face pale and woe-begone in the bright moonlight.

It was a sad night for Helen Whitney. She did not attempt to undress, as we knew later, but kept her post at that weary window. Every cab or carriage that rattled into view was watched by her with eager, feverish anxiety. But no one halted at the house, not one contained Captain Foliott. Helen Whitney will never forget that unhappy night of tumultuous feeling and its intolerable suspense.

But here was the wedding morning come, and no bridegroom. The confectioners were rushing in with more dishes, and the dress-makers to put the finishing touches to Helen. Lady Whitney was just off her head—doubtful whether to order all the paraph

for him as an author long before I ever dreamed of having him for a friend, and nothing that I ever observed in him lessened that respect in any degree, while a cordial regard was, I believe, continually growing stronger between us from the hour of our first meeting till now. It does not follow that we agreed on all matters of conduct, any more than of opinion. I could never sympathize fully with his reverence for people of rank, and he could not understand my principle and methods of self-defense against the dangers and disgust of "lionism."—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

A ROSE SONG.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Why are red roses red?
For roses once were white.
Because the loving nightingales
Sang on their thorns all night—
Sang till the blood they shed
Had dyed the roses red!

Why are white roses white?
For roses once were red.
Because the sorrowing nightingales
Wept when the night was fled—
Wept till their tears of light
Had washed she roses white!

Why are the roses sweet?
For once they had no scent.
Because one day the Queen of Love
Who to Adonis went,
Brushed them with heavenly feet—
That made the roses sweet!
—*Scribner for April.*

BALZAC'S BOOKS.—Honoré de Balzac was one of those rare geniuses who are at once the delight and the despair of their admirers. Take nine out of ten of his later novels, and if you read him with due appreciation, you are as in the grasp of Victor Hugo's *pieuore*. For he does not grapple you by a single spring of interest, such as a thrilling plot or a telling cast of characters. He throws out feeler after feeler, laying firm hold of you with each. He introduces you to scenes of most dramatic interest; he prepares you a succession of subsidiary surprises. Each of his personages is a study in itself, fertile in illustrations of those great problems of human nature which he is always suggesting and laboring to solve. He scatters roses and pearls broadcast through his pages, in the shape of apothegms and epigrams, that stimulate the intellectual powers, exciting them to involuntary objection or assent, and supplying them with unfamiliar texts for meditation. His characters live and breathe for you, as they were living and breathing existences for their author, although they often fall altogether beyond the spheres of your experience; and frequently they flash out upon you in unexpected nights, even when they had at first appeared to be most commonplace. There is no lack of vigorous sensation in the shape of adventures, and crime, and sinister intrigue; but it is those characters of his that engross you the most, since you know no more than their creator what is ultimately to become of them. Their fates seem to be shaped irresistibly in the course of nature; and Balzac, like the priest of the oracle, is but the mouthpiece of Nature's decrees. You find it hard to lay down his books; you fear to lose the intertwining threads of his stories, or to miss the clue to his characters that is dimly recommending itself to your perceptions; yet you yawn, and would willingly skip, could you only reconcile it to your conscience. It is the most irrefragable proof of the grand genius of the author of the *Comédie Humiane*, and of his rare gifts of perspicuity, that he can afford to bid defiance to those ordinary tradition that are the stepping-stones to popularity and pecuniary success. *Lachons le grand mot*, to borrow a favorite phrase of his countrymen. Balzac is often tedious, and sometimes positively dull. He is not one of the authors who seize on salient points here and there, trusting much between times to their readers' imagination. He cannot help filling in everything, as he works along, in most elaborate detail. He goes about his task like a watchmaker, with the magnifying-glass fixed in his eye; and he not only anatomizes the feelings in their most minute fibres, but even insists upon drawing out inventories of the furniture, and describing the quality and texture of the materials. That system of his has its advantages, no doubt. You are brought the more vividly face to face with his men and women that the artist with his power of pencil and brush has given such impressive reality to all their surroundings. But his tantalizing to have the interest held in suspense while he is indulging in the unseasonable digressions to which he devotes himself with mistaken conscientiousness. For the fact is that he wrote on changing impulses and discursive associations, rather than on any artistic method. He seemed incapable of taking a bird's-eye view of the country he meant to travel over, so that he might conduct you straight to some given point by impressions engraved on his memory. On the contrary, he plunges down into picturesque broken ground, and loses himself in a labyrinth of winding lanes that lead nowhere in particular. He follows one of them so long as it pleases his fancy; and then turns sharp to the right or left as he is tempted by some object that he gets a glimpse of in passing. He is perpetually stopping to discourse with the characters he meets on the way, leaving the party who started under his guidance to look after themselves in the meantime. Any eccentricity or oddly developed type in any of those chance acquaintances holds him spell-bound; he tarries and talks till he takes you to the bottom of it, or else he impresses the interesting stranger into his traveling company. You may make a most interesting and profitable journey, although you may be condemned to many moments of *ennui* when your tastes and those of M. Balzac tend apart. But it is a question with you whether you are ever to reach your destination; while the time you may pass on the road is matter of absolute uncertainty.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

FISHING IN CHINA.—The Chinese, among their many orignal ideas, have some curious ones on the subject, and doubtless fish now as they did a thousand years ago; and though on the coasts they may have adopted the generally accepted system of working nets, on the waters in the interior of the country they adhere to the methods peculiar to their own nation—methods quaint and curious. The lakes and rivers of China, and especially of the north, are so abundantly stocked with fish that in some places the men called fish-catchers make their living by actually seizing and drawing them out with their hands. The man goes into the water, and proceeds, half walking half swimming, raising his arms above his head, and letting them drop, striking the surface with his hands. Meanwhile his feet are moving on the muddy bottom. Presently he stoops with a rapid dive and brings up a fish in his hand. The striking of the surface was intended to frighten the fish, which when alarmed sink to the bottom; then the naked feet feel them among the mud, and once felt, the practised hand secures them in a moment. Catching fish in this manner is of course a trade in itself, and the plentiful supply it implies is somewhat explained by the fact that even the little ponds of northern China swarm with scaly life. On the great Ning-po River the same principle is used on a more extended scale with boats and nets. The boats are ready for the flow of the tide to take them in crowds up the river, and when they halt, the nets are thrown out and the oars and sculls beat the water with a loud splashing noise. After resting in the same place for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, they move on again to another station, and there repeat the beating and splashing. The noise on the surface is meant for an alarm, as in the case of the fish-catcher; and it is said that this mode of fishing soon loads the nets. Another curious method employed by the Chinese is generally practiced at night, and depends upon a peculiar power which a white screen stretched under the water seems to possess over the fishes, decoying them to it and making them leap. A man, sitting at the stern of a long narrow boat, steers her with a paddle to the middle of a river, and there stops. Along the right hand side of his boat a narrow sheet of white canvas is stretched; when he leans to that side it dips under the surface, and if it be a moonlit night gleams through the water. Along the other side of the boat a net is fastened so as to form a barrier two or three feet high. The boatman keeps perfectly still. If another boat passes by he will not speak; he is only impatient at the slight breaking of the silence. While he keeps thus without a sound or stir, the fish, attracted by the white canvas, approach and leap, and would go over the narrow boat and be free in their native waters on the other side but for the screen of netting, which stops them and throws them down before the man's feet. Every one must have heard of the fishing cormorant, which is actually trained in China to catch fish. A man takes out ten or twelve of these web-footed birds in a boat, and as soon as the boat stops, at the word they plunge into the water and begin at once searching for and diving after fish. They are most diligent workers, for if one of them is seen swimming about idly, the Chinaman in the boat strikes the water near the bird with the end of a long bamboo; and, not touched, but recalled to a sense of duty, the cormorant at once turns to business again. As soon as a fish is caught a word from the man brings the bird swimming toward him. He draws it into the boat, and it drops its prey from its bill. There is always a straw or string tied round the neck, to prevent the fish from being swallowed, and this string requires the nicest adjustment lest it may choke the bird—a result which would certainly follow if it slipped lower down on the neck. The sagacity and workmanlike method of the birds are shown when they get into difficulties. If the fish caught is too large for one beak to secure, another cormorant comes up to the struggle, and the two with united efforts bring their prize to the boat. On the rivers and canals near Ning-po, Shanghai, and Foo-chow-foo the employment of these birds is by no means an uncommon sight; but they are never to be seen fishing in the Summer months, their work being in the Winter, beginning always about October and ending in May. The birds have of course to be subjected to a system of training, which is carried on in the cormorant breeding and fishing establishments, one of which is at a distance of 30 or 40 miles from Shanghai.—*Chambers's Journal.*

JAPANESE PLAYS.—Japanese plays may be divided into three classes: screaming farces of every-day life; romantic or historical dramas; and "féeries," or musical burlettas. To the foreigner the first are, perhaps, the most amusing and instructive; but if the visitor be determined to see the Japanese farce pure and unadulterated, he should not carry with him any prejudices on the score of morality and refinement, for the humor of these pieces consists in a great measure of "breadth" of incident which would scarcely be tolerated even in the lowest London "gaff." Of late, much of this indecency has been expunged, at least from the theatres of Yokohama and Yedo; but even now it is a very unwise measure to take a lady to a theatre in Japan. The scenes of these farces are those of every-day life; the personages are exactly the men and women of the lower orders whom one sees chattering at the doorways or chaffing and joking in the streets. Every part of the action is, of course, grossly exaggerated; the fun is uproarious and ceaseless; the dialogue brims over with puns, repartees, and allusions to current events; and every actor, from the highest to the lowest, enters into the spirit of the thing thoroughly and unaffectedly. Hitches and awkward pauses are almost unknown. The romances and historical legends are the most popular representations. These frequently range over several days in performance, the curtain being drawn at about midnight and the thread of the story resumed on the following day. Blood and thunder enter largely into the composition of these pieces; of sentiment, there is but little; of pathos, none. The stories—some of them many hundreds of years old, others, as the celebrated "Forty-seven Ronins," of comparatively recent origin—are as well known to every man, woman, and child of the audience as are the tales of Cinderella or of Jack the Giant Killer among ourselves. Hence the enthusiasm of the sight-seers is as genuine as it is universal, more especially as, for the greater part, these dramas deal with the deeds of the great and heroic of old times. In the eyes of the European visitor these dramas savor too much of Richardson's snow to possess much merit. It is a common thing to see a dozen actors decapitated, disemboweled, or maimed, in the course of an evening, and the faster the flow of blood and the greater the accumulation of horrors, the better are the spectators—male and female—pleased. Tempests, thunder-storms, and earthquakes are the never-failing accompaniments of the death of the heroes; the lanterns in the theatre are extinguished, the stage is darkened, the orchestra bewail and bemoan in sympathy with the discord of the elements—not a horrible detail is left to be imagined. Men covered with wounds and blood stagger across the stage, cut a somersault and die; ghostly lights flicker from the wings; deep-toned bells boom; and, at the climax the stage revolves and the scene changes amid the enthusiastic shrieks of the audience. The "féeries," or burlesques, are, as a rule, mere spectacular displays, the singing dialogue being entirely subservient to the magnificence of the scenes and dresses.—*All the Year Round.*

SPINOZA.—No pure man has been called by more names than he in our time, and there is a great variety to choose from in the large list from saint to atheist. An atheist he surely was not, for no modern thinker has been more full of the idea of God, and in fact he saw nothing real in the universe but God, so that the Roman Catholic Novalis called him "the God-intoxicated man." Nor was he a pantheist in the usual sense of the term. He does not start from the world in its aggregate or its unity and say that all things are God, nor is he content with affirming that the world is governed by certain immutable laws which all centre in an unknowable law or force. He is sure of having as clear an idea of God as of a triangle, but not so clear an image of Him. He believes in a God who can be loved, and who is capable, if not of loving man directly, of loving His own perfection, and who loves mankind so far as man is one with Himself. He affirms that our beatitude, our freedom, consists in the constant and eternal love of man toward God, or the eternal love of God toward man. Nevertheless, he is a pantheist in that he resolves the whole universe into God, and leaves no will to any creature, although he accepts the fact of man's practical liberty of choice in opinion and action. But the whole heart and life of the man were not shut up in his geometrical formulas, and, as we have hinted, his implicit faith was larger and deeper and stronger than his explicit definitions. As the generous and catholic Maurice has said, "Spinoza did not merely receive the witness of one God from his mother's lips. The living God still spoke to the modern sage. He could not shake off the belief that His voice was to be heard *in some way* in the Bible. With all his physical science, all his reverence for the natural light, he bows before the God of his fathers." As the great scholar and keen critic Niedner wrote: "Spinoza set forth only one Being or Subject of Being, and since this All-being was to him God-Being, he was absolute monotheist." Here surely he did not desert the God of his fathers, and he is one of the great company of Hebrew sages who have put upon nature that stamp of the Divine unity without which it always comes to naught.

Was he a fatalist, and does he teach that physical necessity which is such a bugbear upon much of our new science? He certainly led the way to such error without going to the end himself. He was as much of a predestinarian as Calvin, and a supralapsarian too, and his *Book of Ethics* goes as strongly for the Divine sovereignty and its immutable decrees as the articles of the Synods of Dort that so busied the people around him; yet, like the theological pedestinarians of the better class, he accepted our human conditions and faculties, and urged upon men the use of the higher faculties of mind and heart. Herein, in his fatalism as in his pantheism, his implicit faith was better than his explicit definition, and his noble example of humane and godly living was an offset to his system of determinism "when makes of the world process," as Neimer says, "only a nature process, without distinguishing the dynamic from the mechanical agency, and presents only a rational nature world, not a rational spiritual world; a freedom which is the consciousness of necessity; instead of two original forms of cosmic existence designed by God—one ethical, the other physical—the acceptance of two equally physical forms, thought and extension."—*North American Review.*

RUSSIAN TOWNS.—Those who wish to enjoy the illusions produced by scene-painting and stage decorations should never go behind the scenes. In like manner, he who wishes to preserve the delusion that Russian towns are picturesque should never enter them, but content himself with viewing them from a distance. A walk through the streets inevitably dispels the illusion, and proves satisfactorily that irregularity, even when combined with squalor, is not necessarily picturesque. However imposing Russian towns may look when seen from the outside, they will generally be found on closer inspection to be little more than villages in disguise. If they have not a positively rustic, they have at least a suburban appearance. The streets are straight and wide, and are either miserably paved or not paved at all. *Trottoirs* are not considered indispensable. The houses are built of wood and stone, generally one-storied, and separated from each other by spacious yards. Many of them do not condescend to turn their façades to the street. The general impression produced is that the majority of the burghers have come from the country, and have brought their country houses with them. There are few or no shops with merchandise tastefully arranged in the window to tempt the passer-by. If you wish to make purchases you must go to the Gostinny Dvor, or Bazaar, which consists of long symmetrical rows of low-roofed, dimly-lighted stores, with a colonnade in front. This is the place where merchants most do congregate; but it presents nothing of that bustle and activity which we are accustomed to associate with commercial life. The shopkeepers stand at their doors or loiter about in the immediate vicinity waiting for customers. From the scarcity of these latter, I should say that when sales are effected the profits must be enormous. In the other parts of the town, the air of solitude and languor is still more conspicuous. In the great square, or by the side of the promenade—if the town is fortunate enough to have one—cows or horses may be seen grazing tranquilly, without being at all conscious of the incongruity of their position. And, indeed, it would be strange if they had any such consciousness, for it does not exist in the minds either of the Police or of the inhabitants. At night, the streets are not lighted at all, or are supplied merely with a few oil-lamps, which do little more than render the darkness visible, so that cautious citizens returning home late often arm themselves with lanterns. A few years ago, an honorable townscoun cilor of Moscow opposed a project for lighting the city with gas, and maintained that those who chose to go out at night should carry their lamps with them. The objection was overruled, and Moscow was supplied with gas-lamps; but very few of the provincial towns have as yet followed the example of the ancient capital.—*From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY IN HIS CHURCH.—After he gave out his text, the poor men in the free sittings under the pulpit would turn toward him, and settle themselves into an attitude of fixed attention. In preaching he would try to keep still and calm, and free from all gesticulation; but as he went on, he had to grip and clasp the cushion on which his sermon rested, in order to restrain the intensity of his own emotion; and when, in spite of himself, his hands would escape, they would be lifted up, the fingers of the right hand working with a peculiar hovering movement, of which he was quite unconscious; his eyes seemed on fire, his whole frame worked and vibrated. It was riveting to see as well as hear him, as his eagle glance penetrated every corner of the church, and whether there were few or many there, it was enough for him that those who were present were human beings, standing between two worlds, and that it was his terrible responsibility as well as high privilege, to deliver a message to each and all. The great festivals of the church seemed to inspire him, and his words would rise into melody. At Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and on the Holy Trinity especially, his sermon became a song of gladness; during Advent, a note of solemn warning. On Good Friday, and through the Passion week evening services, it would be a low and mournful chant, uttered in a deep, plaintive, and at moments almost agonized, tone, which hushed his congregation into a silence that might be felt. The evening services for the Passion Week were given at an hour to suit the laboring men on their way home from work, when a few would drop into church, and to those few he preached a short sermon of about fifteen minutes, which a London congregation would have gone miles to hear. Those who were present, sometimes only fifteen to twenty besides his own family, will not forget the dimly-lighted church in the twilight of the Spring evenings, with its little sprinkling of worshipers, and the silence as of death and the grave, when with a look which he never seemed to have at any other season, he followed Christ through the sufferings of the Holy Week, beginning with either the liii. or lxii. of Isaiah, on each day its own event, from the first communion to the betrayal—the denial of Peter, the fate of Judas, on to the foot of the cross. And when "the worst was over," with what a gasp of relief was Easter even, with its rest and quietness, reached; and with significant words about that intermediate state, in which he so deeply believed, he would lead our thoughts from the peaceful sepulchre in the garden to the mysterious gate of Paradise. Passion Week was, to him, a time of such real and terrible pain that he always thanked God when it was over; and on Easter day he would burst forth into a song of praise once more for the blessed Resurrection, not only of Christ the Lord, but of man, and of the dear earth he loved so well—Spring after Winter, birth after death. Every gnat that danced in the sunshine on the blessed Easter morn—every blade of grass in the dear churchyard spoke of hope and joy and a living God. And the flowers in the church and the graves decked with bright wreaths would add to his gladness as he paced up and down before service. Many a testimony has come to the blessing of those village sermons. "Twenty-five village sermons," said a clergyman working in a great city parish, "like a plank to a drowning man kept me from sinking in the 'blackness of darkness' which surrounds the unbeliever. Leaning upon these, while carried about by every wind of doctrine, I drifted hither and thither: at last, thanks be to God, I found standing ground." But none who merely read them could tell what it was to hear them, and to see him, and the look of inspiration on his face, as he preached them. While to those his nearest and dearest, who looked forward with an ever fresh intensity of interest to the Sunday services week after week, year after year, each sermon came with double emphasis from the knowledge that the daily life of the week days was no contradiction to, but a noble carrying out of, the words preached in church.—*From Charles Kingsley—His Letters and Memorials of his Life.*

JAPANESE AUDIENCES.—Free-and-easiness is the great characteristic of Japanese audiences. During the performance everyone smokes, eats, and drinks; criticisms are very audibly expressed, conversation and chaff are very general, people come in and go out as they like; if the weather be hot, superfluous raiment is laid aside *sans cérém nie*; coolies enter with their implements of trade, and reeking with the dust and sweat of the day, much in the same way that one may observe peasants slouching into continental cathedrals for a few minutes' prayer. On the stage the same nonchalance is apparent. If an actor be not "word-perfect," the prompter follows him about with a book without the slightest attempt at disguise; a stage-carpenter, wanting a light for his pipe, does not hesitate to crawl in front of the actors, and take one from the stage candles; men who are killed during the play are allowed to make their exits behind a piece of black cloth, boldly brought and held up by a boy; and no hitch or accident ever justifies the drawing across of the curtain.

Applause takes the form of wild shrieks—most frequently the name of the actor. Dissent and disapprobation are invariably expressed by loud and long-continued chaffing and hooting.—*All the Year Round.*

MOSCOW DROSKY DRIVERS.—On the other side of the street there are three droskies, with their drivers sleeping in the sun, waiting for passengers. One is a covered chaise in the modern style; the others are the old-fashioned guibars, on which one sits astride as on a horse, keeping tight hold of the driver's waist for fear of falling. Some of these droskies are good enough, with fast horses, but the most of them are abominable, and the detestable pavement adds still more to one's sufferings. It is a great comfort when we can have the good snow roads of Winter and the cozy little sledges; then one starts out with something like pleasure, though with the chance of being upset in a gutter. Moscow is so large, and the sidewalks are so narrow and so bad, that it is next to impossible to walk much, and one soon falls into the lazy habit of always driving. These *izvostchiks* properly wear a long blue *caftan* with an odd flat hat, but there are so many who come in from the country for a short time that you see all varieties of costume. Each has a brass ticket with his number tied around his neck. I have seen No. 15,300, so that the number of these vehicles must be very large. One set of men go out by day, and at night another set who prowl lazily along the streets or stand near some frequented corner, always half asleep, in wait for a chance fare. I have sometimes surprised them at their morning toilet, as I have looked out in the morning—a little saliva on the hands, and the face is soon washed. Three crossings and a genuflection to each quarter of the horizon complete the hasty toilet. These *izvostchiks* do not, of course, all own their horses and droskies, but for the most part they belong to *artels*, or co-operative associations. Sometimes they hire the horses and droskies of some man to whom they pay a share of the profits, and sometimes the *artel* owns them all. Their elder or President sees to providing them all with a common lodging and board, and their profits go into the common stock and are regularly divided up.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

LOVE'S JOY.

To know thy will, O Love! itself is joy,
To do it an ineffable delight,
Unweariedly life's sweetness to employ
In willing acts seem'd gracious in thy sight:—
To know we live in harmony with love,
Is to attain the wisdom of the pure;
With peaceful, steadfast steps through life to move,
And near us all the beautiful and sure,—
To bloom as green grass through both shower and sun,
Like flowers to grow and stars to shine by night,
To hear the season's music—never done,—
To pass from storm to the supremely bright:—
Then sweetest, let me only know thy will,
And love shall give me wisdom to fulfill.

LOVE'S VISIONS.

At last are fled the leaves that lingered long,
The sun at last withholds his parting glow,
The clouds move onward like a funeral song,
Or hopeless hang o'er all the water's flow.
I know the flowers, that joined sad days to bliss,
Shall die by this night's keen and piercing frost;
For sweetness hides, though sadness ever is!
So rare are joys to find, so soon are lost!
I could contented be, almost to yield
My joy like latest flower to Winter's sting,
And sullen searching moan from wood and field,
That saddens life, and mars our harvesting;
But then I close mine eyes and thou art near,
Coming as violets come when Spring is here.

THE SWALLOWS.

As poised one time in quietness of thought,
The fiery clouds below, the clouds above,
With glory arange all round about me brought
By sun long past, yet leaving beams of love,
Whilst far below whispered the pale lipped sea
To the still moon all raptuously fair,
Decked by the deep clear night most tenderly;
Thy peaceful spirit my companion there
Looked far as distant waters joined the sky,
My vision fixed and keen across the night
Beheld long living lines meandering nigh,
Till round us arrowed wings sustained their flight
In that most beauteous space—with thee and me
And then these birds passed home beyond the sea.
—*From Annus Amoris, by J. W. Inchbold.*

THE CORNISH PILCHARD FISHERIES.—St. Ives is a quaintly-built old town of about 7,000 inhabitants, on the north coast of Cornwall at the south-west extremity of St. Ives Bay, five miles by road from Hayle at the head of the bay, 10 miles northward from Penzance, and 14 miles N. E. by E. from the Land's End. St. Ives Bay is a broad opening three miles deep and three and a half in greatest width from St. Ives Head to Godrevy Point, and the Gull Rock with its light-house. The pilchard fisheries in the bay are regulated from July to December by an act of Parliament passed in 1841 (4th and 5th Vic, cap. 57.) The seines must be used during the time from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset, the remaining period being allotted to the drift fishery. There are at present 280 seine-boats at St. Ives, each of which is provided with a seine, but only about one-quarter of that number is got ready for sea every year. The sizes of the seines vary from 90 to 1,200 feet in length, and from 50 feet to 70 feet in width or depth. The seine-boats are open ones, about 35 feet long, used not further than half a mile from the shore, and only during the pilchard season, when each has a crew of eight men called seiners. The portion of the bay near the town is divided into six stations, each boat holding the bay for one day on each, so that a boat may probably have only six days' fishing for several weeks. But most of the seine-owners are now formed into companies, each of which has frequently some boat "in hand." The boats lie at anchor with their crews at appointed positions, and on the neighboring heights are stationed men called huers, whose duty it is to watch for fish which are distinguished by a brownish copper color in the water. And it is found that this method of fish seeking-seeking was practiced in the Arompelago during the time of the Greek ascendency, and possibly in the custom may have been brought to the Cornish coasts hundreds of years since by the Phœnician traders in tin and copper. As soon as the huers descry the fish, they, with instruments called bushes, or white linen bags distended on wooden frameworks at the end of small sticks, one of which is held in each hand, signal to the men in the boats below and direct their movements. Then immediately there is raised in the town a cry of "heva" (an ancient Cornish word peculiar to St. Ives, and signifying "the cry is up,") and for a time all other occupations are suspended, and hundreds of spectators crowd the beach and hills eager to catch a glimpse of the approaching shoal, upon the successful capture of which probably depends the welfare of the town for the ensuing Winter. After a seine is cast round a shoal of fish, the blue with corks attached of course floating on the water and that with leads sinking to the bottom, the space generally between the two ends of the seine is covered by one or two *stop-nets*, as occasion requires (the Act not allowing a *stop-net* to be over 720 feet in length, or more than 2 *stop-nets* to be used for 1 seine) and the whole is warped nearer to the shore by *bowsers*, who are landsmen (chiefly artisans and laborers) employed on land during the pilchard season for general purposes. Men common the interesting operation of *tucking*, or of dipping the fish with baskets into the seine-boats from a *tuck-net* cast into the seine. And here we will venture strongly to recommend the west of England tourist who seeks picturesque sights to be present at St. Ives Bay during the period of tucking. By that time the fish become so frightened and so closely brought together that they keep up a constant twittering, and may be described as presenting the appearance of a glittering mass of silver. And indeed, St. Ives Bay, with its green, translucent sea, and lofty sombre, blue-clad headlands, inter-spersed with white sandy beaches, is well worthy of a visit at any time. The fish on being brought ashore are taken to cellars prepared for the purpose, where they are salted in *bulk*, and allowed to lie for about four weeks. A layer of salt is first spread on the ground or floor of the cellar, and over that a single layer of fish is put; then again a layer of salt, and so on the *bulk* is proceeded with, until a pile from five to six feet high is made. Afterward the fish are *broken out* and washed, and then packed in wooden hogsnead casks and pressed, or rather jammed as closely as possible together by *pressing stones* and *buckiers*. The oil got from this process is sent to various English towns, and is used chiefly for tanning. A hogshead contains 2,950 pilchards, or 24 *hundreds*, reckoning six score and a cast of three over to each hundred, and generally weighs from four to five hundred weight. The fish are shipped to the ports of Italy and the Adriatic, those being the only places to which they have been exported during the the last 90 years. They are consumed in the towns of Italy and Austria, chiefly during the period of Lent.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

GOSSIP ABOUT NELSON AND WOLFE.—It is to the credit of human nature that when a man has rendered great services to his country or to his kind we resolutely refuse to look at the dark side of his character, and form a glorified picture of him for the mind's eye to rest upon. The portrait of Nelson is not blurred for Englishmen. We are jealous of Byron's reputation, and will scarcely suffer it to be justly or unjustly assailed. With what pleasure should we not hail the fact that a painstaking writer had effectually cleared the character of Marlborough from the stains of avarice and corruption! And yet it is always well to look facts resolutely in the face, for they often explain, and enable us to condone. To know all would be to forgive all. Take the case of Nelson. The murder of Prince Caracciolo and all the other bad doings at Naples may be traced directly to his infatuation for Lady Hamilton. And whence did that infatuation arise? It has been asserted that Nelson gradually became estranged from his wife because she did not take enough interest in his career, and seemed hardly to know that her husband was the idolized hero of the nation. If so, it was a grievous fault, and the result, with a man of Nelson's temperament, might have been easily foreseen. "My dear, great, glorious Nelson," if we remember aright, was the style in which the wife of a Cabinet Minister who can scarcely have been personally acquainted with the Admiral wrote to congratulate him on the victory of the Nile. Lady Hamilton was even more demonstrative, and Nelson took a naïve, almost child-like pleasure in being made much of, and called "great" and "glorious" to his face. He had done great things, and was not ashamed to own that he felt proud of his achievements. Indeed, self-assertion on his part occasionally took an unpleasant form. Toward the close of the war with the First Republic, when the general distress was sharp and bread frightfully dear—in 1800 the price of the quartern loaf rose to one shilling and tenpence halfpenny—a curious fashion arose of giving dinners in which the guests were asked to bring their own bread. Nelson was invited to such a dinner, but through some oversight he had apparently not been informed of the conditions of the feast. At all events, when he found there was no bread he made quite a little scene, called his servant, and, before the whole company, gave him a shilling, and ordered him to go and buy a roll, saying aloud: "It is hard that after fighting my country's battles I should be grudged her bread." One would not like to have been present at that dinner party, still less to have been the host; and, in truth, either Ne son should not have been invited, or an exception should have been made in his favor. It is also part of the ill-natured gossip of history that Nelson's last signal was not "England" but "Nelson expects every man to do his duty," and that the officer to whom the order was given affected to have misunderstood his directions, and substituted the sentence which was actually telegraphed. Southey says it was received by the fleet with enthusiasm, but an eye-witness of the battle has recorded the equally probable fact that some unideal Britons could not well make out what it meant. "Do our duty?" quoth one of them. "Why, of course we shall." In truth, the Eng ish dislike of rhetoric (strange enough in a country which has given parliamentary institutions to the world) amounts to a fault; it makes us think that heroic words are never found in company with heroic acts. This is far from being the case, as a notable incident in the life of Gen. Wolfe will show. After his appointment to the command of the expedition against Canada, and on the day preceding his embarkation, Pitt invited him to dinner. The only other guest was Lord Temple, Pitt's brother-in-law, who afterward told the story to Thomas Grenville. As the evening advanced, Wolfe, ever so slightly warmed with wine, or, it may be, merely fired by his own thoughts, broke forth into a strain of gasconade. He drew his sword—he rapped the table with it—he flourished it round the room—he talked of the mighty things that sword was to achieve. The two Ministers sat aghast at an exhibition so unusual from any man of real sense and spirit, and when at last Wolfe had taken his leave, and his carriage was heard to roll from the door, Pitt seemed for the moment shaken in the high opinion which he had formed of Wolfe; he lifted up his eyes and arms, and exclaimed to Lord Tempie, "Good God! that I should have intrusted the fate of the country and of the Administration to such hands!" Few anecdotes rest on better authority, yet it may be hoped that Lord Temple or Mr. Grenville was guilty of a slight inaccuracy in putting into the mouth of Pitt the words, "and of the administration," which sound like bathos, whereas Pitt always spoke and thought in the loftiest strain. Indeed, in judging Wolfe, the great statesman might have known, from the best of evidence, that "tall talk" is occasionally the herald of great actions. "My Lord," he had said in 1757 to the Duke of Devonshire, "I am sure that I can save this country, and that nobody else can"—which proved to be the true state of the case.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

RUSSIAN MERCHANTS.—The Russian merchant's love of ostentation is of a peculiar kind—something entirely different from English snobbery and American shoddyism. He may delight in gaudy reception-rooms, magnificent dinners, fast trotters, costly furs; or he may display his riches by princely donations to churches, monasteries, or benevolent institutions; but in all this he never affects to be other than he really is. He habitually wears a costume which designates plainly his social position, makes no attempt to adopt fine manners or elegant tastes, and never seeks to gain admission to what is called in Russia *la société*. Having no desire to seem what he is not, he has a plain unaffected manner, and sometimes a certain quiet dignity, which contrasts favorably with the affected manner of those nobles of the lower ranks who make pretensions to being highly educated, and strive to adopt the outward forms of French culture. At his great dinners, it is true, the merchant likes to see among his guests as many "Generals"—that is to say, official personages—as possible, and especially those who happen to have a *grand cordon*; but he never dreams of thereby establishing an intimacy with these personages, or of being invited by them in return. It is perfectly understood by both parties that nothing of the kind is meant. The invitation is given and accepted from quite different motives. The merchant has the satisfaction of seeing at his table men of high official rank, and feels that the consideration which he enjoys among people of his own class is thereby augmented. If he succeeds in obtaining the presence of three Generals, he obtains a victory over a rival who cannot obtain more than two. The General, on his side, gets a first-rate dinner, and acquires, in return for the honor he has conferred, a certain undefined right to request subscriptions for public objects or benevolent institutions.—*From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The principles on which the Théâtre Français rests are a good deal like the common law of England—a vaguely and inconveniently registered mass of regulations which time and occasion have welded together, and from which the recurring occasion can usually manage to extract the rightful precedent. Napoleon I., who had a finger in ever pie in his dominion, found time during his brief and disastrous occupation of Moscow to send down a decree remodeling and regulating the constitution of the theatre. This document has long been a dead letter, and the society abides by its older traditions. The *traditions* of the Comédie Française—that is the sovereign word, and that is the charm of the place—the charm that one never ceases to feel, however often one may sit beneath the classic dusky dome. One feels this charm with peculiar intensity as a newly arrived foreigner. The Théâtre Français has had the good fortune to be able to allow its traditions to accumulate. They have been preserved, transmitted, respected, cherished, until at last they form the very atmosphere, the vital air, of the establishment. A stranger feels their superior influence the first time he sees the great curtain go up; he feels that he is in a theatre which is not as other theatres are. It is not only be ter, it is different. It has a peculiar perfection—something consecrated, historical, academic. This impression is delicious, and he watches the performance in a sort of tranquil ecstasy. Never has he seen anything so smooth and harmonious, so artistic and complete. He heard all his life of attention to detail, and now, for the first time, he sees something that deserves the name. He sees dramatic effort refined to a point with which the English stage is unacquainted. He sees that there are no limits to possible "finish," and that so trivial an act as taking a letter from a servant or placing one's hat on a chair may be made a suggestive and interesting incident. He sees these things and a great many more besides, but at first he does not analyze them; he gives himself up to a sympathetic contemplation. He is in an ideal and exemplary world—a world that has managed to attain all the felicities that the world we live in misses. The people do the things that we should like to do; they are gifted as we should like to be; they have mastered the accomplishments that we have had to give up. The women are not all beautiful—decidedly not, indeed—but they are graceful, agreeable, sympathetic, lady-like; they have the best manners possible, and they are delightfully well dressed. They have charming musical voices, and they speak with irreproachable purity and sweetness; they walk with the most elegant grace, and when they sit it is a pleasure to see their attitudes. They go out and come in, they pass across the stage, they talk and laugh and cry, they deliver long *tirades* or remain statuesquely mute; they are tender or tragic, they are comic or conventional; and through it all you never observe an awkwardness, a roughness, an accent, a crude spot, a false note. As for the men, they are not to be outdone either; it must be confessed, indeed, that at the present hour manly beauty is but scantily represented at the Théâtre Français. Bressant, I believe, used to be thought handsome; but Bressant has retired, and among the gentlemen of the troupe I can think of no one but M. Mounet-Sully who may be positively commended for his fine person. But M. Mounet-Sully is, from the scenic point of view, an Adonis of the first magnitude. To be handsome, however, is for an actor one of the last necessities; and these gentlemen are mostly handsome enough. They look perfectly what they are intended to look, and in cases where it is proposed that they shall *seem* handsome, they usually succeed. They are as well mannered and as well dressed as their fairer comrades, and their voices are no less agreeable and effective. They represent gentlemen, and they produce the illusion. In this endeavor they deserve even greater credit than the actresses, for it is modern comedy, of which the repertory of the Théâtre Français is largely composed, they have nothing in the way of costume to help to carry it off. Half a dozen ugly men, in the periodic coat and trousers and stove-pipe hat, with blue chins and false moustaches, strutting before the foot-lights, and pretending to be interesting, romantic, pathetic, heroic, certainly play a perilous game. At every turn they suggest prosaic things, and their liabilities to awkwardness are increased a thousand fold. But the comedians of the Théâtre Français are never awkward, and when it is necessary they solve triumphantly the problem of being at once realistic to the eye and romantic to the imagination.—*Henry James, Jr., in the Galaxy.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN TURKEY.—The Muharrem is one of the occasions on which formal visits are exchanged in Turkish society, but the visits on this day are not so imperative in official circles as those paid on the Bairam feasts and on the anniversary of the Sultan's accession, and take a tinge of friendly courtesy. Sweetmeats called *shakir*, (sugar,) veritable bon-bons, white and red, (that taste like sweetened colored chalk,) are prepared for callers on this day as on the Bairam, and in this the custom somewhat resembles the *étrennes* of the French *Jour de l'an*, the invariable *bonbonnière*, since on ordinary occasions the sweets offered to visitors are but jam or jelly called *tar'feleh*, served in a single cup into which everybody dips a clean spoon. It took more than one year for me to understand all the doings on a Turkish New Year's Day. It is curious that the customs which belong to the 1st of April in England and France belong also to the Muharrem Ghün in Turkey. Practical jokes of all sorts are played off with more or less success. Grown-up caliphas and young girls pass each other, their eyes lit up with mischievous intent. The same spirit is abroad in the salaamlik, and the younger boys and girls who were allowed to go in and out of the hareem evidently busied themselves in inventing messages to carry to and fro. Every one is on the alert not to be tricked into believing his neighbor, and yet there are those who do get tricked. A message is dispatched in a roundabout way to the fat, puffy coachman to bring his mistress' carriage in all haste, and when it arrives under the windows the poor man is greeted with bursts of derisive laughter from caliphas and eunuchs in ambush behind window curtains, and the dupe has been caught. (Such a trick can only be played in the absence of the mistress.) Boys will come in breathless haste averring that a house at the end of the street is on fire, and those who run to see are followed with jeering laughter. Stone sugar-plums will be offered with a pretense of innocent friendliness, and a disregard of consequences provoking in the extreme, but not attributable to *malice prepense*. A caliphs will be told that some dear friend or relative from whom the accidents of her life have long parted her is but just arrived to ask for her, and when at the unlooked-for news she gives a start of surprise and a joyful exclamation, a rude burst of merriment dashes her delight. All this goes on more or less under the rose, except in the case of the young masters or mistresses, who practice these jokes on each other almost unchecked. Then I found it was a matter of much importance whom one happened to encounter the first in the day. There were faces lucky and unlucky to look upon; it was a good sign to have chanced upon somebody *

THE RACING SEASON OF 1877

PREPARATIONS FOR TURF EVENTS.

THE ISLIP STABLE—FAMOUS TOM OCHILTREE—THE YORKSHIRE CROWD OF RACERS—OTHER STUDS IN WHICH VARIOUS KINDS OF "CATTLE" CAN BE FOUND.

The weather of the past week has not been conducive to good feeling on the part of the trainers, but the time is now approaching which will enable the horses to take rapid work.

THE ISLIP STABLE.

The success which attended Pierre Lorillard's venture on the turf with the Rancocus string induced his brother, George L., to follow his example, and there has been an animated contest between them for the honors. Pierre Lorillard had already a strong and victorious stable when George made his appearance, but with amazing rapidity the latter gathered together a splendid lot of thoroughbreds, and last year the Islip establishment held the third position, with $28,984 to its credit, which amount included the value of the Centennial Cup, $2,500. The blue and orange, the colors of this stable, are even more popular with the public than those of Rancocus. Mr. Lorillard's training grounds are in the vicinity of Islip, hence the name given to the establishment. Under the care of Wyndham Walden, a successful trainer, there are 20 horses being prepared for the campaign, and under such skillful tuition they will not fail to matriculate in a manner satisfactory to their owner. At the head of the stable is the great horse Tom Ochiltree, now 5 years old, a worthy son of that grand sire, Lexington. When Tom was 2 years old the writer first saw him at the Monmouth Park stables and was well impressed with his grand proportions. He was not started that year, and he was as coarse-looking as a cart-horse; but that he would develop into a great racer, if he was given time and placed in the proper hands, seemed certain. These convictions were expressed to the owner of the colt, and subsequently to the editor of a sporting newspaper, and their informant was laughed at as following an *ignis fatuus*, but he said: "Wait and see, and let those laugh who win at the end of the season." Ochiltree was placed in Anthony Taylor's hands to be prepared for the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, and when he appeared in the annual sweepstakes he had Evans on his back. His competitors were Chesapeake and Ascension, and with the odds of 100 to 5 against him Tom won handily. A great many were astonished, but his few friends reaped a rich harvest. The colt subsequently won the rich Dixie Stakes at Baltimore, when he was again regarded as an outsider. Before the season of 1876 began Tom Ochiltree was sold to Mr. Lorillard for $5,000 cash and 25 per cent. of the colt's winnings. Now, last year Tom started 10 times, and he won eight races, not one of them being less than two miles. His gross earnings were $22,845, which included the Centennial Cup. The races that Tom lost were, when he was beaten by Parole in the mile and a quarter sweepstakes at Saratoga, and in the two-mile heats at Baltimore, where, after winning the first heat easily, he was distanced by Add in the second heat. Notwithstanding the fact that Tom won five races in succession up to the time he was beaten at Saratoga, there were many turfmen who had little faith in his staying power if he were pushed hard over a long distance by a really good horse, and the trial came in the Centennial Cup as the Jerome Park Fall meeting, when Acrobat measured strides with him. The distance was four miles, and Acrobat, who had previously distanced Chesapeake and others in the four-mile heats at Long Branch, and had been especially prepared for the contest, started out to make a tiring pace as soon as the flag fell. Barbee kept Tom a couple of lengths behind, until the stretch was reached, and then won with consummate ease. This satisfied the doubters, but they had paid dearly for their experience. There is no four-year-old of recent years that has gone through a campaign with more brilliancy than Tom Ochiltree, and therefore his popularity is well deserved. The task set for him this year will test his capacity to the fullest extent, for there are a tar larger number of matured horses of high class entered in the all-aged events of the coming season than ever before. Tom will in all probability make his first essay this year in the Baltimore Cup, in which he is entered in company with such approved good ones as Viator, Add, Parole, Heretog, Freebooter, Preston, &c. His next engagement is in the Westchester Cup, where he will meet Vigil, St. Martin, Sultana, and Fellowcraft for the first time. Tom is also engaged in the Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, and the All-aged Stakes, to be run at the Fall meeting at Jerome Park. At Saratoga he is in the sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and will again meet Parole. He is also a candidate for the Saratoga cup, which he won last year, and the Summer handicap, one mile and three-quarters.

Following Tom in the order of succession is the four-year old Warlock, a horse of excellent promise. He started 10 times last year and won three races, ran second once, besides making a dead heat with St. Martin for second place in the All-aged Stakes, and was also twice third—his gross winnings being over $1,799. The colt showed great improvement in the Fall of the year, and with his stable companion, Ambush—who won two races last year—will be an important auxiliary in promoting the pecuniary welfare of the Islip stable. Both colts are engaged in the Woodburn and Maturity Stakes and both handicaps at Jerome Park and the Summer Handicap at Saratoga, and besides these Warlock is in the All-aged Stakes at Jerome Park and Saratoga. There are 10 three-year olds, Lounger, Lottery, Lucifer, Lotterer, and Ladylike, representing the Leamington division. None of these won a race last year, and all the Leamington youngsters were a light-looking lot. Lotterer is probably the best of those mentioned, and is very likely to develop into a good race-horse. There are two colts, Legitimist and Little Laird, by Kentucky, and the filly Gleaster, by imp. Eclipse, the latter showing much speed and a bad temper, and two notted three-year olds of the stable are Idalia and Kingsland, who have been previously alluded to in THE TIMES. The seven two-year olds to be introduced this season are Duke of Magenta, Maritana, Mount Vernon, Albert, Guy, Balance All, and Lou Lanier. All these have a full share of engagements, and no doubt a fair proportion of the season's winnings will find a way into the treasury of the Islip establishment.

THE YORKSHIRE STABLE.

Mr. George Longstaff has been very successful in his turf ventures on this side of the Atlantic. Like many others of his countrymen, he is extremely fond of the thoroughbred horse and the sport which his fleetness and courage popularizes the world over. Mr. Longstaff has shown the shrewdness which is characteristic of many Yorkshiremen in matters pertaining to the turf, and in a very short time has succeeded in establishing a solid foundation for fame and fortune in the future. He was not known on the turf here until 1875, when he suddenly jumped into notice by purchasing the racing qualities of the filly Countess from Mr. Belmont for $1,000, and she alone won $6,900 for him, and at the end of the season Mr. Longstaff had $10,060 to his credit. Last year he did not do so well as he lost the fast steeplechase mare Osaro at the Saratoga meeting where she fell and was killed when victory was about to crown her efforts. However, Mr. Longstaff's share of the season's game was $6,465. The Yorkshire stable is not a large one, as Mr. Longstaff believes that quantity without quality is too expensive a luxury for men of moderate means. Eph. Snedeker has heretofore trained Longstaff's horses, but as Eph. has a numerous list to handle for other parties, Mr. Longstaff believed that his horses could not possibly receive the attention necessary to bring them up to the proper racing pitch, and has employed a trainer named Pilgrim to look after the Yorkshire string, which is composed of eight head. The oldest of the lot is the old campaigner Shylock, which was bought in a selling race last Fall for $810. The old horse has won several good races in his day, notably the Westchester Cup in 1874, when he defeated Anderer. Last year he started a dozen times, scored three victories, was thrice second and thrice third, his gross winnings being $1,865. He is entered in the Baltimore Cup, the Jockey Club Handicap, and the Summer Handicap at Saratoga. Partnership is one of the best six-year olds in the country, and guess he came into the possession of Mr. Longstaff he has ran some excellent races. The horse formerly belonged to Charles S. Lloyd, who indulged the horse so much that his muscular development was retarded; and, although the horse was known to possess a great turn of speed, he only won his first race at Jerome Park last Spring, and a most sensational victory it was. In the Fall he was bought by Mr. Longstaff, who was rewarded with a couple of wins of some import, and his gross earnings for the year were $1,900. Partnership is a splendid looking horse, of fine size, and will carry weight. He is in the Fordham and Summer Handicaps only, but will do his owner better service in the purses and selling races. There is a quartet of four-year olds, and the best of these is Freebooter, who has been a very successful colt, and Mr. Longstaff again showed his judgment in purchasing this colt from Mr. Belmont when he was two years old. He started 13 times last year, won six races, was three times second, and once third, and proved his ability to run at a high pace of speed under heavy weight, his gross winnings were $3,043. His engagements thus far are in the four-year-old handicap stakes, mile heats, and the cup, at Baltimore, the Fordham Handicap, and All-aged Stakes at Jerome Park, and the sweepstakes for all ages at Saratoga. He will, of course, more prominently in the open events, and his previous record will bring him boats of supporters. The imported filly Yorkshire Lass, Sauterne and Frank are the other four-year olds. There are a couple of three-year olds, the best being Higgins, who started twice last year and won a purse of $500. He is a stout, lusty-looking fellow, and very likely to turn out a clincher. He is in the Breckinridge Stakes, at Baltimore; the Withers and Jerome Stakes, at Jerome Park, and the Sequel Stakes, at Saratoga. His stable companion Braemar started three times last year, but did not show to much advantage.

THE SUFFERNS STABLE.

The vicissitudes which have attended the career of John Coffee on the turf would have discouraged a less determined man. Dame Fortune seldom smiled upon him, and when she did it seemed only an artifice to make Coffee grind his teeth in desperation and despair as a subsequent disaster which more than compensated for the single ray of sunshine. After struggling along, barely able to find subsistence for his horses, he entered upon the season of 1873, and with Nettie Norton, B. F. Carver, and Donnybrook, made play for reputation. Nettie Norton was the oasis in the Sufferns desert, and when the season closed the stable was credited with $8,442. This sufficed to get the stable out of pecuniary embarrassment, and the season of 1876 was anticipated with rosy expectations. But Nettie Norton died suddenly and John Coffee was prostrated with a terrible malady, which confined him within doors most of the time. At the farm near Sufferns, the Coffee string are being prepared. There are seven head, but the only one of note is the gray horse Donnybrook, an old campaigner. He is not possessed of any great speed, but is "dead game," and his victories have been in long races, mostly steeple. His singularity enough he was generally ignored by the betting fraternity in the very races in which he excelled. The other six in the stable are unknown to the public. Charlie Mull, and an unnamed chestnut colt, both four-year olds, are by Panic; a three-year old filly by King Earnest, and three two-year olds; two of them by Panic, and one by Carver.

THE RUTHERFURD STABLE.

Since the death of David Crawford the Rutherfurd establishment has been shorn of its strength and importance, for the settlement of the decedent's estate necessitated the breaking up of this popular racing stud, and the sale of the horses was but recently announced in THE TIMES. The Rutherfurd champions are scattered to add importance to other stables, and Tom Puryear, so intimately identified with the turf interests of the country, will henceforth, it is said, officiate as starter in the Eastern circuit, and if he proves as successful in sending the horses on their journey as he was in preparing them for the event, there will be nobody to complain. Lewis Stewart is now the "Professor" at Rutherfurd Park, and he has six strings to his bow. The oldest is the brown horse Warwick, who is yet to win his first race. Black Cloud is a three-year old maiden, and the other four are two-year olds, two of them being by Narragansett, one by Planet, and one by Gilroy, out of the sister to Ruric, and a brother to the fine race-horse Grunstead.

DEATH OF THE ABYSSINIAN ENVOY.

THE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ENGLISHMAN—WHY HE WAS ORDERED OUT OF EGYPT.

A dispatch from Manchester, England, was printed in THE TIMES of yesterday morning, that "the Englishman claiming to be an Abyssinian Envoy, about whose treatment by Egypt there was recently inquiry made in Parliament, has been found drowned near Massowah. It is believed he was murdered by Egyptians." The "envoy" referred to was inquired after by Mr. Ashley, who said: "I have to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government has taken any steps to ascertain from the Khédive of Egypt what was the fate of the Abyssinian envoys, who, last December, mysteriously disappeared from a hotel at Cairo, where they had been lodged by the British Consul-General, under the guard of the Consular Janissary, after they had fled to the British Consulate-General and demanded protection."

To this question Mr. Rourke replied as follows: "I have to state that only one envoy from Abyssinia reached Egypt. The honorable member mentions 'envoys' in his question. As a matter of fact only one envoy reached Egypt last December, and he was allowed to remain some time without seeing the Khédive, but after being there some time the envoy did see the Khédive on the 7th December. It was then decided that the envoy should be sent back to Abyssinia with a special letter to the King of Abyssinia. The Khédive also provided that he should have a special train from Cairo to Suez, and be sent by special steamer to Massowah. When he received this message he was much alarmed, and communicated with the British Consul and said that he thought his life was in danger. The Khédive was much annoyed at what he intended as an act of courtesy being taken in this way by the envoy. The Khédive then said that if the envoy took this view of the case he might find his way back to Abyssinia by himself. The envoy wrote again to our Consul, and, owing to a communication which was then made by the British Consul at Cairo to the Khédive, the Khédive promised to send back the envoy in the same way as first proposed, by special train to Suez, and special steamer from Suez to Massowah. The envoy started from Cairo, and we have not heard anything of him since."

FRENCH GENEROSITY REWARDED.

The Paris *Figaro* prints a story which may or may not be true, but is nevertheless a good one. The scene of it was a small street in the students' quarter, where a daily *table d'hôte* was provided by a worthy dame for a quiet and select company. For three years past her hotel had been regularly frequented by an ancient gentleman, who never failed to present himself, morning and evening, at the hospitable board. He was always clad, Winter and Summer, in the same enormous fur coat, and was known to the students of the immediate vicinity by the nickname of "the great-coat man." He was manifestly one of those slaves of habit to whom all novelty is odious, and it seemed as if to the end of his days he would go on breakfasting and dining at the same restaurant and wearing the self-same fur coat. But one day, to the surprise of the landlady, he announced his intention to discontinue his daily visits. Hitherto he had always been quite as regular in paying his bill as in eating his dinners. But he was no longer, so he declared, able to afford this moderate expenditure. The good woman was not, however, to be deprived of her customer on such a paltry consideration. "Do not let a mere question of money stand in the way," she exclaimed; "come here as you have been accustomed, and when times are better you can pay me if you choose." So the great-coat man continued to eat his meals, and discontinued only the ceremony of paying for them. A few days ago, however, the old fellow disappeared, and was not heard of for several days. At the end of this period the worthy lady of the hotel received a letter from a notary, and upon opening it found that her penurious guest had just departed this life. The first impulse naturally would be to conclude that all chance of seeing her bill paid had utterly vanished. But the second line of the notary's letter suggested a very different idea. The old man had left his benefactress a legacy of 40,000 francs.

AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO HONESTY.

The Boston *Herald* tells the following story, showing, at least, a remarkable want of appreciation of honest endeavor by a lady in that city: "A lady residing in a fashionable quarter in the Back Bay, while riding in a Metropolitan horse car a few days ago, missed her pocket-book containing $150. Soon after she left the car the conductor discovered the lost property among the straw. Unobserved, he examined it, and found that it contained, in addition to the above-mentioned sum, several articles of value and a card with the lady's name and address. Proceeding to her residence, he gave his name, and requested to see the lady whose address was on the card. On the servant giving his name and describing his appearance, she, in a haughty, dignified manner, refused to see him. He then explained that his business was a matter of interest to her. She finally consented, and, coming to the door, the following conversation ensued: 'Madame, I found something of value this morning in a horse-car on which I am conductor.' 'Ah!' she replied languidly, 'You are the person who found my portmonnaie?' 'Yes,' he replied, handing the missing property to her, 'I think it belongs to you.' Receiving it without thanking him, she said, 'I suppose you were obliged to ride over here; there is 10 cents, take 6 out for your fare and return me 4.' The conductor thanked her, but refused the reward."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* gives the following statistics: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending March 17 was, by rail, 66,358 tons; by canal, 700 tons; total, 67,058 tons, against 11,640 tons for the same week of last year; increase, 55,148 tons. For the year, 908,640 tons, against 512,084 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 396,556 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 265,099 tons; bituminous, 40,733 tons; total, 305,832 tons, against 84,934 tons anthracite and 53,568 tons bituminous; total, 140,502 tons for the same week of last year; increase of anthracite, 180,165 tons; decrease of bituminous, 14,835 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 2,351,499 tons; bituminous, 528,117 tons; total, 3,879,616 tons, against 2,969,936 tons anthracite and 547,635 tons bituminous; total, 3,817,571 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 981,563 tons; increase of bituminous, 19,518 tons.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

OTTAWA, March 24.—In the House of Commons the debate on the tariff resolutions was continued till 3 o'clock this morning. An amendment was moved by Sir John A. Macdonald in favor of fostering the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural interests of the Dominion, which was defeated by 110 to 75.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE ANNALS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN ON TRIAL FOR INCITING A MAN TO MURDER HIS FATHER—A MOST EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT IN CRIMINAL HISTORY.

At the Hertford, England, Assizes, March 5, among the many cases referred to the Grand Jury was one which, in all things, is one of the most extraordinary in the annals of criminal justice. Its history, as related by the Judge to the Grand Jury, was in substance as follows:

"On the 24th of August last, just as the Summer Assizes had concluded, Paul Bayart, a young Frenchman, who had for some time been residing here as a pupil with Rev. Francis Stanfield, a Roman Catholic priest, was charged, on the information of a young gentleman named Arthur William Dickens, an acquaintance and associate of his here, with soliciting and inciting him to murder Bayart's father and mother in France. The two younger men had both lived with Rev. Francis Stanfield, the Roman Catholic priest. Dickens had been there in September 1875, and at that time Achille Bayart, the prisoner's brother, whose parents lived at Roubaix, was also there. The prisoner afterward came to live there, but Dickens and since left Mr. Stanfield's and gone to live with a Mr. Moran in the town. It was on the 14th of August that the charge was made by Dickens to the Superintendent of Police: 'I want you' (he said) 'to arrest a person called Bayart on a charge of conspiring to murder his father and mother, who reside at Roubaix, in France.' The policeman said: 'This requires some proof, and I shall require some information before I proceed.' Upon that Dickens produced some papers, one of which was a note of hand for £500, dated the 10th of April, 1876, which, he said, he had received from the latter, (the 14th of August,) the bill, it will be observed, being dated in the preceding April, although, according to Dickens' account, the attempts to incite him to commit the murder were in July and August, and the £500 was to be paid him for the deed. 'He told me,' said the Police Superintendent, 'that he was to murder Mr. and Mrs. Bayart, and that he was to start next day—the 15th of August—and that he had already received £10 for his expenses. He was to shoot them, he said, "with a gun."' Such were the orders he received from Bayart, and he produced photographs of the old people, which, he said, had been given him by Bayart in order to identify them. He said he was to have the £500 when he had murdered them, and that then Achille Bayart, the prisoner's brother, was to be the next victim.' This extraordinary information was given to the Police on the 14th of August, and they at once communicated with the Police at Roubaix to enable them to test its truth. This, of course, took time, and for 10 or 12 days the answer was not received, and in the meantime Dickens called again on the Police and desired to have Bayart arrested. On the 14th of August the Police here having received their answer, whatever it was, from the Police at Roubaix, the charge was made, and Dickens appeared as a witness in support of it, and swore to its truth. He stated that he was still at Mr. Stanfield's when the prisoner, Paul Bayart, arrived, and was with him a month or so there, and was, he said, on very friendly terms with him, and had since been a good deal with him, (Bayart.) Bayart, he said, spoke to him about poisons, &c., about six weeks ago while walking with him, said he wished him to murder his (Bayart's) parents, and would give him £500 for doing it. His motive, he said, was that he might obtain money coming to him on their death. Dickens said he at first refused, but after ward consented, and at various times they discussed the details and the means, and he gave him photographs of his father and mother to identify them. The sum of £10 Dickens said was to be paid to him for his expenses, and Dickens produced memoranda in his pocket-book which he had written, he said, at the dictation of Bayart for the purpose of direction; the hours, for instance, at which his pastures were put out and came home, &c. And Dickens, as already stated, produced a note for £500, which, it is to be observed, was drawn by Dickens himself, (on a five-shilling stamp,) as he said, at the direction of Bayart, and which was in these terms, dated the 10th of April, 1876: 'I hereby promise to pay Arthur William Dickens the sum of £500 at sight.' The note so purported to bear the signature of Bayart, and it appeared to be admitted that he had signed something; but he denied that he had signed any note, or anything at all with the object suggested, and though the landlord of a public house saw him sign something, he could not say what it was. Dickens further swore that Bayart gave him the £10 for his 'expenses'—that is, his traveling expenses—and the purchase of a gun, &c., with which to commit the murder. In cross-examination Dickens stated that he was then 22 or 23 years of age, and was born at Calcutta, and that his father was a barrister. He could, he said, give no information as to his early days, except that he went to school, and left when 12. He had been, he said, at about nine different schools; he was at Marlborough School; then he had a private tutor; and then he had another; then he went to sea in a merchant vessel, and left at Melbourne; then he returned to England, and enlisted in the Sixth Dragoon Guards, and was afterward discharged, he had been, moreover, in various countries in Europe: he had been at Berlin; he had been at Posen; he would not say whether he had ever been in France, but he had been at Ostend and at Brussels. He was at Ostend, he said, when 8 or 9 years of age; he came to Mr. Stanfield's here in September, 1875, and he had been about a year in the place when this extraordinary matter arose. He did not know, he said, who placed him with Mr. Stanfield, whether his sister or mother; but his mother must have paid for him. It appeared that he and Mr. Stanfield had quarrelled, when he left him, and he admitted that the gentleman had once complained of his being out as late as 5 in the morning. He admitted that he had not paid Mr. Moran, with whom he was then living, and he said he did nothing for his living. He had not, he said, the slightest idea where his mother was, and that his mother did not notice him much. He had not heard from her for three months. He and Bayart, he said, were very friendly, but he did not know how many brothers and sisters Bayart had, though he knew he had as many as five; and, for anything he knew, he might have as many as 12. As to the note, he swore that it was written by him at Bayart's desire, and signed by Bayart on the 14th of August last. It appeared that on the 21st of August Dickens wrote to old Bayart that he held a draught in his son's name for £500, and unless it was paid his son was to be arrested on the charge of murder. (This it will be observed was a week after he had got the note and after he laid his information.) Several witnesses were called in confirmation of the charge—the landlord who saw Bayart sign something, he did not know what, the Morans, who stated that on the 14th of August, Dickens showed them gold and silver, and that Bayart was with him before that day, and that they had seen the photograph there. Mr. Moran, indeed, stated that some weeks before Dickens had begun to speak to him about the matter, and said that Bayart wanted him to murder his parents, but this, Moran said, he treated for some time as a joke, as he did not believe him capable of such a fiendish act. After this, however, Dickens showed him the note, and then, he said, he thought more seriously of the matter. It appeared, however, that this witness had received nothing for the support of Dickens during the six months he had been with him, and that he and Dickens had quarrelled with Mr. Stanfield or had some thing or other to do with the quarrel between them. The magistrates, upon this evidence, called on the accused to find bail, and at the next hearing evidence was adduced for the defense. One of the prisoner's brothers was called, and stated that his parents were both aged, and that he and another brother were in partnership with his father, so that the latter's death would be an advantage indeed to himself and his other brother, but not, that he knew, to the accused; but that the accused, who was sent to England to learn English, was on the best terms with his family and wrote to them frequently. Another brother, Achille, gave similar evidence, and both the brothers swore to their belief that the procure to the murder was not that of the accused. Another witness, a Frenchman who knew the accused, gave similar evidence; and Rev. F. Stanfield was also called as a witness for the defense, and stated that, in his belief, the note was not signed by the accused. On the whole of the evidence, however, a majority of the magistrates, seven in number, were of opinion, after carefully considering the case, that it was one which ought to go for further inquiry, and they therefore committed the prisoner for trial at the next Assizes, accepting bail, however, to the amount of £400—himself in £200, and two sureties of £100 each.

The Grand Jury, after finding bills in several other cases, entered into a careful examination of this, and in the result, after full consideration, they found the bill. The accused, however, did not appear, and his solicitor stated to the Judge that he did not know that he would appear, and that he thought it not unlikely that he would not, as it was not known where he was."

SHAKESPEARE'S CHAIR.

The old oak chair in which, according to the catalogue, Shakespeare sat when he wrote most of his plays, was sold in London recently, together with a good copy of the old folio edition of the plays of 1623. It is a very plain piece of furniture, without any ornamental carving; an arm chair, the back being not as high as most old chairs, and being formed of one piece of wood, very rudely carved with a steepled church and a house near it, which some have supposed to represent the Church of Stratford-on-Avon. An inscription, preserved under glass let into the back, gives its pedigree for more than 100 years. It was formerly in the possession of Paul Whitehead, the Poet Laureate, at whose sale it was purchased for John Bacon, of Fryern Barnet, who presented it to Rev. T. J. Judkin, after whose death it was given by his widow to her son-in-law, the late Rev. Walter Field, Vicar of Godmersham, Kent, with whose library it was now sold, and who contributed it to the collection of the Centenary Festival. The inscription also relates that Garrick requested to have the chair from which he might speak at his celebration of Shakespeare, but Mr. Bacon said he would not lend it to such a mountebank as Garrick. A good deal of curiosity was shown in this interesting relic, and it was amusing to see the complaisance with which many of the audience at the sale placed themselves in the seat where the great man was said to have sat so often. It was knocked down at 9233. The folio of the plays, though having the names of Ben Jonson in the title, and part of the last leaf supplied with the tailpiece and some few restorations in the title page, was otherwise a good copy, and it sold for $905.

CONVERSIONS TO THE JEWISH FAITH.

THE INDUCTION OF CHRISTIANS TO BE PERMITTED IN THE FUTURE—THE EFFECT OF MIXED MARRIAGES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

An announcement has been published to the effect that the Jewish ecclesiastical authorities, the Beth Din, will in future permit the induction of Christians and others into the Jewish faith. It is among the things not generally known that from the admission of the Jews into England during the Commonwealth to the present time not one Gentile of either sex has been received into the Anglo-Jewish community by English rabbis or Jewish ministers resident in this country. Englishmen have, of course, embraced Judaic doctrines from time to time; but conversion does not necessarily mean submission to Jewish rites. Every year, however, a considerable number of Christian women have gone over to Holland, Belgium, or France, and have there renounced Christianity in favor of the more ancient faith, the rabbis in these countries being under no obligation to refuse to induct proselytes. These converts are generally young women, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they adopt Judaism for matrimonial reasons. Not many Jews care to marry out of their pale at all, and when they do they naturally wish their wives to be formally received into the Jewish Church. The reasons why the spiritual chiefs of the Jewish community have declined up till now to receive proselytes can be traced to the time of the Commonwealth, when it was imagined by the ignorant and the bigoted that the Jews sought admission to this country in order to gain adherents to their religion. To banish this delusion the rabbis of the time engaged themselves, under heavy penalties, to refuse admission to the synagogue of any Christian. And this rule, enacted by Israelites for Israelites, has remained in force from the time of Menasseh Ben Israel to that of Rev. Dr. Adler. That the Jews in our own day do not wish to begin the business of conversion we may be well assured. The truth is that some of the most influential members of the Hebrew community have during the last three or four years taken unto themselves Christian wives; some noble Jewesses have made themselves happy with Gentile husbands; and it happens that Jews rarely maintain the rites and obligations of their faith after they have married out of it. The readiness of Dr. Adler and his coadjutors, therefore, to save intending proselytes the expense and trouble of a journey to Holland or Belgium may be traced to mixed marriages. The first ceremony of induction in the look-out forward to with some interest, especially if it be of a public character, as is the case in America; and it is probable that ere many weeks have passed Dr. Adler will have the opportunity of welcoming a Guerista.

THE DRAMATIC FUND BALL IN PARIS.

AN AFFAIR WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY ALL THE LEADING ARTISTES — GORGEOUS COSTUMES WORN—THE DANCING.

From the American Register.

Of all the public balls that are given in Paris during the gay season, the Bal des Artistes Dramatiques excites usually the most attention. Its glories have, it is true, been somewhat dimmed since the days when Rachel used to be present in full dress and diamonds, and when Madeleine Brohan, Delphine Fix, and other celebrities of the Comédie-Française used to adorn the dancing-hall with their beauty, their grace, and their resplendent toilets. Of late years, the stars of the Opéra Bouffe and the Variétés have had things pretty much their own way; but this year the "serious" members of the profession took the matter in hand, and, if they did not all mingle in the dance did not disdain to grace the boxes with their fair faces and gorgeous apparel. The ball took place on Saturday night last. By the rules of the society, the ladies who figure therein may appear either in fancy dresses or in ball toilets, while simple evening dress is strictly prescribed for the gentlemen. The Opéra Comique, where the fête is held, is a time-honored hall, though somewhat restricted in dimensions for a ball of this nature, and the boxes are small, close, and uncomfortable. By 12:30 the floor is densely packed with gentlemen, scarce a ball dress being visible amid the mass of black coats and white cravats. Half an hour later the guests begin to arrive in battalions. A special round of applause from the crowd greets the entrance of any well-known artiste or striking one travestied into male costume, as the milliner of "La Boulangère a des Ecus," and wearing enormous hats of white felt, exciting a special outburst of approval. The Comédie-Française is represented by Mlle. Reichenberg and Mme. Emilie Broisat, the first in a pale blue ball dress; the second in white, with white roses in her dark hair. The box of the Porte St. Martin presents a brilliant appearance, with Mlle. Bianca in a delicious Louis XV. costume of white and cherry color, and wearing a coquettish little hat, set on one side of her elaborate and powdered *coiffure*, and with Mlle. Dica Petit as a Dutch *paysanne*—a trying dress this last, but one that is perfectly suited to the wearer's somewhat peculiar charms. From the Gymnase we have Mme. Hélène Mounier and Mlle. Marie Legault—the first in a white silk ball dress, with a wreath of red roses, and the second in the pretty bridal dress of the *Maries de Mardi-Gras*. Mlle. Réjane, of the Vaudeville, fresh, fair, youthful, and charming, wears a wonderfully tasteful Bordelais peasant costume, of which the prevailing tones are crimson and yellow. The most beautiful neck and shoulders on the Parisian stage are not indecorously displayed by the toilet of Mlle. Angèle, of the Variétés, who wears the costume of her character in "Docteur Ox." Sooth to say, the ladies at the Grand Charity Ball of last week were far more indelicate dresses than are those displayed by the dramatic stars to-night. Linda, of the Palais-Royal, and her comrade, Mlle. Miette, are among the prettiest women present, and dance persistently and with great animation. The most gorgeous costume in the room is that of a peacock, worn by Mlle. Gabrielle Ristl. Her toilet is composed of a dress of pale salmon-pink silk, reaching but little below the knee, and cut very low in the neck, and with very short sleeves. The corsage is bordered with bands of peacock's feathers, and the back is entirely composed of the same feathers, set close together, so as to present the train of the royal bird. On her head she wears a high, graduated diadem of peacock's feathers, set in a tiara of diamonds, and around her neck is clasped a magnificent necklace of diamonds and pear-shaped emeralds. Bracelets of emeralds and diamonds complete this novel and striking costume, which is loudly applauded when its wearer makes her appearance in her box. But the warmest greeting of the evening is reserved for Mme. Judic, who occupies one of the lower proscenium boxes. She is all in black, with a cluster of scarlet roses in her dark hair, and she wears long black kid gloves that cover her arms to a point somewhere above the elbow.

There are but few of the masculine celebrities of the Parisian stage present, the dark eyes, white teeth, and naïvempt locks of Monnet-Sully, of the Comédie-Française, alone attracting special attention. The male element of the American colony is very fully represented however. By 2 o'clock the dancing has become very animated, and many of the ladies have quitted their boxes to join in the gay whirl. But one looks in vain for any approach to the indecorous capernings of the masked balls. Dica Petit joins in the dance with Monnet-Sully, and we regret to say that the young and gifted tragedian of the Théâtre Français is an uncommonly bad dancer. Judic comes down from her box and joins in a waltz, and lovely little Marie Legault flies around like a fairy, with her tulle veil floating in the air. We are told that the ball did not break up until 4:30 o'clock, having been signalized as the most crowded, brilliant, and elegant affair of the kind that has been seen in Paris for years. The receipts will add something very handsome to the Dramatic Fund, the calls on which are generally more extensive than its revenue.

PERSONAL MATTERS IN PARLIAMENT.

The writer of "Under the Clock" articles in the London *World* says: "Mr. Jacob Bright, indicating the luminous body whose light he dimly reflects, has this evening referred to 'my brother, the member for Birmingham.' This is another insidious move toward revolution and anarchy, but amid the universal anxiety to hear Mr. Butler-Johnstone it has passed unnoticed. Never until now has a member of Parliament publicly acknowledged in the House of Commons his kith and kin, unless he was in a position to speak of 'my noble relative.' And to this rule we have adhered in defiance of the tendency of these busy times to overthrow ancient landmarks, and come to the point, even at the risk of painful abruptness. The stately old days, before the leap in the dark brought us into such strange company, Mr. Cross' predecessor was invariably referred to as the 'right honorable gentleman, the Secretary of State for the Home Department; or—by way of variety—'the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Home Office.' Now Mr. Macdonald cuts the matter short and saves time by alluding to the 'Oms Sec'tary;' and Mr. Biggar would as soon call him, as any other member, 'That gen'l'man.'"

GUILTY OF COUNTLESS MURDERS.

A Paris correspondent writes: "Prieur de la Comble has been found guilty of arson on the clearest evidence, and is sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. Had not the jury, from compassion, voted extenuating circumstances where there was none, the doom would have been death. French law holds, and very rightly, that a man who, for his own selfish purposes, willfully sets fire to a building adjoining others, is guilty by presumption of countless murders. This is a not case indeed. The prisoner was in a most respectable position in society. He married a lady with a fortune of 200,000 francs, and subsequently came into large sums of money from her relatives. But while outwardly a good husband and father, he was a gambler and a debauchee. He lost at his club on the Boulevard Montebarbe 130,000 francs in one year. His unavoidable expenses for secret establishments were large. His wife paid many debts to save his reputation, as much so that the presiding Judge calculated that of all her large fortune only 35,000 francs are now left. At last he effected a policy of fire insurance on his furniture for 150,000 francs—far beyond its value—abstracted plate, linen, and jewels; and then, with petroleum artfully distributed in nine places, set fire to his house. He defeated his own purpose by closing doors and windows, so that there was not air enough for the fire to burn rapidly. A greater crime was never frustrated or brought to justice."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Thomas McCracken, aged 17, stole $400 worth of soda-water apparatus from his employer, John Cornish, of No. 264 West Twenty-third-street, and Judge Smith yesterday held him for examination at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court.

David Reid was committed for trial at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday, on a charge of burglary, bail having been fixed at $2,500. It was alleged that he broke into the first floor of No. 211 East Fifty-ninth-street, occupied by William Brennan, and stole therefrom over $300 worth of clothing and jewelry. He denied the charge.

The Examiners appointed by the Supreme Court, General Term, to test the qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar, met in the General Term Room yesterday, and questioned about 14 young men who presented themselves as candidates. The responses were in general given well and readily, and were to the credit of the applicants.

Abraham M. Goldstein was committed by Justice Duffy, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing $900 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Rosa Frank, of No. 320 East Fourth-street. Mrs. Frank testified that Goldstein, who resided in her house as a boarder, broke open a trunk in which the jewelry was deposited for safe keeping, and that, after pledging the property, he coolly handed her the pawn tickets.

William Monahan, aged 28, of No. 349 Broome-street, was arraigned before Justice Ostarbourg, at the Washington-Place Police Court, yesterday, charged with having obtained from Bensiger Brothers, of No. 311 Broadway, two pairs of fancy candlesticks, valued at $11 50, by means of a forged order, purporting to be signed by his employers, Ryan & May, of No. 38 Bleecker-street. Monahan admitted his guilt, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The arbitration of the conflicting claims between Eugene A. Heath and James H. Ingersoll is proceeding rapidly, before Charles O'Conor, the arbitrator, every day, at No. 167 Broadway. Mr. Heath's proofs, oral and written, have been presented by Royal S. Crane, his counsel, assisted by Col. John S. Loomis. The Ingersoll claims will be presented the coming week, and proofs brought forward to sustain them by Elihu Root and A. T. Compton, his counsel.

In the case of Gutman, Jr., against Wilson and others, reported in THE TIMES yesterday, the statements were taken solely from the defendant's [Mrs. Wilson's] affidavits, the others having been mislaid at the time. From the plaintiff's affidavits it appears that Mrs. Wilson was informed fully of the term the mortgage had to run, and that the meaning of the summons in the suit for the foreclosure of the mortgage were explained to her. Judge Lawrence refused, on the merits, to open the judgment obtained in the plaintiff's favor.

A CONTESTED WILL.

Mrs. Mary J. Thorn, widow of Eugene Thorn, died at the Sturtevant House, where she made a will on the 3d of last November, leaving an estate of about $10,000. The witnesses to her will were Mr. Lewis Leland, one of the proprietors of the hotel, and his cousin, Val. Leland, and she named as her Executors Messrs. John B. Stevens and Walter H. Mead. She bequeathed to De Grasse Livingston $2,000; to James Hawkins Black, "for kind attention to her husband," $1,000; to Georgiana Livingston, $1,500 and "the diamond ear pendants bequeathed to me by Mrs. Jane Mary Thorn;" to Mrs. Fannie Brush, her sister, $1,500 and a diamond cluster ring; to Mrs. Lucy B. Stevens, an emerald and diamond ring and diamond ear-knobs; to Walter H. Mead, $500; to John B. Stevens, a gentleman's dressing-case left her by her husband; to Johnnie Bright Stevens, her watch and chain;

The New York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1877.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The composition of the Louisiana Commission is still uncertain, and, in the absence of specific facts, it is impossible to form an intelligent estimate of its chance of usefulness. There is the same room for doubt in regard to the temper in which the President's letter to Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and HAMPTON will be received by the latter. CHAMBERLAIN'S willingness to respond in person is certain; and it is not improbable that, on reflection, HAMPTON also will avail himself of the opportunity to present his version of the South Carolina difficulty. Our special dispatch from Washington refers to a softening down of the more violent Democrats who at first assailed the President's action touching the two disputed States. The country is in no mood for unreasoning opposition to a policy which is as yet imperfectly developed, but which, so far as known, is eminently conducive to reconciliation and prosperity.

If Mr. Secretary SCHURZ would earn a reputation for sagacity, he will quietly drop the idea of an "advertising bureau" which shall invite bids from all newspapers for departmental advertising, and enter into contracts with those which are willing to accept the lowest terms. The correspondent of an evening paper, who speaks of the plan as one by which the Secretary of the Interior believes the Government may save a large amount, adds the expectation "that there will be sharp competition among newspapers to secure contracts," and that as a result "the present rates charged will not be maintained." Mr. SCHURZ has been a journalist, but it is evident, if the correspondent does not misrepresent him, that he has an inaccurate conception of the basis on which influential newspapers conduct their business. He will have no difficulty in finding publishers of what are called newspapers who will not only accept any rates which the proposed bureau may prescribe, but will gladly receive in payment old supplies from the Army and Navy Departments. He might readily make a large number of contracts whereby, in consideration of departmental advertising, the refuse goods of the Government shall be taken at current rates. In this way Mr. SCHURZ might acquire fame as a shrewd negotiator and very successful economist.

The material question will remain, whether, after all, the Government profits by the system. Well-managed advertising implies the greatest possible publicity, which again implies the selection of newspapers having a large circulation in the communities to be reached. Price is a secondary consideration. A dollar a line in a good newspaper is cheaper, relatively, than five cents a line in a poor paper—as a man with the experience of Mr. SCHURZ ought to know. Another thing he will discover, if he does not know it already: good newspapers have fixed advertising rates, and stick to them. They treat all their customers alike, and will make no difference in favor of the Government. There are, of course, newspapers of a different stamp—bankrupt or embarrassed papers, for instance, which take whatever is offered them; but they cannot render the Government the business service it requires. They are dear at any price. If Mr. SCHURZ doubts, let him try.

Many of our rural contemporaries are moralizing upon the disappearance of Mr. HALL, and the lesson of the Tammany Ring as they interpret it. A moderately vivid imagination has no difficulty in sketching the outlines of a picture most delightful to the simple mind. "One member of the Ring in prison, another awaiting his trial, others in exile, others stripped of their ill-gotten wealth and struggling with poverty and disgrace—who will not say that honesty is the best policy in the long run?" What will be the verdict of these unsophisticated philosophers when they finally discover that TWEED has purchased impunity with a trifling part of his stolen money; that SWEENY is making terms which will secure him from molestation; that WOODWARD is a free and, withal, not unprosperous, man in Connecticut; and that, generally, the surviving members of the Ring are proofs of the blindness of justice and of the efficacy of bargaining as a means of counteracting the administration of the law? The pursuit and punishment of the Tammany thieves and their accomplices make a pretty story in print, but the moral is not exactly that which divers solemn editors are impressing upon their virtuous readers.

The official figures reported from Iowa illustrate the folly of that insane policy of extension and acquisition which has been one of the characteristics of railroad management. Each important company considers that, in self-defense, it is bound to acquire, or in one form or another control, an entire system—a main line, with branches and tributaries innumerable. The Western roads now realize the costliness of this policy. The Illinois Central, the Chicago and North-western, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, all have branches in Iowa, and in nearly every instance the figures gathered in connection with the assessment show that they are carried on at a loss. "So far as profits are concerned," says a local writer, "or even any interest on the capital invested, railroads in Iowa might as well stop business." The remark is not consolatory, but it should serve to direct attention to a danger which is too often artfully concealed in the reports furnished to stock-holders. The blunder from which the roads we have named are suffering was the blunder which brought disaster upon the Michigan Central, and which at this moment threatens the fortunes of companies still reputed strong, East as well as West. The mania for absorption may be checked; its penalties are yet unpaid.

Three points have been established in reference to life insurance management by the examination of witnesses at Albany. These are, (1) that salaries are paid which, judged by any recognized business standard, must be pronounced extravagant; (2) that a vicious system of percentages prevails in some companies, whereby large additions are made to salaries already much too large, on a basis which involves considerable peril; (3) that the power of managers is perpetuated by an abuse of proxies, which are obtained when policies are issued, and, being allowed to run indefinitely, constitute an improper source of strength to the officials holding them. The last of these evils it is the duty of the Legislature to correct. The propriety of allowing proxies to holders of life insurance policies is doubtful, but the way in which the privilege is perverted is too scandalous to be tolerated. A proxy should be permissible only when given for a specific occasion, and available for no other. The other evils must be left to the voluntary action of the companies concerned, subject, as they will find themselves to be, to the wholesome pressure of public opinion, which now for the first time realizes some of the worst features of the system. Publicity will compel reform, with or without help from Albany.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE.

Even the assailants of the course resolved upon by the President in regard to the South admit the integrity of the motives by which he is actuated. They accord to him credit for a sincere desire to re-establish friendly relations between the North and South, and are dissatisfied because, as they allege, he allows himself to be influenced by extraneous and less generous party purposes. They insist that he should have carried out his intentions, as they interpret them, without reference to the opinions of others, or any other consideration save that of restoring to South Carolina and Louisiana the unchecked exercise of the local will.

This view of the situation proceeds upon a misrepresentation of the President's declarations. He has left no room for doubt as to the undesirableness of continuing, in any form, Federal interference in the conduct of State affairs. He favors the withdrawal of the troops at the earliest possible moment. So much is clear. Something else is equally evident. He has accompanied his assertions of the right with wise provisions for the expedient. Both of the conciliatory measures he advocates are attended with certain well-defined conditions. The troops should be withdrawn as soon as substantial guarantees of order and peace can be furnished. The presence of Federal authority at Columbia and New-Orleans should be prolonged not one day longer than may be necessary for the protection of the freedmen and the due operation of laws enacted in the interest of black and white. The hostile critics of the President's action remind us of the expressions of opinion which operate in their favor, but ignore the qualifying circumstances which form an essential part of what, in the absence of a better term, may still be called the President's policy.

Nothing has occurred which justifies imputations upon either the President's firmness or his good will toward the South. He has been just three weeks in office. They have been fruitful weeks, judging of them by what he has accomplished. The organization of his Cabinet was at once a test of his intentions and a trial of his strength, as compared with the resisting forces of extreme partisans. In both respects it was satisfactory. The earnestness of his own purposes could not be better demonstrated than by the character and affiliations of those whom he has gathered around him as advisers. The warmth with which his conciliatory desires are reciprocated by the country was evidenced by the support given to his nominations. Then came the Southern question. Had the President been guided only by his own impulses, we know well what would have happened. He would have recalled the troops. Honest himself, he would have been inclined to rely upon the honesty of those of the Southern leaders who were most voluble in their assurances that everything should be made satisfactory. But Mr. HAYES the President is more than Mr. HAYES the man. Duty requires him to be circumspect. He may not move precipitately. There must be preliminaries to decisive action. It was necessary to verify his knowledge, and to survey carefully the ground he was urged to tread. Out of this necessity grew the Louisiana Commission, the value of which, we admit, can be determined only by its *personnel* and its results. The conception is a good, though not a new one, and a brief period will settle the rest. The invitation to Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and HAMPTON to state in person the position of affairs in South Carolina is part of the same general plan. The President is anxious, above all other things, to get at the facts, and he has gone to head-quarters in search of them. Some of us may think that the argument in support of a Commission to Louisiana is quite as valid in its application to South Carolina. The President, doubtless, has his own reasons for making the distinction, and at any rate, his action in either case is confirmatory of all that has been said in his behalf as regards both his purposes and his discretion. His convictions as to his duty are unchanged. As a prudent man he is not inclined to take a leap in the dark.

It cannot be said that the President has encountered any serious opposition in the ranks of his own party. Ominous mutterings were heard before the echoes of his inaugural address had died away, but they were quickly suppressed by the overpowering current of Republican sentiment. Mr. BLAINE'S appeal to the passions of war-time fell flat upon the party ear. Mr. CONKLING'S disposition to reassert the Senatorial demand for the subjugation of the Executive, called forth no sympathy. The party has faith in the President, and it would tolerate no factious resistance to his policy. Not that there was entire agreement within the party as to the justice and wisdom of the concessions which the President was evidently prepared to make. But the controlling determination was to sustain him heartily in the execution of his designs for obliterating the remains of sectional strife, and doing what can be done to repair the ravages of war. This feeling still dominates among Republicans. They stand by the President's policy in its entirety. They are in favor of whatever may contribute to conciliation and true peace. They will not sanction an unconditional surrender to the Southern Democracy. They require the exaction of guarantees. Subject only to these stipulations—which are, in effect, the stipulations suggested by the President in the first instance—the Republican Party offers no impediment to the consummation of the plans for bringing North and South into harmony.

There are obstacles, but they are raised by the Democrats. From the Northern Democracy, perhaps, nothing else should have been expected. Apparently incapable of rising above the vulgar level of partisanship, they have nothing but sneers and falsehoods for the President in his trying position. The Southern Democrats should have been equal to something better. The hopes excited by their proceedings in Congress, their sense of the needs of their own people, their experience of the worthlessness of Northern Democratic promises, should all have led them to put a more generous construction upon the steps taken by the President than is discernible in the strictures of their journals, and in the gossip reported from Columbia and New-Orleans. Allowance may be made for the possibility of misapprehending statements that were in circulation in relation to the troops. They may have been, in good faith, oversanguine. This consideration, however, in no manner affects the uprightness of the President's purposes. He and they necessarily look at the matters to be dealt with from slightly different points of view, and they are not justified in making imputations which tend to lessen his usefulness, because he does not blindly acquiesce in their wishes. If they will not help, they certainly ought not to hinder him, as they are trying to do in Louisiana and South Carolina. Despite the assurances that have been given respecting the composition of the commission and its objects, they bluntly refuse to have anything to do with it. They will not talk of mutual concessions. They will not listen to overtures in the direction of compromise. The manifestations of this spirit at New-Orleans are an obstacle to the success of the commission which will go far toward absolving the President from responsibility in the event of its failure. The situation is not more promising at Columbia. Whether Mr. WADE HAMPTON accept or refuse the invitation addressed to him from Washington, we know that the South Carolina Democrats are endeavoring to dissuade him from compliance. They call upon him to reject negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the points in dispute, and to stand upon their interpretation of Democratic rights, regardless of consequences. These are the tactics of an unworthy partisanship. And one effect of them must be the forfeiture of much of the sympathy that might otherwise have looked for from the North.

FRUITS OF MORMONISM.

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the massacre at Mountain Meadows, Utah, in 1857, was committed by Mormons. The secret was well-kept for a time. The power of the Mormon hierarchy was employed to suppress the truth. It was generally reported that the emigrants were killed by Indians. From the first, however, many persons, who had seen enough of Mormonism to discover something of its odious practices, asserted that this was a butchery by Mormons. Belief in this theory was strengthened by fragments of evidence which were occasionally picked up by "Gentile" visitors in Utah. Gradually, in spite of the efforts of the Mormon rulers, the truth came out. KLINGENSMITH, who was a Mormon priest, and was present at the massacre, gave a circumstantial account of all that there happened. His story was told when he appeared as a witness against LEE. His evidence was not only fortified by numerous settled facts, but it has been corroborated by LEE'S dying confession. The emigrants were slain by a party of Mormons, assisted by Indian allies. The massacre was commanded by members of the Mormon priesthood. It is not certain that BRIGHAM YOUNG issued the fatal order. It is certain that he knew of its execution; and it is equally certain that members of the hierarchy did counsel the commission of the deed, and that certain so-called Bishops were actively engaged in it. YOUNG and his associates shielded the murderers, and steadfastly denied that they were Mormons.

Nor is it difficult to discover the motives which led to the perpetration of this great crime. The emigrants were from that portion of Arkansas in which a Mormon Bishop had been killed while carrying off another man's wife. The leaders of the party were Californians who had gone back to their native State, and were returning with their families and friends to the Pacific. They had much cattle, household stuff, money, and other property. In those days, pioneer Californians, especially from the South-western States, were free-spoken concerning Mormons and Mormonism. It is quite possible that these men were as candid in their talk as any who preceded them. Nor is it unlikely that they had occasionally committed a slight breach of the peace while in the Mormon country. But the charge that they had poisoned the springs, and had plundered the settlers is too absurd for a moment's consideration. To the Mormons these people represented that unwelcome invasion which, ever since the discovery of gold in California, had poured across their Territory. During that very month a column of United States troops was marching upon Salt Lake City to depose YOUNG from the Governorship of Utah, and to punish the rebellious Mormons. The Saints, as they called themselves, were exasperated to a high degree. Here, then, was an opportunity for revenge, for warning to invaders, and for plunder.

The massacre was a legitimate outcome of Mormonism. The mass of the Mormon population are ignorant, infatuated, and fanatical. Two essential points in the policy of the Mormon Church are these: the infallibility of the priestly leaders and the destruction of all enemies of the true faith. Mormon teachings, declarations and revelations are crowded with assertions and reiterations of these two cardinal principles. The founder of Mormonism professed, and his followers implicitly believed, that he was in daily and personal communication with the Deity; that his orders were of divine origin, and that disobedience or neglect on the part of his disciples was deadly sin. These pretensions have been maintained to this day in the interests of SMITH'S successors. The persons and authority of the three men who constitute the "First Presidency" are sacred. All mooted points, whether of faith, practice, law, logic, or morals, are finally referable to these. YOUNG is esteemed to be "nearer the throne" than his two associates, and his "revelations" from on high are conclusive in all matters whatsoever. By this blasphemous juggle, YOUNG silenced the scruples of those whose consciences reproached them for their share in the Mountain Meadow massacre. He told them that GOD had assured him that this deed was a just one. The priesthood, which is of many orders, but of two classes—the Melchizedek and Aaronic—is a vast network which covers everything, and the influence of which permeates everything. Nothing is done without its sanction, and the presence of its representatives consecrates every important act.

The code of the Mormons is the bloody code of ancient Jewish times. From the time of the foundation of the Mormon Church, and until the period of arrogant power had passed, all the talk of the leaders was of the "destruction" of their enemies and of those who were disloyal to the faith. Even SMITH, in his "revelation" authorizing polygamy, declared that if EMMA, his wife, opposed this ordinance, she should be "destroyed." He publicly declared that he would yet tread down his enemies and "walk over their dead bodies," and, that if he was not let alone, he would make this continent "one gore of blood from the Rocky Mountains to the Alantic Ocean." SIDNEY RIGDON, one of SMITH'S associates, declared that opposition to Mormonism must be "destroyed," and that collision would bring "war of extermination." The most awful threats were fulminated against all offenders, backsliders, and opponents. The jargon of the Mormon priesthood is embellished with references to blood sacrifices, death atonement, swift and sudden judgments, and condemnation of estate, property, and family. Mormons have never hesitated to declare that the earth is theirs by divine inheritance, and that deeds of rapine and murder may be committed in the name of GOD. When one of the Mormon assassins at Mountain Meadow raised his piece to shoot at two wounded emigrants, he uttered this shocking and blasphemous petition: "Lord, my GOD, receive their spirits, for it is for the kingdom of heaven's sake we do this." And LEE, who narrates this incident, says that as he stood by and heard and saw what was going on, nothing but an accident to his weapon prevented him from joining in the work of death. "I had lost control of myself and scarce knew what I was about," adds this creature, who had just been sniveling that he could not help being a party to the massacre.

Mormonism is largely an imitation of the ancient Jewish faith and practice. In their theocracy, ideas of angels, revelations, dispensations, hatred of Gentiles, and separation from the rest of mankind, the Mormons evidently follow one example. Their's, too, are the bloody practices of Old Testament times. Their leaders are Joshuas, their enemies are Midianites, and their secret executioners are Danites. During the debate on the proposition to entice the emigrants from their fortified camp and kill them, it was urged that "when Israel waxed strong, the LORD commanded JOSHUA to slay a whole nation—men, women, and children." The Mormons were referred to as GOD'S favored people, for whose advance all others must be destroyed. It is impossible to contemplate such a revelation of fanaticism and fraud without a shudder. The Mormon establishment is made up of those who are impostors and those who are deluded. The victims of this imposture are dangerous, because they blindly obey the orders of bad men. The leaders, who have maintained a system of bloody crime, bestiality and imposition, are among the most monstrous criminals of the age. The mischief they have done is irreparable. Their refuge of lies is slowly crumbling into ruin.

THE GREEK AND THE JEW.

A distinguished Hebrew scholar and disciple of the Positivist school has lately presented to the New-York public his "ideal of the Priest." One such he finds in the history of the past, in the person of SOCRATES. By implication, he contrasts him with modern priests, in that he had no dogmas, "worshiped at no shrine," refrained from exploring the problems of religion, was uncertain as to a future life, and died under a charge of atheism. A little more careful study of the great Greek moralist and philosopher by the Jewish scholar would have undoubtedly shown him that the contrast between him and the faithful and thoughtful modern priest is not so great after all—except as the differences of individual character and intellect are made prominent. SOCRATES spent his life in trying to make men better, more self-controlled, and wiser. Surely many a modern clergyman could honestly claim that as his life object.

The ancient gave up money and office and luxury for his vocation; the modern has been known to do that. The philosopher went around among men and put very searching and disagreeable questions as to who was truly wise or not, and indirectly presented a high ideal of virtue. The clergyman may not cross-examine, but he proposes to every man's conscience similar close questions, and presents an ideal of which SOCRATES only dreamed. After the conviction of the reason, the Stoic's greatest moral implement was precisely such as "Father MOODY" employs. Whether we get the exact SOCRATES or not, PLATO represents him, according to his own philosophy, as claiming the only renovator and reformer to be the principle of Love—and above all, love to a person. Both the philosopher and his disciple seem to long and wait for this ideal person; and evidently feel that their philosophy is incomplete till he can be found. Dr. ADLER need not be reminded of the number of passages where there is an allusion to this desire.

Once SOCRATES says that if he could discover that person who had found the great charm of "destroying the fear of death," he would seek him over Europe and Asia. Mr. MOODY, in seeking to reclaim his young men, uses first of all that great principle of love, but he has an advantage over the ancient priest, in presenting an historical and perfect ideal person; one who had discovered the long sought-for charm. The Greek and the American moralist aim at the same ends, but the one has the most powerful sentiments of the human soul with him, and the other only the logic of reason and the attractions of virtue. The Jewish scholar must have forgotten that profound religious sentiment of his people, which will preserve in human memory their poorest utterances when Greek philosophy has passed away like the morning cloud, or he could not have drawn this contrast so much in favor of the Grecian. But we doubt if SOCRATES was any more free from dogma than a modern preacher. It is true he did not at once formulate his creed, but he put such questions to every one he met as would bring them to his conclusions. If an American clergyman were equally inquisitive or impertinent, he could equally teach his doctrines without ever confessing them *seriatim*. There is no lack of confidence, in his logic or his conclusions, in the great Stoic.

On the momentous problems of Religion, the position of the Grecian "priest" was by no means so skeptical or of so positivist a school as the Jewish preacher would have us belive. The mythology of the day he accepted as a devout lover of truth might have done; that is, as expressions of profound, moral, and religious sentiments, having a mythical character. His sense of divinity was evidently one of the most profound ever granted to any human being, pervading every portion of his nature. He is pietistic, compared to most modern Positivists. The quaint allusions to his "demon," so good a scholar as Dr. ADLER will not translate literally, but evidently see therein his profound sense of conscience as the voice of a Divinity. It is strange that the modern Positivist so persistently overlooks the great peculiarity of the Greek teacher: his absolute faith in immortality. Surely it is not in that that the "ideal priest" presents such a contrast with the real. If the conversations in Phædon and those reported by ZENOPHON mean anything, or even if the Apology has any great lesson, it is that death is no evil, because continued life is so certain; that all the best things here will be continued there; that if the search for truth and the pursuit of virtue have been our occupations in this life, they shall be more so in the other, and that the noblest society of all ages may be granted to the virtuous soul. All the indirect allusions are based on the certainty of immortality. Only when SOCRATES would absolutely remove the fear of death does he admit the possibility of the assumption which our critic quotes? "Even if death should be an eternal sleep," it is no evil; and how much less if the contrary. This quaint teacher of truth pours a libation before he drinks the poison, as much as to say, "This draught is to bring me life." As he dies, he reminds his friend of the promised offering of thanks to the God of Health, as if by a striking act to say, "Now I begin true life, and am restored to immortal health again!" This is not the life or death of him, the ideal of the Positivist's heart, who is resigned or thankful at being resolved again to universal protoplasm.

THE OLD COMEDIES.

At no time in recent years have the old comedies been played so much among us as during the past season; we even find ambitious dramatic societies of young ladies and gentlemen preparing them for presentation in parlors and town halls. The revival has, of course, been due to certain very prosaic considerations, but it has been none the less a practical revival. People are again wondering at the life and color of the "Rivals" or the "School for Scandal." The man of genius who produced them has long been in the dust, but these works,

"Fruits of a genial morn and glorious noon,"

still remain unequaled, unapproached, even, by any productions of a later time. The great actors who have assumed the characters of his creation have, one after another, passed away. But there are always new people to don the robes which the regretted favorites of other days have let fall. The public goes to see how well the new *Sir Peter* is fretted by his young and silly wife; to decide whether the new *Sir Anthony* really simulates the rage of the angry father in the "Rivals." We never tire of these plays; the jokes, even, are as incapable of wear and tear as the old hymn tunes. When *Tony Lumpkin* says that he has always heard that "the inside of the letter is the cream of the correspondence," when *Sir Anthony* curses the folly of his son for refusing to marry a woman whom he has never seen, and whom, therefore, on his own showing he can have nothing against, we laugh for the hundredth time. The jokes are always good, because they are the proper expressions of the ever fresh and living characters who utter them.

But we think that a special attraction of these old plays for our modern public is in the life, familiar and yet remote, which they recall, and in the recurrence of certain types of character which are well known to us by hearsay, and yet are very strange to us. In the midst of our garish daylight we are recalled to the green sod and humid weather of England. Those old types of a class which seemed to live only to be happy are very pleasant objects for the eyes of the hard-working modern world to rest upon. What a pleasant creature is *Bob Acres*, who, in spite of being a booby, has a great many thousand a year, and ever so much of this same green sod to which we have referred, and who lives a life of happiness among dogs and horses. The relations of *Acres* and his man, *David* are charming. The old playwrights delighted to present servants as perfectly satisfied with their condition. This was intended to flatter the upper class, and yet was, no doubt, in part true. *David* says, in his discourse upon dueling: "Now, suppose I was a gentleman, (which, thank God, nobody can say of me!)" Another very pleasant device was to describe a comic intimacy as existing between master and servant in the country, very astonishing to fine people from the town. *David*, overcome with fright at the prospect of the duel between *Bob Acres* and *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, exclaims to his master: "What will the old lady say when she hears o't." *Squire Hardcastle* in "She stoops to Conquer" is on just such easy terms with his footmen, as is shown in the scene in which he makes them rehearse the behavior they are to preserve during the visit of his expected friends. "Mind," he says, "that you don't burst out laughing at every thing I say at the table," whereupon *Diggory* begs that he will not tell the story about the grouse in the bar-room.

There are three distinct fighting types in these plays. One is the comic fellow, who can only be made to fight by compulsion. He must be persuaded into a battle by some choleric friend, and when on the field behaves with a humorous candor which few men would have the courage to exhibit. Then there is the comic fighting man, usually an Irishman, who loves an "affair," whether his own or another's, better than anything else in the world. We sometimes wonder whether this be not a conventional idea, which once having been invented has always kept its place upon the stage, but which has never had a flesh and blood existence; for it seems to our modern notions a strangely constituted person who would delight in shooting at others and in being shot at. But there is no doubt that there have been men who could do nothing so well as fight, and who, therefore, liked to fight. THACKERAY tells us that Capt. Costigan knew he was brave, and that he liked to talk about his courage and air it. Besides, the inducements of excitement, the natural desire for the scenes in which one shines would take some men into the field. The third type of fighting man in the old plays is the hero and lover. He does not care to fight, being too intent upon love-making, but at a word his sword is out as deftly and lightly as a feather wand; just at the very hour when he is blessed by the consent of the heroine, we find him playing with cold steel as if sword-blades were battledores.

But perhaps of all the charming conventionalities of the old stage, none is so pleasant as its continual celebration of youth. These plays were from a people with a sufficient experience to have learned that youth was the time for pleasure, and age the time for regret. Those who have seen them amid the dingy gilt glories of the old Haymarket will remember that no figure was so delightful as that young son who came bounding upon the stage from foreign parts, and whom the sturdy old Admiral greeted as "Tom, you young dog." It is not possible that the absence of that class bred only to leisure and enjoyment, which foreign playwrights have so often drawn, may have made the notion of the period of youth among us somewhat different from that held by poets of the Old World. Of course, the essential human truths must remain. But all young people, or nearly all, have their way to make here; are they not in after-life apt to look back and reflect that they might have been much happier had the conditions of life been a little less hard with them? A successful man of our day and country is not likely to look back upon his struggling youth with that unmixed regret which European poets have attributed to the old.

THE RARITY OF SUCCESS.

It is common to speak of a man who has not succeeded in life, as the expression is, as if non-success were the exception; as if it were a severe reflection upon him; as if it were an evidence of his falling below the average capacity. We resist with difficulty a feeling of contempt for such a man, particularly if we have failed of prosperity ourselves, since hard experience in our own case has a tendency, oddly enough, to render us uncharitable to others. We know, and can tell, with great volubility and detail, precisely why we so missed our destiny. Just as we were again and again on the point of accomplishing what we had long struggled for and richly deserved, some circumstance or circumstances that could not possibly have been foreseen prevented the fulfillment of our well-laid plans. This may be true—the less true it is the more disposed we are to believe it—but we are slow to think that our neighbor owes his defeat to any deterring circumstance. He failed through some fault of his own; we failed in spite of our ability. It is a striking distinction that when we merit best we fare worst, while our fellows merit worst when they fare best.

It is always easier to tell than to know why we do not succeed. The wonder is, all things considered, that so many succeed as do; and yet the many are very few, compared with all. We are perpetually hearing of the men who draw the prizes of life, though the public voice is silent concerning those who get the blanks, and they are always hundreds to one. Success of any kind is so extremely rare that the smallest success is a distinction. We are apt to chafe and fret in that we are less fortunate than those above us. But we might be tempered and contented if we were willing to look below. The poorest of us can borrow a wretched sort of consolation by remembering that there are thousands worse off than we. We are fond of repining because we have not succeeded, assuming that success is something absolute instead of relative. The success of one man is the failure of another, and so interchangeably. Indeed, our own aim is incessantly shifting; the height we wish to reach rises when we have reached it; we want still to do, whatever we may have done. Thus the success of last year may be the failure of this; what we count success in youth seems but a sorry performance in middle age.

Do we ever quite succeed in our own estimation? Is not our success necessarily beyond anything we have accomplished? Is not success another name for the unattained and unattainable? Is not our success called such only by others? But, taking the word in its mere practical and rather vulgar meaning—the acquirement of a certain amount of property, there are very few who succeed. Perhaps everybody in this country vaguely hopes that he shall some day be rich, riches having no special significance excepting relief from need, of labor and accompanying ease of surroundings. After a number of years of grappling with the world, the majority of men find that all they can expect to do is to live, and they make no active effort for accumulation. Privately, at least, they admit they have failed, having in mind acquaintances and friends in possession of houses, lots, bonds, and stocks not to be computed. Have they failed? Compared with the bondholders and stock-owners, yes; compared with a host of others, no. If they have managed to keep out of debt, they have done better than the mass, for not one in fifty, it is said, quits the world financially even. Therefore, it may be asserted they have been successful. Inquire of the envied bondholders if they have succeeded, and you will discover that they, too, are disappointed. Some one on whom they have fixed their eye has succeeded; but not they. The little they have scraped together amounts to nothing. They are no nearer contentment than those who simply make both ends meet; in all likelihood they are not so near, for they are ambitious and restless for further acquisition, while those are resigned to their condition.

It is astonishing the small proportion of the successful to the unsuccessful in any and every walk of life. Of a thousand who study law and are admitted to the Bar, the majority are driven from the profession by want of practice; a hundred, perhaps, earn a scanty living, twenty gain pecuniary independence, five get some reputation, one or two become distinguished. Among the young men authorized to write M. D. after their names, how many take any rank as physicians? Hardly one in seventy, and of these, comfortable competency and wide reputation come not to five. Clergymen of reability are exceedingly scarce, and even these frequently suffer from lack of appreciation. Unless chance favor, they may deliver clever sermons down to old age, from country pulpits, and not an echo of their cleverness reach the sources that chronicle fame. Nevertheless, theological seminaries are full of students, and liberal donations are constantly making for their support.

Literature would seem to be a satire on the highest talent. Only men of genius are certain to be acknowledged, if the geniuses and their friends are to be credited. Every year hundreds of the eminently gifted spring up in every quarter of the land, and out of them the new poets, philosophers, historians and novelists are to issue. But time speeds on, and the authors that were expected are clamorously called for. They have mysteriously melted away. Either their fiery souls have consumed them, or, disgusted with the stupidity of a sordid public, they have turned their attention to selling boots and shoes, or to advertising wandering minstrel troupes. The brightest lights, that are to be, of journalism are everlastingly snuffing out. Men who are to introduce a fresh order of things, who, in their immaturity, are capable of teaching veterans of the guild, measure themselves against pen and ink, and lo! their florid promises are unredeemed, and, in sober sooth, are irredeemable. In mercantile circles, in financial walks, the same prophecy of excellence remains unverified.

The unsuccessful can always console themselves with the knowledge that they are in an immense majority. Where nearly the whole world fails, is it not invidious to succeed? No man, whatever his qualities, can be confident of success, which frequently comes from causes beyond control. Undeniably, all of us, if the question be left to us, deserve to succeed; and to deserve success is vastly better than to gain success, which, when we miss it, is very apt to be accidental.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"PERSONAL PROPERTY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your journal has of late contained several articles on the subject of taxation, more particularly on the taxation of personal property. Personal property, to say the least, is a vague term. Will some one of your correspondents inform us what personal property consists of? According to the Tax laws of this State, as we understand them, personal property includes all evidence of indebtedness, such as railroad bonds, mortgages, notes of hand, bank notes, &c., but which are in no sense property, for property is not a myth; it does not consist in promises to pay, but exists only in a tangible shape. To illustrate: A man may have $50,000 or $100,000 of securities in his possession, consisting of mortgages, railroad bonds, &c. The property represented by such securities has an existence somewhere, and wherever found, there and there alone can it be honestly taxed. But our tax-gatherers, after collecting the tax on such property, turn round (according to law) and demand the tax on the securities. Was there ever such stupidity?

The idea, so prevalent in this State, that a man can sit down with pen and ink and create property by affixing his signature to a mortgage, a bank note, or other instrument of writing, is a species of nonsense which has been indulged in about long enough. If any of your readers or correspondents can place their finger on any property other than that which is tangible, they will please do it. And, of course, if there is no property other than that which is tangible, there is no other property to be taxed. N. J. R.

THE CONSUL AT BEYROUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The American residents of Beyrout, Syria, and some of the friends in America of our Consul at that port, request me to publish a card to explain to the general public that the references made to an American Consul in *In the Levant* were not to the present Consul, Mr. John J. Edgar. Since there has been a misunderstanding, I willingly do so; but there should have been no doubt, for I said in the chapter on Beyrout that the Consul whose venality brought disgrace on the American name had been removed, and his successor had been appointed. The conduct of his predecessor would naturally bequeath to Mr. Edgar many difficulties, but he seems to be by cultivation, courtesy, and integrity excellently fitted for his office, and I am sure Oriental travelers will be glad to learn that he has restored to respectability the name of American Consul in that region.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

HARTFORD, Monday, March 19, 1877.

MORE STREET CLEANING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ashes in Sheriff-street have not been removed since Friday afternoon, and now it is Tuesday. Would it not be well to ask the Coroner, who owns the Chairman of the Street Cleaning Bureau, to speak to him to ask Capt. Gunner to speak to the Foreman to remove those ashes? — RESIDENT.

TUESDAY, March 20, 1877.

THE RECORD OF CRIME.

A POLICE OUTRAGE IN BROOKLYN.

AN INOFFENSIVE CITIZEN BRUTALLY BEATEN BY A POLICEMAN—THE OFFICER PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Officer Michael Cleary, of the First Precinct, made a brutal and unprovoked attack last evening with his club on Mr. George Batte, while the latter was standing at the door of his paint store, No. 75 Tillary-street, Brooklyn. Cleary, as he walked down the street toward Mr. Batte's store, swinging his long night club, saw a little dog, and wantonly struck at it. The animal belonged to Mr. Batte, and he remonstrated with the officer for his cruelty. Cleary at once lost his temper, and jumping at Batte seized him by the throat. The man struggled to get free, and made every effort to retreat into his store. Cleary, however, who is a large man, dragged his victim by main force out to the edge of the gutter, raining on his head and shoulders vigorous blows with his club. The cries of the wounded man attracted a crowd, and many of Mr. Batte's neighbors called on the officer to desist. The brutal passion of the scoundrel in livery was, however, thoroughly aroused, and the cries of shame that came from the crowd only irritated him. When Batte, bruised and covered with blood, was no longer able to resist, Cleary dragged him to the First Precinct Station-house on Washington-str et and made a charge against him of disorderly conduct. A number of people who had been witnesses to the murderous attack, and who knew that it was entirely without provocation, stated the facts to the Sergeant in command. The latter at once telegraphed for medical aid, and communicated the facts to Inspector Waddy, in the meantime ordering Cleary not to go back to his post. The Inspector, after making an investigation, directed that Cleary be placed under arrest and that a charge of assault be entered on the blotter against him.

Cleary, taking advantage of the crowd and excitement in and around the Station-house, slipped out after he had made the charge. He went back on "post," hoping that the man would be sent home, and that the worst penalty would be a fine of some days' pay. Cleary was followed back to his post by a crowd of indignant men, and if he had not been sent for by Sergeant Easton as soon as his absence was discovered he would have been roughly handled. Inspector Waddy suspended Cleary on his return to the station-house, and Justice Walsh, who happened to be present, ordered him under arrest. Mr. Batte, after his wounds were dressed, was taken over to Justice Walsh's Court, in the City Hall, and bailed on the charge of disorderly conduct preferred against him by his assailant. The wounded man was then taken home. Cleary was also taken before Justice Walsh and formally committed for examination. From the station-house to the court and back again Cleary was followed by an excited crowd of citizens, many of whom were in favor of inflicting on him swift punishment in kind for the outrage he had committed. Mr. Batte is 35 years of age, and a man of small stature. Cleary is over six feet high, and possessed of such great physical strength that he could easily take two men like Batte to the station-house with comparative ease. Anderson Brown, a young man who had his attention attracted to the scene of the clubbing by hearing the blows falling on Mr. Batte's head, heard Cleary say to his wounded victim, with an oath, "I'll murder you right here." This morning Mr. Batte was reported to be suffering severely from the shock, but in a fair way to recover.

THE LOTTERY SWINDLERS.

EVIDENCE IN POSSESSION OF THE AUTHORITIES SUFFICIENT TO SECURE THEIR CONVICTION — INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST THEM.

The dealers in lottery tickets and policy slips who were arrested on Friday, March 9, by Special Agent Comstock and Police Captain Walsh, on United States and Police Court warrants, now find their position harder than they previously believed it to be. In the early part of the week the officers prosecuting them procured evidence which is likely to insure their conviction under the State law. Mr. Comstock had previously sufficient testimony to convict them of violating Section 3,894 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the government of the postal service. On Monday last the printer who has for years printed the tickets of the various bogus lotteries operated by "Emory & Co.," "Reed & Co.," "Roden & Co.," "Duff & Co.," and "Roach & Co.," sent word to Mr. Comstock that if he were given immunity from punishment for his part in the violation of the State laws he would become a witness against the other culprits. As he has not been arrested, Mr. Comstock guaranteed him his freedom, and accordingly he came forward as a witness. His first step to assist the prosecution was to give up Henry Carr, alias Carson, alias Emory, Sherman Reed, of Reed & Co., and Duff & Co., one of whose bondsmen he was, and they were sent to the Tombs to await indictment and trial. They have been imprisoned since Tuesday night, being unable to find bail. On Friday last the cases of all the persons arrested on the 9th inst. were presented to the Grand Jury of the City, and County of New-York, and indictments were found upon the testimony of Mr. Comstock, Detective Britton, the printer spoken of before, and some Police officers. Henry Carr, alias Carson, alias Emory, and several others are, it is understood, willing to plead guilty, believing that if they do so they will each be fined $1,000, but not imprisoned. Under articles 3 and 4 of Title 8 of the Revised Statutes of this State, a person convicted of dealing in lottery tickets or policy slips may either be fined the sum mentioned or sent to prison for a year. As the authorities are determined to put down swindling by means of lotteries, it is not likely that Carr and his comrades in crime will be permitted to escape the heavier punishment.

Yesterday afternoon the lottery cases before United States Commissioner Shields, which had been adjourned over from the previous Saturday, were called, Mr. Comstock being present and ready to proceed with his evidence. Sherman Reed and Isaac Ludlum, of "Reed & Co.," and Henry Carson, of "Emory & Co.," waived examination, and were held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. The members of the "firms" of "Duff & Co.," and "Jackson & Co.," had their cases set down for to-morrow, on application of their counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, and the other cases were put over until Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. During the day yesterday Mr. Comstock, aided by Deputy United States Marshal Dowley and Police detectives, succeeded in obtaining information which will probably lead to the arrest of several other lottery dealers this week.

RUSSELL & CO. STILL CONTINUE THEIR SWINDLING OPERATIONS.

The swindlers who, under the name of Russell & Co., of No. 37 Bond-street, send out circulars to country people informing them that they have drawn prizes of jewelry in the Topeka or Laramie lottery, are again at work, notwithstanding the exposure of their system made by THE TIMES about a month ago. The method of these fellows is to write to some person living at a distance from this City telling him that he has been fortunate enough to draw a prize which he can procure of them by payment of 10 per cent. of its value. This sum, it is said, is required in accordance with the decision of a committee of ticket-holders that an extra assessment should be levied upon all prizes to provide a special fund for certain legal expenses of the lotteries. It does not matter to Russell & Co. that most of the persons to whom the circulars are sent do not and never did hold tickets in the Topeka or the Laramie lottery. The bogus firm usually informed the persons to whom they send their circulars that the prizes drawn are watches valued by the lottery managers at $200 each. If, however, a person calls at the office of the firm the clerks there say their employers do not value the watches so high as the lottery people, and are in no sense responsible for that exaggerated valuation. They then offer to sell watches of the same character for $36 apiece. The time-pieces are what are called in the slang of the town, "snide orodide watches," and are manufactured in quantities, it is said, for about $8 50 each. The sharpwitedness of Russell & Co. is so great is to defy the Police to interfere with them. They can only be prosecuted by a person to whom they have sent a watch in return for money, for it is unlikely that such a person will come forward, as he would have to admit he was swindled while trying to get possession of an article which he thought was valuable, and to which he knew he had not rightful claim. THE TIMES is daily in receipt of letters denouncing Russell & Co. as swindlers, and asking that they should be exposed to the public; but all the exposures that can be made by the press will not stop the operations of that firm and those of hundreds of swindlers. Only the law can stop them, and this cannot be exerted unless a complainant appears in court in person.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.

At a late hour last night Mr. William M. Twel, of No. 341 West Thirtieth-street, reported at the Central Office that his brother Samuel B. Twel, bookkeeper for W. B. Dooley & Co., iron founders at No. 507 West Thirty-second-street, was knocked down in the street yesterday afternoon and robbed of $1,900. Twel had been to the bank, and had drawn the money for the purpose of paying off the hands employed in the foundry when on Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, he was suddenly assaulted by two men, who had evidently followed him from the bank. One of the men struck him on the head with a piece of lead, while the other thrust his hand into his pocket and stole the money. The assailants escaped.

GENERAL NOTES.

The New-Hampshire people are asked to fast on Thursday, April 12.

A Kentuckian has obtained a verdict for $2,500 against a neighbor for slander.

The Philadelphia street railroad companies have refused to reduce the fare below six cents.

A Worcester man paid $6 for a dog's license recently, and the next day mortgaged his furniture.

The Dayton *Journal* reports that Col. George W. McCook is seriously ill at his home in Steubenville, Ohio.

Judging from the Richmond papers, the chief duty of the Virginia legislator is to vote for the whisky bill.

Gen. Peter C. Johnston, an elder brother of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, died in Abingdon, Va., on the 19th inst.

President Hayes and Senators Stanley Matthews and David Davis are all graduates of Kenyon College, Ohio.

The Republicans of Chicago will hold a convention to-morrow to nominate candidates for Mayor and other city officials.

A Pennsylvanian found a two-cent piece the other day, and advertised in the local paper for its owner at an expense of half a dollar.

Ah Qua was arrested for fast driving while acting as a mounted marshal at a Chinese funeral in San Francisco the other day.

The prize at the Yale Junior Exhibition was awarded to Frank Armstrong Beckwith, of Waterbury, Conn., whose subject was "Carlyle."

Mr. Edwin Booth, a day or two ago, sent a check for $100 to the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of Baltimore.

The Yale Junior Exhibition took place Thursday afternoon in the new college chapel, which was then used for this purpose for the first time.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter is to deliver the address before the literary societies of Roanoke College, North Carolina, at the coming Commencement in June.

Mr. Wendell Phillips addressed an Irish society in St. John, N. B., on St. Patrick's Day, and lectured in the same town on the two evenings following.

"The Effect of Culture on the Brain" was the locally characteristic subject of a lecture by a Boston woman, before an audience of Boston women, a day or two ago.

A hotel clerk in Kentucky has brought suit for $5,000 damages against a lady guest for slander. The damaging accusation was that he was "a thieving, woolly dog."

Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky, is a second cousin to Senator McCreery. The relationship is not close enough apparently to warrant their spelling their names alike.

Gen. B. F. Butler is to lecture in Boston, April 15, for the benefit of the family of the late Col. B. F. Finan, his subject to be "The Irish Soldier, in War and in Peace."

The prices of admission to the Boston Theatre have been reduced to $1 for orchestra seats, 75 cents for the balcony, 50 cents to the dress circle, and 30 cents to the family circle.

There seems to be trouble in the First Virginia Regiment of Volunteers. Col. Bradley T. Johnson, Lieut.-Col. John D. Whitehead, and Major John B. Purcell have resigned.

A Connecticut clergyman preached a funeral sermon so acceptably a few years ago that he has lately received a bequest of $10,000 by the will of a daughter of the man he then eulogized.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, who never even entered a theatre more than twice in his life, has been astounded by a current statement in Western papers that he has gone upon the stage.

There were 5,669 deaths in San Francisco last year, nearly one-half being under 20 years of age, and nearly one-third under 5 years. The deaths from zymotic diseases numbered 1,654.

The officers and veterans at the National Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, will celebrate, tomorrow, the tenth anniversary of its establishment. There are to be speeches, music, a dinner, &c.

The Richmond *Whig* says, that no literary institution in Virginia has grown with such rapidity as has the Agricultural College at Blacksburg. It was organized in 1872, and now has over 200 students.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks declines any public demonstrations in California. The papers say that he has an interest in a rich mine at Cherokee, a few miles above Oroville. It is in charge of State Senator Hendricks, his cousin.

The Louisville *Commercial* says that ex-Gov. Thomas P. Porter, of Kentucky, has been fined in a Frankfort court $2 300 for connection with the Cash Distribution Lottery scheme. James E. Pepper was fined $7,800.

The Maryland Medical Society will hold a session in Baltimore on Tuesday, April 10. Prof. Christopher Johnson, its President, will deliver the inaugural address, and Prof. S. Wier Mitchell, of Philadelphia, an oration on "Some Extremes in Therapeutics."

Applicants for scholarships in Dartmouth College hereafter must submit to the Faculty an exhibit of their income and expenses during the preceding year, and pledge themselves not to expend any money for liquor, tobacco, billiard-playing, or dancing while receiving aid from the college.

It is not often that a sudden shock is fatal so quickly as in the case of a Nevada man the other day. He had been a heavy drinker. He entered a saloon and called for a glass of liquor. The bar-keeper gave him a glass of water and he drank it. A moment afterward he fell dead on the floor.

The Society of Sons of Revolutionary Sires in San Francisco now numbers about 250 persons, of which not more than 50 are under 40 years of age. They meet monthly, and in order to attract the grandsons and their families, propose that after the business meetings are over literary exercises, singing, and dancing shall hereafter be introduced.

George W. Tyler, a San Francisco lawyer, sued a lady for $100,000, for services as counsel in procuring her a divorce. The jury gave him a verdict for $10,000. At first they brought it in for gold coin, but under instruction of the court, returned a second time, declaring for the same amount, but not specifying whether in legal tender, silver, or gold.

A Democratic candidate for the State Senate in Kentucky is accused of asserting on the stump that his opponent was fanning for the seat because his wife was ambitious to have as distinguished a husband as her sister had, and of going on to relate several particulars of family affairs, which, whether true or not, were of no possible concern either to himself or his hearers.

Mayor Overstolz, of St. Louis, lays down a good platform for himself, at any rate. "If elected," he says, "I shall administer the great trust confided to me with the simple purpose of promoting the best interests of this great city. Economy and retrenchment in expenditures, honesty and integrity in every department of our municipal affairs, shall be the rule of my administration."

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, is confident that the Southern people have one virtue to excess, inasmuch as they are too prone, as it claims, to jump to generous conclusions on the slightest overtures from their old enemies. In this belief it appeals to them not to abandon their old friends in the North, the Democrats, especially in the organization of the new National House of Representatives.

Somebody says of Mayor Overstolz, of St. Louis, who has been nominated by both parties for re-election, that he was first a Democrat, then a Republican, then a Democrat, afterward an Independent, and now bears allegiance to no party, yet manipulates all, and is claimed by all. He is an astute wire-puller, and a German with American proclivities, and thus favorably commended to both popular prejudices and popular intelligence.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY.

SCOTT AND DUNLAP BOUND OVER FOR TRIAL IN THE SUM OF $500,000 EACH—THE CONNECTION EDSON, THE BANK-LOCK "EXPERT," HAD WITH THE THIEVES.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, March 24.

The first two days of the preliminary examination of the Northampton bank robbers, Scott and Dunlap, have given the public its first clear idea of the method by which the rich "Old" bank was "cracked." In fact, it wasn't "cracked" at all. Bank-Lock Expert Edson, of New-York—who had been employed by the lock company, and had practical supervision of putting in the new vault doors—managed to afterward take a wax impression of three of the vault keys which he turned over to the burglars. They thus had false keys and Edson to direct them how to use them. With these "helps," the Northampton robbery doesn't take high rank as a piece of science.

Scott's preliminary examination on the charge of robbing the Old bank last year, and also assaulting the Whittelsey family, resulted in his being held till the June court under the same $500,000 bail fixed for his accomplice, Dunlap. W. D. Edson was the sole witness, and was called by the defense, as on Thursday. His testimony, which was constantly interrupted by the prosecution, did not elicit much that is new—but the audience did not lack for entertainment, for the sparring between Lawyer Bond, on the one side, and Judge Spaulding, on the other, was, as it could not help but out, as sharp and racy as was ever heard in a Hampshire County Court of the present generation. The witness let fall a bomb-shell midway in the examination by asking leave to "tell the whole story and take the responsibility." The defense was willing, but the prosecution objected, and the court ruled in favor of the bank, as it always did, with a single exception. While the question was being debated, the bank men, who sat on the platform, were plainly resting under a cloud, but, on hearing the ruling, a broad and sunshiny smile broke out all round. There is one Director, however, who didn't sit on the platform, and it is said by persons who watched treatment Edson is receiving from the bank and favors his relentless prosecution. During the debate Lawyer Bond remarked that, if the witness spoke the truth, the bank men had brought there "the biggest villian they could pick up in the streets of New-York," and the audience applauded the sentiment.

The ostensible object of the testimony was to find out at what times Edson had met the prisoner in New-York since the Fall of 1875, and prove, if possible, that Scott was there at times when the witnesses on the other side swear they saw him in Northampton or this city. The witness said he had known Scott since September, 1873. He had an interview with him by appointment the week before he took the impression of the Old bank keys, at the witness' house in New-York, or it may have been on Eighth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth streets. He told Scott he intended to go to Northampton, and should call at the bank, but did not promise him to obtain impressions of the keys. He returned to the City Nov. 23, and saw Scott two or three days after at his house, as before, it having been agreed that he was to come there after the witness returned. He denied ever having put any lock on the Old bank, and said Mr. Whittelsey must be mistaken in his testimony on that point. He did not tell Scott the lock was defective, and that one of the three keys would unlock it. About a later date, that he thought that he himself could go through it without any key, provided he had the combinations. He saw Scott three or four times in December, 1875, on Eighth-avenue at regular intervals of some six days apart. Scott went to Northampton on the second Monday of the month, and he saw him on the next Wednesday or Thursday in New-York. He also saw him on Monday, the 31st, after the robbery. He was with Scott and Dunlap several times in February, after the 10th. On the 13 h the three drove about the city in a hack for some hours during the middle of the night. From that time till the 9th of November he did not see them at all, although he was trying all summer to arrange a meeting. On that night while crossing over to Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, with Scott, the conversation turned to the disposition of the stolen bonds, and the question came up whether all the thieves would be satisfied with a certain contemplated disposition of them. Scott then remarked: "They will have to take our word for it," referring to Edmell and Dunlap. The testimony did not prove an alibi, unless it be relative to Scott's presence in Northampton on Thursday, Jan. 4. Sworn to by D. W. Cady on Tuesday, while Edson swears he saw him in New-York either that night or the night before. After the defense was done with the witness the court, at the suggestion of the prosecution, told him that he might make any further explanation he wished, but the defense objected, and the debate turned out again. The witness, moreover, seemed inclined to testify to what was not wanted, and the examination was brought to a close a little before noon.

The development of Edson's connection with the case has been peculiar, and just what it was is yet largely a matter of speculation. He was not called by the bank people at the examination, although he was known to be their reserved and most important witness. Noting that the prosecution meant to keep Edson back until the regular trial, lawyer Bond, counsel for the prisoners, picked him up, and then the public first learned that the bank-lock expert had been identified with the robbery. On examination by the defense has been brought almost at every step by lawyer Delano and Judge Spaulding, counsel for the bank, and Justice Chilson has pretty uniformly ruled so that Edson should leak as little as possible. It certainly looks as if Edson might have "put up the job," as he seems to counsel coming to Northampton to get impressions of the keys, thus confirming an early theory of some people with regard to the affair. Whether Edson actually was with the gang of seven men who visited Cashier Whittlesey's house does not yet appear. He admits that after the robbery the gang went directly to New-York. Here they spending time to a disagreement over their proposed division of the booty, when it would seem that Edson made up his mind that he could make more by "going back on" his pals than by trusting the burglars to divide the spoils. The bank theory is that Edson repented of his wickedness, however, and sought to do works meet for repentance in giving them the "inwardness" of the robbery.

Evidence yet to be introduced will show that the bonds were left secreted at or near Northampton, and that on Saturday, Feb. 5, 10 days after the robbery, Scott and Dunlap left New-York to secure possession of them without consulting Edson, and that the latter committed his first act of treachery to them by telegraphing to L. B. Williams at Northampton that they were coming. The men took the New-Haven boat, taking a team with them, and President Edwards started to intercept them and head off, but did not succeed. A large force of men were employed, it will be clearly remembered, to search all the crannies of Northampton by day, and keep watch by night, that the bonds might be found and not carried off. The men reached this city by team, and without having been molested, Monday night, Feb. 7, and stopped at the Rockingham House, on Canal-street. They left there early in the morning on foot, and about 11 o'clock one of them came back and drove the team to livery stable on Stockbridge-street, where they remained through the day. Meanwhile, Connors had learned in New-York that the bank men were aroused, and he came on to this city Tuesday, hunted up his associates, and sent them back by rail, while he drove the team off the recovery of the bonds being postponed. The bank got wind of their whereabouts, and sent a man to hunt them up, but he did not arrive at Springfield till Wednesday morning.

The fact that Connors was at this time within the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts law would have an important bearing on the recent hearing at New-York, and was withheld presumably because the bank men were unwilling to reveal how long they had been on confidential terms with Edson. From that time Edson has undoubtedly been in the employ of the Northampton people, and has made apparently unsuccessful efforts to find where the bonds were kept. The defense are thought to have gained the chief points of his story, and will come into the Superior Court with a clear apprehension of what is to be alleged against the prisoners.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the German Republican Central Committee on Friday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in establishing in an orderly and peaceful manner, after the close and excited contest, the fact of the election of Mr. Hayes and Mr. William A. Wheeler to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and in the loyal submission of the defeated party, the American people have again furnished to the world conclusive evidence of the strength of Republican institutions.

Resolved, That in calling to his Cabinet men well known for their ability and honor, President Hayes has given a guaranty that, in discharging his high duties, he will act solely in the interest of the people.

Resolved, That as citizens of the Empire State we feel especially proud in the assignment of our eminent fellow-citizen, William M. Evarts, whose profound as a statesman and scholar is world-wide, to the department of Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, That in the nomination and confirmation of Hon. Carl Schurz, as Secretary of the Interior, the Republican Party has given proof that its professions in favor of civil service reform, the resumption of specie payments, and the inauguration of an era of good feeling throughout the country, are sincerely meant and will be faithfully carried out.

MEETING OF MILL OPERATIVES.

FALL RIVER, March 24.—At a meeting of mill operatives at the Opera-house here to-night ex-Judge Lapham presided. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Wamsatta Corporation, and pledging the Fall River operatives to sustain the New-Bedford operatives in their strike.

THE WABASH RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, March 24.—An argument was had before Judge Drummond, in the United States Court, to-day, on a motion made in behalf of certain bondholders of the recently sold Wabash Railroad for the appointment of a Receiver. The court took the matter under advisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

Although the representation of "Der Fliegende Holländer" at the Academy of Music, yesterday, brought the Wagner Festival, virtually, to a close, it should not be forgotten that two supplementary performances will occur, and that the first of these will make known "Die Walküre" in its entirety. The *soirée* we refer to is set down for Monday evening week, and on April 3 the last representation of the series is to take place, for the benefit of Mme. Pappenheim. Mr. Fryer and his artists go to Boston to-night, and give "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhäuser" at the Boston Theatre in quick succession.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Twelve subscription representations of Italian Opera are to take place at the Academy of Music, the series commencing on Wednesday evening week. The prima donna of the enterprise is Mme. Palmieri, who will be remembered as having sung here last Fall, but several of the artists are quite new to local audiences, and one of these—Signor Bertolassi—is referred to as a baritone of great merit. Signor Bertolassi, with Signor Celada, tenor; Signor Dal Negro, basso; and Signorina Rambelli, contralto, come from Havana. Mr. Maretzek is to conduct the orchestra, which, with the stage-band, is to include 75 musicians, and a chorus of 60 voices is promised. "Un Ballo" will be first sung, and, later on, Verdi's "Don Carlos" will be brought out.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fifth Philharmonic concert of the present season occurred at the Academy of Music, yesterday evening. The programme included Haydn's symphony in E flat, No. 1, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso—Lamento e Trionfo" and its new epilogue, the overture to "Oberon" and three vocal numbers, two by Handel and one by Beethoven. The new epilogue to "Tasso," illustrative of the poet's funeral triumph, was sent in manuscript to Dr. Damrosch some weeks ago, and thus had its first public hearing in this City. It is simply a resetting of fragmentary themes of the "Lamento e Trionfo," and is by no means impressive when performed after the symphonic poem, to which it forms a sort of anticlimax. Interpreted as a complete number it would have greater interest and force, although the richness of the instrumentation and the shapeliness of the composition appear to be its only conspicuous points. Both the symphonic poem and the epilogue were admirably rendered. The vocalist of the evening was Miss Ida Hubbell, a respectable songstress, but scarcely gifted or skilled enough to shine in concerts such as the Philharmonic Society are credited with supplying, and sometimes do supply.

THE TELEPHONE.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch will give the first exhibition of Prof. Gray's Telephone at Steinway Hall on to-morrow evening week. Much has already been written in relation to this wonderful instrument, by means of which melodies produced in Philadelphia are transmitted to this City as promptly and surely as the electric spark itself, and public interest in its approaching exhibition is shown by a lively demand for seats for the entertainments in which the Telephone will be used. The programme for the first concert is to be divided into three parts. In the first and third Miss Fanny Kellogg, Signor Tagliapietra, and the Young Apollo Club will sing; the second part will consist of the performance of the Telephone, Mr. Frederick Boscovitz being the "operator" in Philadelphia, and dispatching six popular compositions in quick succession to New-York.

BRIEF MENTION.

A concert by the Louisiana Jubilee Slave Singers may be attended at the Grand Opera-house this evening.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" is to be given at the Eagle Theatre to-morrow evening, and on Tuesday "La Belle Poule," by Hervé, will be brought out for the first time in this country.

Mrs. J. M. Davidson will benefit by a concert to occur at Chickering Hall on Friday evening week. Mrs. Botman, Mr. Fritsch, Signor Tagliapietra, and other well known artists are to take part in the performance.

The performance given for the benefit of Miss Kellogg at the Globe Theatre, Boston, on Friday evening, attracted an overflowing audience and brought an immense tribute of flowers to the ever popular *bénéficiare*.

DRAMATIC.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Our Boarding House" will be performed at the Park Theatre until further notice.

Some curious eyeless fishes have been added to the wonders of the New-York Aquarium.

An exceedingly droll farce, called "A Slippery Day," now rounds off the nightly representation at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

"Miss Multon," with Miss Kate Meek in the titular rôle, is to be represented at the Grand Opera-house, to-morrow evening and throughout the present week.

"The Danicheffs" is announced for nightly repetition at the Union-square Theatre, and it now appears probable that the play will not be withdrawn before the end of the season.

Miss Marian Mordaunt, an actress well known to local play-goers, commences an engagement at the New Broadway Theatre to-morrow evening. She will first appear in "Our Girl."

The début of Miss Anna Dickinson in this City occurs at the Eagle Theatre, on Monday evening, April 2. She will appear in the play written by herself, first made known in Boston, and entitled "A Crown of Thorns."

Mr. Heller announces nightly entertainments at the Wonder Theatre, until further notice. His automaton Leotard and his latest exposé of spiritualists' tricks should be seen by all lovers of the amusing and marvelous.

"My Awful Dad" is announced for nightly performance at Wallack's Theatre. It is likely to be kept upon the programme for an indefinite period; when withdrawn, it is to be succeeded by an adaptation of Sardou's "Séraphine," from the pen of Mr. Boucicault.

Niblo's Theatre will be reopened on Monday evening week, with a performance of "Antony and Cleopatra." It is understood that Mr. Wheelock will play *Antony* and Mrs. Agnes Booth *Cleopatra*, and that great preparations in respect to stage costume are in progress.

Booth's Theatre will be closed during the present week, and will be reopened on Monday, April 2, when Mr. John McCullough will appear there in "Virginius." Miss Maude Granger will personate *Virginia*, and the distribution of rôles will further include Messrs. Warde and Weaver.

Prof. Emil Frankl n, a Hungarian by birth, and an enthusiastic student of the bard, is soon to appear in a series of Shakespearean readings in this City. On Friday he gave a private reading to a few invited guests, in the progress of which he delivered with particular impressiveness the soliloquy, "Now is the Winter of our Discontent," from "Richard III."

"The Lady of Lyons," with Mr. Coghlan as *Claude Melnotte* and Miss Davenport as *Pauline Deschappelles*, will be acted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. The house will be closed on the evening of Good Friday, and on Saturday night a new spectacular play called "The Princess Royal," and understood to be an adaptation of "L'Officer de Fortune," is to be brought out. Miss Marie Wainwright, a débutante, well known in society, is to have her first hearing in "The Princess Royal."

UNLOADING THE RUSLAND.

LONG BRANCH, March 24.—The Ruslan's cargo remained untouched this morning, the surf being so high that the boats could not be used. This afternoon the sea went down a little and good progress was made, about 40 tons of cargo, mostly rags, being taken out and put on board the lighters by the surf-boats. It was generally supposed that there was no water in the forward part of the steamer but, on unloading, it was found that much of the cargo will come out wet, and that there is considerable water in all the compartments of the steamer. Two lighters, loaded, went up to-night, making only three lighter loads in all that have been taken out of the ship so far. If the weather permits they will continue unloading the cargo to-morrow. Nothing was done on the Amérique to-day.

A GREAT BOND SWINDLE SPOILED.

THOMAS P. SOMERVILLE, A LAWYER, AND GEORGE ENGLER, A FORGER, ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT—THE PLOT CLEVERLY EXPOSED BY DETECTIVE NETTLESHIP—HOW MONEY WAS TO BE OBTAINED ON REGISTERED UNITED STATES BONDS.

A bold conspiracy to defraud the United States Government out of $250,000 was defeated on Friday night by the arrest of the conspirators in Newark. The persons implicated are Thomas P. Somerville, a criminal lawyer, of New-York City, who figured with unpleasant prominence in the safe burglary case in Washington, and George Engler, a professional gambler and a most expert forger, also of New-York City. The scheme by which it was hoped to accomplish the gigantic fraud was set on foot as long ago as November last, when J. C. Nettleship, who had been a special detective in the employ of the United States Treasury, received from Somerville a letter asking him to come to New-York on important business. When, in answer to the telegram, he called at Somerville's office, he was informed that a friend of Somerville had $250,000 in United States bonds, which he wanted to turn into the Treasury. Most of the bonds had been stolen from the Ocean National Bank of New-York City, and the rest had been stolen elsewhere. Being registered, and their payment having been stopped, it was not possible, of course, to get the money for them from the Treasury Department, and it was for the purpose of overcoming this obstacle that Nettleship was invited to take part in the conspiracy. Engler was an accomplished forger, and if the ex-detective could procure from a friend in the bond department of the Treasury the names of the owners of bonds and the numbers of the bonds they owned, the names and numbers of those in possession of the conspirators could be changed. Nettleship listened attentively to the proposition, and agreed to interest himself in the case. Upon his return to his home in Newark, he consulted with several friends, and, acting on their advice, went at once to Washington and informed Secretary Morrill of the scheme. "Lay in with them," was the advice given by the head of the department. "Learn their scheme, and at the proper time we will take them into custody." So it was that Somerville and his confederate found a seemingly willing and ready accomplice in the ex-detective. They laid all their plans before him, and he went repeatedly to Washington for the ostensible purpose of securing the needed confederate in the bond department, and the information from him, without which the scheme could not succeed. At length, when it was thought that all the necessary preliminaries had been arranged, a new card was played to attempt, at first, to turn only $10,000 of the stolen bonds into cash, and Nettleship furnished the names and the numbers to be inserted in them. In order for $10,000 the name of Perry Hess ey was inserted in lieu of the one erased; the name of Leonard Kean was used upon another for $5,000, and in four, for $1,000 each, that of J. Ogden Snow was substituted, the forgeries having it is alleged been executed by Engler. The bonds, with the erasures and insertions, were delivered to Nettleship last Wednesday evening at his house, on Pennsylvania-avenue, Newark. The design was to arrest the conspirators at that time, and with that purpose in view, Officers H. R. Curtis and David Gilkinson, of the Secret Service Department, of New-York, were secreted in the building. It was concluded, however, to defer the arrest till Friday evening, when Nettleship, having in the meantime gone to Washington with the bonds, was to pay over the money he had received for them. Nettleship did not leave his home in Newark in the interim, but the better to deceive the forgers, had a friend telegraph in his name, from Washington, notice that he has received the money and would be on hand at the appointed time to pay it over. Everything being in readiness for the arrest, Chief Brooks and Officers Curtis and Gilkinson, of the secret service bureau, and ex-Detective Smith, of Newark, were secreted in Nettleship's house. Soon after nightfall, Engler and Somerville, promptly on time, rang the door-bell and were ushered into the parlor. Nettleship received them cordially, and having some conversation with them concerning the job, which was overheard by the detectives in the adjoining room, went out, ostensibly to get the money which he had received for the bonds. As he closed the door, another door leading into the parlor flew open and the four hidden officers sprang upon the foiled conspirators. The two forgers were completely cowed by the sudden wreck of their hopes, and several minutes elapsed before they were able to say anything. Somerville at last insisted upon seeing Nettleship, who only rebuked him for his crime. The prisoners were marched to the residence of Dr. Lyon, on Orchard-street, where Commissioner Whitehead awaited their arrival. Charges of forgery and conspiracy were made against them by Chief Brooks, and they had nothing to say in their own defense. Commissioner Whitehead required them to furnish bonds in $10,000 for examination. They were, of course, unable to do it, and went to jail instead. They were committed to separate cells, and all intercourse with any one save their counsel was denied them. If Nettleship had paid them the money on Friday night they were to have placed in his hands for the negotiation other bonds representing $130,000.

Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, yesterday issued a search warrant to Messrs. Curtis and Gilkinson, United States Detectives, to search Engler's house. Detective Zundt and Peters, of the same Office, were detailed to assist the United States officers. Engler's house, at No. 278 President-street, was searched, but no Government bonds were found. A large number of papers that may connect the accused men with the attempt to illegally transfer the bonds fell into the hands of the officers.

COLD WEATHER IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 24.—Hon. John G. Fletcher was to-day renominated by the Democrats for Mayor. This morning a slow, cold rain commenced falling, which, toward noon, turned into sleet, and culminated in a snow-storm this evening. It is now (10 o'clock) snowing and getting cold. The fruit crop will be destroyed in the event of a heavy frost to-night.

SOME ELEGANT NEW DRESSES.

"An elegant dress" is surely the most fitting title for the dainty new styles displayed at a recent "opening." A *Gabrielle* of moonlight blue in satin and brocaded gauze, and a *Princesse* of dilleul in bronze embossed velvet and satin, with trimming of brown and olive chenille and delicate lace, were most liked. All the ladies near me with one accord exclaimed, "How lovely! What a graceful style! What an elegant torsure! How superbly it flows out all the way from the slender hips! How becoming to all!"

The carriage robes and walking dresses also elicited great admiration, especially a *Gabrielle* of bronze and blue, and a *Princesse* in chocolate velvet and cord, both in the richest new materials. "How much more beautiful is the graceful outsweep of these new styles," exclaimed a majestic looking lady, "than those vulgar 'pinbacks' and 'sheath dresses' which we have worn for so many years that we are quite tired of them! But now are these kept on at the bottom in the elegant style! When I wear a Princesse dress, unless I have one of those heavily flounced muslin petticoats, stiffly starched, my skirt whips in just below the knee, and lies flat on the ground—and I cannot wear one of those unsightly petticoats in Summer! How do they keep those flounces out so gracefully?" I at once told her how I keep mine out—by wearing one of the new style hoop, or panier wire skirts. They are very elegant in form, with bustles or without; with muslin covers or without; well made, durable; can be sat down in comfortably; and so light and cool! Costs so little, too!—*Le Bon Ton.*

Grape Wine for Communion.

The superior quality and entire purity of SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, for Sickness and the sacrament that physicians have had by its use, has induced them to write about it, and caused hundreds of others to prescribe it in their practice as the best and most reliable wine to be had. It is held in great favor for evening parties and for communion purposes. General office and sales-rooms, No. 34 Warren-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A Fact.

Dr. COLTON has given the Gas at the Cooper Institute to 90,219 patients, without an accident. His Gas is always fresh.—*Advertisement.*

When the Lips of Beauty

are parted in a smile, they disclose a row of pearls rivaling in purity those which the diver brings up from the bottom of the Persian Sea. What will best preserve these pearls of the mouth? SOZODONT, the celebrated beautifier and preservative of the teeth.

Skin and Scalp Diseases.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures falling, loss of, and premature gray hair, moist and scaly dandruff, redness of the nose, unsightly wrinkles, moles on the face, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, freckles, and all eruptive and other skin diseases.

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—The EMPIRE DYEING AND CLEANING CO. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices—No. 936 Broadway, near 22d-st.; No. 196 6th-av., near 14th-st.; No. 276 8th-av., near 24th-st.; Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and 42d-st.

Five noted burglars have been detected and

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The Victor Truss is a victory over torture.

Holds and cures rupture; no understrap. No. 3 Vesey-st. (Astor House.)

$6 Silk Hats, for $3 90. Fine Derbys, $3

Hats, $1 90. No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

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Chemises	Postage	9 cents.
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Skirts	Postage	16 cents.

We shall continue to offer, during the season, novelties as they present themselves, and endeavor to maintain the same popularity, but in no instance shall offer inferior goods to attract attention by low prices. All articles will be made of fine materials, and be of superior workmanship.

EXAMINATION SOLICITED.

Prices and goods will speak for themselves.

MUSLIN CHEMISES.

Corded band, felled seams	$ 37
Pointed yoke, embroidered edge, three rows embroidered insertions, six tucks between	75
Similar style, fine muslin	1 00
Similar style, very fine muslin and embroidery	1 20
Square yoke, trimmed as above	90
Fine muslin, bias tucked band, with cambric ruff	1 14

Also,
A large assortment of very elegant styles, from $1 25 to $6 50.

CAMBRIC CHEMISES.

Pointed tucked yoke, with Valenciennes lace	$ 75
Yoke tucked back and front, 3 tucks at bottom	90
Band trimmed with ruffle and Valenciennes lace	90
Yoke tucked back and front and lace ruffle, skirt trimmed with cambric ruffle and lace	1 30

FINER QUALITIES
IN GREAT VARIETY UP TO $3.

MUSLIN DRAWERS.

Six tucks, full size, felled seams, cambric ruffle	$ 37
Cambric puff and ruffle	60
Six tucks, embroidered edge	60
Five tucks, embroidered, gathered ruff	75
Five tucks, extra fine embroidered, gathered ruff	81
Six tucks, two ruffles, fine embroidery	1 00
Six tucks, embroidered edge and insertion	87

Finer qualities from $1 14 to $5.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS.

Five tucks and embroidered ruffle	$ 75
Five tucks, embroidered insertion, embroidered ruffle	95
Two rows of Valenciennes insertion, tucks between, and Valenciennes ruffle	1 50
Two rows puffing, two rows Valenciennes insertion, and Valenciennes ruffle	1 50

Finer qualities in great variety.

NIGHTGOWNS.

Tucked, with cambric ruffle	$ 45
Tucked yoke, lined back, fine muslin, extra long	85
Tucked yoke, cambric ruffle, and embroidery	93
Same style, finer embroidery	1 00
Robe style, 21 tucks, and cambric ruffle all the way down the front	1 15
Robe style, two rows puffing and tucks	1 50
Robe style, two rows embroidered insertion and tucks	1 50
Fainted tucked yoke, embroidered ruffle	1 50

Finer qualities from $1 75 to $20.

SKIRTS.

Eight tucks	$ 37
Fine side pleating, extra size	75
Twenty tucks	80
Three cambric ruffles, extra size	85
Cambric ruffles, lines in ruffles	85
Deep embroidered flounce	90
Embroidered ruffle, 5 tucks above	1 25
Deep embroidered flounce, finer quality	1 50

Finer styles in great variety.

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Shirts, 45c., 65c., 85c., 95c., and upward.
Slips, 50c., 60c., 75c., 95c., $1 12, and upward.
Flannel Bands, 25c., 30c., 35c., and upward.
Barrow Coats, 87c., 95c., $1, $1 25, and upward.
Flannel Skirts, $1, $1 25, $1 50, and upward.
Long Skirts, 65c., 75c., 90c., $1 07, $1 20, and upward.
Long Dresses, $1 25, $1 65, $1 70, $2, $2 47, and upward.
Robes, $4 95, $5 50, $6, $6 50, and upward.
Short Skirts, 50c., 65c., 85c., $1, $1 25, and upward.
Short dresses, 90c., 97c., $1, $1 10, $1 25, and upward.
Flannel Shawls, 97c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and upward.
Long Marseilles Capes, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, and upward.
Walking Coats, $2 40, $3 50, $4 50, and upward.
Lace Caps, 75c., 95c., $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and upward.
Bootees, 25c., 35c., 45c., and upward.
Children's Piqué suits, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, and upward.
Children's Linen suits, $1 50, $1 80, $2 50, $2 70, and upward.

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LOOK AT THE GOODS. JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
We will offer on Monday,

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COLORED SILKS,
in various qualities from
$1 TO $1 75.

These silks have been purchased at the great auction of Messrs. PASSAVANT & CO., and are fully 25 per cent. below the lowest prices reached during the period of the greatest depression in the Spring of last year. The assortment will be found to include every desirable shade and are well worthy of the examination of customers.

Also, a large lot of

BLACK SILKS,
of the celebrated manufacture of
ANTOINE GUINET ET CIE.,
LYONS,
purchased at the great auction of Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., on last Friday,
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These well-known Silks are recommended for their durability and for their elegant lustre and appearance.

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We shall open on MONDAY, for Easter, an elegant and extensive assortment of ladies' neck-wear, bows, cotterettes, jabots, fichus, &c., of lace and silk, in all the new and delicate Paris colors.

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Our assortment embraces all the novelties of the season, and most of them have never before been exhibited.

Silk Bows from 19 cents. Silk Fuchus from 35 cents. Collarettes trimmed with Val or Cashmere Lace, 75 cents.

We are also offering the cheapest all-Silk Handkerchief in the market, in sizes for Ladies and gentlemen, at the uniform and unprecedentedly low price of 25 cents.

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Torchon and Smyrna at reduced prices, in spite of the advance in Europe.

Italian Laces, all lines, 2 inches wide ..... 14c.
Black French Laces, all silk, from ..... 25c.
Real Valenciennes, Point Duchess Applique.
Chantilly Lace Ties ..... 75c.
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Brussels Net, single and double width, all silk.

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Black dotted, Guipure and Spanish, at low prices.

Special Embroidery, the latest novelty in trimming for ladies' and children's underclothing, very handsome and durable, prices from 30c.

Barbes, Vest Scarfs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Lace Shawls, Cashmere Scarfs.

Cream Linen, double box pleating ..... 30c. per yard
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DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS MODISTE who cuts, fits, and trims in latest French styles wishes work of some first-class families, by the day; dresses made or cut out fashion made over equal to new; evening and party dresses a specialty. Address L. E. L., No. 107 East 12th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York; would like a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD FRENCH DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day or week; terms moderate. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed; moderate prices. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker by the day, or would like work home; best City reference. Call, or address Dress-maker, No. 136 Macdougal-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more engagements; best of reference; no objection to the country; terms $8 per week. Call at No. 212 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRST-class dress-maker by the day, or at her own house. Call on or address A. B., No. 149 East 121st-st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A FASHIONABLE HAIR-dresser to go out to dress hair by the week at $2 per week; single heads, 75 cents. Call or Address Hair-dresser, No. 204 West 17th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; good references. Can be seen at No. 293 Madison-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT EXPERIENCED infant's nurse; seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand; excellent City references. City or country; cards not answered. Apply at No. 112 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; FULLY competent to take charge of a child from birth. Apply Monday at present employer's, No. 315 West 14th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as experienced nurse; can take a baby from its birth; ten years' City reference from last place. Call Monday, at No. 490 3d-av., near 33d-st., ring bell.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant of experience; City or country; capable of teaching. Address No. 419 3d-av., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN, AS SEAMstress, companion to a lady, or any position of trust; can cut and fit. Call or address for three days Miss G. S., No. 415 West 43d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—FAMILY SEWING BY A NEAT hand sewer (an American,) by week or month; can assist with dresses; references. Address C. M., No. 210 East 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman; speaks several languages; will take care of grown children; best references. Address D., Box 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; all work of all kinds done in families. Address Pawlin, No. 411 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, making all kinds of salads, and can take a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Call for two days at No. 307 7th-av., near 28th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; will try to give satisfaction; can fill a man's place; City reference. Address L. M., Box 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's or family washing, from 50 cents to 75. Call at No. 443 7th-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; wishes to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; gentlemen's and ladies' washing. Call or address one week, Miss E. Hudson, No. 263 West 47th-st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman to go out by the day to wash; house-cleaning; good reference. Address W. B., No. 78 South 5th-av., second floor.

WASHING AND IRONING.—DONE BY THE month or dozen at 1,257 Broadway. Call at No. 136 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A FEW gentlemen's or family washing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 49th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, LAUNDRY work to do. Call at No. 167 7th-av.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS A FIRST-CLASS Cook in a private family; best City reference. Address French Cook, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, NO family; is good groom; careful, steady driver in either City or country; can be highly recommended by first and last employer. Call or address, for two days, J. McD., No. 132 West 49th-st., private stable, or can be seen at his employer's office, No. 14 Broad-st., Room No. 2.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—COOK AND Laundress.—By a married German; no family; man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and laundress; best City and country recommendation. Address G. T., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECtable young man; thoroughly competent; understands his business; thoroughly civil, obliging, and attentive to his duties; best City references. Address P. L., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; experienced, capable, and trustworthy; willing to make himself generally useful; civil and obliging, and attentive to his duties; best City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN (one thoroughly understands the care and management of road and saddle horses; is a careful City or country driver; can produce the best of references; would prefer the country. Call or address A. B., No. 591 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands the business in all its branches; has two years' reference from last place; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Any gentleman wanting a good, sober man, call or address for two days, No. 486 8th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; (COUNtry preferred;) thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is sober and obliging, willing, and trustworthy; six years' best reference. Address for two days I. R., No. 51 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—IN A private family; can move in town, cut out flower beds, and keep walks in classic order; has a knowledge of all particulars around a gentleman's place; country reference. Address J. B., Box 230 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS SOBER, willing, and obliging; has best of City and country references; has no objection to the country. Call or address for three days M. O., No. 145 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN (understands the treatment of horses, carriages, and harness in all its branches; is a perfect driver; best City reference. Call or address M. H., No. 15 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS PROTestant coachman; is a first-class man in every respect; married; is of quiet temperate; of a respectable appearance. Any gentleman requiring such, call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th-st., private residence.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH COACHMAN; (single; will refer where the best City reference will be found; none but first-class family need answer. Address J. C., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; two years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address D. C., No. 120 West 52d-st., San Francisco Stables, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THOROughly understands his business; has first-class reference; can be well recommended by his employers. Address A. E., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS four years' City reference from last employer for sobriety, honesty, and capacity. Call or address M., No. 24 East 40th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EMPLOYER FOR HIS Coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is single, and 27 years of age. Apply to or address J. P., No. 240 Pearl-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED Man; has 10 years' reference from present place. Call or address Jenkins, care of Mr. Rufus Hatch, No. 42 Park-av. or No. 17 Broad-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH NO encumbrance; thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call or address for two days J., No. 234 West 14th-st.

COACHMAN, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; married; good reference from Sir Thomas Sidney. No. 34 Lexington-av., late employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; willing to work for low wages; best City reference. Call at No. 142 East 39th-st.

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COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; eleven years in his last place. Address Elliot Smith, care of Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—ON A GENtleman's place; can milk; first-class reference; a small cottage. Address No. 83 Carmine-st., Room No. 2.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; care and management of all kinds of stock, and raising of stock; good driver; wife understands dairy and poultry; best of reference. Call or address P. C., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed store.

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USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—By a man and wife; man will attend to a garden and make himself generally useful; wife as first-class laundress or plain cook; good City and country references. Address D. G., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS HEAD waiter, either for City or country; can give best of reference. Call or address T. T., No. 163 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; willing and obliging; best City references; speaks English. Address Henry, No. 138 West 25th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family; recommended from last place. Call or address Moss, No. 1,028 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIvate family; best City reference. Address M. Southwell, No. 443 2d-av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; PRIVATE FAMily or boarding house. Address Jones, No. 23 Amity-st.

HELP WANTED.

COOK.—BY A LADY A PROTESTANT COOK, ONE Understanding her business well and having good City references. Call at No. 8 East 24th-st., Monday, the 26th inst., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER; SINGLE MAN; MUST thoroughly understand vegetable and flower culture, care of horse and cow, and be willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; good reference required. Call Monday or Tuesday after 6 P. M. at No. 240 East 12th-st.

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Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Youths', and Children's. The attention of the New-York public and visitors is called to my endless variety of the above goods, made on "Wright's Patent Lasts," "The Broad-sole Comfort," and "Castilian Instep," which, for style, quality, and workmanship, combined with moderate prices, have never been equaled. My Order Department, under the supervision of that pre-eminent cutter and fitter, Mr. W. J. Wright, warrants me in asserting my ability to carry out the ideas of my customers and create the best ideal gaiter. Lasts made for each of my patrons free of charge, and kept, not for one season only, but as long as my customer may require them. Address

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
No. 5 Astor House, Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co's
SPRING OPENING,

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OF

Paris Suits,
Costumes, Mantles,
Bretonne Jackets and Suits,
Dolmans, Scarfs, &c.
ALSO,
Silks, India Shawls,
DRESS GOODS,
Laces and Embroideries,
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas,
&C., &C.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

KEEP'S English Socks—$3 a doz.; 25c. a pair; Keep's Linen Handkerchiefs for gents, very fine, 6 for $1 50, with fancy box. KEEP'S SHIRTS, 623 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; will be highly recommended by his employers; lived six years in one place; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Any gentleman wanting a good, sober man, call or address for two days, No. 486 8th-av.

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WILLIAM WRIGHT,
No. 5 Astor House, Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th-st.,

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, March 26,

TWO CASES OF

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

REALLY DECIDED BARGAINS.

ONE CASE OF

INDIA DECCA SHAWLS

FROM $10 UPWARD.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, SOME NOVEL STYLES IN

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

REMOVED FROM

571 BROADWAY TO 623 BROADWAY

Keep Manufacturing Company.

Will open their new store, No 623 Broadway,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 26,
With an elegant stock in all the latest styles of
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS,
KEEP'S "USTO" SHIRTS,
KEEP'S COLLARS,
KEEP'S CUFFS,
KEEP'S HANDKERCHIEFS,
KEEP'S ENGLISH HALF-HOSE,
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623 BROADWAY. 623 BROADWAY.

JUST IMPORTED.

RICH & ELEGANT DESIGNS

IN

BRETON EMBROIDERED TRIMMINGS

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—Very best, six for $9; no obligation to keep any, unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 623 Broadway

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. CALLOTT, WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers C. H. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FATIDA.....March 29 | GERMANIA.....April 12
CIMBRIA.....April 5 | SUEVIA.....April 19

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London,

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SPRING SUPPLIES IN THE MARKETS.

The markets are beginning to show evidences of the arrival of Spring-time. Spring lamb, still very high priced, and Spring chickens, quite dear, are becoming more plentiful. Among the new things in the way of vegetables is asparagus. Green peas of very good quality are arriving in large quantities from Florida, and kale and spinach from other Southern States. A good supply of new potatoes is arriving by steamers from the Bermuda Islands, and fresh tomatoes and onions are being received from the same quarter. Strawberries are a little more plentiful than last week, but are still too high-priced a luxury for people of moderate means, the wholesale price for them being $2 50 to $3 per quart. Hudson River shad are among the appetizing morsels to be found in the fishmonger's stall, and salmon from California waters and trout are regarded the greatest delicacies. New butter, from the dairies of New-York State, can be had at reasonable rates, and good qualities of old are cheap. Fresh-laid eggs are plentiful, and prices are low. Lovers of game are limited to a supply of wild ducks, wild pigeons, and snipe, the latter being very scarce. Choice Irish potatoes of the peachblow and early rose varieties are higher. A few lots of potatoes of excellent quality have arrived from Ireland, and sell in a retail way at $4 per barrel. Choice apples are not plentiful and are higher, and Florida oranges are scarce and dearer. Housekeepers desirous of lessening their expenses for market supplies can do so very materially by buying what they require directly from the markets.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

SNOW PUDDING.—Dissolve one-half a box of gelatine plunged in boiling water; add two cupfuls of sugar, in one and the juice of two lemons; after this has become cool, not cold, break into it the whites of three eggs, and beat all to a stiff froth; make a soft custard with the yolks of the eggs, adding three others, and a quart of milk; pour the whites into molds, and when ready for use, turn them out, pouring the custard over.—LILLIE.

WASHINGTON PIE.—Four eggs, two cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder mixed with the flour, two-thirds cupful boiling water added last. Bake in three or four layers in a quick oven, and spread berry jam or jelly between the layers.—B. & J.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One pound powdered sugar, one-half pound best butter rubbed to a cream; add to this one-half pound grated chocolate, and beat all together very light; eight eggs, very fresh, and also beaten very light; juice of one large lemon, one large table-spoonful vanilla extract, one and one-half cupfuls milk; sifted flour with baking-powder, added before sifting, to make a batter that will break off clean when held up in the spoon, as pound cake does. You may take sufficient dough from this to bake one cake in a jelly-cake pan, having ordinary cake for the top and bottom layers, with jelly or cocoanut between.—AUNT ADDIE.

RAILROAD CAKE.—Three cupfuls flour, two cupfuls sugar, three eggs, one and one-half cupfuls milk, two tablespoonfuls butter, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, to be baked in square pans.—LILLIE.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, one cupful flour, one cupful sugar, three tablespoonfuls milk, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar; flavor to taste.—LILLIE.

TEA CAKES.—Three cupfuls sweet milk, one cupful yeast, flour to make a thick batter; set this as sponge over night. In the morning add one cupful sugar, one-half cupful melted butter, (you may use one-half lard,) one-half teaspoonful salt, flour enough to roll out as biscuit; knead well and set to rising about five hours; then roll out one-half inch thick and cut into round cakes, put in buttered tins and let raise one-half hour, then bake to a light brown; add currants if you like.

JELLY CAKE.—One cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter, three eggs, one-half cupful milk, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half of soda; mix the butter and sugar well together, add the yolks of the eggs, then the whites, (which have been beaten to a froth;) dissolve the soda in the milk, add to the eggs, &c.; then add the flour in which the cream tartar is thoroughly mixed; bake in jelly pans or pie plates; butter the pans well, spread the batter on quite thin, bake in a quick oven. As soon as one layer is baked, take it off the pan, put on a plate, spread the jelly on, then, when the next layer is baked, put on top of the jelly; spread more jelly on this, and so on, as many layers as you wish to have. Another jelly-cake can be made with one cupful of sugar, three eggs, one-quarter teaspoonful soda, one-half cream tartar, one cupful flour. Always mix yolks and whites separately, as it makes the cake lighter.

RENNET CUSTARD.—Procure prepared rennet wine, or get some pickled rennet from the butcher. If you get the last, wash it well to free it from all salt. Take a piece of the rennet three inches square, put it in a tea cup with lukewarm water to cover it. Let stand 12 hours, then pour the water from it into a quart of warm milk, cover it and place where it will keep warm until the curd and whey separate. Pour off the whey which is nice for a sick person. The curd put in custard cups with wine and sugar, and a grate of nutmeg over it. In using the rennet wine place the milk over the fire, letting it come to the boiling point but not boiling over, then at once pour in the wine in a very slow steady stream until you see the whey commencing from the curd—use as before. Put the curd on ice, adding the wine, sugar, and nutmeg just as it is served.—AUNT ADDIE.

GINGER-BREAD.—One cupful molasses, quarter cupful butter, quarter cupful lard, one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water; one teaspoonful ginger, half cupful sour milk, enough flour to make a soft dough; warm the molasses, butter, lard, and ginger; beat about 10 minutes; add the milk, soda, and flour; beat well; bake in a quick oven.

EASTER BUNS.—Boil a little saffron in a small quantity of water; strain and cool it; make a sponge of a quart of flour and milk, to which you have added a sufficient quantity of saffron water to make the dough yellow, adding one gill of fresh yeast or one small cake of compressed yeast dissolved; set in a warm place covered; when very light indeed beat in one-half pound of powdered sugar and one-quarter of a pound of best butter rubbed to a cream, and four eggs very light, teaspoonful of salt, and one-half nutmeg grated; mold into a soft dough and let it rise again; when as light as possible roll out in a middling thick sheet and cut into cakes with a cutter; bake in flat tins well buttered; must be let stand until very light after they are cut out before putting in the oven; while hot wash over with milk in which you have put a little sugar; make an icing with the white of one egg and powdered sugar, and with it form a large E in the centre of each bun.—AUNT ADDIE.

HOT CROSS BUNS.—To one quart of flour add one teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, one tablespoonful baking powder, and sift all together; rub through the flour two tablespoonfuls butter; moisten with milk into a very soft dough. Roll out in a sheet a little less than an inch thick; cut in small square buns; in the centre of each cut a deep cross. Bake in a quick oven, and while hot wash over the top with milk, using a paste-brush.—AUNT ADDIE.

SWEET WAFERS.—Three eggs, one-half pint flour, tablespoonful melted butter, three-fourths cupful powdered sugar, one-half cupful milk, a little nutmeg; bake in wafer or waffle irons to a light brown, buttering the irons well before using; roll them while hot on a smooth round stick, slip off carefully so the cake will keep its shape.

CRANBERRY JELLY.—One quart cranberries, one quart water, one pound light brown sugar, boil one hour, stirring briskly so they will not burn; strain through a soup-strain and set aside to cool.

WHIPPED CREAM FOR ANY USE.—Allow one quarter pound of powdered sugar to one quart of cream; if for coffee or chocolate no flavoring is needed; if for desserts orange-flower water is very nice, or any other you may choose; whip the cream and sugar with rods until it froths; as the froth rises take off with a spoon and lay on an inverted sieve; so continue until the cream is all used.—AUNT ADDIE.

SCALLOPED EGGS.—Mince any kind of cold meat, season with pepper and salt, adding a few bread crumbs; cover the bottom of preserve saucers with it, putting in each a small piece of butter; break a fresh egg on top, set on a slide in a hot oven; when the egg begins to cook sprinkle on a little cracker rolled very fine on it, with a dust of salt and pepper; send to table hot; breakfast or lunch.—AUNT ADDIE.

EASTER EGGS.—Red coloring, one ounce of cochineal, one ounce salts of wormwood, one pint of water boiled five minutes, adding a piece of alum; Turmeric root soaked in alcohol will make a bright yellow; an infusion of mallow flowers, and a little salt of tartar will give a deep purple; strong coffee will color a light brown; the aniline dyes are also good; ribbon or bright colored calico sewed very tightly around the eggs, and boiled a long time, will impart their colors to the egg shell; Decalcomanie pictures can be used in ornamenting eggs for Easter, or icing made with pink sugar may be put on in fanciful shapes, or they can be painted in water colors or washed over with the white of a raw egg, and when dry use a colored pencil, drawing monograms, or mottoes, or flowers, or a little landscape; the egg-shells are improved by being waxed, before using, in strong vinegar.—AUNT ADDIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO MAKE YEAST WITHOUT YEAST.—On Monday morning boil two ounces of hops in four quarts of water half an hour; strain it, and let the liquor cool to the temperature of new milk. Put in a small handful salt, and one half pound brown sugar. Beat up one half pound flour with some of the liquor, and mix well together, and let it stand until Wednesday. Then add three pounds of raw potatoes, grated. Let it stand until Thursday, then bottle for use. It must be stirred frequently and kept near the fire while making. Before using it shake up well. It requires no more than half the quantity of this yeast that it does of other yeast to make a baking of bread, and it rises in a few hours. I am using yeast that I started with this receipt more than three years ago. The best time to make it is in warm weather, as there is then no danger of its getting chilled.

CANNING APPLES.—Common sorts of cheap apples may now be canned, and used a little later for pies, before the early apples and while fruits are scarce. Allow one quarter of a pound of sugar to two of apples and fill the cans you have emptied during Winter.—AUNT ADDIE.

A SURE CURE FOR COLDS, &c.—Boil two ounces of flax-seed in a quart of water; when boiled strain, and add two ounces rock-candy, half pint syrup, juice of three lemons; mix well, put on the stove, let it come to a boil, then take it off, and as soon as cool bottle it; take a cupful before going to bed, and half a cupful before meals; the hotter you drink it the better it is.—C.

TO COUNTERACT ONION.—By chewing and swallowing a few leaves of parsley after eating onions, a magic sweetening of the breath will be obtained.—COUETING.

HINTS ON WASHING.—The quickest and best way to do the washing for a family of six or eight persons: First, have plenty of boiling water; to every boilerful add from two to three tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax; use some of the borax-water from the boiler for every tubful of clothes, adding only enough cold water to make it comfortable for the hands; use soap on the most soiled, and rub on the board or through a washing-machine; do not boil the clothes; have a tub partly full of boiling hot borax-water in which to put the clothes that have been rubbed; let them remain in the hot borax-water until you are ready to rinse them; from a quarter to a half hour will do; rinse in one clear water, without borax. Use very little, if any, blueing. Borax will not injure the texture of the finest linen, and for infants' clothes or flannels it is the washing thing that can be used with perfect safety. If stockings or socks are badly stained, they might be boiled in borax-water for a few minutes only—too much boiling makes clothes yellow. Borax acts slowly but surely. The improvement in clothes washed after this direction will be noticed after the second or third trial, often after the first. Add a teaspoonful of borax to every quart of starch—it will keep the starch from sticking and add to the polish.—HOUSEKEEPER.

WASHING CAMBRIC.—Wash blue cambric in cold water, rinse in water with a little salt in it, and hang to dry where the sun will not strike it, but where the wind will blow it dry.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO TAKE PAINT out of cassimere, ether is the only thing.

NOTES ON PLANTS.—Ivies of the flowering sort need strong sunshine, good light soil, and only moderate watering, adding once in one or two weeks a little guano. Tuberoses require rich soil, say one-half well-rotted grass manure and one-half loam. Put them in five-inch pots, placing about one-half the bulb under the mold; give them all the heat you can, and plenty of moisture; a good way is to partially fill a box with ashes and put the pots in it, standing the box on the kitchen mantel-piece; the ashes to be wet with hot water; in this way they will soon begin to grow; must not be planted out until the latter part of May, and then be put in your very sunniest spot.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO DESTROY BEDBUGS.—Take good alcohol and put as much corrosive sublimate in it as it will dissolve; then take a small paint brush and wash the bedsteads and all the cracks and crevices with it about once a week until they disappear. This mixture is a rank poison, and should be labeled and put where children cannot get it.—M. C. B.

INFORMATION WANTED.

For making meat pot-pie; also oyster pie.

How to make chicken croquettes which, when well browned, remain soft and moist inside.

Receipts for glazing beef and making mint sauce.

How to make ornamental frosting for cakes.

Receipt for chocolate cream candy, with soft cream, not hard and brittle.

How to put up cucumber pickles, such as we buy from the grocers.

Exceedingly simple received for people living upon a ranch far removed from provision stores, and whose only resources are flour, meal, salt, venison, sugar, molasses, coffee, and a very few other articles—eggs and milk being quite out of the question. Would it be possible to have anything like dried fruit sent to them by mail without having it cost far beyond what it is worth?—NANCY.

How to keep oranges through the Summer.

What is the matter with an orange-tree which splits its leaves and has much gum on the leaves? It is about five years old.

Beverages for the sick room.

How to clean chromos that have been defaced by dust and flies.

How to make hanging-baskets or wall-baskets, and of what material.

The proper method for washing white silk handkerchiefs.

How to wash or clean cocoa matting used in the kitchen; and if the ends of the mats can be kept without curling up without nailing or putting sine and pieces to them.

The best method of cleansing the surface of a dirty Brussels carpet.

How to prevent new wooden-ware, such as chopping-bowls, from splitting when used.

What will cure a mocking bird of cold or rheum? Also what is the best kind of food for them, and how prepared.

THEATRICAL LITIGATION ABROAD.

A LONDON MANAGER ENJOINED FROM PRODUCING A PLAY—HOW HE WAS RELEASED —THE WORK OF A CLOWN IN PANTOMIME.

An injunction was asked for a few days ago by Miss Catherine Lulu Campbell to restrain Mr. Chatterton, lessee and manager of Drury Lane Theatre, London, and Mr. Henry Spicer, the author of a drama called "Haska," from producing said play. Some time back the lady bought from Mr. Spicer the sole right of acting the heroine of the piece during three years, and for which she paid $500. She had not, however, been able hitherto to have the piece performed in any London theatre. Mr. Spicer, seeing that his drama remained unperformed, arranged with Mr. Chatterton to bring it out at Drury-Lane Theatre independently of the plaintiff, whose theatrical name is Zuleika. The defense to the motion was in the main that, there having been no registered assignment of the copyright, there was no title to maintain the suit, and that even if the plaintiff was entitled to some relief, it must be in damages only, and not an injunction, the balance of convenience being to let the piece be performed. The consequences of an injunction were stated to be very serious to Mr. Chatterton, who has expended a large sum in preparing the piece. The plaintiff was cross-examined, and stated that she had relied on this piece as the source of her début as an actress, and that no mere damages would compensate her if her contract was thus set aside. Mr. Spicer gave evidence that he looked more to reputation than profit in this work, that the $500 he received had mainly gone to dramatic agents, and he was most anxious to have the piece produced. Mr. Chatterton deposed to the heavy expenses he had incurred, especially in scenery and dresses. The Vice-Chancellor said this was not a case in which damages could be deemed a compensation. It was in fact impossible to estimate what the plaintiff's loss would be if she were deprived of the sole rights of performance which she had bargained for. The point as to copyright was wholly beside the question. There was a bargain for a distinct privilege, which would be wholly worthless if the defendants were allowed to perform the piece as they proposed. He therefore granted the injunction. But mark what followed. Mr. Chatterton's counsel robed as they were, went direct to the Court of Appeals, and had fixed, under a plea of urgency, the hearing of the appeal for the next forenoon. The next day the Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the Vice-Chancellor on the business-like ground that a continuance of the injunction would entail upon Mr. Chatterton a loss of $5,000 per week. So far as the fair Zuleika was concerned, it was held that she could only be dealt with as the owner of the play, not in the character of an actress, and if she should ultimately prove to be in the right, she would be, of course, entitled to compensation. The injunction was ordered to remain in force against Mr. Spicer, and that would protect Miss Campbell.

About the same time, at the Westminster County Court, a man brought suit for arrears of wages alleged to be due on account of an engagement to play at the Theatre Royal, Gravesend, low comedy in the pantomime as clown, and afterward to paint scenery and teach dancing. One of the witnesses, in support of the plaintiff's case, said that he the [witness] had left the company "because he would not roll about on the stage and bruise himself all over in a piece called 'The Dumb Man of Manchester.'" The verdict was ultimately given in favor of the defendant.

A CONSCRIPT'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE DUTY.

The fear of military service in France often leads conscripts to employ various ingenious devices to escape from their toils. A conscript not long ago, according to one of the French papers, feigned paralysis of the right arm. After all other means were exhausted to expose the fraud, it was proposed to amputate the useless limb, in the hope that rather than be maimed for life the malingerer would confess that he was shamming. He was accordingly conducted to the operating room, where there was made an imposing display of the requisite instruments. The tourniquet was applied, the knife was in the hand of the surgeon, but still the conscript did not flinch, and it became necessary to invent some excuse for not proceeding with the amputation. This was done by directing his removal to a neighboring hospital. To get there a river had to be crossed, and it was arranged with the attendant that at a given signal the conscript should be pitched into the water. The scheme was carried out, and the unfortunate conscript suddenly found himself compelled either to sink or swim. For some time he managed to keep himself above water with his left arm, but at last he gave in, and struck out manfully with his right arm to save his life.

OPHTHALMIC TRIP OF KING ALFONSO.

The King of Spain has been making a royal tour of his country, and this is what he saw at Tarragona, whither he had proceeded from Valencia: At a point in the ascent to the cathedral called the Rumbla, or Esplanade, the Tarraconenses had erected an obelisk, dedicated to industry, and curiously composed of examples of all the products of the town. The shaft was made of poles and sugar-canes, closely bound with cords; the pedestal was formed of barrels, kegs, pails, anvils, toilet stands, sacks of wheat and rice, grinding, reaping, and sewing machines, tiles and adobes, locks, antiquities, paint-brushes, oakum, twine, rope, olive-oil in bottles, wine, liquors, Indian corn, oranges, apples, limes, wheel-barrows, tackle, blocks, boats, cotton, flax, yarn, straw hats, hair-nets, anchors, cables, oars, spars, sieves, paper, drums, guitars, &c.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Henry P. Patzgen has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, Fifth Regiment.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, Capt. W. C. Casey commanding, will hold its closing drill at the armory on Thursday evening next.

At a recent election in Battery B, Artillery, Sergt. William Mulenberg was promoted Second-Lieutenant, vice Fabian July, deceased.

The gentlemen who comprised the staff of Inspector-General John B. Woodward, at the time he commanded the Second Division, Brooklyn, will hold a reunion to-morrow evening.

The Drum and Fife Corps of the Ninth Regiment will give an exhibition drill, followed by a hop, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, on Monday evening, April 30.

A testimonial concert tendered to Thomas R. Deverell, Band-master of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, took place at the Armory of that command last Tuesday evening. A hop succeeded the concert.

Koltes Post No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, will give a dramatic performance entitled "Peace and War" at the Stadt Theatre next Wednesday evening, the proceeds to be devoted to the fund for the erection of a soldiers' home.

The Board of Officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, at a meeting held last Monday night, adopted a resolution requesting their commandant to discontinue the use of the State Arsenal for drilling purposes, owing to its unsafe condition.

Lieut.-Col. William R. Bunker, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major Henry S. Manning, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, have received brevet commissions of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel respectively, for 10 years' service under one commission.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has experienced so much inconvenience through the delinquency and delays of regimental officers in making their returns that he has issued a peremptory general order governing the matter, also the forms to be observed in making reports.

The right wing of the Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, drilled at the State Armory last Monday night. Companies E, D, C, and I were represented, equalizing in four companies of 12 files front. A series of battalion movements were executed, some of which were well performed, while others were open to strong criticism. The manual of arms was not creditable, and showed a lack of proper instruction. Col. Scott's appreciation for an armory has been returned approved from head-quarters at Albany.

The annual election for officers of the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, comes off next month. Among the candidates for the position of Colonel is Gen. Abram S. Duryea, the once famous Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, previous to the war. It was under his command that the regiment won so much celebrity. During the war Gen. Duryea organized the "Duryea Zouaves," with which regiment he was for some time identified. Gen. Duryea's ability as an organizer will materially benefit the uniformed corps, as he is a thorough soldier.

The left wing of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Companies B, C, K, and G, held a battalion drill at the regimental armory last Tuesday evening. Lieut.-Col. Partridge was in command, and the regiment, for over two hours, received practical instruction in both the simple and complex movements embraced in the school of the battalion. Teams of five, representing Companies K and G, will contest a rifle match at the armory range to-morrow evening. The sixth and last of a very successful series of band concerts was given by the band of this regiment, under Prof. Louis Conterno, last evening. The attendance was large, and the entertainment was marked by the success which has attended similar affairs since the organization of the regiment.

Capt. D. M. Dunning, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn, has written a letter to Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, in which he offers the following suggestions in regard to the sights of military rifles: In shooting with the bar down, the curved surface, which comes between the eye and the notch, causes a blur on the latter. He recommends that the portion of the rear sight be cut away, and that the surface be sloped from the eye, and that a similar change be made with the rear portion of the front sight. Increasing the width of the space, between the bars would also be a great improvement, in his opinion, and a straight graduated incline would, he thinks, be superior to the notches now used.

A regimental court-martial has been appointed to convene at the armory of the Ninth Regiment, for the trial of delinquencies in that command, on Tuesday, May 1, at 8 P. M. Col. James R. Hitchcock has issued an order directing the several companies to assemble for drill and instruction as follows: Companies C, D, E, G, and I, on Wednesday, April 4; Companies A, B, F, H, and K, Thursday, April 5. The entire regiment will parade for the presentation of marksmen's badges, at its armory, on Tuesday, April 10. The commissioned officers are directed to assemble in fatigue uniform dress at the armory, for instruction in the manual of the sword and rifle practice, at 8 P. M. on Friday next, and on Monday, April 2. Sergt. S. F. Kneeland, of Company H, was promoted Second Lieutenant of that company last Wednesday evening.

Division drills have progressed in the Twelfth Regiment during the past week. The instruction principally embraced loading and firing movements. Company I, "Highland Guard," Capt. J. Munro commanding, will have a full dress drill at the regimental armory, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, next Thursday evening. First Lieut. David E. Vandett, of this company, has tendered his resignation, owing to pressure of business. He joined the late Seventy-ninth Regiment as a drummer boy in company B in 1861, and accompanied his regiment throughout the campaign. When the regiment was reorganized as a militia organization Lieut. Vandett remained with Company B, and was soon afterward promoted First Sergeant. He was elected First Lieutenant of Company I on the same regiment in December, 1874, and continued in that position until the regiment was finally disbanded.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, at its armory, next Thursday at 8 P. M., for drill and inspection. The commissioned officers of this command are under orders to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for instruction in rifle practice, as follows: Mondays, March 26, April 16, 23, and 30. The several companies will assemble for similar drill on the following evenings at 8 o'clock: Company I, Mondays, March 26, April 16, 23, and 30; Companies B and H, Tuesdays, April 3, 10, 17, and 24; Companies K and F, Wednesdays, April 4, 11, 18, and 25; Companies D and E, Thursdays, April 5, 12, 19, and 26; Companies A and G, Fridays, April 6, 13, 20, and 27. The annual inspection of company books and papers will take place at the armory next Tuesday evening. The attention of the members of this command has been called in orders to the presentation of marksmen's badges, which will take place in the armory of the Ninth Regiment, on Monday, April 23. Immediately after the presentation of the badges—which will be attended with a dress parade and review—a promenade concert and hop will take place. First Lieut. John H. Starcke, commanding Company B, of this command, has issued an order for an election to fill the vacancy caused by the reduction to the ranks (at his own request) of First Sergt. Henry J. Rowland.

Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has issued an order directing the non-commissioned officers of his command to assemble at the regimental armory, in fatigue uniform for instruction in rifle practice, as follows: Mondays, March 26, and 29; April 9, and 12, at 8 P. M. One hour of the time usually devoted to division drills will be allotted to this instruction, and Capt. Frederick Burghard, Inspector of Rifle Practice, has been directed to supervise the practice, and submit a report to the regimental headquarters on the first of each of the succeeding months. Commandants and First Sergeants of companies in this command are under orders to assemble for inspection at the armory, next Thursday at 8 P. M. This regiment will hold a reception at its armory on Easter Monday, April 2. The field and staff officers of this command practiced horseback riding at the First Division Rendezvous last evening. Company B will hold an election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Guernsey, at the regimental armory next Thursday evening. John Freiding, formerly Orderly Sergeant in this command, is confidently mentioned as the successful candidate. Ex-Capt. Otto Henismann has been appointed Acting Adjutant of this regiment.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, paraded 43 men at mounted drill, last Wednesday evening. As on previous occasions instruction was confined to mounting, dismounting, and wheeling movements, Major Klein deeming these exercises of greater importance than the more complicated evolutions in the tactics, which can be more readily learned in the field than in the armory, and are less liable to be forgotten than the more simple movements in the school of the mounted soldier. In addition to the society of the members of the two batteries of artillery, the troop expects the attendance of the members of Koltes Post No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, at its ball, at Concordia Hall, on Wednesday, April 4. This command will celebrate its anniversary by a festival at Newark, N. J., on Friday, May 18. Major Herman Schalk has extended an invitation to the troop to assemble at his residence, and partake of a collation on the afternoon of that day, and in the evening the members of the organization and invited guests will enjoy their annual reunion and banquet at Metropolitan Hall, Newark. An effort is on foot to send this troop together with Batteries B and K, Artillery, into camp for three days during the coming Summer. On Feb. 21, the occasion of the second mounted drill of this command, Orderly-Sergeant Meyer Dreyfuss, while proceeding on horseback to the rendezvous, met with an accident which will probably disable him for life. The animal upon which he was mounted slipped upon a patch of ice and fell on the right leg of Sergt. Dreyfuss, crushing the bones and lacerating the flesh in a terrible manner. Sergt. Dreyfuss has been confined to his house ever since, and, even if amputation should not prove necessary, he will probably be compelled to use a crutch.

At First Division Head-quarters acceptance has been received of the resignations of Lieut.-Col. John D. Probst, Ordnance Officer, First Division; Major George W. Sauer, Third Regiment Cavalry; and Capt. F. Fleischbein and First Lieut. G. Schumann, Eleventh Regiment. Commissions have been received for Lieut.-Col. Robert Lenox Belknap, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Herman Oelrich, Inspector; Capt. W. W. Astor, Ordnance Officer; Capt. William E. Iselin and First Lieut. George E. Dodge, Aides-de-Camp, First Brigade Staff; Major David Scott, Inspector; Capt. Albert C. Hall, Commissary of Subsistence; and Capt. Andrew Gilsey, Aide-de-Camp, Second Brigade Staff; Major John H. Horstall, Twenty-second Regiment; First Lieut. John C. Kobbe, Second Lieut. Frederick Sturcke, and Second Lieut. Henry Goecher, Third Regiment Cavalry; First Lieut. E. Graham Haight, Seventh Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Augustus Belknap, Ordnance Officer; Lieut.-Col. E. Harrison Sanford, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Elijah Allaer and Capt. John R. Andrews, Aides-de-Camp, First Division Staff. Lieut.-Col. Sanford is a graduate of the Seventh Regiment, in which he enlisted on Nov. 2, 1863. In 1872 he received a warrant as corporal, and was promoted sergeant last year.

ILL-TREATMENT OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

THIRTEEN YEARS IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY —SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR A TRIFLING OFFENSE—HOW HE WAS ILL-TREATED BY THE OFFICIALS—HIS FEET FROST-BITTEN AND HIS PENSION FORFEITED.

In the British House of Commons recently, Sir E. Watkin, on a motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, called attention to the case of the late Gunner Charlton, with a view to move that the facts disclosed in the case call for the serious attention of the War Office, both as respects the cruelty inflicted upon the individual soldier, and the delay and uncertainty exhibited in reference to the compensation for his suffering and injuries. The honorable member said his object in bringing this subject forward was two-fold, but in the first place he wished to vindicate the memory and to obtain a proper inquiry into the grievances of an estimable soldier, and secondly to prevent as far as possible in all time to come a repetition of the cruelties which were inflicted in this case. The Home Secretary had already dealt with a portion of this second subject, because he had ordered the dietary of the soldiers in Millbank Prison to be raised to the standard of that of civil criminals. A soldier on service or in barracks received seven pounds of animal food every week, in addition to his other food, while in Millbank Prison all he received in the shape of animal food was eight ounces, or four ounces on two occasions, during the week. This, however, would in future be altered. Now, this gunner, Charlton, had been in the Royal Artillery for 13 years, and had served in India and elsewhere. For some slight error of discipline he was sentenced to 112 days' imprisonment in Millbank. While there he fell ill, and had to be sent to the hospital. After leaving the hospital he found himself physically incapable of performing the work set out for him. He had to take 14 000 turns at the crank, pick a certain amount of oakum, and do some short drill. Because could not do all this he was sentenced by the Governor to solitary confinement for 48 hours, which meant being confined in a dark cell, and living upon one pound of bread and some water. The result was that when he came out of this cell he found his feet so benumbed that they were almost destitute of all sensation, and from that time to his discharge he experienced this feeling in his feet. On March 1, 1875, on a bitter Winter's day, he was handed over to his comrades to be taken back to Exeter. He was discharged from the prison at 7 o'clock in the morning without food or drink, and he had only his undress uniform and no cloak or overcoat, there being snow on the ground. He had to march across Hyde Park to the Great Western Railway, and he did not arrive at Exeter until the afternoon. The next day he was totally disabled and suffering from frostbite, which ended in his losing nearly all one foot and all the toes off the other foot. Therefore, here was a case of a man being done to death by cruelty in prison and neglect afterward. At the request of the Secretary of War, he sent the facts of the case to the Paymaster-General (Mr. S. Cave) in the month of May, 1875, but up to January of this year nothing was done respecting it. He had himself visited Millbank Prison, and, prior to the alterations recently made, he found that the dietary of soldiers under confinement was 30 times worse than that of the worst criminals, so that soldiers were being practically starved, and a system of barbarities was going on just the same as those which took place in Bulgaria. ["Hear, hear," and cries of "Oh."] It was said that Gunner Charlton could not have got frost-bitten in Millbank, because his cell had a boarded floor, but, even if this were true, the cell had a number of holes in it quite sufficient to let in the frost and to cause the misery from which the man ultimately died. He addressed the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, and he received a reply signed "Stephen Cave," in which it was stated: "Your letter should have been addressed to the War Office." [Laughter.] He had been advised by the War Office to go to the Commissioners. Then he ventured to initiate upon the Commander-in-Chief, and then he attacked the honorable member for Westminster, whom he had always found most expeditious in dealing with any question that came before him. [Hear, hear.] However, he failed with the War Secretary, with the Chelsea Commissioners, and he did not make much progress with the honorable member for Westminster. Finally he received a note from the secretary of the honorable member for Westminster, stating: "In reply to your inquiries, Mr. Smith requires me to inform you that the Treasury sanctioned a special pension of 1 shilling a day to the Gunner Charlton." Then followed these words, "I see by the papers mentioned this morning that he is dead." Subsequently, in reply to an inquiry as to the date when the pension was granted, the honorable member for Westminster in a courteous note stated that it was sanctioned by the Treasury on Dec. 30. On Dec. 13, he [Sir Edward] received a note from Charlton, saying that as he had been discharged on Nov. 15, he did not expect to receive his pension till Dec. 16. That day came, but no pension, and on Dec. 20 he left home. Nothing was heard of him until Dec. 31, when he was found dying in the streets of Woolwich. He died on the very day when her Majesty was declared Empress of India—[a laugh]—and after 13 years' service, he died in a work-house. That was the story. Was anybody to blame? The right honorable gentleman on the Treasury bench would say that everything was according to regulation. But what would become of this country under "regulation" if ever we got into war? [Hear, hear.] He would like to know if the right honorable gentleman [Mr. Hardy] would tell the story to the Queen? Would he lay the bare facts before her Majesty? If he did, he would be satisfied. If he did not, he believed that the "strangers" in the gallery would tell the story.

A NEW MILITARY INVENTION.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *News* writes: "I had an opportunity the other day of examining Gen. Berdan's new distance-calculator, or, in military language, 'range-finder,' which is making such a sensation here in military circles. When closed up ready for moving it looks like a sort of primitive chariot, mounted on two large light wheels, and drawn by one horse. Two men ride upon the comfortable seat, the driver and the operator, and for the latter, so simple is the instrument that no special training is necessary, however desirable it may be that he should also understand the principle of trigonometrical science. When the range of any point is to be taken, before a battery begins to play, for instance, or a regiment to fire, the horse is slipped out of the shafts and the body of the 'chariot' then completely turned over on its axle. The frame on which is built the seat then serves as a firm and steady support for the instrument. The body of the vehicle is revealed as a box or case one metre wide, nearly two long, and about a foot deep; and when its two opposite ends are thrown open the instrument is ready for use. This consists, loosely described, of two parallel telescopes about one and a half metres long, and very powerful, affixed to a frame which swings on a common pivot. The sight ends are just one metre apart, and this is, of course, the base line of the calculation. One of these telescopes—the one at the right hand—is movable only with the frame, of which both form a part. This is first sighted on the object, and then the frame is made fast, the first step being thus completed. The other telescope is adjustable further, on a pivot of its own, and by means of a small wheel is turned to the right angle of convergence with its companion—that is to say, until it too covers the object. Now, having the base line and the angle of convergence, any surveyor could, of course, calculate the distance. But in Gen. Berdan's instrument the wheel which adjusts the second telescope is marked off into metres, centimetres, and millimetres, is covered by a little hand or pointer, and when the object is brought within the focus the pointer indicates exactly the distance. This is absolutely all there is of it. In two minutes the instrument can be unlimbered, put into readiness, and a distance found, less time, therefore, than a gun or battery is made ready. Then the two hands are closed, the body swung around into its place, the horse put into the shafts, the driver and operator mount the box, and away they dash to some other point. The one that is now completed is being tested by a German Artillery Commission, and I believe the English War Office is also negotiating for one for trial. I have therefore refrained from a detailed technical description, which would furthermore demand no little knowledge of mechanics; but even a layman is struck by the simplicity and apparent adaptability of the 'range-finder,' which, if it prove successful, will revolutionize the science or art of war."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 N. W. C. C. G.	88¾	5300	Lake Shore	do	50¼
10,000 do	88⅛	1600	do	do	50⅜
3,000 do	88¼	1300	do	do	50
1,000 No. Mo. 1st	98	200	do	do	49⅞
300 Del. & Hud	50⅝	500	do	do	50
300 do	50⅝	200	do	do	50⅛
400 do	50⅝	300	do	do	50¼
200 do	50¼	900	do	do	50⅜
100 do	50⅛	1000	do	do	50⅛
200 do	50⅜	1700	do	do	50¼
300 West. Un	63	100	do	do	50¼
500 do	63⅛	100	do	do	50⅜
1200 do	63¼	100	do	do	50¼
1000 do	63⅜	1000	Del., L. & W	do	59¾
100 do	63¼	300	do	do	59⅞
800 do	63⅜	500	do	do	59⅞
300 do	63¼	800	do	do	59⅜
1000 do	63⅜	100	do	do	59⅜
2200 do	63⅛	700	do	do	59⅛
900 do	63⅜	500	do	do	59⅜
425 do	63⅜	1300	do	do	59¾
1500 do	63⅞	200	do	do	59⅜
500 do	63¾	100	do	do	59⅜
500 do	63⅜	200	do	do	59⅜
400 do	63½	500	do	do	59⅜
1800 do	63⅜	600	do	do	59⅜
900 do	63¼	100	do	do	59⅜
1300 do	63⅛	100	do	do	59⅜
1200 do	63¼	800	do	do	59⅛
1400 do	63⅜	100	do	do	59⅝
1200 do	63⅛	100	do	do	59⅞
1500 do	63⅜	200	do	do	59⅝
1100 Pac.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ST JOHN.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ST. JOHN. By JAMES M. MACDONALD, D. D., Princeton, N. J. Edited, with an Introduction, by Very Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D. D., Dean of Chester. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway. 1877. 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 436.

This elaborate and handsome volume presents a somewhat new aspect of our American scholarship. Books of this kind usually come to us from the universities or the cathedrals of Europe, and sometimes they are introduced by a preface from one of the theologians of Andover or Yale, Princeton or New-York. But this work of a scholar of Princeton appeared first in England, with a careful introduction by the Dean of Chester, who has won such high distinction in New Testament studies; and now it comes home to us in America with honors from English readers, which, alas, are too late to cheer the author himself, although not too late to crown his worthy life, and to extend his worthy influence after death.

Dr. Macdonald was born in Limerick, Me., in 1812, and was graduated in Union College in 1832. He was ordained minister in the Presbyterian Church in 1835, and after terms of pastoral service in Connecticut, Long Island, and Brooklyn, he went to Princeton in 1853, where he labored constantly as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and as Vice-President, and virtually President, of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary, until his death in 1876. He was son of Major-Gen. John Macdonald, who was in command during the war of 1812, and who, on his death-bed, dedicated this boy to the ministry at the age of 14. After graduating at Union College, young Macdonald studied theology at Yale, and thus his life brought him into connection with three of the leading seminaries of our country, and in this respect he recalls the academic career of the two Edwardses, the elder of whom was graduate of Yale and President of Princeton, while the younger Edwards was graduate of Princeton and President of Union. It is worthy of mention that Rev. E. H. Sears, D. D., who published a remarkable work on St. John's Gospel in 1872, called *The Fourth Gospel, the Heart of Christ*, was graduated at Union College in 1834, and, although nominally a Unitarian, he received the degree of D. D. there in 1871.

Dean Howson commends Dr. Macdonald's work as a really valuable addition to theological and religious literature; and he likes the plan of the book in its aim to view all parts of St. John's life in their connection with each other and with his writings, and also in their relation with the life of Christ and the founding of his Church. He illustrates the worth of this mode of treatment in the instances of David, St. Paul, and St. Luke, and then goes on to speak of the influences that molded the character of St. John, such as the disposition of his devout mother, the schooling under John the Baptist, the friendship of St. Peter, and, above all, his intimate association with Jesus Christ. The Dean gives some judicious hints as to the proper study of the characteristics of St. John in the three classes of writings ascribed to him, and then with a few mild strictures upon our American Presbyterian's somewhat free treatment of the power of water in baptism, and his somewhat severe handling of Rome in interpreting the Apocalypse, he rejoices in the glowing promise of co-operation in Biblical learning between England and America, such as this undertaking and other enterprises indicate.

In 15 chapters the author endeavors to set before us the life and times, the ministry and the writings, of St. John, beginning with the age in which he was born, illustrating his family, his early history, and his natural traits; his training under John the Baptist; his instruction by Jesus Christ and from the influence of Christ's death and resurrection; his labors with the apostles at Jerusalem; his arrival at Ephesus; his exile to Patmos, and the composition of the Apocalypse there; his later career in Asia Minor, and his composition of the fourth Gospel; his last days, and his concluding writings, the epistles that bear his name. With the narrative we have the text and interpretation of the Apostle's writings, the whole illustrated by 35 maps and illustrations, and furnished with good indexes of subjects, scripture references, and authors named. It is impossible to follow the author in the particulars, or even in the general divisions of his work, and we must be content with indicating the character of what he has done, and tracing the tendency of the school of religious thought to which he belongs.

This treatise is evidently an honest, laborious work, quite learned in its way, strong in thought, vigorous in style, comprehensive in its fellowship, and sometimes graphic in description. If it does not abound in certain kinds of erudition, and does not name such profound theologians as Rothe, and such fresh historians as Keim, the author shows general acquaintance with the standard English authorities, and shuns researches and speculations that might incumber his narrative or cloud his statements. If he sometimes favors interpretations of Scripture which partake more of the old partisanship than of the new catholicity, as when he insists upon finding Papal Rome and the Papacy, and the full portraiture of the great conflict of Protestantism with Popery in the Apocalypse, he is careful to say that he means "Rome strictly, Papal Rome, Jesuit Rome, and not that great and venerable body called the Catholic Church, as it exists in Europe, on which this Papal power has been sitting, like a dire and stifling incubus." Sometimes he is sententious and happy in his diction, and puts much meaning into few words, as when he speaks of the four mystical creatures of the Apocalypse with the looks of the lion, the ox, the eagle, and man, as "symbolical, and designed to represent the providential government of God in its leading aspects." Sometimes, too, he affirms a profound thought in a clear and simple way, as in interpreting the miracle at Cana, of which he says: "There was no violation of the laws of nature; the power of Him who ordained these laws was simply interposed, and this interposition, being a new and peculiar antecedent, required a new and peculiar result. He did not invoke any name; He did not even speak, as He did on many other occasions. He simply put forth a creative fiat, and the water became wine." The author is not always so happy, and his language is sometimes too cumbrous and sometimes a little confused. For example, in his opening paragraph he speaks thus of the life of St. John: "It overlaps the second century as much as it falls short of being coterminous with the beginning of the first. Is it not easier and better to say "as much as it falls short of the beginning of the first"? Again, on page 23, in the second sentence he separates the participle "gifted" from the pronoun "him," to which it belongs, by the noun "high-priest," and thus it makes a literal misstatement, an error which is oddly repeated in the foot-note concerning Mr. Longfellow, on page 388. Such mistakes are easily corrected by a stroke of the reader's pencil; but they should not be allowed to stand in a book of so much cost and elegance.

There are passages which deserve praise for freshness and vigor, such as the description of the childhood and education of St. John, the sketch of his visit to Jerusalem in his boyhood, when the revolt-flood of Tarsus was there; his presence at the death of Christ, and his witness of the resurrection, and the elaborate portraiture of the apostle's experience at Ephesus and Patmos, with the carefully-studied account of what was very likely to have been his round of visits to the seven parishes of his charge in Asia Minor, a narrative which is much helped out by the excellent illustrations. In dealing with the criticism of the text of the evangelist's writings, the author is candid, and disposed to state the facts as they are in such cases as that of the three witnesses and that of the "woman taken in adultery," while he evidently belongs to the conservative school of critics, and he hardly does justice to those who differ from him as to the authorship of the fourth Gospel and of the second and third of the Epistles of St. John, although his conclusions are confirmed by the most thorough modern scholarship. When he ventures upon dangerous ground, as in his acceptance of the millennial reign of Christ, he does not part with his characteristic good sense by multiplying marvels or doing away with the law of cause and effect, or by slighting every-day duty in new visions of the opened heaven. In this respect his influence cannot but be wholesome among Christian persons of the Millenarian school, who tend so often to extravagances of thought and fancy.

As an American book, this volume cannot be reviewed without some consideration of its place in our religious literature, and of the tendency which it indicates in this literature. We Americans have been a very theological people from the beginning, and sermons, catechisms, and commentaries were familiar in our houses and libraries long before novels were known or our present modern histories were dreamed of. In proportion to other reading, distinctively theological books have lost ground, yet the interest in religious discussions still continues, and a first-class theological work, especially one that mingles historical range and philosophical insight with a devout spirit, is sure to be circulated and appreciated. Perhaps in the change of theological taste and thinking among our people within a century, there is some likeness to the change that appeared in the first century of the Christian Church, as presented in the Scriptures of the New Testament in their three characteristic groups, so different, yet not of necessity opposed to each other. The first group, which includes the Gospel of St. Matthew and the Epistles to the Hebrews and of St. James, represents most the strict Jewish spirit, the theocratic rule, which built the new faith upon the old law, the synagogue, and the temple; this tendency had Peter for its representative mind, especially as he was in his first ministry, and this answers in many respects to our old Puritan theocracy as it flourished a century or more ago. The second group, which includes the Gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke, the Book of Acts, and the Epistles of Paul and Peter, represents the progress of Christianity among the Gentiles, and especially the influence of the comprehensive Roman citizenship in enlarging Jewish exclusiveness; this tendency had Paul, and in a great measure also Peter in his later work, as its representatives, and it answers well to the sense of enlarged citizenship and evangelical freedom that followed the old Puritan rule in our new national life, alike in matters of State and Church. The third group, which includes the fourth Gospel, the Apocalypse, and the three Epistles of St. John, represents most the new cosmopolitan spirit, which seeks everywhere for the image of God in man, and regards Christianity in its union of the human with the divine, and delights to regard the Church less as an exclusive priesthood or formal school of theology than as the goodly fellowship of all the children of God. This tendency, which was not strange to St. Paul, and which so distinguished the thoughts and the writings of St. John, and which has done so much for the revival of Christianity among the intellectual classes of Europe in the nineteenth century, has been showing great strength among our own leading scholars, and this substantial book is one of the cheering signs that the school of St. John is gaining strength in our America.

When this movement began is not easy nor very important for us to say, and yet it is clear that there have been and are two factors in its composition—one of the two more theological, the other more literary and philosophical. In New-England culture, especially in the Cambridge scholarship of our century, the humanities tended to go out of the ecclesiastical sphere, and to build education and life upon classic learning and intellectual accomplishment; and such scholars as Buckminster and Norton were not much after the St. John school of theology, either in their ideas of intuition as a faculty of the soul or of the Incarnation as the foundation of Christian faith. In Channing, Bushnell, E. H. Sears, and in such living preachers as G. P. Fisher, A. P. Peabody, and J. F. Clarke, New-England culture has tended to its rightful union with positive theology. The St. John comprehensiveness marks the best thought of Andover and Yale and Cambridge. This movement came in great part from outside influences, and indicates the return of culture to the ancient faith with new treasures of learning, eloquence, poetry, and philosophy.

There is another factor in the St. John movement, and it is this second characteristic that strongly marks Dr. Macdonald's excellent book. It is the tendency of the old theocratic spirit with its Pauline evangelical zeal to broaden into the St. John comprehensiveness. It is conservative Princeton, the seat of the stout old Calvinism of Edwards, Witherspoon, Stanhope Smith, Hodge, and Ashbel Green, that gives us this wise and generous treatise, and perhaps the good influence of the volume is all the better, because the author leads the march from the camp of rigid doctrinalism toward catholic comprehensiveness than if he alarmed his cautious associates by joining a band of invaders from the head-quarters of latitudinarianism. In this view the thoughtful reader may well praise the author for his advancing in the right direction, instead of blaming him for not launching out more freely into discussions of the new ideal literature and transcendental theology of Christendom. His book cannot but do good in spreading luminous and large-minded views of history and life in connection with reverent temper and scriptural faith. It will meet many difficulties among devout students, and give much help to perplexed philosophical inquirers. It will especially relieve those persons who are affected with the too general disposition to deny the transcendent being of God on account of the pantheism that accepts only His immanency; and it will do much to urge upon our people the catholic and wholesome truth of St. John's word, that God is with us yet above us, the immanent and transcendent One, in all and above all.

The signs are many and cheering in this direction, and while our American nation crowns the Centennial year with good promise of liberty united with law, the American Church has prospect of new growth and influence under the auspices of intelligence and zeal, faith and charity. What the characteristic type of our American religion is it is perhaps too soon to undertake to say, but it is easy to see and to say what its spirit ought to be. In St. John there was a visible protest against Asiatic priestcraft and superstition in the name of the better European intelligence and freedom, and the Europe which Homer vindicated with his harp and song St. John exalted by his vision and his pen. The best type of the European mind is presented to us in his faith of intuition and his gospel of incarnation, and we ought not to wonder that the fiery will and invincible hope that pervades the Apocalypse are ascribed to the Beloved Disciple, who studied his theology and his ethics upon the bosom of his master. Why should not this Son of Thunder be also the disciple of love, and so stand for what has been best in the new Christendom, whether European or American, whose uprising of faith and heroism he saw in his eagle vision. We may not be able to accept all of Dr. Macdonald's interpretations of the bearing of the Apostle's book of Revelation upon our time, and yet we may own that his symbols mean much for us and our ways. The author appears to belong most to the school of interpreters who regard the Apocalypse as a continuous history, and not to those who regard its visions as referring solely to the past or to the future. Yet he does not wholly differ from the more moderate and practical school of Arnold and Robertson, who interpret this mystical book like all Bible prophecy, as containing symbols and lessons that bear upon the heart of sin in all ages; and while he is much concerned with the sins of the Papacy, he is probably willing, like Maurice, to ask, "if these things concerned Jerusalem or Rome in the days of Galba or Vespasian, how can they concern London in the days of Queen Victoria"—or we may add, New-York or Washington in the days of Buchanan or Grant?

It is well that in both directions, the ideal and the practical, the St. John spirit, is spreading, and never was a more expressive sign of it given than at the funeral of our foremost theological scholar, Prof. Henry B. Smith, in this City, last month, when chosen men from all schools and churches spoke their tribute to his worth, and over his coffin, crowned with fair and sweet flowers, prayer, and music wafted his cherished name upward to the communion of open vision and perfect love. There was as much of the St. John mind and heart in that devoted and gifted scholar as in any man our America has produced.

In closing this review, it is well to remember the part that the American press has done and is doing in promoting generous relations between the culture and religion of the country, and in this purpose this acknowledgment of the value of the work under consideration is made in these columns, which are not strange ground to such thoughts.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The title of Miss Braddon's new work is *Weavers and Weft.*

—The late John Oxenford, for 30 years the dramatic critic of the London *Times*, will be best remembered in literature by his translation of Eckermann's *Conversations With Goethe.*

—Josh Billings is out again in a small book, strictly humorous in purpose, entitled *Trump Kards.* It is illustrated. The publishers are G. W. Carleton & Co.

—Marie Simon—well known as "Mother Simon"—a Saxon Florence Nightingale and an authoress, whose life and writings were both devoted to the care of the sick and wounded, died in February, aged 53.

—Mrs. Alice Meadows Taylor is preparing for publication her father's *Story of His Life*, which will have a preface by Mr. Reeve, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and promises to be a very interesting volume.

—*Studies of the New Testament* by F. Godet, D. D., Professor of Theology at Neuchatel, one of the first, if not the very first, of contemporary commentators on the Scripture, has just been published by Hodder & Stoughton.

—There is a right time to publish a book, and Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have properly chosen April 1 as the fit season to issue John M. Gould's *How to Camp Out.* It is abundantly illustrated, and will be just the thing for amateur sportsmen and the many pleasure and health seekers during the Summer months.

—*Mortimer Collins—His Letters and Friendships*, will be published early in May, and will contain between 300 and 400 letters written entirely in verse. Mrs. Collins has had charge of this memoir, and is also preparing a selection of her husband's miscellaneous essays, which will probably be published by Messrs. Bentley & Son.

—*That Lass O'Lowrie's*, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, to be concluded in the May *Scribner*, will be published in book form, with Fredericks' illustrations, by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., early in April, and will be not only this young author's first book, but her first large venture in fiction. The *Scribner* editors are naturally delighted at having brought her forward, and the general public will soon thank both them and the new writer herself for a story of great dramatic power.

—The bicentenary of Spinoza was quite generally observed in Germany. At Leipsic, Dr. Max Heincke, the Professor of Philosophy, gave a lecture before a large audience in one of the greatest halls of the town; a festive gathering then followed, and a telegram was sent to those assembled at the Hague, where Ernest Renan made a speech in honor of the great thinker. Among the guests at Leipsic was the novelist Berthold Auerbach, the biographer and translator of Spinoza; and a Hindoo student from Vikrampore, in Bengal, drew in pretty fluent German an interesting comparison between Spinoza's works and those of several ancient and modern Indian philosophers.

—Many reasons exist at the present time for bringing forward the work of Alexander Hamilton. The *Spectator* says, that to him "is undoubtedly to a great extent due the existence, in its present shape, of the American Union." The Centennial volumes of Mr. John T. Morse set forth our obligations to him at the right moment, and now Hon. George Shea publishes, through Hurd & Houghton, the first part of an extended life and estimate of Hamilton, with a view to give a more popular and full knowledge of the man, his genius, and the scope of his labors, and with the further object of facilitating the success of the project to raise a public monument in this City to his memory.

—It is not often that the man who inspires another to make one of the important books of the age lives to review the work thus produced, and add new materials for its intelligent study. This happens to be the case with Rev. Dr. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, who wrote in 1859 the paper in the famous *Essays and Reviews* on "Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688-1750." The reading of this essay inspired Mr. Leslie Stephen to write the *History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, and now Dr. Pattison comes forward with an essay in the March *Fortnightly Review* on "The Age of Reason," in which he furnishes a conspectus of the whole century. This affords a great help in the study of Mr. Stephen's learned and exhaustive work, because it gives within a few pages the leading ideas discussed and expanded in the larger work.

—S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, will publish in April a new book by Prof. Mathews, entitled *Hours with Men and Books.* This writer has a Western fame which many Eastern authors might reasonably envy. Forty thousand copies of his three boo ks have been sold, and his latest work, *Words, their Use and Abuse*, has reached a circulation and sale of 7,000 volumes in the last nine months. For the same time they also promise a new edition, with 28 pages of additional matter of Prof. Anderson's *America not Discovered by Columbus*, and a new edition of *German without Grammar or Dictionary*, by Dr. Zar Brücke. Early in May they will have ready *Law for the Clergy*, a compilation of the statutes of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin relating to the duties of clergymen in the solemnization of marriages, the organization of churches and religious societies, and the protection of religious meetings and assemblies, with practical forms of the common law of marriage. The work has been prepared by Sanford A. Hudson. They are also the publishers of Robert's *Rules of Order*, a book which has reached a circulation of 10,000 copies in less than a year, and is generally acknowledged to be better arranged and in many respects superior to other works of its kind. The author, Major Henry M. Robert, of the Army Corps of Engineers, wrote the article on "Parliamentary Law" in the new edition of *Appleton's Cyclopedia.*

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

STATE AND CHURCH AFFAIRS.

SIGNS OF DISCONTENT IN THE ITALIAN CABINET—THE HEAD OF THE MINISTRY—THE CLERICAL ABUSES BILL—AN INVENTORY OF STOCK BEING TAKEN BY THE POPE—THE NEXT CONCLAVE AND ITS POWERS—HOW THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION WAS RECEIVED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, March 7, 1877.

A tendency to a refusion of the dissolving elements of parties in the Italian Chamber is more and more manifest, and the action of one or two members of the Cabinet increases the antagonism of some of the Deputies who in the beginning were the friends of the present Ministers. Signor Nicotera, who has charge of the affairs of the interior, is the crooked stick in this faggot of political advisers. Since this Minister received his new ribbons of chivalric honors from the hands of the King, he has shown a disposition to cut loose from his old radical friends, and the Republicans in the Chamber have nothing more to hope from this Deputy as one of their leaders. A divergence of views upon the subject of electoral reform, so long talked about, is more manifest among conservative members of the party of the Sinistra, and there seems to be no hurry on the part of the Cabinet to bring in a bill. There are not far from 30 members of the present Chamber of Deputies whose sympathies and aspirations are known to be Republican; and with a considerable enlargement of the franchise and a near election, it cannot be doubted that the ranks of this small corps would be filled up. We are reminded by the electoral reformers that the actual representative system is little better than a formality, and that with a Parliament chosen by the suffrages of 216,000 electors, or an average of 400 votes for each Deputy, there is little hope of a revival of political life. There is force in the argument, and quite as much force in the reply that the greatest immediate evils which Italy suffers—such as a lack of industries and poor pay, with overtaxation, a forced paper currency, and popular instruction sadly in the rear—are not to be removed by merely increasing the popular vote. The people are crying for bread and they are offered a stone. It is true enough that among the masses of the Italian population there is yet manifest very little of the spirit of public life, and continued stimulants are needed. The honest and judicious Depretis, the present head of the Ministry, is a safe leader, and at the age of nearly three-score and ten seems to be as good as ever for work. It has been his fortune to be the object of fewer unscrupulous partisan attacks than most other incumbents of conspicuous office, and respect is shown not less for his ability and long experience than for his probity. To the devotion of a leader faithful to his party, he unites the moderation of a statesman and the sentiment of justice of a patriot.

The law to punish clerical abuses, voted a month back by the Chamber of Deputies, has encountered a hitch in the Senate, and, at the moment of writing it is not known what will be the fate of the bill, which has met from the first so much opposition. Should the Senate refuse to confirm the action of the lower house, it will be accepted more as a demonstration of hostility to the Ministry than as a proof that scruples exist upon the subject of restraints put upon the clergy. When Signor Vigliani was Minister of Justice under the former Administration, he was the author of a bill similar to the present, which was introduced and voted in the Senate without reaching the Chamber before the defeat of the Cabinet. I notice, for the first time, that the Senate is threatened with a serious punishment for putting itself in opposition to the Deputies, and out of harmony with the Ministerial will—even a change in the organic law by which that body is constituted. The declaration is made that the Senate should be elected for a fixed term, some of its members from time to time going out of office. The Constitution does not limit the number of Senators, but since the union of Italy they have not generally fallen much below 300. They are nominated for life by the King, with the advice of his counselors, and can only be impeached and tried for offenses by a tribunal composed of members of their own body. In a week from this 20 or more new Senators will be named. Should a change in the Constitution be brought about, the Italian Senate would be constructed on the French, or, perhaps, on the American plan.

One of the proofs that the Pope is setting his house in order for the final event is found in the fact that his agents have been for some time busy making an inventory of the articles of every name and nature contained in the palace of the Vatican. In the law, so-called, of guarantees to the Papacy is found an article, (the fifth,) which declares that all the museums of objects of antiquity and art contained in the various edifices of the Vatican, together with the library, are the property of the Italian nation. There are signs which indicate that after the death of the present Pontiff, it is the intention of the Government to enter the Pope's house and take possession of such kinds of property; the administration of which after this is to belong to the civil rather than to the ecclesiastical power. Much depends upon the position which will be assumed by the succeeding incumbent of the Papal office. It seems that a door has been opened by the recent decision of the Cardinals in Council, by which any member of the circle of the *porporati*, no matter of what nationality, may enter and take possession of the supreme seat of the Curia. It is an immense concession and step in advance. For the very long period of 355 years, or since the year 1522, no other than an Italian has sat on the Papal throne. Whatever else the Papacy may be, it is almost always illogical, and one of the many proofs of it is that you will hear sober members of the sacerdotal party say, in the same breath, that the Pope is elected by the Cardinals in conclave by the influence of a visitation of the Holy Spirit, but—the Pope must be an Italian. We know well enough that the election of Popes has often been influenced by political motives, with the divine guidance almost wholly ignored. As matters are tending, we cannot answer for what may happen after this. It is possible that the Pontifical See may be in the next five years transferred to New-York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Westminster, the Island of Malta, or Jerusalem, which last seems to be its proper place. It must not be forgotten that the Pope in his present character of infallible has the right, not to be disputed, of transferring the chair of Peter to such place as in his conscience he believes to be best suited to promote the welfare of the Church. The conclave, when the time for it arrives, will be held in Rome, for that decision was some time ago arrived at, although until very recently a formal announcement of such an intention had not been made.

The end of the long agony of doubt with the ratification of Republican authority by the installation in the Presidential seat of Mr. Hayes, has produced a feeling of very warm satisfaction among all our friends here. Indeed, I have seen some rubbing the skin nearly off their hands with enthusiastic delight, and fairly jumping up and down for joy. Distance does not seem to diminish the interest taken by good patriots in all that concerns the welfare of *La Patria*, and in the success of the party which has carried the country, with the favor of Providence, through so many tremendous vicissitudes. I have noticed that those here, not of your own national family, who have a dubious good will for your well-being, and but little faith in your success in the long run, are, and always have been, more friendly to the Democratic than to the Republican Party. The reasons for such sympathies are easily enough understood. We meet those who are in favor of a centralized Government for European States, as the surest source of strength, while they approve the doctrine of the ultra American Democrats, which magnifies "State rights." But true friends of yours everywhere see that those are true Americans who avow their supreme allegiance to the central authority, which defends their citizenship and makes them a part of a great nationality. The opposite principle or sentiment is one only worthy of those with the spirit of provincials and aliens. The hope is now everywhere expressed that the party in power, with the hearty support of the good men of the country, will give once more to the world an example of Republican Government of the ancient type, such as has in the past encouraged the hopes of all who wish Americans well, and won the applause even of doubtful friends. The organ of the Ministry, the *Diritto*, has an article in a spirit of congratulation to the American people on the peaceful solution of the great question and the new proof given of the stability of the national institutions. It closes with these words:

"The august spirit of Washington, which overshadowed this political process, will inspire both victors and vanquished with necessary moderation. Thus the struggle, if it has turned out to the advantage of the Republicans, will be of use also to the whole country, tempering the exaggerations of parties and giving a new and splendid evidence of the vigor and permanence of the political Constitution."

We are now arrived at mid-lent, and preaching continues every day in 13 of the principal Roman churches. I do not hear that this year there are any preachers distinguished for eloquence.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A permanent committee for fêtes and regattas has been organized at Nice. The first boat races to take place under its auspices are announced for next month.

During the month of January the number of visitors to the little principality of Monaco, on the Mediterranean coast, was 30,000. Most of them were attracted to the place by a desire to see for themselves the world-renowned gambling-house.

The King of the Belgians recently entertained M. Bonnat, one of the French explorers of Central Africa, with a private audience. The visit lasted over two hours, and his Majesty was much interested. In the evening M. Bonnat dined in the palace.

Sir Colman O'Loghlan has proposed in the British Parliament that the English and Irish Benches and the English and Irish Bars should be interchangeable, counsel being free to practice in both, and Judges being empowered to sit in either country.

The Bank of England has a present stock of gold amounting to $134,607,135. The Bank of France holds of gold and silver $443,950,000. The Imperial Bank of Germany is fortified with $137,515,000, while the Austrian National Bank holds $68,305,000.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were, at latest accounts, in Florence. While there their Majesties had a good view of an eclipse of the moon. They were also interested spectators at a performance of private theatricals given at the Palazzo Rinuccini.

There are in the British Navy 34,100 officers and seamen for service in the fleet and officers for superintending her Majesty's dockyards, 6,300 boys for service in the fleet and under instruction on training-ships, and 4,300 men employed in the coast-guard service.

The earliest book printed in America, (says the *Two Republics*,) of which any copy is now known to be extant, is the *Manual de Adultos*, printed at Mexico in 1540. This book bears the imprint of Juan Cromberger, a printer who came from Seville in 1535.

The other day a shoal of herrings found their way into one of those narrow lochs with which the Lews coast is indented, and for want of any more regular method of capturing the fish the inhabitants took their blankets, and with them reaped a very acceptable harvest.

A duel occurred March 4 in Florence, Italy, between a Marquis and a Count, in which the latter received a severe but not dangerous sabre wound in the right elbow. This was the third duel within as many weeks, and the only one where the wound was of any consequence.

From the report recently published of the curators of the Banque Belge de Commerce et d'Industrie, which was brought to ruin by M. Philippart, it results that the $4,000,000 capital of the bank is lost, that the bank owes besides $1,600,000, and that the assets, though of a somewhat uncertain nature, amount to less than $100,000.

In England, recently, Ann Vibert, a widow aged 77, sued Richard Hamaton, aged 67, for breach of promise. They had agreed to marry, but on the eve of the day appointed for the wedding she made a beefsteak-pie which to the man proved unpalatable. Thereupon he declared he would not marry her. The jury awarded the plaintiff $50 damages.

The highest level of the Panama Railroad is only 262 feet above the sea. Tide-water makes from the Pacific to within about three miles in a direct line of this summit, while the Valley of the Rio Grande approaches, with a deep depression, to within a stone's throw of the divide. It is this route through which it is proposed to construct a canal.

In February last a man was drowned in the Rimac, at Lima, Peru, in a most singular manner. He was an excellent swimmer, but while standing upright and endeavoring to persuade a friend to wade out to him, he suddenly discovered that his feet were fast. He had stood upon a quicksand, into which he gradually sank, and was ingulfed before assistance could reach him.

A reporter of a Peru newspaper has discovered in Lima a man who was first of all a tailor, but failing in that became a dancing master. Terpsichorean pursuits did not pay him, "so he bought a horse, a whip, and a tall hat," and came out as a full-fledged physician. His circular announces that he cures without fail no less than 45 diseases, and that without the use of mercury.

There are now eight towns in France, exclusive of Paris, which have a population of more than 100,000. These eight towns have not, however, collectively, a population equal to that of Paris, which slightly exceeds 2,000,000. The names of these towns and their populations are: Lyons, 342,800; Marseilles, 318,900; Bordeaux, 214,200; Lille, 162,700; Toulouse, 131,600; St. Etienne, 123,000; Nantes, 122,300, and Rouen, 104,900.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Le Verrier spoke of the existence of an intra-Mercurial planet. There were already, he said, five observations relating to the one and the same body, and a Mr. Hind had called attention to a sixth. It therefore seemed certain that the planetary body in question passed periodically over the sun's disk. One of these transits had just taken place, and we must wait eight years for another.

Recently, in Paris, the Cashier and a receiving clerk of a broker in stocks and bonds went to the Syndical Chamber to deliver the scrip for the February settlement. On arriving there the Cashier retired, as his presence was not needed, and the clerk imprudently left on a shelf a portfolio containing the values while he proceeded to another part of the room to fill up certain forms. When he returned, the property, amounting in value to $142,000, had disappeared.

The total effective strength of the British fleet for general service on Dec. 1, 1876, was 123, against 122 on the same date in 1875. These 123 vessels consist of 4 armor-plated line-of-battle ships, 13 armor-plated frigates and corvettes, 30 other frigates and corvettes, 65 steam sloops and small vessels, and 11 sailing vessels of the same class. Including reserve-ships, store-ships, training-ships, &c., the total fleet consists of 248 vessels. Fifty-one vessels, including 10 iron-clads, are now building and completing for sea.

An official French document recently made public, which purports to give only the real estate avowedly held by, or in trust for, the ex-Empress Eugenie and her son, rates the Paris property at $1,065,000, on which there are mortgages to the extent of $340,000. Her other estates are valued at a like sum, on which an incumbrance of $200,000 exists. Other members of the Bonaparte family also hold a large amount of property in various countries. The personal property of the Imperial exiles is variously estimated, varying from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000.

In the Rothesay (Scotland) Aquarium, not long since, a tank containing flat fishes was emptied, and inadvertently a flounder was left buried among the shingle, where it died. On refilling the tank it was tenanted by three lobsters, one of which, a veteran of unusual size, soon brought to light the hidden flounder, with which he retired to a corner. In a short time it was noticed that the flounder had disappeared. It was impossible the lobster could have eaten it all in the interim, and the handle of a net revealed the fact that, upon the approach of the two smaller lobsters, he had buried the flounder beneath a heap of shingle, on which he now mounted guard. Five times within two hours was the fish unearthed, and as often did the lobster shovel the gravel over it with his huge claws, each time ascending the pile and turning a bold front to his companions.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS IN ENGLAND.

A PONDEROUS REGISTER PRINTED—A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL CRIMINALS—INTERESTING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM THIS "BLACK BOOK."

From the London Times.

The Register of Habitual Criminals in England and Wales for the years 1869 to 1876 has just been printed in the printing works of her Majesty's prison, Brixton. The ponderous volume is bound in black, and contains the names of 12,164 criminals, with all their aliases. These aliases of criminals are in proportion to the number of their convictions. One of the persons referred to in the directory of the criminal class has 15 aliases in addition to her proper description, Bridget Kingstry, of the County of Sligo, and has 39 times been convicted. But the average number of names a criminal possesses is two. For the better supervision of criminals it was provided by the Habitual Criminals acts of 1869 and the Prevention of Crimes act of 1871 that a central register of criminals should be formed, and that the governor of every prison should furnish returns of persons convicted of certain crimes. The result has been that from Dec. 11, 1869, to March 31, 1876, 179,601 persons were placed on the list. The completeness of this list was the chief drawback to its usefulness. When local authorities applied to the central office for the identification of the criminal the mass of names made the search difficult, while the vast majority of the names recorded were those of petty local criminals who did not commit a second offense or were important only to the local Police. An act was passed last session which enabled the Home Secretary to select the class of criminals to be registered. The list now printed has been framed by separating from the great mass of returns those which refer to persons who have been convicted on indictment of a crime, and thereupon have had a previous conviction proved against them. It is thus a complete register of habitual and professional criminals, and has been printed for circulation among the Police and the authorities of prisons, in order to enable them to identify persons who come under their charge, and to enable them to judge of the value of those professions of repentance which are so easily repeated. Printed at the cost only of the ink and paper by prisoners at Brixton, the book is a remarkable application of the ancient maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief." Its circulation ought not to be confined to the United Kingdom. No less than 151 of the persons entered in the volume were born out of the limits of this country. Names like Auguste Witerhalter suggest the dangerous class of cosmopolitan criminals, who are heard of one day as breaking prison in Constantinople, and another day as forging greenbacks in New-York. But the main object is to place at the command of our local authorities the information hitherto to be found only at the Central Registry, by which they may establish a prima facie identification of any person suspected to be an habitual criminal, and will be able to procure at once direct from the locality or prison where he is known further information, evidence, means of identification, photographs, &c., without the loss of time caused by reference to London.

Lieut.-Col. Du Cane, Surveyor-General of Prisons, states in his introduction to the volume that this is, he believes, the first attempt of its kind to furnish the Police of any country with information in a form so complete and readily accessible respecting the persons against whom they are carrying on their operations. The *dossiers* of the French Police have long been famous, and they recently added an English Parliamentary Committee in its inquiries. But the specialty of the *New Register of Criminals* which has now appeared is that it is a select list, printed and portable. Similar lists will be compiled and printed periodically in continuation. The work shows that we have recently had at different times in safe custody 12,000 of the dangerous class, temporarily deprived of the power of injuring others; and it suggests the inquiry, how could we, by means not repugnant to humanity, rightly understood, and more effectual than the surveillance already exercised, perpetuate our recent temporary immunity from their powers of doing mischief?

Those who look into this Register and fail to find in it some name which they would expect to see there may understand that names are entered only when the owners of them are discharged from prison; or it may be that some criminal who has made a noise in the world may not be an habitual criminal according to the definition given in the act of Parliament which is followed in this Register; if he is, he may by omission not have been so returned by the local authorities. A summary of the proportions of habitual criminals born in particular localities gives rather surprising results. Stafford stands at the head of the list, raised to that bad eminence by 30 criminals out of a population of 15,946, which gives the rate of 1.881 professional criminals to every 1,000 inhabitants. Worcester comes next with 67 criminals out of a population of 38,116, a rate of 1.757 to the 1,000. Where the numbers are so small the difference might seem the result of chance, but the returns extend over seven years. Taunton comes next with 27 criminals among 15,466 inhabitants, a proportion of 1.745; and Lancaster has a proportion of 1.621 to the 1,000, or 29 out of 17,245. Manchester, Hereford, Wigan, Preston, Shrewsbury, Liverpool, Stockport, Warrington, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Blackburn, Birmingham, Bristol, Chester, and Hanley follow close. The Metropolis, which heads the list for number of habitual criminals, producing 1,363—nearly three times as many as Manchester, the next town on the list—has the low proportion of .461 in 1,000 when its habitual criminals are compared with its total population. London thus comes out not only better than the towns already mentioned, but better than such places as Yarmouth, Ipswich, Brighton, Oxford, and Cambridge. The places which produced more than 100 habitual criminals were London, Manchester, (630,) Liverpool, (551,) Birmingham, (343,) Leeds, (210,) Bristol, (180,) Sheffield, (172,) Preston, (112;) 4,447 of the criminals came from towns or villages which contribute fewer than 20 to the returns. The habitual criminals whom Ireland contributed to the prisons in England and Wales were 1,082 in number. Those who had been born in Scotland were 158. Of the total number of prisoners, 8,612 were males, 3,552 females. In spite of the merciful presumption of the law as to women acting under the direction of their husbands, the percentage of married female prisoners was 59.12. On the other hand, the single men were twice as numerous as the married men (67.2 per cent. of the whole to 32.8 per cent.)

The register itself is more useful for reference than agreeable for reading. The marks and measurements by which criminals are identified present a dismal picture of their violent lives and senseless habits, their deformed frames and stunted growth. Out of the 34 descriptions on the first page, all except six prisoners are identified by scars, cuts, scrofula marks, by fingers being crooked, or the sinister mouth drawn down, &c. A female prisoner, with three aliases, having brown hair, brown eyes, and swarthy face, who says she is a spinner by trade, and has been discharged from Preston Jail for seven years' supervision, after a conviction for felony, having been nine times previously found guilty of minor offences, is known by her left little finger being bent, by a mole on the right arm, by being pock-marked, and by bearing scars on her face and forehead. Another woman, with a sallow face, who, at the age of 26, has been six times convicted of felony and 11 times for minor offences, has a scar on the left arm. Benjamin Ambidge, a seaman, discharged two years ago from Coldbathfields, after a nine months' sentence for housebreaking, and a member of a numerous clan who reveal one source of the criminal class in an Imperial country, which, like Rome of old, collects in its slums, recruits from the criminals of all its dependencies, is recognized by his color and a scar close by the left eye. A puddler of Bilston, sent to Chatham prison after three convictions for felony, has been good enough to assist the Police by procuring the tattooing of his person with as many as six fish, four stars, four diamonds, a heart, and two darts. These ornaments are on his left arm; lower down upon the wrist, he wears a bracelet, two stars, and a crown. His right arm has cross flags and three stars portray

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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No. 1 East 47th-st.,

Built by the owner for his own use in the best and most substantial manner, well arranged and in perfect order. Perpetual side lights, with fine view of the avenue. Price reduced.

For permits and further particulars apply to
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W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NO. 603 5TH-AV.—FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE elegant, fine large 23-foot house, with extension; situate between the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels, and being in one of the most select and elegant blocks on the avenue. This splendid property is sold promptly, can be bought at a price to suit the times. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

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FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A first-class dwelling-house, with barn and woodhouse, and four and a half acres of land. House two stories, with a Mansard, having furnaces, hot and cold water, is well situated, with a fine prospect in front and rear; lately built at a cost of $25,000; price, $11,000, half cash and half mortgage. Apply to O. H. PERRY, southport, Conn.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—THE farm and country seat owned by R. B. Seaman, late Captain of the Port of New-York, at the time of his decease. There is about 28 acres of land with a large dwelling-house; the house, filled, large pond of good water, and all necessary outbuildings; completely stocked, and situated at the Court-house Station on the Staten Island Railroad. WEYMORE & RATHBORN, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR—A handsome residence, elegantly furnished, choice part of Yonkers, fine view of the river, handsome lawn, large garden, shade and fruit trees, and stable; five minutes' walk from depot. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,115, New-York Post Office.

SUBURBAN HOUSES ON THE LINE OF THE New-Jersey and New-York Railway, in Bergen and Rockland Counties; frequent trains and low rates of communation; a beautiful and healthy region of country; information given concerning places for sale or to rent, board, &c. Call or address A. S. DE VOE, office of the company, No. 84 Broad way.

ORANGE VALLEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET low; double house, three story, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect order; 10 minutes' plank walk to depot; view of New York, Staten Island, and all the Oranges. M. C. BULL, owner, No. 310 34-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT FRANKLIN, Long Island Railroad; two minutes from depot; fruit and shade trees, schools, churches; eight trains daily; one mile and a half from beach; $650 down; balance, $2,700, easy payments; five years. C. U. STEVENS, No. 114 east 145th-st, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, WITH modern conveniences, within one hour of City, in healthy and pleasant location; very convenient to depots of two railroads; about one acre of ground well planted, &c. WILLIAM STITT, 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Pine sts.

AT YONKERS.—ONE TO FIVE ACRES; DESIRable residence; bargain; very healthy situation; boating, bathing, fishing facilities; near depot. Address S. H. BURR, Room No. 11, No. 160 Broadway

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CENTRAL ISLIP, Long Island, a 10-acre farm, house, and barn; price, $1,400; rent, $100 per year. SIMPSON, No. 472 9th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS country residence; photographs at our office.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
Receiver's sale of

NORTH-EAST COR. 3D-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS
will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on
SATURDAY, March 31, 1877,
at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

THE FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
24.9x about 52, lot 100 feet, north-east corner 34-av. and 34th-st., now occupied by the Security Savings Bank.

The banking-room can be altered at slight expense for any business.
Maps of AUCTIONEERS, No. 4 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

NINTH WARD RESIDENCES

at auction, TUESDAY, March 27,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following three-story brick dwellings, with brick backs, Nos. 262 and 264, (all improvements,) each 20.3x70, on north side 262 West 113th-st., near 6th-av. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON WALKER-ST. AND 9TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of ADOLPH GERSHAL, Esq., Assignee of MAURICE LEVI, Esq.:

WALKER-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story building covering entire lot, and known as No. 19 Walker-st. Lot, 20 by 50 feet; leased from Daniel S. Miller, for 21 years from May 1, 1876, at an annual ground rent of $850. No taxes.

RUTH-AV.—The lease of the two lots, together with the three-story buildings, each 18.9 by 40 feet, south-east corner of 9th-av. and 55th-st., and known as Nos. 838 and 840 9th-av. The lots, 18.9 15-16 by 50 feet, are leased from the Astors for 17 years from May 1, 1875, with a renewal for 21 years. Ground rent, $118 75, and taxes, each.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & GOLDSMITH,
Attorneys, No. 347 Broadway.

For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
House and lot, No. 15 Bleecker-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room.

BLEECKER-ST.—The desirable three-story brick store and dwelling, 22.6x35, and lot, 52.9 on the east side, and 63.6 on the west, known as No. 15 Bleecker-st. Rented until May 1, 1877, at $1,000 per annum. Maps and particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Richfield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house freescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in Newjersey; to rent cheap. Apply to A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 22x52 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDELL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ABOUT ONE MILE from the station, on high ground, with splendid river views, both north and south, a stone house, fully furnished and recently painted throughout, and in perfect order, together with large stone stable and porter's lodge; hot and cold water throughout the house, stationary wash-tubs, &c. The grounds consist of thirty-two acres of land, with fine trees. Apply to
A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

ATKINS—BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, Westchester's residence, fully and elegantly furnished; gas, bath, laundry, ice, green, carriage-houses, and stables; 13 acres land; 900 feet from depot; rent, $1,800. Also adjoining unfurnished residence, 16 rooms, bath, laundry, ice and carriage-houses, two acres land; shade and fruit; rent $600.
H. W. COATES, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE, LEASE OR exchange, one in Tremount, Twenty-fourth Ward, three minutes' walk from depot; gas throughout the house; ceiling frescoed and marble mantels, ornamental trees, &c.; and one in Fourth-av., East Mount Vernon, three and a half blocks from depot. Inquire for particulars at
G. B. SICCARDI, No. 1,224 Broadway.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $6000 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT; large house, with gas and water; good barn; ornamental edge and grapery; shade and fruit trees; about 12 acres of ground; a living spring; fine view and healthy location; within 30 miles of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad; the terms are reasonable. Apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY brown-stone house, full width, in the vicinity of Gramercy Park; owner retains three rooms; no boarders; rent low to small responsible family. Address GRAMERCY, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM MAY TO NOvember, three-story brown-stone house, East 71st-st., (north side;) one of the most pleasant locations in the City. House in complete order throughout. Rent for six months, $750, to a small responsible family only. Address TUNISON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET OR for sale, fine house, 13 rooms, modern improvements, gas, large garden, fruit, &c.; finest avenue in place; near depot; 50 trains; rent $450 to good tenant. Address W. L. PECK, north-east corner of 38th-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET—RENT LOW, A COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, in good order, with one and a half acres of land, stable, barn, fruit, &c., at Port Richmond, Staten Island; eight minutes' walk from Whitehall or Dey-st. Ferry Landings. Inquire of HORATIO LUDAM, corner of Division-av. and Lydig-st., Port Richmond.

TO LET—A NICE RESIDENCE AT RIDGEFIELD, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 25 minutes from Favonia; four acres, carriage-house, shaded lawns, abundance of choice fruits; everything in fine order. Apply to ALEXANDER SHALER, No. 294 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT in the Village of Hastontown, N. J., pleasantly situated on the avenue leading to Long Branch; an excellent well of water, fruit trees, barn and other outbuildings; rent low. Apply to
B. W. TILTON, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, SEVeral pretty houses near to depot; location and neighborhood excellent; all modern improvements. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

APARTMENT BUILDING.—NO. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Large, most commodious and complete suites to rent unfurnished, May 1. Every room light, &c. On view from 10 to 1, and 2 to 3 o'clock. Owner resident.

TO LET—NO. 8 EAST 46TH-ST.; ONE OF THE most delightful and healthiest locations in the City, overlooking Central Park, with Madison-avenue cars from the corner. For permits apply to
E. N. TAYLOR, No. 75 Worth-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone residence, No. 27 East 46th-st., near Windsor Hotel and 5th-av.; rent moderate, or would sell extremely low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—VERY desirable medium-sized furnished dwelling, to let low.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
4 Pine. or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN; 15 MINUTES' ride from Hamilton Ferry; nine rooms; house in beautiful order; water, gas, &c.; will be let to desirable tenant; $26 per month. C. S. ATWATER,
No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A very desirable second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the year, in a quiet family, with board. Address E., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT BIJOU OF A HOUSE, GOTHIC style, 45th-st., near Lexington-av.; beautiful home for a small family; rent, unfurnished, only $1,200; can be rented furnished if desired. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

ELEGANT THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE, also three-story brick, high stoop, all modern improvements; West side, near Elevated Railroad; first-class neighborhood; rent low; inquire of owners, No. 352 West 31st-st.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, LOWER PART OF three-story modern houses, No. 109 Bank-st., and No. 77 Greenwich-st.; also, two desirable floors at No. 686 Washington-st.; good neighborhood. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th-av.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 16TH, 23d, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 56th sts., at reduced rates.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 42 East 23d-st.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS, SEVEN AND TEN rooms, in beautiful flats on East 79th-st.; airy, light, in perfect order, and very desirable. Apply to JANITOR, on No. 413.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN 8TH-AV. and Broadway, a first-class three-story brick dwelling, 20x50x100, in good repair. Rent moderate.
E. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th-av.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, FULLY furnished for housekeeping; four rooms; bath and gas; $50 per month; reference. No. 455 West 24th-st.

TO LET—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 319 West 19th-st., Abingdon-square, containing 14 rooms; rent, $1,000. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSES; PLEASANT LOCATIONS; 24th, 25th sts., Lexington-av. and 28th-st.; rents $50, $60, $30, and $100 per month. SELDEN, No. 139 East 12th-st.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD HOUSE, NORTH-east corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., seven suites of apartments from May 1. Apply at No. 531 5th-av., between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR; GOOD LOCALity; No. 401 6th-av., west side, between 24th and 25th sts.; rent only $35 month. Apply to
J. BISCO, No. 238 East 23d-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling No. 244 West 49th-st., recently renovated throughout.
J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 24 Park-place.

A NEW PRINTED LIST OF FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses to rent is now ready. Also choice new flats, stores, and basements corner Broadway and 30th-st. JOSIAH HEX, No. 1,335 Broadway.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS, FIVE OR more rooms, in full-sized house, balance occupied by one family, (three adults.) Rent low to desirable party. Apply at No. 345 6th-av., Murray Hill.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF MAY, 43 WEST 21ST-st., an old-fashioned brick house; will be put in complete order for good tenant. Can be seen between 3 and 4 P. M. Also, store 224 Bowery.

JOHN W. DERING & COMPANY, BROADway and 51st-st., and No. 139 Broadway.—Houses to rent, unfurnished and furnished; prices reduced; also, apartments.

TO RENT—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND AT-tic high (marble) stoop dwelling-house No. 69 Washington-square, south. Apply to W. M. ORIWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

NEAR LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED HOUSE to let. Stable, grounds, &c., near depot. Address LEXINGTON, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$500.—TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house; modern improvements; delightful location; 120th-st., close to boat-landing and car routes. SEMMONS, No. 687 Broadway.

TO LET—IN GREENVILLE, A HOUSE OF SIX rooms, on Pearsall-av. Inquire of CARPENTER, No. 146 West 25th-st.

NO. 118 EAST 62D-ST., IN FINE ORDER.—Four-story brown-stone, $1,700; inquire by letter. R. WARD, No. 78 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR IN A PRIVATE house for a family of two adults; moderate rent. Address Box No. 4,035 Post Office.

TO LET — FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in all parts of the City. See our list.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT MADISON-AV. CORNER dwelling, finely furnished. Low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES TO LET—ON 5TH-Av., opposite the Park. Address F. L. W., Box No. 2,976, Post Office.

$900 TO $5,000. NEW COMPLETE LISTS. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished corner house on Madison-av. JOHN W. DERING & COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE No. 139 West 12th-st., in fine order; rent low. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

PRINTED LISTS COMPLETE, AT 4 PINE, or 33 East 17th-st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY OF ADULTS desire to rent a house, furnished or unfurnished, at a low rent; parties going abroad will find the advertiser a very desirable party; unusual care taken of house and furniture; unexceptionable references given. Address, stating lowest terms per month, A. B. C., Box No. 103 *Times* office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR adults, a moderate-sized house, in good order and centrally located; or would purchase; not to exceed $25,000. Address, with full particulars, F. C., Box No. 218 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL FAMILY, AN UNFURnished house, with butler's pantry and all other modern improvements. Must be within the district bounded by 34th and 86th sts., Madison and 6th avs. Address R. A., Post Office Box No. 5,326.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURnished house, by a small American family of adults, who will board the owner in lieu of rent. Address F. A. C., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY 1, PARLOR FLOOR, FURNISH D, by dentist and physician; 14th to 34th sts. 4th to 6th avs., for several years; terms not above $1,000 to $1,200; no responsible parties. Address W. Y., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY THE LOWEST PART OF AN ENGLISH basement or high-stoop house, below 45th-st. Address, stating lowest rent and particulars, W., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE FOR first-class boarders, where owners will remain; references exchanged. Address SHERWOOD, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BEtween Canal and 14th sts., the lower part of a house in a good locality. Address, stating rent number of rooms, &c., D. E., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
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TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 129 Waverley-place; has been occupied by a tailor for 18 years, and fashionable dress-maker 10 years; also, store and apartments No. 131 Waverley-place; possession immediately; rent $35 per month; will put in fine French plate glass and silver bar fronts.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

STORE 50x75 FEET, SOUTH-EAST corner of 4th-av., 25th-st. Studio building specially well-adapted for art furniture, stain ry, or first-class grocery or drug store; will be divided or otherwise altered to suit tenant. Apply to J. C. MARSHALL, Agent et, on premises, up stairs.

TO LEASE.—THE EXTRA WIDE FIVE-STORY building with basement and sub-cellar, No. 107 Liberty-st., well lighted, and good location for machinery or general manufacturing business, or for offices. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS of the new iron-front building, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway; size about 50x100 feet, at reduced rent; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY BLOCK, NO. 14 Vesey-st., 15x50 feet; Broadway, 23x100 feet; in excellent order; also some desirable offices. Apply to J. W. SEEK'S, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING, NOS. 21 AND 23 Mercer-st.; good building and well located for shirt manufacturing or fancy goods trade; possession 1st May. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH lofts of No. 524 Broadway, in good order and well lighted; possession 1st May. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT ADJOINing the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 509 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st.; possession 1st May. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR RENT.—STORE, NO. 308 BROADWAY, first floor. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th-av., above 36th-st., at 9 to 11 A. M., or 7 to 8 P. M.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS LOFTS, NO. 5 to 9 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,) size about 87x100 feet; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND FOURTH FLOOR, 50x90. Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston-st.

INSTRUCTION.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses; Summer term begins April 23; please write for circulars and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

RONAY COLLEGE, NO. 1,463 BROADWAY, between 43d and 44th sts.—The only Franco-American Catholic boarding and day school for children and young men. ALFRED M. CUTTER, A. M., Editor of the French Catholic Weekly, *L'Echo des Deux-Mondes*, Post Office Box No. 2,694.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open all Summer. Special lessons, day or evening, in book-keeping and correspondence. Terms reduced. Elegant business writing, $5.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school on the Hudson, for boys under 14. Terms moderate. Send for circular.

VALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.—Both sexes. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE) SUPPLIES schools and families with reliable gentlemen, lady teachers, governesses, or tutors. Also gives information of good schools; families going to Europe and country will find competent teachers to accompany them. Mrs. MITCHELL can refer to the best families and schools in New-York. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th-st. Hours, 12 till 4.

CANDIDATE BULLETIN FOR AUTUMN session, circulated in "Schermerhorn's Quarterly" for employers of Teachers—Families, Principals, College Presidents, and School officers Everywhere—now preparing. Teachers desiring positions should be represented. Documents for stamp. Schermerhorn's School Agency, 430 East 14th.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, AN EXCELlent musician, with fine soprano voice, fully competent to teach vocal or instrumental music, speaking French and English fluently, desires a position in a refined family for the Summer, either in this country and going to Europe; references exchanged. L. M., Steinway & Sons, East 14th-st.

A NORTH GERMAN LADY OF GREAT experience in teaching the literature and grammar of her native language desires a position during the Summer months; either country or Newport; references exchanged. Address O. P., care F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University-place.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN KINDERgartener wishes a situation in a school, or to give lessons in private families; speaks German, English, and French; best references. Address KINDERGARTENER, M. Valbrunn & Co., No. 3, Vesey-st., New-York.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY OF NOBLE family and high culture desires to be the companion of a lady going to Europe in May; references exchanged. Address W. E., 26 Broad-st., Room 12.

GERMAN CONVERSATION, GRAMMAR taught, by an accomplished young lady with highest City references. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 313 East 12th-st.

GOVERNESS.—AS VISITING GOVERNESS; English, rudiments of French, German, and Music. Address Governess, No. 308 West 32d-st.

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Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.

Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.

Nos. 306 4th-av., 1,304 Broadway, and 76 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE CITY. 25 cents per quart to churches and large parties. Charleston Rolls, in boxes, to carry home from 10 to 1 doz. 24 23 and 25 John-st.

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TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, NO. 58 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, with southern exposure, for two or three gentlemen, with or without board, at reasonable prices.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 138, WEST, near Broadway.—Handsomely-furnished second-story front room, with alcove; also, hall room; first-class board.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING A PERMANENT home where punctuality and neatness predominate, can find the same by calling from 3 to 6 P. M. at No. 48 West 9th-st.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, with board, large second floor room; southern exposure; all modern conveniences; also fourth floor rooms; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 11 WEST 9TH-ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM 5TH-AV.—Large handsome rooms, southern exposure; modern improvements; with or without board; location first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND Madison avs., sunny room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; also, apartments in 6th-av.

ENTRE-SECOND FLOOR.—LARGE, COMfortable rooms, handsomely furnished, ample facilities &c., with private table if desired. No. 14 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 5 PROSPECT-PLACE, EAST 41ST-ST., CITY.—Mrs. Brown has three choice rooms vacant. Families wishing a pleasant home will find here what they want; references; terms moderate.

NO. 8 WEST 37TH-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor, and rooms on fourth floor, to let, with liberal table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 511, CORNER 43D-ST.—Choice suite of apartments will be vacated April 10; French table d'hôte.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with excellent table; liberal terms to permanent parties.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16th-st.—Two pleasant rooms, with board; references.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite, together or separately, with or without breakfast; references.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 134 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, with superior board; low to permanent parties; references.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST-ST.—LARGE, ELEGANT second-story front room; excellent table; also, small room

NO. 354 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE, square, second-story, connecting rooms, with first-class board, in private family; references.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can arrange for board for Spring and Summer. No. 128 East 23d-st.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—FOR FIRST-CLASS parties, a suite of sunny, front rooms, on second floor, with board from April 1.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY; square rooms, sunny, and others, with first-class board; reference.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH OR WITHout board to families or gentlemen. No. 45 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

NO. 255 4TH-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST.—FURnished rooms to let, with board for gentlemen; references.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. No. 13 West 29th-st., opposite Sturtevant House.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH-ST.—ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, without board, or with breakfast only; house first-class; references.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Unfurnished apartments, en suite or singly; all conveniences; with or without private table.

NO. 106 MADISON-AV.—TWO OR THREE furnished rooms, communicating or single, to let, with board.

NO. 112 EAST 27TH-ST.—ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, and rooms to let; references exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 31 WEST 33D-ST.—SINGLE ROOM AND board for a gentleman, $8; references required.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms to let with or without board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, either with or without board.

NO. 299 HENRY-ST., NEAR GRAND.—GOOD board at moderate prices; no moving.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN, WITH board, between 23th and 45th sts., Lexington and 7th avs. Address, with particulars and terms, W., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PHYSICIAN CAN RENT FURNISHED door or reception room in English basement house, No. 106 West 34th-st., second residence near Broadway; has been occupied for past eight years by a prominent physician.

NINTH-ST., NO. 53, FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—We widely-furnished parlors and bedrooms; modern conveniences; near restaurants; quiet house; low rent to neat parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO a gentlemen; flats; furnished and unfurnished houses. A. DAILEY, No. 686 6th-av.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, at No. 18 West 23th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family, owning their house on Prospect-st., Orange, N. J., within five minutes' comfortable walk of Brick Church station, desire five gentlemen boarders to occupy their square rooms and one hall-room on second floor; a pleasant home, with good, plain table; house charmingly situated, with fine view of Orange Mountain; terms, $12 per week; references required and given. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BAYSIDE HOUSE, SPEONK, SOUTH SIDE, Long Island. This house, newly furnished, will be opened May 1 for permanent and transient guests. D. J. SMITH. Apply or address No. 225 Halsey-st., Brooklyn.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—This house will be opened by Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR, May 1, for permanent and transient guests. Apply No. 46 West 31st-st.; references.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON AV. AND 38th-st.—We have a few more of our pleasant rooms to let. Prices moderate; accommodations first-class. Inducements offered to Summer boarders. Please call.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these hard times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or Instalments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS, INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR AND BOUDOIR are the BEST MADE. 7-octave Pianos, $150. 7 1-3, $160, not used a year. 7 2/3 stop organs, $50. 8 stops, $65. 7 stops, $85. "8" stops, $75. "10" stops, $85. "12" stops, $100, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL & TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, &c.* Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., Union-square, N. Y.

UPRIGHT 7⅓-octave fine rosewood-case PIANOS (used a few months) for $153.—Cost owner $650. Nearly new fine CABINET ORGANS, 4 sets of reeds, 12 stops, sub-bass, octave coupler, &c., cost owners $300, for $95. A receive organ for $20. MELODEONS, used at $25, $30, and upwards. The above are not our own make, but are warranted in perfect order. Taken in exchange for our celebrated BEATTY PIANOS and ORGANS, they are thus sacrificed to make room in our storehouse for our immense and constantly increasing trade. Now ready, the best offer on our own justly celebrated instruments, on which 5 to 15 days' test trial is given, if wanted, but where we have none, large discounts made to the buyer to introduce in new neighborhoods. Illustrated catalogues free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New-Jersey.

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$150 S

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE FUNERAL OF JAMES KINGAN.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BUSINESS MEN IN ATTENDANCE—FLORAL TRIBUTES—SERMON BY REV. DR. JOHN HALL.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Kingan took place at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 10 A. M. yesterday. The body was removed to the church early in the morning, and at 9:30 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the friends of the bereaved family began to arrive shortly afterward. The remains were incased in a handsome metallic-lined rosewood casket, with three silver bar handles on either side and one at each end. The casket reposed on a black velvet catafalque. Upon the lid was a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

JAMES KINGAN,
Born Aug. 9, 1840,
Died March 13, 1877.

Covering the plate was a wreath of pure white flowers encircling the simple words, "My husband," in violets. Upon a little stand at the head of the casket was a crown composed of white and orange flowers, surmounted by a cross wrought in violets from Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred. Gunther. Beside it was a basket of white azaleas, from the centre of which protruded a cluster of callas, sent by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Carver. The pall-bearers were Messrs. John G. Dale, James K. Fisher, John Sinclair, James B. Reynolds, F. F. Gunther, Benjamin F. Carver, James Douglas, and James Thompson. The mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Kingan, and Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair. Rev. Dr. John Hall performed the funeral services. He wore a black silk gown, and a white silk sash festooned diagonally from his left shoulder to his right side. As he entered the pulpit the organist performed a dirge. There was no choir present and no hymns were sung. After offering a prayer Dr. Hall read the thirty-ninth Psalm, and supplemented it with the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. He then made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. He said there was some danger, from the frequency with which people are brought into contact with death, that in becoming so familiar with its presence the sense of their own danger might be lost. He begged his hearers to remember that there was but one step between them and death, and much was involved in that step. The more urgent our affairs and the more constant our occupations the greater was our necessity to keep in mind the place to which all have to go whether they will or not. It was written in the Scriptures, "Behold, I come quickly," by which it was meant that God might come in a day or in a single hour. We should picture to ourselves, said he, what will probably be our condition in our future life. It was the improbable which would take place. The Lord comes and takes us away in a manner never expected, and so we ought to learn the lesson, so hard to be inculcated, to be ready when we are called.

Death, he said, may come to us to-morrow, in any guise; the brain may reel; lunacy may enter the mind, but the word of God stands. He will not fail to come to us, and to carry out the provisions He has made. It is impossible for you, as it is impossible for me, to forget the peculiarity of this death which brings us here to-day. There is an element of interest to me in the body which sleeps here, not common to you. I had known Mr. Kingan nearly all my life, as well as his family. I have known his godly father, and his pious mother. I knew him when he first came to this western world, and it did not surprise me to know that he took up his residence in this City. You know it is not known precisely how death came, but there can be no doubt on the part of those who knew him, that reason had taken its departure from his mind and that he was no longer responsible for his actions. It remains for you and me, dear brethren, to learn the lesson that brought this about. The strain upon the brain of our business men during the past year has been tremendous. Is it wise to allow ourselves to be so given over to the absorbing interests of business as to incur this great risk? Is it wise to throw ourselves into business with such force that the strain may snap the thread of life? A man's real life is not merely enshrouded in business. It is in his relations to his family; to his immediate circle, and to his friends, so that he has peace within, and a well-founded hope in God. Men of business, said he, keep your business in hand; possess your business and do not allow it to possess you, so that you may, as far as possible, avoid the causes which of late years have given us so many struggles and heartaches. I have not passed all my life with business men without knowing the temptations by which they are surrounded. I know well how hard the pressure continues upon you, and I ask you to take God with you, so you may be preserved in health and enabled to feel that your real position and your riches are incorruptible, and may not be taken away. As we think of the aged father and mother, and the sisters of the deceased, away in a foreign land, we cannot feel other than sorrowful. It is impossible not to feel sympathy with the young widow and her newly born child. Let there be a feeling among us of how weak are we; how unstable we are; how little we know what is in the womb of the future. Let us believe the words which the Lord speaks to us, and whether we be successful or not in this world, let us believe together in God; let us be brethren together in the mystic relations of His providence, and when we are called, it may be also said of us, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works do follow them."

A procession was then formed. Rev. Dr. Hall taking the lead, followed by the pall-bearers and six men who bore the casket on their shoulders to the hearse. The remains were then taken to the Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. Among the prominent business men present were Messrs. S. D. Babcock, Charles B. Ellis, John G. Smull, Alderman S. D. Van Schaick, J. R. Struthers, John Warden, and Gould H. Thorpe.

THE BROOKLYN BANK ROBBERY.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE BOOK-KEEPER—HE REFUSES TO STATE WHAT HE DID WITH THE BALANCE OF THE MONEY—THE EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

Gilbert L. Whiting, the book-keeper of the Brooklyn Bank, who stole about $164,000 from that institution on Wednesday last, was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday morning. Mr. Thomas Messenger, President of the bank, was the complainant. His affidavit is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.—Thomas Messenger, President of Brooklyn Bank, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 21st day of March, 1877, at the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, the following articles, viz: About $57,000 in lawful money of the United States, and about $107,000 in notes, in all of the value of $164,000, the property of the Brooklyn Bank, of the City of Brooklyn, an incorporated bank under the laws of the State of New-York, were feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away from deponent's possession, and that the corporation has probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said articles were so stolen and carried away by Gilbert L. Whiting. THOMAS MESSENGER.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of March, 1877.
ANDREW WALSH,
Police Justice of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. William L. Whiting, a cousin of the prisoner and his counsel, asked that some time be given him for consultation with the accused. He wished to have the case adjourned until the afternoon, and intimated that he would not put in a plea at present. Justice Walsh said that he would not take up the case in the afternoon, and as to the plea, he was, he said, empowered, where a plea was not entered, to indorse a plea of not guilty on the complaint. Justice Walsh refused to take any bail. After some further discussion a plea of not guilty was entered, and the case set down for examination on Monday at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Whiting was then taken by Detectives Corwin and Looney to Raymond-Street Jail. The prisoner appeared to be much affected, and wept when visited in his cell by his relatives. Notwithstanding his grief, he refused to say who has the $10,000 which are still missing. He repeated the fourth statement to the effect that he had spent it between the time of the theft on Wednesday and his arrest on Friday morning. The bank officials have Whiting's bond for $5,000, and his house, upon which there is a small mortgage, is worth about the same sum. Even should the prisoner refuse to say what he has done with the $10,000, the bank can lose only a very trifling amount. Mr. William H. Muldoon, the Property Clerk, has turned over all the money found on the prisoner's person at the time of his arrest to the bank officials.

THE POYNIZ MURDER.

An old man named Thomas J. Poyntz, living at Bay Shore, was found dead in a bed at the house of Nathaniel Evans, near Thompson's Station, on the Long Island Railroad, on the morning of Monday, Jan. 29, with a deep wound in the left side, apparently inflicted with a carpenter's gouge or some similar instrument. Evans was a cabinet-maker and upholsterer, and likely to be in possession of such a tool, and this, with other circumstances, made suspicion strong against him. After an investigation by Coroner Preston, of Amityville, in which it was shown that Evans, Poyntz, Jos Kennedy, and others had been on a drunken carousal on the day and evening previous, Evans was held for the murder. There has all along, however, been a doubt of his guilt, and there is a probability that the Grand Jury will refuse to find an indictment against him on the evidence adduced before the Coroner's jury, and in view of the character of other evidence alleged to have been since discovered and now in possession of the District Attorney. This evidence, it is understood, strongly suggests the guilt of another person, who was also an inmate of Evans' house on the night of the murder. It was some time ago erroneously announced that Evans had been released on bail. The court decided to accept bail in the sum of $3,000, but Evans has not been able to procure sureties acceptable to the District Attorney, and he still remains in jail at Riverhead.

Mr. Henshaw, Secretary of the Long Island Fire Insurance Company, who is distantly related to Whiting, and who was present during the efforts that were made to induce him to confess, says that his opinion is that Whiting used and lost the $10,000 that he refuses to account for before he committed the robbery, and he thinks that it was fear of imminent discovery that drove him, in desperation, to take the larger amount, his idea being that he would be able to effect a compromise and thus conceal his previous peculations. Mr. Henshaw says that Whiting lived apparently within his means, not being given to any extravagance or dissipation whatever. His wife was at one time insane, and Mr. Henshaw fears from present appearances that she will again lapse into that condition over the knowledge of her husband's degradation.

A BALLET DANCER'S WOES.

SHE SUES FOR A SEPARATION FROM HER HUSBAND ON ACCOUNT OF HIS CRUELTY—HOW SHE SET HIM UP IN BUSINESS—HIS ONLY PROPERTY A PLOT AT GREENWOOD—ALLEGED MILD DISSIPATIONS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

An interesting suit, in which a ballet dancer sues her husband to obtain a limited divorce, or separation from bed and board, was made the subject of a decision by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought by Jane Portalunppe against Theodore (Pedro) Portalunppe. The disclosures made in the case are rather singular, and seem to lend additional force to the statements generally made concerning the unfortunate character of marriages between theatrical persons and those living in the world outside of that behind the scenes. The plaintiff, in her complaint, sets forth that she was married to the defendant in this City on June 9, 1867. She says he has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner, and has neglected to provide for her or their children, though abundantly able to do so. In narrating her husband's alleged acts of cruelty, she says that on Sept. 16, 1872, at No. 64 South Fifth-avenue, where they were then living, he came in drunk, and without provocation threatened her and treated her brutally. She says she is a ballet dancer by profession, and in the Spring of 1876 had entered into an engagement with the Kiralfy Brothers to perform at the Alhambra Palace, in the City of Philadelphia, at the weekly salary of $25. She says she was duly engaged in performing in order to support herself and her only living child. On May 30, 1876, her husband, she says, visited Philadelphia and endeavored to compel her to throw up her engagement and come to this City. At that time he took out a pistol and, leveling it at her breast, threatened to kill her unless she consented to abandon her engagement and return here. She refused to accede to his request because she would thereby lose the only means she had of supporting herself and child. Later on the defendant, according to the plaintiff's story, indulged in a little more of pistol flourish. He visited Philadelphia on June 14, and drew his pistol on her while she was walking on Broad-street. He declared his purpose of killing her, and she says she believes he was only prevented by the interference of the bystanders from executing his threat. He also charged her, in the presence of various persons, with being unchaste and lewd. On the following day he again charged her with lack of chastity, and compelled her, as she says, to return to him her wedding ring. He used abusive epithets, and so terrified her by his actions and threats that she was unable to perform her professional duties that evening. His conduct and menaces were so violent that several attachés of the theatre deemed it imprudent for her to leave the place without an escort, and accordingly they did escort her, but they were unable to afford her sufficient protection, and it became necessary to ask a policeman to interpose in her behalf. He threatened the Kiralfy Brothers with violence if they continued to employ her, and she was discharged on Aug. 4, 1876. She says that, excepting for a brief period, she has been the chief support of him and of the family, and she was accustomed to send him half her earnings every week. She procured for him a horse and wagon on her own credit, and set him up in business. She says he has applied none of the receipts toward her support. She asks a separation and a reasonable provision for the support of herself and child.

In his answer, after denying the charges of cruelty, the defendant admits the truth of the horse and wagon episode, and then goes on to say that he expressly forbade her to enter on the engagement with the Kiralfy Brothers, but that, in opposition to his wish and monitions, she abandoned him and took her child away with her. This child, a girl 6 years of age, he says she has concealed in the former residence of her deceased mother at Rousville, Penn. He says he did not compel her to give up her wedding ring, but that when she gave it to him she said, "I am glad to get rid of it and you too." During May and June, 1876, he charges, "She, in company with others, visited almost every night a grog shop in Philadelphia, and there remained until 2 o'clock at night, carousing and drinking intoxicating and other liquors to excess, and thereby disgracing this defendant." During May, 1876, while she was living at Philadelphia, he says she "became guilty of certain improprieties with one Rufus Williams, and that, among others, she did, to defendant's knowledge, often sit up with and entertain said Williams in his bedroom, and smoke cigarettes with him until past midnight; that said conduct of the plaintiff was unjustifiable, cruel, and inhuman." On Aug. 16, 1876, she met her husband in the City, and told him she was going to bring the present action, and if she should fail in maintaining the same, she would "throw herself away anyhow." He says he has always provided for her support and that of their child, and is now willing to do so. He desires them to return to his house.

The case came up on a motion for a counsel fee of $150, by C. J. George H. Hart, the plaintiff's attorney. In the plaintiff's petition she says that she is destitute of means wherewith to carry on the action, and to defray the costs and expenses of the same. She says her husband has personal property amounting to more than $500, and has an income of $1,000 per year. In opposition to this the defendant put in an affidavit in which he says the plaintiff is at present engaged in performing with the Kiralfy troupe in this City, and is in receipt of a salary not less than $25 per week. He avers that she is not only able to support herself, but also to pay a counsel fee of $150. He denies having the property or income stated. He says that he has no property, excepting a plot in Green-Wood Cemetery, and earns—not regularly, but at intervals—an income of from $7 to $10 per week, which he says is barely sufficient to support himself. He also avers that the action is merely brought to harass and annoy him, and without any intention of bringing the same to trial, but merely to afford the plaintiff a pretense for remaining away from and deserting him, and traveling with the Kiralfy troupe. He then avers: "Deponent further says that he is desirous that this action be discontinued and that the plaintiff return to and live with, him; and the defendant hereby offers and requests her to so return, so that she might be cared for and supported by him." In an affidavit made by the plaintiff she reiterates the assertion that she supports herself and child, and has always done so, and she adds that she does not ask for alimony, nor does she desire it. Judge Lawrence granted the plaintiff a counsel fee of $100.

THE SHOOTING ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The shooting of John Edward Lowgeesen, a convict, by Keeper Michael Gearon, in the Blackwell's Island quarry on Friday morning, was investigated yesterday by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The following report relative to the occurrence was transmitted to the board by Warden John M. Fox:

PENITENTIARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1877.

Hon. Thomas S. Brennan, President Department Public Charities and Corrections:

SIR: I have to report to your honorable board that John Edward Lowgeesen, sentenced Oct. 24, 1876, to one year's imprisonment for burglary, third degree, attempted to create a revolt in the stone-breakers' gang this morning, and attempted to take the life of Keeper Michael Gearon. The prisoner threw two large stones at said keeper, one of which struck him on the hip, and was in the act of picking up another stone when Gearon fired at him, inflicting a slight flesh wound in the heel. I have made diligent inquiry into the matter, and consider that from the violence displayed by the prisoner and the murderous threats uttered by him, that Keeper Gearon was perfectly justified in using his pistol as he did. The prisoner is in the Penitentiary Hospital, but no serious effects are to be apprehended from the wound. Very respectfully,

JOHN M. FOX, Warden.

Commissioners Brennan and Bailey, who went to the Island in the forenoon, took the testimony of Gearon and several other keepers who were witnesses of the shooting.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Mr. W. A. Roebling, the Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, announces that within a few days the guide-wires of the bridge will be lowered into a position, about 140 feet above mean high water, at the middle of the river. While they are in this position a red flag will be kept flying from the "cradle" over the middle of the river.

THE ILLNESS OF PETER GOELET.

The illness of the venerable Peter Goelet, the wealthy real estate owner, of Nineteenth-street and Broadway, which was announced in yesterday's TIMES, will, it is feared, terminate fatally. Mr. Goelet, who is in his 78th year, contracted a cold a week ago Friday, which has since confined him to the house, and has already developed into acute pneumonia—a disease to be feared at all times, and especially during the present season, when it has become almost epidemic. The physicians say that possibly he may survive for a few days, but that his death may be hourly looked for. All day yesterday the family of the deceased, consisting of his brother, Mr. Robert Goelet, his nephews, and other relatives, have been in attendance at the bedside of the dying man. Late last night he was very low, and the most sanguine did not anticipate that he could linger for more than a day or two.

THE WORK OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY OF REV. ALVAH WISWALL.

The Committee of Citizens appointed to investigate the work of St. John's Guild held its second session at the rooms of the society last evening. All the members were present, and the questions prepared the previous evening were put to Rev. Alvah Wiswall, the Master of the Guild. The latter said that he had not prepared written replies to the questions, and he was permitted to make verbal answers. He commenced by describing the organization of the Guild, the names of the officers, and committees governing it. The Floating Hospital, he said, was an incorporated body, but the relief association was simply a private enterprise, having a roll of 2,500 members. Mr. Wiswall was about to describe the working of the Floating Hospital, but was informed by Mr. Kemp that the committee had nothing to do with that branch of the Guild, and he proceeded to answer the questions. The money of the Guild, he said, was deposited with the Safe Deposit Company by the Treasurer, who had given his bond for $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duty; no one received board or its equivalent for services rendered; the Purchasing Committee did all the buying upon requisitions made by the Disbursing Committee; the goods were bought at the lowest possible figure, and great care was exercised in making purchases; all goods were received by the Disbursing Committee, who employed a young man to attend to the manual labor; the Auditing Committee was Mr. Lamson, of the Astor House; Mr. E. M. Van Tassel, of the Produce Exchange, and Mr. B. D. Watson; the amount of money received since last October was $32,193 64; of which amount $31,018 96 has been disbursed. The principal items were as follows: Groceries, $17,543 80; dry goods, $1,392 96; funerals, $302; bread, $3,610; coal, $925; medical attendance and medicine, $216 05; rent in special cases, $1,425. Mr. Wiswall said he was the only salaried officer, and he received less than $1,500 per annum, although an effort had been made by certain parties to increase his salary to $3,000; extra men were employed from time to time, and a janitor was employed at a salary of $1 a day at the rooms in Union-square, and at the regular depot, No. 52 Varick-street; the rent of the Union-square rooms was $1,400 per annum, which was paid from the dues of the members; a rental of $750 per annum was paid for the premises No. 52 Varick-street, and this sum only came from the relief fund contributed by the public; the amount of money received from all sources in 1876 was $55,000, of which $16,300 was derived from the City; of the gross amount, the Treasurer of the relief fund received $34 000, and the balance, $21,000, went to the fund for the Floating Hospital, of which Mr. William H. Guion was Treasurer; no commission had ever been paid to any member of the Guild, or to the relatives of any member of the Guild; money was collected by various parties for the Guild, to whom no commission was paid. A question had been raised as to why the Guild paid more for coal than it should have done. Mr. Wiswall said that the Guild did not pretend to furnish coal among its supplies, and found it necessary to do so in some cases before the City had issued its supply last Fall; the Purchasing Committee has bought it, and had it delivered in quantities of a quarter of a ton, and had thus been compelled to pay a slight advance over the market rates.

A member of the Purchasing Committee next gave a detailed list of the supplies purchased, and parties from whom supplies were obtained. Mr. Wiswall then resumed his statement: The Guild was not now connected with Trinity Parish, but had been up to April 21, 1874. Since then it had been a City account, except in isolated cases, it had not afforded relief off this island. No family received assistance from the Guild until it had first been visited by a member. The receipts were not in from the Lady Washington entertainment held on Feb. 22, but he had been informed that they would net between $10,000 and $12,000; Mr. Adolph Baligarten was treasurer of that fund; as near as he could remember between 5,000 and 6,000 tickets had been issued to that entertainment; the amount of cash at present in the treasury of the relief fund was $1,000; about $3,000 was due for bread; this debt was incurred in anticipation of the Lady Washington reception fund; the dues of membership in the Guild were $3 per annum; the balance of the money collected for the relief fund during the Winter, which was left on hand in the Spring, was devoted to the relief of the poor during the Summer, but all the money collected during the Summer was turned over to the Floating Hospital fund; the creed of the persons benefited by the Guild was never taken into consideration; Catholics, Protestants, and Hebrews were served with equal justice. Mr. Kemp said that as the committee could not spend the time necessary to enter into a detailed examination of the vouchers, he would suggest that a competent person should be employed to make such an examination for the benefit of the committee. This was agreed to, and, after Mr. Faure, of the Disbursing Committee, had stated the manner in which relief was afforded, an adjournment was taken until Wednesday evening next.

THE RUSSIAN VISITORS.

COURTESIES BETWEEN ADMIRALS BOUTOKOW AND ROWAN—THE FACILITIES OF THE NAVY-YARD TENDERED TO THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

The Russian war-vessels Svetlana, Bogatyr, and Ascold are still lying in the Hudson River, under the Weehawken bluffs. Their crews have been hard at work since Friday morning scraping, painting, and burnishing, and the vessels now present a neat and orderly appearance, very different from their look when they arrived in port. The customary civilities were exchanged between Admiral Boutokow and Admiral Rowan yesterday afternoon. At 10 o'clock in the morning Admiral Rowan went on board the Powhatan at the Battery. He was formally received by the officers of the vessel, who were all in full dress; the marine guard was drawn up, and presented arms as the Admiral came over the ship's side; all the divisions were at their quarters, the sailors being dressed in their best; and the drummers beat a lusty tattoo of welcome. The customary salute of 15 guns was omitted, as it was fired on the previous day when the Admiral's pennant was run up to the main peak. As soon as Admiral Rowan's formal reception on board was over the anchors of the Powhatan were taken up, and the vessel steamed up the Hudson to the foot of Fourteenth-street, where she anchored just below the corvette Ascold. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the crew of the frigate Svetlana were called to quarters, and a few minutes later Admiral Boutokow, accompanied by his staff officers, Commander Alexeff, and Flag-Lieutenant, Prince Scherbatoff, entered his 16-oared barge and was rowed to the Powhatan to pay his respects to Admiral Rowan. He was received with the usual courtesies. The marines were drawn up in line, and the sailors were in their appointed places. As soon as Admiral Boutokow boarded the Powhatan the drums were rolled, and a salute of 13 guns was fired. The salute was responded to with a like number of guns by the Svetlana. The two Admirals were presented to one another and then the officers of the Powhatan were introduced to the visitors, although this formality might easily have been dispensed with, as the parties thus brought together were made well-acquainted during their stay in Norfolk, Va. When Admiral Boutokow left the Powhatan to return to the Svetlana the same ceremony was observed as at his arrival. The salute of 13 guns was again fired and once more responded to by the Svetlana.

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine did not visit the Powhatan yesterday. They left their vessel before Admiral Boutokow started to make his call of courtesy, and spent the afternoon in walking about the City. They dined at the Clarendon Hotel, and then started out again, intending to return to the Svetlana late at night.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Lieut. Hunter, of the frigate Colorado, was dispatched by Commodore Nicholson, in his 16-oared barge, to tender to Admiral Boutokow the facilities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs, drainage, &c., during the stay of his squadron in this harbor. Lieut. Hunter delivered his message to the Admiral, and, when the Grand Duke Alexis appeared in the latter's cabin, repeated it to him.

At present no preparations are being made to provide special entertainment for the Russian naval visitors. The officers at the Brooklyn Navy-yard would gladly give a ball to the Russians, but they are not, it is said, encouraged to do so by the attitude of Commodore Nicholson. Though there will be no entertainment at the Navy-yard, the officers of the Powhatan intend to do all in their power to amuse the Russian officers during their stay in this port. They will give a dinner to the officers of the corvette Ascold some day during the week. They gave dinners to the officers of the Svetlana and Bogatyr in Norfolk, and were preparing to entertain those of the Ascold when the squadron was ordered to New-York. There are also to be a series of theatrical entertainments on board the Powhatan, the performers in which will be sailors of that vessel. The stage scenery has been painted by the officers of the ship. To these performances the Russian officers are to be invited, and likewise a number of friends of the officers of the Powhatan.

MASSACHUSETTS GOOD TEMPLARS.

BOSTON, March 24.—Owing to the recent action of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Massachusetts, excluding colored men from membership, a movement is now on foot to establish a new lodge by the disaffiliated members.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,536.

The members of the Produce Exchange will meet to-morrow to consider the propriety of closing the Exchange on Good Friday.

The Commencement exercises of the Women's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary will take place at Union League Hall on Tuesday evening next.

Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 267, F. and A. M., celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of its institution to-morrow evening by a banquet at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

Collector Arthur received the report of the silk appraisers yesterday. The testimony taken covers 200 pages of foolscap. The silk appraised is advanced over the invoice rates from 13½ to 6¼ per cent.

The Police were informed yesterday of the disappearance of Gustav J. Adolph Schultz, a native of Koenigsberg, Prussia, who left his home, No. 185 Bowery, on the 19th inst., and has not since been seen.

The steamers City of Berlin, Bolivia, Mosel, and Rio Grande, which sailed from this port yesterday, took out 52 073 letters, 694 registered letters, and 103 bags of newspapers.

William Herman, aged 13, of No. 299 Mott-street, was run over at Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue by a Fourth-avenue car last evening, and was instantly killed. George York, the driver of the car, was arrested.

There were reported during the past week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 498 deaths, 493 births, and 109 marriages, showing an increase of 3 deaths and 11 births, and a decrease of 23 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

The Norwegian bark Inga, Capt. Bugge, has not been heard from since she left Long Island City, Dec. 31, with 5,660 barrels of petroleum for Antwerp. She is owned abroad. She was 760 tons burden. Her crew numbered 16 men, all Norwegians.

The National Park Bank has received and returned a number of small forged drafts of the State National Bank, of Springfield, Ill., drawn to the order of G. L. Lee, who has been operating in Illinois, Nebraska, and Minnesota for several months past.

The second joint debate of the literary societies of the College of the City of New-York took place in the chapel of the college on Friday evening. The exercises included declamation, the reading of a poem, and singing by the Glee Club, and were well received by the large audience.

United States Deputy Marshal George W. Holmes, who was struck on the head by his wife with a hatchet, and in consequence became deranged, and told sensational stories to Superintendent Walling, reported for duty yesterday at the United States Marshal's office, having fully recovered his health.

A meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, open to the public, will be held to-morrow evening at No. 64 Madison-avenue, when the following papers will be read: "On Cryptocalite, a New Mineral Species," by Dr. G. E. Moore; "The Microscopical Character of Cryptocalite," by Mr. A. A. Julien, and a "Note upon Shells Transported by the Wind on Long Island," by Dr. R. P. Stevens.

Edward J. Hogan, a plumber, while at work yesterday morning in the cellar of No. 162 Wooster-street, found the decomposed body of an infant in a box. Coroner Croker, on investigating the affair, ascertained that the child was still-born; that Mary Ann Schenck, a colored woman, was the mother, and that having no funds to defray the expens s of a funeral, she deposited the body in a vault near the cellar.

Adolph Bauman, a German wagon-maker, residing at No. 305 East Eighty-fifth-street, and having a workshop at No. 161 East Eighty-third-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself with a clothes-line in an outhouse in the rear of his shop. He was discovered and cut down before life was extinct, and taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital. Business troubles are said to have prompted Bauman to terminate his existence.

BROOKLYN.

Last year the amount required for out-door relief was $65,000; this year it is estimated that $120,000 will be required.

Justice Pratt yesterday granted an application to the Trustees of the Trinity Baptist Church, on Patchen-avenue, to mortgage the church property for $3,000.

Annie Ackert, aged 13 years, has been missing from the home of her parents, No. 218 Throop-avenue, for several days. Her parents think she has been abducted.

A regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Fulton streets, when Dr. Leopold Damrosch will read a paper on "The use of Music in Connection with Dramatic Purposes."

B. P. Rogers, the teller who absconded with $25,000 from the Fulton Bank about a year ago, has just been released from the Kings County Penitentiary, where he was under 12 months. It was said by Rogers at the time of his arrest that he was mentally deranged, but during his incarceration he has shown no signs of insanity.

The 18 children attacked with small-pox in the institution attached to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Classon-avenue, have been removed to the Small-pox Hospital at Flatbush. The remaining children have been temporarily removed from the building, which will be thoroughly fumigated by the health authorities.

The wife of Austin D. Moore has brought suit against him for absolute divorce. Some years ago she was divorced from Moore and awarded $25 alimony, but as the divorced man constantly borrowed the alimony she concluded to marry him again about six months ago. Moore is a dissipated young man who gained some unenviable notoriety by reason of evidence adduced in court in connection with an attempt made by him to break his father's will. The will left him a certain sum yearly, and he wished to receive the entire amount in one sum.

Some weeks ago a thief called on Superintendent Campbell and informed him that a party of New-York burglars were coming to this city to commit a series of burglaries on the different banks. The thief said that a quantity of burglar's tools had been sent to a house in Fulton-street, near the Brooklyn Savings Bank. The house in question was searched, but no burglar's tools were found. Superintendent Campbell, while not putting much faith in the story of his informant, deemed it prudent to notify the bank Presidents to take extra precautions.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual session of the Newark M. E. Conference will begin in Jersey City on Wednesday next.

Judge Hoffman, sitting in the Hudson County Sessions, yesterday refused to quash the recent indictment for malfeasance of ex-Sheriff John Reinhardt.

A little girl named Sullivan, living on West St. Paul's-avenue, Jersey City Heights, set fire to her clothing while playing with matches yesterday, and was severely burned.

Edward Roach, of Fifty-ninth-street, New-York, while engaged in the saleratus factory in Jersey City yesterday, fell into a vat of boiling water, and was severely scalded.

Robert L. Hutchinson, whom President Hayes has made United States Marshal of New-Jersey, has been Sheriff of Mercer County and member of the State Assembly.

At a meeting of the creditors of Frederick J. D. Rumpff, the absconding Newark banker, held Friday evening, it was ascertained that his liabilities reach a total of $200,000. The assets are $250.

The Hudson County Orphans' Court has set aside the will of Jane Delany, by which all of her property was devised to her husband to the exclusion of her children, on the ground that the instrument was a forgery.

John Tuomey, alias John Murray, John Coyne, and William H. Cleveland were arrested in Newark early yesterday morning, charged with having been concerned in several recent burglaries in that city.

COMPROMISING WITH A DEPARTMENT.

The following note was received at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday, by Mr. John McKeon, one of the clerks:

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
March 20, 1877.

Justice Bixby:

MY DEAR SIR: In the case of bastardy of Bridget Carr against Titus Joslin, the friends have compromised said case with this Department. Yours respectfully,

G. W. KELLOGG,
Superintendent O. D. P.

The case alluded to is that of the ex-priest, whose arrest was chronicled last week in THE TIMES. He was held for examination at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court by Justice Bixby, the case being set down for Friday next. A few days after Joslin's arrest, his brother, Dr. Joslin, of No 50 West Twenty-ninth-street, called upon Miss Carr, and offered to compromise with her, but she told him to go to Justice Bixby with his money, saying that when she was willing to settle her betrayer would not listen to her. It will be observed by the note from Mr. Kellock that the amount compromised for is not mentioned, and though it is dated five days since, Miss Carr has received no notice yet of the settlement. The case having gone into the courts, it is very doubtful if the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have the power thus to step in and effect a compromise without consenting the magistrate. It is probable that Justice Bixby may have something to say in the matter.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

The book sale at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., No. 656 Broadway, was resumed yesterday afternoon by the sale of a copy of Dakin Architect's "New-York," a series of views of old New-York and its environs, for $21. A copy of "Notes on the Colors of the National Guard," a handsome volume, the typography of which is the work of a young lady, sold for $27. The original manuscript of Capt. Leonard Bleecker's "Order Book," a Revolutionary relic, was disposed of for $7 50. One of the Bradford Club publications concerning the attack upon Hatfield and Deerfield in 1677 sold for $5 50, and a large paper copy of the catalogue of Dr. Samuel Parr's library, edited by H. G. Bohn, for $3. William Penn's "Fruits of a Father's Love," printed in London in 1760, containing a portrait and an autograph letter was disposed of for $6 25, and a copy of the scarce 1654-edition of "Peop'e Correspondence," for $21. A fine copy of Bishop Percy's "Ballads and Romances," including the facetious pieces, was sold for $30, and M. C. Perry's "Japan," for $4 50. Peter's "Christ Church Sermons," printed by Franklin, containing an autograph letter, a fine specimen of Franklin's press, was disposed of for $9 50, and a superb uncut copy of Peter's "Connecticut," bound in crushed green Levant morocco, with tooled back and sides, broad borders and gilt top, for $115. Pickering's folio edition of the "Book of Common Prayer," a beautiful specimen of binding and typography, printed in red and black, bound by Bradstreet, in red morocco, with tooled and inlaid borders, was sold for $36, and E. A. Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue," with the author's autograph, $2 75. Thomas Prince's "Chronological History of New-England," bound by Bedford, sold for $18 and the Prince Society Publications for $20. Pritt's "Mirror of Olden Times" was disposed of for $3 60, while R. P. oud's "Pennsylvania" was sold for $20. Ramsay's "South Carolina" was disposed of for $23 50, and the Stuttgart edition of Goethe's "Reineke Fuchs," with Kaulbach's illustrations, for $11 75. An uncut copy of Oadiah Rich's Bibliographical Works, bound in morocco, sold for $37 50, a low price. The sale will be resumed to-morrow afternoon.

THE BLEECKER-STREET RAILROAD.

The amount due by the Bleecker-street Railroad Company to the City for rent of the block bounded by Gansevoort-street, Washington-street, West Twelfth-street, and Tenth-avenue, on which their depot stands, together with taxes on the property, and license fees for the cars, is about $90 000. It is said that the company which has now charge of the Bleecker-street line has offered to compromise the claim by the payment of $40 000, and that the offer will be accepted. The horses and cars of the Bleecker-street road are being removed from the old depot to that of the Twenty-third-street line, and the property-owners in the vicinity are anxious to have the former building converted into a public market.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. H. S. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Bishop John B. Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, is at the St. James Hotel.

Rev. Dr. H. G. Batterson, of Philadelphia, is at the Coleman House.

Capt. Henry Tibbits, of the steam-ship City of Chester, is at the Everett House.

Adin Thayer, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and Dr. H. C. Nelson, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House.

Horace White, of Chicago, and Judge John B. Niles, of Laporte, Ind., are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; Lieut. Col. James C Duane, United States Army, and George W. Schuyler, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad and Joshua Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and J. W. Van Valkenburgh, of Albany, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo; Senator A. Schoonmaker, Jr., of Kingston, N. Y., and L. J. Seargeant, Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE THOUSANDS OF LADIES

Who use LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" keep their own counsel, and all their admirers suppose that complexions so beautiful and perfectly natural in appearance must be nature's own. Ladies, try it; you will be delighted.—*Advertisement.*

'TIS DANGEROUS to leave a cough or cold to "get well of itself." The chances are that it will get worse. Meet it promptly with OLLIVET'S TASTELESS COD-LIVER OIL, LIME AND WILD CHERRY. It prevents all risk. A few doses and the cure is complete. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 6 Bowery.—*Advertisement.*

Special Announcement.

KNOX'S SPRING HAT is just out and ready for inspection and sale at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

FOR INVALID'S use, the JONZAC COGNACS are purest and best. VICTOR E. MAUGER, No. 110 Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, for Liverpool.—S. G. Arnold, Albert Aniga, C. C. Bancroft, Charles F. Battye, Mr. and Mrs John T. Badham, Mr. Brown, T. D. Boyd, J. Bernstein, Charles Bernstein, John Cornell, C. G. Clerke, C. Carranza, Col. John A. Cockerell, Mrs. Calhoun, Miss B. M. Dana, Robert Davidson, E. R. Dennis, Capt. A. T. Emory, W. W. Eldridge, O. T. Glenn,

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE LETTER OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN

HIS VIEWS OF HIS DUTY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS—PERSONAL HONOR AND PUBLIC DUTY FORBID YIELDING HIS CLAIM TO THE GOVERNORSHIP—THE DANGER TO WHICH HE IS EXPOSED—A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE WITH THE MONSTROUS DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY AGAINST LAW AND HUMANITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following letter from Gov. Chamberlain was addressed to Hon. Stanley Matthews, in reply to his letter of the 4th inst.:

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of the 4th inst. was handed to me last evening by Col. Haskell.

I feel grateful for the interest you manifest in the public welfare here as well as in my personal good. To give you my views of the situation here, and my duty in connection therewith, with anything approaching fullness, would require a conversation. I can only say here, in substance, that I am wholly unable to see any line of conduct on my part consistent with personal honor or public duty which would permit me to yield my claims to the Governorship. I am equally unable to see any course which can be pursued by the National Administration toward the Government here which I represent, consistent with political or constitutional duty, which will not require it to support, against violence or overthrow, the lawful Republican Government.

I certainly wish most devoutly that I could relieve myself of this duty. I have been exposed to personal danger by day and night, constantly, for five full months, and I am wearied to death; but there are one or two things dearer to me than comfort or life—one is my honor as a public man, and another is my duty to the Republicans of this State. Neither of these, in my judgment, would permit me to accept any accommodation or compromise which was not forced upon me by a power which it would be idle to resist. I desire to aid and relieve President Hayes, but this is a life or death struggle, and I know that I should consign myself to infamy in the eyes of all Republicans here, who know the situation by fearful experience, if I were to accept any terms or do any act which could result in the success of the monstrous conspiracy against law and humanity which the Democracy of this State embody and represent.

There are better ways than this to conciliate and pacify the South. Let the present Administration, while firmly standing by the law and the right for Republicans, manifest a spirit of charity and sympathy for our opponents here, as countrymen and citizens, in the thousand ways open to an Administration, and peace will come and will abide—the peace of justice and law, the only peace worth fighting for. To permit Hampton to reap the fruits of a campaign of murder and fraud, so long as there remains power to prevent it, is to sanction such methods.

All this I say, my dear Sir, with feelings of profound respect for you, but as in duty bound to declare the truth as I understand it. Of one thing I am sure, neither you nor any man moved by a sense of justice can understand the situation here and be willing, for any political advantage or freedom from embarrassment, to abandon the Republicans to the fate that awaits them whenever Hampton becomes the undisputed Governor of this State.

I despair of being able to set our case in its true light before those who have had no such experience, but I do feel that if I had the privilege of personal conversation I could do much more toward it.

I have written hurriedly and beg that you will believe me to be, yours, very truly,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, Washington.

THE MATTHEWS-FOSTER PLEDGE.

NO FURTHER DOUBT OF THE EXISTENCE OF A WRITTEN AGREEMENT WITH SOUTHERN MEMBERS THAT HAMPTON AND NICHOLLS WOULD NOT BE INTERFERED WITH—THE PLEDGE UNAUTHORIZED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There seems now to be no doubt of the truth of the statement that Messrs. Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster, of Ohio, pending the counting of the Electoral vote in Congress, entered into a contract with a number of Southern Democrats by which it was agreed that if they, the Democrats, would aid in completing the count and receiving the inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President, the governments of Nicholls in Louisiana and Hampton in South Carolina would be recognized by the new Administration. There is no question that in making these pledges Messrs. Foster and Matthews pretended they were authorized to do so by Mr. Hayes. They had no right to do this, for the President knew nothing of their compact or of the pledges which they were making in his name. As has been stated on two occasions in these dispatches, it has for some time past been reported in Washington that Matthews and Foster had allowed themselves to be a party to an agreement of the kind mentioned. The first public intimation of this compact was given by Mr. Levy, of Louisiana, who in a speech delivered in the House on the 1st of March, opposed Proctor Knott's resolution which demanded the return from the Senate of the alleged second certificate from Vermont. In this speech Mr. Levy said: "The people of Louisiana have solemn, earnest, and I believe truthful, assurances from prominent members of the Republican Party high in the confidence of Mr. Hayes, that in the event of his elevation to the Presidency he will be guided by a policy of conciliation toward the Southern States; that he will not use the Federal authority or the Army to force upon those States Governments not of their choice; but in the case of those States will leave their own people to settle the matter peaceably of themselves. This, too, is the opinion of President Grant, which he freely expresses, and which I am satisfied he will carry out and adhere to. Under these circumstances, pretermitting, at least at this time, any discussion of the manner and means by which Mr. Hayes may secure the Presidency, satisfied from the action of Congress that his accession to the office is well nigh an accomplished fact, I do not hesitate, for the reasons be fore stated, to declare that, actuated by a sense of duty to Louisiana, I shall throw no obstacle by any action or vote of mine in the way of the completion of the Electoral count; but, relying on the good faith, the integrity, and the truthfulness of the gentlemen who have given these assurances, and having faith in their individual personal honor, I shall unhesitatingly discharge this duty, and call upon those of my fellow-members who have been influenced in their action on this question by a desire to protect Louisiana and South Carolina to join me in the course which I feel called upon and justified in pursuing."

At the time this speech was delivered it created some excitement and a great deal of comment, but since the adjournment the matter has been forgotten and lost sight of, until recently, when it was reported by those in a condition to know that Mr. Levy had been a party to a contract, or agreement with Matthews and Foster, whereby the recognition of Hampton and Nicholls was to be assured. These reports were published, and neither Mr. Matthews nor Mr. Foster has denied them. Friends of Mr. Hayes, however, have stated that he was no party to the contract. These statements were also published, and in response Major Burke, who represented Nicholls in Washington during the past Winter, is understood to have telegraphed a friend here to the effect that whatever Mr. Hayes' knowledge of the matter may have been, there could be no doubt that Foster and Matthews had entered into the agreement referred to. To-night your correspondent was informed by one of the best known Republicans in the South (his name can be given if necessary) that the original of this contract was in the possession of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Mr. Levy, of Louisiana. To all inquiries as to the truth of this statement, however, the gentlemen named have returned evasive answers, but enough has been elicited to make it certain that such a contract as that described was prepared, and that it is, or was in their possession. To-night, the matter is creating a great deal of excitement in well informed political circles, and further developments are anxiously looked for.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

There is considerable conversation here regarding written pledges said to have been given by President Hayes' closest friends and advisers during the progress of the Electoral count to certain Democrats. The following are the facts: When "filibustering" in the House was at its height several Democratic Senators, among whom was Senator Gordon, were called into counsel by some of the Southern Representatives who felt it to be their duty to vote against all dilatory motions and to stand by the Electoral bill in good faith. Senator Gordon stated that he had no responsibility as to the count, inasmuch as he was not a member of the House, but that he did feel the responsibility of protecting, as far as he could, the Government of Gov. Hampton and the people of South Carolina, as he had been specially asked to do so, and would therefore go to Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and others, and know in advance of the completion of the count what was to be the fate of South Carolina and Louisiana. Gen. Gordon did go with John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and demanded a written pledge in his capacity as a friend of the Hampton and Nicholls Governments, that they should not be disturbed, whatever might be the result of the count. It is alleged, and not denied, that some such pledges in writing were given by Stanley Matthews and Representative Foster.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

CHAMBERLAIN AND HAMPTON BOTH TO APPEAR IN WASHINGTON—TEMPER OF THE GOVERNOR AND THE PRETENDER—PROSPECTS FOR A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Information has been received here to-night which indicates that Gov. Chamberlain and Gen. Hampton of South Carolina will both arrive here on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. Naturally there are many speculations as to the probable result of the conference which will follow their visit. The adherents of both gentlemen profess to believe that the outcome will be favorable to them, and those who are supposed to represent the Administration continue to maintain the somewhat ominous silence which, for a week past, has been their chief characteristic. There is every reason to believe, however, that this silence must be broken within the next three or four days, and that a decision of some sort will be reached within the present week. Gov. Chamberlain is a man of prompt action, and it can be definitely stated that upon his arrival here he will demand an immediate consideration of his case. He is firm in the belief that he was legally elected Governor of South Carolina, and he will enter into no compromise and make no concessions until this fact has been recognized by those who hold authority in Washington. There is no doubt that Hampton will be equally firm in his unjust demands, and how the President will decide between them is a question which no one can answer at this time.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON—HAMPTON UNDECIDED.

COLUMBIA, March 25.—It is reported that Gov. Chamberlain will leave here at midnight to-night for Washington, but it is not positively known. Gov. Hampton has not yet decided whether he will visit the capital or not. It is understood he is awaiting advices from parties expected to arrive here to-morrow morning.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

SLOW PROGRESS IN SECURING MEMBERS—NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN INVITED AND DECLINED TO SERVE—ANSWERS AWAITED FROM OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Thus far no affirmative responses have been received from the gentlemen invited by the President to serve on the Louisiana Commission, and ex-Gov. Brown remains the only revealed member. The President expects that responses will be received to-morrow. Most of the statements published with reference to the selection of the commission, so far as the names of those alleged to have been invited is concerned, have been speculations. With two or three exceptions none of the gentlemen whose names have been published have been invited. Notwithstanding the many published statements to the contrary, Vice-President Wheeler has not agreed to serve upon the commission. He was urged to serve by the President, but declined for reasons previously stated in THE TIMES dispatches. The President still desires to secure the services of the Vice-President, and should he reconsider his determination any time prior to the announcement of the names of the Commissioners, he would be placed at its head. The Vice-President, however, is not likely to accept the service. Before the commission was determined upon Senator David Davis, of Illinois, was asked by a member of the Cabinet if he would serve upon such a commission. He replied that he could not do so because he had made business engagements which would require him to spend some time at Omaha. His declination was so positive that the President deemed it unnecessary to invite him to serve after the commission had been determined upon. Prof. Woolsey, of Yale College, was invited to lead the commission in case the Vice-President should decline, and to accept a place upon it in case that officer should conclude to serve, the purpose being to make Mr. Wheeler President of the commission. The answer of Prof. Woolsey was received by the President before that of the Vice-President reached him. Prof. Woolsey earnestly expressed his approval of the efforts of Mr. Hayes to bring about reconciliation between the two sections of the country, and of his policy in creating the commission, but declined, on account of his age and business engagements, to serve. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, was also invited, and declined for reasons almost similar to those given by Prof. Woolsey. There is good authority for the statement that the gentlemen above named are the only ones invited who have thus far declined, and on the same authority it can be stated that the names of John Young Brown, of Kentucky; Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; E. W. Stoughton, of New-York, and others which have been mentioned in recent dispatches, have at no time been considered by the President and Cabinet in connection with this service. It is understood the President has the names of several gentlemen whom he intends to invite in case those to whom invitations have already been forwarded shall decline. Among these is Albert A. Porter, of Indiana. Mr. Porter is a prominent lawyer in the West, and represented the Indianapolis District for six years in Congress.

TRUE SOURCE OF SOUTHERN WOES.

HOW THE CARPET-BAGGER CAME TO RULE—THE HOSTILITY TO THE NEGRO EXCITED BY SOUTHERN POLITICIANS—VIEWS OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIER—DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR FOR VOTING FOR HAYES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the lull and calm pending President Hayes' Southern policy is in existence, one who is suffering persecution on account of the stand he took in the last Presidential contest would like to be heard in his own behalf. After the war I thought it our duty, as well as the best policy, to accept the propositions made to us by the Federal Congress. It seemed plain to me that we were suffering nothing but what we brought on ourselves. I felt confident that if we but did our duty all would be well. And I feel warranted in saying that the majority of the people of this country were in the same frame of mind. But as the policy of President Johnson manifested itself, the old Southern politician came to the front again, and as soon as the scare was off, began to persuade the people that we would yet force justice from our oppressors, and by a liberal use of that wonderful gift of tongue with which Providence has endowed the Southern politician, he succeeded in rekindling the smoldering fires of rebellion. Negro suffrage followed, which no doubt was intended by its authors as an offset and remedy for the rebellious conduct of the whites. But alas! it only afforded the Southern politician more evidence that our oppressors sought only to humiliate and degrade us. And instead of realizing that the negroes were going to vote and we could not help it, our so-called true Southerners forced us into an attitude of hostility to the negro and the rights conferred upon him by the Government of our country. As a natural result, carpet-bagger and negro rule followed. Here again the splendid (!) abilities of Southern Democrats as obstructionists of Government became painfully manifest. For instead of showing a manly disposition to acknowledge errors on their own part, and seeking aid from the loyal people of the North, they persistently adhered to the policy of pointing to the existing state of affairs (brought about by their own folly) as but more evidence of a determination on the part of the Federal Administration to tyrannise over us.

Now we hear and read of Mr. Hayes' contemplated Southern policy, which, in the opinion of its advocates, is to bring results so beneficial to the South that all good men will admit the wisdom of his course. Were I a resident of one of the Northern States, I have no doubt I would believe so too; but being (unfortunately for myself) an inhabitant of Mississippi, I but too well know the fallacy of the doctrine. It is a well-known fact that this State has for the last three years enjoyed the same kind of liberal treatment under President Grant's administration which Mr. Hayes' policy would seem to indicate. We have been permitted to nullify all the reconstruction acts, and we have been allowed to commit the most atrocious crimes as a means of changing our local Governments. To read the letters of correspondents of Northern newspapers, we are having prosperous times here. Would to God it were so. The truth is, that instead of better times, affairs are getting worse and worse. Our taxes are higher than ever before, and an examination will show that instead of the revenue being applied to paying our indebtedness, the debt is larger now than when the Democrats first came into power. So far as business is concerned, it is almost dead; nor is there any basis for hope of its getting any better. Indeed, the remark is frequently heard from Democratic lips that this is worse than nigger rule. The truth is, a rigid investigation will develop the fact that we might as well expect figs to grow upon thorn-bushes as good Government to spring from the accession to power of Southern Democracy. They strike at the very root of civil liberty by persecuting to death a man who dare exercise the right of thinking for himself. It will also become clear to the seeker after truth that those called carpet-baggers could never have successfully carried out their schemes of plunder except through the secret co-operation of Democrats—native and to the manner born. It has always been a source of regret that the colored suffragan could never be taught to discriminate between the good and the bad men on his ticket. He always argued that the Republican ticket represented the party which conferred on him the glorious boon of freedom. Therein, I think, he shows superior sagacity to his white fellow-citizen, who blindly persists in following the lead of the authors of all his material woes and misfortunes. In 1860 and 1861 the Southern heart was never sufficiently fired up to war, until the politicians succeeded in stuffing us with the belief that the purpose of the Northern people in electing Mr. Lincoln was to free the slaves. For having refused to vote for Tilden and Hendricks, the humble writer of this has been denounced as a traitor to the South. I have asked my tormentors, How so? They have never given me a satisfactory answer. In the meantime it has occurred to my mind that perhaps Mr. Tilden was going to give us back our slaves; I have even asked them if that was what was the matter. They denounced the thought as emanating from the father of lies, and as a slander circulated by Radical thieves and emissaries. This forcible denial discouraged me from seeking any further information in that quarter. Now, Sir, will you be kind enough to inform me how it is that a Southern man who votes for Hayes and Wheeler is more of a traitor than he who votes for Tilden and Hendricks? In fact, I am so anxious regarding this subject, that if President Hayes will deign to give me the desired information, I am willing to waive all claims for office at his hands. And in conclusion, allow me to venture the opinion, that after years of experimental trial of this new Southern policy, the people of the North will conclude that it is no policy at all. They will see that the only way to establish peace in this distracted section of the country is to strictly and firmly enforce the laws. An honest investigation will elicit the fact that the rights of the South have never been infringed upon by President Grant or anybody else. The truth is, the Federal authorities have acted too much the part of the foolishly fond mother to her spoiled children, ruining the wholesome effects of merited chastisement by over-indulgence afterward, and I think it would be a wise policy to teach these people that if they expect treatment due to American citizens, they must act as becomes men who claim to be such, instead of being willing dupes and tools for designing and dishonest politicians.

EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

VICKSBURG, Thursday, March 15, 1877.

DECISION IN A MARINE CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR THE OWNERS OF THE SCHOONER DOWNER AGAINST THE BRIG MARIPOSA AND HER CAPTAIN FOR SINKING THE SCHOONER OFF CAPE HENRY.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, yesterday delivered his opinion in the libel suit of N. W. Thompson and others, owners of the schooner M. L. Downer, against the brig Mariposa, Andrew T. Milton, Master, J. Franklin Dix and W. C. Wilkins, consignees. On the morning of Feb. 19, 1877, at 2 o'clock, the schooner, loaded with 600 tons of guano, while on her way to this port was run down and sunk 90 miles off Cape Henry by the Mariposa, bound for Savannah. The brig was heading south by west, close to the wind, and making eight knots an hour. The schooner sighted her, but being heavily laden and not having the wind, was unable to change her course in time to avoid the collision. The court held that the two vessels meeting, one on the port tack and the other on the starboard tack, the Admiralty rule was that the vessel having the wind must give way. In the present case the collision was therefore the result of bad sailing on the part of the Master of the Mariposa. As the consignees were not responsible for this, the decree could not be against them, but must be against the brig and Master. The court then ordered that a decree be prepared in favor of the libelants against the brig and A. T. Milton, Master, for $43,200, and dismissed the libel as to consignees.

RAID ON A VILLAGE BY BURGLARS.

MADRID, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE CAUSED BY ROBBERS—A SAFE AND A DRUG STORE PLUNDERED—ESCAPE OF THE BURGLARS WITH STOLEN HORSES.

WATERTOWN, March 25.—The village of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The following-named gentlemen are sufferers: J. C. Gage & Brothers, dry goods; J. H. Robinson, dry goods; F. H. McCormick, clothing; J. H. Bartholemew, millinery and Post Office; James Smith, shoe store; Peter O'Brien, market; P. H. Darly's blacksmith shop, and W. Cranston's dwelling. The fire was the work of incendiaries, whose object was plunder. Gage Brothers' safe was blown open and its contents taken, and J. E. Horseford's drug store was forced open. The burglars stole a span of horses and a wagon, with which they escaped. They are being pursued. The amount of loss has not been ascertained, and the insurance is light.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

ARREST OF SEVERAL SUSPECTED PARTICIPANTS—SIX OF THEM OF THE CAUCASIAN ORDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—A Chico dispatch says that two boys named Slaughter, and three men named Stainbrook, Conway, and Roberts, have been arrested, charged with having been engaged in the late Chinese massacre. Conway was arrested on charge of sending threatening letters to citizens who were working up the case, and through him other names were obtained. Conway and the Slaughter boys wrote nearly all of the letters. Two men named Ames and Wright were arrested on charge of arson, presumably in connection with the Chinese trouble, though the dispatch does not so state. Six of the arrested parties are reported to belong to the Order of Caucasians.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Signal Service Observer reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The ship Winchester remains in a favorable position, without leaking. Wreckers have laid anchors and cables, and have all their apparatus aboard. They commenced heaving ballast overboard early this morning, and it is expected to get her afloat next spring tide."

RESCUE OF A CREW FROM OPEN BOATS.

The bark Lorena, Capt. Blanchard, arrived at this port last night, and reports that on March 5, in latitude 35 19, longitude 36 35, she fell in with a small boat containing Capt. Young, mate, and four seamen, of the schooner Rivulet, of Whitehaven, England, from Rio Grande do Sul for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of bone ash; which vessel the Captain and crew abandoned the day previous in a sinking condition, having six feet of water in the hold. The Lorena brought the Captain and crew to this port. Capt. Young, of the wrecked schooner, makes the following statement: "Left Rio Grande do Sul Dec. 17; Feb. 4, in latitude 3° south, longitude 32°, the vessel sprung a leak; March 2, had a heavy gale from south-west to west, lasting three days, which caused the leak to increase; commenced throwing overboard the cargo in order to save the vessel; the leak still increasing concluded to abandon her. We left in the small boat, and next day fell in with the bark Lorena." The Rivulet was an iron three-masted schooner, built at Seacomb, England, was 9 years old, and owned by J. Nelson, Esq., of Whitehaven, England. Capt. Young also reports, Jan. 30, off Rocas Rocks, on the coast of Brazil, he boarded the bark Imogene, of Liverpool, from Pernambuco, with a cargo of cotton and sugar, bound to Falmouth, England, on fire. The Captain and crew had her boat towing astern, making preparations to abandon her and land on the coast of Brazil.

A NON-UNION MAN SHOT.

ALBANY, March 25.—Last night as a man named John Cleary was proceeding through Lansing-street, near the railroad crossing, he was met by an unknown man, who, after passing, turned and fired a pistol, the ball from which entered Cleary's back. The assassin then fled, and up to this evening was not arrested, notwithstanding the fact that the Police have made arrests of several persons whom Cleary failed to identify. Cleary was a "scratcher" in one of the foundries here which employ non-union molders, and a number of non-union men also boarded with him. It is therefore thought the assault was committed on account of these facts. Cleary this evening gives signs of recovery.

BILLIARDS IN UTICA.

UTICA, March 25.—In the billiard tournament yesterday, Thomas J. Gallagher, of Cleveland, beat Eugene Carter, of Toledo, the latter scoring 188 points. The winner's average was 9 1-11. In the evening William Burleigh, of Kalamazoo, beat Charles Knight, of Corning, the latter scoring 201 points. The winner's average was 8 4-7. Jacob Schaefer, of New-York, beat Eugene Carter, the latter scoring 123 points. The winner's average was 20. The highest run was 100.

A VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

OTTAWA, March 25.—In the case of Edwards against The Ottawa River Navigation Company, to recover damages for the burning of a mill, said to be caused by sparks from a passing steamer belonging to the company, a verdict was rendered yesterday for the defendants by Chief Justice Harrison, thus reversing the verdict given by the jury at the former trial, awarding the plaintiffs $210,000 damages, when leave for a new trial was granted.

A RECAPTURED CONVICT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—John D. Renfield, alias Waterford, an escaped convict from Sing Sing, who was a few days ago arrested in this city, will be taken to New-York to-morrow, detective Jackson of that City having arrived here to escort him.

THE NOVA SCOTIA SEAL.

HALIFAX, March 25.—The Local Government intends moving in the Assembly an address to her Majesty that as doubts have arisen relative to the Great Seal of the Province, the Imperial Parliament shall be called upon for such legislation as will, without doubt, legalize all acts performed under the seal.

WASHINGTON.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AND CONSULS.

DEPRESSING FACTS FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS—WHOLE NUMBER OF MISSIONS AND ASPIRANTS TO FILL THEM COMPARED—NO VACANCIES FOR SOME TIME TO COME—MONEY TO BE MADE BY STAYING AWAY FROM THE CAPITAL, IF OFFICE IS THE OBJECT IN GOING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Notwithstanding the fact that it has been semi-officially announced that no appointments will be made in the diplomatic and consular service until the troubles in South Carolina and Louisiana are settled, those who are seeking to represent the Government in foreign countries have not relaxed their efforts to secure the desired appointments. The ante-rooms of the White House and of the State Department are daily crowded with office-seekers of all classes, among whom are not a few who are ambitious of being appointed as foreign Ministers and Consuls. The number of applicants for first-class missions is tenfold greater than the number of missions within the gift of the President, and this is true in a greater degree of the applications for missions of the lower grades. When it is known that the total number of foreign Ministers authorized by the statutes is less than 25, an idea may be formed as to the number of distinguished statesmen who will be disappointed when this class of appointments shall have been made.

The following statement will show the number and classification of foreign missions, and the salaries attached to each: Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia are the only countries to which Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the first-class are accredited, and the salary for each of these missions is fixed at $17,500 per annum. Two Secretaries to each of these legations, excepting Russia, are authorized, these officers being designated as "First Secretary" and "Second Secretary." The First Secretary is paid an annual salary of $2,625, and the Second Secretary, $2,000. A Second Secretary is not authorized at the Russian legation.

The second-class missions are Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China. The representatives of the United States to these countries rank as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and the salary for each is fixed at $12,000 per annum. The Secretary of legation at Japan is paid $2,500 per annum, and the Secretary of legation at China, when acting as interpreter, is paid $5,000 per annum. The Secretaries to the other legations of this class are each paid $1,800 per annum.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the third-class are sent to Chili and Peru, and the salary of each is fixed at $10,000 per annum. No specific provision is made by the law for Secretaries to these two legations, but they are doubtless provided for under a paragraph of the Diplomatic and Consular act, which appropriates $75,000 "for contingent expenses for foreign intercourse proper and of all the missions abroad." In these three classes are included all the missions which give the representatives of the United States the rank of "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary."

What are known as "Ministers resident" are divided into two classes. Ministers resident of the first class are accredited to Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Argentine Republic, and the salary for each is fixed at $7,500. An interpreter is authorized at the Turkish Legation, at an annual salary of $3,000. One Minister resident of the second class is accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, and his salary is fixed at $10,000 per annum. The law provides that the Minister resident accredited to the several countries above named may reside in either of the States named, the place of official residence to be designated by the President of the United States. Previous to July 1, 1875, a Minister resident at Uruguay, who was also accredited to Paraguay, was provided for in the Consular and Diplomatic act, at an annual salary of $10,000, but this mission was dropped out of the Consular and Diplomatic act passed at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, and the United States are now represented at those two countries by a Chargé d'Affaires. A Minister resident and Consul-General is accredited to Hayti with an annual salary of $7,500, and a Minister resident and Consul General is also accredited to Liberia, at an annual salary of $4,000. A determined, but unsuccessful, effort was made at both sessions of the last Congress, under the leadership of Springer, of Illinois, to strike the missions to Hayti and Liberia from the Appropriation act. The missions named above include all that have the rank of "Minister." At Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Portugal, and Paraguay and Uruguay, the United States are represented by Chargés d'Affaires, and the salary of each is fixed at $5,000 per annum.

Under the act of June 11, 1874, the Consulates of the United States were scheduled and classified. What is known as "Schedule B" contains the principal consulates, and the salary for each of the consulates named therein is specifically provided for. London, Paris, Havana, and Rio de Janeiro are each provided with a Consul-General at an annual salary of $6,000. Consul-Generals are provided for the following-named places: Calcutta and Shanghai, each $5,000; Melbourne, $4,500; Cairo, Kanagawa, Berlin, and Montreal, each $4,000; Vienna, Frankfort, Rome, and Constantinople, each $3,000; St. Petersburg and the City of Mexico, each $2,000. The Consul at Liverpool is also placed in schedule B, and the salary fixed at $6,000.

The foregoing embraces the principal consulates. The other consulates are divided into seven classes, and the salary for each class is fixed as follows: First class, $4,000; second, $3,500; third, $3,000; fourth, $2,500; fifth, $2,000; sixth, $1,500; seventh, $1,000. There are but two consulates of the first class—those at Hong Kong and Honolulu. Those of the second class with the exception of Callao, in Peru, are confined to China and Japan, and are as follows: Fowchow, Hankow, Canton, Amoy, Chin-Kiang, Tien Tsin, Ningpo, and Swatow. Those of the third class are Manchester, Glasgow, Bradford, in Great Britain, and Demerara, in the West Indies; Havre, in France; Matanzas, in Cuba; Tripoli, Tunis, and Tangiers, in the Barbary States; Nagasaky, Osaka, and Hiogo, in Japan; Vera Cruz, in Mexico; Bangkok, in Siam; Panama and Aspinwall, in the States of Colombia; Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic; and Valparaiso, in Chili. In the fourth class there are 17 consulates; in the fifth 39, in the sixth 51, in the seventh 21, and in addition to these there are a number of commercial agencies, and 13 consular clerks.

The Consul-General at Havana and the Consul at Liverpool are each allowed for clerk hire such sum as may be actually expended, not exceeding the rate of $3,000 per year. For a like purpose, and under the same limitations, there is allowed to the Consuls-General at London, Paris, and Shanghai, each $2,000; the Consuls-General at Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, and Montreal, and the Consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, Manchester, and several other Consuls of the second, third, and fourth classes, each $1,500 per year.

It is highly probable that most of the foreign missions will be changed, but in the Consular Service it is not at all probable that many new appointments will be made. At the present time there are no vacancies in the Foreign service, and those who contemplate making application for this class of appointments will save time and money by staying away from Washington for some months.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEXT HOUSE—THE CLERK OF THE LAST PREPARING TO ATTEMPT THE EXERCISE OF UNLAWFUL POWERS—A DISGRACEFUL BID FOR RE-ELECTION—THE CHINESE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It is understood from good authority that Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the last House, in his efforts to give his Democratic friends the control of the next national Assembly, will attempt to exercise power with which he is not vested and which he was never expected to assert. Notwithstanding his statements to the contrary, it is now known positively that he is making up the roll of the next House in an arbitrary, and, as many people believe, in an unlawful manner. One of the latest stories related here to-night, and generally believed, is to the effect that he has determined to exercise discretionary power and strike from the roll of membership all those Republicans who held any official position under the United States Government at the time of their election to Congress. On this theory it is understood that the name of Mr. Ketchum, of New-York, is to be dropped, he having been a Commissioner of the District of Columbia at the time of his election. If Mr. Adams expects by these and similar little tricks to secure his re-election, he will find, when too late, that he has reckoned without his host. There is no law and no rule of the House which gives him discretionary power as to the make-up of the roll of the new House, and the moment he attempts to go behind the certificate of a duly elected and qualified Governor of a sovereign State, there can be no doubt that he will find a large number of his own party opposing him quite as earnestly as will the Republicans.

Senator Morton, who left Washington last night for his home at Indianapolis, took with him the report and evidence of the Joint Commission of Congress appointed to investigate the character, extent, and effect of Chinese immigration to the Pacific States, in order to prepare a minority report. The testimony taken by the joint committee covers over 1,200 printed pages, and will be presented to Congress at its next session. The majority recommends that measures be taken by the President looking toward a modification of the existing treaty with China, confining it to strictly commercial purposes, and that Congress legislate to restrain the great influx of Chinese to this country.

INTERNAL EXPLORATION.

OUTLINE OF THE WORK OF NEXT YEAR LAID OUT FOR PROF. HAYDEN'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The plans for the coming season's exploration by Prof. Hayden's geological survey have been arranged, except in minute details. The work will be conducted the coming year north of the Union Pacific Railroad, commencing along the fortieth parallel, explored by Clarence King, and continue north and west in the Territories of Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. The corps will be arranged in four divisions. The first, or triangulating, party will be under the direction of Mr. A. D. Wilson, who will carry forward the system of primary triangles in the same manner as they were employed in Colorado. All the higher peaks will be located in this way. The Western topographical division will be in charge of Henry Gannett, who will explore the region of country from Ogden east and northward. The eastern division will be directed by George B. Chittenden. This party will explore the country along the Sweetwater and Wind River. The Northern division will be under the charge of G. R. Bechler, and will occupy the country about the sources of Snake River, and along the borders of the Yellowstone National Park.

It is intended to have the party reach the field by the 15th of May, where they will remain about five months. Each division of the survey will cover an area of about 10,000 square miles. The entire region to be worked and mapped this year is but little known geographically, and it is expected that the results of this season's work will add much to our geographical knowledge of the Rocky Mountain region.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1877.

By a singular coincidence a letter written by John D. Lee since his conviction, and addressed to one of his numerous wives, reached the Dead Letter Office on the day and near the hour of his execution at Mountain Meadow. The letter had failed to reach the lady, through misdirection, and was forwarded to the right address by the Post Office Department on the day it was received.

Complaints have lately been made to the Post Office Department that Postmasters, and more especially carriers, are in the habit of stamping postal cards on the back, by which the writing is made illegible. There is an order of the department in force requiring all official marks to be made on the face of postal cards, which should be observed by postal officials.

Judge Charles T. Gorham, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, expresses an intention of retiring from the public service about the 1st of April. It is understood the designation of Judge Gorham's successor rests with Secretary Schurz, and that the selection has not yet been made.

The Indian Bureau yesterday sent out advertisements to a number of Western newspapers, inviting proposals for furnishing 500,000 pounds of flour for agencies on the Missouri River. The bids will be opened at Sioux City on the 11th proximo.

Hon. John Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says there is no truth in the report that President Hayes has offered him the appointment of Commissioner of Agriculture.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS' REPORT OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS AND THE DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A cable dispatch from Havana has been received stating that Gen. Martinez Campos, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, has just addressed the following dispatch to his Government regarding the military situation in Cuba:

"I have placed in the most suitable positions the 17 battalions, 13 squadrons of cavalry, and the five bodies of irregular troops that remain in the territory of the Cinco Villas for the purpose of maintaining order, preventing incendiarism, and other isolated acts of savagery. There are also stationed nine battalions with nine pieces of artillery to guard the Trocha. The remainder of the available forces will advance to-day toward the eastern part of the island in order to clear it from roving bands of insurgents. Since I have commanded the Army the losses of the enemy have been 705 dead, at least 299 wounded, and 439 prisoners made on the field of battle. Besides these, 1,581 insurgents and 3,234 women from insurgent camps have surrendered themselves or been captured by our troops on their march. Our loss during this period consisted of 94 dead, 479 wounded, 25 bruised, and 10 missing prisoners."

THE MISSING EX-MAYOR.

HAS MR. HALL FLED TO EUROPE?

THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE ALMOST COMPLETE—MR. HALL'S VISIT TO A BARBER SHOP ON THE NIGHT OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE—A LADY WAITS FOR HIM IN HIS CARRIAGE—A DENIAL—THE CONDUCT OF MR. HALL'S FRIENDS CRITICISED.

There remains now apparently but one link needed in the chain of circumstances pointing to Mr. A. Oakey Hall's flight to Europe, to prove that he has taken himself safely out of New-York City, and has not been murdered. The story of Silberman & Co., the bankers, can be corroborated by the agent whom it appears Mr. Hall employed to make his purchases of English and French money. Mr. J. M. Beck, a barber, now doing business in Park place, has, until Saturday last, kept a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, under the rooms formerly occupied by Delmonico as a dining-saloon. He says that Mr. Hall is an old customer of his, and that he has of late frequently driven to the barber shop in a coupé, accompanied by a lady. On Friday, the 16th inst., his "brush boy" saw the coupé drive up to the door, and the same lady whom he had frequently seen before was in it. The driver was a middle-aged man in a brown livery. The lady was recognized by the boy as a well-known actress. She was dressed handsomely, wearing an outer garment trimmed with sable or some other fur. Mr. Hall came in wearing a light overcoat, and carrying a heavy one on his arm. Mr. Beck apologized for the confusion he was in, and explained that he was about to move to another locality. Mr. Hall made a somewhat confused reply, and one of the barbers attended to him. When he got through the boy took up his coats and followed him out to the coupé to hand them in. He then had a second opportunity of observing the features of the lady, whom he recognized as one who had repeatedly before waited outside in the same way while Mr. Hall was served in the saloon. Mr. Beck thinks that Mr. Hall acted in an unusual manner, that he seemed disturbed and anxious, and did not indulge in conversation so freely as he had been used to do, and that when he left he did so hurriedly. No one observed in what direction the carriage was driven, but there seems to be no reason why the coachman, unless he was otherwise instructed, could not before this time come forward to tell where Mr. Hall was dri

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE BLACK BELT.

THE PEOPLE WHO ARE BEST ADAPTED TO LIFE IN THIS SECTION OF ALABAMA—THE SPIRIT IN WHICH STRANGERS ARE COMMONLY MET.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, March 20, 1877.

For a man to leave a comfortable home in the North, and its pleasant social life, to migrate to the South, is a hazardous step. For, besides the risk of financial failure, he runs the risk of social discontent in either himself or his wife and family. Nevertheless, there are many who feel impelled to hazard their time and fortune in such an effort. The invalids whom the severe Northern climate injures are the best justified in migrating. Then those who dislike the climate apart from its effects on their health are sensible in trying to escape their disgust. And those who are unsuccessful in their commercial efforts and who thus find want and suffering, and helped by the exciting Winter, are wise to try their destiny in a more genial region where a cheaper living can be more easily made. Also the capitalist who seeks in mines or manufactures a speculative increase of his money can find in the South numberless opportunities for investing it in such enterprises while they are at the lowest prices. But to whatever class the immigrant may belong his satisfaction here will depend largely on his personal tastes and on his expectations with regard to the social life and the commercial opportunities he will meet. Therefore, a few words on these subjects may save some disappointment.

The man mentally the best adapted to this region is he who, by suffering or discontent in the Northern climate, feels the most relief and enjoyment in a genuine Winter and an early Spring. This is the most unfailing attraction of the South, and he to whom this is very important will not be disappointed. He should be absorbed in some active pursuit of a practical rather than an artistic or intellectual kind; for only the practical man is likely to find encouragement or sympathy. He should be thoroughly self-centred and independent, or else indifferent, with regard to social and intellectual enjoyments, for the gratification of these tastes is a matter neither of public concern nor, commonly, of private pursuit. He should be independent, also, of social life; for this he will seldom or never find.

The woman mentally best adapted to this region is the Southern woman. I cannot imagine a Northern lady who could be happy here, if her happiness depends on anything else than nature, the climate, and her own inward and domestic life. For the want of artistic, intellectual, and social gratifications amounts to a famine for women. This may be explained by stating the social condition of the Southerners, and also their social relations with the Northerners.

As the leading Southerners here are poor, their social life reflects their poverty. In some countries character and culture rise above calamity, and continue the march of civilization by at least the amenities of society, if not by material prosperity. But in a country where caste prevails, and is founded on wealth rather than on intellectual and moral excellence, the case is different. Display there is the basis of hospitality, and rank is the passport to society. The Southerners no longer visit and entertain one another. The means for gratifying their pride in good and elegant habits of character has not yet raised them from humiliation to the desire of culture and sympathy. I am told that their intercourse is generally external and formal. Probably they do not need the close social relations that grow from intellectual, æsthetic, and spiritual riches. Moreover, it is not difficult to understand that the possession of such absolute power as the master had over the slave, and afterward the endurance of a poverty almost justifying meanness, should develop selfishness to a lamentable degree, and almost destroy the social propensities of man. Considering all the circumstances it is not surprising that the Southerners are unsocial among themselves.

The relations of the Southerners to the Northerners are now the consequence of this general social depression more than of the natural aversion, if not bitterness, that still lingers. The hospitality of the South is commercial. This region needs money, brains, and hands to restore prosperity. Therefore, a Northerner, whether capitalist, mechanic, or farmer, is welcome to the commercial side of every one, and particularly to the commercial part of the people. But to the social side of the community he is not always welcome. It follows that men treat men here with the courtesy habitual in business relations; but the closer relations of men in society, and all the relations of women, are less extensive and satisfactory.

The Southern immigrant, then, may expect to meet here the following social conditions. And, supposing he or she has the tastes before mentioned for a purely practical life, for a mild climate and the power of self-support in social, æsthetic, and intellectual matters, the defects, even the objectionable features, will not often be so pronounced as to mar enjoyment, and never so aggressive as to retard success. Comparisons are odious—when unfavorable; but they are often the only means of stating relative quantities and qualities. The South, compared with the West, is inhospitable; compared with the East it is intolerant and unsocial. In the West a stranger is welcomed in form and in spirit until he is proved unworthy; here a stranger is welcome in form, but in spirit he is regarded with distrust and some aversion until he is proved worthy. Of course experiences differ with individuals; a man having a genial nature, strong social powers, and unfailing worth, will not be very long in making a few friends in business. He would do that anywhere. But a man of less social power, though perhaps equally worthy, will be apt to meet nothing more for an indefinite time than commercial courtesy. But in spite of personal advantages no Northern man should expect any closer relations with the Southerners than the office or the road affords.

A Northern woman here is a prisoner in solitary confinement. From the nature of things she cannot get much comfort from the commercial world; and the social world, almost closed against her, is too dissimilar from her own, to give her aid and sympathy. The Southern ladies of position have been the most severely tried by the changes in Southern life; and they have nourished their resentment longer than any other class. Many of them have been compelled to leave the parlor for the kitchen, and even to sew for the negroes. They cannot forgive their general humiliation by poverty, nor their individual labor, or even distress by the loss of their servants. Their troubles of daily or hourly recurrence are of a kind that their former life unfitted them to meet; therefore, their bitterness should be regarded with lenience. One result of this feeling is the unhappy social tone of the country. It affects the men less because activity, business, intercourse and financial interests are a helpful relief; but it debases the women more because neither intellectual ambition nor the love of domestic duties, nor the power of external interests saves them from useless repining. Slavery cursed the negro even more than it did the field; for the women are suffering greater penalties than the men, and the social life is even worse than the commercial. Perhaps the world does not afford a stronger lesson on the duties and powers of woman than is given by the social decline of the South. Without attempting to read the political moral and religious parts of the problem, it is proper here to explain the material phases of civilization that are the productions of woman, and that make the external side of the social condition, the side first interesting the immigrant's wife.

The Southern lady before the war was as inefficient in housekeeping as the planter was in farming. She had a housekeeper, either a slave raised to that business or a white woman hired, who carried the keys, dealt out the provisions, gave all the practical directions, and governed the details of the house. Nurses had the entire charge of the children. The lady was thoroughly inefficient; she was generally idle, but sometimes cultivated. When emancipation deprived her house of the retinue of servants and the housekeeper, herself, of her waiting maids, and her children of their nurse, the whole domestic establishment was ruined. The grounds were neglected, the housekeeping was abandoned to one or two servants that were useless without direction, and the cooking was whatever it chanced to be; the children were in hands unaccustomed to their management; the commercial world was ruined, and the moral world was in the darkest mood. Then, if ever, was woman's moment. They could have redeemed the country by setting examples of cheerful industry, of hopeful courage, and of kindly sentiments, and by making the social circle the bright and healthy centre from which a new life would soon come. The Southern women seem to have been sadly unequal to the occasion, and it is not surprising. Their previous condition had deprived them of all useful experience; it had nourished their material pride; it had made them incredibly dependent; in a word, so far from strengthening them for severe trials, it had wasted their best qualities and nourished their worst. They and society in general are still paying the heavy penalty of woman's ignorance and neglect of her common duties and high priviledges.

The material results of this condition of domestic life are most striking to a Northern woman. The Southern homes here are so neglected, so uncomfortable, so bare, so ill-provisioned, and altogether so unattractive, that she will be easily consoled for social ostracism. And, besides the repellent material side of the home, it is evident that she will find little to attract her on the social side. The whole foundation of life, character, convictions, practices, tastes, and hopes, are naturally different from hers. She may find a few common attractions, such as the love of flowers, that may bring her some external contact; but the free, intimate, social life of the North, expressed in "Bring your work and spend the day" is not to be expected, and would not afford adequate satisfaction for maintaining intimacy. Of course, there are exceptions to this dreary condition, where pleasant homes and people of culture and liberal sentiments refresh one as an oasis in a desert. But they are as the oasis is to the desert.

Public assemblies seem more natural to a Northerner. In these the cosmopolitan principle is effective to some extent, while in homes the Southern life is unchanged. The external courtesies meet one in church and in social or public gatherings. In this connection it may be well to advise an immigrant to avail himself of these features of life to help maintain and increase this principal intercourse of the people. The schools, from what I hear, are not all that can be desired, either in knowledge or spirit. The Northern children are much troubled by antagonism. They have to live, or face it down as best they can; then they individually hold their own if their characters permit them. I have been told that the schools are quietly and directly nourishing in their pupils feelings that will prolong the misunderstanding between the North and the South, and that last year the chief school of the State neglected to protect and restore the United States flag that was raised by order of the Legislature, but torn down and trampled by the pupils. Unfortunately, there is too much testimony to the nourishment, or at the very least to the permission, of ill-feeling behind courtesy and commercial hospitality. The women and the teachers of the South should consider their responsibility in this regard, and avoid the continuance of the financial, political, and social misfortunes they endure and hate. As a relief of the general gloom, it is pleasant to believe in the growth of the party of the future—the most of the rising generation, and most of the commercial and manufacturing men, and many of the younger planters, who are working with a will to restore their fortunes and their country.

The above statements of the social position of a Northerner here apply to country life rather better than to city life, though the exceptions in the latter spring mostly from the inevitable effects of human contiguity and commercial interests. In town the domestic spirit and surroundings are much more prepossessing than on the isolated plantation, but relatively to the same class of houses in the North they are about as unattractive. To sum up, the immigrant here may expect for himself and family all the business courtesies common to our land, a few social courtesies that come in the most unavoidable ways, but none of the intimate social courtesies that are freely given in the North and West. The exceptions to this reception will be due to the personal attractions that may be strong enough to overcome the customs of society. On account of these disadvantages of the individual families, as well as on account of the advantages of co-operation and social association, it is evident that colonization is the most desirable mode of migrating to the South.

C. H. F.

COTTON-SEED OIL—ITS MANUFACTURE AND USES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, March 19, 1877.

Among the great number of special industries created by cotton is the manufacture of oil from the seed. And although this product does not compare in value with sheeting, shirting, yarn, thread, and the remarkable variety of other cotton goods, yet the oil has even a closer connection with our bodies than the shirt on our backs. But, not to begin with the end, it is better to describe its manufacture before stating its destination.

Probably there ought not to be a cotton-seed oil mill in the country, for the seed is valuable as manure and as food. Its seed is a strong fertilizer when crushed and composted, or when rotted alone, or even when plowed under whole it is a material return to the earth for its generosity. The dried plant itself has but little strength, but it loosens stiff soils, and therefore is plowed under or allowed to rot on the surface when the field is prepared for a new planting. The seed, when prepared as a fertilizer by crushing, rotting, or by grinding the dried oil-cakes, is used as guano is, in hills of corn, in drills of other grain, or spread broadcast on meadows and gardens. Another profitable use of the seed on a farm is to boil it with corn or meal and give it to cattle. It is excellent feed for milch cows in this form, or as meal made from the pressed oil-cake.

The farmers who will sell their cotton-seed at $7 per ton, delivered at the railroad, are few in this region, happily for the improvement of the country. In Louisiana and Mississippi, where the soil is rich and stock is scarce, the mills get enough seed to be profitable factories. There are about 10 in those two States. Here there are but two, and they cannot get sufficient seed for continuous work. Georgia, which is said to use now more fertilizers than any other State in the Union, has no oil mill. This should be counted a great addition to her thrift, if the bull can be pardoned.

The cotton-seed as it comes from the gin has still some cotton lint. It looks like a white cocoon, about one-third of an inch long and half as thick. In a mass the seeds adhere slightly together and look like a lot of dingy cotton waste. From such a heap they are shoveled into a hopper, in which a screw, revolving in a trough, divides them into small bunches and empties them into elevating cups on a belt. This elevator empties them into a revolving screen with meshes smaller than the seeds. Here the sand, dust, and other small particles of extraneous matter are sifted out and the seed passed into another elevator that empties it into a second revolving screen. This has meshes large enough to pass the seeds, but too small to pass the cotton husks or "bolls," sticks, stones, jack-knives, and horse-shoes, that often come with the seed. From there the seed passes into a gin, made expressly for the purpose, to remove the short lint left on it by the first gin. An elevator takes it to a "huller" for removing, or rather breaking, the shell. The huller is a heavy cylinder, provided with knives, that pass between teeth so close together that the seeds are cut in two or three pieces. The cotton ginned from the seed passes to a carding machine, and is there carded for use. It is available for butts, and other materials not requiring long fibre. It is used with success in the manufacture of cotton blankets, which, it seems, are highly recommended in this country.

The cracked seeds pass from the huller to a revolving sieve, or separator, that allows the meats to fall into a trough, but retains the shells. These shells are passed by a chute to the engine-room for fuel. The meats go from the separator to a reciprocating sieve, which passes the pure meats through it, but retains the few shells with meats that were not separated, and sends these back to the separator for a second sifting. The meats pass between two heavy iron rollers of great force, and are pressed into thin flakes making a meal of yellowish-green color. This meal is placed in the heaters, which are iron tanks about 4 feet in diameter and 15 inches deep. These are double, the inner vessel being surrounded by steam at a pressure of 35 pounds to the inch. The meal is stirred and heated, being dry, for five minutes. This dry heat frees the oil from its envelope. The meal is then scooped into strong sacks about 2 feet long and 10 inches wide, and placed between boards hinged together as the covers of a book are. Several of these sacks are then piled under a hydraulic press of great force, and squeezed for five minutes; they are then passed to a second and heavier press for the same length of time, and then to a third press. The oil runs from the presses to a tank and settles during 12 or 24 hours. It is then barreled for shipment. The cake of cotton-seed meal is taken out of the sack and stood on its edge on a rack to dry during three or four days. The cakes are then packed in strong sacks or are broken up and ground into meal again to ship in bags. The most of it goes to England for cattle food and a fertilizer. Some of it is sold in this country as a fertilizer at $20 to $22 per ton. A ton of seeds produces about 20 gallons of oil, worth from 30 to 35 cents per gallon.

The crude oil thus made is sent to refiners in New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and New-York. It has a yellow color and a sweet taste of nuts. It is used, crude, for painting, and mixed with lard-oil for lubricating. It is also mixed with some lighter oil or spirit for miners' lamps, for which its non-explosive quality makes it valuable. When refined it is difficult to tell all its uses. It is mixed with many other oils and passes for them. Here in the South it is much used for cooking in place of lard; and many a bottle bearing an assuring French or Italian label for olive-oil is filled with this product of the cotton-plant.

C. H. F.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

INSURANCE FOR CLERGYMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think that all who read the article under the above heading in your paper of Monday last must feel that it is a subject of more than ordinary importance, especially to clergymen. The facts there stated are evident and potent, for it is well known that the income of the great majority of clergymen is small, while from their position their necessary expenses are large, and then the many demands on them for charity, so that the most of them feel exceedingly grateful to God if they can close the year without a considerable debt looming up before them. Now, while they are willing to labor cheerfully, making sacrifices and suffering many privations during life, they cannot without a pang of sadness think of that event which may occur at any day, when they shall be called to leave those near and dear to them, perhaps in a measure dependent on charity. I think the idea of a mutual insurance association, as suggested by the writer, a good one, and am happy to say that I have lately learned of just such an association, incorporated in 1870 and organized in 1876, called the "Clerical Mutual Association." Among the names of the corporate Trustees are to be found such well-known names as James Brown, Esq., Howard Potter, Esq., Morris K. Jesup, Esq., Nathan Bishop, Esq., Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. William Adams, D. D., and others. The object of the association (as stated) is to secure to the ministers of the Gospel of all denominations, professors in theological seminaries and colleges, Secretaries and agents of benevolent and charitable institutions, and missionaries in the foreign and home fields, life insurance freed from the heavy tax imposed by the regular companies for commissions, salaries, and other expenses, while at the same time they reap the advantage on an average longevity far greater than that of any other class of persons"

Any of the above-named persons who are in good insurable health, and not over 55 years of age, may become members. Parishes, individuals, or boards, may insure their Pastors or agents, the expense being an initiation ranging, according to the age, from $6 for those 35 or under to $10 for those who enter between 51 and 55 years of age; annual dues of $9, and mortuary dues, (which amount to the same as the initiation fee,) which must be paid within 30 or 60 days of the notice of the death of any member—all which dues are paid over in full to the family of the deceased, without any deduction. The amount to be insured in full membership is limited to $5,000. Then there is an arrangement by which a person of limited means can enjoy a half or quarter membership, paying half or quarter of the initiation fee and mortuary dues, and drawing a like proportion for his family in case of his death.

A. J. P.

JERSEY CITY, Tuesday, March 20, 1877.

ANOTHER ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noting in your paper of to-day a very well-considered article on Clergymen's Life Insurance, I am emboldened by the kind spirit of that article to offer to your readers a few practical hints. These hints will be immediately addressed to Episcopalians, but may be taken by others, and cause among them the establishment of similar associations to that which exists in the Episcopal Church under the title of the "Clergyman's Mutual Insurance League." Of this league Rev. William M. Dunnell, Station B, New-York City, is Treasurer, and on application to him full particulars may be had. The following is a statement of the leading features: Any Episcopal clergyman, not over 55 years of age, and of good health, may become a member, paying as admission fee $2; but the number of beneficiary members is limited to 1,500. Upon the death of a member, each of the members, being notified, remits $2 to the Treasurer for the representatives of the deceased. And this is the whole story of the management. The expenses of stationery and clerk-hire are paid from the interest of the aggregate of admission fees, and from a voluntary annual contribution of $2 from such members as are willing or able to make it. There are no salaried officers, and no "office rents" or perquisites, and the business is done at the lowest pecuniary outlay.

Though the beneficiary membership is limited to 1,500, lay members are admitted "without number," and I am sorry to say that the term "without number" at present refers to the deficiency of such membership, rather than to any difficulty in enumeration. The lay members receive no return, but contribute their dues for the deceased clergymen's families. The present clerical membership is about 800, leaving room for 700 more. Certainly, there are many churches in the Episcopal connection which could take this charge like life insurance of their clergymen, and pay his dues; and it is to the Vestries and Wardens of the churches that this appeal is chiefly made. Strange as it may appear to men in other callings, a demand upon the poor parson for $2 (about twice in a month is a tap on an empty box, and such he has often been compelled to call on their membership. They have the consolation of knowing, however, that their money has gone direct to the fatherless and the widow, and makes no part of any return of life assurance "assets" or "dividends."

The layman who contributes furnishes $2 to the family of each decedent until his contribution is exhausted, and the diligent Treasurer of the corporation—for it has a legal charter—will certainly not permit him to remain unadvised when there are no more funds to his credit. The annual dues will be about $50. Last year they were $54; in the year previous, $38; in 1874, $46. The generous layman who acts in time as a co-operative member, with his check for $100, may go to sleep at night with the opiate that he has made provision for aiding 50 bereaved families. And the personal friend of any clergyman may make him a really valuable present by obtaining for him a policy and keeping it "paid up." If you publish this, I hope it may fill up the membership of the present league with a corresponding number of lay co-operators, and cause League No. 2 to be formed at once in the Episcopal Church, and similar measures to be taken in all churches. It is at once business and charity; "systematic giving;" a practical measure for the prevention of much distress.

H. H. W.

RIVERTON, N. J., Monday, March 19, 1877.

STILL ANOTHER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From your editorial on Clergymen's Life insurance I see that you are not aware that a society on the plan you suggest has been in existence many years. The Presbyterian Annuity and Life Insurance Company is the oldest life insurance organization in the United States, having been incorporated in Philadelphia in 1759, and in active operation ever since. Such names as Samuel Finley, Gilbert and William Tennent, the Breckinridges, and Alexanders are found among its patrons. This company has squandered nothing in gorgeous offices and princely salaries, and consequently has a larger surplus than any other life insurance company in the United States.

W. HOLLISTER WALL, Englewood, N. J.

THE RUSTIC CITY OF JERSEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Jersey City is an anomaly. Settled as early as was New-York or Brooklyn, it has yet hundreds of acres within shelling distance of Broadway in which the cows low and corn and cabbage grow, just as if they were the suburbs of a Western village, instead of in that of the great Metropolis of New-York. This is no fiction. If any one wants to verify it, by standing at the foot of Liberty-street, and looking across the North River with an ordinary field-glass, the fact will be revealed that land, exactly parallel to that of Atlantic-street, in Brooklyn, in all respects equal for business purposes or dwellings, is yet in this primitive condition. One farm particularly—Millcreek—containing probably 100 acres, its inner boundary close on the shore, is cultivated just as thriftily by its owner as by his predecessors generations ago. It is this rural thrift that plays the mischief with Jersey; the land is held, held so tenaciously, by the original owners, that it goes very slowly into the hands of more energetic and enterprising men. But gas, water, street openings, and all the expenses incident to cities are rapidly piling on taxation, and the agricultural instincts of the descendants of the old Hollanders must soon be rubbed out, and the day cannot be far distant when all the hill and plain of Hudson County lying parallel with, and within two or three miles of, the City of New-York, must soon be a solid city. The "Heights" or hill portion of the city is being rapidly settled, but in a manner that shows the condition of the times. Houses that rent for $300 or $400 a year are rented as soon as fit for occupancy, and are now being built by hundreds annually, and still not fast enough, while the better class of houses, those costing from $500 to $1,000 a year, are many of them, unoccupied. Jersey City Heights has become a very Mecca for clerks, book-keepers, and business men of limited means. The close proximity to business in New-York gives them time enough to walk to the ferries, if they desire to do so, or when they desire to ride by steam or horse-cars, from 30 to 40 minutes, in most cases, is the time required from house to office. No wonder, then, that this numerous class is so rapidly gravitating from the stifling atmosphere of the tenement or boarding house, when almost a rural residence, having every City improvement, can be obtained at less than half the price. Jersey has been reviled and laughed at—but why? Who will say why? Can it be the name? Jersey State has never been particularly distinguished for fertility of soil or healthiness of climate, and when a New-Yorker sees an unfortunate shaking with the ague, and having the tell-tale red mud on his boots, showing him to be a resident of the foreign land of Jersey, he straightway congratulates himself that he is not a resident of that unfortunate city; for he has long ago made up his mind that every Jerseyman only came from the benighted City of Jersey City—across the river—its knowledge at what is Jersey goes no further. Now, here seems an unfortunate circumstance for Jersey City; all the ills of the family are laid at the door of this individual of it.

Nearly every part of the country has its particular fever and ague spots, and the State of New-Jersey is no more exempt than is Long Island, Staten Island, or Westchester County; but it is doubtful if there is a location within 50 miles of New-York more free from malaria than is Hudson County, N. J., and wherein is located the City of Jersey City.

P. H.

SATURDAY, March 24, 1877.

A NEW VIEW OF JERSEY JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to contribute something in your valuable columns to the discussion on the discomforts of New-Jersey, and to show some instances of a narrow-minded small community in that State, as well as some explanation of the rigors and penalties of certain peculiar New-Jersey laws. Strangely enough, the case which I am going to relate belongs to the same town that your other correspondent mentions, the town of Passaic, and yet there is nothing in that town, in this instance, which might not have happened in any other place in the State of New-Jersey. About 19 years ago, Mr. Charles K. Paulison settled in Passaic, and, buying land, he commenced to build houses. I believe that first and last he built several scores of houses. He made tinkers and plumbers, carpenters and builders, masons and painters, rich and prosperous. The little town grew apace with the exertions of this public spirited citizen. He was called the father of Passaic. He made pleasure grounds around his "Castle on the Hill," and built a splendid conservatory, and filled it with exquisite specimens of rare flowers and plants, and opened them, freely, daily to the public. He helped the poor with work, and when his tenants, the widows and unemployed, could not pay their rent, he did not oppress them in a Justice's Court or turn them into the street. In short, he was a good citizen, a manly man, worthy of universal respect.

Now, it so happened last Fall, when the money market was tight to all but bankers, that Mr. Paulison owed one of those tradespeople that he had helped to become prosperous, about $250. The man wanted his money, and commenced suit. Procuring judgment, the Sheriff levied on the aforesaid conservatory, advertised, and sold the same for suit and costs, about $400, though it cost about $4,500. But Paulison had possession, and refused to give up to this party who had thus cheaply secured his right, title, and interest in the conservatory. So a suit of ejectment was commenced. As several months passed before the matter was tried, Mr. Paulison enjoyed his conservatory and his flowers. At last the court decided that the Sheriff's deed was good, and the owner stepped down and out. Then arose this peculiarity of New-Jersey law. The Sheriff presented Mr. Paulison with the bill of costs of the ejectment suit, amounting to $173 75, and asked him to pay the same. Mr. Paulison declined to do so. The Sheriff then proposed to take him to Paterson, the county town, and produced a writ of execution against the body; in other words, he could be imprisoned until these costs were paid. Of course the matter was at once settled.

On referring to the Revised Statutes of New-Jersey, printed last year, on page 671, section 48, Electment Suits, you will find the following: "In ejectment, the successful party shall, in all cases, except when it is otherwise provided in this act, recover his costs of the other party, and may have like executions therefor, as in personal actions *ex delicto*, (or for crime.)" This was the section of law which authorized the outrage on the rights and liberties of a peaceable, orderly citizen. Such is Jersey law, Mr. Editor, which the New-York press should hold up to those citizens who propose to move within the borders of that State. Let them understand some of the penalties of becoming property-owners in that singular State, or of even becoming residents where such laws rule.

As for the worthy old gentleman, needlessly annoyed by the malice and wickedness of his neighbors, and failing that he made a sad mistake in locating himself in a State and in a place where such practices could prevail, hastily settled up his affairs at a great sacrifice, and as soon as possible moved away to Tennessee, where, I hope, prosperity and happiness will make him forget, in some degree, the injustice that he experienced in Passaic, N. J. Now, these are facts which can be attested, and should be circulated far and wide.

I ask attention particularly to two things: First, the great increase to the original debt on account of the law expenses, advertising, &c., of from $250 to $600. Second, that by a trick of law a man can not only lose his property, but he may be arrested and imprisoned until he pays this legal black-mail. Should not this matter be well considered by those who propose to move from the just laws of the great State of New-York to another State, where such practices and outrages are not only possible, but prevail? I leave for every reader to judge for himself whether he would like to dwell in a community where such meanness and malice are exhibited to one of its best citizens.

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 20, 1877.

MR. VANDERBILT AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After 11 years of clamor for rapid transit by property-owners, the more intelligent discover that the problem is yet unsolved. THE TIMES has expressed a similar conviction, and an appeal has been made to Mr. Vanderbilt to make an underground, a depressed, or some other kind of railway—a continuation of his steam lines—to the City Hall. The Mayor has even tried, in a charitable way, to obtain this crumb from the rich man's table for the poor land-owners, but Mr. Vanderbilt declines. He is otherwise engaged, and does not believe it will pay at 6, 8, or even 10 cent fares.

He does not say that about 4½ of the 6 cents now paid was absorbed in operating expenses, as he might have said, and that the 1 to 1½ cents left gave such a comfortable income that he was content to leave matters as they were, and especially as any new arrangement was likely to impair the large capital now securing this comfortable income. Thus satisfied and preoccupied, he may have failed to observe, and could not greatly desire others to know, that if this work were done by steam these operating expenses, now costing from 4 to 4½ cents by horses, would drop down to 1½ cents each passenger, and that the net income would rise from 1 or 1½ cents to 4½ cents. Nor did he probably consider, or care that others should understand, that this 4½ cents net by steam would, on the 12,000,000 of passengers conveyed on the Fourth-avenue horse railroad, give a net income of over $500,000—7 per cent., on over $7,000,000 of capital—nearly double the cost of an underground railway from the City Hall to the Grand Central Depot.

That these results would follow from the use of steam has been demonstrated for nearly a quarter of a century on both the New-York and Harlem and the New-York Central Railways, and it has been practically shown every day for 14 years in London.

The average of the fares on the Metropolitan last year was only 4¼ cents each passenger. There were 52,500,000, and the net income was about $1,600,000, over 3 cents from each passenger, thus showing that, with 6-cent fares, 4½ cents will be left for capital, giving the results and profits as stated. Now, is it not about time that these property-owners, who for 8 or 10 years have been going about with this incoherent cry for rapid transit, which indicates merely a result but not the means for its attainment, should find out what this latter is to be?

There is little doubt, if they make this great discovery—ascertain what is to give them rapid transit—instead of running after others, they may then find among themselves the ways and means for its attainment, and will not longer be the helpless and crying beggars in this matter that they seem up to this time to have been.

O. VANDENBURGH.

AFFECTION IN CATS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on cats in last Sunday's TIMES, you say it is not often that you hear any credit rendered to the cat for either intelligence or affection. Allow me to send you a brief history of the lives and death of my two cats, which occurred a few weeks ago. We gave them the sobriquets of "Tom and his Wife," from the fact that they were always together—they ate together and prowled around the neighborhood together, returned at nights to sleep on a shelf together, with Tabby's head lying across Tom's neck. She was a very gentle-mannered cat; would never eat when any other cat was there that seemed more hungry than herself, and never made any noise until one morning we found Tom dead under the table. Then she kept up the most plaintive mew all day and night, and next morning we found her dead in the same spot where her beloved Tom breathed his last. I have known many *human* widows who have mourned sincerely for their lost mates, but never knew one who mourned herself to death for her lost husband.

AN ADMIRER OF CATS.

GROAN OF A FOREIGN BOND-HOLDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I learn from your esteemed paper of the 15th ult. that one of Chancellor Runyon's weighty considerations in selecting Mr. Lathrop as Receiver for the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company was that this gentleman is an originator and Commissioner of a lunatic asylum. He probably thought that foreign capitalists must be lunatics to put any faith in an American railway enterprise, and I am sorry to have come too late to the same conviction.

HUNI LANDOLT.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Saturday, March 3, 1877.

SALARIES OF INSURANCE.

NO DANGER OF OFFICERS STARVING.

FIGURES SHOWING THAT WITH CAREFUL ECONOMY INSURANCE OFFICIALS CAN LIVE WITHIN THEIR INCOME—SOME OF THE COMPANIES MODEST ABOUT MAKING THEIR LIMITED SALARIES PUBLIC.

On the 16th of January the State Senate passed a resolution, introduced by Senator Bixby, instructing the Superintendent of Insurance to obtain from "the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees, or compensation, or donation to their respective Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, in the year 1876." On Feb. 21, the Superintendent sent to the Senate a report, stating that while the majority of the companies had sent in the information required, which he transmitted with the report, the Equitable, Globe, Mutual, Guardian, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, New-York, and World Mutual Companies had not replied. The Senate took no further action in the matter, but the Assembly did. It instructed its standing Committee on Insurance to summon to Albany the officers of the companies which had refused to furnish the information required, and to examine them under oath as to the business of their companies. From the information derived through these two sources the following table is compiled of the salaries and fees paid to officers during the year 1876. The statements of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, and Globe companies are taken from the testimony of their officers, given on the witness stand; the statements of the other companies are taken from schedules furnished to the Insurance Superintendent. It should be understood that the salaries and fees in these cases do not include commissions paid to agents on the premiums they secure:

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

President	$37,500 00
Vice-President	22,000 00
Actuary	20,000 00
Secretary	16,500 00
Assistant Secretary	7,500 00
Assistant Secretary	5,000 00
Auditor	5,000 00
Cashier	5,000 00
Superintendent Bond and Mortgage Department	4,500 00
Total	$123,000 00
Seventeen book-keepers at an average of $2,437, to a total of	$41,430 00
Twenty-five accountants and clerks at average salary of $1,246 48	31,162 00
Thirty-five under clerks and boys at an average salary of $342 83	11,999 32
Salary in commutation of construction engineers' percentages on buildings	15,000 00
Eight special agents, inspectors, and adjusters, at an average salary of $1,995 55	15,964 30
Ordinary fees to 52 Directors for board meetings and meetings of standing and special committees	9,071 00
Total	$247,626 62
Superintendents of Agents	$7,500 00
New-England Manager	5,000 00
Adjuster and Confidential Traveler	4,500 00
Cashier at agencies	9,036 42
Traveling expenses	10,557 77
Total	$26,594 19
Chief medical examiner	$16,500 00
Associate (part of year)	7,000 00
Associate (part of year)	1,041 66
Other examiners' fees	22,731 81
Total	$47,273 47
Principal counsel	$12,000 00
Attorneys in New-York for litigated business, advice and incidental disbursements	9,949 19
To thirty-three other law firms in different parts of the United States	13,346 10
Total	$35,295 29

Mr. Hyde also said that his salary and compensation as President was as follows:

	Salary of President.	Extra Compensation.
May 1, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1860	$1,000 00	.....
For year 1860	1,749 99	.....
For year 1861	2,666 63	.....
For year 1862	3,000 00	.....
For year 1863	5,000 00	.....
For year 1864	5,000 00 and previous	$16,199 82
For year 1865	7,500 00	.....
For year 1866	7,500 00	.....
For year 1867	7,500 00 and previous	20,060 21
For year 1868	7,500 00	28,000 00
For year 1869	7,500 00	26,117 78
For year 1870	7,500 00	34,598 64
For year 1871	7,500 00	42,458 59
For year 1872	7,500 00	50,000 00
For year 1873	7,500 00	50,000 00
For year 1874	7,500 00	50,000 00
For year 1875	37,500 00	.....
For year 1876	37,500 00	.....
Total		$435,905 25

Average compensation in 18 years, $29,217.

NEW-YORK LIFE AND TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY.

President, salary	$12,000 00
Vice-President, fees and salary	none
Secretary, fees, salaries	9,500 00
Actuary, salary	2,750 00
Medical Examiners and Attorneys, fees and salary	none
Aggregate salaries and fees, (including office employes)	$34,950 00

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President, salary	$10,000 00
Secretary, Actuary, salary	6,000 00
Medical Examiners, salary and fees	8,422 00
Attorneys, fees	1,250 00
Aggregate salaries and fees, (including office employes)	$31,876 26

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President, salary	$9,000 00
Vice-President, salary, $9,666 67; fees, $11,301 08; total	20,967 75
Secretary, salary, $5,000; fees, $9,234 01; total	14,234 01
Actuary, salary, $4,000; fees, $9,234 01; total	13,234 01
Medical Examiners, fees and salary	7,958 91
Attorneys, fees and salary	7,439 04
Fees and donations to employes, other than salary	12,653 16
Aggregate salaries and fees, (including office employes)	$116,428 15

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President, salary	$15,000 00
Superintendent of Agencies	9,000 00
Secretary, fees and salaries	3,500 00
Actuary, fees and salary	4,375 00
Medical Examiners, fees and salary	12,244 39
Attorneys, fees	18,715 10
Fees, commissions, and compensation to employes, other than salary	95,190 39
Aggregate salaries and fees (including office employes)	$181,693 32

THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President, salary	$15,000 00
Secretary, salary	6,000 00
Actuary, salary	5,000 00
Attorneys, salaries and fees	14,500 00
Medical Examiner	5,500 00
Managing Agent, salary and expenses	5,800 00
Clerks and employes	20,400 00
Total	$72,200 00

WESTERN NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President, Vice-President, salary and fees	none.
Secretary, salary	$ 1,200 00
Medical Examiners, fees	520 50
Actuary, salary	none.
Aggregate salaries and fees (including office employes)	$5,955 50

ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President, Vice-President, fees and salary	none
Secretary, salary	$3,000 00
Medical Examiners, fees	1,116 66
Actuary, salary	none
Attorney, fees	87 31
Aggregate salaries and fees, (including office employes)	$9,091 74

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President, salary	$10,000 00
Vice-President, salary	9,000 00
Secretary, $7,000; assistant, $4,400; total salaries	11,400 00
Medical Examiners, salary and fees	5,991 00
Attorneys, fees	2,815 57
Aggregate salaries and fees, (including office employes)	$56,487 64

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President, salary and fees	$11,867 15
Vice-President, salary and fees	10,800 00

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

—Brentano has for sale the first issue of the new monthly review whose coming has been heralded by the English press. The publishers in London are Henry S. King & Co., and the responsible editor is James Knowles. Tennyson has supplied a sonnet by way of preface to this opening number, in which he alludes to the month of March as "this roaring moon of daffodil and crocus." The sonnet is full of broad generalizations, made to fit a new venture in monthly journalism:

"Those that of late had fleeted far and fast
To touch all shores, now leaving to the skill
Of others their old craft, seaworthy still,
Have charter'd this; where, mindful of the past,
Our true co-mates regather round the mast,
Of diverse tongues, but with a common will
Here, in this roaring moon of daffodil
And crocus, to put forth and brave the blast;
For some, descending from the sacred peak
Of hoar high-templed Faith, have left it again
Their lot with ours to rove the world about;
And some are wilder comrades, sworn to seek
If any golden harbor be for men
In seas of Death and sunless gulfs of Doubt."

The wilder comrades do not make much show in this number of the review. On the other hand, two lofty Churchmen have condescended from the sacred peak of hoar high-templed Faith, one of them being Cardinal Manning, and the other the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. In addition to these, Rev. J. Baldwin Brown discusses the question: "Is the Pulpit Losing its Power?" England's most distinguished politician furnishes the review that leads the list; Sir John Lubbock, M. P., writes on the "Imperial Policy of Great Britain;" M. E. Grant Duff, M. P., has an initiatory paper on Russia, and Matthew Arnold brings up the rear with an account of the life and times of Lord Falkland, who was killed in the civil wars at the battle of Newbury. It is proposed to erect a monument to this young soldier, whom Mr. Arnold celebrates as a rare case of amiability, notwithstanding that he was an Englishman. From Mr. Gladstone's paper we will take a sentence or two to show the drift of his article, which is a review of *An Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, by George Cornewall Lewis, Esq. Second edition, London, 1875:

"And my contention is that whatever be the momentary fashion of the day in which we live, that same tradition and testimony of the ages which commends Christianity to us, has not been a chimera or a chameleon, but has had from the first up to a certain point of development one substantially definite meaning for the word, a meaning of moral as well as moral significance; and has, as a matter of history, expressed this meaning in the creeds. * * *

Further, the fact to which we ought to be alive, but for the most part are not, is that the whole human family, and the best and highest races of it, and the best and highest minds of those races, are to a great extent upon crutches, the crutches which authority lends them. * * * A general revolt, then, against authority, even in matters of opinion, is a childish or anile superstition, not to be excused by the pretext that it is only due to the love of freedom cherished in excess. &c. * * *

Those who think lightly of the testimony of the ages, the tradition of their race, which at all events keeps them in communion with it, are often found the slaves of Mr. A or Mr. B, of their newspaper or of their club."

Cardinal Manning, the opposite to Mr. Gladstone in many ways, tells us the true story of the Vatican Council. The first paper only disposes of the preliminaries, the reasons why Pius IX. and the Cardinals at Rome decided on having it held. Cardinal Manning signs himself "Henry Edward, Cardinal Archibishop," while the Bishop, who in his company treats of the Church of England, signs himself "C. J. Gloucester and Bristol." Cardinal Manning states that the initiative was altogether by the act of Pius IX. Speaking of the necessity of such course at the time (1866) he says:

"Of 36 crowned heads 10 are still Catholic, two are of the Greek separation, 24 are nominally Protestant. The people of many and great nations are faithful and fervent children of the Catholic Church, but the revolution, either openly or secretly, in its substance or in its spirit, is behind every throne, and in almost every Government and Legislature of the Christian world. * * * The unity of the Church is more compact and solid than ever, but the Christendom of Christian kingdoms is of the past. * * * But the Church is the same, and can renew its relations with whatsoever forms of civil life the world is pleased to fashion for itself. If, as political foresight has predicted, all nations are on the way to democracy, the Church will know how to meet this new and strange aspect of the world. The high policy of wisdom by which the Pontiffs held together the dynasties of the Middle Ages will know how to hold together the people who still believe. Such was the world on which Pius IX. was looking out when he conceived the thought of an Ecumenical Council."

It will thus be seen that the *Nineteenth Century* starts with an imposing array of names, and a set of papers attacking all sorts of weighty subjects. Yet there is hardly one that is really brilliant, or will add in any way to the writer's fame. But then the names are so well known that readers can feel confident, when they buy the review, that there will be no papers actually poor. The type is large and open, and the general effect business-like—indeed, not without a certain resemblance to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Recent science is treated by the editor in a paper at the close of the monthly, Prof. Huxley having read the proof, and aided the editor with his advice. Mention should also be made of an interesting essay on "Turkish Story-books" by W. R. S. Ralston. He is the author of *Russian Popular Tales*.

APPLETONS' ART JOURNAL.

—A landscape by G. Cole, engraved by Saddler, makes a very pleasing frontispiece to the *Art Journal* for March. The second chapter on Norway by R. T. Pritchett, F. S. A., has agreeable text and interesting illustrations. A third paper on the scenery of the Pacific Railway contains five illustrations by J. D. Woodward. The second full-page picture is engraved by T. Brown from a painting by E. Radford. We see a woman sitting in a barely-furnished room with sewing on her lap. She leans her head back in a tired position. The title is "Weary." Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister to China, who is so favorably known for his interest in literature and art, furnishes another paper on Japanese art. His preceding articles will be found in the *Art Journal* for April, July, and November, 1875; February and April, 1876. They are well worth looking up. The present installment gives examples of that wonderful excellence in bronzes and inlaid work which puts the Japanese, on the whole, at the head of all other nations in this branch of art. Sir Rutherford speaks very highly of James Jackson Jarves' "A Glimpse at the Art of Japan." He intimates that this work, and an English book by Messrs. Audsley & Bowes, have supplied the demand for knowledge of Japanese art so well that there is little left for him to do. The present paper, or at most one more, will conclude the series. Charles Boutell has some wood-cuts of carvings found in good preservation in the stalls of Worcester Cathedral. They are technically called Miserere carvings, being part of the decoration of certain seats in the choir, called *miserere*s. The ornamentation in question consists of a mass of carving placed under the seat and forming and acting as a "corbel" to support it. The series here given are those representing the different seasons. They are very curious. One is meant to show a swineherd beating down acorns for his swine; another a butcher; a third a huntsman, each with appropriate but sparing decoration. A third steel engraving represents Meissonier's "Artist" in a plate of unusual excellence. There is the usual installment, profusely illustrated, of articles in the Centennial, and Mr. Phillips tells about "Mediæval Porcelain in the Castellani Collection;" Lucy Hooper writes from Paris about "French Furniture;" Charles E. Pascoe tells of "Art in London," and more particularly of the new Grosvenor Gallery, while the tenth exhibition of the New-York Water Color Society receives an appropriate notice at the hands of Mrs. S. N. Carter.

THE PORTFOLIO.

—Prof. Sidney Colvin continues in the *Portfolio* for March his essay on "Albert Dürer: His Teachers, His Rivals, and His Followers." Last month he told about Israel von Meckersen, and the present paper has yet a few more words to say about him. From Israel he proceeds to an engraver who signed his work M. Z. Several names enter a claim for these initials, one being Mathias Zingel, another Mathias Zagel. Landrant, writing in 1693, says that some call him Martin Zink and others Martin Zatzinger. Zatzinger, Zeyssinger, or Zasinger are the forms adopted in catalogues and books of reference, and there is proof, says Prof. Colvin, that a goldsmith engraver of such a name did live at Nuremberg at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Still another name has been suggested—that of a traditional engraver of Munich called Mathes Zwikopf. As examples of M. Z.'s art and manner, two woodcuts and one full-page picture are given, the latter being done by the heliogravure process used in illustrating this magazine. The wood-cut from M. Z.'s picture, "The Great Ball," representing two couples promenading certainly do resemble Dürer's figures wonderfully, just as Prof. Colvin points out. They hold each other's hands as the peasants in Germany still do when betrothed. The other wood-cut gives a bit of landscape out of a large picture, in order to show M. Z.'s use of the burin. The full-page example is a very beautiful picture of the meeting of a husband and wife after absence. The woman's face is expressionless, but the figures cling to each other firmly, if not passionately. The furniture of the room and the streak of landscape through the window are charmingly rendered. A device of M. Z. in the department of emblems and moralities, which pleased so well the taste of the Middle Ages, Prof. Colvin thinks very original. In the foreground of a landscape an owl is fluttering away along the ground to the left; after the owl follows a woman holding up her gown to screen or protect the bird, and looking back at the same time in peevish remonstrance at the sun, whose rays are breaking in strongly from the right; across the rays are written in a landscape the words, *Duck dick, i. e.*, Bow yourself, "duck." The woman, with her owl, no doubt stands for night, and the design sets forth the flight of darkness—perhaps the darkness of ignorance—before day. In addition to these specimens of M. Z., we have a woodcut of one of Albert Dürer's celebrated engravings, "The Landsknechts." In a continuation of his critical estimate of Turner and his works, the editor, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, brings out clearly certain peculiar deficiencies in Turner which seem almost to have amounted to aberration of mind. This is his use of the English language either in prose or verse, for of attempts in the latter form he was very fond. Mr. Hamerton gives a number of instances of Turner's gross confusion of the commonest grammatical forms and rules for spelling. Hence he concludes that Turner proves the question as to whether artistic genius is a special faculty or an exceptionally high condition of all the faculties. His case, he thinks, proves artistic faculty to be a special faculty only. A water-color by Frederick Walker is reproduced, full page, by the photogravure process of Goupil & Co. It represents a troop of geese in a village street, and, though it may present some artistic difficulties well overcome, has little that is striking or interesting about it. The portrait this month from the National Gallery is that of the great Mrs. Siddons, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. It has been etched by François Flameng with his usual felicity and strength. Lawrence was the son of an innkeeper, was born in 1769, and died in 1839, after a life of almost uninterrupted success. In the way of reviews, there is this month a criticism, without illustrations, of "Titian: his Life and Times." By J. A. Crowe and G. B. Caval-Caselle.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

—Contributors to the *Catholic World* do not usually sign their articles, but the critic who writes of "Tennyson as a Dramatist" need not blush to acknowledge such careful and discriminate work. Perhaps the touch of indignation at Mr. Tennyson's evident anti-Catholic tendencies may conspire to make him modest. Toward the end of the paper he warms up to the point of scorn, but for all that the criticism is fine and able. The "Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister" still continue. They are translated from a French volume bearing the same name, and appear to be used here to carry out the idea of the magazine as a Catholic organ, rather than from any literary merit in themselves. There is an excess of melancholy piety about them quite overpowering. "How Perry Bingham Caught his Trout," is a pleasant little love story with Irish setting and some excellent dialogue in brogue. The opening essay is on "Nagualism, Voodooism, &c., in the United States," and appears to be written in the alarmist vein. The Catholics of the South, we learn, are seriously considering means to suppress secret rites among negroes, Indians, and others, and have asked their Northern fellow-churchmen to assist with money. The article shows how the Catholic religion cuts men off from the rest of the world. The writer feels that anything that is "heathen" in ceremonial is sufficient to make of a human being something terrible and monstrous. Let him change for Catholic ceremonial and he becomes at once a normal being. "Up the Nile" has reached the exciting passage of the first cataract, and tells much the same story that other travelers have to report. The second paper on "English Rule in Ireland" equals in interest the first. The writer says that when landlordism vanishes from Ireland the day of final reconciliation will be at hand. The serial called "Six Sunny Months" is present in the usual installment.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Patrick O'Shea announces as in press *Poems by "Marie,"* with an introduction by Archbishop Allemany.

—James R. Osgood & Co. will republish the new series of George Henry Lewis' *Problems of Life and Mind.*

—The addition of *Milton*, edited by Prof. Masson, to the "Globe Library" is one of Macmillan & Co.'s recent announcements.

—Fitzjames Stephen's new work on criminal law, with American notes, by John L. Kinsey, will soon be published by Rees, Welsh & Co., Philadelphia.

—The *Contemporary Review*, in the hands of Mr. Knowles, speedily rose from a circulation of 2,000 to 8,000 copies, and frequently special numbers reached two and even three editions.

—The *American Naturalist* for April will contain an account of "Aboriginal Customs in the United States," which will include much curious information about inhumation, cremation, embalmment, and aerial sepulture. The same number will have extracts from a recent lecture of Prof. Huxley on "The Study of Biology," and an interesting paper on "The Use of the Antennæ in Insects."

—The greatest literary event of the day at Paris is Charles de Rémusat's *Abélard*. It is published by his son, who contributes a charming preface to his father's work, and M. G. Monod, in the *Academy*, says that "M. de Rémusat never produced anything more exquisitely finished; I would go further, and say that few works in French literature of the nineteenth century deserve to be ranked above the powerful and original composition before us."

—The writer of the article entitled "Prof. Youmans vs. Dr. W. M. Taylor," in the April *Catholic World*, has produced one of the most vigorous pieces of scientific criticism which has appeared for many a day. His style is as vigorous as Prof. Huxley's, but his conclusion is that "the hypothesis of the origin of animal forms by evolution is simply unthinkable."

—The Harpers have been tempted into the new style of publication, and announce their "Half-Hour Series." The books will be 32mo. and in paper covers. The first volumes will be *Christmas at Thompson Hall*, by Anthony Trollope; *When the Ship Comes Home*, by Walter Besant and James Rice; *The Turks in Europe*, by Edward A. Freeman, and *Tales from Shakespeare*, (the tragedies and comedies in separate volumes,) by Charles and Mary Lamb.

—During the present year D. Appleton & Co. will publish a work which shows most significantly that the issues of the late civil war are at an end. The work is nothing less than the *Memoirs of Jefferson Davis*. The mass of valuable historical material which accumulated on Mr. Davis' hands during the war between the States, was carefully preserved by him, and now, assisted by Major W. T. Walthall, a well-known literary gentleman residing in Mobile, the late President of the Confederacy is busily engaged in writing his story of the part he took in the eventful struggle which resulted in his overthrow, and that of the Confederacy over which he presided.

—The *United States Official Postal Guide*, the April number of which is printing at the Riverside Press, will contain two complete lists of all the Post Offices in the country, (one arranged by States alphabetically,) and various important rulings on postal matter since Jan. 1. The name of the new Postmaster-General appears in the *Guide* for the first time, and a few changes are noted among his subordinate officials. The Post Office Department finds this *Guide* a valuable means of keeping all branches of the service informed on the matters relating to it. It has ordered over 40,000 of the April number, and proposes to supply it to every Post Office in the country.

—Daldy, Isbister & Co., London, will publish immediately *The Slavonic Provinces of Turkey in Europe*, by A. P. Gobey, declared by Mr. Gladstone to be "by far the best work I have seen upon the interior of Turkey;" *In the Shadow of God*, sketches of life in France during the eighteenth century, by the author of *The Spanish Brothers*; *The City as It Is*, an inquiry into London companies and their charities, by William Gilbert; *Deuteronomy*, the people's book, its origin and nature, by a layman; *Memoir of Alexander Ewing*, D. C. L., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, by Rev. A. J. Ross; *Through Brittany*, by Katherine S. Macquoid, and *Sketches from Nature*, with pen and pencil, by Lady Verney.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Through Persia by Caravan. By Arthur Arnold. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—Ten Years of My Life. By the Princess Felix Salm-Salm. New-York: R. Worthington & Co. 1877.

—The National Rifle Association. Annual Report, 1876. New-York: Office of the Association, Park-row. 1877.

—An Analysis of Religious Belief. By Viscount Amberly. D. M. Bennett, 141 Eighth-street. New-York. 1877.

—Silent Love. A poem. First American from the Fourth English Edition. Philadelphia: Robert H. Hall, 1877.

—Thompson Hall. A tale by Anthony Trollope. Illustrated. Harper's Half-Hour Series. New-York, 1877, 16mo., pp. 91.

—Free Prisoners. A Story of California Life. By Jane W. Bonner. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1877.

—The Turks in Europe. By Edward A. Freeman, D.C. L., LL. D. Harper's Half-Hour Series. New-York, 1877; 16mo., pp. 98.

—The Spirit of the New Faith. A series of sermons. By Octavius Brooks Frothingham. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—Pine Needles. By the author of *The Wide, Wide World.* New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway. 1877.

—Dynamics; or, Theoretical Mechanics. By J. T. Bottomley, M. A., F. R. S. E., F. C. S. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—Russia. By D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A., Member of the Russian Geographical Society. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877.

—The English Constitution and Other Political Essays. By Walter Bagehot. Latest revised edition. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—The Chemist's Manual. A Practical Treatise on Chemistry. By Henry A. Mott, Jr., E. M., Ph. D. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1877.

—Black Spirits and White. A Novel. By Frances Eleanor Trollope. With numerous illustrations. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—Life of a Scotch Naturalist, Thomas Edward, Associate of the Linnean Society. By Samuel Smiles. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—Salvation Here and Hereafter. Sermons and Essays. By Rev. John Service, minister of Inch. Second edition. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—Essays on Political Economy. By Frederick. English translation revised, with notes by David A. Wells. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—The Prince of Wales in India, or from Pall Mall to the Punjaub. By J. Drew Gay, of the London *Telegraph*. New-York: R. Worthington. 1877.

—Early and Late Papers, Hitherto Uncollected. By William Makepeace Thackeray. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1876. Leisure Hour Series.

—Lorley and Reinhard. By Berthold Auerbach. Translated by Charles T. Brooks. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877. Leisure Hour Series.

—Natural Philosophy for Beginners. By J. Todhunter, M.A., F. R. S. Part I. The Properties of Solid and Fluid Bodies. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—A History of France. Adapted from the French for the use of children. By Emma Marshall. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway. 1877.

—Little and Wise; or, Sermons to Children. By William Wilberforce Newton, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1877.

—The Rock that is Higher than I. By John Edgar Johnson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, N. J. New-York: T. Whittaker, No. 2 Bible House. 1877.

—The Various Contrivances by which Orchids are Fertilized by Insects. By Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S., &c. Second edition, revised. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—Demosthenes. By Rev. W. J. Brodribb, M. A. Ancient Classics for English Readers, edited by Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—The History and Legal Effect of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States. By James B. Fry, Brevet Major-General, United States Army. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1877.

—Imaginary Conversations. By Walter Savage Landor. Fourth series. Dialogues of Literary Men, (continued.) Dialogues of Famous Women and Miscellaneous Dialogues. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—The Two Americas; an Account of Sport and Travel. With Notes on Men and Manners in North and South America. By Major Sir Rose Lambart Price, Bart, F. R. G. S. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—The New Revision of the Statutes of the State of New-York. Report of the Commissioners and accompanying bill. By Montgomery H. Throop, Sullivan Caverno, and James Emott. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co. 1877.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday in April, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—2—Lenz vs. Newman. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
14	—Story vs. Hill.	189	—Wheaton vs. Hyde.
26	—Van Schoonhoven vs. Lacey & W. R. R. Co.	194	—The Mayor, &c., vs. Martin.
51	—Matter of Crosby.	208	—Heston vs. Rogan.
53	—Legrett vs. Dunchansen.	210	—Scheer vs. Morehouse.
63	—Morash vs. Giebel.	212	—Master of Western Union Tel. Co.
65	—Mayer vs. Blair.	222	—Matter of Stuyvesant.
83	—Doll vs. Inness.	240	—Cohen vs. Rowe.
84	—Same vs. Same.	259	—Eliot vs. King.
91	—Younge vs. Carter.	265	—McCarthy vs. State Con. of Universalists.
103	—Bd of Supervisors vs. the Tradesmen's Bank.	4391	—Remington, Jr., vs. Westerman.
104	—The Mayor, &c., vs. the Tradesmen's Bank.	3173	—Smith vs. Overman.
105	—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth National Bank.	1381	—The Mayor, &c., vs. Webb.
114	—Mynderse vs. Danielels.	155	—Budge et al. vs. Frank et al.
120	—Rice vs. Clark.	4633	—Schwartz, Executrix, vs. McCann
127	—Astor vs. Wing.		
137	—Inman Line S. S. Co. vs. Hubbell.		
171	—Becker versus Goldsmith.		
176	—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Oxley.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	—Latourette vs. Clark.	2763	—Miner vs. Loft.
2849	—Frane vs. The Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.	3085	—Argall vs. Jacobs et al.
3007	—Hughes vs. Rubens.	3103	—French, Receiver, vs. Gearty.
3009	—Same vs. Same.	3153	—Butler, Receiver, vs. Frendenfels et al.
1657	—Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.	3155	—Butler, Receiver, vs. Frendenfels et al.
2913	—Aden et al. vs. Achesoo et al.	3157	—Butler, Receiver, vs. Drevfoos et al.
3785	—Obrig vs. Brodie.	4391	—Remington, Jr., vs. Westerman.
1583	—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	3173	—Smith vs. Overman.
3679	—Bogatzski vs. Bogatzski.	1381	—The Mayor, &c., vs. Webb.
3205	—Lester vs. Wolff.	155	—Budge et al. vs. Frank et al.
3127	—Dacsar vs. Kruger.	4633	—Schwartz, Executrix, vs. McCann
2895	—Bischoff vs. Bauer.		
2719	—Hadren et al. vs. Coleman.		
2761	—Wilbur vs. Loft.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3582	—Ring et al., Adm'rs, vs. The Mayor, &c.	2296	—Hart vs. Wilkins.
1604	—Gally vs. Keys et al.	2364	—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1998	—Shults, Jr., vs. Rosenthal.	2362	—McGuire vs. Revell.
1810	—Livermore et al. vs. Gould et al.	2384	—Rosenberger versus Burchard.
2098	—Clark et al. vs. Waite.	2402	—Kormann vs. Hermann et al.
2102	—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.	1398	—U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2134	—Westhelmer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2428	—Demmead vs. Abendroth et al.
3941	—Dummer vs. Frost.	2430	—Cauldwell, survivor, vs. Favel.
1862	—Elliott vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.	2432	—Burton & N. Y. Nav. Co. vs. Lynch.
1536	—Schelley vs. Diehl et al.	2438	—Wilbur vs. Salomon.
1568	—Same vs. Same.	2442	—Slater vs. Robins.
2108	—Long Dock R. N. Y. & H. Pub. Co. vs. Gattling.	2444	—Opdenhyn vs. Chapman.
2220	—Brague vs. Howard.	2448	—McMann vs. Autenrieth.
2120	—Thornton vs. Halloway.	2452	—Gott, &c., vs. Waitselder et al.
2136	—Leonard Silk Company vs. Brady.	2454	—Aghakban vs. Dettwiller et al.
4358	—People of the State of New-York vs. Co. man et al.	2456	—Mason et al. vs. Marks.
1826	—Ballard vs. Schackelford et al.	2462	—Foote vs. Reid.
2740	—Stroebel vs. Fitch et al.	2466	—Macpherson versus Gould.
2228	—Pattison vs. President, &c., of Del. & H. C. Co.	2474	—Kayton et al. vs. Hirsch.
2252	—McGrills vs. Wetmore.	2476	—Schweiter vs. Rosenberg.
2258	—Williams vs. Syms.	2478	—Brown vs. Torrey et al.
2268	—Lehritter vs. Heinemann.	2488	—Berger vs. Fiske.
338	—Theobald et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	2492	—Browning vs. Marvin.
2284	—Shufeldt et al. vs. Mikhoff.	2494	—Woods vs. Holcomb.
2288	—Robinson vs. Rose.	2502	—Lindenmeyer versus Brownson.
2292	—Wells vs. Levi et al.	2504	—Ammidown, Ass'e, vs. Jones.
		2510	—Shiverick vs. Tracy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on.—No. 456—Gilman vs. Stevens. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Stanott, J.

No.—3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborne.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
9143	—Claflin et al. vs. Goldsmith.	5188	—Neville vs. Rosenthal.
9145	—Claflin et al. vs. Pyke.	5835	—Hawkins vs. Huerstel.
5948	—Haas vs. Conner.	8032	—Rock Valley Paper Co. vs. Bunn et al.
5949	—Huber vs. Conner.	6778	—Tilson et al. versus Mathot.
9199	—Chevalier vs. Kohnstamm.	5890	—Hopkins vs. Lyddy.
1788	—Jackson vs. Haiman.	3105	—Cashape vs. Fraser et al.
5847	—Berge vs. Hart.	9119	—Giandin vs. Rabenstein.
7717	—Weis vs. Duneburry.	5956	—Sheehan vs. Baier.
3739	—Titus vs. Schwind.	3910	—Brown vs. Farley.
4562	—Pfersheimer versus Tucker.	5239	—Hallcock vs. Miller.
7520	—Fish vs. Stilwell.	5456	—Wiuans vs. Friedsam.
6121	—Schaefer vs. Bunn et al.	7264	—Craig vs. Craig.
5528	—Curry vs. Farley.	3085	—Gallagher vs. Kinowski.
7645	—Smith vs. Dreher.	8317	—Farley vs. Roberts et al.
4043	—Lowenstein versus Milan.		
4061	—Slingerland versus Harlie et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Case on—No. 2720—Reuben vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Sheridan, and Stanott, J.J.

Nos.		Nos.	
	Appeals from Orders.	8	—Gouge et al. vs. Hatch.
1	—Matter of Bachrach vs. Reid.	9	—Blackwood vs. Williams.
2	—Baldwin vs. Vance.	10	—Elmer et al. vs. Fleischer.
3	—Lazarus vs. Central Va. C. M. Co.	11	—Trallmun vs. Genaler.
4	—Blake et al. vs. Pattison.	12	—Barnum vs. Emery.
5	—Mallory vs. Coffey.	13	—Reynolds vs. Prosper.
6	—Bamberger et al. vs. Stern	14	—Bornousky vs. Jacoby et al. (No. 1.)
7	—Zelnks vs. Kruskopf.	16	—Same vs. Same. (No. 2.)
8	—Salomon vs. Parry et al.	16	—Smith vs. Roberts.
9	—Lynch vs. St. John.	17	—Winans vs. Clark.
10	—Tennent vs. Stoughtenburgh.	18	—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Ludwigh et al.
	Appeals from Judgments.	19	—Frank et al. vs. Horn et al.
1	—Rose vs. Byrnes.	20	—Bonyage vs. Saunders et al.
2	—Von Bressin vs. Wulfing.	21	—Parsons et al. vs. Rinsford.
3	—Henderson vs. Fullerton.	22	—Williamson vs. Searle.
4	—Waldron et al. vs. Shafar, impleaded.	23	—Adolphus vs. Cantrell.
5	—Blake et al. vs. Pattison.	24	—Eberhardt vs. Rockland Nickel M. Co.
6	—Dunn vs. Wells et al.	25	—Loew et al vs. Gregg.
7	—McKnight vs. Gerry et al.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Brendan,	robbery.	William Blodel,	burglary.
Joseph Maroney,	robbery.	John McMahon,	burglary.
Antonio Violi,	felonious assault and battery.	Leon Brassolles,	grand larceny.
John Hogan,	felonious assault and battery.	John Hoffman and Catharine Ryan,	grand larceny.
Mary Jane Cunningham,	grand larceny.	John Stanburger,	grand larceny.
Herman Hinze,	grand larceny.	John Sullivan,	grand larceny.
Kate Dougherty,	grand larceny.	Albert Scott,	forgery.
William Fogarty,	grand larceny.	Charles H. Bradley,	false pretenses.
Owen Carroll,	burglary.	Henrietta Fouth,	disorderly house.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William F. G. McCarthy, grand larceny, (continued.)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 24.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113¼	100	Erie Railway	s3.	61⅜
3,000	113¼	200	do	s3.	61¼
3,000 S. W. C. C. G.	88⅝	100	Ill. Cent	s30.	48¾
10,000	88½	100	do	s30.	48
2,000 N. W. int	105	100	North-w	b3.	32¾
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st	104	100	North-w. Pf	s3.	52
5,000 M. & St. L.	110¾	100	Lake Shore	s3.	80⅝
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d	50¾	1800	do	b3.	80⅝
500 Del. & H	80⅝	1000	do	s3.	80⅝
200 do	80⅝	1000	do	s5.	80⅝
200 do	b3. 80⅝	100	do	s3.	80⅝
200 do	s3. 80⅝	800	do	s3.	80⅝
100 do	s3. 80⅝	500	do	b3.	80⅝
300 West. Un	s3. 62⅞	1500	do	s3.	80⅝
do	b3. 63	500	do	s3.	80⅝
300 do	63	1700	do	s3.	80⅞
850 do	s3. 62⅞	1000	do	s3.	80⅝
200 do	s3. 62⅝	100	Chi., R. & Q	s60.	100⅜
200 do	62⅜	200	do	s3.	100⅜
1000 do	62⅞	200	D., L. & W	s3.	89⅜
100 do	s3. 62⅞	1800	do	s3.	89⅝
200 At. & P. T	23¼	1500	do	s3.	89⅜
500 do	23¾	100	do	c.	89⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H	94⅞	100	do	s3.	89⅝
200 do	94⅞	1100	do	s3.	89⅜
900 do	95	1700	do	s3.	89⅞
100 do	s30. 94¾	3700	do	s3.	89⅞
100 Mich. Cen	49¼	300	do	s3.	89⅞
50 Albany & Sus	68				

MONDAY, March 26—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a loss of $843,325 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $11,290,200 in excess of legal requirements. There is an increase in all the items, with the exception of specie, which shows a decrease of $2,016,700. Legal tenders are increased $1,173,900, loans $433,100, circulation $163,200, and deposits $2,100.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 17.	March 24.	March 25, 1876.
Loans	$259,257,100	$259,690,200	$261,254,000
Specie	24,407,900	22,391,200	21,604,000
Legal tenders	43,380,100	44,454,000	43,773,900
Deposits	221,817,900	223,920,000	214,161,600
Circulation	15,568,900	15,732,100	16,199,700

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$24,407,900	$22,391,200	Dec.	$2,016,700
Legal tenders	43,380,100	44,454,000	Inc.	1,173,900
Total reserve	$67,688,000	$66,845,200	Dec.	$842,800
Res've required				
agt. deposits	55,454,475	55,455,000		
Excess of res've above legal requirements	12,133,525	11,290,200	Dec.	843,325

There was no change in the monetary situation, if we except a slight flurry in the market on Monday, when the rates, after advancing momentarily to 6@7 ₱ cent., fell back at the close to 4 ₱ cent. The great bulk of business for the week was at 2@3 ₱ cent., and these quotations were current at the close. The market was not influenced by the close approach of the time for April settlements, but this is not strange when the great plethora of money, the limited demand for mercantile purposes, and the great depreciation in values on the Stock Exchange are taken into consideration. The market may perhaps harden this week, but as the currency shipped hence for farmers' settlements in the interior will soon return, any advance in rates will at the best be of short duration. In the discount market there was no change in rates, which remained at 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. for prime names. The supply of paper has continued small, while the demand was quite active.

The foreign advices reported a steady market for British Consols. United States bonds were firm, some of the issues, however, recording a fractional decline. The Bank of England lost £163,000 for the week ending Wednesday. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 ₱ cent. The Bank of France during the week lost 16,600,000 francs.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, the demand having been very light. Early in the week the rates for actual business were $4 83¾ @$4 84¼ for 60-day bills, and $4 85¾@$4 86¼ for demand, but the

The New York Times.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Mr. C. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR GIRLS—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. L. Walton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT—Miss R. C. Holter, Miss Hillyer, Mr. G. F. Sargent, Mr. M. Arouckle.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

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MR. ADAMS, Clerk of the late House of Representatives, is sorely tempted to count himself in when he makes up the roll of the next House. The Democratic majority is so doubtful that a few votes may destroy it altogether, or give it to the Republicans. There have been several rumors of the revolutionary intentions of Mr. ADAMS. The latest is that he proposes to pass upon the eligibility of several Republican Congressmen-elect, and go behind their certificates to ascertain whether they held offices of emolument or trust under the United States Government at the time of their election. This is the old Democratic trick over again. But unless the Clerk, who proposes to organize the next House in his own and his party's interest, has taken leave of his senses, he will do no such foolish thing as that now proposed for him.

There is a positive hitch in all the negotiations looking toward peace in Europe. A St. Petersburg dispatch declares that the Russian view is that Europe must now refuse to be compromised by a second failure. The Constantinople conference was certainly so barren of results that it was aptly called "a conference of the Great Weaknesses." This is a second time of trial of diplomatic skill. But the Russians insist that no protocol can be acceptable or effective unless it presupposes the disarmament of Turkey and a conclusion of peace with Montenegro. Turkey will not demobilize her Army until Russia has taken, or has promised to take, steps in the same direction. The prospect of peace with Montenegro is as remote as ever. Turkey refuses to grant concessions in the rectification of the frontier. Montenegro as resolutely refuses to accept any terms which do not include the cession of Nicsics. England is supposed to support the Montenegrin claim. Both contending parties remain obdurate, and there is no apparent solution of the difficulty. Meantime, Spring approaches, and it is no longer difficult to begin hostilities at any moment.

SENATOR MORTON, it appears, will make a minority report on the Chinese question, and will present it, with the evidence already taken, to the next Congress. It is evident that the Californians, who confess their inability to manage the Chinese now in their borders, expect that Congress will solve "the problem," as they call it. The Chico massacre may have been intended as a protest against further dilatoriness. The report of the majority of the committee, however, is very loose in its generalizations. Of the 800,000 population of California, less than 40,000 are Chinese. Yet this report gravely says that there is danger that the Pacific States will ultimately become "practically provinces of China rather than States of the Union."

It is evident that the Brooklyn Police force is deficient in numbers or in discipline. Officer CLEARY on Saturday severely clubbed a citizen who had ventured to remonstrate against his cruel treatment of a little dog. The injured man was very seriously wounded. He is still in the hands of the surgeons. But CLEARY is on duty again, ready to beat in the head of any man who dares to speak to him otherwise than deferentially. When this liveried personage was taken under arrest the popular indignation vented itself in cries and hootings which followed him. A decent regard for appearances would have kept the man off duty until the grave charges against him were disposed of. But, perhaps, policemen are scarce in Brooklyn, and he may be needed to keep the small dogs in order.

We give in another column this morning some letters describing three attempts to solve the question of insurance for clergymen. One of these is connected with the Presbyterian denomination; the other two originated with the Episcopalians, though the principal one is now managed by Trustees from several societies. The latter organizations are based on the principle of contributions from each of the surviving members on the occasion of the death of one of their associates. This principle is a simple one, and has several important advantages. It will be seen that it admits of co-operation by congregations desiring to secure insurance for their Pastors. Whether the principle could not be improved upon, and its application extended, is a question which deserves consideration. It only partly meets the suggestions made in our previous reference to the subject. The "Presbyterian Annuity and Life Insurance Company" seems to be conducted substantially on the usual plan, though, it is claimed, with peculiar economy.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S letter to Hon STANLEY MATTHEWS is the manly and straightforward utterance of one who believes in the righteousness of his cause and the absolute duty of maintaining it. From his point of view, Gov. CHAMBERLAIN can arrive at no other conclusion than this: He is lawfully elected Governor of South Carolina; to withdraw would be to cast discredit upon his own claim to the office, and to abandon his political friends to the results of a conspiracy which he believes to have furnished the machinery for the Hampton campaign. Of course, it follows that if CHAMBERLAIN is right he expects and demands that the United States Government shall maintain him as the head of the only Government, republican in form, in South Carolina. Accordingly he declines to withdraw, and asks that the Government which he represents shall be defended against overthrow.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNORS.

It is probable that the two claimants to the position of Governor of South Carolina will be in Washington to-morrow or next day, and their presence will emphasize the beginning of a new mode of dealing with Southern affairs. Whether it is to be more successful than the old mode—or, to be more accurate, than either of the old modes, which have been so unfortunately mixed together—remains to be seen; but it certainly ought to be so, if there is any virtue left in fair dealing. The President has adopted precisely the way of going about this most difficult and dubious business which any sensible man of affairs would have chosen in any similar emergency. He has, in the first place, undertaken to get at the facts on both sides as clearly as he can, and to this end he brings the chief witnesses on either side, if not face to face with each other, at least face to face with himself and with his constitutional advisers. If the truth cannot in substance be discovered in this fashion, it is difficult to see in what fashion it can be discovered.

It is on a higher stage a sort of trial by jury. The principals in the dispute are called upon to plead their case, and to produce the facts in the presence of eight men—all lawyers, by the way—representing quite different phases of public feeling, each one with the utmost interest in coming to a just conclusion, and all with a heavy official responsibility resting upon them to act in accordance with the facts. What Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may have to say on his side will be checked by what Mr. HAMETON may say on his, and *vice versa*. With such veterans in the law as Mr. DEVENS and Mr. EVARTS, with Mr. KEY to represent the Southern view, with Messrs. MCCRARY and THOMPSON to represent what may be called the strict Republican view, with Mr. SHERMAN occupying the standpoint of an observing, experienced, and very cautious political leader, with Mr. SCHURZ as a critic at large, and with Mr. HAYES as presiding judge and final arbiter, it will be strange if the significant facts are not brought out in a way to be fairly compared and correctly appreciated.

Some idea of the manner in which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will approach his part in the business may be drawn from his letter to Mr. STANLEY MAITHEW, which is published in another column this morning. The Republican Governor of South Carolina is not inclined to leave his personal feelings or convictions in doubt. He believes himself to be *de facto* and *de jure* the possessor of the Executive office. He knows that his rival's claim to the position rests on acts of violence and fraud, which cannot rightly or safely be ignored. He is a man of great energy, firmness, and intelligence, and a lawyer of unusual ability; he has a through acquaintance with the State of South Carolina and with the various elements, political and social, which enter into the present dispute. Those who affect to dismiss him as a representative of the class pupularly known as "carpet-baggers" are reckoning without their host. He is a citizen and a public man of whom any State might be proud. He has fought a long and bitter fight against corruption in his own party, and against corruption and prejudice as well in the party of his opponents. He has wrung from his most inveterate political enemies the highest praise for integrity, skill, and courage as an administrator. His success as a practical reformer is such as would have made a handsome capital for a score of such men as Mr. TILDEN, and left a considerable reserve besides. There is no sort of question that what he has to say at Washington will compel respect, and that his appearance there is no part of a plan for patching up a summary and superficial settlement of the South Carolina dispute.

Mr. HAMPTON, on the other hand, is not the equal of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in point of personal ability or legal acumen and knowledge, and he is not his superior in political standing. He has quite as many knotty points to explain as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has, and any "hifalutin" of the kind which the *World* has been indulging in lately as his special adviser will not avail him anything whatever. Whatever technical and legal obstacles there may be in the way of recognizing Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, there are, to all appearances, quite as many in the way of recognizing Mr. HAMPTON, and the equity of the case is clearly on the side of the former. We have no doubt that the Administration's course in the matter will be carefully considered, and that Mr. HAMPTON'S case, as well as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S, will be subjected to an impartial and thorough examination. This is certainly a prerequisite to any safe conclusion, and Mr. HAYES has gone the most direct and manly way about securing it.

"BLACKBOARD EXAMINATIONS."

Ex-President GRANT is reported to have said recently that, when he appointed the Civil Service Commission, he did not contemplate the system of "blackboard examinations" afterward adopted by that body. It would be interesting to know just what methods of selection were in Gen. GRANT'S mind when he committed himself to the reform of the civil service. The world will probably never know exactly what he did contemplate when he called the late commission into being. As he promulgated all of the rules adopted by them, and formally approved of all of their acts, they, at least, were warranted in supposing that their plan of examination was satisfactory to him. But Gen. GRANT is not without company, even among the professed advocates of civil service reform, in his contempt for "blackboard examinations." These dissentients have never condescended to inform the public what method of selection they would substitute for the despised examinations, but as near as can be guessed they seem to imagine that the civil service can be purified and retormed simply by good resolutions on the part of the Executive. Let the President give us good appointments, they cry, and the thing is done, without any of the cumbrous and objectionable machinery of boards, examinations, and competitions.

Good appointments by the President are certainly essential to the reform, and President HAYES has already shown us that he understands this. But they are only a part of the reform, after all. The President might always appoint the very best men attainable to the higher offices, and the rank and file might still be as incompetent as ever. The President and heads of departments can personally know only the applicants for a small number of the higher places. For these, if they adopt the right course, they can readily select fit men. But of the candidates for the vast majority of places they can personally know very little. If no impartial system of selection be interposed, they must necessarily trust to the representation of others, and if they pursue that plan we cannot fail to have all the evils of favoritism, "influence," and jobbery which now disgrace our system of appointment. The only refuge from these consequences is in an impartial system of selection, and the only such system which is adequate for the purpose is that which is based on the results of open competitive examinations. There is absolutely no other that has been suggested, or, we believe, that can be devised. To secure an impartial result there must be some sort of test applied to ascertain the qualifications of the several candidates; and what other test can there be than examination? The examination must be directed to the qualifications required, and those in the ordinary Government clerk or officer are mainly good handwriting, facility in figures, and the ability to spell correctly and write grammatically, or just the qualifications that were tested by the derided "blackboard examinations." Age, health, character and habits must, in any case, be determined by certificates, and the evidence required on these points by the late Civil Service rules was vastly better than any before required. In fact, no evidence whatever was required before the adoption of these, nor has any been required since their abrogation.

But, it is often said, the examinations do not furnish any evidence of a man's judgment, prudence, industry, or ability to apply his knowledge. Very true; but neither does the present system. Indeed, it furnishes no evidence of the possession of any of the qualifications required, whereas the examinations do test many of the candidates' qualifications, while such as are not proved by them may be tested during the period of probation, which is one of the features of the English system as it was of our own civil service rules. It is sometimes suggested that the probationary appointment would be effectual without the examination, but it is evident that under a system of patronage the same influence that got the candidate his provisional appointment would secure his reappointment at the expiration of his probation. Under a competitive system the candidate would have nothing to stand upon but his record, and if that were defective there would be nothing to prevent his being dropped when his probationary appointment had expired.

The "blackboard examinations" which were held under the Civil Service Commission have been both misunderstood and misrepresented. Specimens of them have been repeatedly published. They show that the examinations were of a simple, practical character, and contained nothing at which a person capable of performing ordinary clerical work intelligently and accurately need stumble. The truth is that most of the clamor against them was raised or instigated by those who had a selfish interest in the continuance of the old system. We think that a great mistake was made in discontinuing them; and we believe that there can be no thorough or lasting reform until they are restored. England, after experimenting for 15 years with "pass examinations" and "limited competitions," in which the old system of patronage retained most of its power, at last in 1870 came to the conclusion that unrestricted competition was the only remedy for the abuses of her civil service. The system has proved an entire success, as is now established beyond all danger of overthrow. America may well profit by the experience of the mother country in this regard.

COLLEGE MORALS.

The Faculty of Dartmouth College have decided that hereafter no student shall have the benefit of a scholarship who will not pledge himself to spend no money for liquors, billiards, tobacco, and dancing. There are a large number of scholarships at Dartmouth, mostly established by individuals, graduates or friends of the college. They are founded, usually, by placing the sum of one thousand dollars at the disposal of the President, the proceeds of its investment to be devoted, in his discretion, to the payment of the tuition of some deserving student. When the annual tuition charge was at its old figure—sixty dollars—the income of each scholarship fund, invested at 6 per cent., was just equal to the tuition of a single student. A year or two ago the tuition was raised to ninety dollars, a sum greater than can be realized from any of the funds. During the last three or four years the funds have not all been productive, feeling, like other investments, the effect of hard times. There has been, therefore, much irregularity of late in the matter of scholarships, the number actually enjoyed by students being less than the whole number established, as given in the catalogue, and these sufficing for only the partial payment of the tuition of the recipients.

Under such circumstances it is not strange that the Faculty should want to weed out unworthy and dissolute students from the list of holders of scholarships. The gifts in their disposal are too few to be wasted on youths who ask that their tuition may be paid by some benefactor of the college, and then expend a larger sum annually for whisky, tobacco, and billiards. This action on their part is hardly a subject for discussion, since there can be but one opinion as to its essential justice and wisdom; though one may well question the propriety of selecting liquor, tobacco, billiards, and dancing for prohibition, when extravagance in board, dress, carriage hire, or even in books, would have been equally a violation of good faith on the part of the student accepting a scholarship, and would have been just as much a "vice" as some of the practices condemned. But it suggests some reflections on the morals of the American student, which would seem to be getting pretty bad, when, at a college like Dartmouth, located in a retired and virtuous community, and supposed to be largely made up of students of slender means, but earnest purpose, such a regulation is demanded. If the sons of the hard-working farmers who wrest a scanty living from the soil that clings to the rocks of Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont display such facility in exchanging the sturdy water-jug, filled at the crystal spring in the pasture, for the pocket-flask, filled, nobody can guess where, the hoe-handle for the billiard cue, spruce gum for "double thick navy plug," and coarse brogans and the barnyard for patent-leather boots and the ball-room floor, what may be expected of boys reared in luxury amid the vicious influences of the city who go to Harvard or Yale? It is not true, however, that the morals of Dartmouth students are worse than those of other colleges. Nor is it true that their distance from cities materially affects their behavior. A conscientious, determined student will study anywhere, while a dissipated one will find means to gratify his inclinations as well in Hanover, Williamstown, or Amherst as in Boston, New-Haven, or New-York.

The truth is that at all large American colleges there is a great deal of drinking, gambling, and billiard-playing. College laws forbid drinking and gambling, but they have as little effect as the old laws against swearing to be found in the statute books of many States, though the penalties are rather more frequently applied. Indulgence in these vices naturally causes grave irregularities in the students' attendance upon recitations. No business man would for an instant tolerate such neglect of duty by his employes. But bright young fellows at college quickly learn to invent excellent excuses for occasional absences. Serious study is, of course, incompatible with such misconduct, but to the quick-witted and inventive youth who goes into the recitation-room without having looked at his lesson there are no terrors in the questions of even the most inquisitive and austere Professor. He knows he can come off fairly well on his general information and his knowledge of the peculiar tactics required, while he may make a "rush" and get a first-rate mark. So he keeps along from year to year, and in the end gets a degree and a "sheep-skin" every whit as good as those of his hard-working classmates. There are, however, very few college men who do not study at all and pride themselves on it; but the number addicted in a damaging degree to the vices we have named is considerable in every class.

These facts are as much to be deplored on the ground of scholarship as on that of morals—by the lover of sound education as by the unhappy father who fancies that he sees his son on the high road to ruin. For habits of drinking or gaming contracted at college are not always indulged to excess after graduation. They do not necessarily lead to thorough corruption and worthlessness. Yet they lay a burden almost equally terrible upon their victim through loss of time, waste of energy, and neglect of opportunity. His youthful ambitions may grow with his growth, but he does not develop a capacity commensurate with them. He leaves college with a mind neither informed nor disciplined. He has little knowledge of the subjects he has studied, though they are only rudimentary to a really high and sound scholarship. He is irresolute in purpose, and incapable of severe application. Thus he lacks the basis of profitable post-graduate study for professional work. He is incompetent to fill any position demanding intellectual vigor, breadth, and insight, and he has lost much of his capacity for growth. Frank acknowledgment of past folly and resolute hard work will supply some of the missing links. But the man is always something less than what he might have been. Achieve what he may, there is always ahead of him an image of his superior self, and he can never catch up with it.

TAXATION IN FRANCE.

The French budget, as recently presented in the Chamber of Deputies, is an enormous mass of figures. The total expenditures called for by M. LEON SAY amount to no less a sum than 2,785,616,713 francs, or about $557,123,342. The population of France is a little more than 35,000,000; consequently, each person has to support a burden of a fraction over 77 francs, or more than $15. It is interesting to note the way in which the money of the tax-payer goes. The greatest portion does not go toward the support of the Army, as is generally believed, but it goes to pay the interest on the national debt. This debt now amounts to no less a sum than $4,634,500,000. The total debt of Great Britain, in round numbers, is about $3,900,000,000; that of Russia, $1,600,000,000, and that of the United States, $2,180,000,000. For the interest on the national debt each Frenchman is assessed to the extent of $5 63. Next comes the Army, for which he has to pay $2 66. The war estimates, which now exceed $110,000,000, do not represent the total cost of the Army to the nation, for forced and unpaid service must be taken into account. To support those who mulct him, i. e., the Ministry of Finance, he must pay $1 55; for public works, $1 25; for the Navy, 98 cents; for pensions, 67 cents; for public worship—that is to say, for Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish divines—31 cents; for public instruction, 28 cents; for internal administration, 25 cents; for the support of the gendarmerie, 22 cents. Next may be mentioned an item which supports a department that the French pride themselves upon, but which is not so highly approved of by other civilized countries. Reference is made to justice, which, though perhaps not so cheap as in the days of LOUIS XIII., only costs each individual about 19 cents. Agriculture and commerce are cared for at a cost of 16 cents; Algeria, 14 cents; prisons, 13 cents; unforeseen expenses, 10½ cents; foreign affairs, 7 cents; Police, 7 cents; the two legislative chambers, 5 4-5 cents; penal establishments, 5 1-5 cents; fine arts, 4 cents.

Finally comes the cost to each individual man, woman, and child of the maintenance of the President of the Republic. This item of taxation amounts to a sum total of about three-fifths of a cent for each person. The three centimes levied for the President's salary is quite insignificant as compared with the immense sums which were required to support the royal family when the court of Versailles was at its height. Even under the Empire the sum expended for like purposes was enormous comparatively speaking. For instance, the civil list under NAPOLEON III. and the tax for public worship amounted to about the same sum. In the foregoing statement it is shown that the money to be expended for educational purposes, when compared with the President's salary, is as 146 to 3. It is interesting to note the fact that, estimating our population at forty millions, the cost to each individual in the United States for the President's salary is but one-eighth of a cent.

The inhabitants of Paris do not, however, escape so cheaply as those living outside the capital. If the debt of France is over four thousand millions of dollars, that of Paris is over two hundred and forty millions, and each inhabitant has to contribute $6 35 a year for interest, sinking fund, and lottery prizes. In addition to all this direct and indirect taxation, Frenchmen have also to pay what is called blood tax, that is to say, a tax which falls yearly on about 300,000 young men, and which some pay by service in the Army, Navy, or the Marines.

The clergy and Judges of France are, taking all things into consideration, a poorly paid lot of servants. It has been shown that the Department of Justice costs each inhabitant one franc annually. This does not include a secret service fund of $400,000 placed at the disposal of the Police, or the additional sum of $100,000 allowed to the Foreign Office and $60,000 to the War Office for obtaining information. The pay of the Judges may be given as follows: The President of First Instance and the Procurator of the Republic, in Paris, only receive $4,000 a year; while 175 Presidents and Procurators receive but $725. Two hundred and three Judges and 178 substitutes draw $480 each, and 2,061 Justices of the Peace have to be contented each with $360 per annum. The natural effect of this niggardly compensation is, no lawyer will give up a good practice to become a Judge.

Turning next to the pay of the salaried Church, it is found that the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris only draws $10,000 a year, or less than half the salary paid HENRY WARD BEECHER, and $2,000 less than that of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the lowest paid English prelate. The Archbishop of Canterbury is paid a salary of $75,000, and the Archbishop of York $50,000. There are 16 other Archbishops in France, and these only receive from the State $4,000 a year each; the 60 Bishops are paid each $3,000; 200 Vicar-Generals receive on an average $600; 645 curates of the first class $320, and 270 curates of the second class $300; 604 clergy of a lower denomination, and under 76 years of age, $240; and 20,920 clergy under 60 years, $180 a year. These lower clergy eke out a living by receiving marriage fees, and for performing other rites of the Church. Under the ancient régime some of the Bishops had as high as $100,000 a year.

WALKING SPANISH.

The origin of the expression "to walk Spanish" is involved in opaque darkness. To most men the term describes a rapid and undignified retreat on the part of the "Spanish walker," but it does not imply any definite and precise manner of walking. We can, however, trace the expression back to the small boys of our country, among whom "walking Spanish" has a recognized and invariable meaning. The boy who seizes another by the most luxuriantly developed part of his trousers with one hand, and while thus compelling him to stand on tip-toe, tilts him gently forward by pressing the back of his neck with the other hand, and then urging him forward at a rapid pace, compels him to illustrate the so-called "Spanish" method of walking. At this point, however, the investigations of science are baffled. Why should the actual Spaniard, who is the gravest and most dignified of men—who uniformly walks with exaggerated slowness, with his cloak thrown over his left shoulder, and with his left eye constantly fixed upon a prowling assassin armed with a long knife and a complicated sombrero—furnish the inappropriate adjective which describes the utterly undignified walk of an outraged small boy? Of course this question is not asked with any hope that it will be answered. CHAMPOLLION devoted years to the effort of tracing the origin of the expression under consideration, but he finally died in despair at his total failure, and MAX MULLER is now undoubtedly ashamed of his rash suggestion that the adjective "Spanish," when used in connection with involuntary walking, is really a corruption of the Sanscrit word *aspandhâ*, meaning "ill-balanced," or "top-heavy." It is just possible that both the act and the adjective describing it originated in the time of the Moorish dominion in Spain, when the arrogant Moors were notoriously in the constant habit of compelling every Spaniard to walk exclusively in the manner now familiar to school-boys, both as a symbol of their degraded state of vassalage, and as a precaution against acts of rebellion. This hypothesis is not, however, put forward as the probable solution of the mystery, but is merely thrown out as a hint which may, perhaps, deserve the attention of the careful and conscientious philologist. We do not know, and probably never shall know, the real origin of "walking Spanish;" but we do know that the act is a painful and humiliating one to the walker.

Of course, Dr. MARY WALKER has her rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of trousers. At the same time, ours is a Government of law—at all events, up to a certain point—and it is her duty to enjoy her life, liberty, and trousers within the limits of the law. There may exist a difference of opinion as to whether President GRANT was justified, under the Constitution, in assuming judicial functions, and deciding, not only that Dr. MARY WALKER does belong to an established sex, but that she ought not to be admitted into the presence of any officer of the Government, except when dressed in the proper habiliments of that sex. It was pointed out at the time in the columns of this journal that President GRANT had taken a step closely resembling usurpation of power in thus deciding that trousers are not the appropriate garment of Dr. WALKER'S alleged sex; but it is now too late to go behind the record and inquire into the validity of the decisions of an ex-President who is clearly *aliunde*. The rule forbidding the admission of Dr. WALKER in trousers is now in full force in every public office in Washington, and the Doctor, as a patriotic and law-abiding person, must obey it until it is set aside by some authority of competent jurisdiction. When, therefore, Dr. WALKER forced her way into Secretary SHERMAN'S office in her most obvious pair of trousers, the nation was brought face to face with the question whether its Constitution and laws are to be held superior or inferior to Dr. WALKER'S trousers. The question was met with promptness and unflinching bravery by the Secretary's door-keeper, and in that supreme crisis the majesty of law was preserved unimpaired.

It is a terrible thing to be compelled to lay one's hand upon a woman in trousers, whether in kindness or otherwise; and when the trousered woman kicks violently, and attempts to draw a pistol, her antagonist may well wish that she had never been born. Secretary SHERMAN'S door-keeper is not only a man of exceptional bravery, but, in spite of his advanced age, he remembers the traditions of his youth. Had he never been a boy, it is safe to say that he would have been worsted in the conflict with Dr. WALKER'S boots and alleged pistol. But it was not in vain that he had passed the early years of his life in the character of a small boy, and remembered what were his earliest impressions in regard to the manners and customs of Spanish gentlemen. Doubtless he also remembered that, according to CUVIER, one of the leading distinctions between a woman and a mule is the fact that while the latter can kick backward with appalling violence, the former can kick only in a forward direction. However this may be, there is no doubt that the door-keeper acted with as much intelligence as bravery, and removed Dr. WALKER from the Treasury Department with immense celerity, and at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees with the horizon.

The precise details of her removal need not be minutely described. Engineers have more than once been hoist with their personal petards, and the spectacle of a trousered woman hoisted with her private trousers may have had its parallel in earlier ages. Still this is a topic better fitted for the discussion of a scientific society than for the columns of a newspaper. Had Dr. WALKER worn the garments of the sex imputed to her by President GRANT, she would never have gone out of the Secretary's office at the acute angle already mentioned; for, in the first place, she would not have been guilty of a breach of the rule established by the ex-President; and in the second place, it would have been impossible for the door-keeper—in fact, absolutely impossible. She now knows that trousers, like roses, have their real or metaphorical thorns. She cannot dress in the garments of our sex and enjoy the immunities belonging to the garments of the other. If she wears the crown of trousers, she must suffer the crosses which that masculine garment entails.

GENERAL NOTES.

Hord Romo Friganza is Mayor of an Illinois city.

The Chicago Greenback folks have nominated a set of candidates for city officers.

The Virginia Conservative State Committee is to meet in Richmond on Wednesday, April 4.

Only about one-half of the citizens of New-Hampshire who went to the polls at the late election voted upon the proposed constitutional amendments.

The Raleigh *News* reports the death of Benjamin Johnson, of Chatham, N. C., at the age of 120 years. He lived to see his great-great-grandchildren married.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee is to meet in Harrisburg on Tuesday, April 10, to decide upon the time and place for the State Convention.

The late election in Wilmington, N. C., resulted in the choice of four Republican Aldermen, four Democrats, and two Independents. This is a Democratic loss.

The Hartford *Courant* suggests that there be engraved upon safe-locks the name of every man who, in the manufacture or repair of the safe, has come to know the ways of the lock.

In view of its party's nomination for Mayor, which it opposes, the St. Louis *Times* is moved to inquire: "Shall Germany rule America?" Presently it will be complaining of Republican intolerancy.

The Greenbackers of Rhode Island have nominated William Foster, Jr., for Governor, and Jason P. Hazard for Lieutenant-Governor. They have stopped here, but intend to complete the ticket.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* reports the presence in that city of representatives of a Massachusetts colony of a thousand persons who desire to engage in manufacturing and farming in Virginia, and want a large body of land.

The St. Louis *Times* alludes to E. C. Kehr as an ex-Congressman pretending to be a Democrat, who was more anxious for the counting in of Hayes than the most violent partisan Hayes ever had. The *Times* is a Democratic journal.

The closing hours of the Connecticut Legislature were marked by some very just acknowledgments on the part of members, of the promptness, courtesy, and ability shown by Hon. Lynde Harrison, as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer Press* mysteriously says: "There are strange rumors in the air concerning an investigation of pine land affairs in Minnesota, which is said to have been ordered by Carl Schurz, the new Secretary of the Interior. What they will all amount to must be determined hereafter."

The Richmond *Enquirer* declares that "nothing could be truer" than this from the Lynchburg *News*: "When the clods fall on the grave of the last of that brave and chivalrous race understood best by the slave and loved as 'old master,' the real friends of the negro race will have departed to return no more."

The Rochester *Union* very strongly objected to the nomination of Gen. McClellan, especially because he refused to preside over the Seymour ratification meeting at Tammany Hall, in this City, Oct. 5, 1868, on the ground that he had long previously determined to abstain from further participation in political life.

The Montgomery *Journal* makes an earnest appeal to the representative old Whigs in Alabama to rally together once more in behalf of a policy of peace and reconciliation under the Republican administration of President Hayes. It mentions a large number by name, including Thomas H. Watts, John T. Morgan, L. E. Parsons, and Robert Tyler.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* professes to have discovered that the President is "nothing but a petty politician and a fanatical zealot—a stickler as to trifles and a builder of political card-houses—a dweller in the land of the tribe of Small-minds, and a mere puppet in the hands of the tricksters whom a week ago he was going to slay out of hand."

The United States Land Register at Beaver City, Utah, says that if one wants a correct likeness of Bishop Lee he should get a picture of Samuel J. Tilden and place a piece of paper across the face below the mouth, covering the chin. This will give it to perfection, their looks to this extent being identical. Lee, however, weighed about 200 pounds and had 42 children.

The Rochester *Union* of Saturday says that it bears from a source of the highest authority that Gov. Robinson has determined to veto the act passed by the Legislature, and now in his hands, making provision for carrying out the new constitutional provision for placing the canals in charge of a Superintendent of Public Works, and to send in no other nomination for the office.

Judge S. C. Hastings, of San Francisco, has offered to deposit $100,000 with the Treasurer of California, on condition that the State shall promise to pay 7 per cent. per annum, forever, to the University of California, the amount thus received to be divided into two parts, one of $4,000, and the other of $3,000, the former to be used at first to purchase books for a law library, and the latter for a Professor's salary.

In his closing address Speaker Harrison, of the Connecticut House, summed up the work done at the session briefly, saying: "After years of experience I think I may safely say that there never were so many bills of a public and private nature to be considered, nor so much close, careful, patient attention to the performance of their duties by the members. We have wisely reduced the rate of interest; we have endeavored to ameliorate the property condition of the married women of the State; we have endeavored to reduce expenses, and have succeeded in passing some wise measures, which show the people that we are not unmindful of their call for retrenchment."

OBITUARY.

HON. ELON FARNSWORTH.

Elon Farnsworth, for many years one of the most prominent residents of the State of Michigan, died in Detroit yesterday, after a lingering illness, aged 78 years. He was a native of Woodstock, Vt., a graduate of the Class of 1823 at Middlebury College, and had lived in the City of Detroit over 50 years. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and also Chancellor of the Territory. In 1836 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, and held that office till 1843, when he resigned. In 1838 he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Party, but was defeated by his Whig competitor, William Woodbridge. In 1849 he was elected President of the Detroit Savings Bank, and held that position up to the time of his death. During his long and useful life he has enjoyed the utmost confidence of the public at large. Of his family only his aged widow and one daughter, Mrs. Harrison, survive. Mrs. Harrison's home is in New-Rochelle, N. Y. She is the wife of a prominent lawyer of this City.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mrs. Ann E. Houghton, widow of the late Frederick E. Houghton, and mother of Rev. George C. Houghton, Assistant Rector of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, (Trinity Parish,) Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, died on Thursday last, in this City after a painful illness of 20 years, borne with Christian resignation and patience.

THE LESSONS OF TWO PARLIAMENTS.

THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO MEMBERS IN THEIR SEATS—THE LONG-CONTINUED STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE LIBERALS—HOW THE LATTER ARE REGAINING THE STRENGTH THEY LOST IN 1874.

The British House of Commons is now for the first time in many years complete. The election of the Solicitor-General, who was returned from Launceston the 3d inst., once more makes the membership number no less than 652, or the same as on March 5, 1874, the date on which the writs for the present Parliament were made returnable. Six seats, however, are vacant, and have been so since 1870. They will probably so remain for some time to come. The immediate cause for these vacancies was no less than bribery, which being charged against certain members elect, was found to be true, and Beverley, Bridgewater, Cashel, and Sligo were accordingly disfranchised. This occurred in a country whose people neglect no opportunity of reading Americans a lesson on the immorality of political life as practiced in this country.

The present Parliament was convened three years ago the 5th inst., after a change in political power such as had been rarely witnessed. The Parliament which sustained Mr. Gladstone as Premier met Dec. 10, 1868. For two years the gains and losses at the several elections were very evenly balanced, with perhaps a slight advantage to the Liberals up to 1871. In April of that year a seat was won by Gladstone's party, and then the tide turned. An unbroken succession of triumphs followed for the Conservatives, and in five years they had won 32 seats against a Liberal set off of nine. This net gain of 23 votes reduced the Liberal strength in the House to a nominal majority of 68. Then Mr. Gladstone dissolved the Parliament.

The first of the new elections was held Jan. 30, 1874, and at the close of the day eight Conservatives and seven Liberals had been elected. As the contest went on this proportion was increased, and by the middle of February the 652 members of the new Parliament were composed of 349 Conservatives and 303 of all others combined. The Conservatives had taken 95 seats from the Liberals, and had lost only 38. This left them with a net gain of 57 seats—equal to 114 votes upon a division. In 1868 England and Wales returned 266 Liberals to 227 Conservatives, but in 1874 this division of the Kingdom sent to the House of Commons but 192 Liberals, against 297 Conservatives. Little change occurred in Ireland, but in Scotland the Conservatives gained several seats.

This tide of popular feeling in favor of the Conservative Party continued to flow until the close of the year 1874, when a change began to be noticeable. The House of Commons was 12 months old before the Liberals succeeded in wresting a seat from their opponents, but this victory was soon followed by others. In three years the Tory gains were eight, of which four were carried while the Liberals were securing one. This one, however, was not allowed them, the election being declared void. Then came two gains in 1875, six in 1876, and one thus far this year, the one at Oldham, on the 1st inst., being the ninth in the present Parliament. The Conservative gain at Wilton a few days previously was the eighth for that side of the House. Though these returns show a gain of but one for the Liberals, when the votes cast are analyzed the contrast between the two sets of victories is made more apparent. Wherever the Liberal candidates were elected the majorities in their favor were unprecedented. In the City of Manchester, for instance, Mr. Jacob Bright polled a higher number of votes than had ever been recorded at an election in England.

During the three years' existence of the present Parliament 30 of its members have been removed by death, in the proportion of 20 Conservatives to 10 Liberals. Five incumbents have been elevated to the Judicial bench, 16 have accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and 13 others have become peers, either by succession or creation. It is a curious fact that the Conservative victory at Oldham in 1872, and the Liberal victory there early in the present month, were won in the fourth session of the respective Parliaments, and in the fourth year of the existence of the Administration in power at the time.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN PROBLEM.

THE QUESTION OF DEMOBILIZATION STILL UNSETTLED—THE PORTE RESOLVED NOT TO DISARM FIRST—THE CONTROVERSY OF BOUNDARIES WITH MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, March 25.—Reuter's dispatch from St. Petersburg controverts the views of the English press relative to the protocol. It says the protocol presupposes conclusion of peace with Montenegro and the demobilization of the Turkish forces. The conviction still prevails in St. Petersburg that if the powers unanimously hold decided language they will obtain the acceptance of their demands by the Porte, and the peace of Europe will be maintained. One thing is inadmissible, viz., that Europe should compromise herself a second time by failure to achieve a result.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Montenegrin delegates have again conferred with Safvet Pasha. The Porte still refuses to cede Nicsics and Koutchin, but evinces a disposition to agree to the other demands of the Montenegrins. The latter, however, decline to renounce their demands for Nicsics and Koutchin.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople reports that the Montenegrin Delegates have telegraphed to Cettinje that the Porte persists in its refusal to cede Nicsics, Koutchin, and Kolatschin, and will only grant rectifications of frontier toward Zubci, Paniani, Piva, Drobruak, and Charantzi. The delegates ask Prince Nikita how they are to act. It is said that England advises the Porte to cede Nicsics, after dismantling the fortifications, but the Porte considers cession impossible even then.

The same dispatch says a group of deputies in the Turkish Parliament intend shortly to question the Government on the subject of Midhat Pasha's banishment. The garrison of Constantinople has been changed and replaced by troops from Syria.

ROME, March 25.—Midhat Pasha has arrived in this city.

VIENNA, March 25.—Gen. Ignatieff has arrived here. He has visited the foreign Ambassadors, and had two conferences, each of an hour's duration, with Count Andrassy.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Standard's* Pesth special says the Austrian Cabinet will inform Gen. Ignatieff that it still considers the reforms proposed by Count Andrassy to be the best means of preserving peace and ameliorating the condition of the Christians in Turkey. Andrassy will propose that Russia and Turkey demobilize simultaneously, and it is hoped that Rusia will consent. The Porte has informed the Montenegrins that it will submit to the Turkish Parliament next week for final decision the concessions which it is willing to grant Montenegro, and will also submit therewith the Montenegrin demands.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: "I can affirm confidently that the Porte on the 20th instant informed the Powers that it would, under no circumstances, yield assent to the Russian protocol if the document required Turkey to demobilize before Russia."

The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna reports that Gen. Despotovich has organized the Bosnian insurgent forces into 10 bodies, the majority of which are armed with Peabody rifles.

A dispatch from Odessa to the *Times* reports that the Grand Duke Nicholas started from that city for Kischeneff on March 18. He is still unwell, but has been walking and driving daily.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says the *levee en masse* is proceding rapidly in Bosnia. The Mohammedans are learning drill rapidly.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna reports that Russia has never yet said anything officially which would make it appear that she considers the conditions attached to disarmament are to be taken as final. So there is always a chance of inducing to listen to so.e compromise.

The Berlin special to the *Times* remarks that, notwithstanding the alarming statements current in Vienna, it may be safely asserted that England has insisted neither on introducing a disarmament clause into the protocol, nor on submitting the protocol to Turkey. All England demanded was that Russia should engage in some form or other to disarm after the signing of that paper, Russia retorted she could not enter into such an engagement until peace was concluded with Montenegro, and Turkey likewise consented to disarm. The object of continuing the negotiations is to secure these primary results. Russia's desire for peace being regarded as sincere, an arrangement is more probable than a rupture.

The *Daily Telegraph* Pera correspondent asserts that the Montenegrin delegates intimated on Saturday that the negotiations must be considered ended. They declare they will quit Constantinople.

A FAST PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED

FIVE PERSONS KILLED IN SCOTLAND, AND MANY OTHERS INJURED, TEN SERIOUSLY.

LONDON, March 25.—The fast mail train from Scotland known as the "Flying Scotchman" ran off the rails yesterday near Morpeth. The engine, tender, and forward coaches were dashed to pieces. Five persons were instantly killed. Many were injured, 10 seriously. Two had legs amputated.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

VIOLENT OPPOSITION TO ANNEXATION TO GREAT BRITAIN—THE BRITISH ENVOY THREATENED.

LONDON, March 25.—Reuter's dispatch from Capetown reports violent scenes in the Transvaal Republic over the question of annexation. The Volksraad, which insisted upon the maintenance of the freedom of the Republic, refused to accept the reform programme of President Burgers, who favors union with Great Britain. It is rumored that the extreme party have threatened the life of Mr. Shepstone, the British envoy, who is endeavoring to arrange such union.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

CORDIAL RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S MESSENGER TO CONGRATULATE THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch states that the Marquis d'Abzac, the side-de-camp of President MacMahon, who came to Berlin to congratulate the Emperor William on his birthday, met with a distinguished reception. Prince Bismarck, at a dinner to the Diplomatic Corps, expressed great satisfaction that the friendly relations between France and Germany had so far improved as to enable the President to send a special envoy to the Emperor.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FRENCH INDEMNITY—LEIPSIC AND THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

BERLIN, March 25.—The Government has informed the Reichstag that five millions of the balance in hand of the French indemnity, representing the share of the former North German Confederation, will be distributed among the States which belonged to the Confederation. A further sum of three and a quarter millions may be expected from the same fund.

In the Reichstag the bill finally making Leipsic the seat of the Supreme Tribunal of the Empire passed its third reading.

THE INDIA FAMINE.

GAINS IN THE REGION OF THE DISTRESS—CONDITION OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN RELIEF WORKS.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Times'* dispatch from Calcutta reports that heavy rain fell last week in nearly all the distressed districts of Madras, which will doubtless do much good. There were heavy showers in Mysore also, but they were not sufficient to do much good. There was a slight increase of the number of people employed on the relief works in Bombay, owing to the termination of the native holidays; the rainfall was light in that presidency. A slight decrease is reported in the numbers on the relief works in Madras. Taking both presidencies together, there was a net increase of 2,063 during the week. The increase in the number of those charitably relieved in Madras was large. Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, inspected 19,000 laborers on the relief works in Sholapore and Keladji, and reports that their physical condition was generally satisfactory. The Government Resident at Hyderabad confirms the report that the distress there will be less than was at first apprehended, and estimates 43,000 as the maximum of natives likely to be on the relief works.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE BANQUET TO THE UNIVERSITY CREWS IN LONDON—CHARLES MATTHEWS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

LONDON, March 25.—The *Observer* says the Oxford and Cambridge crews, with their friends, dined together at the St. James Restaurant on Saturday night. The customary toasts were given. For some unexplained reason the affair was kept quite private, and reporters were rigidly excluded.

The *Observer* states that the reports of the illness of Charles Matthews were much exaggerated. The gentleman played at Bristol on Saturday night, returns to town to-day, and will appear at Brighton to-morrow.

LONDON, March 26.—Mr. Chitty, umpire in the University boat race, speaking at the dinner of the boatmen on Saturday evening, stated that he had had an opportunity of questioning the judge on the result of the race, and was satisfied from the latter's replies that both boats had actually passed the post simultaneously.

Walter Bagehot, the well-known writer on British political institutions, is dead.

VERSAILLES, March 25.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have adjourned until May 1.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the journey of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Mediterranean has been postponed for a few days on account of a slight indisposition of the Prince.

THE POPE'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* says the condition of the Pope's health is serious despite the optimist bulletins. Cardinals Simeoni and Valetta are already preparing for the conclave.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE EAGLE.

A CONTRACT BY WHICH MR. GARDNER IS TO CONTROL THE THEATRE—MR. SOTHERN ENGAGED FOR EIGHTEEN WEEKS—HART SEES MONEY IN THE ENGAGEMENT, AND SEEKS TO HAVE THE CONTRACT WITH HIS PARTNER BROKEN—A POSSIBLE SUIT AT LAW.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 25 1877.

Mr. E. A. Sothern, the celebrated comedian, who is playing in this city in his new comedy of the "Hornet's Nest," has experienced considerable trouble since Friday last. He then received a communication from Mr. Wall, of the firm of Simmons & Wall, the dramatic agents in Union-square, to the effect that Josh Hart, of the Eagle Theatre, threatened to give him trouble concerning his engagement at that theatre, which, according to previous arrangements, is to commence on the evening of Sept. 3 next, and to last for 18 weeks. Numerous rumors were at once in circulation to the effect that Mr. Sothern's engagement at the Eagle would not be consummated, and that his proposed long season in New-York would be abandoned. This is incorrect, inasmuch as Mr. Sothern has had no difficulty with any one, and the only trouble is between the managers of the theatre, Mr. Josh Hart and Mr. Charles R. Gardner, at present business manager of Mrs. John Drew's Arch-Street Theatre, in this city, where Mr. Sothern is now engaged.

The secret facts in connection with this matter, as gleaned from parties who have seen the documents, are, that on Nov. 16 last a contract was drawn up between Messrs. Hart & Gardner, as lessees and managers of the Eagle Theatre, New-York, and Mr. Wall, representing Mr. Sothern. By this contract, Hart is virtually ousted from all actual direction in the theatre, and Mr. Gardner takes it for three years, paying $600 per week rental, drawing a salary for himself, and the surplus to be divided between Hart and himself. Hart agreed to pay all the other expenses, unless they should reach certain figures, (the amount would not be divulged,) when the copartners should share the loss. Mr. Gardner is to have exclusive control and management, and Hart is not to appear around the theatre in a dictatorial capacity. In addition to his perquisites the latter is to have a private box. A contract was drawn up which at first did not suit Mr. Gardner, and he refused to sign it, demanding one that would better protect his interests. Mr. Sothern was in San Francisco at the time, and Mr. Wall telegraphed him, when he received an answer to do what he deemed proper. Mr. Gardner had left New-York, but Hart was instructed to sign the contract for both copartners, which was done, the lease of Mr. Gardner being for the term of three years. Last Friday Mr. Wall wrote to Mr. Sothern, at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, where he is stopping, stating that Hart was dissatisfied with the contract, and desired to get rid of Gardner, so that he could have the entire management and the lease to himself. The troubles began immediately, and unless a compromise can be effected, will, no doubt, end in a law-suit. Hart has possession of the theatre; the contract is made with Mr. Sothern, and Mr. Gardner may have much trouble in having the contract carried out. Hart sees in Sothern's engagement plenty of money, and does not relish passing his theatre into other hands and acting the spectator in his private box. In conversation with Mr. Gardner to-day, he expressed himself as hopeful that Hart would recede from the position he had taken, and that he would abide by the arrangement heretofore made, so that the unpleasantness of a lawsuit would be avoided.

Mr. Maze Edwards, Mr. Sothern's private Secretary, speaking for the comedian, said that Mr. Sothern's plans had not been changed in the least, and that, so far as was known, his contract would be carried out, and that the whole trouble was between the copartners, as Hart desired to throw Gardner overboard and run the theatre to suit self. Mr. Sothern is very much perplexed over this hitch in the business management, and has expressed himself decidedly in the matter, denouncing Hart's conduct. Mr. Gardner, on the strength of the contract and his lease, has engaged the entire company for next season, scenic painters, property men, &c. The leading artists engaged for the Eagle Theatre include Mr. and Mrs. George F. Devere. Mrs. Devere is known on the stage as Miss Nellie Morton. They are at present playing with Mr. Sothern at the Arch-Street Theatre in this city, and Mr. George Holland, from the Chestnut-Street Theatre, here; Messrs. Russel S. Basset and Rolland Reed, from the Arch-street Theatre; Mrs. Frank Murdoch, wife of the author of "Davy Crockett," from Chicago. Prof. George Loesch is to be lessier of the orchestra. He is at present at the Arch-Street Theatre, and is to compose a little music. A scenic artist of much reputation has also been engaged, but his name is not made public.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast, with heavy rains in the South Atlantic States, and light rain with fresh and brisk easterly winds in the Middle and New-England States. Rain continues in the lower lake region, where the barometer has fallen, with northerly to easterly winds, and a slight rise in temperature. Cold northerly winds continue in the Ohio Valley, and thence onward to the Gulf coast, with rain in the eastern portion of these districts, clear weather has prevailed in the southwest, the north-west and upper lake region, with southerly or westerly winds a slight rise in temperature, and less pressure. The area of low barometer has moved slowly to the north-east, and is now well defined and central near Knoxville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England rain will prevail, with east to north-east gales on the coast during the day, rapidly falling barometer, and rising followed by falling temperature.

For the Middle States, threatening weather and rain, with brisk and high north-east to south-east winds, and falling barometer, followed during the night by colder north to west winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States rain, followed by clearing colder weather, south-west to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, northerly to westerly winds, slowly rising temperature, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather, clearing in the eastern portion.

For the Western Gulf States warmer and clear or fair weather, with westerly to southerly winds, rising barometer in the eastern portion and falling barometer in Texas.

For the upper lake region, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, and falling barometer during the day.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lakes generally cloudy weather, and rain, with north-east to nor.h-west winds falling followed by rising barometer in the eastern portion, colder weather and in the western portion clearing weather.

The Savannah River will rise repeatedly.

Cautionary signals continue at St. Marks, Jacksonville, Savannah, Syble Island, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-London, New-Haven, Newport, Woods' Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1:30 P. M. March 24: Barometer, mean, 29.918 inches; maximum at 12 M. March 20, 30.227 inches; minimum at 5 A. M. March 23, 29.672 inches; range, .555 inch. Thermometer, mean, 32°; maximum at 4 P. M. March 23, 57°; minimum at 4 A. M. March 19, 10°; range, 47°. Remarks—March 19, snow from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .09 inch; March 21, rain from 6 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.; amount of water, .04 inch; March 21, rain from 7 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .34 inch; March 22, rain from 0 A. M. to 4 A. M.; amount of water, .07 inch; total amount of water for week, .54; depth of snow, 1½ inch; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 933 miles.

WABASH RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIP.

MOTION DENIED TO APPOINT A RECEIVER—THE ARGUMENT BEGUN IN MILWAUKEE, CONTINUED BY RAILROAD, AND FINISHED IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Late on Saturday night Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, decided the application for a Receiver for the Wabash Railroad. The arguments on the case were begun before him on Friday. He denied the motion, holding that, under the circumstances disclosed by the record, there was no necessity for taking possession of the road, and that, as the parties were before the court in the suits for foreclosure, all interests could be protected at the proper time. This application for the appointment of a Receiver was made by stockholders non-concurring in the proposition to fund the interest due upon unsatisfied mortgages, and represented about $700,000 of the defaulted interest, who, in addition to the motion for a Receiver, prayed that the unpaid mortgage might be foreclosed.

An unusual circumstance occurred in connection with the argument. The hearing began on Friday morning in Milwaukee, but as it was necessary for Judge Drummond to be in this city last evening, the counsel took a number of seats in a parlor car on the North-western Railroad, and, with the train speeding hither at the rate of 30 miles an hour, the legal contest went on in regular order during the entire run of the train, was continued in a private apartment at the hotel after arriving here, and finally ended on Saturday at the court-room.

A QUARREL OVER THE PARISH WILL

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A TILT BETWEEN JUDGE BARNARD AND COUNSEL—THE INJUNCTION CONTINUED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, March 25, 1877.

The Parish will case came up before Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, on Saturday, M. A. Fowler appearing for Mrs. Sarah P. Holdridge, in answer to an application for an injunction restraining Mrs. Holdridge from any further proceedings in the Surrogate's Court looking to the further contesting of the will. There were present in court, William L. Thorn, of counsel for Miss Susie Hayt Parish; Mr. Nathaniel Hayt, her father; Peter B. Hayt, and the father of the latter. Also, M. A. Fowler and Daniel Guernsey, of counsel for Mrs. Holdridge; Leason E. Holdridge, Davis Harris, brother of the widow, Mary Parish, and a number of lawyers and citizens.

Mr. Thorn, of counsel for Susie Hayt Parish, stated to the court that the will of Thomas Parish had been admitted to probate after some days of litigation—that Mrs. Holdridge had joined in the usual objections, but thereafter withdrew such objections and consented to the probate on the grounds, first, that she should not be charged costs; second, that her counsel should be paid, and she and her brother should have a Trustee appointed of her own choice; and that a suit in the Supreme Court had been brought wherein Mrs. Holdridge was a party, and appeared therein by her counsel, wherein a decree was entered providing for the distribution of the estate of James Parish, and also the estate of Thomas Parish, in which action a Trustee, Robert F. Wilkinson, was appointed to distribute according to both of said wills, and that a distribution had been made by said Trustee of the said estates with the full consent and approval of Mrs. Holdridge. After the foregoing proceedings had been taken and settled, Mrs. Holdridge filed a petition in the Dutchess County Surrogate's Court asking, in substance, that the will of Thomas Parish be set aside and revoked. This, then, continued Mr. Thorn, is an action brought for a perpetual injunction against Mrs. Holdridge restraining her from further proceeding in the Surrogate's Court to interfere with the probate of said Thomas Parish's will.

Judge Barnard (to Gen. Fowler), in substance, that the case Mrs. Holdridge had, previous to this, withdrawn all objections to the admission of the will to probate, and one-half of the property had already been distributed, Mrs. Holdridge having received her shar—that is, her portion of the trust fund left to Thomas Parish by James Parish, and that no one now presents himself in court monstrous. The Supreme Court had the division of the estate. One-half had been given to Susie Hayt Parish and others, and the other half of the trust fund of James Parish was also divided, and now, after it is all settled, and the property divided without objection, you come (to Mr. Fowler) into court and say you will contest this will.

Mr. Fowler, in reply, said he did not think the court had any right to interfere with his allegations regarding Thomas Parish's will—all action he had taken was in regard to that will only, and not James Parish's will.

Judge Barnard told Mr. Fowler that if Ethelinda Parish would renounce her Trusteeship, and if the property thus far divided was put back, he would allow him and his client to go into the Surrogate's Court, but probably that could not be done, for no doubt some of the mortgages have already been sold to pay costs, as (significantly added the Judge) "lawyers are generally pretty prompt."

William L. Thorn, (laughing)—Oh, yes; we have sold a good big one.

Judge Barnard (to Mr. Fowler)—Oh, you've received a benefit under this, and you ought to be ashamed to come here.

Mr. Fowler—The court has made all this division.

Judge Barnard—She asked me. Mr. Thompson and others came here, having all manner of questions, and would n't settle it till this lady agreed that the cost should cover everything. Whatever the court did it did at the united request of all parties, and now to have her do this I say is inequitable. I'll continue this injunction. Pay back what you got, and then I'll say you can go into the Surrogate's Court. What can the motive be? Suppose you succeed in breaking this will, then the money goes to six charitable institutions.

Mr. Fowler—We claim there is a former will.

Mr. Thorn—Oh, no; they are all torn up and destroyed, and this revokes all former ones.

Mr. Fowler—Well, then, if this one is broken a former one goes into effect.

Judge Barnard, (to Mr. Fowler)—You suggest there is another will, and that will gives you money. Look at it. You say if you succeed you knock the stool out from under them and make them pay everything back in pursuance of the terms of the settlement. No, no; I'll continue the injunction.

All parties then left the court-room.

DISABLED VESSELS AT BERMUDA.

ST. GEORGES, BERMUDA, March 20.—The American bark Mary E. Russel, Capt. Nickes, from Java for Boston with sugar, arrived at St. Georges on Sunday, the 11th instant, with loss of fore and mainmasts and all attached; ship leaking. Will repair and proceed on her voyage The American bark Mary E. Russel, Nickols, from Probolingo, Java, bound to New-York, with a cargo of sugar in baskets, arrived at this port on the 12th. On the 6th instant she experienced heavy weather; lost fore-mast and maintop gallant mast, with all attachments. One seaman was lost overboar; another fell from aloft upon deck, but was not killed. Is leaking slightly.

A REPRIEVE REFUSED.

ST. ALBANS, March 25.—Gov. Fairbanks refuses to reprieve John P. Phair, the Enland murderer. He will be hanged on the 6th of April at Windsor.

GEN. GRANT IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant reached this city this afternoon, and are the guests of Hon. W. McLean.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. PETER GOELET.

Mr. Peter Goelet spent a comparatively comfortable day yesterday, and at a late hour last night his friends had some hope of his recovery. His physicians are not so sanguine, however, owing to his advanced age. All they would say was that there was no immediate probability of his death.

THE POPE'S DAILY WORK.

SOME CURRENT RUMORS CORRECTED

HIS HEALTH PRONOUNCED EXCELLENT—THE AMOUNT OF EXERTION GONE THROUGH WITH DAILY—VISITS TO HIS HOLINESS.

The correspondent of the London *Standard* writes from Rome, March 10:

"I see that rumors are once again rife in England that the Pope is in an alarming state of health. I am thinking of getting a form of contradiction to such statements lithographed, to save the trouble of writing it over and over again. The Pope is in excellent good health, and quite as likely to reach 90 as his elder brother and sister. The amount of exercise the old man goes through every day is something really extraordinary. Here is an account of his normal day. He gets up at 6, Summer and Winter, and forthwith 'celebrates,' i. e., performs a mass, as every Roman Catholic priest, beneficed or non-beneficed, is bound to do every day of his life, and to do fasting. For which reason the tariff price for a mass at 11 A. M. is much higher than for one at 6 or 7. Immediately after having celebrated he hears a mass, and then he goes to breakfast—a simple cup of coffee and a mouthful of bread. Directly after breakfast the Secretary of State, now Cardinal Simeoni, comes to him for the transaction of business, and there is always plenty in hand to be transacted. Then, as soon as the Secretary leaves him, the heads of the different congregations wait on him. These are Cardinals presiding over the great number of 'Congregations,' or 'giuntas,' or permanent commissions which the Apostolic Court has established for the supervision of different departments of the business of the Universal Church. There is the Congregation of the Inquisition, the Congregation of Consistories, the Congregation of Episcopal Residences, the Congregation of the Condition of the Regular Clergy, the Congregation of Ecclesiastical Immunities, the Congregation of the College de Propagande Fide, the Congregation for the Affairs of the Eastern Church, the Congregation of Rites and Ceremonies, the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics—of the Fabrick of St. Peter's—of the Holy House of Loreto, and many others. Of course, all these do not need to have interviews with the Holy Father every day. But there is no day on which some of them have not business to be attended to.

After the Presidents of the congregations, such of the foreign Ambassadors as may desire to see the Holy Father are introduced. And it is rarely the case that some one or more of these does not occupy the Pope's attention for some portion of the morning. After the Ambassadors, any Bishops who may have come to Rome on business which requires an interview with the Pontiff are admitted; and of such visitors, if only for purposes of compliment, there are always many. Then come the audiences of people of all sorts who wish to see and pay their respects to the Pope. These are of the most varied description. Sometimes there will be a 'pilgrimage' to be received; sometimes a deputation from some body associated for some special purpose; sometimes a body of the faithful of both sexes; often a mixed company of Catholics and heretics, gentlemen and ladies, English, German, French, Americans, Spaniards, and from every country under the sun. The non-Catholics are in, by far the greatest numbers. English and Americans. None are refused. These audiences are always appointed for mid-day; but the party to be received often has to wait a considerable time, which is in no wise the fault of the Pontiff or dependent on his will. All the time that he keeps them waiting is so much cut off from his own very restricted recreation hour, which follows the audience. But it is impossible to tell beforehand how long the business to be transacted with the Bishops may detain him.

At the audience he usually walks down one side of the gallery, at the far end of which his red velvet and gilt arm-chair is placed, and back again to his seat on the other side, so as thus to pass immediately in front of each person present, to some of whom he often addresses a few words. It is well known in Rome, but may not be so in England, that the etiquette on these occasions is for gentlemen to wear ordinary evening dress, and ladies back up to the neck, and to wear head covering and a black lace veil, and no gloves. For the most part his manner is extremely cheerful. He usually addresses a few words from his seat, which are spoken in a voice audible thence throughout the long gallery; rarely, when the assemblage contains a mixture of Catholics and Protestants, touches on the sufferings and persecution of the Church, and always concludes by giving all present his benediction. He also specially blesses, by one gesture of operation it is to be understood, all the various articles which the people have brought with them for that purpose, rosaries, crosses, devout pictures, medals, &c. The quantity of this ware which is brought to be blessed is wonderful. Even Protestants take advantage of their visits to his Holiness to carry home something that will be valued by their Catholic friends. The other day the Pope spoke a few words, touchingly enough, of the speed with which his own 85 years had flown away, how they seemed like a dream when he looked back over the course of them, and how truly from his own experience he could warn his hearers that their own days would run past them and away if in them with a speed that would make the retrospect in any case wonderful; terrible if they were wasted or ill-employed. His Holiness touched but claim to his temporal sovereignty by at least the possession of one attribute, which has usually been considered as special to royal personages—a singularly accurate memory for persons whom he has once seen. The other day, on being revisited after a lapse of 10 years by a non-Catholic American gentleman of no special note, he referred to his former interview with him, and remarked on the number of the population belonging to the Methodist connection in the district from which the gentleman came.

As soon as the audience of the day is at an end, the Pope goes for a walk, the locality of which is determined by the state of the weather, and by his own greater or lesser disposition for exercise. If the weather be unpropitious, and he is not inclined for much movement, he will go to the Sala Ducale, a large hall on the floor of the Vatican, below that in which he resides, and take a turn or merely sit there awhile; or, if the weather be bad, and he wants a walk, he will take one in the vast galleries of the Vatican, which are of an extent capable of furnishing any amount of pedestrian exercise; or, if the weather be inviting, he will take a walk in the garden. Those very few persons who have permission to use the garden receive on these days a notice to the effect that during certain hours they must absolutely keep indoors. The walk which he prefers and almost invariably uses, is a very lovely one. It is entered by the gate leading from the statue gallery to the garden, and forms a terrace, sheltered to the north by a high wall, entirely clothed with magnificent orange trees, overlook ing a lower garden at a lower level, and across this, commanding the finest view, indeed, I may say, the only fine—near view of the dome of St. Peter's. At the further end of this straight, broad terrace walk there is a tree immediately in front of the iron and wire gates of a large aviary, containing a large population of birds of no very rare or uncommon sorts; pigeons and ducks and fowls for the most part. Often Pius will stand at these gates for a few minutes and amuse himself with looking at his poultry. But beneath the tree which has been mentioned there are two very common, uncomfortable looking, iron garden seats in a sort of semi-circle; and in one of these, always the same, the Pope sits, while the two or three familiars, whom he has asked to accompany him in his walk, (dignitaries of the Church almost invariably, Cardinals often, but not always,) sit on the others and chat.

After a walk at 2 or 3 o'clock, as the business of the day may have decided, comes the very simple and moderate dinner, eaten, of course, by the Pope alone at table. Both in eating and drinking he is very moderate; one likes that the small quantity of wine he takes should be of the best, and he prefers Bordeaux. When dinner is over he looks at the newspapers, and perhaps goes to sleep in his chair over them! He by no means limits his reading to the Catholic or clerical organs of the press, but has the papers of all colors and all parties. He rather specially, I am assured, is in the habit of looking over the 'red' journals. After his hour's repose after dinner, whether it be spent in indulging in a nap, or in reading, he goes for another little walk if the weather be fine. Then returning to his apartment, takes some very small matter for supper, and after that sits with a few habitués, who come to see him, or with any Bishop from the country, whom he may have asked, for a little chat; then returns to his private chapel for his evening prayer, and is in bed by 10. He is not a good sleeper; and the attendants in the adjoining room, one or other of whom makes a point of being awake all through the night, frequently hear him praying, and very often singing in his bed, to while the tedium of sleepless hours. The other day the Pope's old cat, which had lived with him many years, died. It was his constant companion at dinner, never appearing in its master's presence at any other time. It always came with the sweep up, sat gravely in a chair opposite to the Pontiff on the latter had finished his dinner, then received its own portion from its master's hand, and took itself off till the same hour on the following day. The people around his Holiness feared that he might have been painfully affected by the death of his old favorite, but to the great relief and satisfaction of the whole Court he did not seem to care a bit more about it than he had cared for the death of his secretary, the Cardinal Antonelli."

VERDICT AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* of the 23d inst. says: "Yesterday afternoon the consolidated suits known as the Martin insurance cases, which have been on trial in the United States Court since the 1st of March, was concluded, the jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintiffs. There were in all seven policies of life insurance, held by S. M. Wellborn, who died some time ago in Georgia. The companies refused to pay these policies, but contended that the same had been obtained by fraud, as the applicant was afflicted with consumption, but concealed this fact. The styles of these suits and amount of the verdict awarded by the jury were: Emily C. Martin, Assignee, for use and benefit of the children of S. M. Wellborn, against North-western Life Insurance Company, $5,641; Same against Life Association of America, $5,550; T. Wellborn against Life Association of America, $5,550; Emily C. Martin against Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company $5,641; Florida Wellborn against The Mutual Life Insurance Company of America, $5,641; Same against North-western Life Insurance Company, $5,641; Emily C. Martin against The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, $5,641. The policy in each of the above-named companies was for $5,000. The full amount of the policy, with interest to date, was allowed by the jury, the total sum being $37,564. The trial of the case has occupied a great deal of time, and engaged the services of half a dozen or more lawyers. A motion for a new trial was entered by the defendants, and will be argued at the next term of the court, which begins in May."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Cross of Cavalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon Capt. Paul Boyton by King Victor Emmanuel.

The British Navy estimates for the year 1877-8 amount to the large sum of $54 899,145—a decrease as compared with last year of $1,545,215.

Paris has been scandalized by a gentleman at a club losing $100,000 at the card table in a single night. The Police the next day closed the establishment.

The total imports of France for the year 1874 were $884,500,000, of which 65.9 per cent., or $582,500,000 is conveyed by sea. The total exports for the same year were $940,420,000, of which 66 per cent. is sea borne.

It is proposed to use the steam-ship Great Eastern for carrying cattle from this country to England. She will be fitted up to answer modern requirements, at a cost of $250,000. She is now in the Milford Docks.

A correspondent at Rustchuk writes: "I don't think the Turks are able to put more than 300 field guns into action on this part of the theatre of war, whereas the Russians dispose at the least of 800 well-horsed rifled pieces."

Don Carlos remained in St. Petersburg a week, and then proceeded to Paris. The imperial family were most gracious toward him, which fact gave some offense to the court at Madrid; and it is reported that the Spanish Minister has sent in his resignation.

A Russian boy studying at a commercial school in Paris suddenly disappeared, and has not been seen or heard of for nearly two months. A letter was found in his room, in which he complained bitterly of the treatment he was subjected to by his school fellows.

Some interesting relics of the Spanish Armada, which had been presented to Queen Victoria, have been placed with the Nelson relics at Windsor Castle. They consist of a cannon and an anchor, much worn and corroded, which had been cast up by the sea on the coast of Scotland.

An Armstrong breech-loading gun, weighing a little over 39 tons, and which is by far the largest breech-loader hitherto constructed in that country, was recently completed in England. The gun is constructed upon the coil system, is of 12-inch calibre, and the breech mechanism follows generally the French pattern.

The Turkish naval force is at present composed of two imperial yachts, six iron-clad frigates, nine iron-clad corvettes, two iron-clad monitors, five iron-clad gunboats, four ships of the line, four frigates, seven corvettes, 15 coast-guard vessels, five schooners, four cannon sloops, and 53 other vessels—in all 116, with 759 guns, and 16,033 men.

Mr. Bergh is needed in the Turkish provinces. The fanatical Circassians drill their horses in their villages by a curious and brutal exercise. They spur and whip them repeatedly through a crowd of shouting men armed with long sticks, which are mercilessly used on the poor brute un il it stands the torture with philosophy. The principle is to impress the animal with a notion that the iron will of its master is beyond all its natural instincts of fright and the bodily pain.

In Southern India children are married at eight years of age. Native fathers consider it a disgrace to have single girls in the family, and endeavor to get them married in childhood, but when married they do not always go to their husband's homes. The marriages are generally arranged by old women, who go from family to family to find suitable matches. Widows are treated very badly by the natives; they are made as miserable as possible. An American lady doctor has a large practice among the native women.

The marble statue of Fairbairn, a great Manchester engineer, whose services in the science of mechanics and the use of metal in construction are of great importance, has now been completed. The statue, which is to stand in the new Town Hall, Manchester, is eight feet high, and represents Sir W. Fairbairn standing with papers in his hand as if delivering an address to a scientific audience; the head bare and inclined slightly, and an admirable likeness in the features as well as in the thoughtful expression and quiet energy characteristic of the man.

At a sale of old Dresden porcelain in London recently some remarkable prices were realized. The collection was the property of Duc di Forli. Of the Dresden birds, a pair of cocks sold for $57; a pair of hens, forming a tea-pot, $76. Of the animals, a cat with a mouse brought $95; a pair of leopards, $245; a brown and white terrier, $173; a large group of bulls attacked by dogs, $975; a pair of Lions XV. candlesticks, of scroll design, richly gilt, and painted with Watteau figures in landscapes, brought $500, and a fine coffee-pot, $125. The total amount realized was $21,108.

The Sub-committee of the Shakespeare National Memorial, appointed to make arrangements for the laying of the first stone of the Shakespeare National Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon, on the 23d of April next, met recently and drew up a preliminary programme. It will be subject to alteration, but indicates the probable course of proceedings. Col. Machen, Deputy Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire, conferred with the committee as to the part to be taken by the Free masons on the occasion, and it is understood there will be a large assembly of that fraternity.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL MENTION.

"Miss Multon" will to-night be represented at the Grand Opera-house.

"The Lady of Lyons" will be acted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre this evening.

Miss Marian Mordaunt appears in "Our Girl," at the Broadway Theatre, to-night.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A three-act drama by Catulle Mendès has been produced with equivocal success, at the Paris Ambigu.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan recently reappeared in a special matinée performance given at the Gaiety Theatre, in London.

Nothing is as yet decided concerning the probable visit of Herr Wagner to London, the details of which have been left to be arranged by Herr Wilhelmj.

Mlle. Heilbronn has just been engaged at the Italians to sing in the "Traviata." The first performance was fixed for March 10. M. Masini was to take the part of *Alfredo*.

At the Paris Théâtre-Lyrique the "Bravo," by MM. Blavet and Salvayre, will be produced this month. M. Bouhy takes the part of the hero, and Mlle. Heilbronn that of *Violetta*.

Miss Rosina Vokes was married quite privately on March 10 to Mr. Cecil Clay. The ceremony took place at Marylebone Church, and the *nouveaux mariés* started at once for Eastbourne, where they will spend the honeymoon.

Mlle. Tholer, of the Théâtre-Français, has achieved a brilliant success at St. Petersburg, where she made her début in the part of the *Duchess de Septmonts* in "L'Etrangère." She was called before the curtain several times during the evening.

A very unusual compliment has been paid to Mme. Trebelli-Bettini as an acknowledgment of the general admiration with which she is regarded in Copenhagen, his Majesty the King of Denmark having personally handed to her the Danish decoration "Litteris et Artibus"—a decoration which is all the more coveted as it is very rarely given, especially to foreigners. The well-known basso M. Behrens received at the same time a costly ring, having the cipher of the King set in diamonds on blue enamel.

A new play, written in the old romantic style, and entitled "Haaka," has just been produced at Drury-Lane Theatre, in London. It is from the pen of a Mr. Henry Spicer, a gentleman pretty well known as a dramatist some thirty years ago. "Haaka" was received with much merriment, the audience, according to the *

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Markets quiet; Wheat dull, but held firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 01; No. 1 Hard Duluth, $1 06; No. 1 North-western Spring, $1 45; Sales, 500 bushels White Michigan, $1 52; 1,000 bushels extra do. at $1 62. Corn in fairinquiry at 50¾c. @51¾c. for new; sales 9 car-loads at 50½c. @51¾c. 8 do., in millers, at 51¾c.@52¾c., according to condition of sale; 3 do., High Mixed, at 52½c. Barley in fair inquiry: sales, 2,500 bushels Canada on private terms; quotable, No. 1 at 95c.@$1; No. 2 at 70c.@80c. Flour firm, unchanged; fair inquiry: sales 800 bbls. Oats very dull; No. 1 White, 37c.@40c., according to color and weight; State, 45c.@50c. from wagons. Seeds in light request; sales for the week about 3,500 bushels; Timothy, $1 90@$2 10; Clover-seed, $9 for medium; $9 75@$10 for large. Other articles quiet, unchanged. Rail Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 16,400 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 4,400 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 15,800 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 4,400 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour strong; Minnesota Extras, $6 50@$7 75; do. Patent, $7 25@$9 50; Winter Extras, $6@$8. Wheat active and firm: No. 2 Spring, $1 26¼@$1 26¾ cash; $1 26@$1 26⅝ April; $1 31¼@$1 31⅜ May; No. 3 do., $1 16; Rejected, 98c. Corn fairly active at 37c. cash; 39¼c. April; 42¾c. May; selected, 30¾c.@37c. Oats, 32¾c. cash; 34⅞c. May; rejected, 24½c.@25¼c. Rye, 64¾c.@66¾c. Barley dull; nominally 53c.@58½c. Pork quiet and weak at $13 90@$14, cash; $14 05@$14 07½ May. Lard quiet and weak, at $9 40, cash and April; $9 50 May. Bulk meats steady: unchanged. Dressed Hogs dull; unchanged. Whisky, $1 04@$1 05; a good demand at the inside quotation. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour; 8,500 bushels Wheat; 79,000 bushels Corn; 22,000 bushels Oats; 3,400 bushels Rye; 2,900 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 36,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats; 375 bushels Rye; 9,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1 53½@$1 54 bid; cash; No. 3 do., $1 48⅞@$1 49¼, cash; $1 49¾@$1 50, April. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 37¾c.@38c., cash and April; 39¾c. @40c., May. Oats—No. 2, 35½c., cash. Rye, 65½c.@66c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Whisky steady, unchanged. Pork inactive at $13 50@$13 55 cash; $14 05 May; $14 95@$15, June. Lard easier at 9¼c. bid. Bulk-meats quiet at 5½c. and 7¾c. for Shoulders and Clear sides. Bacon firmer at 6c., 8¾c.@8¾c., and 9c., for shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear sides. Live Hogs and Cattle nominally unchanged; very light receipts of both, almost wholly checking business. Receipts—2,400 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 200 head Hogs, 400 head Cattle.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Flour quiet, but firm; Sup rfine, $6@$6 25; double Extra, $6 50@$6 75; Treble, $7@$8; high grades, $8 50@$8 75. Corn dull; White, 52c.@52½c.; Yellow, 53c. Corn-meal dull at $2 45. Pork quiet, but steady at $14 50. Lard dull; tierce, 9¼c.@10¼c.; kegs, 10¾c.@11¼c. Coffee in fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10¾c.@ 12¾c., gold, cargo quiet; Info.ior to fair, 9¾c.@10¾c.; common to fair, 8¾c.@9¾c.; fair to good, 11c.@11¾c.; prime to choice, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Centrifugal, 8¾c.@9c.; Yellow Clarified, 10c.@10¼c. Molasses firmer; common, 30c.@32½c.; fair, 35c.@36c.; prime to strictly prime, 40c.@45c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 05 for the bank. Gold, 104¾@105.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Flour dull and a shade lower; extra, $5 25@$5 50; Family, $5 75@$6 25; A No. 1, $6 75@$7 25; fancy, $7 50@$8. Wheat scarce and firm; Red, $1 50; Amber, $1 50; White, $1 57. Corn firmer; Mixed, 42c. Rye firmer at 77c. Oats steady; White, 40c.; Mixed, 37c. Pork quiet but firm at $15@$15 50. Bulk-meats quiet, but steady; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.; Sugar Sides, 8c. Bacon scarce and wanted: Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Ribs, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams in fair demand at 11c.@12½c. Lard quiet; Choice Leaf 10c.@10¼c.; do. Kettle, 11c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging dull at 12c.@13c.

TOLEDO, March 24.—Flour firm; Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 55; Extra, do., $1 58¾; Amber Michigan, spot$1 53½; April, $1 54; May, $1 56¾; No. 1 Red do.$1 40; No. 2 Red Winter, spot $1 52; April, $1 52; May, $1 55; No. 3 Red, $1 40; Rejected Wabash Red, $1 12½. Corn firmer; High Mixed, 45c.; No. 2 spot, 44½c.; May, 45¾c. No. 2 White, 46½c.; Rejected, 44¼c. Oats quiet; Michigan, 33½c. Clover-seed, $8 40. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat; 1,200 bushels Corn; 8,500 bushels Oats. Shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm; Red, $1 58@$1 65. Corn dull at 41c.@42c. Oats—36c.@40c. Rye steady at 73c.@ 75c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork quiet at $14 75. Lard quiet; Steam, 9½c. bid; $9 40 asked; Kettle, 10¼c.@10¾c. Bulk-meats quiet, but steady; Shoulders, 5½c.; short Rib Middles, 7¾c., spot and buyer March; Short Clear Middles, 7¾c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet and weak at $1 03. Butter quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs quiet, but firm and unchanged; receipts, 134 head; shipments, 930 head.

OSWEGO, March 24.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. Wheat in moderate demand; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; car lots, do., at $1 52; 16,000 bushels White do. at $1 62@ $1 65; 2,000 bushels do. on private terms; car lots of Red state, $1 55; 3,400 bushels do. on private terms. Corn quiet: Western Mixed, 56c. Barley quiet; No. 2 canada offered at 78c.@80c.; choice do., 85c. Corn-meal—Sales for bolted 2¾ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24@$25 ¾ ton. Flour shipped, 1,000 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Flour quiet, held firmly; Wheat strong, opened higher, closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 43½; No. 2 do., $1 34; April, $1 32½; May, $1 36¾; No. 3 do., $1 22½. Corn firm; No. 2, scarce, nominally, 41c.; new, 39½c. Oats easier; No. 2, 30¾c. Rye scarce; No. 1, 68½c. Barley scarce; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 77c.@78c.; No. 3 do., nominally. 67c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments —2,800 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, March 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong; Extra White Michigan, $1 59½; No. 1 do. $1 55½. Corn steady; No. 1 Mixed, 48½c.; No. 2 do., 46c. Oats steady; Mixed, 34½c. Barley firm. Receipts—Flour, 1,263 bbls.; Wheat, 7,821 bushels; Corn, 9,84 bushels; Oats, 689 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 997 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 428 bushels; Oats, 1,282 bushels.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 4,400 head; active, steady, and firm; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 8,600 head; shipments, 5,700 head; fairly active, steady, and unchanged. Sheep—Receipts, 440 head.

WILMINGTON, March 24.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36c. Resin steady; Strained, $1 75. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 65; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 65. Tar firm at $1 65.

BOSTON, March 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 147 bales; gross, 197 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 382 bales; stock, 14,745 bales.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, March 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@ 10½c.; net receipts, 610 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 29,880 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—Cotton—Fair demand; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 3,381 bales; gross, 3,788 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 257,779 bales.

MOBILE, March 24.—Cotton lower; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 339 bales; exports, coastwise, 133 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 60,857 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; Net receipts, 108 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,204 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 24,472 bales.

GALVESTON, March 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 129 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,901 bales; sales, 340 bales; stock, 53,630 bales.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, March 24.—Sugar—The market is still more dep ressed, owing to further unfavorable advices from abroad, and prices are declining; Clayed Sugar, Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 10@10⅛ reals ₱ arroba, gold; do., Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 11½@12⅜ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 9@9½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to fair, 8@8½ reals; do. fair to good Refining, 8¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 10½@ 11 reals; do. in hhds., 10¼@10¾ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 133,000 bxs. and 39,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 27,000 bxs. and 9,000 hhds.; exports during the week, 7,000 bxs. and 6,000 hhds. including 1,800 bxs. and 5,500 hhds. to the United States. Molasses, 50 degrees polarization, 7 reals ₱ keg, gold. Bacon $36@$37 ₱ cwt. Flour $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef $6 ₱ arroba. Hams, $40@$46 ₱ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $36@$36 50 ₱ quintal; do., in tins, $43@$44. Potatoes nominal. Tallow, $29@$30 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $17@$18 ₱ arroba. Honey—In reals ₱ gallon. Onions, $12@$13 ₱ bbl. for American. Naval Stores nominal. Coal-oil, in tins, 10½ @11 reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $3, gold. Lumber—White Pine, $32@$33 ₱ M. Shooks nominal; Yellow Pine, $29@$30 ₱ M. Shooks nominal; do., 6@6½ reals. White Navy Beans, 28@28½ reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $58@$62 ₱ quintal. Goops, long shaved, $55 ₱ M. Freights are looking up, and prices are steadier; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, 75c.; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $2 75@$3; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2@$2 25; to Falmouth and orders, 50s.@52s. 6d. Loading as ports on the north coast (unsafe ports) for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $3 25@$3 75; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25@$2 75. Tobacco—Old leaf much neglected; the new crop is very fine and abundant; a portion of the new leaf has already been harvested; in vuelta abajo it is distinguished by being of fine quality. Spanish Gold, 227@227½. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 8¾ discount; short sight, do., par@¼ premium; 90 days, gold, 4?4¼ premium; short sight, do., 5@5½ premium.

AN ENGINEER'S GOOD POINTS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* has the following:

Mr. Rufus Horton, a locomotive engineer on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, is perhaps the oldest engineer in North Carolina in point of continuous service. He ran for years on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, in days when there were no cabs on engines; when engineers wore kid gloves while running their locomotives, and when people in the country would go to the stopping places on the railroads years to take them to their homes in carriages. Mr. Horton cannot read or write, but remembers to a cent every grocery bill he ever paid in his life. He never forgets anything. When they change the schedule somebody reads the new schedule over to him one time, and he pushes it with absolute accuracy from the first trip."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, March 24, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William A. Duer, Esq., Referee, Louis Mesier sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on West 16th-st., south side, 419 feet west of 7th-av., for $14,000, to Clinton Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action. The only other sale made was one by Wood & Motes, who, under a similar court order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25.6 by 80, on lot-av., west side, 25.4 feet south of 113th-st.; also one lot, 20 by 80.10, on East 113th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 1st-av., for $1,300, to William Schmals and others, plaintiffs in the legal action. The following auction sales were adjourned: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the premises Nos. 797 and 799 3d-av., north-east corner of 49th-st., to March 31, and sale by George M. Holbrook of house and lots on 150th and 151st sts., near Cortlandt-av., to April 24.

Total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday was $635,689, as against $372,287, figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week as the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 26.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Assignee's sale of the four-story building with lease of lot, 20 by 56, No. 5 Walker-st., south side, 60 feet east of West Broadway. Leased May 1, 1876, term 21 years. Ground rent $650 per annum. Also two three-story brick buildings with lease of two lots, each 18.9 by 50, Nos. 838 and 840 9th-av., south east corner 55th-st. Astor lease, dated May 1, 1872, term 17 years, with renewal of 20 years. Ground rent $118 75 per annum. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, in West 108th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 10th-av.

By Edward W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.11 by 100.3, No. 38 Great Jones-st., north side, 267.1 feet east of Lafayette-place. Also, similar sale, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 42d-st., north side, 125 feet west of 11th-av. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 102.2, on East 86th-st., south side, 141 feet east of 2d-av.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East 40th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 1st-av.

By Wm. Barnett, Supreme Court foreclosure, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and stores, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 539 West 42d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.6 by 100.5, on East 49th-st., south-side, 86 feet east of Madison-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.9, on East 82d-st., south side, 228.9 feet west of 2d-av.

By Scott Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11 on East 104th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.; also similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 124.11 by 125 on 7th-av., northwest corner 142d-st.; also two lots, each 25 by 74.11, on West 143d-st., south side, 75 feet west of 7th-av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 25 by 300, on Manhattan-st., north-east corner Bloomingdale road.

Tuesday, March 27.

By D. M. Seaman, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 20.3 by 70, No. 259 West 11th-st., north side, 39.9 feet west of 4th-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 210.10 by 502.5 on 3d-av., west side, whole front between 124th and 125th sts.

By H. A. J. Lynch & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hiram Barney, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot, 20 by 52.11 by 20 by 53, on Ann-st., south side, 86 feet west of William-st. Also, a building, with lease of lot, 19.11 by 66 on Fulton-st., north side, 86 feet west of William-st.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 74.6, on W. 48th-st., north side, 283.4 feet west of 11th-av.; also, similar sale, F. W. Low, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 141.5 by 100 on Avenue A, north-east corner 88th-st.; also, nine lots, each 25 by about 64, on East 89th-st., south side, 100 feet east of Avenue A; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 59th-st, north side, 100 feet east of 1st-av.

By Wood & Moses, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.5 by 75, on Madison-av., south-east corner 67th-st.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 125 by 154.2 by 136.7 by 130.9, on East 52d-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Surrogate's sale, of the two-story basement frame house, with lot 25 by 100.10, No. 339 East 117th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 3d-av.

Wednesday, March 28.

By D. M. Clarkson & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.3 by 133, on 5th-av., west side, 38 feet south of 38th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 92, on 7th-av., east side, 23.11 feet north of 121st-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Morse-av., east side, 250 feet south of Henry-st., Morrisania, 23d Ward.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21.8 by 100, No. 54 President-st., south side, between Columbia and Hicks sts.; also, a six three-story brick houses, with lots, each 17.10 by 100, on Pacific-st., north side, 43 feet east of Stone-av., Brooklyn.

Thursday, March 29.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 22.6 by 63.9, No. 15 Bleecker-st., north side, 187.6 feet west of Bowery. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 22 by 90, Nos. 223 and 225 Elizabeth-st., west side, 184.7 feet north of Prince-st.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, to close the estate of Alfred Floca, deceased, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.4 by 66, No. 1,045 2d-av., north-west corner 55th-st. Also the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 335 East 62d-st., north side, 337 feet east of 2d-av.

By ——, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 o'clock, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on East 139th-st., north side, 130.10 feet east of 3d-av. Also, two lots, each 25 by 89 on Mott-st., south-east corner Courtlandt-av., Morrisania.

Friday, March 30.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. P. Marshall, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100, on East 84th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 3d-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 62d-st., north side, 75 feet east of 10th-av. Also similar sale, same Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East 92d-st., north side, 225 feet west of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Suckney, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 90, on 4th-av., north-east corner 126th-st. Also one lot, 25 by 100, on East 126th-st., north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av.

Saturday, March 31st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frealing H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the brick buildings and stable, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 61, 63, and 65 Cannon-st., west side, between Delancey and Rivington sts. Also, similar sale, James J. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot of land 50.4 by 119 by 52.4 by 105.4, Nos. 797 and 799 3d-av., north-east corner of 49th-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 18.9 by 100.5 on East 51st-st., south side, 368.9 feet east of 2d-av.. Also, similar sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, on East 24th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot, 20.11 by 100.11 on East 124th-st., north side, 227 feet west of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot, 18 by 100.8 on East 86th-st., north side, 221 feet west of Avenue A.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., south side, 155 feet west of 3d-av. Also, Receiver's sale, William M. Banks, Esq., Receiver, of a brick building with lot, 24.9 by 100, on 3d-av., north-east corner of 34th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Clifford, Esq., Referee, of three houses with lots, each 16.11 by 102.9, on East 34th-st., south side, 203.4 feet west of 3d-av.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Sewell, Esq. Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 85th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av.

By Scott S. Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 16.8 by 100.11, on East 105th-st., south side, 316.8 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of 24 lots, each 25 by 100, on Strong-av., commencing south-east corner Union-av., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward. Also, similar sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Mansfield-st., south side, known as lot No. 533 on a map of the village of Melrose, south.

By J. O. Fullerton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. F. Wells, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 900, on the road leading from Fordham to Yonkers, and adjoining the land of Patrick Cheever and N. F. Bailey, West Farms.

By Bernard Smyth, at the Continental Hotel, in the village of Peekskill, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. Cary Smith, Esq., Referee, of about 80 acres of land near Cruger's, in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

NEW-YORK.

By Louis Mesier.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, West 16th-st., s. s., 412 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 25x103.3.....$14,000

By Wood & Motes.

1 lot, 1st-av., w. s., 25.4 ft. s. of 113th-st., 25.6x80; also, 1 lot, East 112th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x50.10.....$1,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 23.

Rivington-st. s. s., 18.9 ft. e. of Sheriff-st. 18.9 x50; Peter P. Cornen and wife to Denis Cornen.....Nom.

52d-st., n. s., 224 ft. e. of 3d-av. 18x110.10; Joseph Whitehead and wife to William Minrath.....$7,750

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 120th-st., 20.8x75; Mary J. Meagher and husband to D. F. Ingraham.....16,000

Broome-st., s. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Attorney-st.

18.9x100; Carrie Tong to Samuel Tong.....Nom.

126th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x99.11; Julia A. Kent and husband to William D. Wilson.....15,000

128th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.8x99.11; Levi Adams and wife to Edmund Infelty.....1,500

39th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.10x98.9; Robert Edwards and wife to William A. Edwards.....8,000

90th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.8⅝; William Dick and wife to Katie Dick.....32,000

131st-st., s. s., 327.6 ft. e. of 5th av., 17.6x 99.11; Kate M. Titus to Hannah M. Gedney.....9,000

70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.5; Henry Stollmeyer and wife to James A. Frame

Becker-av., 24th Ward; Selim Marks and wife to Johanna Bernhard.....6,500

9th-av., e. s., 80.4 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20.1x80; Julius Miller and wife to Isaac M. Holcomb.....nom.

2d-av., w.s., 98.9 ft. s. of 42d-st., 24.8x80; also 2d-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 64th-st., 25x100; Patrick Gormley and wife to Patrick Catlin..16,000

Same property; Patrick Carlin and wife to Elias A. Gormley.....9,500

21st-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 23.4x 120.9½; Michael W. Devine and wife to William E. Harzwig.....15,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house

No. 1 East 47th-st.,

Built by the owner for his own use in the best and most substantial manner, well arranged and in perfect order. Perpetual side lights, with fine view of the avenue. Price reduced.

For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

LOW-PRICED LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE—For manufactories, refineries, chemical works, &c.; blocks of lots with bulkhead water-front: also blocks for dwellings on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn; terms easy; all on mortgage, with builder's loan if satisfactorily improved. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., WEST OF AND NEAR 5th-av., two first-class, full-size, well-built houses; one with dining-room extension; either house can be bought at a price lower than is asked for similar houses in inferior streets. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH-av., a very desirable four-story brown-stone house, 25x35 feet; well built and in good order; lot 98.9; price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—BROADWAY STORE PROPERTY, near Bond-st.; 25x200 feet; centre of jewelry trade; must sell; $15,000 will take it. Apply at once to DANIEL BIRDSALL, No. 285 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH-BASEment House and lot, No. 26 East 31st-st., price asked, $18,000. Permits, &c., from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 37 West 45th-st.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PARK-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—AN elegant 25-foot house for sale. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 416 West 43d-st. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A first-class dwelling-house, with barn and woodhouse, and four and a half acres of land. House two stories, with a Mansard, having furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; well situated, with a fine prospect in front and rear; lately built at a cost of $25,000; price, $11,000, half cash and half mortgage. Apply to O. H. PERRY, southport, Conn.

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN.—FARM OBtained by foreclosure worth $12,000 for $6,500; 35 acres; living brook; new dwelling house, 10 rooms; ample barns; adjoining depot; Monmouth County, New-Jersey; in desirable neighborhood. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDand village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON WALKER-ST. AND 9TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building) New-York, sale by order of ADOLPH GERSHEL, Esq., Assignee of MAURICE LEVI, Esq.:

WALKER-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story building covering entire lot, and known as No. 5 Walker-st. Lot, 20 by 56 feet, is leased from Daniel S. Miller, for 21 years from May 1, 1876, at an annual ground rent of $850. Lease, &c.

NINTH-AV.—The lease of the two lots, together with the three-story buildings, each 18.9 by 40 feet, southeast corner of 9th-av. and 55th-st., and known as Nos. 838 and 840 9th-av. The lots, 18.9-16 by 50 feet, are leased from the Astors for 17 years from May 1, 1872, with a renewal of 20 years. Ground rent, $118 75, and taxes, each.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys, No. 247 Broadway.

For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE CHEAP AND GENTEEL HOMES.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 28th March, at 12 o'clock, SIX NEW DWELLING-HOUSES, (Philadelphia brick fronts, with marble trimmings,) on Pacific-st., near Stone-av.; railroad through Atlantic-av. within 100 feet of the property—the finest railroad avenue in Brooklyn; rows of trees through its whole length. Sale positive; to close a trust.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey. 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns in front; fenced from top to bottom; finished in black wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; also houses and lots for sale. Great chance for location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, THE brown-stone residence, four lots of ground, and first-class stable, No. 355 West 23d-st., running to 24th-st., to a private party of wealth. This is one of the most delightful and healthful residences in the City; stable large, with carriage-house, coachman's rooms, &c., all in fine order.

Rent very low.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $900 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET OR for sale, fine house, 13 rooms, modern improvements, gas, large garden, fruit, &c.; finest avenue in place; near depot; 50 trains; rent $450 to good tenant. Address W. L. PECK, north-east corner of 38th-st. and 1st-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE BROWnstone house, with extension, No. 61 5th-av., well furnished and in complete order. Can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M. Apply to DANIEL C. BLODGETT, No. 312 Madison-av., or HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—TO RENT—DELIGHTfully located residences; furnished and unfurnished; adapted to merchants; stables, gardens, &c.; magnificent views; low rents.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 1½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, nine rooms, for one year; lot 100x125; hot and cold water, dry cellar, every convenience; less than five minutes from the station. Inquire at No. 126 Wooster-st., up stairs.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Land Seabright cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

APARTMENT BUILDING.—NO. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Large, most commodious and complete suites to rent unfurnished, May 1. Every room light, &c. On view from 10 to 1, and 2 to 3 o'clock. Owner resident.

TO LET—NO. 8 EAST 86TH-ST.; ONE OF THE most delightful and healthiest locations in the City, overlooking Central Park, with Madison-avenue cars from the corner. For permits apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 79 Worth-st.

TO LET—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN; 15 MINUTES' ride from Hoboken ferry; newly painted, and in beautiful order; water, gas, &c.; will be let to a desirable tenant; $25 per month. T. S. ATWATER, No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 16TH, 23d, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 56th sts., at reduced rates. KINGMAN & CO., No. 42 East 23d-st.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD HOUSE, NORTHeast corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., seven suites of apartments from May 1. Apply at No. 531 5th-av., between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M.

A NEW PRINTED LIST OF FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses to rent is now ready. Also choice new flats, stores, and basements corner Broadway and 30th-st. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND attic high (marble) stoop dwelling-house No. 63 Washington-square, south. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET.—A NICE, COZY, FINELY FURNISHED house in 44th-st., will

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., March 28 | BRITANNIC.....WED., April 11
BATAVIA....WED., April 4 | ALGERIA....WED. April 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and pas-sage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Southern course recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unrivalled in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms at midship and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unobtainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. C. DELAS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 9 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $75 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River

for KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....March 23
ATLAS.....April 13

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OR PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ANDES.....March 28
CLYDE.....April 14

Superior first-class passage accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY...March 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY...March 31

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY

These first-class full-powered steamers will visit from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 12

First cabin, $75, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., March 31 | NECKAR.....Sat., April 14
RHEIN.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat., April 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Alsatia...March 31, 7A. M. | Calhornia, April 14, 3 P. M.
Anchoria.....April 7, noon. | Ethiopia.....April 21, noon.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Utopia.....April 7, noon. | Devonia.....April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $80 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 9 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....THURSDAY, April 5, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, March 21, 1:30 P. M. | England, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. VALLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

CENTRAL RAILROAD, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. The lowest rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKIN.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freights or passage apply to
WM. H. FORD & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
W. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FROM
PHŒNICIA.....March 29 | GELLERT.....April 19
CIMBRIA.....April 5 | SUEVIA.....April 19

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Drafts issued at low rates. O. B. BRANDT & CO., General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

March 28 and 29,

WILL EXHIBIT AN UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF

NEW SPRING GOODS,

IN ALL THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

ESPECIALLY WE CALL ATTENTION TO

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,

MANY STYLES OF WHICH CANNOT BE SEEN ELSEWHERE.

OUR STOCK TO SELECT FROM CERTAINLY THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

STRAW GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN
STRAW AND FANCY BRAID HATS AND BONNETS.
OVER 200 NEW SHAPES
READY TO-DAY.

MILLINERY SILKS. PARASOLS, PARASOLS.

ENDLESS VARIETY IN REAL LACES AND MADE-UP LACE GOODS.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, &c.,

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTED AND SILK FRINGES.

OUR UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT

HAS BEEN EXTENDED!
WE ASK AN EXAMINATION OF THE GOODS.

NEW SPRING DOLMANS. EXAMINE.
NEW SPRING SUITS. EXAMINE.

PERFUMERY, STATIONERY,
LEATHER GOODS, CORSETS.

2-button KID GLOVES, 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c.
3-buttons, NEW SPRING SHADES, 95c., warranted.
DON'T FORGET THE BASEMENT. DESIRABLE GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.
Housekeeping, Crockery, Fancy Goods, Infants' Carriages, &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

SILK SUITS
MADE TO ORDER
FOR
$15.00
FOR THE MAKING.

FIT, STYLE, AND FINISH,

GUARANTEED UNSURPASSED AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

R.H.MACY&CO.

SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

FURS

TAKEN ON STORAGE.

AND CAREFULLY PRESERVED

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

MADE TO THE SAME WHEN DESIRED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

WET GOODS FROM THE FIRE IN Franklin-st., comprising Satinets, Table Linens, Napkins, Shirting Linens, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Plaid Jaconets, Jones Cambric and Black Cashmere Shawls, for sale at very low prices.
WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY,

NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.

Mme. Ferrero's successor, Mlle. ELISE OCUDEN, begs to announce a SPECIAL OPENING on TUESDAY, March 27. Cards duly sent to all patrons.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, AGENT, Importer of Mme. Marian spring millinery. largest variety of French bonnets; best makers. Art Millinery, 423 6th-av., near 25th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 863 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. | W. PERKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 20th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st..10 A. M.
Thursday, 22d..12 M.....	Friday, 23d.....12 M.
Saturday, 24th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....2 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th..7 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th..3 P. M.	Thursday, 29th..7 A. M.
Thursday, 29th..3 P. M.	

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 50c., steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stores, tin, and sheet-iron ware, hose-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—An English house desire to have their new machine, (the Albion Combination,) made in this country, and solicit inspection and quotations for large numbers. They are also desirous to sell their American and Canadian patents on very favorable terms. Apply, by letter only in first instance, to H. SMITH, Secretary, care of RUFUS CHANDLER, No. 25 Union-square, New-York.

FORTUNE IN SIX MONTHS.—PARTNER wanted as cashier; great money-making exhibition. No. 189 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEWSPAPER STAND doing good business, corner 6th-av. and 10th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Ocean National Bank Assets at Auction

THE RECEIVER OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK WILL SELL FOR CASH, ON

The 27th Day of March, 1877,

at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, through Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, the assets of said bank, consisting of the following described real and personal property:

7,000 Acres of Good Western Prairie Farming Lands,

situated in Jackson, Massac, Johnson, and Williamson Counties, in the southern portion of the State of Illinois, within convenient distance of railroad and river communications and good markets. A detailed description of each 80 acres of said lands, and abstracts of title can be had on application to the Receiver. Title perfect.

Valuable Coal and Iron Property, Blast Furnace, and Farming Lands for Sale.

"IRONDALE COAL AND IRON PROPERTY."

Said lands and works are situated in Preston County, West Virginia, and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the Grafton Junction, and are connected therewith by a branch railroad of uniform gauge and construction; distant 270 miles from Baltimore, 92 miles from Cumberland, 106 miles from Wheeling, 114 miles from Parkersburg, (and 65 miles from Pittsburg by the line of the Pittsburg and Charleston Railroad, now building southward across West Virginia,) by means of which road it has access to the markets of the East and West, and will shortly also have access to the markets of Pittsburg and the magnetic ore deposits of Virginia and Kanawha. The tract of lands comprises 1,120 acres, of which 320 are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber. It is also underlaid by three distinct workable veins of good coal, accessible at or near the surface, three, four, and eight feet in thickness, respectively, which have been tested and worked on this and adjacent properties for many years. The coal yields a fine, lustrous, hard-grained coke, suitable for iron making. There are also in close proximity to the bituminous coal three separate beds of iron ore, of the variety known to miners as "clay iron-stone," so largely in use in English furnaces, ranging from 22 inches to 4 feet in thickness, and so easily mined that it can be placed at the furnace stack at $1 25 per ton. In juxtaposition with the iron belts are lime-stone suitable for fluxing purposes, fire-clay, and building sand-stone, suitable for constructing furnaces, ovens, &c. Among the Permanent Structures and improvements erected for the most part by the company are, one Hot-blast Furnace, 39 feet stack, 11.9 bosh, two Blowing Engines, 80-horse-power, made by Sweeney & Son, of Reading; Hot-blast Apparatus, 28-feet stoves; four miles of railroad, 4.8½ gauge, sidings, switches, 55 and 60 pound rail, well laid and ballasted; one Saw-mill, turbine wheel, circular saws, carpenter and tool-shop complete; Foundry, including cupola, molds, castings, patterns, &c.; Machine and Blacksmith's Shop, with lathes, drills, &c.; thirty-nine workmens' dwelling-houses, double and single gardens attached, in good order; store-houses, engine-houses, offices, sheds, coking pits, trestles, and all the tramways, drifts, openings, tables, and other structures and excavations necessary for the operation and maintenance of an extended production and shipment of iron and coal. The works have been in successful operation for several years. They were laid out, and enlarged under the immediate supervision of one of the largest manufacturers, the whole expenditure on the property being upward of $700,000. The best furnace has a capacity of turning out ten to twelve tons of pig-iron per day from the ores on the estate, which product has ranked as No. 1 and No. 2 foundry (gray forge and white) iron in the Ohio River markets. The capacity can be greatly increased, at but little cost, by the erection of a second furnace, the site of which is selected. Further particulars, Geological and Mining Engineers' Report, can be had on application to the Receiver.

CALL LOANS.

N. Weed, Jr., check on Ocean Bank.....$13,875 00
Collaterals—100 shares of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Coal Company, $100 each.
S. C. Reed, demand notes.....$28,000 00
Collaterals—2,000 shares Gregory Gold Mining Company stock, $50 each. 6,000 shares Tannerdale Coal Company, $5 each.
L. P. Stafford, note at 90 days.....$2,750 00
Collaterals—40 shares Solar Oil Company stock, $100 each.
L. M. Price, note, balance due.....$1,196 57
C. J. Taylor, call loan.....$5,013 10
4 collaterals—150 shares Portage Lake Canal Company stock, $100 each.
J. K. Gapin, call loan.....$41,138 71
Collaterals—$352,962 50 Wabash and Erie Canal Company stock now in suit in Indiana.
H. G. Fant, call loan.....$309 00
Collateral—Note of J. B. Stewart for $5,352.

JUDGMENTS.

Eugene Durnin	$391 29
Henry B. Stover	1,257 60
Robert Reed	2,038 17
Charles Callender	4,997 92
Theodore E. Perkins	2,540 25
James Patterson and Sylvester Thompson	421 68
Smith A. Taylor	128 22
Columbus S. Stevenson	25,085 16
Zack. Coleman	108 23
Wm. H. Maloney	597 77
Audley W. Gunn and George T. Delier	3,600 51
Isaac W. Parmenter, Charles H. Pollock	1,598 11
George Shoemaker	159 54
Peter Sehl	215 07
Lester J. Brownell	137 07
Thomas T. Eyre	174 70
Daniel T. Cornell	166 70
B—L. Tomlinson	76 07
James Atkinson	359 27
Samuel M. Vauclain	1,110 93
Wm. H. Miller, The Wayne Paper Co., Isaac Miller	3,493 31
James Davitt	139 47
David Wagstaff	12,249 09
George W. Thompson, Frederick C. Bartlett, Elmer L. Brett, W—— L. Barnes	299 50
John Seasons	458 73
Silas B. Dutcher	9,465 02
George W. Hodges	92 54
Churchill J. Cambreling, Stephen C. Cambreling, William C. Weed	39,265 20
Thomas Clyrke and C—— E. Wilkins	2,177 92
M—— Townsend and J—— E. Wilkins	3,718 40
Stephen C. Cambreling	741 87
W—— H. Fiske, Charles Q. Lawrence	2,177 92
William Wood and Jane L. Wilkins	5,065 67
John Thet, Francis Hoomes	479 70
W—— B. Benson	635 87
S. Van Winkle, S. S. Butcher, C. C. Yeaton, George Wilkie, Richard C. Wiltsie	4,000 00
Thomas Wrigley	5,574 43
A. L. Hager	89 23
K. Palmer	237 20
William H. Cook	73 14
John B. Shuttleworth	120 05
John Van Tine and George W. Muren	489 95
John Van Tine	1,030 54
——es Jamin [illegible]	749 09
Franklin J. Tinkham	8,951 29

NOTES AND DRAFTS.

A. Binnger & Co	$11,000 00
Stiles A. Wheeler, Geo. E. Raymond & Co	200 00
John L. Upriit, Geo. E. Raymond & Co	16 70
Giles L. Smith, Geo. E. Raymond & Co	200 00
A. C. Osborg, Geo. E. Raymond & Co	150 00
Henry D. Stover, E. R. Woodward	987 45
Patrick Duggan, Geo. E. Raymond & Co	67 10
John Quinn, W. B. Fiske & Co	716 00
Loeb brothers	3,000 00
Heachield, Bozel & Co., Wm. H. Ames & Co	250 00
Terhune & Bret, W. L. Barnes	400 00
C. C. Campbell, John sessions	5,000 00
H. J. Kimball & Co	500 00
Richard J. Bowes	9,800 00
George K. McOmber, indorsed Harvey W. and James O. Brown	15,847 10
N. Weed, Jr., check on Ocean Bank	4,172 95
F. H. Holmes	60,340 39
George K. Raymond, check on Ocean Bank	335 19
F. H. Holmes, draft	2,091 70
W. C. Weed, overdraft	2,000 00
Charles H. Stewart, Thomas E. Smith	127,154 00
Collateral—30 shares, $100 each, Washington and Jamaica Railroad stock.	
Joseph B. Stewart, Charles H. Stewart	5,000 00
Andrew T. M. Reynolds, Charles H. Stewart	1,054 63
Wilson & Savage	275 00
Raccoon Mountain Coal Company	4,000 00
ation Mining and Manufacturing Company, J. Holmes, Agnew Z. Platt, J. C. Hazelton, L. D. Comstock	3,055 52
Collateral—200 shares Raccoon Mountain Coal Company stock, $100 each.	
James L. Schott, E. J. Ingham	1,350 00
Craig & Reid, James L. Schott	439 59
Henry C. Spaulding	2,448 00
Anson Dart	720 00
Thomas H. Osborn, Maury & Co	15,000 00
C. C. Sprague	3,195 53
Alexander Penn	11,500 00
William F. Owen	11,250 00
Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C	50,000 00
Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., indorsed A. Hart	1,377 00
H. G. Wheeler, President Brunswick and Florida Railroad	7,000 00
H. G. Wheeler	30,000 00
M. N. Wiswell	2,000 00
Collateral—60 shares Solar Oil Refining Company of Pennsylvania, $100 each.	
A. Brower, M. W. Sedgwick	500 00
Collateral—100 shares Barrow's Patent Steel Manufacturing Company, $100 each.	
M. J. Cole & Co	8,000 00
Robinson & Co	1,152 00
George C. Smally	2,097 60
Shamuel P. Richards, of Philadelpuia	3,500 00
Atkinson & Co	5,954 17
Henry S. Morgan	461 52

BONDS AND STOCKS.

500 shares Warner Petroleum Mining Company of Indianapolis, Ind., $10 each.
200 shares Peach Antonlinal Oil Mining Company of Indianapolis, Ind.
1,000 shares Holman Gold Mining Company of Colorado, $2 each.
10 shares Salisbury Economic Fuel Furnace Company of New-York, $100 each.
10 shares Carbondale and Shawneetown Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.
485 shares First Preferred Stock of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, $100 each.
970 shares Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, common stock, $100 each.
800 shares Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, $100 each.
100 shares Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, $100 each.
$5,000 bonds issued by the Logan County Mining and Manufacturing Company of Virginia. First mortgage.
$600 bond of Mt. Vernon Railroad Company of Illinois.
470 shares Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company stock, $100 each.
420 shares Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C.
One First Mortgage bond of the Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company for $1,000.
800 shares Gold Hill Mining Company stock.
50 shares American Fats Glass Company, $100 each.
175 shares Dexter Knitting Company, $25 each.
50 shares Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, $100 each.
40 shares Miners' National Bank of Salt Lake, $100 each.
754 bonds issued by the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES ON LIVES OF

James Dexter.....$1,650
(Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey, paid-up policy.)
Alfred C. Smith, Jr., for.....$3,570
(Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, paid-up policy.)
Samuel S. Bowman.....$13,000
Home Life Insurance Company.....10,000
Manhattan Life Insurance Company.....10,000
(Annual premium paid to February, 1878.)

For further particulars apply to the Receiver at No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY,
LATHAM A. FISH.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

4,053	5,563	4,511	4,031	5,998
4,079	3,854	5,213	5,810	4,459
6,156	6,008	4,724	5,964	....
5,543	4,145	5,133	4,710	....
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	....
4,130	4,930	6,038	6,067	....

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY,
J. HOOD WRIGHT, } Trustees.
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the committee heretofore appointed to receive deposit of bonds and effect a reorganization of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company have extended the time for the deposit of such bonds until the first day of May next, and that all holders of the consolidated bonds of the said company desiring to participate in the benefits of such reorganization, are required to deposit their bonds on or before May 1, 1877, with the Continental National Bank of the City of New-York, and to pay to the said bank to the credit of the said committee the amount of one-quarter of one per centum upon the par value of the bonds so deposited. (Signed,) GEORGE OPDYKE,
M. K. JESUP,
HORACE PORTER.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

ASSETS AT AUCTION

MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS desiring to unite in the reorganization can do so by depositing the bonds immediately with CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

DIVIDENDS.

THE KEOKUK & DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1877, of all bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the Phœnix National Bank, No. 43 Wall-st.
HENRY A. DARLING, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB FREEMAN, SIMON J. FREEMAN, and SIMON BARNETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jacob Freeman, Simon J. Freeman, and Simon Barnett, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held in a court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the third day of April, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
LOUIS F. PAYN,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. PEGG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,602.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles T. Pegg, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the tenth day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1877.
mh19-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER N. BURKE and GEORGE W. MCKEE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Peter N. Burke, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 3d day of April, A. D. 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of March, 1877.
mh12-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. BARKLEY, Bankrupt.—The sail set at public auction at my office, No. 33 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of April next, at twelve

A QUESTION OF FELLOWSHIP

MR. BEECHER AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

REV. DR. BUDINGTON ANNOUNCES THAT A SPECIAL MEETING OF HIS CONGREGATION WILL BE HELD THIS EVENING—THE QUESTION OF FELLOWSHIP WITH PLYMOUTH CHURCH THEN TO BE DECIDED.

Before his sermon yesterday, Rev. Dr. Budington announced that "the Pastor and the Business Committee had decided to call a special business meeting of the members of the congregation, to be held in the chapel at 7:30 o'clock on Monday (this) evening, when a letter that has been received from the Tompkins-Avenue Congregational Church, asking that the Pastor and a representative delegation shall be sent to that church to take part in a council to be held there on Wednesday evening next, is to be considered and the acceptance or rejection of the invitation decided on." "Of course," added Dr. Budington, "this meeting is for voting members, which, as you are aware, includes all members, male and female, who are of age. It is desired, and urged, that all will make it convenient to be present. For myself, I trust that there will be the fullest attendance at this meeting, and that the question at issue will be finally and emphatically decided. I have no anxiety on the subject, save that every member will vote understandingly, and as a religious duty for the welfare of the church and of Christianity. I don't know that I have anything else to say, but I say this with all my heart. Besides the members, all worshipers in the congregation, and relatives and friends of worshipers and members, will be welcomed."

The "question at issue" is that of fellowship with Plymouth Church, to which Dr. Budington and a majority of his congregation are unalterably opposed, but which a strong minority favor. About a month ago a council was called for the purpose of considering the propriety of dissolving the pastoral relationship between Rev. Charles H. Everest and the Church of the Puritans. Plymouth Church having been invited with the rest, the Clinton-Avenue Church (Dr. Budington's) and the Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs') refused to participate. The vote of rejection in the case of the former church on that occasion was 34 to 24. The minority were not satisfied that this expressed the true feeling of the congregation, the attendance being small, and another effort was to have been made at a subsequent meeting to reconsider the matter, but, in the meantime, the Council was held and the question was left in abeyance for a more favorable opportunity. This has now been afforded by the necessity of recognizing the new Tompkins Avenue Church by a council, as not only has Plymouth Church been invited to take part, but Mr. Beecher has been selected to preach the sermon at the installation of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Helmer, on Sunday week. The minority in the Clinton-avenue congregation contend that proper courtesy demands an acceptance of the invitation, and they claim that this is their only ground of opposition to the Pastor's wishes; but feeling in the matter runs very high, and a rupture is probable, whatever the result of to-night's ballot. Dr. Budington is immoveable in his antipathy to Mr. Beecher, and the others are as determined that the latter shall be recognized. These have in fact forced the issue which the Pastor's friends would have gladly avoided, by insisting that action should be taken on the letter.

Dr. Budington's sermon was suggestive as implying his motives and determination in this connection. His text was Acts iv., 19: But Peter and John answered and said unto them, whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye. There is here, he said, a distinction between the influence God exercises over man's actions and that which is exercised by his fellows. The last thing Christ commanded His Apostles was to go forth and teach all nations. They had begun it, and in the proper spirit, for Christ not only gave them work to do, but also the spirit to do it with. They had waited many days, shut up in solitude, until the Pentecostal season came and the Holy Ghost had descended upon them. With this preparation of heart and this infusion of divine spirit they had begun their mission. The result is in the text. The Sanhedrim ordered them to preach no more, and the issue was made upon which hung God's rewards in the future or man's instantaneous approbation. They were poor, ignorant men, but they decided upon the spot, saying that they could not but speak the things which they had seen and heard. Their consciences obliged them; they were under infinite obligations to themselves to do so. This was the same attitude that Luther took when he said, "Here I stand, and as God is my helper I cannot do otherwise." This is manliness, apart from the truth or falsehood of the cause in which it is displayed. It was all the more noticeable because Peter's besetting sin was cowardice. He was the type of the immortal Bunyan's Mr. Facing-both-ways. Only a few weeks before he had denied his God, but now the influence of the Pentecostal season had passed over his mind, and there were none so bold as Peter. It is true that Peter fell afterward, and it is an invincible argument of the truth of the Christian Church that it has not Peter for its foundation. A lesson that you (the congregation) should draw from this is, always to ask yourselves whether, what you are about to do, is right in the sight of God. Men who cannot air their principles and conduct in the sight of honorable men are looked upon as very mean creatures, but it is he whose conduct and character will stand in the sight of God that possesses true manliness, for often what is right in the sight of man is wrong in the sight of God, and there can be no higher standard of right than God. It is in religion as in worldly affairs, and there have been men who would give up life but not principle. The Apostles were so firm in their conviction that they were right that they were willing to leave the decision to their enemies. "Judge ye," they said. I regard it as one of the most singular coincidences I ever met with that these very same words had been used on a similar occasion by the Greek sage Socrates. When given the alternative of ceasing to teach philosophy, he answered: "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you rather than unto God, judge ye." Christianity is manliness. To be men is to be Christians. Leadership in the world is always secured by bravery in the defense of right. Peter and John did their work by courage, which was the baptism of the Holy Ghost. I ask you to learn from these the superiority of right when opposed to expediency. Some persons ask only "what is expedient?" They go where the mob go, and are always to be found in the multitude. Expediency is temporary; right is eternal. Sometimes to do right is painful and costly, but if it were not so there would be no heroism in the world. Jesus proclaiming his identity to the Jews in the midst of torture; Paul going to Jerusalem to preach in the face of threats of chains and imprisonment—these are examples. A man sees a crime committed. He is timid, and fears to testify; or he is sensitive, and to do so gives him pain. He keeps quiet, or he says: "I saw it done, and I will say so." There is the difference between expediency and right. Pilate, though aware of the innocence of Jesus, sentenced Him unjustly on account of expediency, after first endeavoring in vain to shift the responsibility upon Herod's shoulders. So in religion, when the question comes up, "Will I serve God or temporize?" we must either become martyrs or go the way of all temporizers, who grasp a temporary good and find it a lifelong evil. We can obtain a knowledge of right in the Word of God. Of course, it was impossible for God to tell us in any book everything to do in all possible emergencies. He has given us sufficient general directions, but He has left us to find out the right of the great majority of things from their effects. Expediency is right when there is no special light to the contrary placed before man. An old ascetic described in a legend when asked by God what he most wished replied, "that I may suffer most." I reverence the man who uttered that sentiment under those circumstances, but it is not Christianity. Christ himself has told us to take expediency as a guide where there is no special command, when he said to his Apostles: "If they persecute you in one city, go to another;" but in the end, where principle was involved, Christ stood firm. Whatever is right is most expedient. Honesty is the best policy, but the man who is honest because it is the best policy is not honest at all. Commonly that course of conduct which is right is the one that is most successful. Nothing is expedient which sacrifices the greater to the less, and the greater is always right. You should live always on the highest plane of being, for it is there that God meets you and helps you. I don't say that a man who does right will not suffer, but I do say that he will suffer least and gain most. He may lose reputation, but he will gain character; he may lose the approval of the multitude, but he will gain the favor of God. Sydney, when required under pain of death to deny his signature, said: "When God places me in a dilemma that I must either tell a lie or lose my life, I will die rather than be guilty of a falsehood," but such a man never dies. He is coeval with the eternal truth for which he suffers. For 20 years the inscription on the Mountain Meadows cross remained unfulfilled, but last week the Mormon Lee, sitting on his coffin with the bullets pouring into his heart, furnished a striking instance of the retributive justice with which God visits a preference for expediency over right.

I do not wish that any of you should have it in your minds that I speak too earnestly or one-sidedly. Let right be first and prudence second. Prudence is a reputable virtue, but it is a virtue only when it does not contravene the will of God. When you are called to deny yourself for the sake of right, you are entering into the grandest of opportunities. Judges of whist say it is not those who play best according to the rules of the game, but those who play best to the false play of others, that win most. I am not a judge of whist, but I am a student of the Bible, and my experience has been that he who has least compromised with the false play of life wins most and most certainly. In the end the way of right is sublime peace and everlasting blessedness.

Dr. Budington here repeated the text, laying particular emphasis on the last words: "Judge ye." The concluding hymn was as follows:

"They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, suffering, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three."

THE SPIRIT OF JESUS CHRIST.

MR. BEECHER'S FIRST SERMON SINCE HIS RETURN FROM THE WEST.

Plymouth Church was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday morning to hear Mr. Beecher's first sermon since his return from his Western lecturing tour.

Mr. Beecher announced that the annual collection would be taken up for the American Missionary Association. He said that in times past churches in the North were afraid to help the millions of their colored brethren in the South, and that when he came to Brooklyn it was an opprobrium to be an abolitionist, and religious publications did not dare to speak for the slaves. This had been atoned for in blood, and God had accepted the sacrifice. Under the auspices of this association, colleges, normal schools, seminaries, and other educational institutions had sprung up all over the South, and among the more prominent were Berea College, Hampton College, Atlanta College, and Fisk University. He asked the congregation, "Does it ever occur to you that God thinks about politics?" God's object was to elevate men. To educate more and govern less would solve the political problems which now give uncertainty to the future.

After announcing that Mr. Wallace E. Caldwell's funeral would take place in the church at 1:45 in the afternoon, Mr. Beecher asked to be excused from preaching in the evening, saying that the church would be closed. His sermon was on the infusion of the spirit of Jesus Christ into the human soul. He said that the noblest thing on earth was a regenerated soul. The account of the Garden of Eden had been treated by some as an allegory and by others as a historical fact. He would not say which was correct, but one thing was certain, man came from the very bottom line, and was originally but little above the brute creation. Christianity was the outgrowth of Judaism, which latter was a good system for the infancy of mankind, but, as men developed, it became necessary that they should become spiritualized, and the disclosure of the Divine nature was made through Jesus Christ at the proper stage in the world's history. Jesus Christ brought the mind of man in personal contact with the Divine influence. To do this required Christ's incarnation and personal presence on earth. More could be ascertained by personal intercourse with a great man than could be known by all that could be printed about him. If he (Mr. Beecher) wanted to know such a man as Bismarck he would go and live with him in social intercourse, and would learn more of the man in that way than he could learn from all the newspapers in the world, notwithstanding all their efforts to give publicity to all such things as they had no business with. No reporting in the world could give an adequate idea of certain things, and all the statements made in reference to religion were as nothing compared to the knowledge conveyed by the

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE OBSERVANCE OF PALM SUNDAY.

SPECIAL SERVICES HELD IN ALL THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Palm Sunday was observed yesterday in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of this City with appropriate ceremonies. The day is observed in commemoration of the triumphal entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem, when some of the multitude spread their garments and others spread branches of palm in His path, crying "Hosanna to the son of David; blessed be He that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest." At the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mott-street, early masses were celebrated in the presence of immense congregations at 7, 8, and 9 A. M., Cardinal McCloskey officiating at 8 o'clock. The great celebration of the day would ordinarily be at 10:30 A. M., but owing to the fact that Vicar-General Quinn was absent, and Rev. Father Kearney, who usually conducts the ceremonies, was seriously ill, no high mass was celebrated, and the ceremonies were accordingly comparatively unimposing. The sanctuary was draped in the sombre purple draperies of the lenten season, and the high altar was bereft of all ornament save lights. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Mori, assisted by Rev. Father Kean and Rev. Father Farrelly, the Cardinal's Secretary. The interesting ceremony of blessing the palms was performed by Rev. Father Mori, who distributed branches to the assistant priests and acolytes. The remainder of the consecrated emblems were then taken from the sanctuary in baskets by the ushers and distributed to the congregation. The gospel of the day, which was a recital of the passion of our Lord, was read in English from the pulpit, by Father Farrelly. The mass sung under direction of A. Hoch, organist, was "Mercadante," in B, and the offertory, "Bone Pastor," by Gustavus Schmitz. At the blessing of the palms the singing of the "Hosanna," which usually accompanies the solemn ceremony, was omitted. The solos in the mass were sung by Mme. Bredell, soprano; Mme. Unger, alto; Mr. Bersin, tenor, and Mr. Urchs, basso. At St. Stephen's, St. Anne's, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Joseph's, St. Teresa's, and other churches, high mass was celebrated, and the passion sung with imposing musical accompaniments. Celebrations will be held in the various churches daily during Holy week.

In all the Episcopal Churches services appropriate to the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem were celebrated. At Trinity Church the midday celebration commenced with the processional hymn, "All Glory, Laud and Honor to the Redeemer King." Morning prayer was read by Rev. Dr. Dix. Rec or, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hutchins, Rev. Dr. Oakley, and Rev. Francis Robinson, with full choral accompaniment. The anthem, "He treadeth the winepress," was beautifully rendered, and at the offertory "Our Saviour of the world" was sung with equal effect. Dr. Dix preached an appropriate sermon on the passion of Jesus Christ, and subsequently administered holy communion to a large number of communicants. The service closed with the recessional hymn, "Onward, Christians, onward go." The sacred edifice displayed the usual lenten appearance, the altar, lectern, and pulpit being draped in purple. Services appropriate to the season will be held daily during the week, and on saturday evening next the rite of confirmation will be administered by Bishop Potter. At Grace Church, Christ Church, St. Ignatius', St. Alban's, and other Episcopal churches yesterday, the preachers dwelt on the passion of our Saviour, and the lessons to be learned therefrom.

SUNDAY ON THE RUSSIAN FRIGATES.

The Russian Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine spent the greater part of yesterday on board the frigate Svetlana, which is, together with the corvettes Bogatyr and Ascold, still anchored in the North River opposite Weehawken. It had been expected that Alexis and his party would attend the services in the morning in the Russian Greek Chapel in Second-avenue, but this they did not do. In the early morning, as is usual on Sundays, the sailors and marines were reviewed by the Captain, the former being drawn up in line on the port side, and the latter on the starboard side, of the frigate, the Grand Duke Constantine and the other officers being collected near the quarter deck. When the review was over and the sailors had been "piped" to quarters, religious services were celebrated in the cabin set apart for that purpose, at which the Grand Dukes and their staff officers were present. Rev. Father Palmonin was the celebrant, and the services were according to the ancient Greek liturgy, there being no sermon. On board the corvettes Bogatyr and Ascold simple services were also held, according to the same rites, the officers of the respective vessels being present. The commander of the squadron, Rear Admiral Boutakow, remained on board of the frigate Svetlana at the services and during the rest of the day. The crew, or rather such of them as were not absolutely needed, were given a holiday, work on the vessel generally being suspended. The Grand Dukes, together with the other officers of the Svetlana, were invited at dinner in the afternoon by Capt. A. Schrafow and Commander W. Lang, of the Bogatyr, and Capt. P. Tritow and Commander V. Blagodarew, of the Ascold. Soon after midday Alexis took a short trip in his steam launch for the purpose of testing the working of the boiler, and sailed up and down the North River, returning to the Svetlana evidently satisfied. Later in the day, he, in company with Constantine, who had for the most part confined himself to his cabin during the day, came ashore for their usual walk about the City, and did not return to the frigate until dusk. The usual courtesies between the officers of the Russian squadron and those of the United States war vessel Powhatan were exchanged during the day.

FUNERAL OF MR. WALLACE E. CALDWELL.

The funeral services of Mr. Wallace E. Caldwell, an officer in Plymouth Church, and well known as the usher who had charge of the Plymouth members at the scandal trial, took place yesterday afternoon in Plymouth Church. The body, which was inclosed in a casket covered with fine black cloth and silver mounted, was borne through the church, followed by the relatives, while the organist played a dirge, and was placed in front of the pulpit, on which were a number of floral contributions, three of which bore respectively the words "Rest," "Wallace," "Rest," "Father." The family, consisting of the widow, three sons, and a daughter, other relatives of the deceased, and the pall-bearers sat in adjoining seats near the casket. The pall-bearers were Edward E. Bowen, Camden C. Dike, James Howe, Rapley W. Kopes, William F. Lynch, H. C. Hurlburt, F. H. Trowbridge, and John McDonald. After prayer by Mr. Beecher, the choir sung "Nearer my God to Thee." Mr. Beecher, in a brief discourse, paid a high tribute to the character of Mr. Caldwell, saying that he was an extremely active man, of generous and kindly feelings, whose loss would be keenly felt by many. It must be in His children's regarding Him as incapable of base, cruel, and immoral actions. It is by entertaining this view that men have, to some extent, thrown off the tyranny of a theological system which has attempted to break down man's moral and rational nature in the supposed honor of ecclesiastical traditions or written words claiming to come from God. Faith is not a ready acquiescence in wrong or moral evil because of its asserted divine sanction, but is rather a confidence in our moral instincts as the best evidence of the divine will and character. This, said the preacher, in conclusion, is the controversy which, thanks to the progressive force of man's moral nature, can have but one issue, and which is going on between the theology based upon the imperfect conception of God and duty, truth and goodness—unfolded in an infant revelation called the Old Testament—and a theology based on conscience and the soul conshered as God's image—the theology taught by Jesus Christ, which is a permanent over-turn of that perversion and imperfect theology which was based on the "Thus saith the Lord," instead of "Thus saith the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world." The whole disturbed condition of religious thought is due to the secret, subtle agitation of this momentous question.

AN IRISH WOMAN'S JEALOUSY.

An Irish woman named Mary Sheehan, of No. 73 Washington-street, was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from a fracture of the skull caused by a blow from a brick in the hands of Mary Connell, of No. 61 Washington-street. The woman Connell's assault on her victim grew out of jealousy on the part of the former, who recently discovered that her husband, Patrick Connell, had so far violated his marital vows as to manifest an undue predilection for Mrs. Sheehan. She, it appears, encouraged his attentions, and thus aroused the deadly antipathy of Mrs. Connell, who some time ago intimated to her rival that, unless she discontinued her efforts to captivate the impressionable Connell, there would be "trouble." Mrs. Sheenan, however, heeded not the threats of the jealous wife, and more than ever encouraged the amatory advances of Connell. Yesterday morning, believing that Mrs. Connell had gone to church, and that Connell was alone in his apartments, Mrs. Sheenan called at No. 61 Washington-street. While engaged in conversation with the erring husband, she was confronted by his wife, who, arming herself with two bricks, hurled one at the man, and the other at the head of the woman. The missile intended for Connell flew wide of its mark, but that thrown at Mrs. Sheenan struck her on the head, wounding her in the manner described. Her assailant was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and will this morning be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court.

ROBBING AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN.

James Price, Captain of an English ship now in this port, visited a friend living in Greenpoint on Saturday night and drank to excess. On returning to the City on the Greenpoint boat he was attacked and robbed of his gold watch, worth $500. A young man was arrested by Officer McCort, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on suspicion of being the thief, but Judge Smith, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, discharged him, no evidence being produced to show his guilt.

TURF FRAUDS IN ENGLAND.

A RECENT ATTEMPT TO ROB THE PUBLIC AND HOW IT SUCCEEDED—A PAINTED MARE IN A RAIN-STORM, AND HOW SHE LOST HER DISGUISE—SENTENCE OF THE OFFENDERS.

The racing atmosphere of England is very often so clouded with fraud that the jockey clubs are compelled to resort to stern measures to clear it. There was the "Running Rein" case in the Derby of 1844; and the "Sailed Dove" case, in which a General in the Army ran a three-year-old filly as a two-year-old, and sold her to a man, who, not suspecting anything, continued to run her as such till an examination of her mouth told the truth. Several other cases might be mentioned, in all of which the temptation to nefarious conduct was created by wiles of the betting men. One of the latest turf frauds which has occurred was that committed upon the Committee and Stewards of the Wolverhampton Races, by running a mare entered by Francis Longlands and Thomas Warren in a false name, and under a false statement as to her age, in a weight-for-age race run at Wolverhampton. The facts proved showed that at the Sutton Park Races a mare named Sphynx, said to be aged 3, the property of Mr. Collins, ran in a selling race, but did not win, and was sold for £145 to the prisoner Warren, who was then in company with the other prisoner and a man named Garner. After the purchase the mare was entered for two races for the next day as the property of Garner. In one of these races the mare came in second, winning a prize of £150. This money, though applied for more than once by letters written by Longlands in the name of Garner, was never paid. The same evening the mare was taken to Birmingham, and was put up at an inn called the Hen and Chickens by the two prisoners and Garner, and strict injunctions were given by Warren to the ostler to "take care of her and keep the door locked." The same evening Longlands sent to the Treasurer of the Wolverhampton Races a telegram as follows:

"Please Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Birmingham, for Mr. Moseley, Treasurer of Races, Wolverhampton: Please enter my two-year-old filly Glance, by Outfit, from Meadow, in Trial Stakes, Wolverhampton, to be sold 30. Colors, blue and black belt."

Next morning the two prisoners and Garner were at the stable where the mare was, and having docked her tail, proceeded to paint out a white star on her forehead, a white splash on and up her right nostril, and some gray hairs on her off hind heel with caustic, which was obtained and used by Garner, and by so doing they entirely altered her appearance. In this state she was taken to Wolverhampton as a two-year-old filly named Glance, the property of J. Jones. As Garner was in charge of her, in order to get over the difficulty about the ownership, Longlands wrote a letter to be taken by Garner and given by him to any one who might raise any objection as to the ownership. The letter was as follows:

BIRMINGHAM, New-street, Wednesday evening.

DEAR SIR—I have bought a two-year-old filly by Outfit from Mead, named Glance, and have entered it for Trial Stakes at Wolverhampton to-day. Will you have the kindness to secure me a jockey and give instructions to Tell him to be sure to do well and keep down right through with her. If she wins, be kind enough to buy her in for me up to 70 guineas. I shall see you this evening or to-morrow on your return.

Yours truly, J. JONES.

In haste.

P. S.—Put a tenner on for me, which I inclose.

P. S.—Leave in stables at Wolverhampton if she wins, and enter her for Whittesley selling Race to-morrow, to be sold for £250.

On arriving at Wolverhampton Station the party met a man named Bliss, and he consented to take charge of the mare and act as J. Jones, the owner, at the request of Longlands. The trial stakes for which the mare was entered was a weight-for-age race, and as she was entered as a two-year old, would run at 112 pounds, but being also entered as a maiden, a filly, and to be sold for £150, was entitled to a reduction of 13 pounds from that weight, leaving the weight at which she was to run as entered at 94 pounds. On arriving at the course a jockey named Weston was engaged, and 10 pounds put on, and the mare came in first. During the race it rained heavily, and the painting with caustic became apparent. An objection was thereupon posted by the owner of the horse which came in second, and, in consequence of this discovery, inquiries were instituted which resulted in the discovery that the mare, instead of being a two-year-old, was, in fact, as old as four years and six months; that it was entered in a false name, and not in the name of its true owner; and ultimately these proceedings were taken. In consequence of the objection, the stakes were not paid, but the betting men who were outside the ring lost, as their bets were first past the post.

The jury, without leaving the box, found both the prisoners guilty, but recommended Warren to mercy on account of his previous good character. The court, in passing sentence, said a more nefarious transaction had seldom been heard of, and it had been proved by overwhelming evidence. He was prepared, however, to act upon the recommendation of the jury with regard to Warren on account of his youth, believing that he had been led into the fraud by more designing persons. His Lordship then sentenced Longlands to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labor, and Warren to six.

A FRIGATE AT AUCTION.

The hull of the old steam frigate Susquehanna is to be sold at auction on Thursday next at the Brooklyn Navy yard, where the vessel has been laid up for several years. The Susquehanna was built at Philadelphia in 1850, and did good service previous to and during the war. Since the close of the rebellion she has been of little value to the Navy, although she made cruises up to 1869. Years ago she became infected with yellow fever virus, and a number of her crew died from its effects. She was regarded with dislike by the officers and men of the Navy after that, and they served upon her with reluctance. In this respect she was like the old frigate Alsatia. Both vessels are said to have been so thoroughly impregnated with the poison of "yellow jack" that they never went to sea in their later years of service without deaths occurring on them from it. The Susquehanna was originally a side-wheel frigate of the first-class. In 1870 Secretary Robeson determined to alter her to a screw vessel, and work was begun on her, but was soon dropped, the Navy Department deciding that it would prove too expensive. After this she was used for several seasons as a hospital hulk in the lower bay. She was built of live-oak, in a strong fashion, and her timbers are reported as perfectly sound.

A TRUCK AND ITS LOAD STOLEN.

Messrs. Seligman, Nussaner & Co., clothiers, of Nos. 51 and 53 White-street, sent their truckman, Christopher Mallory, on Saturday afternoon with a load of goods to be delivered at the Hudson River Railroad Depot on Laight-street. The property on the truck consisted of four cases of clothing and two cases of hoop-skirts, the whole being valued at about $3,000. The truckman took the property down to the depot and entered the office for the purpose of obtaining his bills of lading. On his return, a few minutes afterward, he found that the truck, horses, and goods had disappeared. The matter was at once communicated to the Police. Shortly afterward Officer Harney, of the Seventeenth Precinct, saw a young man named Thomas Godrey, of No. 218 Delancey-street, driving the team, and at once arrested him. The goods were out on the truck at the time, however. The man was taken before Justice Duffy, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and stated that some men had asked him to drive the wagon for a short time and that he knew nothing about the robbery. He was held in $1,000 bail to await the result of the investigation which the Police are making.

WHITING SAYS HE SPENT THE $10,000.

Gilbert L. Whiting, the book-keeper of the Brooklyn Bank who stole about $164,000, has Alfred W. Laud for a cell-mate in Raymond-Street Jail. Ladd is confined on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses, and the cell occupied by him and Whiting is one of the pleasantest and cleanest in the building, and both men receive all the attentions that can be commanded in a jail for money. Several of Whiting's friends visited him on Saturday night and yesterday, among them being his brother, ex-Commissioner Whiting, and Ray W. Potter, a well-known real estate dealer, both of whom had a long interview with Whiting. He is to be examined this morning before Commissioner Walsh, and a strong effort has been made to induce District Attorney Britton to consent to the acceptance of bail. Whiting can make no further disclosure about the $10,000 balance which he said he had spent, but the bank officials hope to get it, and have made no demand upon his bondsman.

A BRUTAL POLICEMAN STILL ON DUTY.

Officer Michael Cleary, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, whose brutal assault on Mr. George Batty was fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, was on patrol duty yesterday as though nothing had happened. Mr. Batty was very ill, being confined to his residence, No. 7 Lawrence-street, from the effects of the beating. His head presents a shocking appearance, being bruised and cut in many places. His right eye is closed and blackened, and his face, shoulder, and arms are covered with bruises. The friends of Mr. Batty are greatly incensed at Cleary being permitted to go on duty again, and are determined to have his case brought before the Grand Jury and the Police Commissioners. As an instance of the feeling existing against Cleary, it may be mentioned that when he was arraigned before Justice Walsh, ex-Alderman Lewis Neuman came to furnish bail, but on finding out the facts positively refused to do anything in the matter. A hearing will be had in the case to-day before Justice Walsh.

THE BAY SHORE MURDER.

Ever since the arrest and imprisonment of Nathaniel Evans, charged upon the finding of a Coroner's Jury with the killing of Thomas J. Points, of Bay Shore, last January, there has been a suspicion that Evans' wife knew more about Points's death and the manner in which it was accomplished than Evans himself, who, according to the evidence at the inquest, was on the night of the occurrence very drunk, and probably incapable of committing the deed. The Grand Jury of Suffolk County, which has just adjourned, was apparently of this opinion, for while they indicted Evans, they also indicted his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Evans—both for murder in the first degree. The impression is strong that though Evans may have a guilty knowledge of the crime, as accessory after the fact, his wife is the principal criminal. They are both now in the County Jail at Riverhead awaiting trial at the next term of the Over and Terminer, which will be held in April. This is the first indictment for murder in the first degree found by a Suffolk County Grand Jury since that of Nicholas Behan for the Wickham murder, 22 years ago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The commencement exercises of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary will take place to-morrow evening at the Union League Hall.

Judge W. F. Bick will deliver his third lecture in India at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on Wednesday, March 28, at 4 P. M.

A testimonial entertainment to Miss Minnie Vining, elocutionist, will be given by Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, at the armory, Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway, on Tuesday evening, April 3.

A German named John J. Krick, who attempted to commit suicide recently at his residence, No. 514 East Fourteenth-street, by cutting the arteries of his arms, died on Saturday night at Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, while intoxicated yesterday, walked overboard at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River. He was rescued by Roundsman Murphy and Patrolman Moynihan, of the Twelfth Precinct, and sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Elijah Tompkins, whose parents live at No. 204 Third-avenue, was sent back to the Juvenile Asylum by Judge Smith yesterday. He escaped from that institution two weeks ago by tying together 16 sheets and sliding on them from the fifth floor to the ground. He was sent there originally for disobedience to his parents.

George Studer, of No. 221 East Forty-second-street, reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday that his daughter Emma, aged 9, had been missing since Saturday afternoon, when she was sent to a butcher's shop for meat and failed to return. She has a light complexion, light hair, gray eyes, and was dressed in a white and brown calico dress and gray hood.

The detectives of the Twentieth Precinct who are searching for the two men who, on Saturday afternoon, assaulted and robbed Samuel R. Tutl, book-keeper for R. Dooley & Co., iron-founders at No. 305 West Thirty-second-street, have not as yet succeeded in arresting the robbers. It is believed that they are members of a gang of ruffians who reside in the vicinity of the foundry, and who were probably aware of the fact that Tutl visited the New-York County Bank for the purpose of withdrawing a large amount of money intended for paying the employes of the foundry.

BROOKLYN.

Thirteen Spitz dogs were slaughtered by the Police on Saturday last.

The Exempt Firemen's Association attended the funeral of Robert More, a late member, yesterday afternoon.

Thomas Haggerty and David McAvoy, newsboys, were arrested on Saturday night for picking ladies' pockets on Fulton-street.

The services peculiar to Palm Sunday were generally observed yesterday in the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Churches of Brooklyn.

The disease among the car horses of the Green and Gates-Avenue Company has been entirely eradicated by the removal of the animals to new quarters.

Mrs. Mary Liddy, a dress-maker residing at No. 140 Clinton-street, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of pawning dress materials left with her to be made up.

Annie Eckert, the little girl who has been missing from her home, No. 218 Throop avenue, for several days, returned yesterday. She had been visiting some friends.

Henry Eyre Browne, the organist of Dr. Budington's Church, is to succeed John Zundel as organist of Plymouth Church on the first Sunday in May. Mr. Zundel retiring on a pension.

Amos Case, a barber, residing at No. 970 Gates-avenue, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of passing a false check for $10 on William Lessell, a shoe-dealer, at No. 1,123 Broadway.

The Board of Aldermen to-day will endeavor to make the appointments which were postponed on account of the recent dead-lock. How Alderman Donovan will act is not positively known, but the appointments belong of a minor character, no great appropriations exist as at last week.

Thomas Farley, residing at No. 143 Hamilton-avenue, was discovered early yesterday morning burglariously entering the residence of Mrs. Catherine O'Hara, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Columbia-street. Mrs. O'Hara gave an alarm, and Farley was pursued and arrested by Officer Keenan.

The anniversary of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society was held last evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Rommel, of Montana, and Rev. Mr. Cook, of Persia. The annual reports showed encouraging progress, and proposed plans for extending the field of the society's work.

Thomas King, of No. 251 Navy-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon for throwing a kerosene lamp at his wife, Maria, the lamp breaking on her arm and inflicting a severe wound. She was taken to the City Hospital. Henry Lestrange, her son-in-law's former husband, was also arrested for assaulting his step-father, and Peter Flynn, a brother of the wife, was arrested as a witness.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Phœbe A. Hannaford preached her farewell sermon to a large congregation yesterday in the Bergen Universalist Church.

William C. Reid, 10 years of age, disappeared from his home in Park-avenue, Hoboken, on Friday, and no trace of his whereabouts has since been found.

The body of the man who took poison at the American Hotel, Jersey City, a few days ago, was yesterday identified as that of a Brooklyn merchant named McElroy.

The examination of candidates for admission into the Newark M. E. Conference will begin to-day in the Hedding M. E. Church, on Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

Walter Ryerson, who, during a quarrel over a game of cards in Newark, four weeks ago, stabbed his brother Charles, was yesterday arrested in that city. He was locked up in default of bail.

Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, who arrived in Newark in custody of an officer on Saturday evening, invited William M. Force, of Newark, to be his bondsman in $10,000, but Mr. Force declined, on the ground that he did not wish to be mixed up in the matter. It is understood that Gen. Butler has been retained by Mr. Noyes, and that an effort will be made to secure his release to-day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BOOK-KEEPERS' COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One incident in the robbery of the Brooklyn Bank by its book-keeper, G. L. Whiting, may and in all probability will escape notice. I refer to the great reduction in this gentleman's salary. I am totally unacquainted with the gentleman in question, and have never had anything to do with either the bank or its officers, but in the interest of that much abused and poorly paid class of men known as book-keepers, I would like to call the attention of your readers to a few points. Here was the head book-keeper of an important local bank, one who had served faithfully for 12 years, and who evidently possessed the confidence of his superior officers, to be intrusted with that very important position, whose accounts must aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars, and on whose ability and correctness depends largely the success of the institution, and its freedom from litigation and other troubles through errors or mistakes in the books, reduced from the paltry sum of $2,200 to the still meaner one of $1,500 per annum.

It would seem hardly possible, on the former sum, for a gentleman, holding such a position and obliged to dress and live respectably, to be able to make ends meet, still less that he could possibly save anything for the rainy day that comes to book-keepers as well as others; but, after all his years of service and hard work, to have $700, or a third of his income, suddenly cut off, and be compelled to accept a salary less than is paid to many an entry clerk in some of our wholesale houses, seems to me an outrage.

The fact is that the duties and responsibilities of a book-keeper are seldom appreciated at their full value by our business men. The book-keeper has to give closer application, harder work, and longer hours than nine-tenths of the other employes in the office—in fact, his work is never done, but is a constant round of monotonous drudgery from year's end to year's end. Yet on his correctness and watchfulness over the accounts, collections, &c., depend many a firm's existence. Indeed, I know houses in which the book-keeper is the only one who really knows how they stand, the firm leaving such matters as debit and credit to him. In spite of this they are, as a rule, the poorest paid, proportionately to their responsibility, of any clerk, and they get besides little or no sympathy in their work from their employers. The world stands aghast with horror when one of these "trusted officers" abuses the confidence of his employer. Has it nothing to say to that employer who abuses, by under pay, the faithfulness, energy, and patience of the clerk? Has it nothing to say to shame the officers of a bank for instance, who pay for such gifts by offering the wages of a porter? I know whereof I speak, being an

EX-BOOK-KEEPER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 24, 1877.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

THE SILK TRADE OF LYONS—ANNUAL VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED—120,000 LOOMS EMPLOYED—HOW THE WORK IS PERFORMED.

Most people know that Lyons, France, is the capital of the silk trade, but very few are aware how large that trade is. The principal manufacturers estimate the mean annual value of silk produced at no less than 450,000,000 francs, or about $88,000,000. One firm alone employs between 3,000 and 4,000 looms, which turn out 1,000 pieces of silk a week. Now, as each piece contains nearly 100 yards, it is easy to calculate the value of the whole. There are several other houses the annual value of whose products amount to from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000; and these figures far exceed those ever attained in England; for in their palmiest days, no single manufacturer in Spitalfields or Manchester ever produced more than $2,000,000 worth of goods per annum. By far the greatest quantity of the Lyons silk comes from small looms disseminated throughout the city and the surrounding districts. Fifty years ago all these looms were situated within the city, but about 1825 the increase in the cost of labor induced several employers to set up looms in the country, where their workmen could live more cheaply than in Lyons itself, and could consequently afford to accept lower wages. In the year 1834, the Lyons silk trade employed 40,000 looms, and of this number no fewer than 5,353 were in villages of the department, and 3,917 in the neighboring departments. At the present time there are about 12,000 looms, but not more than a fourth are to be found in Lyons itself, the other three-fourths being disseminated in the Departments of the Rhône, (of which Lyons is the capital,) the Ain, the Isère, the Drôme, the Haute-et-Loire, the Ardeche, and Savoy.

The principles upon which the manufacture of silk is conducted are very simple, and have undergone little or no change for the last 150 years. The manufacturer buys the raw material ready for use, and gives it out to be weaved to the workmen whom he employs. They take the material to their own homes and bring it back ready for the market. Even the minor operations, such as winding and spooling the silk, are conducted outside the

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

FURTHER PROGRESS MADE IN CONSTITUTING THE COMMISSION—ILLINOIS AND KENTUCKY REPRESENTED ON IT, PROBABLY—THE OBJECT A COMPROMISE OF THE CONFLICTING INTERESTS—SOME DOUBT OF ITS SUCCESS ENTERTAINED BY POLITICIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Louisiana commission which is being organized by the suggestion of the President and the approval of the Cabinet will certainly not be ready to start until the end of this week. As to its mission and the means which it will employ to reconcile the contending factions represented by Packard and Nicholls, in New-Orleans, there are many conflicting statements. The truth about the matter is that the Commission will go to Louisiana for the purpose of affecting some kind of a compromise which may be acceptable to the rival Governments and to both political parties. What trade or bargain this compromise may involve cannot at this time be stated. Indeed there can be no definite information on this subject until the Commission has reached New-Orleans and consulted with the parties to the contest. That this consultation will result in any good is very much doubted by many of the shrewdest politicians here. Mr. Packard will not give up his claims to the Governorship, nor will Mr. Nicholls. It is believed that no commission can persuade either of them to vacate the position which he now holds, and, altogether, the Louisiana difficulty seems to be as far from any satisfactory settlement as it was a month ago.

Affirmative answers were to-day received from two of the gentlemen invited to serve on the commission. The President declines to announce their names until the whole number shall be completed. It is known, however, that they come from Kentucky and Illinois, and there is reason for believing that John M. Harlan is one of the two. The President also received to-day replies from two other gentlemen who were invited to serve, both of whom stated that they would inform him to-morrow whether they would accept. It is believed that they will come from the Middle and Eastern States, and the name of Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, is mentioned as one of them. It is probable that the commission will be completed to-morrow, and their names announced.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA TO BE KEPT UNCHANGED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—The *Times* publishes the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, March 26.

To Hon. S. B. Packard, New-Orleans:

Your dispatch of the 24th is received. The Secretary of War has sent to Gen. Augur the following:

Gen. C. C. Augur, New-Orleans, La.:

A Commission will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime, the President desires that the situation remain unchanged. Please report what changes in the situation, if any, have occurred since the close of the late Administration.

(Signed.) G. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

R. B. HAYES.

Also the following from W. P. Kellogg:

WASHINGTON, March 25.

To Gov. S. B. Packard, New-Orleans:

President Hayes said yesterday to Ellis and others, in the presence of Congressmen, that Nicholls has no legal courts. His Supreme Court is rendering judgments which are entirely worthless. W. P. K.

A PROCLAMATION BY MR. NICHOLLS AND COUNTER PROCLAMATION BY GOV. PACKARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—Mr. Nicholls has issued the following "proclamation:"

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.

To the People of the State of Louisiana:

The State Government being now complete in all its branches, and in the full performance of all its functions, it becomes the duty of the people of Louisiana to promptly discharge their pecuniary obligations to it, in order that all just claims against it may be punctually met. To the ordinary motives inducing the payment of taxes is now added that of evincing by such payment confidence in the strength and stability of the Government, and a just appreciation of the fact that it is the one chosen by the people. The evidence already received on this point is entirely satisfactory, and I confidently expect a continuation of the same patriotic action throughout the State. The people of Louisiana may rest confidently assured that the Government of which they have chosen me as executive head will not be imperiled or impaired by any compromise of their rights. The Government being now a fixed fact, I desire to publicly acknowledge the services of and to thank, on behalf of the people of Louisiana, the patriotic men who, on the 9th day of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of this State to prevent illegal attempts to oust them from their legal possession of the court buildings, and who have since quietly, thoroughly, and most patiently performed their duties there as citizens. I desire to say that their great services are fully appreciated, and that in due time I shall seek occasion to make manifest the feeling of the people on this subject.

The following proclamation has also been issued by Gov. Packard:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.

To the Citizens of Louisiana:

A seditious proclamation of Francis T. Nicholls, claiming to be Governor of the State of Louisiana, just made public, contains gross misstatements which I deem it my duty thus authoritatively to refute. Mr. Nicholls, who asserts that his government is a fixed fact, comports in all its branches, is destitute of one shred of legal title to the office he attempts to usurp. The pretended Legislature which canvassed his claims to the office of Governor had not before them any legal returns as prescribed by the Constitution, and lacked two of a quorum in the Senate and 20 of a quorum in the House.

The Secretary of State, refusing a formal demand made upon him by the partisans of Nicholls, placed the only legal returns of the election before the Legislature recognized by Gov. Kellogg. That Legislature meeting in the State-house as required by law, and having a full legal quorum present in both houses, opened and canvassed the returns and declared me elected Governor. The vote of the State of Louisiana was further passed upon during the recent contest over the Presidential election by the highest tribunal in the nation. That tribunal declared the vote of the State to have been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and by doing so proclaimed in effect my election, for the vote cast for me secured nearly 700 more than cast for several of the Presidential Electors. The Constitution names as executive officers of the State a Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Education. Not one of these important branches of government is in accord with or under control of Gen. Nicholls. The State Treasurer, elected in 1874 for a period of four years, refuses to recognize the authority of Mr. Nicholls, or to sign any tax papers that he may attempt to issue. The Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Education elected with me are recognized by the ongoing Government, are in possession of all the records and archives of the State pertaining to their respective offices. These include the machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes. The Supreme Court appointed by my predecessor recognizes me as a Governor. Outside the City of New Orleans a great majority of the District Judges acknowledge my authority. In nearly all peaceful, prosperous, and productive parishes of the State the authority of my Government and its officials is unquestioned. The few country parishes which assume to recognize and support Gen. Nicholls must mostly owe where turbulence prevails, as it did during the late campaign, and where political assassination is still practiced and approved, and general lawlessness banishes prosperity.

Mr. Nicholls in his proclamation thanks the patriotic men who on the 9th of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of the State to prevent illegal attempts to oust them from their legal possession of the court buildings. It is notorious that the patriotic services thus rendered consisted in several thousand armed White Leaguers, with artillery in battery, taking violent possession of the court-room and archives of the Supreme Court of the State—a court of unquestionable legality—and installing in their stead a pretended tribunal commissioned by Nicholls, and officially declared by the President of the United States to be devoid of any legal authority. The harsh and arbitrary proceedings, and illegal arrests and incarceration without benefit of bail, which have since been inflicted upon supporters of the State Government by the judicial tribunals thus temporarily usurped by Mr. Nicholls and his adherents, are a sufficient proof of the insincerity of the pledges alleged to have been offered, that under his rule, if his Government should be allowed to stand the rights of all citizens would be respected.

If revolution be made successful under Mr. Nicholls, what is to prevent some other ohettain with an equal right setting up in turn another Government in our midst, thus completing the resemblance to Mexican customs, which the White League, by its action now and in 1874 has initiated. The so-called Nicholls Government rests its claim largely on the support it receives from the rich and aristocratic class in this city. It is a threatened oligarchy of wealth, and a menace to the middle and poorer classes, who form the majority, whose rights to rule this minority would deny. A Government established on such a basis would tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It would be a violation of the principles which underlie every foundation of Republican Government. The middle and poorer classes, white as well as black, are interested in stamping out, once for all, the theory that revolutions can be successfully relied upon as a mode of reaching power in opposition to the will of the majority of the people. It seems to me that the true course even of those who voted for my opponent is to give to the legal Government their aid and support in restoring order and enforcing the laws, lest the anarchy now prevailing in New-Orleans and the disturbed parishes should extend to other parts of the State, disorganize labor, and destroy the prospects of the valuable crops, upon which even the members of the Cotton Exchange and other wealthy corporations of the city rely for subsistence.

If force instead of law is to determine the rightfulness of a Government, the great body of producers who voted for me can hardly be blamed should they prove as patriotic as the aristocratic citizens of New-Orleans, and abandon their legitimate pursuits to defend the Governments of their choice. If they leave the plow at my call, there will be no harvest for either Cotton Exchange or cotton-picker; both alike will suffer. And here it may not be inappropriate to recall the fact that the $65,000,000 added to the wealth of the country by staple crops of Louisiana last year were mainly produced by my supporters, and that the Cotton Exchanges and other organizations who now undertake to decide upon the lawful Government of the State, are largely composed of aliens, whose interests in the State is to handle the crops which those native-born citizens have raised. Mr. Nicholls urges the payment of taxes to his unauthorized collectors. It is due to property-holders, who may be misled by the specious representations so constantly made with regard to the pretended Nicholls Government, that I should warn them that receipts given for taxes paid other than to the legal Tax Collectors will not be valid against the State. It is hardly necessary for me to reiterate my determination to defend to the last extremity my title to the office to which I have been declared elected, and the rights and privileges of those by whose votes I have chiefly been called to the Executive chair. I am daily in receipt of letters and messages from the North, East, and West, assuring me of active sympathy, and, if need be, support of the great party which has so long and so successfully administered the affairs of the country. The reign of political terrorism and disorder in this State is, I trust, rapidly drawing to a close. Official information reaches me that in a few days a National Commission will visit the State and pass upon its condition. Confident of the justice and rectitude of my claim, I have no doubt of the result, and I am encouraged to believe that as soon as the legal State Government shall have received from the National authorities that recognition to which it is justly entitled, it will be consulted in duty in its support the active co-operation of a large class of the conservative citizens, whose influence has heretofore been crushed under the tyranny of that intolerant oligarchy whose last desperate effort to govern by a minority we now witness. It will be my earnest purpose to so administer and maintain the rights of all, and I have confidence that justice will eventually prevail and right be established.

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION IN THE CABINET OF THE METHOD OF PRESENTING THEIR CASES BY GOV. CHAMBERLAIN AND GEN. HAMPTON—THE RIVALS TO BE ALLOWED TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN MODE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Cabinet was in session for two hours to-day, most of the time being occupied in discussing the South Carolina case. The subject of discussion was as to the manner in which Hampton and Chamberlain shall be received to make their communications to the President. It was finally determined that no rule should be adopted with reference to the matter until the arrival of Chamberlain and Hampton, when both parties will be consulted as to time and method of making the respective statements. The President proposes to permit the two contestants to elect whether they will appear separately or jointly, and whether they will make their respective communications to him alone, or to the President and Cabinet. He will request both of them to state their respective cases, fully reciting the facts and the law, and, at the same time, to show the extent and character of popular support given them, and the facilities they may have to sustain their respective governments unaided by the United States. It is not in any sense the desire or purpose of the President to go into an investigation, as such, but to have each of the rivals to present, in his own way, his claims for recognition as the legal Executive of South Carolina. It is probable each party will be heard in the presence of the other, before the entire Cabinet. This method is preferred by the President, and will no doubt be agreeable to Chamberlain and Hampton, as it will allow each to correct any misstatements of facts made by the other, and enable the President and Cabinet, by judicious interrogations, to obtain a full and intelligent understanding of the merits of the controversy.

It is now understood here that Gov. Chamberlain will arrive in Washington to-morrow, and Gen. Hampton on Thursday. In the meantime the friends and supporters of both gentlemen continue to express the opinion that neither of them will ever forsake the position which he now holds. The Hampton men are particularly loud in declarations of this kind, a number of them going so far as to declare that he will listen to no plan for an adjustment of the pending difficulties in South Carolina, and that he will discuss no compromise proposition which does not in the first place, and above everything else, acknowledge that he is the legal Governor of the State. If Gen. Hampton really entertains ideas of this kind, it may, with some pertinence, be asked why he comes to Washington. It must be clear to him, as it is to every other well-informed politician, that he has been invited to the capital to advise with the President and with his adversary, Gov. Chamberlain, as to the best means of securing peace and good government to his State. There is no doubt that the Republican Governor will come to Washington in this spirit, and that he will be at least willing to consider and discuss any and all plans looking to this end which may be proposed. He knows that he has been elected Governor of South Carolina and he will maintain his rights to the end; but he has no desire to place the slightest obstacle in the way of the policy of conciliation and national harmony which is so warmly advocated by President Hayes and the members of his Cabinet.

WADE HAMPTON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S INVITATION.

COLUMBIA, March 26.—Gen. Hampton received yesterday (Sunday) the letter of President Hayes inviting him to Washington. To-day he has written in reply the following letter:

COLUMBIA, March 26.

To His Excellency R. B. Hayes, President of the United States, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 23d inst., addressed to me by your private Secretary. As you express a desire for a personal conference with myself, I accept, through motives of proper courtesy to yourself, the invitation you have extended, though I cannot hope by doing so to throw additional light on the questions which have already been so ably and thoroughly presented, and the solution of which is so obvious and simple. But understanding from the communication I have received that the object contemplated by the proposed conference is solely that I might place before you my "views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State Government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them," I shall avail myself of your invitation, so that I may reiterate in person what I have the honor to submit in writing—that in my judgment all impediments to the objects so earnestly desired by yourself and so anxiously expected by the people of this State can at once be removed by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the State-house. This action on the part of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces would not only be hailed by our people as an evidence that the civil authority is no longer to be subordinated to the military power, but it would establish law, insure domestic tranquility, revive our wasted industries, and give an assurance that this State is to be restored to her just rights under the Constitution. Whatever grievances exist, whatever wrongs we suffer, we propose to redress them, not by a resort to force, but by legal and constitutional agencies. In seeking such redress I feel sure that I represent fully the determination of the thoughtful and conservative portion of our whole people when I give the assurance that no proscription shall be exercised here on account of political opinions, that no discrimination shall be made in the administration of justice, and that all citizens of both parties and both races shall be regarded as fully protected by, and amenable to, the laws.

Joining most heartily with you in the earnest desire you express that you may be able to put an end, as speedy as possible, to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States on the political derangements which affect the Government and afflict the people of South Carolina, and fervently trusting that this auspicious result may soon be reached, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina.

Gen. Hampton leaves to-morrow night, and will arrive in Washington Thursday morning. Everything is quiet throughout the State.

A COMMITTEE OF SOUTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS ANXIOUS TO PRESENT THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE TO THE PRESIDENT.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—The Chamber of Commerce held a large meeting to-day, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegation of responsible men to Washington to confer with the President on the gubernatorial difficulties. In opening the meeting, President Tupper said:

"Our business is languishing; capitalists have become timid, and are withholding their substance; property is depreciating in value, and a feeling of uncertainty and gloomy depression pervades the State. It is believed that President Hayes has not been properly informed as to the true condition of things in South Carolina. Too many politicians, too many candidates for office and men clamoring to be in office have been in overwrought and unbalancing run to control affairs as well as in ours. It is time for the merchants, the bankers, and business men of Charleston, who want no office and will accept none at his hands, to speak for Hampton and South Carolina."

It was then resolved that a committee should be sent to Washington to represent to the President the true condition of affairs here, and the terrible effect which political complications are exerting on the business interest of this State and city. The following committee of merchants and bankers was appointed: Robert Adger, William C. Bee, F. J. Pelzer, G. W. Williams, S. G. Tupper, William A. Smith, Thomas S. Gibbes, B. Bohlman, L. D. DeLaunere, G. W. Amort, and John S. Fairly.

THE MATTHEWS-FOSTER BARGAIN.

PRESIDENT HAYES WHOLLY IGNORANT OF THE MATTER—HIS FIRST INFORMATION ABOUT IT RECEIVED FROM THE NEWSPAPERS—AN EXPLANATION IN ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Mathews-Foster agreement by which the gentlemen named pledged the Administration to recognize Nicholls and Hampton in return for Southern support pending the Electoral count in Congress, continues to be one of the chief topics of discussion here. Matthews and Foster are denounced on all sides for the part they have played in the matter, but it is generally admitted that President Hayes was not in any way a party to the agreement entered into by them. As a matter of fact, it can be stated that he never saw the paper referred to, and had no knowledge of its contents until he saw them in the public prints. He, of course, has no intention of holding himself bound by the contract, and the Southern Democrats are greatly disappointed. Meanwhile, it would be well for Messrs. Foster and Matthews to make any explanation of their conduct which may be possible.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—In commenting upon dispatches from Washington this morning, wherein it is alleged that Senator Stanley Matthews and Representative Foster gave written pledges, on behalf of the President, that the Hampton and Nicholls Governments should not be disturbed, the *Times* of this city editorially says: "We feel warranted in saying that the letter referred to contains neither the terms of any bargain nor any pledge on behalf of the President, and that it was limited to personal assurances on the part of its authors of their own opinions and beliefs." The *Times* promises to publish Stanley Matthews' letter to-morrow.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court for this district, adjourned court at Milwaukee, Friday, to come to this city to meet Senator David Davis, who, it is understood, had requested an interview. They were closeted together several hours at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and it is reported by a friend of both gentlemen, that Senator Davis was authorized by President Hayes to tender the appointment of a Judgeship on the Supreme Bench to Judge Drummond.

LIFE INSURANCE ASSIGNMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The Mutual Protection Company, on the co-operative plan, which dropped the title of "Life Insurance" last year, and became a beneficial company, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. A failure to collect assessments, a drooping off in the membership, and an increase in deaths—13 occurring since Jan. 1—are the causes assigned for the collapse. There is no complaint against the management.

REDUCTION OF COAL TONNAGE.

BETHLEHEM, March 26.—The coal operators of the Lehigh region held a meeting here to-day, for the purpose of consulting with the railroad officials as to a reduction of coal tonnage. Asa Packer, the President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, being present, a committee was appointed to wait upon him and present the necessity for a reduction, and urge the same.

THE WAMSUTTA MILLS STRIKE.

NEW-BEDFORD, March 26.—The operatives of Wamsutta Mills held a crowded meeting this evening, and voted to continue the strike.

WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE NEW RULES NOT YET PROMULGATED—BUSY PREPARATIONS IN THE BUREAUS FOR PUTTING THEM IN OPERATION WHEN ISSUED—REPORTS AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE CHIEFS OF BUREAUS IN THE INTERIOR AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS—ADVERTISING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretaries Schurz and Evarts are still engaged upon the civil service rules, and expect to have them completed, and, if approved, in operation by the 1st of April. Their work upon this subject is expected to result in a few practical rules which will be so elastic as to be applicable to all the departments, leaving the details to be arranged and promulgated by the heads of each. With a view to putting these rules in operation, when adopted, the different Secretaries are collating information as to the number and efficiency of their employes, the duties performed by them, and whether or not there can be a reduction of force, and how. Each bureau officer is also called upon, in making his report, to give his views upon the efficiency of his employes, and the value of competitive examination in increasing their usefulness. After digesting the information given upon these points, each Secretary will make up his code of rules based upon the general ideas advanced by Secretaries Schurz and Evarts. The department over which Mr. Evarts presides is less in need of civil service rules than any other, although the new rules, with such detailed additions as may be necessary, will be enforced in all.

The Interior and Treasury Departments are the most inviting fields for the practical operation of civil service, and the Secretaries at the head of these departments are getting their information in shape to begin the work in earnest. Yesterday most of the bureau officers of the Interior made their reports to Mr. Schurz, and he has detailed information before him which he is carefully examining as to the real condition of each office under his control. With this information, the heads of bureaus have submitted their views upon the civil service, giving the practical workings of what there was of civil service reform, under the President's order of 1872, establishing competitive examination. The most elaborate report submitted is from Gen. Spear, Commissioner of Patents, who takes up the whole subject and discusses it most intelligently, giving his opinion that a practical competitive examination for promotion and appointment should be based, in case of promotion, upon a practical knowledge of the duties of the office, and, in case of appointment, upon a general knowledge of the English language, &c. It is said that not a single officer has recommended the system of the arithmetical competitive examinations, which heretofore prevailed, and which gave a well-read school-boy the advantage over a thoroughly efficient and practical man. It is understood that the rules for the Interior Department will be quite stringent, as many of the employes need a technical knowledge to make them useful. Under them there are likely to be a few changes, and an effort will be made to reduce the force by increasing the efficiency of those retained.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement that Secretary Schurz desires to create an advertising bureau in the Treasury Department for the purpose of putting up the Government advertising to public competition and awarding it to the lowest bidder. What Mr. Schurz desires is to award the Government advertising on the principles which would guide the action of any business corporation. He believes that the true purpose of newspaper advertising is to reach the public, and he proposes, so far as his own department is concerned, and would like to see the general principle adopted in regard to all the departments, that the public advertising should be inserted where it will clearly subserve its purpose.

A number of idle rumors to the effect that Secretary Evarts would be tendered and would accept the English Mission, and that Secretary Schurz would be sent as Minister to Germany, are officially contradicted. The members of the Cabinet are working together with the utmost harmony, and no change has been or is likely to be thought of.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following regulations governing appointment and employment of persons in the Treasury Department:

First—The force employed in the department and in each division and bureau will be carefully limited to the number and grade fixed by law and the appropriations therefor.

Second—When the law does not fix the number or compensation of employes, as in the case of temporary clerks or persons paid from appropriations for specific purposes, the number at no time shall exceed the demands of the service, and the compensation shall not exceed the rates paid for similar service in private establishments.

Third—Each head of a bureau in this department will be strictly holden to the enforcement of the foregoing rules, and will report in writing to this office within 10 days, and from time to time thereafter, the names of all persons employed under his direction, who, by reason of incompetency, bad habits, neglect of duty, or any other cause, ought not to be retained longer in the service; also those whose services are no longer required for the conduct of business intrusted to his charge. When a vacancy in any grade above that of class 1 occurs in any bureau, and the public service requires that it should be filled, the head of such bureau will report in writing to this office the names of the persons of a lower grade who, by reason of industry, integrity, and competency are most deserving of recognition by promotion thereto.

Fourth—Appointments to this department of temporary clerks will hereafter be made only for a limited time, not to exceed the exigency which calls for their employment, the period of service to be stated in the letter of appointment.

Fifth—Hereafter no person will be appointed or employed in this department unless a written application for the appointment or employment, and all papers and recommendations pertaining thereto intended for file in the department shall have been filed in the appointment division of this office, and merely verbal applications or recommendations for appointment or promotion will not be entertained.

Sixth—Under the requirement of the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, preference for appointment will necessarily be given to honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the United States, and under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, directing the appointments of this department to be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, the Territories, and the District of Columbia, according to population. No person whose legal residence is in any division of the country above mentioned which has received already its full number of appointments in accordance with the distribution directed can be appointed in this department, and all appointments will be subject to the examination required by the provisions of section 164, Revised Statutes of the United States.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Assistant Surgeons Charles S. Degraw and Samuel S. Jessup, United States Army, have been ordered to duty in the Department of the South. Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt has been ordered to report to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Atlantic, for assignment to duty.

The Secretary of the Navy this morning received a telegram announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Ossipee at Key West yesterday, from Florida. All well on board. Assistant Paymasters Louis A. York, John C. Burnett, and James A. King, United States Navy, have been ordered to examination for promotion to the grade of Passed Assistant Paymaster.

Rear Admiral John J. Almy, United States Navy, will be retired on the 24th of next month, on account of long and faithful service. His retirement will promote Commodore Thomas H. Patterson to the grade of Rear Admiral.

THE INTEREST PAYMENT FUNDS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY ON HIS INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE TREASURY AND OF BONDHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Solicitor of the Treasury to-day reported to Secretary Sherman the result of his investigations of the charges made against certain Treasury officials in connection with the fraudulent collection of unclaimed interest on registered bonds. As will be seen by the following extracts from the report of the Solicitor, the charge that Assistant Secretary Conant was privy to the fraud is entirely without foundation:

It does not appear that either the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer have been involved in any official negligence, or that by their doing or neglecting to do, or giving or withholding any information, they have exposed the Treasury or the creditors of the Government to any loss. The Treasurer is, in fact, the party liable for any losses occurring through any act or negligence of his assistants and clerks, and that relation, in addition to his irreproachable character, seems to be a sufficient safeguard for his official fidelity. The chief of the loan division was made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury the attorney of parties claiming overdue interest who have not appointed an attorney. In all these cases payments were made by check, and to the party in whose name the interest stood upon the books in the Treasury. John P. Bigelow, late Chief of the Loan Division, Daniel Baker, the present Chief, and William Fletcher, in the absence of the latter, have acted as attorneys under this order, and all payments made upon vouchers filed by them are believed to be regular. Nor has anything been disclosed upon which a suspicion can be justified that these gentlemen have not discharged their official duties in connection with all interest disbursements with strict integrity and fidelity. The scandalous publications that have connected the name of Mr. Charles F. Conant as Assistant Secretary, and late acting Secretary of the Treasury with these irregular payments from the Treasury have not the slightest foundation of fact to rest upon. That officer had nothing to do with the payments of unclaimed interest, and no knowledge of them, except what has been gained in this investigation. There is no evidence tending to show that he has obstructed or delayed any of the measures prudently or properly taken to detect and punish the unlawful practices connected with these Treasury collections, though it is fairly to be presumed from what he has said, done, or omitted that he has not approved of either the agency or methods by which the investigation has been conducted. I submit that to subject public officers whose fidelity has been tested by years of upright administration and vouched for by the confidence of their superiors and of their fellow-citizens to the same methods and the same agencies that are applied only to outlaws and criminals is to degrade public office below the ambition of honorable men. Even if such agency might be employed, it should be strictly according to law and under the express direction of the head of the department; and for a subordinate officer to undertake to promote an investigation into the conduct of his superiors and associates by such methods will not only destroy the respect and confidence so essential to the discipline of the public service, but will make the employments of the Government centres of intrigue, where ambitious and envious men can undermine and supplant their superiors.

It is not shown that any information for publication has been given by the Supervising Special Agent, but it does appear that Mr. Timmons has been much less reticent and discreet in his communications than was advantageous to the public interests. Much publicity necessarily obtained in the proceedings attending the arrest of and attempts to arrest the persons implicated, and the rancor of employes of the Government who had been dismissed from the department for incapacity or misconduct has given a personal turn and malicious exaggeration to reports which had an insignificant and comparatively innocent basis of fact to stand upon.

It is not known up to the present time that, with the exception of $940 imprudently paid out in 1876, any amount has been paid as unclaimed interest which has not been paid back, or will not be paid back as the result of the present investigation. No loss has resulted or can result to the United States, the Treasurer being liable upon his official bond for all disbursements made to persons not authorized to receive the same. Several thousand dollars appear to have been fraudulently paid out, but this cannot be determined without a judicial investigation.

The Solicitor recommends that safeguards should be adopted, by law and regulation, against the improper payment of moneys from the Treasury as unclaimed interest. Upon this subject he says:

Interest overdue and uncalled for, after a period of seven months, should be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the persons entitled thereto, from which disposition it would result that claims for payment of such sums would have to be presented and audited like other claims by the Auditors and Controllers of the Treasury, and the money paid upon a Treasury warrant. This would subject the vouchers and proofs to a much more careful and responsible scrutiny than they are now subject to at the desk of the interest teller. It is not the policy of the Government to invite these moneys as permanent deposit; it is the interest of every prudent creditor promptly to collect his dividends, and when this is not done, he has no right to complain if the Government, in taking precautions for its own and his security, makes the formalities of receiving a little more hard to comply with.

AN EXTENSIVE BUSINESS FAILURE.

THE FIRM OF J. L. KECK & BROTHER, OF CINCINNATI, IN TROUBLE—THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF EMBARRASSMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Business circles were startled to-day by the report that J. L. Keck & Brother, an extensive pork packing firm of this city, had been compelled to call a meeting of their creditors. The head of this firm, widely known as "Si" Keck, has been one of the most active and successful business men in Cincinnati. His money and energy have been instrumental in building up scores of successful business enterprises in the city and neighborhood. He states to-night that his private fortune would be at the disposal of his creditors, and would nearly cover his liabilities. He had asked no one, he said, for assistance, and did not propose to. The immediate cause of his embarrassment is losses in the pork business, and speculations in Chicago. A statement of his affairs will be made at a meeting of creditors to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 27—1 A. M.—For New-England threatening weather and rain, with brisk easterly winds, backing to northerly, falling barometer, and no decided change in temperature.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, threatening weather and rain, followed by clearing weather in the southern and western portions, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, slight change in temperature, and low but rising barometer.

CONGREGATIONAL DISCORD.

A LETTER MISSIVE NOT ACCEPTED.

DR. BUDINGTON'S CHURCH DECLINES THE INVITATION OF THE TOMPKINS-AVENUE CHURCH — THE REASONS ASSIGNED THEREFOR—A PRACTICAL DISFELLOWSHIP OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH BY A VOTE OF 155 TO 60.

The special meeting called by the Pastor and committee of the Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, to take action on the letter missive of the new Tompkins-Avenue Church, was largely attended by members of the congregation last evening, despite the storm, about one-half the pews being filled. Shortly after 7:30 Dr. Budington arose and offered prayer. He said in substance: "Oh Great Head of the Church assembled as we are to-night to perform a duty which has been laid upon us by Thy Providence, and in which the prosperity of Thy Kingdom is involved, we ask the grace of Thy spirit to promote the glory of thy name and of the Church, with which Thou hast promised to remain unto death. We ask not that our minds should prevail, but that God's will should be made known to us and should be done by us. Be pleased to unite our hearts, so that our wills and actions to-night may be united, and that in spirit and principle they may be directed to the single glory of God. We remember Thy promise to give wisdom to those who ask for it to the end of time. We cast the burdens of Thy Church militant upon earth on Thee, sure that Thou wilt not permit the gates of hell to prevail against it. We remember how Thy will was made manifest through Thy servants gathered on a former occasion in this house to discuss the question that still agitates us and calls us together. May those who speak to-night speak from their hearts, and when we are dismissed may we go forth with a renewed sense of Thy presence and a certainty that the issue is such as has been appointed for Thy own and our blessing. May God be glorified, and may we be the instruments of doing His holy will.

Dr. Budington added: Before asking for the reading of the call and the letter missive, I desire to be relieved of the labor of presiding, and, as there is a brother among us of large experience in parliamentary usages, I ask Brother Mitchell to take my place.

Mr. Mitchell assumed the Moderator's seat, and the clerk read the call and the letter.

Mr. Brinkerhoff moved that no person be allowed to speak more than once to the same suoject, and that speeches be confined to 10 minutes.

The Moderator ruled that the first part of the motion was provided for in the manual.

Mr. Spellman opposed the second part. He argued that congregational usage provided for the largest and fullest discussion, and that unless a subject were thoroughly understood it could not be intelligently voted upon. The ques ion at issue was a grave one and of serious importance, as affecting the character, the harmony, the usefulness, and possibly the life of the Clinton-Avenue Church. It would be worth remaining a week for the purpose of learning each brother's opinions and their reasons therefor. They could not afford to prejudge a question of this sort.

The Moderator decided the second part of the motion in order, and it was carried—38 to 17.

There was a long silence, each member waiting for the other to open the battle on the main question. At length the Moderator arose, and said that if nobody had anything to say, a motion for an adjournment would be in order. Then Mr. Benedict moved that the church decline to accept the invitation of the Tompkins-Avenue Church and refuse to send a delegate to the council. Mr. Spellman offered as an amendment that the church accept the invitation. He presented two main points in support of his motion: First—That, so far as any action of the church in the past was concerned, no obstacles were presented to an acceptance; secondly—Since the council of 1874, and since the previous proceedings in Plymouth Church that gave rise to that council, these questions had been passed upon by recognized tribunals, whose office it was to investigate and decide according to the usages of the Church and State. He said that if the church concluded to decline the invitation, they must state their reasons fully in order to secure the approval of the country. Even if the decisions spoken of were wrong, and the Plymouth Pastor as guilty as some believe, it would be better to let the tares grow, lest in pulling them up the wheat would be pulled up also. He begged the members to pause before sowing seeds of bitterness in a congregation whose fraternal feeling had been so beautiful in the past. It was not the business of the meeting to decide questions of ecclesiastical polity, especially when the polity was so loose that it had scarcely any definite ground upon which wise men agree, but to practice religion and save souls. They might dissent from the conclusions of the various bodies that had passed upon Plymouth Church, but they were compelled to accept them. To refuse in this instance would be to manifest a want of confidence in the Tompkins-Avenue Church for reasons that were inconclusive. The only way to get around it was to further investigate Plymouth Church, and of that there was no chance. It would be unmanly, if the invitation was rejected, not to give the reasons in full. Duty required it, and it would also cause a better feeling on the part of the minority toward the majority.

Mr. Spellman's time being up, Mr. Barnes asked that he might be permitted to go on. Mr. Packard objected, saying that he and many others had intelligently made up their minds and they would gain nothing by listening except a knowledge of the opinions of the speakers. The Moderator ruled that objection being made Mr. Spellman must subside. Mr. Bacon appealed from the decision of the chair, which was sustained, 52 to 14.

Mr. A. S. Barnes said he understood that the reason for declining would be that Plymouth Church had been invited, and their action would consequently disfellowship Plymouth Church. Were they ready for that? They could not, in that event consistently give letters to Plymouth Church. He asked Dr. Budington if he was right. Dr. Budington declined to answer at that time. Mr. Barnes went on to review the different occasions on which the question at issue had come before the Clinton-Avenue Church, and he charged that in every instance a vote had been pushed through without previous notice and upon ex parte representations made by the Pastor and the Clerk. He asked that if the Pastor would not go to the council, at least one delegate should be sent. The calling of the council of 1874 had agreed with his views at the time because he did not then know that the two Pastors were actuated by any personal motive, a fact which he had since discovered. He contended that the church should remain in fellowship with Plymouth Church so long as the Council of 1874 had not ordered otherwise. He knew that Dr. Budington did not wish to associate with Mr. Beecher; that he had a decided opinion on that subject. He had a right to his opinion, but he should not endeavor to prevent his people from having one of their own. Plymouth Church had done nothing wrong; their Pastor had been several times acquitted, and enjoyed the confidence of his congregation. In refusing to meet with them the church reflected not only on Plymouth Church, but on all the others that would be present.

Mr. E. well deprecated the personalities that had been introduced, and offered a substitute for the amendment, premising that it had been designed in a conciliatory spirit, while at the same time it was firm in principle. No new matter was introduced in it, nor did it involve a question in regard to letters of dismissal to Plymouth Church. It expressed good-will toward the Tompkins-Avenue Church, while declining to meet Plymouth Church on the ground that the principles of the two churches were diametrically opposed on questions of discipline. It had been shown to, and approved by, many members, and, he thought, would be accepted by all in final settlement of the whole subject. He then read the following:

A letter missive from the Tompkins-Avenue Church has been received by the Clerk of this church, desiring its attendance by Pastor and delegate at a council, to be convened on the 28th inst., for the purpose of recognizing that church as a Congregational church, and installing their Pastor-elect in the fellowship of the Congregational churches; but inasmuch as the letter missive of the Tompkins-Avenue Church has invited the said council, it becomes an unwelcome but an unavoidable duty to say, first, that the church has felt bound in conscience to protest against certain proceedings of that church as being destructive of the discipline of the Congregational churches. Second, that in this protest "we represent the interests of the fraternity of Congregational churches whose principles of discipline and whose fair Christian fame was endangered," as was in express terms affirmed by a Congregational Council, the largest and most eminent in character ever before assembled; and, third, that we are constrained by advice of that council made obligatory by subsequent events, by our previous action on similar occasions by a sense of duty to ourselves and to the denomination at large, and, above all, to the great Head of the Church, to decline representation in the council, wh

INCIDENTS IN FRENCH LIFE.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A LIFE SENATOR CHOSEN TO FILL A VACANCY — HOW A BONAPARTIST HAPPENED TO BE ELECTED—ARREST OF A MURDERER—THE DEATH ROLL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 13, 1877.

On Saturday last a life Senator had to be chosen to fill the vacancy created by the death of Gen. Changarnier, and another curious instance was given of the hazards of political life. The Republicans put forward M. Alfred André; his opponent was M. Dupuy de Lôme. The latter was patronised by the imperialists, who formed a coalition with the Right Centre for the purpose of electing him. But he is by no means extreme in his views, and perhaps he is one of a few, like M. Magne and M. Bardy de Fourton, who place their country above all party interests. It is that which ever distinguishes really superior men, and we find, a limited number of them in each political division, though the number is generally very limited. But such men form the salt, or the saving element of society. Had it not been for the men of this stamp in the Republican ranks —Thiers, Jules Simon, De Remusat, Dufaure, to cite a few prominent examples—the Republic must have perished long ago, or fallen a victim to its own excesses. Dupuy de Lôme is not a great man, perhaps not so strong a man as M. André, but he is moderate, comparatively speaking, and possesses considerable ability. His election was due to a singular accident. Two or three members of the Right were absent, and an equal number of Republicans were on the sick list. Two Senators being unable to walk were brought to the Senate in their chairs. The vote was taken, the urn remained open the required length of time, and after calling once more upon all to drop in their ballots, the presiding officer declared the scrutin closed. Hardly had the boxes been opened and the ballots turned over to the Secretaries, ere Victor Hugo came running in, out of breath, holding his ballot in his hand. He was too late, and his vote had to be refused. On counting it was found that M. Dupuy de Lôme had 142 votes, M. André 140, M. Grandperret 1. Thus it happened that the delay of Victor Hugo caused the election of M. de Lôme, for he could not have had the absolute majority required if the poet's vote had been counted.

The Palais de Justice has occupied public attention during the past few days. Moyaux, the assassin, who threw his little girl into the dry well and tried to kill his wife, has been arrested. Friday morning last a wine dealer in the Quartier Latin leaned over toward his window to examine a wine stain upon a glass. As he did so, his eyes fell upon a man across the street examining the journals exposed by a newsdealer. One of the illustrated papers had given an engraving representing Moyaux, and this person was attentively regarding it. "That looks like Moyaux," said the wine dealer to himself, and ran out to see the individual. Convinced by his inspection that he was not mistaken, he ran to the nearest station-house and was there when the individual came sauntering along, paying no attention to the Police. A gendarme seized him by the arm, and he turned with a look of terror. "It's not me," he cried, and when asked who was "me," relapsed into silence. Before the Commissaire de Police he confessed that he was Moyaux, and told the painful story of his crime. He had killed his child to spite the mother, and, after throwing her down the well, had remained for three hours there listening to her plaintive cries for help. He had expected that she would be killed at once. When he found that she was not, he intended to kill himself, but could not muster up the courage. Then he determined to kill his wife before committing suicide. In his pocket was found some raw, half-spoiled liver and a few small onions, and upon this diet he had subsisted for some days. He admitted having sent the letter to the *Petit Journal*, and had a letter in his pocket addressed to his wife, showing that he knew her present address. He said that he had been roving about the house for some days in order to see her, but would not state how and where he had lived.

Death is making rapid inroads into the number of our prominent men, and M. Glaudez and Dr. Dolbeau have soon followed M. Autran. Speaking of the latter gives me an opportunity for adding a word about his fortune. He had a rich uncle in Marseilles, a ship-broker, who had made his own money, and was as ignorant as avaricious. He was noted for never having given a sou to any one. Young Autran called on him when about to start for Paris, with 300 francs in his pocket. He did not succeed, and, on going back had to endure the "I told you so" of his uncle. But when he had written more verses he tried it again, and, meanwhile, his old uncle had read some of his rhymes, or heard them spoken of. "You'll not succeed any better this time, Joseph," said the uncle; "but I'll give you a chance. Here is a draft for 1,500 francs on my Paris bankers." Autran came on, bought out *La Fille d'Eschyle*, and made no money by it. In a few months he went back. "I told you so," said the uncle. "Yes," said Autran, "you were right, but I came very near it. I have brought back 1,200 of your 1,500 francs. The next time I shall do it." The uncle took the money and said to himself that there was something in that boy. At least he was honest and economical. He went off and changed his will, disinheriting all his other relatives, and making Joseph Autran his universal legatee. He did succeed the next time, but he came back to Paris with 2,000,000 francs, for the Marseilles uncle died two months after making his will. Afterward Autran married Miss Fitch, who also had 2,000,000 francs, and a poet at the head of a fortune of 4,000,000 francs can very well give good dinners. M. Glaudez was the Dean of the magistrature. Dr. Dolbeau was a celebrated professor. Few men were better known in France, but he had an adventure just after the war which rendered him unpopular. He had a wounded Communist officer in his hospital, and when the latter was cured discharged him. The next day he found the man still there, and flew into a rage and ordered him away. Some regular officers heard the quarrel, and immediately had the Communist arrested. He was shot, I believe, or sentenced to transportation. The medical profession was greatly moved, and accused Dr. Dolbeau of having denounced one of his patients. He was hissed by the students when he appeared in his lecture-room. He made some sort of an excuse, but has never been a popular man since.

A RICHMOND GHOST.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of the 26th says: "A rumor has been in circulation in the city for several weeks past that has caused no little nervousness among the superstitious, especially those of the gentle sex. The basis of this story is: Not a great many years ago, a young and beautiful lady who came here on a visit to friends, during her sojourn was taken to one of the large manufacturing establishments upon the James River to see the machinery of the manufactory in operation. While going through the establishment she ventured too near a line of horizontal shafting, and her clothing becoming entangled in one of the pulleys, she was lifted from the floor, through a distance of 15 or 20 feet, terribly mangled, and killed. This was many years ago. Since that event transpired the husband of the unfortunate lady has removed near this factory, and for the past few weeks rumor has it whenever he visits the scenes that witnessed the horrible death of his wife, whether it be in the day or night, he sees what is to all appearances his former companion in life in flesh and blood. The ghost or spirit, or whatever it may be termed, has on several occasions remained near him until he moved toward her, when she or it would quietly glide away in the dim distance. These spectral visits from one who has been dead for more than 15 years have not only been witnessed by the husband, but by many others who knew the lady well during her life, and vehemently assert that they have witnessed all of these visitations. The story, whether it is true or false, has caused no little excitement among the friends of the parties most intimately connected with the affair."

SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS.

EXTRACT FROM HIS SPEECH TO HIS NEIGHBORS IN GLENDALE, OHIO.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, the new Senator from Ohio, was publicly welcomed home in Glendale, near Cincinnati, on Saturday evening last. He spoke at considerable length, referring thus briefly to the seat in Congress which he has neglected to contest:

"I do not know if the occasion is a fit one to retain thoughts of some who, perhaps, do not claim to be my friends. The last time I had occasion to address you from this platform was on the eve of the October election, when I had been put forward as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of the Second Congressional District for a seat in the House of Representatives. Many of you cordially and warmly supported me; there were others who found it in their hearts not to do so, and the consequence is that another, and I trust a better representative, received on the face of the returns a majority of the votes. [Subdued applause.] I am indebted to those who voted against me then that I now sit in the Forty-fifth Congress in the Senate of the United States."

On topics of more general interest he said:

"I take this occasion to say that it was and is my opinion that according to the true construction of our National Constitution, it was the right and the duty of the Vice-President of the United States, as the Senate, to open the certificates of the Electoral votes and to count them in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and to make the declaration according to that count of the persons who were elected President and Vice President, and yet, nevertheless, inasmuch as that right and obligation were contested and disputed, it was my opinion, prior to the final passage of the bill creating the Electoral Commission, that it was a wise measure of peaceful adjustment, and had I been a member of Congress at the time, I should have voted for it s passage. And now, looking back after my observation and experience of men and things in Washington during the progress of the count, by the instrumentality of that Commission, I am thoroughly persuaded that its creation and organization and action saved us from anarchy, confusion, and civil war. I believe that its adoption was the dictate of wisdom and of patriotism; I believe that when the rage of disappointment is entirely passed, when the scars of party failure have healed, when the cool and sober judgment of men exercises itself, its dispassionate reason, upon the questions which were submitted to that tribunal for adjudication, that it will be the universal verdict that their judgments were right, and that they ought to stand. I believe that it will be the universal opinion of the legal profession and of the intelligent people of every profession that there ought to be no dispute or question, not only as to the integrity of their minds and motives, but as to the absolute correctness and accuracy of their conclusions.

Let me say another word here. It was undoubtedly the delicate state of personal and political honor on the part of every public man who had voted for the passage of that bill to see to it that so far as he was concerned it should be allowed to proceed in its execution in an orderly and regular way, so as to accomplish the peaceful objects for which it was framed, and yet when it became apparent by the decision of that Tribunal in the Florida case, and more especially in the Louisiana case, that it would result in the way in which it did finally result, there was, on the part of many who had forborne from loss and disappointment of all their party hopes and expectations, a determination, if possible, by parliamentary tactics and delays, to defeat the execution of the bill, and they resorted to those tactics by dilatory motions, by debate to the utmost time so as to prevent the consummation of the Presidential count, and bring the 4th of March around without the declaration of the President's election, leaving us in the anarchy and confusion which such a state of things would create. That they were not able to accomplish this is due to certain men in the two houses of Congress, to whom I think we owe a debt of gratitude; whose exertions to vindicate their own political honor, to maintain the peace of the country even at the expense of their party's disappointment; whose exertions to accomplish these purposes were put forth in spite of temptations to a contrary course, which it is much to expect or hope human nature successfully to resist. I think we ought to bear in mind the names and persons of these men. I can not name them all now; but there was Lamar, of Mississippi, and Hill and Gordon, of Georgia; there were John Young Brown and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; there was the Speaker himself, Mr. Randall, who had it in his power, if he had chosen, to ally himself even with the minority, who were determined to defeat this result, to have turned the whole country into confusion, and yet who did not do as he was tempted. And there was another man who, as Republicans, we have not been heretofore accustomed to hold in high esteem or respect as a politician and a man, who, I think, deserves well of us all—I mean Fernando Wood, of New-York. I venture to say I never felt so proud as he did when, day after day and night after night, until finally, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the Friday which terminated the count, he stood up at his place, the leader—the acknowledged leader—of the Republican Party on the floor of the House of Representatives. [Great applause.]

Now, my friends, independent of the question of personal obligation to which I have alluded as operating as a motive on the part of these Southern Democrats, there was another expectation in their minds which was a great influence in their conduct. That was the expectation that, after all it would not be a bad thing for the South to have Hayes President; that after all, perhaps they had made a mistake in not themselves previously assisting him in the election; at any rate it was the expectation that the inauguration of the Republican President would be the inauguration for them of a new era—an era when peace should be substituted for arms, when conciliation should be adopted instead of words of retaliation and hard names; when an effort should be made to bind together the Union, not merely by bonds of law and force, but by means of interest, kindness, friendship, and fellowship; that the dove of peace should spread its white wings, and with an olive branch borne from the North to the South, furnish to them the emblem and pledge of peace, and honest, good, local self-government and prosperity. [Applause.] They founded those expectations upon a letter written by Gov. Hayes when he accepted the nomination of the Republican Party as its candidate for the Presidency, and they founded it upon the personal assurance of those who knew him, or thought they knew him well, that he meant every word that he had said, and that he was a man who could neither be seduced nor terrified out of his convictions. [Applause.] And upon that faith they were willing to co-operate in the operation of that legal machinery which had been set in motion, and which they saw was inevitably bringing about the result by which a Republican President and Administration were established in the seat of power. * * *

There is no reason why we should any longer be divided in this country by sectional lines. All the causes which once created sections have disappeared. The men of the North and of the South can come together—I believe they will come together. [Applause.] The ranks will open, new lines of division will appear, and parties, instead of being arrayed against each other face to face in battle array upon the two sides of the line which separates the North from the South, will divide by lines perpendicular to them, running into every State, penetrating into every neighborhood, and on both sides will be found white and black, dividing, not on questions which are vital to the existence of society, and the decision of which, one way or the other, involves necessarily violence and war, but on questions of administration and of policy, about which we may differ and still be friends. [Applause.] I believe that this is the policy of the President. I believe it will be the result of the application of that maxim which he expresses in his inaugural address, that 'he serves his party best who serves his country best.' [Applause.] I believe that if he were deliberately to set himself to see or to see how he could most certainly and effectively strengthen and extend the Republican Party as such, it would be by the adoption of the very policy which seeks to obliterate party distinctions such as they have been. [Renewed applause.] But whether that be so or not, I am satisfied, divested as he is of all personal ambition on his own part other than that of making a name for himself which will be prominently identified with the prosperous history of his country, that the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes will be hereafter marked in the history of the land as the beginning of a new order of things which distinguished the second century of our existence parallel with that which marked its birth."

A DEN OF INFAMY BROKEN UP.

Acting under the directions of Inspector Thorne, Patrolman J. D. B. Smith made a raid on the lager beer saloon No. 30½ Broome-street, and arrested William Glaser and his two daughters, aged 19 and 20, respectively, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Inspector Thorne, it appears, received information some weeks ago about this place and made an investigation, which satisfied him that the man Glaser kept a house of ill-fame, and that his two daughters were the principal inmates and were debauching all the young men in the neighborhood. It is also asserted that Glaser has repeatedly expressed his willingness to countenance the ruin of another daughter, aged 13, in consideration of $100 to be paid to him. The attention of the Police was called to this case of infamy by the respectable people residing in the neighborhood, who were terribly incensed at the unnatural conduct of the father. When the accused were arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Essex Market Police Court, the prosecution failed to produce the necessary testimony to establish the fact that Glaser's establishment was a disorderly house under the statute, and the magistrate released the prisoners on condition that they would move out of the neighborhood immediately.

HELOISE PICARD'S FUGITIVE HUSBAND.

Up to a late hour last night, Alfred Picard, the Frenchman, who on Sunday evening disfigured the face of his wife Heloise, by bedashing it with sulphuric acid, at No. 146 East Houston-street, had not been arrested. The friends of the tortured wife vouch for her respectability, and contradict with indignation the assertion of Picard that she had proved faithless to her marriage vows. On the other hand, they brand the fugitive husband as an utterly dissolute fellow, who has lived on the scant earnings of his wife. Persons residing in No. 146 East Houston-street are of the opinion that the actions of Picard's wife were such as to furnish him with strong grounds for jealousy.

THE PITTSBURG IRON TRADE

OPINIONS OF MANUFACTURERS.

FIVE OF THE ELEVEN FURNACES OF THE CITY IN BLAST—OTHERS UNDERGOING REPAIRS—THE POSITION OF PITTSBURG AND PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE BUSINESS IN IRON.

From a Special Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

Of the 11 furnaces in this city five are in blast; of those out of blast the two Superior furnaces count for nothing, as they have been idle for three or four years, and are likely to remain idle. Two or three of the others are under repairs and will soon be running again, so they do not affect the general result that the furnace business here is decidedly active, though, I think, not very remunerative. The rolling mills vary somewhat. Some of them are running every day; others are only running four or five days in a week, but they are doing a fair amount of business for bad times—those who saw their way to take contracts for bar and merchant iron at a shade under two cents a pound getting the lion's share.

Mr. Laughlin, of the firm of Jones & Laughlin, tells me that they cannot complain, as times go, of the amount of business they are doing, though their great works and resources would, of course, add very largely to their present production if business was really active. He says that though not making much money, they are not losing any, and that they look to a more favorable state of things. He said that he thought it was a great thing to be able to keep their labor organization together, and to give their men the means of maintaining their families. He called my attention to one or two points which he regarded as being a sort of silver lining to the cloud which hangs over the iron business. One is the enforced lesson in cheap production which the manufacturers have learned pretty thoroughly during the last three years. Another is the amount of work which an individual workman will do when he has to put in all his time in order to earn living wages. Again, he regards the present price of iron as a sounder basis on which the manufacturers and consumers shall transact business. As iron is 50 or 60 per cent. cheaper than it was three years ago, it takes just so much less capital to carry on iron enterprises. Interest accounts, always a large item in extensive business, are necessarily largely reduced, and the risk of heavy losses from bad debts being in proportion to the price of iron, the manufacturers can sell more freely than they would otherwise do when buyers present themselves. These are undoubtedly favorable features, and go to show that the iron business, like the devil, is not altogether so black as it might be painted.

Mr. Henry Oliver, of the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, one of the leading rolling mill firms here, gives an encouraging view of things. He says that they have orders and other business on hand which keep their mills fully occupied. The product of their mills is, however, very diversified. They make many different staple lines of iron. Mr. Oliver thinks that facts justify them in looking for slow but steady improvement, not only in the amount of business, but, to a certain extent, in prices. He adduces as evidence of this the pressing needs of some of the larger lines of railroad for full supplies, and the fact that the consumption of iron in the United States is now unnaturally low in proportion to the population, as compared with what it should be. I think he is right in this regard. So far as Pittsburg business is directly concerned, Mr. Oliver thinks that it is above the average throughout the country. He also hopes much from the now assured improvements in the Ohio River—improvements which will give a much higher average of water all the year round than heretofore, and enable the manufacturers of Pittsburg to ship local freights by river at all seasons, when ice does not block the way. The trouble with the Ohio River is, of course, in the Summer; then there is sometimes not more than 30 or 40 inches of depth of water. Of the increased facilities brought about by dams which can be raised or lowered there would seem to be no doubt.

Mr. Bennett, of the firm of Graff, Bennett & Co., says, in effect: I do not know any industry which has so many influences affecting it in different ways as the iron business just now—some adverse, some favorable. In the aggregate there should be, I think, a balance on the side of the favorable. We have gone through, I suppose, as trying an ordeal during the last three years as any great business interest could possibly be liable to, and yet we live and exist, and, moreover, we expect to thrive again. Nothing can kill the iron business in Pittsburg. See how she has held her own in spite of the bad times. I see THE NEW-YORK TIMES estimates the production of pig-iron for the year 1876 at 2,050,000 tons. At least 400,000 or 500,000 tons of this amount has been consumed in Pittsburg. This can be easily verified by the railroad receipts and other ways. These same railroad receipts and other statistics will also show that about one-fourth of the entire stock of pig iron is held by the furnace men and mill-owners of Pittsburg. Does not this show—the fact that our consumption is so great, and that we can afford to be such heavy holders of stock—that we are pretty lusty and strong, even after three of the worst years we ever knew? Now, you say, and with justice, that the productive capacity of the country in pig-iron is largely in excess of the requirements of the consumers. But you must also be aware that the present demand for iron is far below what it should naturally be in its ratio to population. If the natural demand for iron in the United States existed to-morrow, you would see any number of our mills and furnaces, which are now languishing, running a race against time. Then, however, we should soon feel again the imperative necessity of a more elastic currency. I think that the currency of the country is equal to all present wants. It is certainly not equal to our former or prospective wants; most decidedly not so far as the iron business is concerned. Pig-iron is the basis of the iron business. The production of to-day is below one-half of the capacity of production. The general branches of iron industry must, then, be below half the power of consumption. As to the general prospects of the iron trade of Pittsburg, I would call your attention to the fact that the stock of pig and manufactured iron in the West is lower now than it has been for years. Any revival in general business there must create a demand here, for iron enters into multitudinous manufactures. That revival is now going on. For instance, we are just now shipping 1,000 tons of iron to St. Louis, and considerable quantities are being shipped east of the Alleghany Mountains for consumption. This may be, in some measure, owing to the scarcity of finer grades of iron—grades which the Pittsburg furnaces make—and, notwithstanding the hard times and low prices, Pittsburg has not only maintained her trade, as the tonnage will show, but her high reputation for making the best iron. An increased demand would soon exhaust the stocks of the fine grades of iron, and an improvement in prices would quickly ensue. The poorer grades are more abundant in all the iron markets. I think, however, that the improvement in prices would not be great; the advance would probably not be more than sufficient to cover cost and leave a small margin of profit. For that amount of improvement in prices and for a larger volume of business, I feel justified in looking forward.

The large item of railroad supplies. There must be nearly $1,800,000,000 invested in Western railroads. There were close on 2,000 miles of new railroad built last year. Here, alone, is a heavy demand, indeed, for iron; especially as the railroads have been kept on half rations for the last three or four years. Then, look at bridge-iron. What with bridges at Poughkeepsie, Blackwell's Island, Canada, Cincinnati, and other places there will be from 100,000 to 150,000 tons of bridge-iron wanted. All that must create the consequent demand for pig-iron. Steel will never take the place of iron for bridge work. The latest development of the steel revolution is in merchant steel. This branch of the iron business has an excellent prospect ahead. Any number of articles are now being manufactured of steel which were formerly manufactured from iron, and the business is rapidly enlarging itself. Now, in Pittsburg there is this great and healthy sign about the movement—that the increase of business is not to be found in the establishment of new works and business houses, but in the larger development of those already established. The difficulty at present is in getting ores suitable for making Bessemer iron; that is, ores containing less than one-tenth of one per cent. of phosphorus. There are vast quantities of splendid ores on Lake Superior; but few of them are suitable for Bessemer purposes. There are, of course, plenty of Bessemer ores in the country; the only trouble about them is that they are scattered. I think that there is a great future for the steel manufacturers, and a good time coming, sooner or later, for the iron men. I think that the projected improvements in the Ohio River will help business by giving us regular facilities for water shipments all the year round, and if we can only get better facilities and easier freight rates over the Pennsylvania Railroad, we can go on and keep up the reputation Pittsburg has achieved—of making high-classed iron, and refusing to make bad iron.

I went over to Allegheny City this morning to see Mr. John W. Chalfant, of the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Co., one of the most conservative iron manufacturing firms in this City of Pittsburg. Though in a position to smile at hard times, they do not like them any more than the rest of the world. "What do I think of the prospects of the iron business?" said Mr. Chalfant, reiterating my question; "they are easily summed up. We have been in as bad a condition as any great industry could well be placed in. We have for three years been, and are still, going through a very severe test. I think that the very test I speak of will prove our ultimate salvation. You know what the condition of the iron trade has been for the last three years. We have been a mass of men thrown on a failing market from beginning to end, and a too sanguine contemplation of a reaction in the future. Now, we iron-masters must, for some time, make up our minds to comparatively small profits. We have unusual facilities for making cheap iron, in the way of ores, fuel, labor, capital, &c. If we are making a profit on our furnace and mill production, it must be a very small one. You are, of course, aware that one must take an average in the expenditures and inevitable losses in the iron business, extending over a certain period, before you can strike an average profit. This is more applicable to the present time than ever it was. I do not see how any man is going to make much money out of a furnace or a mill under the present state of affairs. We rather think we can do as well as any of our neighbors; but we are not exactly chuckling over our business we are doing, though we are by no means desirous of complaining more than our neighbors. I said that the trouble we have been passing through would prove to be our salvation. I meant this, that many persons, knowing practically nothing of the manufacture of iron, were tempted during the old flush times to put large investments of capital into the iron business. Consequently we had mills and furnaces rising up in all directions, almost as swiftly constructed as fairy palaces. We are now paying the penalty of this competition. As to the immediate outlook, I think we must wait till this abnormal competition has subsided. There are many furnaces and mills now standing idle which will soon be started up again. Thus the apparent productive capacity of the country, which I admit is excessive to a degree, is nevertheless not so excessive as it appears. I cannot but think that the demand for iron must, in the next few years, approximate more closely to the capacity of production than the business of the last three years would give us or you reason to suppose. This country must grow. It is like a child in that respect; it must grow—and one of the elements of its growth is iron, whether it be taken in the shape of a tonic or a three-eighth bar. I do not look for any improvement, that is to say, any marked improvement in iron during this year. But I do see signs which make us look for a good wholesome business and a fair profit after we turn into the next year. I think if we can pull along till the beginning of 1878 we shall have cause for satisfaction. One of our troubles is the Bankruptcy law of the United States. As a matter of fact, we have no hold over our creditors, save in their honor. A batch of small creditors—Dick, Tom, and Harry—can, with an indebtedness of a few dollars, override our indebtedness of thousands, and compel us to accept a compromise, which we know to be dishonest by the mere threat of throwing their estate into bankruptcy. Thanks to the laws, we take the modicum of indebtedness offered as a compromise in preference to receiving nothing from the bankrupt courts. But you know as well as I do, the compulsion under which we make that choice: we have no alternative. So far as Pittsburg is concerned, I would say that she held her own, in spite of the hard times; that Pittsburg is to-day, as stanch and ready for any fair competition as ever she was, and that I, for one, am prepared to enter into it."

I went out to Etna afterward to see how the rolling mills and the Isabella furnaces were getting along. One of the Isabellas is producing as much iron as ever—the extraordinary production of two furnaces has made them famous; the other might be billed "closed for repairs," but I think that is not so. I think she is just filled up with coke and sealed—so as to keep her from cooling while she takes a rest. In the rolling mills they are running full time, night and day turns. They are making pipe, bars, and muck-bars—but by far the larger proportion is pipe work, both oil and boiler tubes. To judge from the manner in which work is being pushed along, I should say that there must be some heavy orders or a very active demand for lap-welded pipe of all descriptions about. By the way, I saw, for the first time, the great beating of wrought iron which has been adopted in these mills since I last visited them. It has proved as successful as it is singular. Here are mills with over 50 puddling and heating furnaces, besides boilers, &c., and there is not a ton of fuel—wood, coal, or anything of the sort to be found on the premises. All the puddling and heating of wrought iron is done by igniting gas which comes from one of Dame Nature's gasometers in Butler County. In boring for oil, they struck an enormous gas well that came near blowing everything to pieces, till it was brought under control. This, of course, stopped the search for oil and ended in the present utilization of the gas. The gas flows from the well to Etna through a six-inch pipe, with a pressure at the well end of 300 pounds to the square inch, and the pressure, when it reaches the mills, 100 pounds to the square inch—the distance between the well and the works being 18 miles. But I can give those readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES who are not learned in the exact signification of so many pounds pressure to the square inch a fair conception of how great the gas pressure is. When the pipes were being laid, some of the coal-miners in the district were seized with the idea that the use of the gas was going to decrease the demand for coal, and thus work to their injury. They, therefore, planed down a lot of pump logs, and, as the laying of the pipe progressed, they would, from time to time, drive in these logs during the absence of the workmen. By leaving sufficient space for a certain, but insufficient quantity of gas to pass, they hoped to fool the owners into the belief that the gas well was, after all, a failure. But these gentlemen were not so credulous as they thought they might be, and certain indications led them to have the pipes opened and examined in certain places. The result was the discovery of the plugs, and here comes in the curious and remarkable illustration of the pressure of the gas. In order to make sure that all obstructions were removed they put a solid India rubber ball, four inches in diameter, into the pipe at the well end, and then turned on the gas. The ball surpassed any previously recorded feat of this glory of Young America. It made the entire journey from the well to the mills, 18 miles, in just 16 minutes—a far higher rate of speed than I ever want to travel, especially when riding, as I did, from Jersey City on the engine of a catcher of an engine. At night the surplus gas is burned, and produces an almost fabulous illumination of the surrounding country. I am told that you can see to read a newspaper by its light at a distance of a mile, and I know of residents at Etna who have been compelled to alter the location of their bed-chambers because they cannot sleep for the brilliant light whenever the surplus gas is ignited at the mills. However, the great practical interest in the whole matter is in the success of the gas as a substitute for coal in puddling and heating furnaces. Of this I have seen enough to be perfectly assured in every puddling and heating furnace in both mills, and I venture to say that in no other mill in the country could iron have been more perfectly puddled or heated than it is by this gas in the Etna Mills. Every furnace has its own connection with the distributing pipes, and the heat can be increased or lessened at the puddler or heater by a simple gas-cock which is within his reach. Any one who owns a rolling mill will appreciate the value of being able to keep an idle furnace hot without cost of fuel or labor. It takes some time to heat up a cold furnace; and, moreover, it is the expansion and contraction inseparable from cooling off and heating up which plays such havoc with furnaces. In such mills there are always a certain proportion under repair. But look at the enormous saving of cost in the production of iron. The pig-iron has to be puddled and rolled into muck bars, the muck bars have to be heated and rolled into plates, and the plates have to be reheated, in order to be lap-welded into tubes. To do this would require, in an ordinary rolling mill, three and a half to four tons of coal to a ton of iron. Again, the enormous boiler power to run such large mills would also require a large average consumption of coal a day; and there must be added the cost for gas at night in the operation of mills. In fact, the matter of fuel, the whole cost for fuel in the Etna Mills is comprised in the interest on the outlay of capital in sinking the well and laying the pipe, and the trifling repairs needed in the course of the year. Moreover, there are no charges to be debited to hauling coal and removing ashes, charges which are very heavy, too. They use about 3,500 cubic feet of gas to a ton of iron; but what does it matter if they used six times that quantity, so long as they are obliged to burn off a surplus every day? Not the slightest diminution of the pressure has shown itself since the use of the gas as fuel began, and it is so great that if the full pressure were let into the pipes they would certainly burst. It is a most valuable, and yet comparatively costless fuel with which to run a rolling mill, and, in these days of competition and close prices, it must give the owners of the Etna Mills a margin of profit, which is easily estimated, on every ton of finished iron they turn out, which must be beyond the reach of those who have to pay for coal for fuel. True, coal is cheap enough in Pittsburg, but here is a coal mine, as it were, that works itself and does its own transportation for nothing. I have written at length about this use of gas instead of coal for fuel, because it seems to me that a more general introduction of it may be possible in this district. If not more than probable, the gas has its origin from the same causes which produce petroleum, the oil fields of Pennsylvania may turn out to be also the revolutionary producers of sufficient fuel to run all the mills and furnaces in this part of the State. If so, it would form a very important feature in the future of the Pittsburg iron trade.

A. P.

CLEARY'S CLUB AND SHIELD TAKEN AWAY

Much indignation was expressed in Brooklyn yesterday at the action of Superintendent Campbell in revoking the order of Inspector Waddy, issued on Saturday night, suspending Officer Cleary from duty until the facts connected with his brutal clubbing of Mr. Batty could be investigated by the Police Commissioners. A delegation of gentlemen called on the Commissioners yesterday morning and requested that Cleary be again suspended. The request was granted at once on motion of Commissioner Pyburn. Gen. Jourdan, President of the Board, said the officer in charge of the First Precinct Station was guilty of neglect of duty in failing to lock Cleary in a cell on Saturday night, after he had been committed on a charge of assault by Justice Walsh. Yesterday Mr. Batty was unable to appear in court, and in the afternoon a report was current that his life was in danger. Some of the wounded man's friends requested Judge Walsh to issue a warrant for the arrest of Cleary on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The Justice said he would do so on the certificate of a reputable physician that Mr. Batty's life was in danger. Cleary, when taken to court yesterday morning, pleaded not guilty, and the examination of his case was set down for the 3d of next month. His club and shield were taken away and formal charges preferred against him before the Police Commissioners by Mr. Thomas Lahy and a number of other citizens.

A BROOKLYN PREACHER'S MISHAP.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* of March 23 contains the following: "Rev. William Guthrie Barnes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who preached an eloquent sermon at the Baptist Church on Sunday evening last, on the text, 'Who hath believed our report?' had just returned from a 31 days' 'camping-out' in the neighborhood of the Gulf. His gun and satchel (about $75 worth) are in the bed of the Withlacoochee River, and the reverend gentleman is thankful that he is not there himself. He advises all tourists to learn to swim, and says he never valued the accomplishment more in his life than when he shook the wet out of his clothes on the banks of the Withlacoochee. The above little episode does not make him any the less delighted with his trip as a whole."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EMPIRE OF THE CZAR.

RUSSIA. By D. MACKENZIE WALLACE, M. A., Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co.

At last we have a work upon Russia which gives us a thorough, comprehensive, intelligent, and honest account of that great empire, its institutions, its people, and their manners, customs, and peculiarities. When so much energy and enterprise have been expended in exploring distant countries whose inhabitants have done little or nothing to promote the world's progress, and who have themselves hardly been affected by the advance of civilization, it seems incomprehensible that some one has not before this made a careful and exhaustive study of the internal economy and operations of a Government which rules over such vast domains, and which is every year exerting a more powerful influence upon European politics; but the fact remains that this work by Mr. Wallace is the first the dignity of which is at all commensurate with its subject, and which is not worthless because of its superficiality, or so warped by prejudice as to be obviously unreliable. Going to Russia at first upon an errand which he expected would detain him but a few weeks, Mr. Wallace became so interested in the country, its people, and their Government, that he devoted five or six years to their careful study. That he might be better fitted to pursue his investigations independently, and to form his own conclusions, he lived for months in the more remote towns, where, in self defense, he was compelled to learn the language, and where he came in direct personal communication not only with the common people, but met the local officials, whose confidence he so fully gained that they gave him every facility to investigate the workings of the institutions which form so singular and marked a feature of Russian village life. Very few men possess the patient industry in the collection of facts which Mr. Wallace displays, and fewer still, when they have gathered the material, are able to arrange and classify it so skillfully and to invest it with such interest. Indeed, it would be impossible to name another work of its class which is at once so solid, thorough, and systematic and at the same time so entertaining.

The first chapter of Mr. Wallace's work is very appropriately devoted to traveling in Russia, which he tells us is no longer what it once was. At the outbreak of the Crimean war there were only about 750 miles of railway in the whole empire, and troops and stores were conveyed hundreds of miles by the most primitive means of transport. Now Russia has no less than 11,000 miles of railway, and every year new lines are constructed. It is a curious fact that as a general rule the railways, like camel-drivers in certain Eastern countries, studiously avoid the towns. As a consequence, the traveler takes a ticket for a certain town, and finds, on arriving at what he imagines to be his destination, that the railway station is surrounded by fields, and that it is often several miles from the town bearing the same name. The chief reason for this seems to be that land immediately within or without the municipal barrier is relatively dear, and that the railways, being completely beyond the invigorating influence of healthy competition, can look upon the comfort and convenience of passengers as a secondary consideration. In one celebrated instance, however, and on the most important railway line in Russia, another cause brought about this result. "From St. Petersburg to Moscow the locomotive runs for a distance of 400 miles almost as the crow is supposed to fly, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left. For 15 weary hours the passenger in the express train looks out on forest and morass, and rarely catches sight of human habitation." Only once does he catch a glimpse of a town in the whole distance, and this place, Tver by name, is so favored simply because it happened to be near the straight line. The railway was constructed in this extraordinary fashion for the best of all reasons—because the Czar so ordered it. When the preliminary surveys were being made Nicholas learned that the officers intrusted with the task, including the Minister of Ways and Roads, were being influenced more by personal than public or technical considerations, and he solved the difficulty in a characteristic way. When the Minister laid before him the map, with the intention of explaining the proposed route, he took a ruler, drew a straight line from one terminus to the other, and peremptorily exclaimed, "You will construct the line so." And in that way the line was built, "remaining to all future ages, like St. Petersburg and the Pyramids, a magnificent monument of autocratic power," and, Mr. Wallace might have added, of the incipient corruption of high officials, and of the summary way in which it was thwarted.

With the development of the railway system the water communication has likewise been vastly improved, and on all the principal rivers there are now tolerably good steamers, but the ice lays an entire embargo upon navigation for nearly six months, and during a great part of the open season navigation is difficult. The Neva alone has at all times a plentiful supply of water. That of the Volga is uncertain, and that of the Don still more so. This last, although entitled to the rank which geographical manuals give it, as one of the principle rivers of Europe, so far as its length and breadth are concerned, ludicrously fails to maintain its reputation when its depth comes in question. Thus, one day Mr. Wallace saw the Captain of a large, flat-bottomed steamer slacken speed to avoid running down a man on horseback, who was attempting to cross his bows in the middle of the stream. On another occasion a Cossack passenger wished to be set down at a place where there was no pier, and on being told that there was no means of landing him, coolly jumped overboard, and walked ashore. Mr. Wallace's description of the minor incidents of traveling in Russia are full of a quiet humor which proves that even the abundant and obtrusive vermin could not conquer his good nature or destroy his self-possession. But on one occasion the intense cold, so characteristic of a Russian Winter, came near getting the better of him by depriving him of his nose. He had started from Novgorod with the intention of visiting some friends at a cavalry barracks 10 miles from town, and, as the sun was shining brightly when he set out, he disregarded the injunctions of his traveling companion and neglected to provide himself with a sufficient supply of wraps. The result is thus described:

"When we had driven about three-fourths of the way, we met a peasant woman who gesticulated violently, and shouted something to us as we passed. I did not hear what she said, but my friend turned to me and said in an alarming tone—we had been speaking German—*Mein Gott! Ihre Nase ist abgefroren!* Now, the word 'abgefroren,' as the reader will understand, seemed to indicate that my nose was frozen *off*, so I put up my hand in some alarm to discover whether I had inadvertently lost the whole or part of the member referred to. So far from being lost or diminished in size, it was very much larger than usual, and at the same time as hard and insensible as a bit of wood.

'You may still save it,' said my companion, 'if you get out at once and rub it vigorously with snow.'

I got out as directed, but was too faint to do anything vigorously. My fur cloak flew open, the cold seemed to grasp me in the region of the heart, and I fell insensible.

How long I remained unconscious I know not. When I awoke I found myself in a strange room, surrounded by dragoon officers in uniform, and the first words I heard were, 'He is out of danger now, but he will have a fever.'

Those words were, rather, as I afterward discovered, by a very competent surgeon; but the prophecy was not fulfilled. The promised fever never came. The only bad consequences were that for some days my right hand remained stiff, and during about a fortnight I had to conceal my nose from public view. If this little incident justifies me in drawing a general conclusion, I should say that exposure to extreme cold is an almost painless form of death, but that the process of being resuscitated is very painful indeed—so painful, that the patient may be excused for mom

the names of several prominent politicians and married women who were occasional visitors to the house.

THE LOTTERY CASES.

THREE DEALERS PLEAD GUILTY—THE MINIMUM PENALTY ONLY IMPOSED—REMARKS OF JUDGE BENEDICT.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, Assistant District Attorney Foster informed Judge Benedict that Sherman Reed and Isaac Ludlum, of "Reed & Co.," and Henry Carr, alias Carson, of "Emory & Co.," lottery dealers, who had been charged with mailing lottery circulars, had waived examination before Commissioner Shields, and that "informations," which were substantially indictments, had been filed against them. They had intimated their intention to plead guilty, believing that the court would be lenient with them, in view of the fact that they were under indictments in the State court for substantially the same offense, and that they claimed that they were ignorant of the stringent provisions of the late law against mailing lottery circulars, they not having intended to violate the law, and believing that they had kept within its provisions.

Counsel for the defendants said that the position of his clients had been correctly stated, and that, in addition, he would say that they were all young men and had expressed their determination to abandon the business.

The defendants having expressed their intention to plead guilty, were arraigned and entered their pleas.

Gen. Foster then asked that sentence be passed, saying that he would not ask for heavy sentences in view of what had been stated, and the fact that these were the first cases before the court in this district, or, so far as he knew, in the United States, since the passage of the recently enacted law under which the prosecutions were brought.

Judge Benedict said that perhaps the interests of the community would be sufficiently subserved in these cases by the imposition of the lightest sentence provided by the statute. This action in these cases must not, however, be taken as a criterion of what would be done hereafter, for it could not be said in the future that there was any excusable misapprehension as to the requirements of the law, and he would hereafter enforce the execution of its provisions to the letter, when necessary. Hoping that the leniency extended would have the effect intimated—that the defendants would abandon the business they were engaged in and seek useful and more honest pursuits—he would impose the lightest penalty of the law, which was, that the defendants pay a fine of $100 each and the costs of the prosecutions against them.

The defendants thanked the court, paid their fines and costs, and departed, saying that they would quit the business for good.

The lottery cases of "Duff & Co." and "Jackson & Co." which had been put down for hearing before Commissioner Shields yesterday, went over to next Monday, and all the other lottery cases before Commissioner Shields are to come on for examination next Saturday. It is thought that all the defendants will waive examinations, and rely on the clemency of the court.

SUIT AGAINST THE EQUITABLE LIFE.

In the Special Term of the Common Pleas, Judge Robinson yesterday rendered decision in the case of Lyman Elmore and Jenny L. Elmore against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, &c., and Henry B. Hyde and others, respectively President and Directors of the society. The complaint charges that Hyde and the other Directors have obtained control of the stock of the company, and without authority of law have spent $5,000,000 in the erection and decoration of costly buildings in this City and Boston. These buildings, it is alleged, are not necessary for the transaction of the company's business, as the greater part of them are leased to other corporations. The plaintiffs claim that by this conduct, and by their positions, the Directors have drawn large sums over and above their salaries, and have shared profits derived, or said to have been derived by the contractors for the buildings. The plaintiffs desire to have an accounting of the sums alleged to have been overdrawn, and ask for the appointment of a Receiver. The case came up on a motion for the examination before trial of Henry B. Hyde. The answer of the defendants admits the expenditures but denies that they were unlawful or unnecessary or unprofitable to the company, and denies each and every one of the other allegations. This case was recently argued in the Common Pleas Courts on a motion for the order to examine Henry B. Hyde before trial. The court holds it must be shown to be not a mere fishing investigation. The plaintiffs say the knowledge which they seek is peculiarly within the possession of the defendants, but the plaintiffs failed to disclose the facts in regard to which they desire to examine Hyde. On account of the failure to make such disclosure, Judge Robinson, without passing on the plaintiffs' right to sue the Directors, denied the motion for the examination.

COUNTERFEITERS ON TRIAL.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, John Cantalupi, an Italian, was placed on trial on a charge of selling counterfeit $10 national currency notes purporting to have been issued by the Lafayette National Bank, of Indiana. George W. Kuhnert, a Secret Service detective, testified that he visited Cantalupi's residence, at No. 170 One Hundred and Twelfth-street, on the 14th ult., and purchased $200 of the counterfeit money from him at the rate of 35 cents on the dollar. Cantalupi kept his counterfeit money secreted in a hollow in a log of wood, which he facetiously called "his safe." When witness got the money he divided it into two parcels of $100 each, putting a parcel in each of his shoes, and came down to the Secret Service Office with $100 under the sole of each foot. On his cross-examination, the witness said that this visit was the first occasion on which he had ever seen Cantalupi; that Cantalupi spoke English very imperfectly, and that he [witness] could not speak Italian. After other evidence corroborative of that of Kuhnert had been given, the case was adjourned over to this morning, on account of an engagement of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer Cantalupi's counsel.

After the adjournment of the Cantalupi case, Christian Morganwyck pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit 25-cent pieces, and was remanded for sentence. The trial of Joseph Ballard, on an indictment charging him with attempting to pass a counterfeit half-dollar on the 19th of January last, on Michael Carvlin, of No. 353 Madison-street, was then begun. Carvlin testified that he went for an officer to arrest Ballard, who went into a closet, in which, after he left it, a package was found containing 21 counterfeit half-dollars. The case will probably be closed this morning.

THE DOWNS WILL CASE.

The will case in which Samuel Downs, late President of the American Gas Meter Company, left an estate of about $300,000 to his children by his first wife, and which is contested by his widow, Elizabeth, whom he cut off with only her "legal rights," was continued yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. Mrs. Eva Isted, a friend of Mrs. Downs, was called by John McKeon, counsel for the widow, and testified that she had frequently, when visiting Mr. Downs' residence, found him in a helpless condition of intoxication, and that he had told her several times, when the subject of his making a will was mentioned, that he would "never make a will while sober and in his right mind." While the witness was testifying she kept her veil down, and counsel for the proponents of the will asked her to raise it, so that her face could be better seen. She complied, when Mr. McKeon said, with emphasis, that there was no law compelling her to raise her veil, and requested her to put it down, which she did. Opposing counsel insisted that he had a right to watch the expression of the witness' face as she gave her testimony, and appealed to the Surrogate, who directed the witness to again raise her veil, which she did.

THE COST OF BAD JUDGMENT.

Some months ago Judge Freedman granted an order of arrest against Matthias Goetzel, and he was taken into the custody of the Sheriff. His arrest had been effected on a charge by Dorothea Ida Payeken, of misappropriating $4,000 which she had intrusted to him to be invested for her. It seems that the plaintiff was in haste to accommodate and settle the case, and when a proposition was made by Goetzel that a bargain should be made, she accepted the overture. She received $5 in money and 150 shares of mining stock of uncertain value in satisfaction of the judgment against Goetzel, and regretting the arrangement, she asked for the continuation of the order of arrest. Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, held that the plaintiff having chosen to dispose of the case in her own way, she must stand by her own election, and that he cannot keep the defendant longer in jail, and vacates the order of arrest.

THE DANSER WILL CASE.

In the Danser will case, in which several of the heirs and next of kin have determined to contest the will of Miss Mary M. Danser, the daughter of Matthias Danser, the rich gambler, Mr. Clifford A. H. Bartlett has given notice that he will file objections on behalf of the following heirs and next of kin: Smith J. Danser (brother of Matthias) and Andrew Hammill, James Hammill, David Davidson, Lucinda Danser, Sophia Danser, Samuel D. Cuthberly, James D. Cuthberly, Eliza Ann Clayton, David D. Cuthberly, Wilson Cuthberly, and Mary Cuthberly, cousins of the testatrix. Hon. John Eliot Ward, formerly Minister to China, and Mr. Chauncey Shaffer are also to file objections on behalf of other contestants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 26.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, present, Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief-Justice, and associates, the following cases were argued: No. 339—The Western Union Transportation Company, appellant, vs. Jesse Hoyt et al., respondent; argument resumed and concluded. No. 341—George W. Hallock, respondent, vs. Nathaniel Denney et al., appellant; argued by J. Lawrence Smith for appellant, submitted by respondents. No. 145—Philip V. R. Stanton, appellant, vs. Ellen beth R. B. King, impleaded, &c.; argued by Philip S. Crooke for appellant; James C. Hays for respondents. No. 259—The Long Island Railroad Company, respondent, vs. John P. Verree et al., appellants; submitted for appellants; argued by Samuel Hand for respondent. No. 151—Charles Harrison, survivor, &c., respondent, vs. Andrew J. Wilkin, impleaded, &c., appellant; argued by Henry R. Selden for appellant; W. F. Coggswell for respondent. Case still on.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, March 27: Nos. 240, 255, 236, 244, 256, 260, 261, and 264.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

FORCE OF AN ACT NOT RECORDED ON THE JOURNALS OF BOTH HOUSES—THE QUESTION OF CONSIDERATION PAID IN NEGOTIABLE BILLS—LIABILITY OF BANK STOCKHOLDERS FOR DEBTS OF THE BANK—OTHER DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The following decisions were rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 58—*Town of South Ottawa vs. Perkins*, and No. 59—*Supervisors of Kendall County vs. Post.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—These are actions on the bonds of the corporations which recited on their face the law under which they were issued and the necessary compliance with the terms of the law. The first installment of interest having been paid, and the holders having taken the bonds without notice of any defect in the law, the judgments were in their favor. The ground of the appeal was that the law under which the issue was made was not actually passed, as it did not appear by the Journal of the Senate that it passed that body. In the early part of the Winter the judgments were affirmed, the court sustaining the view of the court below, that the journals of the two houses of the Legislature were not admissible to show the non-passage of the act. On a rehearing that affirmance is overruled, the court now holding that the decision of the courts of the State, that the bill did not pass and become a law, are binding upon this court and must control its decision. It is also held that the reference to the act in question by subsequent acts of the Legislature, did not give it any additional force; that a law which was never formally passed can be given no virality by such means. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Dissenting, the Chief Justice and Justices Clifford, Swayne, and Miller.

No. 186—*Coltens vs. Gilbert & Gay.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—In this case it is held that transfers of a negotiable instrument, such as a bill of exchange or a promissory note payable subsequent to its date, have the instrument clothed with the presumption that it was negotiated for value in the usual course of business at the time of its execution, and without notice of any equities between the prior parties to the instrument. Such instruments are commercial paper in the strictest sense, and must ever be regarded as favored instruments, as well on account of their negotiable quality as their universal convenience in mercantile affairs. They may be transferred by indorsement, or, when indorsed in blank and made payable to bearer, they are transferable by mere delivery. In such a case the holder has nothing to do but to prove the signature and introduce the instrument in evidence in the opening of his case and is not called upon to prove the consideration paid until the opposing party has introduced evidence to prove want of it, or fraud. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 15. (Original.)—*Casey vs. Gallin.*—This was a proceeding by Casey as Receiver of the New-Orleans Banking Association to enforce the liability of the defendant on his shares of the concern, its assets being insufficient to pay its debts. The defense was that the association was originally under the laws of the State and that there was no authority given by the State law, nor by vote of the stockholders for its transformation into a National Banking Association. The court held that no authority from the State was necessary to make the change valid, and that the shareholders, when called upon to respond to a liability as such, cannot deny the existence and validity of the corporation. Judgment for the Receiver on demurrer. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 965—*The People of New-York ex rel. Gallatin National Bank et al. vs. Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of New-York.—The court affirm the validity of the law of New-York providing that the shares of national banks shall be assessed at their full and true value, the same as the assessors would appraise them in the payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor, without regard to their par value, and hold that the Revised Statutes was properly included, being as much a part of the property of the bank, and going to fix the value of the shares equally, as if it were not called by that name, but remained as a part of the specie bills discounted, or other funds of the bank, undistinguished from the general mass. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 66—*Township of Burlington vs. Beasley.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Kansas.—In this case it is held, where the statute of Kansas authorized towns or counties to issue bonds to aid in building bridges, in the construction of railroads, water-power, or other works of internal improvement, and where another statute declared all custom grist mills to be public mills, and regulated their management, that a bond issued by a town of that State to aid in the construction and equipment of a steam custom mill owned by an individual, were authorized by the statute. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 195—*Mackall, Jr., vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case it is held that the question of forfeiture by non-user of a privilege granted to a corporation must be determined in a suit by the public authorities, and will not be considered in a suit brought by a private party. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 187—*Poole et al. vs. Tyler.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case it is held that the lien for repairs of the appellants upon the ship Edith, claimed by the appellee, had expired before he came into possession of the vessel, six months having elapsed since the repairs, and the ship not being absent at the time of seizure. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 947—*Hinckley vs. Gilman.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—Motion to dismiss denied. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 119—*The United States vs. Young, Assignee, &c.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Motion for certiorari denied. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 18—(Original)—*The United States ex rel. Smith et al. vs. Trigg.*—Motion for mandamus denied. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 116—(Original)—*Ex parte Loring. Petition for mandamus.*—The writ of mandamus will not be permitted to be used as a writ of error. Motion denied. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 68—*Nathan Grunwald et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Penelope Bond, administratrix, &c.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court affirming the decree of said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 19—(Original)—*James T. Easton et al.; petition.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court granting a rule to show cause, &c., in this case.

No. 17—(Original)—*The State of New-Jersey, complainant, vs. the state of Delaware.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court granting a preliminary injunction in this case.

No. 1,003—*John G. Bigelow, plaintiff in error, vs. Emma E. Fisk.*—A motion to vacate the supersedeas in this case was argued by Mr. O. D. Barrett in support of the same, and by Mr. F. P. B. Sands in opposition thereto.

No. 20—(Original and ex parte)—*Thomas Kelso et al.*—The petition for a rule to show cause, &c., in this case was submitted by Mr. R. L. Ashurst in support of the same.

No. 193—*Olof Johansson, alias Ole Johnson, appellant, vs Stephen Stephenson.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. H. G. Miller, of counsel for appellee.

No. 193—*William W Corcoran, appellant. vs. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. John D. McPherson, and continued by Mr. Joseph Bryan, of counsel for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

ALIMONY IN A DIVORCE CASE.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, before Judge Lawrence, the case of Hattie E. Terry against Arthur Terry came up on a motion to punish him for contempt for not paying counsel fees and alimony. The contestants were married in March, 1870, and were separated in March, 1875. The defendant claims that plaintiff had broken open his trunk and stole a solitaire diamond and money with which he had been able to pay the alimony, and that he was thereby prevented from paying it. He denies all her charges of illicit conversation, and he alleges that when she broke open his trunk and took his money she gave it away to Carlos H. White, William E. Rogers, and other paramours. It was also alleged by the defendant that when the plaintiff was in Washington she wrote to Rogers affectionate letters, in which she always addressed him as if he were a man and she a child and sister. She spoke of him as "My dear little boy," and of herself as "little girl," and "little sister." Writing about her pet dog, she says in one letter: "Poor little Linda, she sits by my side looking up in my face so pitifully, as if she wanted somebody to call papa." Again, she writes to Rogers, who was, it seems, a compositor, and was in search of regular employment: "You say they are going to take extra hands on the *Herald*. I do so hope that you will get a permanent situation, and that you will be able to send for your little sister, it is so lonely here; you don't know how much we miss our little boy." Decision was reserved.

A LITTLE TRANSACTION IN GOLD.

The suit of John H. Schultz against David Rosenthal was tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Donohue, yesterday. The action was brought on a complaint to recover $1,130 46 indebtedness which it was alleged had been incurred in the purchase in July, 1875, of $35,000 of gold for the defendant. The defendant maintained as a reason why he should not pay the amount demanded that the gold in question was bought at too high a figure, and that otherwise the fees incurred in the purchase would be only $35. The jury, however, thought otherwise, and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed by him.

COURT NOTES.

In the case of Joshua B. Gates against Annie L. Gates for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, referred the matter to Jerome Buck.

Rev. C. P. McCarthy, who was expelled from the Universalist Society, procured an order to show cause why he should not be reinstated in his membership, which came up in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, and was postponed until the 1st of April.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted a plea of guilty from John McMahon, of No. 160 Mott-street, who on the 7th inst. broke into the premises No. 103 Chambers-street and stole a quantity of cutlery. Judge Sutherland sentenced the thief to 18 months in the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday presented as indictment for keeping a disorderly house against Jacob Schonberger, alias Jake Berry, proprietor of the Columbia Opera-house, Greenwich-avenue and Twelfth-street, the performances in which are set forth as indecent. Berry's establishment is situated in Capt. Kennedy's precinct.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted pleas of guilty from John Stranbinger, of No. 102 Norfolk-street, who stole $54 from Charles Collman, and Leon Brasolles, a sneak thief, who carried off clothing and valuables from several boarding houses. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoners to three years each in the State Prison.

On the 21st inst., Andrew Meyer, a youthful pickpocket, was brought before Judge Sutherland and pleaded guilty. He gave his age as 14, and was committed to the House of Refuge. On being taken to that institution in June, his age as 16, and demanded his discharge, whereupon he was sent back to the Court of General Sessions for disposition. Yesterday Judge Sutherland revoked the original sentence, and sent Meyer to the Penitentiary for one year.

In the case of Erastus Brainerd against Lewis G. Burton, which came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Vorst, in a ruling on demurrer, the plaintiff, who is one of a partnership of 40 members, scattered all over the world, claims that as they are in many countries it would be impracticable to mention them all. Judge Van Vorst rules that he has not made out that it is impracticable to bring in all the partners as plaintiffs, and sustains the demurrer with leave to amend.

Judge Van Brunt yesterday decided a case of disputed relations between Susannah Snare and Henry H. Hardwick. The plaintiff, Susannah, asserts that she was married to Mr. Hardwick, the defendant, in the parish of St. Marylebone, May 21, 1873, and although she adduced as proof the certification of the marriage on the records, she did not prove that the banns had been promulgated, or that they were residents of the parish. Judge Van Brunt held that where cohabitation existed as between man and wife with an intention to assume that relation, the courts of this State did not require evidence of the strict recognition of the law of the domicile of the parties. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

The American Shovel Company vs. Keck.—Aside from the questions whether the plaintiff's attorney has not continued to attend and receive papers for him, notwithstanding the notice served by him upon the defendant, I do not think that the provision of the Revised Statutes referred to by the plaintiff's counsel applies to such a case as this. If the construction contended for by counsel is a true one, a party can take advantage of his own wrong or that of his attorney. That provision applies to cases of death, removal, or suspension, or when the attorney ceases to act in the case from some cause beyond his own control. He cannot, in my opinion, by notifying the opposite party that he withdraws, without procuring a substitution, and without an order of the court directing the proceedings in the case. Motion is denied with costs.

Jones vs. Muller.—The plaintiff is entitled to have a Receiver appointed, and also to the order as modified.

Pierce vs. Morrison.—An allowance of $140 is granted to the plaintiff.

Miller vs. Board of Police.—Counsel for the relator refers to the decision of the Court of Appeals in Devlin vs. the mayor, recently delivered, as controlling in this case. The case does not appear to have been reported, and I have not seen the opinion. I desire counsel to furnish the court with a copy of the opinion, if it is in his power to do so.

Jamison vs. Jamison.—Motion granted.

Union Land Co. vs. Wendt-ll.—After examining the papers in this case I desire that counsel should present points in support of the views respectively advanced by them. The papers are returned to the Clerk for that purpose.

Mason vs. L'by.—This motion must be granted.

Kohnstamm vs. United States Life Insurance Company.—Report of Referee is confirmed and judgment granted as prayed for.

Terry vs. Terry.—When motion costs are paid, the motion may be renewed on further affidavits.

Sloat vs. McKeon.—If this cause is on the General Circuit calendar, the motion to advance it as a preferred cause should be made before the Circuit Judge.

Gillian vs. Mulnacht.—I wish to hear counsel further on this motion.

Donaldson vs. Donaldson.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

O'Reilly vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.—In this case if the plaintiff shows any reason for granting an order to show cause under section 97 of Rule 46, I am willing to grant an order that the defendant or the witnesses proposed to be examined show cause at an early day why such examination should not be had. I am unwilling to grant the order for such examination until an opportunity has been presented to the other side to be heard.

Otto vs. Fachner.—This case is sent back to the Referee for a further and fuller certificate.

Kaiser vs. Kaiser.—I cannot confirm this report.

Tallman vs. Gillen.—Motion denied.

Oenslead vs. Deviand.—Motion granted with costs.

Gilgooley vs. Odell.—The counsel fee will be reduced to $75, and in all other respects the charges are affirmed.

Habio vs. Lithauer.—The motion for the appointment of a Receiver is granted.

Grinnell vs. Schoonhorn vs. Rowand; Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House vs. Totten et al; De Forest vs. Vail; Luigerman vs. Luigerman; Spencer vs. Lalor; Haines vs. Farleigh.

Matter of Perkins.—The commitment in this case is not only regular on its face, but is entirely borne out and supported by the testimony which is returned by the writ certiorari. By chapter 11 of the Laws of 1848 it is provided that "all persons who, being habitual drunkards, are destitute of and without the means of support, or who, being such habitual drunkards, shall abandon, neglect, or refuse to aid in support of their families, who may be complained of by such families . . . shall be deemed vagrants, laws of 1853, p. 9.) The provisions of this act have not been repealed by the act of 1860. Chapter 508, (the 12 commitment act, 1864, p. 394). In this case the wife and son of the petitioner complain of and testify against him, and from their evidence it appears that he fails and neglects to aid in the care, maintenance, and support of his family. The provisions of the Revised Statutes are not so comprehensive as those of the act of 1853, but as the petitioner was duly tried and convicted under the act of 1853, it is not necessary to consider the provisions of the Revised Statutes, nor to point out wherein they differ from said act. Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

Conner vs. Weber.—As the action of Craig vs. Weber is triable in Erie County, how can I make the order as to extending the time in the Craig case? An order can of course be made out of court extending the time to answer, but this motion was heard on notice, and appears to fall within subdivision 4 of section 401 of the Code. Counsel may be heard further on this point if they desire.

Matter of Rhinelander.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Brainard vs. Bertram et al.—Judgment for defendants on the demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on terms. Opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Mosback vs. Amend, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Andreps et al. vs. Ryan.—Copy of opinion must be furnished with findings.

Whiting vs. Gerty et al.—Notice of settlement of findings must be given.

Semple et al. vs. Smyth et al.—Findings signed.

Wood vs. Amory.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer with costs.

Waterbury vs. Fenton et al.—Findings settled and signed.

Judgments for Plaintiffs.—Snare vs. Hardwicke et al; Bruenschuit et al. vs. Bissinger et al. Opinions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Garrett vs. Brennan.—Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Orders Signed.—McCrumm vs. Patterson Fire Insurance Company; Eastburn vs. Daly.

Applications Denied.—Hango vs. Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company; Hoe et al. vs. Patton.

McKee vs. Harteau.—Affid vit insufficient.

Smith vs. Felton.—Motion granted.

McMurray vs. Isaacs.—Memorandum for counsel with Clerk.

Delancey vs. Delancey.—Action discontinued and all proceedings vacated.

Orders Granted.—Matter of Droege Manufacturing Company; Matter of Compton.

Roediger vs. Simmons.—Motion granted with costs. Opinion.

By Judge Robinson.

Elmore vs The Equitable Life Assurance Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Cronogue vs. Quinn.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Welsh vs. The German American Bank.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

Cunningham vs. Mitsenicht.—Motion granted.

Cunningham vs. Cunningham.—Judgment signed.

Ulan Ronald vs. Wyc.off.—Order to punish for contempt denied, with $10 costs.

Kirby vs. O'Donnell et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Sparman vs. Keim.—Order allowing pleadings to be amended, &c.

Carey vs. Stevens.—Order confirming Referee's report, &c.

Lombard vs. Forrester.—Reference ordered.

Carlton vs. Dorsey.—Order vacating judgment, with $10 costs.

Winters vs. Arcularius et al.—Undertaking approved.

Franklin vs. Cattin, Jr., et al.—Order denying motion.

Wellis, Fischer.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Payne et al. vs. Bond.—Referee's report f'd.

Pacum et al. vs. Goimel et al.—Order vacating order of arrest.

Orders Granted.—Fowles vs. Internacional Marshall Company; Cullen vs. Cullen; Cullen vs. Cullen; Cullen vs. Cullen

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Mr. C. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA BELLE POULE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR GIRLS—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. D. Walton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARINALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, (Fourth-avenue.)—LECTURE by Judge Bick—"A Tour Through India."

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NOTICE.

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If all legislation designed to secure economy and better administration in this City fails in the present Legislature, the taxpayer—though proverbially patient—will try to "know the reason why." The situation of this class is so intolerable that their ordinary indifference in matters of this sort cannot safely be counted on. The burden of taxation, and of utterly wasteful, useless taxation, for which the public gets nothing, has now grown so great in this City that the tax-payers are in no mood to be trifled with. There is already talk of a "tax-payers' league" to be formed to resist the payment of taxes in every legal way, unless some tangible measure of security is afforded against the mismanagement and plundering of the present régime. This is not an idle threat. It is an expression of determination to "starve out" the politicians who have so long enjoyed themselves at public expense. It would be a deep disgrace to the Republican Party if mere personal pique and jealousy on the part of any of its representatives should stand in the way of wholesome legislation. We beg to assure the leaders of the party, in the Assembly particularly, that reform is *not* the personal property of any one of them, and if it is defeated because it cannot be carried through by some one statesman, whoever that gentleman may be, he will be called to a sharp account.

Mr. WADE HAMPTON has replied to Mr. HAYES' invitation to come to Washington, accepting it; he will arrive at the capital on Thursday. His letter reiterates, as was to be expected, the old statement that the only way to bring about a settlement of the dispute in South Carolina is to withdraw the Federal troops. According to Mr. HAMPTON, everybody's rights will then be safe, the laws will be observed and enforced, there will be no proscription on account of politics, the commerce of the State will revive, and everything will be particularly lovely. Mr. HAMPTON omits to say why all these things cannot be brought about if the troops are not withdrawn. They interfere with no one. If there is any legal way of proving that he is Governor, the troops do not prevent it. If he is Governor, the troops will not stop him from conferring all the priceless boons he enumerates on his luckless State. The fact is, that the talk of the Hampton party taking peaceable possesion of the Government is a pure sham. If the troops were taken away, there might be no overt violence, but there would be actual and effectual compulsion, and a conflict would be avoided only because the comparatively unarmed majority yielded to the armed minority. It might be a bloodless revolution, but it would be a forcible one, nevertheless.

The "next friend" of Mr. Senator CHRISTIANCY, the editor of the Detroit *Tribune*, declares that the Judge has never had any weakness for the appointment to Mexico, but that the plan of getting him nominated for that place was prompted by a desire to have a vacancy from Michigan in the Senate. How much truth there may be in the latter suggestion, we are unable to say, though the idea of sending a distinguished Senator out of the country against his will by means of a diplomatic appointment is certainly original. There is no doubt, however, that Judge CHRISTIANCY is a very good Senator, whose services are far more valuable in his present position than they are likely to be in any diplomatic post such as Mexico. He is a candid, conscientious, impartial, and well-informed man, and the number of that kind is not so overwhelming in the Senate that he can be lost without missing him.

A very business-like method has been adopted by the Cabinet with reference to the framing of rules for the regulation of the civil service. Mr. EVARTS and Mr. SCHURZ have been assigned to the duty of embodying in comprehensive form the principles which it is intended to apply, while each Secretary has taken steps to secure adequate information regarding the condition of his department. When the principles are properly formulated, the several Cabinet officers will assume the task of applying them to their departments. This will enable the President and his advisers to test the practical value of the methods adopted, and to provide for their development or modification as circumstances may require. The fact that the system in the first instance is to be defined by Messrs. EVARTS and SCHURZ is strong presumptive proof that it will be both careful and thorough. It would be too much to expect that the Administration will succeed immediately in devising means to uproot evils which have taken a strong hold on the service, which are closely interwoven with powerful interests, and which enlist the support of a great mass of energetic and untiring politicians. But if an earnest beginning is made, and what is done is in the right direction, the country will give a fervent support to the work of reform.

It is creditable to the common sense of Secretary SCHURZ that he never conceived the curious notion of an advertising bureau for the Federal Government, or a public competition for the Government advertising. He desires, on the contrary, to conduct this particular branch of his duties by strictly business methods. To this end a public competition among newspapers would be about as judicious as a competition among all the railroads in the country for carrying the mails between New-York and Washington. In the one case, as in the other, there would be certain parties who could do the business better than all others, and with them it would not be difficult to make fair terms.

The death of Mr. WALTER BAGEHOT is a loss to English journalism which will not easily be made up. Mr. BAGEHOT, besides being the editor of the London *Economist* and an author of high reputation, was an experienced and successful banker. He brought to the discussion of financial and economical topics in his paper a breadth of view and a soundness and completeness of information which, it is safe to say, no other writer for the press possessed, and his opinions regarding the course of the money market, the management of the Bank of England, the financial policy of the Government, and kindred subjects, were authoritative to a remarkable degree. What is most noteworthy in his career as a writer is, that while an easy leader of opinion in this peculiar field, he was an acute and valued thinker in very different departments. His explanation, for instance, of the English Constitution, is a marvel of clearness and succinctness, while his articles on the affairs of foreign nations were most lucid, temperate, and convincing. His style was very simple, and a model of perspicuity and directness.

FALSE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

The South should have learned by this time that at the most critical stages of its history ambitious men come to the front and speak, professedly in its behalf, but really in their own. Had the masses of the Southern people been allowed to express themselves freely and directly, the probability is that there would have been no Southern Confederacy. They were, to a great extent, the victims of misplaced confidence. Their devotion, after war had begun, was perhaps creditable to their sectional sincerity; but the fact remains, that they were forced into the conflict by the intrigues, the misrepresentations, and the spurious pretenses of the men they had learned to regard as leaders. There is some danger of a repetition of the blunder, on a smaller scale, in the present state of affairs. The outcry that is heard from the South hardly sounds like the voice of the people. It conveys the idea that the scheming politicians are once more at work, and that the South, as a whole, is in danger of being made responsible for pretensions and tactics with which the great body of the population have little sympathy.

Unless the condition of the South is greatly misunderstood, its people care less for partisan preferences than for conditions that may minister to their material prosperity. They are anxious, above all other things, for an adjustment of outstanding difficulties, and for the adoption of a policy on the part of the National Government which shall terminate the turmoil they have suffered from so long, and restore the confidence they sorely need. They have realized the unprofitableness of kicking against the pricks, and desire a settlement which shall exempt them from the perpetual liability to Federal interference in State concerns, and foster kindly relations between the South and the North. Their heaviest curse—that which stands between them and reconciliation—is the impracticable temper of many of their local leaders. It may be assumed that at any time during the last ten years what has passed for Southern sentiment has been the utterance of demagogues and partisan traders, who have availed themselves of local prejudice and misconception for purposes of their own, and have kept alive antipathies which, left to themselves, would have died out. The same influences are at work now. Judging of the Southern people, from this distance, they care little for politics, in the partisan sense of the term. They want peace. But they are dragged by men who profess toward them special solicitude into a position of antagonism to a policy framed with special reference to their interests, simply because its authors will not be parties to the scheme for consolidating Democratic power in the Southern States.

Both in South Carolina and Louisiana the personal aspect of the contest has acquired undue proportions. CHAMBERLAIN and HAMPTON in one case, PACKARD and NICHOLLS in the other, are spoken of as though no issue awaited adjustment outside of their claims to office. The withdrawal of troops is discussed with reference less to the merits of the policy involved than to its effect upon the fortunes of individuals. There may be some reason for identifying the fate of CHAMBERLAIN with the fate of Republicans generally in his State, because the abandonment of him, in the present position of affairs, implies the unchecked supremacy of an authority which has shown itself merciless in its methods of attaining arbitrary ends. With certain modifications, the same remark is applicable to the claims of PACKARD in Louisiana. On the other hand, HAMPTON and NICHOLLS are the exponents of a cause which, so far as it has merit, cannot seriously suffer from a disregard of their pretensions. The Republican claimants are the representatives of rights and principles which the Federal Government is constitutionally bound to sustain. Abandon the men, and the cause of equal rights and guaranteed liberties with which they are identified may be at the mercy of its enemies. The conditions connected with the other side are widely different. No man can honestly pretend that the lawful rights and privileges of the supporters of HAMPTON or NICHOLLS are endangered by any action interfering with the personal aspirations of these leaders. The few scores of soldiers who were scattered over two States did not deprive the Democrats of a single vote. And if, in consequence of the obstinacy of the leaders, it became necessary for the President to act without reference to the wishes of HAMPTON or NICHOLLS, all that is essential in the cause they represent might nevertheless be protected. It does not follow, therefore, that the failure of the President's present overtures, in consequence of the dogged refusal of the Democratic managers to negotiate, would necessarily involve an abandonment of one of the cardinal objects of his Administration. Other means may have to be employed. The external forms of the policy may undergo some change. But the distinctive ideas may still be carried out, with results which the South cannot ignore.

If, then, Messrs. HAMPTON and NICHOLLS, acting upon the advice of injudicious or mischievous adherents, remain intractable in spite of the President's efforts to bring about a compromise, his obvious duty will be to proceed with his task, whether they approve of it or not. Their personal pretensions ought not to be allowed to block the path of peace. Its leading features cannot be mistaken. One is the withdrawal of troops so soon as guarantees are furnished by local legislation and authority for the protection of the freedmen in the exercise of the privileges conferred upon them by constitutional amendments and Federal laws, and for the protection of white Republicans in connection with political affairs. The other is, the removal of just grounds of complaint in relation to Federal officeholders, and the display of a reasonable regard for local feeling in dealing with all appointments. Whether the Louisiana Commission succeed or fail, whether the proposed South Carolina conference be held or not, the steady pursuit of these objects must sooner or later influence the conduct of a considerable portion of the Southern people. They will see through the motives of the angry partisans who keep up an excitement about "bad faith" and "bayonet rule," and are themselves responsible for all there is of either. It will be perceived that the presence of the troops is not a wanton intermeddling with local concerns, but is a consequence of the refusal to give effect to measures which the General Government must see enforced. The case against the Southern Democrats will be rendered all the worse by their hypocrisy upon this subject. They profess a willingness to furnish the protection required, but withhold the simple proofs of their sincerity which the President is entitled to ask. They clamor for the withdrawal of the troops, and they spurn the equitable suggestion which would make that act feasible. The South has been accustomed to trust its leaders implicitly. By and by it will learn to discriminate between true and false friends.

RECENT COURSE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

On the 3d of last month we gave a minute review of foreign trade for the calendar year 1876, showing a decrease of $64,694,027 in total imports, and an increase of $56,725,312 in total exports, as compared with 1875, the excess of total exports for the year being over $185,000,000. The following table is so complete and suggestive as a summary that we reproduce it. It is a comparison of imports with exports during the past eight years—in one case with specie included in both, and in the other with specie deducted from both—the figures given being the excess of imports or exports respectively in each year:

	—Specie Included.— Imports.	Exports.	—Specie Excluded.— Imports.	Exports.
1876.	....	$185 884.145	....	$164.009.077
1875.	....	64,464 806	....	1.937 241
1874.	....	63,190,035	....	7,716 764
1873.	$22,545,047	....	$55,608,696	....
1872.	118 875,561	....	194.813,195	....
1871.	52.122 956	....	112 759 011	....
1870.	2 256 776	....	57 602 131	....
1869.	69,692,422	....	101,589,986	....

This table shows an extraordinary change in the trade movement, which, we incline to think, is not equaled in commercial history. Whether it is to continue, therefore, becomes a question of the greatest practical concern. The official returns for January, now at hand, show a heavy decline in merchandize imports as compared with the corresponding month in 1876, the following being the comparative figures for the month, gold values:

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Merchandise.....	$37,655,786	$42,099,201	$34,736.563
Specie.....	2.139,307	759,293	1,031,516
Total.....	$39,795.093	$42,858,494	$35,788,079

Taking the entire seven months of the fiscal year—July 1 to Jan. 31—the imports thus compare, gold values:

	1876-7.	1875-6.	1874-5.
Merchandise..	$232,066.484	$270,438,608	$292.948.470
Specie.....	31,286.987	11,372.320	9.659,112
Total.....	$263.353,471	$281,810,928	$302,607,582

The merchandise imports for January occupy a position nearly midway between those for the corresponding time in 1875 and 1876; and although they show a decline as compared with the previous January, they are $5,386,326 in excess of the previous month of December, and are the largest thus far during the present fiscal year, August standing next with $35,000,000, and October next with $34,000,000. The specie imports, not quite one million in July, ran up rapidly to one, two, five, and six millions in successive months, closing the calendar year with $11,884,236 in December, in part offsetting the extraordinarily heavy exports of domestic produce for that month; in January the specie import fell to $2,139,307.

Turning to exports, the following is the comparative movement for January, mixed values:

Domestic produce	1877. $67,341,814	1876. $55,638,778	1875. $51,483,379
Foreign Merchandise	980,948	1,973,646	1,104,664
Total goods	$68 322,756	57,912 424	52,588,043
Specie	2,982,629	2,352,694	11,142,162
Total	$71,305,385	$60,265,048	$63,730,205

Taking the exports, gold values, for the same seven months as above used for the imports, we have the following movement:

Domestic produce	1876-7. $364,626,829	1875-6. $301,470,598	1874-5. $298,917,442
Foreign merchandise	8,022 063	8,206.366	8,205,366
Total goods	$372 648 885	$309,676.894	$307,122,808
Specie	25,928.970	25,470,792	47,996,955
Total	$398,577,855	$335 147,686	$355,119,763

The produce exports fall off over nine millions from the $76,569,089 in December—the heaviest to be recorded in any one month—but are over five millions in excess of November's exports, which were the largest since the fiscal year opened except December's. The following is a comparison of the period of seven months in each of the three fiscal years, gold values, the first comparison being of goods only, the second of specie only, and the third of both goods and specie combined, the quantity marked with a (*) being a decrease.

	1876-7.	1875-6.	1874-5.
Goods imports.	$232,066 484	$270 438,608	$292 948,470
Goods exports.	372,648,885	309,676 894	307,122,808
Excess exp'ts.	$140,582,401	$39,238,286	$14,174,338
Specie imp'ts.	$31,286,987	$11,372,320	$9,659,112
Specie exports.	25 928,970	25,470,792	47,996,955
Excess exp'ts.	*$5,358,017	$14,098,472	$38,337,843
Total imports.	$263,353,471	$281,810,923	$302,607,582
Total exports.	398,577,855	335 147,686	355,119,763
Excess exp'ts.	$135,224,384	$53,336,763	$52,512,181

This shows an excess of twenty millions a month of exports over imports, in goods alone, since June, and of over nineteen millions in goods and specie combined. It is scarcely to be expected that this rate of excess will continue, but if it should the year's trade would result in a balance of $240,000,000 in favor of this country. This is certainly a most extraordinary showing, and none the less whether it is interpreted as an evidence of poverty or of prosperity; the $185,000,000 of export excess for the year ending with 1876 will probably be not far from $200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending with June next. The specie movement also has turned in this direction, and this fact may comfort those who cherish the idea that sufficient specie to pay the Government notes can be accumulated without any withdrawal of bank notes. The production of the precious metals, by Dr. LINDEMAN's figures, was $85,350,000 during the fiscal year last completed, and $1,056,631,879 since June, 1859; during the same period the total export of both domestic and foreign was $1,189,687,856, and the total import, $283,517,602, leaving as net export, $906.169.984—an annual average of about $53,100,000. The production for that period in excess of the net exports, therefore, was $150,461,635. Allowing for use in manufactures, the increase in stock on hand during that time was about $85,000,000, and of this the addition during the last year was, say, $40,000,000. The tables show that the product during the last seven months has been kept at home, and that there has been a net import of more than five millions besides, against a net export of fourteen millions during the previous year, and thirty-eight millions during 1874-5. The increase in the excess of imports of goods is $101,344,115 during the seven months, as compared with 1875-6, and there is a change of $19,456,489 in the specie movement, making a total change of $120,800,604 in the combined movement, and an increase of $81,887,626 in the net excess of exports over imports. If the product of gold and silver be taken as $7,000,000 a month, the stock in the country must have been increased over $50,000,000 since last June.

SUPPORTING PRIVATE CHARITIES.

A circular from the Controller's office points out the significant fact that the appropriations for private charities have increased from $336,412 in 1871 to $967,694 in 1877. This increase is due not so much to new appropriations by the Legislature as to the per capita allowance conferred by special laws, which has, of course, increased with the numbers cared for. The circular asks whether, in certain cases, this per capita allowance may not "attract beneficiaries from other States and countries," and "foster a spirit of dependence on charity which may aggravate rather than ameliorate the evils of pauperism and vicious habits." These are questions which may very rationally be put, and which ought to receive the serious attention of the Trustees of some of our asylums. They should also consider whether enough is done by them to relieve the City of the charge of their various beneficiaries.

The largest recipient of the City's charitable funds—to the amount of nearly $220,000, or almost one-third of the whole appropriation—is the Roman Catholic Protectory, in Westchester County, which receives annually $110 per head for each child cared for. Another Roman Catholic institution, the Foundling Asylum, receives, if we remember correctly, over $100,000, on a per capita allowance, and so on with other institutions of the same Church. All these appropriations under the per capita law have been rolling up during the past seven years. The appropriations to the Protestant charities, we venture to say, being mostly limited in amount or to smaller institutions, have not at all increased in proportion during the past ten years as have those to Catholic. We desire, however, here to say, that no Protestant, looking at these matters from a moral point of view, can object to reasonable appropriations of public moneys to such Roman Catholic charities as fairly relieve the public of the charge of the poor and helpless and semi-criminal. The policy of every community is to mingle private and public management in the charge of charities.

An asylum or reformatory which shall receive half its support from private individuals, and be so far under the stimulating effect of private and individual management, will accomplish far more than one entirely in the hands of the State, while its assistance from the public gives it stability and brings it under efficient supervision. To demonstrate this, we have only to compare such an asylum as the Protestant Juvenile Asylum with the Randall's Island Asylum for pauper children—as it was. The Public Nursery was a nursery of abuses, while the semi-private asylum, (though not a model,) is still an exceedingly well-managed institution. Of the two, the asylum costs the public less than the nursery. If the Roman Catholic Protectory did not exist, its two thousand children would have to be kept in the Randall's Island Asylum, or some similar receptacle for pauper children. They would be quite as much under the influence of the priests, and far worse off, physically and mentally. But where the Controller may reasonably call to account the Catholic asylums is, whether they do enough to rid the City of their annual burdens. Being sure of their per capita allowance, is not their temptation very strong to "attract in beneficiaries," and to keep their pauper subjects too long?

The Protectory shelters every year some two thousand children, most of whom would be invaluable "help" on farms or in families. Yet their report shows only some 186 children provided with places. Is it possible that these children are detained in the asylum at public expense in order to make good Catholics? That the asylum is already overcrowded appears from the ravages of purulent ophthalmia during the past year. The managers would do well to scatter their inmates among families, and thus permanently relieve the City of their charge. Attention, too, might reasonably be called by the Controller to the fact that in the Protestant asylums and charities a much larger proportion of current annual expenditures is met by private benefaction than in those of the Roman Catholics. A comparison of the annual reports of the Juvenile Asylum and the Protectory would show this at once.

A reasonable proposition would seem to be one-half of the burden borne by individuals and one-half by the public—a proportion observed by some of our most prominent Protestant charities. The Controller is wise in thus carrying economy even into the appropriations to charities. But in this new-born zeal, it is well to remember that no expenditure pays the public so well as that for the curing of pauperism, the prevention of crime, and the educating to industry of children. Every wise juvenile charity saves so many paupers and criminals. The offspring of a single "Margaret, Mother of Criminals," cost Ulster County over a million of dollars. It is crime or pauperism, not charity, that costs.

DR. MARY'S MARE'S NEST.

The next Presidential campaign begins to shape itself. The Democratic part of that interesting though distant contest is already outlined. Mr. TILDEN called his friends together at St. Louis last summer, and requested them to nominate him for the Presidency, which they promptly did. In a quite perfunctory manner, they constructed a platform. The burden of their fascinating piece of work was "Reform is necessary in"—various places, persons, and things. The artificer of the platform, who is well known as a writer of superb English, was absolutely reckless in his use of adjectives. It is said that when the nominee of the Convention scanned this work of art, he promptly said that he did not believe that it was possible for the other party to get in as many adjectives to the square inch. The other party did not dare to undertake the task. But the campaign developed some uncomfortable things. It was found that the Democratic nominee, though he had statesmanlike views concerning finance and the balance of trade, did not, as a rule, pay his bills at maturity; and that he never paid any taxes when he could possibly help it. The fact was evident that reform was necessary with the candidate. In this case, indeed, reform, like charity, should have begun at home. As a personal campaign, based on reform, the Democratic canvass was a failure.

The party will do better next time. Dr. MARY WALKER has written, and the can conspicuously prints, with suitably severe remarks, a voluminous letter which points out the way of the Democratic Party. In this letter various grave charges are made against the management of the Treasury Department, and the general question of the right of the so-called gentler sex to wear bifurcated garments is raised. It appears that Dr. MARY has a venerable claim against the United States. It has been rejected by successive Solicitors of the Treasury; but the claimant, with the persistency which adorns her alleged sex, renews it day by day. Precisely what that claim consists of, no man or woman any longer remembers. Whether it be for mules or moth-exterminator, property taken for military purposes or condition-powders, nobody knows. But the indefatigable Dr. MARY knows, and she makes things very uncomfortable for Treasury Department officials when she gets at them daily. Secretary MORRILL, who is an old-fashioned person from Maine, was horrified when he saw Dr. MARY in trousers. He held his *Revised Statutes* to his blushing face and shrieked "Take it away!" The claimant was removed, and the Secretary issued an order forbidding it to enter his office until it appeared clad in petticoats. It is unnecessary to add that Dr. MARY, much as she loves her claim, loves her trousers better.

Of the claimant's final expulsion from the Treasury Department it is not necessary further to speak. It was not because she was a bore, or because she was insane, or that she wore alleged indecent garments, that Dr. MARY was debarred the department. In her fulmination in the *Sun* she reveals a depth of iniquity in the Treasury Department. On a certain occasion, while sweetly urging Treasurer WYMAN to pay her claim without the warrant which a tyrannical law requires, a clerk hurriedly entered with agitation and pallor on his manly brow. He said in tones of anguish that he had "a telegram, with word that a letter will come about it, for $200,000 to California and $400,000 to New-York." He wanted to know what he should do. To this mysterious but suggestive confession, Treasurer WYMAN darkly said, "Burn it!" Then Dr. MARY rose up, and the conspirators, seeing that they were discovered, went about their work. Why they did not smother this dangerous spectator in the wash-room and hide her remains in the waste-basket is inexplicable. She lived to tell her tale. And this portentous narrative adds that Dr. MARY saw in the Treasury numerous notes of one denomination, in one sheet, with one number on them, duly signed and ready for issue to a defrauded and deceived public! Is it any wonder that so much dangerous knowledge in her possession makes her an object of dread in the Treasury?

Of course, it is idle to say that this distinguished (so-called) female was excluded from the Treasury Building on account of her masculine attire. A person who has heard a pallor-stricken clerk say that he had a telegram, or who has seen sheets of notes uncut, and bearing the same number, cannot be trusted in a pile so inflammable as the Treasury. Dr. MARY's information is as incendiary as that of the ubiquitous ex-clerk who is continually turning up in remote parts of the United States with the charge that the canceled greenbacks are reissued. But the Democratic party will, in the next national campaign, embody all these grievances. It will say, in its platform, for example, that it is resolved that the people have viewed with alarm the encroachments of Executive power on women's rights to wear the tights; that mankind of both sexes has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of bifurcated garments; and that any attempt to affix to the female trouser the stigma of disgrace will be indignantly resented by a free people. It will also be resolved that it is the duty of the imperious Treasury Department to pay at once all claims presented by the importunate but oppressed sex now passing through its sartorial development. A neat declaration that reform is necessary in a department in which notes are signed in sheets, with one number, will certainly be added to this frightful indictment of Republicanism.

We should be willing to guarantee that when the Democratic Party goes into the next campaign with Dr. MARY's woes and wrongs for its platform, it will be hailed with enthusiasm. It will certainly have for the first time something positive in its declarations. And it will march to victory with a pair of black broadcloth trousers for its "gonfalon." The great reformer has come at last. A person who has been persecuted for trousers' sake, and who has discovered a new mare's nest in the Treasury, is eligible as a candidate in a party heretofore afflicted with aged females. The next Democratic campaign will not be a "still hunt." Dr. MARY will lead the cohorts.

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.

It is a mistake to assume that among unscientific people there is any wide-spread hostility to science. Even the most ignorant person does not regard science in moderation as an evil *per se*. If, for example, a scientific treatise upon the "Intellectual Powers of the Human Leg" were to be placed in Mr. TALMAGE's hands, he would never think of calling for COMSTOCK and the Police, but would sit down and read it with almost as much avidity as though it were a thrilling romance of life on the flying trapeze. The moderate scientific person is by no means despised or even disliked by fair-minded men, and is often regarded as honest and respectable, in spite of the undoubted tendency to habitual indulgence in science. It is only the confirmed and notorious scientific person, who displays a depraved desire to destroy our faith in all sorts of things, and to drag us down to his own chalky level, who is justly under the ban. Excessive indulgence in science nearly always has this unhappy effect upon its victims, and the statistics of the sale of chalk and slate-pencils afford unquestionable evidence of the terrible extent to which this evil pervades our modern civilization.

Yesterday we had what all persons uncorrupted by inordinate science regarded as the equinoctial storm. Nothing is more firmly established in the popular mind than the fact of the regular recurrence of equinoctial storms, and yet scientific persons have the bold effrontery to maintain that there is no such thing as an equinoctial storm. The successive steps by which scientific sophism has gradually reached the stage where the equinoctial storm is denied and derided afford an interesting though saddening study. Many centuries ago it was confidently asserted by the scientific men of the period that the equinoxes were constantly in motion, and, in the absence of any telescopes to prove the contrary, it was soon asserted that the equinoxes marched in solemn procession toward the cross-roads where the equator and the ecliptic intersect one another. After a time the telescope was invented, and one of the first things which GALILEO tried to look at through his new telescope—after having inspected the back windows of his neighbors—was this solemn equinoctial procession. It is needless to say that he did not see it, chiefly for the reason that it was invisible. Nevertheless, he kept his own counsel, and it was not until the telescope became the favorite plaything of rich but unscientific people that the utter falsity of the legend of the procession of the equinoxes became generally known. Not a single indication of a procession—not even a band of music, or a colored man with a target, or a small boy with a pail of lemonade—could be discovered anywhere along the ecliptic or the equator. Of course, the scientific persons were asked to explain their misrepresentations, or to confess that they had imposed upon their fellow-victims. With a disingenuousness that has rarely been equaled, they took refuge in the miserable quibble that the equinoxes marched not in a procession, but in a precession, and hence were naturally invisible through the telescope. When asked to explain wherein a precession differed from a procession, and what a precession was, they annihilated the inquirer with so many figures and such a torrent of shamelessly astronomical language that he was usually glad to drop the subject and to seek peace and safety in flight. At present few men with any self-respect think of asking a scientific person what a precession really is, and there is on both sides a sore feeling in regard to the matter which is greatly to be deplored.

There is no possible doubt that it was a desire to revenge themselves upon the too curious public which led the scientific persons to openly deny that the equinoxes create semi-annual storms. This denial is so obviously at variance with the evidence of our senses that it is credited only by a few weak and easily impressible minds. The usual equinox occured this year on the 21st inst., and on the 26th we were visited with more wind and rain than the whole staff of the Signal Service Department could observe. If this was not the result of the equinox, what was it the result of? Perhaps the scientific persons will tell us that the storm was caused by the disappearance of Mr. HALL or the arrival of Mr. SWEENY, and will offer to prove their assertion by the aid of the differential calculus, provided a sufficient amount of slates is supplied to them free of cost. The public, however, will not be imposed upon by any such reckless device, and some of these days the offer of the scientific persons will be accepted by the owner of some slate quarry, and we shall then see them caught in their own trap and overwhelmed with confusion.

The whole subject is plain and simple, and offers no difficulty whatever to a man who is capable of reasoning, and is devoid of prejudices. There are two equinoxes, one in the Fall and another in the Spring. This much is conceded by all intelligent persons. There is always a severe storm after every equinox: and this proposition is as undeniable as the preceding one. It is true that the storm is sometimes delayed, and in rare instances does not reach us until two, three, or even five months after an equinox, but it never fails to appear, sooner or later. Now, to deny that the equinox is the cause of the invariable storm which follows it is to deny that there is any such thing as cause and effect. We might as well deny the succession of the seasons, and allege that top-time follows kite-time only by accident, and not in accordance with natural law. And yet, in the face of this demonstration the scientific persons, out of a petty desire to be revenged on those who have twitted them about the pretended precession of the equinoxes, impudently tell us that there are no equinoctial storms.

Yesterday's storm was the equinoctial storm, and that precious truth cannot be undermined or shaken in the minds of honest and devout men, no matter how boldly the scientific skeptic may deny it. Science should keep within its own province and refrain from meddling with our time-honored beliefs. The confirmed astronomer who now shamelessly denies the existence of equinoctial storms, was once an innocent and happy child, and learned at his own mother's knee, and by the help of her faithful slipper, to love truth and shun falsehood. Let him recall that blessed period, and remember that in attacking our faith in equinoctial storms, he is striking at one of the most cherished beliefs of his private and presumably sainted mother.

GENERAL NOTES.

Reports from Delaware concerning the prospects of the peach crop continue good.

There are in Quebec 115 male and 1,722 female teachers, who receive annual salaries of less than $100.

Col. C. T. Crittenden, First Doorkeeper of the Virginia House of Delegates, is accused of misappropriating money due to two members of that body.

Miss Dale, a Canadian school-teacher, has settled, by the payment of $3 50, a suit brought against her for severely whipping one of her scholars, a boy 17 years old.

California sent East last year 335 car loads of fruit, averaging 20.000 pounds to a car. The freight alone amounted to $211,500. Enthusiastic shippers predict a double amount this year.

Alabama has a new game law which prohibits the killing of any kind of game between April 14 and Oct. 1. The killing of wild ducks at night, or with the aid of floats, blinds, or other devices, at any season of the year, is prohibited.

The suit brought by a widow in Connecticut against a young man for the value of fuel, lights, and food consumed while he was courting her daughter, has been settled out of court by the payment of the amount demanded.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens continues to make suggestions very glibly concerning what ought to be done for the Southern people, but he still seems to have a very narrow idea as to who compose the Southern "people."

The St. Louis *Times* says that if "Mr. Hayes had fulfilled his promises to the oppressed States, he would have had no difficulty in carrying into effect a policy of civil service reform, supposing him to have really intended it," as "the Democrats would have supported him against all the rogues and ringsters."

The subjects for the Townsend compositions and DeForest prize oration at Yale have been announced as follows: Religious Toleration as a Development; The Ethics of the New Testament compared with the Ethics of Heathen Religion; Ideals and Science; Erasmus: Turgot; The Pilgrims; Lafayette's Career in France.

Nova Scotia sends this little story: A farmer, passing a bad piece of road, upset his load of potatoes. Angrily he declared he would make the Road Commissioner pay roundly for the damage. Referring to the list he discovered that he was the Commissioner for that district, and he concluded to overlook this neglect of the roads.

An editor in Galveston, Texas, commends his paper to his readers in the following touching way:

> "Kind reader, ere you these pages scan,
> So full of hope, of life, of man,
> Fraught with history, fact, and fiction;
> Told in pure and truthful diction,
> How men arise and heroes fade,
> Pause but a moment while I pay
> Tribute to her who caused this lay—
> My wife, the one I love,
> Who inspires the *Spectator* aright,
> And bids me battle for the right."

In his address to his Ohio friends Hon. Stanley Matthews, referring to his associate advocates before the Electoral Commission, said: "I had one great advantage over them all, and it is that advantage which explains the reason why, if such be the fact, I made more reputation than either of my colleagues; it was simply because I had more reputation to make. They were already well known, and great things were expected of them. I came a stranger among strangers, and they opened their eyes when they found that a younster from the West could handle themes before that great tribunal."

THE TRANSIT OF VULCAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—In accordance with the request of M. Leverrier, of Paris, Prof. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, made observations at Summit Station, on the Central Pacific Railroad, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d inst., to determine the question of the transit of Vulcan over the sun's disk. At Summit the weather was favorable, except on the afternoon of the 21st and late in the afternoon of the 22d, but no signs of the planet were visible, although one spot and a disturbed area were seen on the 21st and 22d, and a second disturbed area appeared on the 23d. These are important as indicating what size of spot could be observed, and it is believed that had the planet appeared within a diameter of five seconds of arc it could very readily have been seen. The disk of the sun was very sharply defined during the greater part of the time of the observations. At San Francisco, Mr. Pratt, of the Coast Survey, made a similar search for the planet, and at San Bernardino, W. G. Wright, of that place, with less favorable weather, observed through the three days. The former saw a spot on the 21st, and a disturbed area on the 23d, and the latter saw a spot on the 21st. Prof. Davidson has officially reported the result of his search.

PROGRESS OF PEACE WITH THE INDIANS.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A dispatch from Red Cloud agency received this morning at Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters, says Spotted Tail has been heard from, and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by bad weather and the poor condition of his horses.

ALBANY.

AN IMPORTANT EVENING SESSION.

THE PUBLIC WORKS BILL—A COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR—PRAISE OF A REJECTED CANDIDATE IN A VETO MESSAGE SO-CALLED—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 26,—The first business done this evening in the Assembly was the presentation of the Message of the Governor vetoing the Public Works bill. The general impression gathered from the language in the Message itself, and from other sources, is that the Governor's disappointment at the rejection of his nomination, is the cause of his veto. By sending over the appointment of a Superintendent until next year the nomination will be considered by the new Senate to be elected next Fall. The arguments of the Governor as to want of time, and the impossibility of the Senate acting on a nomination if made early enough to do any good, do not impose on any one. The real reason is the Governor's anger. The Message is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 26, 1877.

To the Assembly:

I return, without my approval, Assembly bill No. 85, entitled "An act in relation to the Superintendent of Public Works." The frauds and crimes in the canal management brought to light within the last two years are well known. They imposed oppressive burdens alike upon the tax-payers and the boatmen who navigated the canals. If they had not been arrested they would have covered the State with disgrace and brought the canals to ruin. At the last election, the people, by a majority of 451,321, adopted an amendment to the Constitution establishing an entirely new system of canal administration. It provides for the appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of one Superintendent of Public Works, who is to hold his office during the term of the Governor by whom he is nominated, and by whom he may be suspended or removed at any time without action by the Senate. The Governor himself is thus made responsible to the people of the State for the faithful performance of the duties of the Superintendent, whom he is bound to watch over and hold to a rigid accountability. The object of this provision is to hold the Executive head of the State responsible for any further mismanagement of the canals. The Superintendent is charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repairs and navigation of the canals. Subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He is to appoint not more than three assistants, who are to be subject to suspension or removal by him. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except collectors of tolls and those in the Department of the State Engineer and Surveyor shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works and be subject to suspension or removal by him. The office of Canal Commissioner is abolished from and after the appointment and qualification of the Superintendent of Public Works, until which time the Canal Commissioners shall continue to discharge the duties as now provided by law. It must be apparent to every one that if the Superintendent was to have any chance of success in organizing this new system, preparing his plans and regulations, selecting his assistants and employes, repairing canals and getting them ready for navigation at the usual time, it was vitally important that he should be appointed and enter upon the wide field of his duties at the earliest practicable day. Under the amendment he might have been appointed at any time, but he could not enter upon the duties of his office until he had given the security to be required by law. In my annual Message communicated to the Legislature on the second day of January last, I called special attention to this subject, and earnestly urged the immediate passage of an act fixing the salary and the amount of the security to be given, so that the Superintendent might be appointed and enter at once upon his work, leaving any further legislation which might be deemed desirable to be perfected at the convenience of the Legislature. This recommendation was disregarded. No bill was introduced until Jan. 22, and the one introduced, as subsequently amended was encumbered with many useless provisions calculated to provoke protracted discussion and delay. It was not until the 16th of March, at the close of the seventh week of the session, that the bill came into the Executive Chamber. Careful consideration had already been given to the selection of a candidate most likely to be acceptable, one who would best meet all the requirements of the position, and for whose management of the canals the Governor might safely hold himself responsible to the people. Realising the necessity of immediate action within half an hour after the receipt of the bill I nominated to the Senate a gentleman known and honored throughout the State and nation, a graduate of our National Military Academy, of distinguished ability as an engineer and in the organization and discipline of men, and whose personal purity of character was universally acknowledged. Having no entangling alliances with any canal combinations or party factions, it was believed he was well fitted for the task of lifting the canal administration out of the difficulties into which it had fallen under the old system, and of placing it upon a higher plane. It was also believed that no man could be in more perfect accord with the spirit of that portion of section 9 of the bill under consideration which declares that "no appointment shall be made for partisan purposes, or by reason of political opinions." The nomination was made on the 16th of March. It lay on the table until the 22d of March, when it was taken up and rejected by a strict party vote in obedience to a determination of a party caucus, as was stated in open executive session upon the floor of the Senate. In the same manner, at the same time, and under the same caucus determination, the nominations of most competent and respectable gentlemen for Superintendent of the Banking Department, Health Officer, Port-warden, and Captain of the Port, being all the Executive nominations before the Senate for important positions, were rejected. This action could only be understood as a distinct notice to the Governor that no nomination he might make would be confirmed unless made in obedience to the choice of the same party caucus. But even if this construction is not warranted, the rules of the Senate recently adopted by the same party majority will prevent another nomination, unless by unanimous consent, before the first Wednesday in April, and defer action upon it until the third Wednesday in April. Only 30 working days remain between this and the 1st of May. Within that time the appointments must be made, the repairs on the canals completed, and navigation opened. If an appointment could be made at once there would be no hope and no possibility that a Superintendent could organize and put into operation the new system provided by the Constitutional Amendment. The Canal Commissioners, far-seeing the fatal result of these delays, have deemed it their duty to proceed, and are proceeding with the work of preparing the canals for opening. It is scarcely necessary to add that any attempt to substitute the new system for the old after operations have commenced under the latter would be wholly impracticable. The long delays in passing the act, and the action of the Senate since its passage, have effectually destroyed the system so far as the approaching season is concerned. No possible alternative is left for opening the canals except by the action of the Canal Commissioners under the old system, and in accordance with existing statutes. The question then arises, What will be the effect of the bill under consideration if it shall become a law? Section 8 of the bill provides that "the offices of Superintendent of Canal Repairs and of Division, Resident, and Assistant Engineers on the line of the canals are hereby abolished." If, therefore, the bill be approved, the entire machinery by which the Commissioners are required to carry on their work will be destroyed. All work upon the canals must at once cease. They can neither be repaired, opened, nor navigated. Even if a Superintendent of Public Works was appointed, as contemplated by the bill, he would be seriously embarrassed by the cutting off at once of the entire Engineering Department of the canals. The work done through that department during the past year has been of great importance to the State, while the expenses have been largely reduced. The estimates for the current year show a further reduction to an amount believed to be much below what the cost would be under the plan proposed in the bill. It would be a hazardous experiment and poor economy for the first Superintendent of Public Works to undertake to carry on the operations of the canals without any assistance whatever from the Engineering Department, upon which he must rely for accurate information. Moreover, the bill makes no provision for the care and custody of the records and papers of these offices. The breaking up of that department and the removal of these records from their appropriate places of deposit would put them in danger of being lost or stolen, in which case the State would be deprived of most important evidence in the trial of actions against parties charged with fraud and misconduct in regard to canal operations. For the reasons herein stated, and as the only means now left for opening the canals at all, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill. L. ROBINSON, Governor.

The House adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Alvord to meet every morning at 10:30 and every evening at 8, the session to continue till 10:30, except on Friday, when an afternoon instead of an evening session is to be held. This last clause is to meet the wants of members who desire to take the night train or the boat.

Mr. Stein's bill for the removal of the Capitol to New-York was reported to-night for the consideration of the House. Mr. Ecclesine has introduced a bill designed to give New-York a slice of that pecuniary aid from the State Treasury which all towns in the State seem to get except the Metropolis. Strong symptoms of this novel spirit in the New-York and Kings County delegation were manifested the other day when the bridge appropriations were being inserted in the Supply bill, and this bill of Mr. Ecclesine seems to be an earnest of the interest of the New-York members to push their demand for State aid to local improvements. The bill appropriates $300,000 for improving Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Mr. Purdy will introduce a resolution for the reference of the Insurance bill to a special committee of 21, with power to report complete. This appears to be the best way of considering this important measure. The majority of members are not sufficiently acquainted with the complex subject of life insurance to take a very deep interest in the discussion of the bill, and by referring it to a special committee large enough to include all the members who do take interest in, and have knowledge of, the subject, the bill will be perfected and the time in the House saved.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The following bills were introduced this evening: By Mr. Floyd Jones—Regulating the capital stock for fire and marine insurance companies. By Mr. Cowdin—To facilitate the making good of banking capital when reduced by impairment or otherwise. It is the bill introduced by Mr. Peabody last year. By Mr. Taylor—Amending the act amending the banking laws of the State. By Mr. Smith—Authorizing the Trustees of Skaneateles to sell certain property for the purpose of purchasing fire apparatus. By Mr. Alvord—Amending the act relative to the powers of the Canal Board and the collection of tolls. It provides for including the Oneida Lake Canal and Oneida River improvement among the canals on which the Canal Board shall fix rates of tolls. By Mr. Childs—Amending the act to enforce the responsibility of stockholders in banks. It provides that such stockholders shall be individually responsible, and not one for another. By Mr. Corse—Relative to certain officers in the City of New-York. It provides for the removal of the Assistants and Marshals of the District Courts, and the appointment of new ones by the Judges.

The following bills were reported from committees: By Mr. Webb—Amending the act authorizing the sale of the seaman's retreat lands. By Mr. Husted—Providing for the erection of the new Capitol, (for the consideration of the House. By Mr. Rogers—Amending the act relative to the association and incorporation of clubs. By Mr. Fish—To provide for a uniform system of pavement in the City of New-York; also, relative to the payment of assessments for local improvements in New-York. By Mr. Floyd Jones—A bill relative to the capital of insurance companies. It provides that companies hereafter organized shall possess a capital amounting to $200,000.

The House then went into committee on the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the equalization of assessment for taxation. A lengthy discussion ensued, when the committee reported progress. The bill to authorize the Trustees of rural cemeteries in Kings and Queens Counties to register lots and impose a tax on lot-owners, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Senate, Mr. Jacobs' bill amending the charter of the Maritime Association of New-York, and increasing its capital to $1,000,000, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Woodin introduced a bill regulating the amount of capital stock of fire and marine insurance companies. It provides that no company shall hereafter be organized under the laws of this State with smaller capital than $200 000.

THE SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

MR. CHRISTIANCY AND THE MEXICAN EMBASSY—CHARGES MADE BY THE DETROIT TRIBUNE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, March 26.—Senator Christiancy spent last Saturday in this city on his way to his home at Lansing. This morning the Detroit *Tribune*, which led the Republican bolt against Mr. Chandler which ended in Judge Christiancy's election, says editorially that the Mexican Embassy scheme is a political intrigue of Mr. Chandler's to create a vacancy in the Senate, with the hope that his election would follow, and adds: "It is as true in this case as it was in regard to the Davis vacancy, that Senator Christiancy has not been engaged in promoting this business, but has been quietly attending to his important legislative duties, and in such a manner as to lead the people of Michigan to desire no change in their present representation in the Senate. There is no prospect that the second scheme will fare any better than the first."

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. HALL.

A GROWING BELIEF IN THE THEORY THAT HE HAS FLED TO EUROPE—MORE CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE—A POSSIBILITY THAT HE IS HIDING IN CANADA.

The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that Mr. A. Oakey Hall fled from this City through fear of disclosures of a damaging character regarding his connection with the Ring frauds, all the statements of his friends to the contrary notwithstanding. This belief is certainly very much strengthened by his movements and transactions prior to his mysterious departure on Friday, the 16th inst., and these show in an unmistakeable manner that his flight had been contemplated for some time. The purchases of English and French money from Silberman & Co., and of *Bradshaw's Illustrated Tourists' Hand-book of Great Britain and Ireland* from Brentano, the Union-square book-seller, furnish very strong links in the chain of confirmatory evidence. Last night his relatives and the members of the firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming denied emphatically that they knew anything of his whereabouts, but the opinion of the public that they are possessed of knowledge on the subject, nevertheless, grows stronger. The murder and suicide theories are being given up by every one as unworthy of any further consideration, and it is generally thought that the next heard of the ex-Mayor will be in the shape of a telegram announcing his arrival at some foreign port. It was learned last evening by a reporter of THE TIMES, that when Mr. Hall first visited the establishment of Mr. Brentano, in Union-square, and inquired if he had the maps and guide-book which he afterward purchased, he was accompanied by a lady who had frequently been seen in his company. This was about three weeks ago, and Mr. Hall then stated that he desired the articles in question for the use of a friend who was about to take a trip abroad. This assertion may have been true enough, and thus far no facts have been developed to controvert it, but, taken in connection with his sudden departure, it looks very suspicious. Apart from this, his treatment of Mr. Brentano, with whom he has dealt for over 20 years, is worthy of much consideration. He entered the store unseen by the proprietor, and, during his stay, neglected his customary salutation. Again, he made the purchase from a boy, something he was never before known to do, and paid for the articles instead of having them charged to his account—another unusual proceeding. It is urged by his friends that his actions in this regard do not point to any satisfactory elucidation of the mystery surrounding his departure, and that it only slightly strengthens the theory of a European tour. A new theory is now advanced, to the effect that the missing ex-Mayor is at present in Canada, patiently awaiting a lull in the excitement consequent upon his absence, when he will quietly sail for Europe by the Allan Line of steam-ships from Portland, Me. Here, again, the purchase at Brentano's of maps of Canada goes far in support of the last named theory, and the assertion that he was seen in Boston on Saturday, if there is a grain of truth in it, looks very much as if he was then on his way to the British Provinces. If he has gone northward, and has not already taken passage for Liverpool, there is little doubt that he will remain secreted until he is ready to depart, as he is well known in that section. For this reason, his legal representatives, or at least one of them, scout the idea and say that they will continue to investigate, so far as it is practicable, every theory that may be put forward, but that they will place no faith in any of them until some corroborative evidence is secured. The cable dispatch from Liverpool printed below created considerable excitement in the City yesterday, and left many to arrive at the too hasty conclusion that Mr. Hall did not sail from this City on Saturday, forgetting for the time that there are several other vessels which sailed from this port on the 17th inst. yet to arrive. Another groundless rumor was started yesterday to the effect that Mr. Hall had gone ashore from the Germanic at Queenstown in a small boat, but no credence was placed in it. Following is the dispatch above mentioned:

A gentleman who is personally acquainted with A. Oakey Hall was at Queenstown when the White Star Line steamer Germanic reached there yesterday from New-York, and took passage on that vessel for Liverpool. He did not see Mr. Hall, and says, as far as he could learn, Mr. Hall was not on the Germanic.

THE MADRID (N. Y.) FIRE AND ROBBERY.

WATERTOWN, March 26.—The fire in Madrid, St. Lawrence County, on Saturday night, originated in Gage Brothers' dry goods store, which, with the contents, was entirely destroyed. The loss is $22,000; insurance on stock, $5,000, in the British American and the Manchester, of New-York; and on the building, $1,000, in the Lancashire. Their safe was blown open, but less than $100 was obtained. One-fourth of the stock of dry goods of J. H. Robinson was saved. His loss is about $8,000; insured for $4,000; the building was insured for $1,000 each in the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Ætna, Hanover, Royal, and Home Companies. The total loss by the fire is about $30,000, and the insurance about $15,000. The team with which the thieves escaped was recovered at Morristown, N. Y. The thieves escaped into Canada, and are being pursued.

SUICIDE IN TORONTO, CANADA.

TORONTO, March 26.—David Logan, a dry-goods merchant of this city, committed suicide this morning by hanging; cause unknown.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN THE RESULT OF FAILURE OF THE PROTOCOL—THE POSITIONS OF ENGLAND AND RUSSIA AND THE EFFORTS TO RECONCILE THEM—POSSIBLE MEDIATION OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 26.—The *Neue Freie Presse* states that although the alliance of the three Emperors will continue notwithstanding the failure of the protocol negotiations, it will only be on its original basis. The idea of co-operation with Russia never existed. The alliance was formed rather to prevent than to facilitate intervention. Only one more function can now be exercised by the alliance, that of localizing the conflict, should war commence.

The Turkish Ambassador had an interview of an hour's duration with Gen. Ignatieff, today.

The Emperor of Austria receives Gen. Ignatieff in a special audience to-morrow. Gen. Ignatieff then leaves for St. Petersburg via Berlin.

LONDON, March 26.—In connection with the *Standard's* Pesth dispatch, saying that the Austrian Cabinet will inform Gen. Ignatieff that it still considers the reforms proposed by Count Andrassy to be the best means of preserving peace and ameliorating the condition of the Christians in Turkey, the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "I am able to inform you on high authority that Count Andrassy, who has maintained extreme reserve during the negotiations between London and St. Petersburg, may now possibly act as mediator."

BRUSSELS, March 26.—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ here, states that the several European Cabinets are endeavoring to secure an understanding between England and Russia, it is hoped, with a prospect of success.

THE REBELLIOUS PROVINCES.

ARMING THE POPULATION OF BOSNIA—MOHAMMEDAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR FUND—INSURGENT BANDS—FANATICISM AROUSED—THE MONTEGRIN DEMANDS FIRMLY INSISTED ON.

LONDON, March 26.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* contains the following: "In Bosnia the Turkish Redifs are all under arms, and the national Militia are being armed and drilled. A special commission of officers and surgeons has been appointed to see that no person liable shall avoid military service. The Militia have received Snider rifles from Constantinople, and in the districts of Tuzla, Grashcitza, Bellina, Zwornik, and Brackzka they have progressed so far as to compete with the Redif reserves in drilling. The Serajevo official journal publishes a list of contributions to the war fund made by the Mohammedan population. Money, shoes, and horses are given to the authorities for the use of the newly mobilized Militia, and camp equipage is held ready for use should they be called out for active service. The Ulemas and Dervishes continue to excite a warlike feeling by fanatical addresses. Insurgent bands are appearing in hitherto undisturbed districts, and as the weather is becoming mild enough to make life in the mountains endurable, these bands will receive large accessions from the Rayah population, who are driven to desperation by the misrule of the officials. Letters from Bosnia and Bulgaria assert that the tax-gatherers exact tithes twice, a second batch of extortioners declaring the first were unauthorized. The general tone of all letters received from the provinces gives the impression that nothing is being done toward reform. The confusion is becoming more aggravating every day in consequence of the pressure of the military burden. The Turkish Government is tottering, and it will require something much more efficacious than an indefinitely worded diplomatic document to produce any improvement in the condition of the population."

A Pera dispatch to the *Times*, dated yesterday, says negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro are apparently interrupted, the Montenegrin envoys refusing to telegraph for further instructions, being sure of the Prince's determination.

FORTIFYING THE BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE ODESSA DEFENSES BY THE RUSSIANS—TORPEDOES IN THE HABOR—TURKISH DEFENSES AT KUSTENDJE.

LONDON, March 26.—A special dispatch from Odessa to the *Times* says: "Odessa is completely secured against attack from the sea by about 700 torpedoes and a series of fortifications well-planned and admirably armed. Torpedoes are laid about five miles off the harbor, so as to render entrance impossible. The fortifications are armed with about 200 heavy breech-loaders and mortars. The garrison numbers 10,000 men, but there are large masses of troops in the cantonments in the neighborhood.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Kustendje, Bulgaria, says: "During the past week the strengthening of this place has been actively proceeded with. Four coast batteries have been constructed, the old land fortifications repaired, and new ones erected north of the town. Four battalions of foot and two batteries have arrived from Constantinople. Heavy guns for the earthworks are expected on Sunday."

GENERAL EASTERN TOPICS.

FEELING IN CONSTANTINOPLE AGAINST MIDHAT PASHA'S ENEMIES—THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome says: "It is officially announced at the Vatican that the irritation in Constantinople against Midhat Pasha's enemies continues to increase. His recall is demanded by the Softas.

A dispatch to the same journal from Vienna says Midhat Pasha's recall is spoken of as close at hand. A Reuter telegram, however, announces that Midhat Pasha has left Rome for Nice, whence he goes to Spain, and subsequently to Switzerland.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna says the Grand Duke Nicholas has engaged a villa at Kischeneff for the Summer.

THE PAPACY.

PROSTRATE CONDITION OF PIUS IX.—ACTIVE EFFORTS OF HIS ADVISERS TO RAISE THE ROMAN QUESTION, WITH THE VIEW TO CONCESSIONS FROM THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT—IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY THE FRENCH DUKE DECAZES.

LONDON, March 26.—The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: "The Pope, amid the feverish excitement and unremitting labor at the Vatican relative to the Consistory, &c., has fallen ill again. It is certain that after a secret Consistory on the 12th inst. he fainted, and had to quit reading the allocution. These fainting fits have recurred, and the Pope has remained unconscious longer each time. He does not like his illness to be perceived, and makes strong efforts to hide it. These produce a painful reaction. The moment he gets back to his own apartments he sinks into a chair and remains motionless with his eyes closed like a corpse. The recent excitement has told upon him, and, indeed, on several occasions during the Spring, which is always a dangerous season for him, his life has been almost despaired of. His physicians regard the fatiguing receptions of the pilgrims with great apprehension. Foreigners who see the Pope at long intervals notice a great change in him. One of these visitors recently said to me that the allocution of March 12 would probably be the Pope's last formal utterance. Meanwhile, the Pope's advisers are endeavoring by every means to get France and Austria to revive the Roman question. It is hoped to induce Italy so far to recognize the Pope's temporal power as to cede the Leonine City to the Holy See, where all religious orders expelled from Rome could find an asylum.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Rome says the Pope was sufficiently well on Saturday to give an audience, but had to be carried.

The *Daily News'* Rome dispatch states that the Archbishops of Naples and Perugia and the Vicar of Rome are confidently mentioned as candidates for the Papacy.

VIENNA, March 26.—The *Montag's Revue* denies the truth of the Rome dispatch to the *News* that preparations are being made by Cardinals Simeoni and Valetta for the conclave.

PARIS, March 26.—The clerical journals state that the Catholic Senators and Deputies moved by the Pope's allocution, have called the attention of the Duke Decazes to the position of the Papacy. The Minister replied that he had always felt a keen solicitude for the interests of the Papacy. The cause of the independence of the Holy See always occupied and ever would occupy an important place in the tasks to which he devoted his efforts.

BASHI-BAZOUKS AT THEIR WORK.

THE MASSACRES IN HERZEGOVINA—NAMELESS CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST DEFENSELESS PEASANTS AND VILLAGERS.

MANCHESTER, March 26.—The Ragusa correspondent of the *Guardian* sends further details of the massacre in Herzegovina. He says some of the peasants who took refuge on Austrian territory have returned to their homes. A band of Bashi-Bazouks, 500 strong, from Vakup and Petrovatz, fell upon the village of Otchievo, where returned refugees were rebuilding their homes, and burned the partly restored homes and murdered 10 of the refugees with nameless horrors. The others fled across the frontier. From Glamosh, I have particulars of another butchery. A Greek, of the Orthodox Church, had celebrated his marriage with a girl of the same faith. The bridal procession was stopped by the Turks, who cut down and beheaded four of the guests, and exposed the heads on poles at Glamosh. The bride died from the effects of outrages inflicted. There is no redress for these crimes. The condition of the rural districts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is becoming inconceivable in its distress and horror. To leave these provinces to be pacified by the Turk after his peculiar fashion, would be a great political crime.

SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT OF A CREW.

THE BARK MARY K. CAMPBELL APPARENTLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CREW IN MID-OCEAN—SINGULAR REPLIES TO A SIGNALING VESSEL.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Daily News'* Queenstown correspondent telegraphs that the master of the ship Royal Oak, which has arrived there, reports having encountered a suspicious-looking bark in the Atlantic on the 17th inst., in latitude 49° 41' north, longitude 34° 17'. On his signaling for her name the word "Confidential" was shown in reply, and when he bore down and hailed for explanation he was told by several voices to mind his own business. No officers were visible on deck, and the ship appeared to be under the control of the crew, among whom there was apparently much confusion. The Captain of the Royal Oak made out the vessel to be the "Mary K. Campbell." When spoken she was heading north-west, which was not her proper direction.

[NOTE.—The British bark Mary K. Campbell, Capt. Gray, sailed from New-York, Feb. 27, for Bordeaux.]

AN UNCOMMONLY ROUGH SEA.

A FEARFUL STORM ALONG THE JERSEY COAST—THE STEAMERS RUSLAND AND THE AMERIQUE—THEIR PRESENT POSITIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 26.—A fearful storm has been raging along the Jersey coast for the last 40 hours, sweeping almost everything before it. This evening the steamer Rusland was only a few feet out of water, and was continually being lost from view by immense waves and breakers, covering as high as her smoke-stack. She lies almost parallel with the shore, and seems to be fast in the sand. Everything that was not apparently perfectly secure was hurled ashore. The beach for some distance is strewn with the light work of the main deck, including a few stores and small articles which were below. One hatchway was swept away by the intensity of the storm and washed ashore. It is uncertain about any more being gone, as it has been an impossibility for any one to board her since yesterday noon. Three boats on the starboard side were washed ashore in pieces yesterday. The owners have great fears as to saving the vessel, but still have hopes of saving a greater portion of the cargo. The Rusland appears to weather the storm splendidly. The wind blew from north-east to east all day, and the indications for to-morrow are that it will go bad with the ill-fated vessel.

The steamer Amérique was hove about 400 feet to the south-east, and 80 feet to eastward. Capt. Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company, scuttled her there to hold her fast in case the anchors could not stand the great force of the sea. He says he has the ship in the exact position he desired. She now lies in a channel made by the weight of the water in her, and appears to lie in an easy and secure position and able to stand some rough sea. It is the intention of Capt. Merritt to let her remain in this position until a fair sea takes the place of this uncommonly rough one, which is about the heaviest that has visited this coast for some time, it being a perfect hurricane. His intentions are, when weather permits, to pump all the water out of her and float her, which can be done at any moderate tide, she lying now in water deep enough to do so when lightened of the load of water in her. He will not attempt this until a good sea appears, as he thinks he can float her without risk then.

It is reported to-night that a light was seen a short distance from shore and faint cries for help heard, which ceased and the light disappeared after a short time. Your correspondent could learn no further particulars concerning it.

WRECK OF THE ROCKAWAY.

THE LARGEST EXCURSION BOAT EVER BUILT GOES TO PIECES ON THE NEW-JERSEY SHORE—INCOMPETENCY CHARGED TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER WHICH HAD HER IN TOW.

The Rockaway, the largest excursion steamer ever built, went ashore yesterday near Atlantic City, N. J. Her hull had just been finished at a ship-yard in Norfolk, Va., and she was on her way to this City to have her machinery put in. She was built for Mr. R. Cornell White, of Brooklyn, and it was intended that she should ply between here and Rockaway Beach during the coming Summer. A dispatch from Atlantic City reports that she has broken in the middle, and is otherwise a total wreck. Mr. White, the owner, gave a TIMES reporter an account of the wreck last evening. He went down to Norfolk to witness the launch of the Rockaway, and was a passenger on the Wyanoke, which undertook to tow her to this port. There were 10 men on the Rockaway, who were supposed to attend to the hawsers and the wheel. The understanding was that if all the hawsers parted two anchors should be let go on the Rockaway. Mr. White did not think that this injunction was carried out when the trouble came. No difficulty was encountered until about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when the Wyanoke and her tow steamed right into a high wind off the Delaware capes. Mr. White says several hawsers snapped, but the men on board of the Rockaway were prompt to replace them. The Captain of the Wyanoke was approached by Mr. White, who represented to him that he could save both vessels by going up the Delaware River, but the suggestion was not listened to. The Captain seemed to think that it was only a squall, and that it would quickly blow over. As the night went on the wind became more furious, and though the Wyanoke was heaved to, she was still in imminent danger of being lost. Morning broke, and again Mr. White interviewed the Captain, and again the latter declined to change his opinion of the situation. Mr. White then calmly seated himself in the stern of the Wyanoke, and prepared himself to witness the destruction of his property. At 7:30 A. M. yesterday, he says, the last hawsers parted. There was then a tremendous sea running, and the Rockaway immediately commenced to drift toward the shore. It could be seen from the Wyanoke that the Rockaway's back was broken, or would speedily break, and every effort was made to save the men who were on board of her. The Wyanoke's boats were put out without delay, and after much difficulty the men were taken off, and the great excursion boat was allowed to drift to the fate which she has since met. Mr. White values the hull at about $30,000. There was no insurance on it, that he knows of, but he supposes that the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, which owns the Wyanoke, and which undertook to safely transport the Rockaway from Norfolk to New-York, is responsible for any damage that has occurred. The loss of the boat was, Mr. White says, altogether due to the incompetency of the Wyanoke's Captain, who could have run up the Delaware just as well as not, if he had not considered that he knew more than anybody could tell him. Instead of a squall, it turned out to be one of the toughest gales of the season. In fact it was "a blow all the way from the Delaware Capes to the dock."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

WHAT JOHN D. LEE TOLD YEARS AGO.

THE STORY OF A CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND OF LEE—BRIGHAM YOUNG'S COMPLICITY ADMITTED BY LEE LONG BEFORE THE TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The *Call* publishes an interesting interview with Capt. John Morse, concerning the Mountain Meadows massacre. The gentleman referred to has figured during many years of an eventful life as a frontiersman, prospector, trapper, and trader, and was in Utah prior to the Mormon settlement, and for many years after it. At the time of the massacre he was living with some bands of Indians not more than 30 miles from Mountain Meadows, and two days after the tragedy he visited the scene and saw the mangled bodies of the slaughtered emigrants lying on the ground as they had been left by the destroying horde of Mormon fanatics and their allies, the Indians. Capt. Morse was an intimate acquaintance of Lee, and this departed saint, in a conversation occurring years before the trial, admitted to Morse his complicity in the atrocity, but, as in his confession, so consistently, in his off-hand declarations, threw the responsibility of the butchery upon the leaders of the Mormon Church, and directly implicated, as accessory before and after the fact, Brigham Young. Morse disputes Lee's statement that there were 500 Indians present, claiming that there were not more than 300 in that whole section of the country. The butchery was planned by Mormons and almost entirely done by them, the Indians not killing over half a dozen. He says plunder was the chief incentive to the massacre. At that time the Mormons were excessively poor, having no money, and scarcely anything else. They would trade their produce with the Indians even for old clothes. The train was a very rich one, and excited their cupidity. Morse was very much with Lee during his residence in Southern Utah, and the latter unbosomed himself freely on the subject of the massacre, which seemed to so dwell on his mind that he constantly reverted to it.

Concerning the implication of Brigham Young with the massacre, Morse relates an interview with Lee. "The last time I saw him was in Mahon County. I went to his ranch, and he received a letter—in fact I brought it to him myself from a place called Kanab—which stated that troops were on Lee's track hunting him up, and he had better move on a little further. He showed me the letter, and I said: 'Lee, this is all an infernal lie; there are no troops on your track at all. This is all put up by those Mormons in St. George, where Brigham Young was, whom Brigham has influenced to get you out of the way. I told him, 'You take my advice and go into the Gentile camp and give yourself up, and make a clean breast of the whole thing, and you will get along first rate.' I asked him if Brigham Young was interested in the massacre. He at first said no. I said I knew better, and he said, 'Of course there is no use lying to you; as a matter of course I was under orders; Brigham Young knew everything. He was with me from the time we left Salt Lake, but the intention was to let them pass on to Muddy and then catch them at Muddy. Do you suppose that any of those men—you know more of them—do you suppose they would have entered into this arrangement if they had not believed in the Mormon Church, and that this thing emanated from Brigham, their Mormon prophet?'"

Capt. Morse says no attempt was made to procure his testimony further than that he was sent for to attend the first trial, but he did not appear, being down on the Colorado River, near Fort Mohave. Lee was confidential with him on account of their frequent, solitary companionship on prospecting and other expeditions, and because he knew Morse had other sources of information from the Indians. Capt. Morse is now a resident of this city.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF—DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, March 26.—The little village of Skinner's Eddy, in Wyoming County, N. Y., was the scene of a frightful tragedy last week, a young husband inflicting mortal injuries on his wife, and then shooting himself dead. The parties to the tragedy were Andrew Champion, aged 27, and his wife Annie, aged 20. They were married a few months ago. Champion, who was a steady mechanic at the time, was thrown out of work only a few days after his marriage. Unable to obtain other employment, he was compelled to accept help for himself and wife from the latter's family. This engendered dissatisfaction all around, and Champion's domestic life is described as having become very unpleasant. His wife finally threatened to leave him unless he obtained work. In the latter part of last week Mrs. Champion said she would wait a few days longer, and then if he had no work he must not come to her again until he found some. On Thursday last Champion was seen to indulge in liquor at one or two places in the village. He went home, and when his wife learned that it was the cold story of no work, she declared that she would live with him no longer. "Then you will live with no one else!" exclaimed her husband, and drawing a revolver he shot her, the ball entering her right side, near the waist and was subsequently found in the flesh of the left side. Upon shooting his wife Champion went to their room up stairs and shot himself through the head, and he was found dead on the floor. Mrs. Champion's wound did not prove immediately fatal, but a report was received here last evening that she died on Saturday.

"ROAD AGENTS" IN THE BLACK HILLS

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF A STAGE-COACH—THE DRIVER KILLED—THE STARTLED HORSES RUN OFF AND SAVE THE PASSENGERS.

DEADWOOD, March 26.—A bold attempt to rob the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage, bound north, was made near here last evening. As the coach was coming down Whitewood canon, about two and a half miles from Deadwood, five masked men walking along the road before the stage suddenly wheeled, ordered the driver to stop, and instantly commenced firing on the coach. At the first fire Johnny Slaughter, the driver, was killed, and Walter Iler, of Deadwood, slightly wounded in the hand and arm. The horses started suddenly, throwing the driver, Iler, and another passenger off the coach. The stage was not stopped till it arrived in town, leaving the driver on the road, dead. About 20 shots were fired at the coach, but all the passengers, except Iler, were unhurt. A party went out and found the body of the driver with a charge of buck-shot in the breast. The robbers got no booty. The Sheriff and a party are in pursuit of the "road agents." The Sheriff offers $500 reward for them, dead or alive.

GEN. GRANT IN CINCINNATI.

A SHORT SPEECH BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Ex-President Grant was on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce to-day noon, and was enthusiastically received. He was introduced by President Eggleston and responded in a brief speech, which was heartily applauded. He said:

GENTLEMEN: This reception was entirely unexpected by me, but I assure you I am very glad to meet you all, and feel very thankful to you for this kind reception. I have no doubt that I will be a great deal better fellow now than I was six months ago, I don't suppose I will have any political opportunities now, since we are all sovereigns together, as I hope we will continue to be for a good many years yet. I feel that I have considerable life, health, and strength left, notwithstanding the past 16 years of labor and toil I have undergone, which perhaps is not surpassed by any other 16 years of my life.

With a slight wave of his hand he dismissed the subject and his hearers, and descended the platform. A very large number of citizens, irrespective of party, pressed forward to shake the General's hand. He will visit his old home in Brown County for a few days and return to the city on Thursday, when he will become the guest of the Cincinnati Club, after which he will go to St. Louis.

CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

RONDOUT, March 26.—A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held at Kingston on Saturday night to indorse the action of the Committee of Arrangements and take further steps toward celebrating the Centennial of the State Government, July 20 next. One hundred years ago that day George Clinton was inaugurated as the first Governor of New-York at the court-house in Kingston, and on the 16th of October following the entire town, excepting one building, was burned by British troops while the place was defenseless, all the able-bodied men being absent fighting in the ranks of the patriot Army. Stirring speeches were made by Mayor Lindsley, Judge T. R. Westbrook, Rev. Dr. J. C. F. Hood, Hon. S. L. Stebbins, Hon. William Lounsbery, and others. Judge Westbrook reviewed the historical events, and declared that it would be a blot on the record of the city and State to let the centennial birthday of the great Empire State pass without proper commemoration. He assured the audience that the State Government was in hearty accord with the spirit of the enterprise. It was then resolved to raise $25,000 by subscription, and to ask the State for an appropriation of $25,000 in aid of the celebration. The State Government will be asked to unite in the work, and other States and the National Government are invited to participate.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Abbott is singing, with substantial success, artistic and material, throughout the West; her concert tour is to extend well into April.

"La Belle Poule," an opera bouffe by Hervé, is to be brought out at the Eagle Theatre to-night. It has not yet been represented in this country.

A dispatch from Boston announces the successful reception of the Wagner Festival, in spite of the storm, at the Boston Theatre. "Der Fliegende Holländer," with Mme. Pappenheim as *Senta*, was sung amid much applause.

"Miss Mult

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 26, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	48	Crude Turp., bbls..	50
Broom-corn, bales..	256	Tar, bbls.	224
Beans, bbls.	26	Rosin, bbls.	336
Cotton, bales.	971	Oil-cake, pks.	340
Copper, bbls	35	Pork, pks.	699
Dried Fruit, pks.	15	Beef, pks.	299
Eggs, bbls.	5,618	Cut-meats, pks.	2,184
Flour, bbls.	24,000	Grease, pks.	1,000
Corn, bushels.	80,800	Lard, pks.	3,818
Oats, bushels.	28,040	Lard, kegs.	30
Rye, bushels.	1,200	Butter, pks.	1,941
Barley, bushels.	6,293	Cheese, pks.	364
Barley-malt, bushels.	2,000	Tallow, pks.	432
Peas, bushels.	850	Lard-oil, bbls.	5
Grass-seed, cags.	499	Dressed Hogs, No....	683
Corn-meal, bbls.	210	Quicksilver, flasks..	100
Oil-meal, bbls.	40	Rice, pkts.	940
Hemp, bales.	14	Rice chaff, bags.	160
Hops, bales.	156	Starch, bxs.	125
Hides, No.	13	Silk, bales.	176
Hides, dressed, No.	88	Flax, bales.	47
Leather, sides.	17,855	Tea, half-chests.	250
Lead, pigs.	1,265	Tobacco, hhds.	192
Molasses, N.O.) bbls.	135	Tobacco, bxs. & ca..	327
Sug'r-house)	1,000	Whisky, bbls.	824
Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,179	Wool, bales.	4

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted about steady as to price, on, however, a restricted movement. Sale of 655 bags Rio, per Bailey, on private terms. Receipts for the week, 30,594 bags; sales, 3,998 bags; stock to-night, 8,200 bags at Galveston, 25,537 bags at New Orleans, 4,000 bags at Savannah, 6,000 bags at Hampton Road, 22,72? bags at Baltimore, and 57,885 bags at New-York. Afloat and loading for the United States, to Feb. 17, 161,012 bags; purchased for the United States to March 24, 116,000 bags; total visible supplies, 411,453 bags.....Other kinds dull within the previous range. Quotations thus: Rio ordinary, 17c.@17¼c. fair, 19¾c. good, 20c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c. gold, ℔ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@22c¾. gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 19c.@20c.; do. ordinary to fair, 18¼c.@21c.....Java invoices, 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20¾c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20¼c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla at 18¾c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c. and San Domingo, 16¼c.@17c. gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery partly for export, at drooping rates.....Ordinary quoted to-day at ℔ 13-16c.@ 15-16c.; low Middling, 11c.@11¼c.; Middling, 11¾c.@11¾c. Sales, 971 bales, officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 937 bales, of which 790 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 500 bales to shippers, 362 bales to spinners, and 75 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery business has been very moderate at reduced figures.....Sales have been reported since our last of 35,500 bales, of which 11,000 bales were on Saturday evening, and 24,500 bales to-day, with 4,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 11.25c.@ 11.26c.; April 11.23c.@11.26c.; May, 11.42c.@11.43c. June, 11.57c.@11.58c.; July, 11.70c.@11.71c.; August, 11.80c.@11.81c.; September, 11.68c.@11.70c.; October, 11.54c.@11.56c.; November, 11.46c.@11.47c.; December, 11.47c.@11.49c.; January, 11.58c.@ 11.60c. ℔ lb., showing a decline of 7@14 points, closing easy. The receipts at this port to-day were 671 bales, and at the shipping ports 6,852 bales, against 6,648 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 12,288 bales, against 10,499 bales last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,994,137 bales, against 3,720,386 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports, (one day,) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 7,632 bales; to the Continent, —bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 271,443 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 748,358 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upl'ds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Low Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Low Mid	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Fair	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary..... 9 7-16 | Low Middling..... 10⅜
Strict Good Ord... 10 1-16 | Middling..... 11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in produce and merchandise was seriously imeeded to-day by the stormy weather. The polling of the vote at the Produce Exchange as to adjourning over Good Friday, was also against activity.....Shade and Western Flour was in very good request, export buyers having evinced more disposition to operate, and the home trade call having been fairly secure. The very moderate supplies available, however, and the extreme prices claimed by the principal holders were against free dealing.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3 90@ $6 75, sour Flour at $3 10@$3 75, very inferior to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 35@$5; poor to very choice Superfine Western at $5 75@$6 15, mainly at $5 90@$6 15, (of which 200 bbls. very choice Minnesota at $6 10@ 15;) poor to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 25, mainly at $5 90@$6 15; (of which 1,500 bbls. standard Extra State, at $6, for shipment to England, the first transactions of any moment in this interest, reported for a long time past,) good to very choice do. at $6 20@$6 45; 1,000 bbls. Mills Extra shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 90@$7 35 for good to very choice. (the latter an extreme, in new pkgs.) do. for South America, $8@$8 50 for good to very choice; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted nominal at $6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 25; very good to choice do., $6 25@$6 60; very poor to very choice Western trade and Family Extra spring Wheat stock, $6 40@$8 50; inferior to very choice do. do. Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock at $6 40@$7 00, (part for shipment at $7 75@ $8 25, of which 150 bbls. sold in bond;) 1,000 bbls. very choice White Wheat do. do. at $6 75@$9 50; very poor to fancy St. Louis Extra, $6 50@$9 50; Extra Genesee at $6 60@$7 50; poor to fancy Minnesota clear and straight Extras, at $6 50@$8 75, chiefly at $7 25@$8 25, with very choice to fancy selling up to $8 50@$8 75, and very inferior lots, called Minnesota, under our quotations; and Minnesota Patent Extras ordinary to very fancy, at $7 75@$10 75, mainly at $9 20@ $10 25, (and odd lots fancy up to $10 50@$10 75, and of very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low as $7 25@$7 50).....Included in the sales have been 5,500 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,700 bbls. were regular City Mill brands; 1,600 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 875 bbls. do. patent do; 600 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $7 75@ $8 25;) 650 bbls. Superfine, and 520 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been quoted strong and buoyant as to values, on restricted offerings, checking business, though a good demand has been noted, especially for favorite Extras.....Sales have been reported here of 1,430 bbls. in lots, at $5 75 @ $6 25 for poor to fancy Superfine; $6 40@$7 for poor to choice shipping Extras; $7 60@$9 25 for fair to fancy Trade and Family. The dealings were mainly in Extras at from $7 50@$8 75.....Rye Flour has been quiet but steady, at from $5 25@$5 75 for ordinary to very choice State Superfine; $4 30@$4 60 for superfine Pennsylvania; $4@$4 40 for Superfine Western, and $2 75@$3 75 for poor to choice fine.....Sales reported of 280 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $4 50@ $4 56 for good to very choice State; $4 40@ $4 60 for fair to choice superfine Pennsylvania, and $4@$4 25 for about fair to good superfine Western.....Corn-meal has been quite dull within the range of from $2 90@$3 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 85@ $3 for yellow Jersey; $4 70@$3 for White, and $3 20 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, within the range of from $2 75@$3, and Brandywine at $3 20.....Brandywine Corn-meal, in pchs., quoted wholly nominal at $3 50.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way within the range of 90c.@ $1 03c for common to strictly choice per 196 ℔. Most of the sales have been of c arse lots at $1 00 for City Mills and 95c. for Baltimore.....Oat-meal sells slowly, even to the jobbing interest, within the range of 6c 25c@7 50 for fair to very choice, and 8 50@9 for extra; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.

GRAIN—A somewhat freer movement was reported in Wheat to-day, wholly in Spring grades, for shipment and local milling purposes, at some advance of 2c.@ 3c. ℔ bushel—favored in part by the caoie prices, which were represented as of stronger and buoyant foreign markets.....Sales were reported of 111,000 bushels, including old No. 1 Spring, 700 bushels, in store, at $1 44; Prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 16,000 bushels, at $1 43, (quoted afloat at $1 49, at which price one or two boat-l ads were marketed;) No. 3 Spring at $1 39 for Milwaukee, in store, (8,000 bushels, to a local miller;) and 9 57 for North-west, delivered, (8,000 bushels, for export; and ungraded and Mixed Spring, old and new crop, in store and afloat, about 60,000 bushels, nearly all in store, within the range of from $1 27@$1 39 ℔ bushel. New crop Corn has again receded slightly in price, closing weak, under rather more liberal offerings, and a comparatively moderate call for supplies from shippers, as well as from home trade sources, and the inclination more firmly, but inactive.....Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, including New-York Steamer Mixed at 55¼c.@55¾c., chiefly to the export interest, as 55¼c.@55½c., leaving off at 55¼c.@ 55c. near week ends; Canada Mixed, at 55½c.; New-York No. 3 at 55c.@55¼c., closing at 55c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 56c.@55½c.; Yellow Western, at 57½c.; Yellow Southern, in lots, as to ——@——c. from track, and about White 80u barn, in lots, at 58c.@59c.; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 54c.@58c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 54c.@56c. in store, for about fair to prime, and up to 57c. asked for strictly prime,) with sales reported of 4,000 bushels, about fair, at 54c.....And for forward delivery, 5,000 bushels New-York steamer Mixed, owner's option first half of April, at 55½c. for export.....Rye firm but not active. Sales reported of 1,000 bushels two-boat-loads of State, on private terms.....Barley-malt has been in slack request, with sales of prime to choice Canada West, new crop, quoted at $1 10@ $1 25, cash and time; six-rowed State, about fair to very choice, at 82½c.@$1 05; two-rowed do., old and new crop, 65c.@85c...Canada Peas, free, have been in daily neglected and nominal in price, quoted at $1 10 asked.....Oats have been unusually tame to-day, with values, however, quoted essentially unchanged; sales reported of 17,000 bushels, including White Western, odd lots, at 43c.@44c., as to quality; White State, poor to prime, within the range of 51c.@ 56c.; Mixed State at 50c.@54c.; No. 1 White, 750 bushels, at 55c.; New-York No. 2 White at 44½c.; New-York No. 2 at 43½c.@44c.; unmerchantable at 40½c. .....Feed in more request; held very firmly; 3,700 sacks, 40 to 60 lb., sold chiefly at $19.....Seeds have been inactive to-day, but quoted steady.....Hay and Straw as last quoted.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,327,818 bushels Wheat, 1,243,257 bushels Corn, 264,427 bushels Rye, 395,220 bushels Barley, 326,524 bushels Malt, 719,744 bushels Oats, 10,154 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,287,184 bushels, as against 5,697,761 bushels last Monday, and 5,749,594 bushels on March 29, 1876.

HIDES—Dull and heavy, prices favoring buyers; sales, 593 Central American at 10c., gold; 2,031 wet-salted California at 10c., currency, as they ran, 60 days' credit, and 2,200 Dry Californa on private terms.

MILK—Contracts are made for Milk for the month of April by some dealers at 3c.@3½c. ℔ quart. Prices are at present a little unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in very moderate demand for early delivery, and quoted lower.....Sales reported of 310 bbls. for shipment, at $14 62½@ $14 75; closing at $14 62½; 50 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 87½.....Other kinds dull.....Extra Prime quoted at $11 50@$11 75; Prime Mess quoted at $13 75.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been in less demand; March options at the close, nominal; April, nominal; May, $14 50; June, at $14 50.....Sales 750 bbls. May at $14 50@ $14 55; 2,500 bbls., June, at $14 50@$14 70 .....Cured Meats have been in limited request, with prices, except nominal; City quoted at 9½c.@——c. Cut-meats have been in request and quoted steady. Sales include 27,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 to 10 lb., at 7¾c.@8¼c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our previous range; also, 100 tes. Smoked Hams, 12 lb., on private terms. We quote: Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¼c.; Pickled Hams at 9¾c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7¾c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.@12c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 20 to 15 lb., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tes., at from 9¾c.@10¼c.; fresh Hams, in bulk, 12 lb., at 9¾c.; fresh Shoulders, 6¾c., and fresh Bellies, 11 lb., at 8c. .....Bacon has been moderately inquired for, with Western long Clear quoted at 8c.; City do. at 8¼c. Long and Short Clear, 8¼c. Sales, 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 8¼c.....And for Chicago delivery, in rather less demand, Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, quoted at 7¾c. Long Clear, 7¾c.; Short Rib, at 7¾c.; Short Clear at 8c. Sales reported of 50,000 ℔. Short Rib, in bulk, May delivery, at $7 90.....Western Steam Lard has been inactive for early delivery, and quoted lower and weak.....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 150 tes. prime, at $9 70, closing nominal. .....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been more freely dealt in, but as materially reduced prices, closing heavy.....Western, for April-March, quoted at the close at $9 80; April, $9 55; May, $9 65; June, $9 82½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tes. April, at $9 60@$9 65; 2,750 tes. May at $9 56@ $9 82½; and 6,250 tes. June at $9 80@$9 95.....In City Steam and Kettle dull; quoted at $8 50@ $9 00@$9½; sales, 175 tes. at 9¼c.....No. 1 quiet; quoted at $9 12½.....Refined lard in moderate request and steady for the Continent, for early delivery, at $10 25; South America, nominal, and the West Indies at $8 50.....Sales 100 tes. for the West Indies, at $8 50, and 500 tes. for the Continent, at $10 12½.....Beef has been inactive at $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess, at $10 50@ $11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ℔ bbl.....Pierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, $19 @$20; India Mess, new, $20@$21; City Extra India Mess, $22 50.....Beef Hams have been in good request, with choice Western quoted at $22@$22 50.....The recent movements in Butter have been on a rather more liberal scale, generally, in good part on account of the lower prices, at about steady prices, and quoted within the range of 22c.@35c. for State, the latter rate for strictly fancy.....We quote ed Butter thus: State tubs, fair to very choice, 20c.@30c.; Welsh tubs, 18c.@22c.; do. do. firkin, fair to strictly choice, at 16c.@22c.; State Butter, whole dairies, fair to strictly choice, 19c.@25c.; Western tubs, common to choice, 13c.@21c.; do. fair to prime, in firkins, 13c. @17c.; Welsh, fair to choice, 13c.@18c.....Cheese has been moderately inquired for at essentially about former prices.....We quote State Factory at 14¼c.@18c. for prime to fancy, (with small lots of every fancy a shade higher,) and 11c.@14¾c. for fair to prime, and Western Factory at 10¾c.@12c. for fair to strictly fine; State dairy-made, very poor to very choice, 9c.@15c. .....Eggs have been in less urgent request, with fresh eggs quoted within the range of 19c.@17¼c. for good to very choice mark ℔ dozen.....Tallow in moderate request at steady rates.....Sales equal to 80,000 ℔. country and City at 7¾c.@8c.....Stearine quiet; choice City quoted at $10 62½.....Western, in tes., at $10 37½.

WHISKY—Very quiet at $1 07½, Government gauge. Sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A very dull trade was reported in this line to-day, as well in the way of both Freights in the chartering interest. Rates on berth varied little, but were quoted weak. The offerings of Produce were mainly of Grain, Cotton, Flour, Provisions, and lumber, none of much magnitude. In the chartering line tonnage was abundant, and in generally slack request, with rates showing increased depression.....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 750 obls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ℔ bbl; 9.00 pks. Bacon and Lard, part at 25s. asked ℔ ton, (with through freight shipments of 5,000 bbls. Bacon and Lard, also mentioned on the basis of 15s.@17s. 6d., which, however, were covered by the through freight contracts reported by us, some time since;) 40,000 bushels Grain, of which 24,000 bushels at 4d. ℔ 56lb., and 16,000 bushels at 4d. ℔ 60 lb.; also an Italian bark, 594 tons, to load Cotton, at 5-16d. ℔ lb.....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,300 pkgs Provisions, part reported, at 25s. ℔ ton.....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American brig, 420 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.....Vessels for Deal trade, Provincial loading, were in very light request; quoted at from 63s. @ 67s. 6d.....For the east coast of Ireland, tonnage was in demand (partly to arrive) for Wine Grain trade, including for Philadelphia loading, at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d., and for Baltimore loading at 4s. 9d. ℔ quarter.....For Cork and orders, tonnage for Grain was in some request—quoted here at 4s. 7½d.@4s. 9d. for vessels of average capacity; for Philadelphia loading at 4s. 10½d.@5s., and Baltimore loading at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ℔ quarter.....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,130 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. ℔ bbl, (within 10 days reported as extending to May 1.).....For Continental ports, tonnage was inquired for to a limited extent for the grain trade, Baltimore loading, quoted at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ℔ quarter; and for the Petroleum trade, Baltimore and Richmond loading, quoted at 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.....For the United States (Atlantic ports) a British bark, 551 tons (now loading here, with Produce, from Java, at 60s. (with option of the United Kingdom,) at the same rate, or the Continent at 63s. 9d.....West India and coastwise trade interests very quiet throughout, with rates quoted weak and irregular. The contract for a British brig, for the north side of Cuba and back, at $4 25 for Sugar, mentioned in our last, is now reported as having failed of completion.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 26, 1877.

There was a very dull trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon. The lots range from common to good with a choice top. The animals we e too heavy for the demand, and several car loads remained unsold at noon. At Sixtieth-street Yards prices were 9c.@ 9½c. for Steers, weights 1,300 to 1,700 lb. At Hamaus Cove Yards, prices ranged from 8¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights 5½ to 8¾ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. General sales on 58 to 57 lb. net. Milch Cows held on sale. Coarse Dairy Calves sold at 7c.@8c. ℔ lb. Trade in sheep slow but firm on a heavy run of fresh flocks. Sheep sold at 5¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb., being 9c. off ℔ lb. on last week's closing rates. Yearling Lambs sold at 7c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs not on sale. Live Hogs held on sale. City dressed opened inactive at 8¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 25 cars of horned Cattle, sales as follows: 64 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 100 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 45 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 100 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 97 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 62 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. For Lary sold for selves 48 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 46 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 10¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. O. Reid sold for Carter & Walters 2 fair Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 19 good Ohio Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 2 Ohio Oxen at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 10 cwt. Thompson sold for Lovejoy 31 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 14 head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with $10 on this lot, weight 7½ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. scant; 32 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., with a f action on ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Giles sold for self and Brown 15 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 45 choice Illinois steers at 12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 9½ cwt. M. F. Burchard sold for Rankin & Thompson 48 fair Illino s Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 12 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 3 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 9¼ cwt.; held on sale. 31 Illinois steers sold for Morse & Co., 79 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers, at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale. 64 Illinois Steers, sieged at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 50 head of mixed Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 78 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for Weinel & Allerton 53 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6 to 6½ cwt.; 28 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 6 head, weights 6 to 6¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 50 fair Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. 82 fair Kentucky Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. 82 fair Kentucky Steers at 10c. ℔ 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 to 7¼ cwt. 70 generally good Kentucky Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights 7¼ to 8¼ cwt.; for G. Becker 44 fair Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. @10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Walsh & Sherry 39 common Illinois steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 37 head, weight 5¾@6 cwt; for H. S. Rosenthal, 24 Illinois Steers from common to fair, from 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. Samuels sold for R. Morris 133 generally fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head on 84 head, sold at top rate, weight 8¼@8½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for L. Rothschild 20 common Missouri Steers at 9½c.@ lb., weight 6 cwt. 99 fair Missouri Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 32 fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 24 fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. For M. Morris 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. 139 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head on 38 head at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 16 head, weight 7 cwt. For J. S. Saddler 15 bulls, five weight 1,153 ℔ ℔ head, at 3¾c. ℔ lb., and 10 Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. off ℔ head on 12 head, and 50c. on ℔ head on 16 head, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.: 29 fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., sold at $7 35@$7 45; common to good steers, $3 25@ $4 60. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 2,700 head; firm for packing, $5 20@$5 35; light shipping, $5 25@$5 45; boxing, $5 35@$5 65. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; dull, weak, and nominal; common and medium, $3 75@$4 25; good to choice, $4 50@$5 25.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Cattle quiet and unchanged; sales, 2,800 head. Sheep unchanged; sales, 7,000 head. Hogs dull; sales, 3,000 head, at $7@ $8 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE

CHICAGO, March 26.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 27¼ cash; $1 27¼@$1 27¾ April; $1 30¾ May; $1 34¾ June; No. 1 Red rejected; $1 37½ in good demand at full prices; Gilt Edge at 41½c., cash; 39½c., March; 39¼c., April; 42¾c., May; rejected, 36½c.@37c. Oats dull and nominal; 28¾c. cash or April; 34½c. May. Corn active, firm, and higher; Rye firmer at 54¾c.@57c., the latter for fresh receipts. Barley irregular at 54a.@55c., according to location. Pork dull, weak, and lower; $13 50 cash or April, $13 87½ May. Lard dull and weak; $9 30 cash or April; $9 30, nay. Bulk-meats dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 5½c.; Short ribs, 7¾c.; Short Clear sides, 7¾c. Dressed Hogs dull and drooping at $6 75@$6 85. Whisky steady at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 107,500 bushels; Oats 20,000 bushels; Rye, 3,700 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 8,500 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat higher; $1 28@ $1 28¼ cash; $1 27¾ May. Corn and Oats active but unchanged. Pork weak and lower; $13 40@$13 45, April; $13 57½ May. Lard heavy and lower; $9 07½ bid, April; $9 17½ bid, May.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Flour quiet but firm; Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1 55, cash; No. 3 do., $1 49@$1 50, cash; $1 49@$1 50 April. Corn active and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.@38¼c. cash; 37¾c.@38c. April; 39½c.@39¾c. May; 39¾c.@39¾c. June. Oats quiet but firm a 35½c. Rye, 67¾c.@68¾c., cash; 68c. April. Barley quiet, unchanged. Whisky inactive at $1 04. Pork dull, lower to sell; $14 bid cash; $14 30 bid May. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk-meats dull, lower to sell; nothing doing. Bacon inactive at 5¾c.@6c., for self and Brown, 6¾c.@7¼c., for shoulders, Clear ribs, and Clear sides. Live Hogs active, demand largely exceeds supply; Light shipping to good to fat, $4 55@$4 90. Bacon, $4 85@$5 15; Butchers' to fancy, $5 10@$5 30. Cattle steady, unchanged; rather slow. Receipt—2,800 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 head Hogs, 600 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Flour steady and firm; Family, $7@$7 50. Wheat scarce and firm; fair to prime Red, $1 50@$1 60. Corn steady, with a fair demand, at 41c.@43c. Oats firm at 36c.@40c. Rye in good demand and strong at 74c.@75c. Barley in active; prime Fall, 70c.@90c. Pork, Lard and lower as pressure; holders firm demand and offerings light; offerings chiefly of fair to medium quality with a light proportion of choice and scarce. Sales of 9 cars for shipment over the eastern track, and 2 to the local trade; 18 cars in the yard unsold; quoted good to extra at $5 90@$6 75; medium at $4 60; fair at $4 30. Hogs—Receipts today 3,200 head; firm; $5 20@$5 30 the top head; for the same time last week, 3,700 head; good demand and prices at a shade advance; sales on 9 cars Yorkers, fair, at $5 30; medium at $5 40; choice at $5 50; extra at $5 60; singles selected at $5 65; 4 cars heavy, good to choice at $5 65@$5 75; 3 cars in the yards unsold, light common grades.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 26.—Cattle—Receipts since and including Friday, 3,502 head, or 70 cars through and 36 cars yards stock, making the total for the week 3,502 head, or 100 cars for yard stock, or 7,191 head, against 249 cars through, and 77 cars of yard stock, or 5,542 head last week; supply only fair, and not much business doing outside of retail; reliable quotations cannot be formed. Hogs—Receipts since Friday, 6,800 head, against the total for the week, 10,670 head against 12,1.5 head last week; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 40; Philadelphias, $5 20@$5 05. Sheep—Receipts, 4,700 head, making the total for the week 7,200 head, against 12,000 head last week; selling from $4 80@$5 50.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 3,400 head; dull; Cows and Bulls, $2 75@$3 35; common to good steers, $3 25@ $4 60. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 2,700 head; firm for packing, $5 20@$5 35; light shipping, $5 25@$5 30; good to choice heavy, $5 35@$5 65. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; dull, weak, and nominal; common and medium, $3 75@$4 25; good to choice, $4 50@$5 25.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Cattle quiet and unchanged; sales, 2,800 head. Sheep unchanged; sales, 7,000 head. Hogs dull; sales, 3,000 head, at $7@ $8 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE

CHICAGO, March 26.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 27¼ cash; $1 27¼@$1 27¾ April; $1 30¾ May; $1 34¾ June; No. 1 Red rejected; $1 37½ in good demand at full prices; Gilt Edge at 41½c., cash; 39½c., March; 39¼c., April; 42¾c., May; rejected, 36½c.@37c. Oats dull and nominal; 28¾c. cash or April; 34½c. May. Corn active, firm, and higher; Rye firmer at 54¾c.@57c., the latter for fresh receipts. Barley irregular at 54a.@55c., according to location. Pork dull, weak, and lower; $13 50 cash or April, $13 87½ May. Lard dull and weak; $9 30 cash or April; $9 30, nay. Bulk-meats dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 5½c.; Short ribs, 7¾c.; Short Clear sides, 7¾c. Dressed Hogs dull and drooping at $6 75@$6 85. Whisky steady at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 107,500 bushels; Oats 20,000 bushels; Rye, 3,700 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 8,500 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat higher; $1 28@ $1 28¼ cash; $1 27¾ May. Corn and Oats active but unchanged. Pork weak and lower; $13 40@$13 45, April; $13 57½ May. Lard heavy and lower; $9 07½ bid, April; $9 17½ bid, May.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Flour quiet but firm; Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1 55, cash; No. 3 do., $1 49@$1 50, cash; $1 49@$1 50 April. Corn active and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.@38¼c. cash; 37¾c.@38c. April; 39½c.@39¾c. May; 39¾c.@39¾c. June. Oats quiet but firm a 35½c. Rye, 67¾c.@68¾c., cash; 68c. April. Barley quiet, unchanged. Whisky inactive at $1 04. Pork dull, lower to sell; $14 bid cash; $14 30 bid May. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk-meats dull, lower to sell; nothing doing. Bacon inactive at 5¾c.@6c., for self and Brown, 6¾c.@7¼c., for shoulders, Clear ribs, and Clear sides. Live Hogs active, demand largely exceeds supply; Light shipping to good to fat, $4 55@$4 90. Bacon, $4 85@$5 15; Butchers' to fancy, $5 10@$5 30. Cattle steady, unchanged; rather slow. Receipt—2,800 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 head Hogs, 600 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Flour steady and firm; Family, $7@$7 50. Wheat scarce and firm; fair to prime Red, $1 50@$1 60. Corn steady, with a fair demand, at 41c.@43c. Oats firm at 36c.@40c. Rye in good demand and strong at 74c.@75c. Barley in active; prime Fall, 70c.@90c. Pork, Lard and lower as pressure; holders firm demand and offerings light; offerings chiefly of fair to medium quality with a light proportion of choice and scarce. Sales of 9 cars for shipment over the eastern track, and 2 to the local trade; 18 cars in the yard unsold; quoted good to extra at $5 90@$6 75; medium at $4 60; fair at $4 30. Hogs—Receipts today 3,200 head; firm; $5 20@$5 30 the top head; for the same time last week, 3,700 head; good demand and prices at a shade advance; sales on 9 cars Yorkers, fair, at $5 30; medium at $5 40; choice at $5 50; extra at $5 60; singles selected at $5 65; 4 cars heavy, good to choice at $5 65@$5 75; 3 cars in the yards unsold, light common grades.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 26.—Cattle—Receipts since and including Friday, 3,502 head, or 70 cars through and 36 cars yards stock, making the total

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....Wed., March 28 | *RUSSIA.....Wed., April 11
BATAVIA.....Wed., April 4 | ALGERIA.....Wed., April 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and past age office, No 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line have been specially commended by Lloyd, Avery, U. S. Cruising South of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto an attainable object.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets available for six months, $145.

Steerage, $26.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPENCER, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGE RS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $45; cabin, $75 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....March 23
ATLAS.....April 12
TO HAYTI, GOAVES, JACMEL, PORT-AU-PRINCE, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ANDES.....March 28
ATLAS.....April 14

Superior first-class accommodations for passengers.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, March 31

PASSENGER PASSENGE RS AND QUOTATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st. corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Freight Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY

These first-class full-powered iron steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday April 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3

First cabin, $60, $70, and $75, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $40. Steerage tickets, $30. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 74 Broadway, New-York,
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Morton-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Carrying the United States Mail.

UNDER.....sails, March 31 | NECKAR.....Sat., April 14
RHEIN.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat., April 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Alsatia...March 31, 7A. M. | Ethiopia...April 14, 3 P. M.
Anchoria.....pril 7, noon. | Ethiopia.....April 21, noon.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $45. Steerage $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Circassia.....April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabin, $85 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North river. N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with
CANADA, Francesti.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEARTON: WEDNESDAY, March 28. Pier 36, 48 North River. 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 400 Broadway.

NEW YORK, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 400 Broadway.

GENESEE, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 14 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 55 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 400 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to connections with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. H. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 400 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ALAPOLA C.....Saturday, March 31

Connecting at Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to

WM. H. CLEVELAND, Supt., 327 Broadway, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freights or passage apply to
M. KALLENBERG & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....March 29 | GELLERT.....April 12
CIMBRIA.....April 5 | SUEVIA.....April 19

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First cabin, $100, second cabin, $60; steerage, $30; steerage, $20 currency. THINRART & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO'S, General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway. 61 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....THURSDAY, April 5, 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, April 7, 12:30 P. M. | Spain...April 21, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington" Express of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 3:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:47, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 8, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant, and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 8:47 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily: 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9 A. M., 12 (Limited) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 12:30 P. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 7th-av., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with dining-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express, arrive at Albany 10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets at 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. ERSKINE, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d-st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:03 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:03 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston, Iris Steam Line, at 11 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scare, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES S. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jarvis-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. E. W. PERKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 20th, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 10 A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 12 M.	Friday, 23d.....12 M.
Saturday, 24th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....2 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th.....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 3 P. M.	Thursday, 29th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, 3 P. M.	

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Saugerties, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steamboats JAMES H. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M., commencing March 28, 1877.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—The Citizens' steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Vera Cruz, steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 2, 1877, at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 53d-st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 22d day of March, and be reopened on the 10th day of April next. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, New-York, March 26, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors of election for the next ensuing year will be held at their banking-house, corner of Broadway and Bleecker, MONDAY, April 9. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M. By order

C. W. STARKEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1877.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall-st. New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of Two per Cent. has been declared, payable May 1. Transfer-books close on the 31st day of March.

J. D. TOWNE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist with the washing; would like the country; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 681 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 60 West 17th-st., this day after 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and do Fine Washing.—By a young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; can see last employer. Call at No. 2 8 West 32d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—Together or separate in a private family; will do all the work in small family; best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 146 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK; is a first-class washer and ironer; no objections to the country; good City references. Call at No. 60 East 41s-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN Cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 32s West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERIENCED Cook; can do an excellent baker; would assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st. first floor, Room No. 3.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IS A PRIVATE family; cook, wash, and iron; good City reference. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 344 West 28th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK BY A COLORED woman. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's. No. 673 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; good City reference. Call at No. 150 East 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook, in private family; best city reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 29th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; first-class reference. Call at No. 313 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, or cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 408 East 15th-st., Room No. 4.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed; moderate prices. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker by the day, or would like work home; best City reference. Call, or address Dressmaker, No. 136 Macdougal-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker, a few more engagements by the day or week; has no objections to the country. Call or address E. C., No. 623 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, work by the day in families. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER WISHES A FEW MORE ENgagements in private families. Apply at No. 474 3d-av., near 33d-st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND LADY of experience; City reference. Address M., Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, LATELY landed, for any kind of work; wages no object; steady place required. Call for two days, at No. 324 East 25th-st., third floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family; first-class City reference. Call at 692 8th-av., third floor, rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, LATELY landed, any kind of work; small wages; steady place. Call for two days at No. 220 East 29th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN person as lady's maid and seamstress; dresses hair; understands dress-making, millinery, and all kinds of sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 232 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address L., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESpectable Swedish girls, with the best references; willing to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 454 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will wash at chamber-work; two years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 332 East 56th-st.; ring 3d bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass laundress; can be seen at present employer's. Call for two days at No. 307 Lexington-av.

NURSE-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR a Protestant woman as nurse; has filled that responsible position for years; also, as chamber-maid and seamstress for a respectable young girl who has given entire satisfaction. Call at No. 111 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXperienced infant nurse; can do all kinds of sewing by hand; country or City; references. Call before 9 o'clock at No. 112 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; 18 PERfectly capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; six years' City reference. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work; over four years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 138 West 49th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY, competent in English and French branches as nursery governess. Call or address No. 212 East 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS Seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; can give best City reference. Call or address C. S., No. 257 West 46th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing; ladies' and children's white work a specialty. Address M. F., No. 74 East 3d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress, or assist with children or chamber-work. Call at present employer's, 160 West 34th-st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work of all kinds done in families. Address Pawlin, No. 411 West 34th-st.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; SEVEN weeks' milk; good references. Address L. Bovie, care of John Purdue, Orange, N. J.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS FIRST-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads; equal to a man in waiting. Call or address No. 227 West 31st-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT TIDY YOUNG WOMAN; is first-class in salads and care of silver, or parlor-maid; best City reference. Address S. D., Box No. 347 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN private family; best of City reference from last place. Call at 489 7th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take washing in by the month or dozen, or go out by the day; would do house-cleaning. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, SOME family washing at her own residence; 75c. a dozen; best of reference. Call at No. 238 East 30th-st., first floor, rear.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTABle colored woman; gentlemen's and families' washing taken in first-class order. Call or address Mrs. Lomap, No. 129 West 26th-st., basement.

WASHING AND IRONING—DONE BY THE month or dozen at moderate prices. Call at No. 136 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; small family; understands horses and can drive; is a good gardener; can do all kinds of work; references shown, gardening and fruit; his good reference. Address C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced City driver; also care of gentlemen's road horses; willing and obliging; age 30; single man; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from former and present employers. Call or address Coachman, care Mr. Mooney, No. 235 East 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTESTant German single young man; City or country; understands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; good careful driver; can do gardening if required; best City references. Address E. S., box No. 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; had first-class experience of proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; careful, good driver; willing and obliging; disengaged in consequence of employer selling out; excellent City reference. Address C. W., No. 4 East 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN REquiring a first-class coachman; single; Protestant; can produce first-class City reference from former employers; can drive four-in-hand if required. Address F. A. M., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands driving in City or country; proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening and general work on a gentleman's place; best City reference; can milk. Address M. A., Box No. 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—DISENGAGED IN A FEW DAYS ON account of the family going to Europe; good City references. Call or address J. D., No. 25 Lexington-av., stable, or at late employer's business place, Nos. 29 and 31 City-st., corner of Fulton-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD, SOBER COLORED man as coachman; six years' reference from last place. Address Johnson, No. 211 West 53d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; no family; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; good plain gardener, and capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; good references. Address T. W., Box 203 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands his business; has been accustomed to driving very valuable road horses; best of reference. Inquire or address P. H., No. 111 West 51st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference; can be well recommended by his employers. Address A. R., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; good practical gardener; handy with tools; can do the work of a country place; good references. Address Joseph, No. 433 East 15th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no incumbrance, in a private family; wife can take charge of indoor work; well recommended, and has a thorough knowledge in all particulars around a gentleman's place. Address J. M., Box 208 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—MARRIED; one child; thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of recommendations. Address James, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD MAN, with 10 years' reference from last place. Call or add ess A. W., No. 147 West 29th-st., private stable in the rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address W. J., No. 150 West 28th-st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN THAT thoroughly understands his business; is a careful City driver; has the best of City reference. Call or address G. T., No. 38 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, and help in a garden; has no objection to the country; best of City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 216 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO understands his business thoroughly and can furnish the very best City references. Address No. 15 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored man with good reference, as coachman, gardener, &c. Call or address F. R., No. 258 West 15th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife in country as coachman or gardener; wife first-class laundress or cook. Call or address No. 454 4th-av., in laundry.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business perfectly in every respect; several years first-class City references. Address J. C., No. 144 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Can milk; married man; no family; first-class references. Address R. K., No. 203 East 52d-st.

FARMER—DAIRY-WOMAN.—MAN UNDERstands breeding and raising stock, grain, root crops, dairy farming, &c.; to work, not to boss; wife is a first-class dairy-woman and poultry raiser; ten years' references, three from present employer; wages to suit times. Address, three days, J. W. S., Box No. 213 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS A FARMER; who understands it and all its branches; thoroughly acquainted with taking care of cattle. Address Farmer, Roselle Union County, N. J.

GARDENER.—A CAPABLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS hot

THE OLD RING SUITS.

TWEED'S RELEASE POSTPONED.

HIS STAY IN LUDLOW-STREET JAIL TO CONTINUE FOR SEVERAL DAYS LONGER—MR. PECKHAM WANTS AN ADEQUATE AMOUNT FOR A SETTLEMENT—VIEWS OF VARIOUS COUNSEL IN REGARD TO RING DISCLOSURES — NEARLY $250,000 OF PROPERTY RELEASED FROM LIS PENDENS IN ONE OF THE PEOPLE'S SUITS.

There seems to have been a slight hitch, within the past day or two, in the negotiations pending in regard to the settlement of the Tweed cases, which may have the effect of postponing for several days the release of the ex-chieftain of the Tammany Ring. The proposition from Tweed to the prosecution, giving the plan and details of what he proposes to do in consideration of his release, was to have been submitted to the prosecution some three days ago, but owing to personal reasons this was not done. The delay, however, has been a purely accidental one, and Tweed's proposal will be, no doubt, submitted at once to the counsel for the prosecution. The consideration of the proposal will take some time, but not likely very much should Tweed's proposition be a fair one. Wheeler H. Peckham, when visited by a TIMES reporter yesterday, talked quite freely concerning the statements which have been published in regard to the settlement of the Ring suits. With reference to Tweed, he said there was to be a proposition submitted by John D. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, for the surrender to the people of such of the stolen property as Tweed still owns or has under his control. He [Mr. Peckham] would not act hastily in the matter, but on due and careful deliberation and consultation with the Attorney-General and Governor. He would not advise the release of Tweed for any paltry consideration, such as has been published, but should the settlement be determined on, he would require Tweed to surrender to the people property sufficient to make it an object for the people to consent to Tweed's release. Mr. Peckham said he believed the matter a very proper one for the newspapers to discuss, because the prosecution were anxious to see that public opinion should feel satisfied that the ends of justice had been met. Whenever, therefore, the exact proposition of Tweed were communicated, he would favor its publication so that the opinion of the people on the subject could be obtained. In view of the deliberation necessary it was impossible that Tweed would be released during the present week. Tweed, continued Mr. Peckham, has been made in some measure to suffer for his misdeeds. He was indicted, tried and sentenced, and imprisoned for as long a period as the Court of Appeals thought the court below had power to inflict the punishment, besides about half as much time again on account of the delay in the decision of the case by the Court of Apoesls. He was then imprisoned, and is now held on civil process. The point to be decided was whether the ends of justice would be better satisfied by the continuance of his imprisonment in Ludlow-Street Jail than by his release on his giving up his plunder. The amount of the property to be restored by him should be sufficiently large to satisfy the public mind that he had been properly punished. In regard to any claims which Mr. Tweed might desire to transfer to the people in satisfaction, Mr. Peckham said these would be carefully scrutinized and their value ascertained. Among some of the published statements there was a reference to Tweed's turning over to the City certain lands in Putnam County. These lands Tweed does not own, the City having taken possession of them. The transfer of no such claim as this would be taken into account. The public can feel satisfied, Mr. Peckham said, that Tweed would not be released for any such small amount as $500,000. With reference to Sweeny, Mr. Peckham said there had been no talk recently about a settlement. Some two years or so ago, R. G. Jayne, pretending to act on behalf of certain of the members of the Ring, had submitted to the prosecution an offer of settlement, in which Tweed, Sweeny, and A. Oakey Hall were included. Shortly afterward Mr. Hall published a card in the papers denying Jayne's authority to act for him. Mr. Jayne may also have assumed unwarrantably the authority to act for Sweeny. Mr. Peckham then, in answer to queries in regard to A. Oakey Hall, said he did not recall anything contained in the statement of Woodward which showed that Hall had received a percentage of the Ring plunder. According to his best recollection Woodward and Jayne have referred to Hall, but only to say that he was negligent in the matter of the Ring peculations. As to what light Tweed or Sweeny may throw on the subject Mr. Peckham knew nothing. Sweeny, so far as he is concerned, has not manifested any desire to say anything in the matter.

Charles O'Conor said he had no information to give in the matter of the alleged Ring cases, his connection with them having been severed some weeks ago. He thought the Attorney-General was in possession of what information there was.

David Dudley Field, when questioned by the reporter, begged, in his most courtly manner, to be excused from answering any questions relative to the proposed Tweed settlement or that kindred topic—the disappearance of A. Oakey Hall.

John McKeon, Sweeny's counsel, reiterated his previous statement, that no negotiations looking to a settlement with Sweeny were proceeding by or through him, or his associate counsel.

John D. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, stated that he had not yet submitted to Mr. Peckham the plan of settlement proposed by Tweed. He said he thought some of the published statements in regard to the case must have emanated from persons unfriendly to Mr. Tweed, such reports being calculated to mislead the public mind, and to deter, if not defeat, what was best for the people. Mr. Townsend said no decisive step had as yet been taken in the matter of the settlement. When it was, the counsel for the people consenting, he would have no objections to giving the details of the transaction.

A gentleman who is prominently connected with the prosecution of the Ring suits, and is thoroughly conversant with the evidence in the case, said yesterday that no positive proof of Mr. Hall's sharing in the Ring plunder had as yet come to light. That the ex-Mayor, in his official capacity, had signed $25,000,000 of fraudulent warrants in the two years and a half between January, 1869, and July, 1871, had long been established, but that any direct positive evidence connecting him with the distribution of the "swag" was still wanting. It had been discovered that in all the divisions between the members of the Ring, a single check for a large amount was drawn, the proceeds of which appeared to have been afterward divided between certain persons whose names had never been ascertained. It was further known that Mr. Hall had been interested in certain real estate speculations with Tweed and Sweeny, which culminated about the time of the Ring disclosures, and would tend to show that his connection with the conspiracy extended to more than a share in its "political honors." In regard to the statement in a morning journal that Tweed and Woodward were about to furnish convincing evidence of Hall's guilt, the gentleman knew nothing, and strongly hinted that the stories to that effect were manufactured entire. The assertion on the same paper that a black list of 40 or 50 people, hitherto unsuspected, but who had participated in the Ring frauds, was soon to be published, was also characterized as largely imaginative. It was true that Tweed & Co. had used money largely in the passage of certain bills at Albany, and that the proof concerning their purchase of particular individuals was in the hands of authorities, but it was not likely that any further proceedings would be begun beyond those already instituted.

Mr. John H. Keyser, whose part in the Ring transactions was more nominal than real, stated yesterday that he knew nothing whatever that would connect the ex-Mayor with the reception of any portion of the stolen money.

The suit of the People against Thomas Coman for alleged complicity as a Commissioner in the Court-House frauds, was to have come up for trial, or postponement, before Judge Donohue, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The consideration of the case was, however, adjourned until to-day. In this connection it may be mentioned that the New Court-house Commissioners who were in power during Tweed's regime secured to have in general escaped all manner of prosecution. The Commissioners were Coman, Michael Norton, and Joon J. Walsh. In such criminal indictments as were found against them nolles were entered, and Norton has escaped civil liability. Walsh was sued and is pendens was filed against a large quantity of property formerly standing in the name jointly with that of Adam S. Cameron. The latter, however, now has full control of the property, and made application to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have the lis pendens removed. In his petition Cameron said that in 1871-2 he was engaged jointly with Walsh in the purchase of various parcels of property. The consideration for the purchases, as stated, is nearly $250,000, though Cameron says the property was overvalued and would not now bring at a sale more than half the consideration expressed in the deeds. The greater portion of the purchase money Cameron says was advanced by him. On April 13, 1873, Walsh transferred his undivided half interest in the property to Cameron. The consideration for this transfer was $97,750. At the time of the transfer there were $125,000 of unsatisfied mortgages on the property. About that time, also, Cameron and Walsh had an accounting, and it was found that Walsh was indebted to Cameron to the amount of about $35,000. This latter sum was put as part of the consideration for the transfer to Cameron. By Oct. 24, 1873, Cameron says, he had paid Walsh the entire amount of the consideration, and at the time knew nothing of the people's claims against Walsh. He says the transaction was in good faith and not done with intent to defraud the people. He also shows that he has paid up the taxes on the property since 1873, and has also paid up nearly $100,000 of the mortgages. The money for such payments Cameron says he derived from his own resources. He also says he holds none of the property in trust for Walsh. The latter in an affidavit, corroborates Cameron's statements. On these averments, and by the consent of the Attorney-General, Judge Lawrence set aside the *lis pendens* against over 30 lots of land. This removes from the people's grasp all this property, which, had the *lis pendens* been upheld and judgment been recovered against Walsh, could have been taken by the people in satisfaction of their judgment. These lots are as follows:

One lot, 25 by 102.2, south side of 75th-street, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue.

Two lots, 25 by 204.4, north side of 74th-street, 225 feet east of Madison-avenue.

One lot, 25 by 102.2, south side of 75th-street, 175 feet east of Madison-avenue.

Two lots, 50 by 102.2, north side of 74th-street, 100 feet west of 4th-avenue.

One lot, 25 by 102.2, south side of 75th-street, 175 feet west of 4th-avenue.

Two lots, 42.2 by 70 south-west corner of Madison-avenue and 75th-street.

Six lots, 145 by 100.11, north side of 109th-street, 100 feet east of 5th-avenue.

Three lots, 62.6 by 100.11, south side of 109th-street, 25 feet west of Madison-avenue.

Two lots, 50 by 100.11, north side of 124th-street, 100 feet west of 9th-avenue.

Four lots, 100 by 100.11, north side of 124th-street, 150 feet west of 9th-avenue.

Three lots, 75 by 100.11, north side of 124th-street, 250 feet west of 9th-avenue.

Four lots, 100 by 100.11, south side of 125th-street, 225 feet west of 9th-avenue.

Two lots, 49.10 by 100, south-east corner of 126th-street and 9th-avenue.

THE METIS DISASTER.

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS WHO DEMANDS $20,000 DAMAGES—ACTION OF THE COMPANY TO SATISFY PARTIES DAMAGED.

Jacob Huegi was a passenger on board the steam-ship Metis, of the Providence Line, on her last disastrous trip from New-York to Providence. As a result of that unfortunate voyage, he brings suit against the Providence and New-York Steamship Company. He complains that he bought his ticket for Providence, paying $3 for it, and sailed on the 29th of August, 1872. In consequence, as he alleges, of the careless, unskillful, and negligent handling of the vessel, it struck a rock and sank, and sufficient notice was not given the plaintiff of the danger to enable him to escape, the delay greatly enhancing the danger and increasing the difficulties of saving his life. The apparatus, he alleges, for saving life was in bad order, the boats were insufficiently manned, and owing to the carelessness of the boat's crew, Huegi was "inundated" by the waves and struck by divers rafters and pieces of wood, and he received "bruises, wounds, and internal injuries," and was for a long time, and is, sick and disabled from attending to his business of hair spinning. He avers also that he has suffered in physician's fees, and has suffered great mental agonies and bodily pains to the extent of $20,000, for which he demands judgment. The defendants admit that they are common carriers, and deny all the other allegations. They say that the Metis pursued her course safely until opposite Watch Hill, when she was run into by the schooner Nettie Cushing, had a hole stove in her port side, and sank; that there was no negligence on the part of the defendants, and that they were not liable under an act of Congress to make good any loss or damage except in proportion to the amount recovered of the vessel after the disaster. They also aver that proceedings have been taken to ascertain the company's liability, and that upon a proper petition in the United States Court the court caused the transfer of their interests in the vessel and freight for the benefit of all claimants to George F. Betts, as Trustee, that the claimants were cited to file their claims with Commissioner Osborne, and an order was made reserving any claims for damages. Yesterday Judge Lawrence denied a motion to place the cause on the April calendar.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Tammany Society met last evening, Grand Sachem Schell presiding, and admitted the following new members: Martin B. Brown, Printing Scribe; Congressman Benjamin A. Willis, John J. Blair, ex-Fire Commissioner, and friend of Tweed; ex-Assemblyman Nicholas Haughton, protégé of Samuel J. Tilden; Stephen J. Arnott, Mayor of Elmira; William J. Reilly, son of Sheriff Reilly; Hugh Ferrigan, Stephen H. Turnbull, Thomas D. Cottman, William Bennett, William M. Tooker, Patrick Kerrin, John Banta, Brewster Maverick, Edward Donahue, Jr., Daniel S. McElroy, John H. Harnett, Robert J. McCartie, James P. Keating, Joseph B. Ecclesine, John Van Glahn, E. Z. Lawrence, Herman Kobbe, Dr. James R. Healey, and George W. Russell. After the initiatory programme had been concluded, the "Tribe" retired to the "Big Spring," and indulged in copious draughts of "Fire Water."

INSURANCE MATTERS.

No action has been taken by Attorney-General Fairchild as yet regarding his suit against the Continental Life Insurance Company, which was brought for the purpose of testing the legality of the action of John O. Hoyt, in which the present Receiver was appointed.

Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, who was arrested in New-Haven on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders of the New-Jersey Mutual Company, and who was taken to Newark on Saturday last, is still in custody at the Park House in that city in default of $20,000 bail, which he was unable to secure yesterday. Benjamin F. Butler and Judge Bradley, of New-Haven, toge her with William B. Gould, jr., have been retained as his counsel. The first named of these, in an interview with Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, proposed to that official that Noyes be released on his own recognizance upon surrendering the assets which the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual seeks to recover to a third party to await the decision of Chancellor Runyon regarding the validity of the contract of reinsurance which Noyes claims to hold. Mr. Kelsey refused to assent to this proposition, and Mr. Butler went to Trenton yesterday for the purpose of making the same proposal to Attorney-General Vanatta.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Methodist preachers met yesterday, under the same restrictions relative to the admission of the outside public that governed the previous week's session. The subject under discussion was "Itineracy," the topic of debate at the first secret meeting. A New-Jersey brother, named Parsons, argued in favor of the limitation at present placed upon the itinerant ministry. His position was disputed by Dr. Reach and George Lansing Taylor. Bishop Gilbert Haven described his visit to Liberia and the different parts of Africa during the past Winter. The Bishop enlarged upon the necessity for an increased commercial relation between this country and Liberia, and spoke of the great demand of the natives for teachers who could assume the educational control of the different families. Many of the African negroes, he said, had become quite wealthy, the most prominent merchant of Monrovia district being a negro named Gabriel Moore, who some years ago was a slave in Mississippi. At the conclusion of the address the meeting adjourned for three weeks, the different Conferences that occur during that period rendering it impracticable to hold any "preachers' meetings" in the mean time.

A BROADWAY BURGLARY.

On Friday morning last the front door of the building No. 63 Broadway, occupied by Peter Harmony's Nephew & Co., merchants, was found open, and an examination disclosed the fact that the premises had been visited by burglars. It was apparent that the burglars had been secreted in an unused closet in the upper portion of the building when the warehouse was closed for the night. The burglars tore open an old safe which, however, contained nothing more valuable than old papers, and these the burglars in their disgust scattered all over the office floor. The thieves then broke open several cases containing vanilla beans, valued at $3,000, the contents of which they packed in canny bags, which they carried down to the first floor ready for removal. Before they could accomplish the removal of the goods they were disturbed by the approach of an officer and made their escape. It was at first supposed that the burglars had not stolen any property, but on a closer examination of the stock on the premises 100 pounds of vanilla beans, valued at $1,000, were missed. No clue to the burglars or the stolen property has been obtained by the Police.

THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Police Justices held a regular meeting last evening in the Washington-Place Police Court, Justice Wandell presiding. Messrs. Heimberger and Hoffman were announced as candidates for the office of Interpreter, and an election which was held resulted in a tie vote. The balloting will be resumed at the next meeting of the board. Justice Flammer suggested the adoption of a rule requiring criminal lawyers appearing for prisoners in the Police Courts to have their names entered on the record book by the clerks. The matter was laid over for future consideration, and the meeting adjourned.

EXECUTIVE ACTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

COLUMBUS, March 26.—Gov. Young to-day revoked the order for a warrant for the extradition of James M. O'Donnell, for whom a requisition was issued by the Governor of Illinois, for obtaining money by means of a confidence game. The Governor's action is based on the fact that he is satisfied that the intention of the prosecuting witness was to collect a private debt and not to prosecute the accused for a criminal act. The Governor has issued a respite until April 21 to Charles M. Sterling, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung March 28, at the recent term of the court.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PIRATES ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

THE EXTRAORDINARY FATE OF A LONG-MISSING AMERICAN SCHOONER—PLUNDERED AND BURNED BY THE NATIVES—THE CAPTAIN'S GRAPHIC STORY OF THE DISASTER.

On Aug. 9, 1876, Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, of No. 115 Wall-street, sent their schooner, Joseph Nickerson, on a trading voyage to the coast of Africa. They heard from her at Ambris on Dec. 18, 1876, and that was all the tidings they ever got from her until about three weeks ago, when a telegram came from Europe announcing her total loss. Yesterday the firm received from the Secretary of State at Washington a report from the United States Consular Agent in Africa, inclosing the following letter from the Captain of the vessel describing the extraordinary disaster that happened to her:

I left Ambris on the 18th of December, and shaped a course for the Congo River. On the 20th December I arrived off Shark's Point. The cargo consisted of some tar, turpentine, paint, oil, and black lead, and about 18 tons of coffee shipped in Ambriz. The wind was light, and the current very strong running out of the river; so, in order to make the port of Banana, I was obliged to hug the southern shore, and the forefoot of the ship took the sand about 12 o'clock in the day. I immediately had a kedge anchor carried out by the yawl under the charge of the chief officer, and was succeeded in warping the vessel off, when a number of natives came off from Shark's Point. I should estimate them at between 400 and 500, in about 70 canoes. They swarmed about the ship, and they cut the hawser I had out to my kedge. I attempted to get another kedge out, but the natives prevented me. Three men came on board and tendered me assistance. They called themselves "King Peter's Son," "Jack Wash," and "Walker."

After my hawser was cut I endeavored to make sail on the ship, thinking that as the ship was so nearly afloat the sail could drive her off; but the natives swarmed over the ship's side, and with their knives cut the sails to pieces, rendering them perfectly useless. Up to this moment I had received assistance from the three men before mentioned, but after this all seemed to join in the plunder. Cabin doors were torn off; all the provisions and spare rigging were taken out of the 'tween decks. I cannot say for certain that these three men took part in the plundering, but after ward I saw many things belonging to the ship in the natives' huts; particularly I wish to mention a trunk belonging to Mr. Swanson, the mate, in the King's house. The pirates cut the coffee sacks open, and carried away as much as they could. Four of my men and the chief officer took the yawl and went to Banana to the Dutch House for assistance, which was rendered on the following day. The agent, Mr. Hoever, and Mr. Youngblood, and about 10 other Europeans or white men, all well armed, came over with about 100 Kroomen and drove the natives on to the ship; in fact, it was the only way we had then to get the assistance coming. I left the ship about 6 o'clock in the evening of the day one took the beach, and going in a native canoe ashore was upset and nearly drowned. I consider this was intentionally done, as I heard one man say if I was drowned there would be an end of the paper. The Dutchmen, after driving the natives out, examined the remainder of the cargo, and found the coffee so saturated with oil and tar that had been spilled by the natives as to be utterly worthless. I must here state that on the arrival of the Dutchmen I went back on board of the vessel and found her completely gutted; the kedge gone, copper torn off, sails and rigging cut—in fact, a perfect, useless wreck. I left after this, and shortly afterward discovered the vessel to be on fire. I cannot say by whom she was set on fire. I saved the ship's papers and chronometer, but lost all my own personal effects. I wish also to state that when I saw Mr. Swanson's trunk in the King's house, I called his attention to it, and said: "If you are not playing me false, how comes it that this trunk is in your house?" He said in a sharp tone of voice: "I know nothing about it; some man must have brought it in here." I make this statement just to show how much one can believe in the sincerity of their friendliness. The King also showed me a paper made between himself and Sir William Hewitt, Royal Navy, of Great Britain, in which he was recommended as a trustworthy man.

The Consular Agent adds that the British war steamer Avon had left for Shark's Point to inquire into the matter. A similar outrage had been perpetrated on the Congo River about a year before, and the natives had been severely chastised by the English Commodore. Passage to London was secured for the crew on the African Royal Mail steamer Ethiopia. Their names are: A. C. Yates, master; William Burton, steward; Andrew Swanson, mate; Alexander Sutherland, William Hanson, Albert Holmberg, and George Morris, seamen. Messrs. Yates & Porterfield say that in the first vessel they have lost in 24 years. The Joseph Nickerson was of 172 tons burden, and was built 17 years ago at Northport, Long Island. She was valued at $8,000, and her cargo was worth $10,000 more, on none of which is there any insurance.

THE CROMWELL AND WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM THE WRECKS—BOTH STEAMERS REPORTED BROKEN TO ATOMS—FIFTEEN BODIES RECOVERED—AN UNRECOGNIZED HERO.

The agents of the lost steamers George Cromwell and George Washington have received copies of the official reports made by the United States Consul near the scenes of the wrecks to the Secretary of the Treasury. Men were sent to French Mistaken Point and Cape St. Mary to investigate, and their reports are appended. The first that was known of the fate of the George Washington was the discovery of some sails and rigging in a gulch about a quarter of a mile from Mistaken Point by some natives. Closer observation showed a number of naked human bodies in the water. A rope was procured, and a man named Polk Coombs was lowered over the ledge, 200 feet. He succeeded in "gaffing" 15 bodies, which were hauled up by William Kennedy, John Neal, and Thomas and Edward Malloy, who were assisting him. One body, that of a man, had a cross and the letters I. H. S. and R. K. on the right arm in India ink. Another had a figure of a female holding a bunch of flowers on the right arm, and a bird on the left arm. Another wore a heavy gold ring. Another had a heart and a cross on the left arm. Another had a cross on the right arm and a bracelet around the right wrist. Another had a full rigged ship and a female figure, with the word "Mary" underneath, on the body. Another had lost the forefinger of the left hand before death. All the bodies were entirely naked except two, which had thin boots and socks on. The skin of one man's head was turned down over his face, so that no marks were on the body. A portion of a body from the hips down and two right legs were also recovered. A body, supposed to be that of a female, could not be reached, owing to the roughness of the water. None of the features were recognizable. Some steam-pipes and hose, and the sails and rigging being mentioned, were the only portions of the vessel visible. A single life buoy, a pillow-case marked with the name of the steamer in full, and a quantity of table legs and pieces of timber were the only things cast ashore. The consular agent describes the gulch as a "frightful place," and says that the ship was, in his opinion, ground to atoms. He recommends that a reward be given to Polk Coombs, who, he says, on a previous occasion saved 14 persons from the late steamer Germania by swimming out to them with a line, at the peril of his life. For this act he received no recognition whatever.

The only remains of the George Cromwell that were found were a brass plate with the word "Cromwell" engraved on it; two barrels of flour marked B in a diamond; three barrels of white cabbage marked W. C. on the heads; a keg of butter from which the mark had been erased; some panels and bulwarks that had been formerly painted lead-color, and whose last painting was white, and a life buoy with the vessel's name on it. This had evidently been in use, and had been torn from some body by the action of the waves. The agent's opinion was that the vessel was wrecked on the Keys of Cape St. Mary.

THE JUMEL ESTATE CASE.

Counsel for the heirs and next of kin of Stephen Jumel, the husband of Madame Jumel, filed yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, the papers in the suit instituted by them some months ago to recover the value of the interest they claim to have in the Jumel estate. These heirs reside in France, and, as published in THE TIMES at the time of the commencement of the proceedings, they claim that Madame Jumel, through whom Nelson Chase, the husband of her adopted daughter, now holds the estate, never had a valid, absolute conveyance to her or her husband's interest, holding all beyond her own interest as his widow, simply as a Trustee for the benefit of his next of kin. The estate is composed mainly of lands contiguous to the Jumel mansion at Fort Washington, and is variously estimated to be worth from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

A SHED THAT PITCHED THE WRONG WAY.

Dorinda Kelly lives at Nos. 682 and 684 Water-street, and she has for neighbors Neal and Hugh O'Donnell, of whom she has found reason to complain for what she considered serious unneighborly acts. Having always enjoyed the comforts of home in the mansion, it appears that by an act on the part of her next-door neighbors she was not only disturbed in her peace of mind, but was materially injured. She brought suit against them, and complained that they built a shed near her house in such a careless manner that when the rain fell it poured an uninterrupted and misguided stream into her house, flooding and damaging the ceilings, disfiguring and destroying the paper hangings, rendering all objects with which it came in contact odious and miserable to her sight. Her property, she alleged, was thus injured to the extent of $5,000. Then her carpets were injured to the amount, as she claims, of $500, and the house was rendered constantly damp and unwholesome. The health of herself and her child became affected, and was so much impaired as to render it necessary for her to summon medical aid, costing at different times $250. She has become so incensed at the carelessness of her neighbors that she demands damages to the extent of $2,500. The answer of the defendants makes a general denial of the charges against them. They moved for a bill of particulars of the plaintiff's claim. Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday denied this application, with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

A VETO BY THE MAYOR—HIS OPINION OF THE BOARD OF CITY WORKS—RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE ATLANTIC-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Common Council Chamber was crowded by politicians yesterday, anxious to learn what action the Aldermen would take—now that the board has been organized—in reference to the appointments in their gift. The matter of appointments, however, was not taken up, the board adjourning after a short session until Monday next. President Ray has not yet announced the standing committees. Mayor Schroeder returned unapproved resolutions passed at a previous meeting appropriating $6,500 from unexpended balances for repairs to the Hamilton-avenue sewer. The Mayor directs the Board of City Works to perform the work, and concerning that department says:

"I hold that, instead of calling for further appropriations for sewer maintenance, the Commissioners should abolish sinecures, and apply the money appropriated to legitimate purposes; if they will this they will find the present contingent fund sufficient. At all events, I would ask that no further appropriations be made for the current year to rebuild sewers, except on estimates based upon proposals by contractors to do the work, because experience teaches me that every dollar appropriated for sewer maintenance is always expended; if not needed to pay for work done, the money is swallowed up and disappears in the bottomless pit of the salary account of the Department of City Works."

The only other business of importance transacted was the passage of the following resolutions in reference to rapid transit on Atlantic-avenue:

Resolved, That the Atlantic-avenue Railroad Company, of Brooklyn, and the Long Island Railroad Company, as its lessee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to construct a suitable railing or fence on each side of the railway tracks on the line of Atlantic-avenue, between Fort Greene-place and the city line, of a kind and in a manner to be approved of by his Honor the Mayor and the respective Aldermen of the wards bordering on Atlantic-avenue. Said railing or fence to have proper openings and crossings at every street which crosses said avenue, and spaces at intervals not exceeding every 250 feet to allow the crossing of persons on foot within the limits specified. Said company shall construct gates at the crossing of Bedford-avenue, which shall be closed during the passing of trains.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the company operating said steam railroad to maintain and maintain a flagman at Vanderbilt, Washington, Franklin, Nostrand, and Bedford avenues during the times which said steam railroad is being run and operated.

Resolved, That said railroad company be run at any rate of speed after said fences are constructed; no such precautions taken as are herein before provided, and not before.

Resolved, That the centre line of the street shall be the centre line of the railroad track to be laid by said company; and provided, that said railroad company shall operate trains for passengers on or before July 1, 1877.

Herman Poppenhusen, of the Long Island Railroad Company, and ex-Alderman Richardson, President of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, sent a communication to the Mayor stipulating, if the resolutions were passed, to act under them at once. This communication was read to the board before the passage of the resolutions. Last year, after much opposition from the property-holders, Richardson and Poppenhusen obtained the right from the Legislature to put steam cars on Atlantic-avenue. It is probable that the property-owners will fight the matter in the courts, on the ground that they paid a large amount of money to the Long Island Railroad Company to have the steam cars removed from Atlantic-avenue when they were in operation some years ago.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SCARCE WORKS DISPOSED OF—SARGENT'S "LOYALIST POETRY" FOR $125, AND JOHN SMITH'S "VIRGINIA" FOR $160.

The book sale that was begun last week at the establishment of Messrs. Bangs & Co. was continued yesterday afternoon and evening, quite a large number of rare and valuable books being disposed of. Beverly's "Virginia," the first important book sold, brought $4. "The Counter Scuffle," a rare work, brought $1 25. The catalogue of the late William E. Burton's theatrical and miscellaneous library sold for $4 50, and St. Clair's "Indian Campaigns" for $7 50. A fine copy of the Sanskrit drama "Sakomtala," valuable as a specimen of typographical art, brought only $3 75. Daniel Clark Sanders' "History of the Indian Wars" sold for $48. An uncut, large paper copy of Sanderson's "Signers of the Declaration of Independence" sold for $61. A beautifully illustrated, uncut, large paper copy of Sargent's "Life of André," bound in crushed levant morocco, brought $200, and Sargent's "Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution," a superb copy, in sheets, with portraits inlaid for binding, sold for $125. An uncut copy, bound in morocco, sold for $25, while the "Loyal Verses" also an uncut copy, similarly bound, sold for $9 75. Savage's "Hints on Printing," with plates, was disposed of for $15, and Schimmelpennick's Memoirs of Port Royal, bound in polished calf, for $5. Miss Seward's "Monody on André," a rare specimen of inlaid binding by Bradstreet, sold for $16, and Shapless' "Family Record," a scarce genealogy, for $12 50. Shea's "Mississippi Voyages" was disposed of for $4 25, Silvester's "Marques Typographiques," a collection of engravings of typographical designs, for $13 50, and a copy of the Exeter edition of Simcoe's "Journal" for $40. A fine folio copy of John Smith's "Virginia," containing impressions of the original plates and maps, bound in crushed red levant morocco, with gilt edges, by F. Bedford, brought $160, and a folio copy of "The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Captain John Smith," printed in London in 1630, for $18. A copy of Samuel Smith's "Nova Cæsarea," a fine specimen of this scarce tome, was disposed of for $21; an uncut copy of W. Smith's "Brief State of Pennsylvania" going for $2 75. A very fine folio copy of Townsend's translation of Solis' "Mexico" was sold for $4; Buckingham Smith's "De Soto," one of the Bradford Club series, being disposed of for $5 75; Southeby's "Miltonic Ramblings," a peculiar specimen of book-binding, brought $5 35; Soule's "South Carolina," a scarce piece, being sold for $5, a low price. Carlyle's "German Romance," with Cruickshank's illustrations, now a scarce work, was disposed of for $6 30. An uncut Sargent's "Loyal Verses," one of the 110 copies printed, sold for $5. A fine uncut copy of Stedman's "American War," containing maps and surveys, sold for $23, and Stephen's "Historical Nuggets," one of the Chiswick press publications, for $4 25. Stiles' "Fugitive Judges of Charles the First," a fine copy bound by Bradstreet, sold for $13 50. A handsome copy of the first edition of Stith's "Virginia," bound in morocco, bringing $32 50. Tailfer's "Georgia," a rare work, containing some peculiar gossip about Wesley, sold for $16, a fine copy of "Col. Benjamin Talmadge's Memoirs," with numerous portraits and views, bringing $10 50. The sale will be continued, and probably concluded, to-day.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE TO BE DISSOLVED.

The members of the Gold Exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon, to take action on the appointment of the committee of four who are to pass upon the eligibility of applicants for membership of the new gold department of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Gwin moved that the Chair be given power to appoint. Mr. Dunham offered an amendment that the selection be by ballot. This was lost by a heavy majority, and the original motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Underhill moved that the President be one of the four. The gentleman declined, but subsequently, in compliance with the earnest request of the meeting, asked time to consider. On motion of Col. Tucker, it was agreed to adjourn the Exchange over Good Friday, provided the consent of the Executive Committee could be obtained. The meeting then adjourned, and a special meeting of the Executive Committee was organized, at which the Good Friday proposition was approved. The following notification has been posted in the Exchange:

To the President and Officers of the New-York Gold Exchange:

We, the undersigned, members in good standing of the New-York Gold Exchange, hereby request that the said Exchange be dissolved on the 30th day of April, 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M., in conformity with article XXII. of the constitution.

Already 320 signatures have been appended, and there being only 450 members in the Exchange, its dissolution is thus placed beyond doubt.

SHOOTING AFFRAY ON STATEN ISLAND.

A fracas occurred late on Sunday night, or early yesterday morning, in John Young's saloon, on Cliff-street, Clifton, Staten Island, between Henry B. Hunt, a book-keeper in the office of the Merchants' Police, in this City, and James Hugh Fleeny, alias Lynch, a sailor boarding-house runner—the difficulty commencing while they were throwing dice for drinks. There was a desperate struggle between the two men, and Hunt, in self-defense, as he says, fired a pistol shot at Lynch, the ball taking effect over the left eye, and lodging at the back of the neck. Dr. Thompson, Deputy Health Officer, probed the wound and found the ball. He apprehends that the wound may prove fatal. Hunt was arrested and arraigned yesterday before Justice Townsend, of Southfield, who held the prisoner for examination.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. William Miller has issued a challenge to Prof. Bauer to wrestle at any time within three or four weeks for $200 a side, "most falls in as many hours as he may name."

A petition was extensively signed in the Cotton Exchange yesterday praying President Hayes for the retention in office of J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

A young man named Shine, employed as brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was run over last night by a passenger train at Sixty-fifth-street, receiving injuries which will probably result fatally. He was taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

R. B. Baker, a milkman, of No. 591 Second-avenue, reported at Police Head-quarters last night that an employe whom he had sent in the morning to the Murray Hill Bank with $250 was missing. At the suggestion of Mr. Baker, who still relies on the man's honesty, the Police refused to divulge his name.

The long litigation in the case of William Winter was again brought to notice before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Mr. Frederick Smythe, to whom the matter was referred previously, reported in favor of the appointment of Edgar S. Van Winkle as Trustee, in place of John H. White, deceased.

Emma Stader, the little girl who was reported as missing from her home, No. 221 East Forty-second-street, was found yesterday in the custody of a respectable family in the same neighborhood, whose sympathy she had excited by informing them that she was subjected to ill-treatment at home. The detectives who were looking for her ascertained that the girl is somewhat addicted to fibbing.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett and Officer Hussey, of his staff, while going up West-street, on Saturday evening, noticed a man leaving Pier No. 45 with a bundle on his shoulder. They stopped and questioned him and found that he was attempting to smuggle ashore two rolls of Renaud silk, 101 and 103 yards respectively. The goods were seized. The man gave his name as John Ryan, and said he was a sailor on the steamer City of Chester.

The officers of the Surveyor's Department of the Custom-house yesterday took from on board the Coast Wrecking Company's tug Lackawanna a quantity of valuable chinaware, consisting of 24 cups and saucers, 37 toilet pieces, 5 fruit dishes, and 12 cooking stoves, 28 dinner pitchers, 4 rolls of matting and 91 hats, being part of the cargo of the stranded bark Bethany, from China, which the crew were attempting to smuggle into this port.

A vote was taken in the Produce Exchange yesterday in regard to closing the Exchange on Good Friday. Nine hundred and fifty votes were cast, of which 663 were in favor and 287 against. As it requires a three-fourths majority to adjourn the Exchange over any day the proposition was lost. The opposition comes from persons who expect consignments on Friday, especially dealers in live hogs, who would lose by an adjournment in feed and storage.

The regular Eastertide festival for the Orpheon Free Choir School fund will be given at Trinity Church on the evening of April 5. Mr. Jerome Hopkins' "Orchestral Vespers" will then be rendered for the second time in this country. Rev. George J. Geer, D. D., is to deliver the discourse; Rev. W. H. Cooke, of St. John's, will be cantor; Mr. A. H. Messiter will preside at the chancel organ, and Miss Borie, Miss Emanuel, Mr. W. S. Leggat, and Mr. J. G. Lumoard are to be the solo artists.

Officer Quinn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, last evening surprised five men in the act of beating and attempting to rob a man at the corner of the Bowery and Pell-street. The ruffians escaped, and their victim, who was very much intoxicated and unable to give his name, was taken to the station, and thence to the Chambers-Street Hospital. In his possession was found $168 68 and a gold watch and chain. It was ascertained that his assailants were accomplices, who had participated with him in a debauch.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. John Chiltze, a newsdealer, discovered yesterday that nearly one-half of the papers distributed by him on his route on Columbia Heights during the past two weeks were stolen by a boy named Bernard Riley, residing at No. 49 Navy-street. Riley was arrested.

John Gibney, residing at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Schenck-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of discharging a pistol through the door of the apartments of Catherine Foley, who resided in the same house. Mrs. Foley says that Gibney was trying to shoot her.

Charles Rust, a druggist doing business at the corner of Hicks and Congress streets, was arrested yesterday for having in his possession, and offering for sale, a large quantity of unstamped cigars. The prisoner was held for examination by United States Commissioner Winslow.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday the following persons were sentenced to the Penitentiary: Rich Ogden, keeping a disorderly house, one year; Asa D. Meek and Mary Hall, shoplif

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THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN IN WASHINGTON — WHAT HE IS PREPARED TO SHOW—THE PRESIDENT AND HAMPTON'S ARROGANT LETTER ACCEPTING THE INVITATION—GEN. HAMPTON EXPECTED TO-DAY—THE LEGALITY OF THE RESPECTIVE CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The South Carolina case is naturally the all-absorbing topic of conversation in political circles here to-night. Gov. Chamberlain arrived this morning, and Gen. Hampton is expected to-morrow. From an extended conversation which your correspondent had with Mr. Chamberlain, it is very evident that he came to Washington determined to maintain, by every power he has, the position which he now legally holds, and to which he is entitled by a majority of the votes of the people of South Carolina. He will hold that position, not only for his own sake, but for the sake of the men who have risked their lives and everything they hold most sacred to place him in it. While he came to Washington in this spirit, however, he has no desire to place any undue obstacles in the way of the reconciliation policy adopted by the President and the prominent members of his Cabinet. His only desire is now, as it always has been, to secure good government for the State of South Carolina, and while he will continue to assert his rights to the last, he will also continue before everything else to consider how such good government may be best secured.

During the day the President has had extended interviews with Gov. Chamberlain and others regarding the South Carolina case. In each instance he manifested the greatest sympathy with Southern Republicans, and the strongest desire to stand by them and secure their political and personal rights; at the same time he appears to be equally anxious to do this in such a way as to command the approval of the reasonable men of both parties. His conciliation plan is based on the idea of justice to both parties, and not on the surrender of the rights of Southern Republicans for the sake of obtaining the peace which the Democracy promise to give. His attention seems to be directed, most of all, to ascertaining in what way justice to Southern Republicans can be combined with conciliation toward Southern Democrats. The President's object in bringing Gov. Chamberlain and Gen. Hampton to Washington seems to be to put them upon their patriotism, with a view of discovering some possible solution of the difficulties which will not be regarded by either party as a surrender of its rights, and which will still make it possible for the National Administration to take no further active part in the settlement of affairs in South Carolina. The President believes that a settlement made in this way would be not only beneficial to the State of South Carolina, but more satisfactory to the people of the country, generally, than would any recognition by him of either Chamberlain or Hampton.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that the President expresses, to-day, a firm determination not in any way to surrender the rights of Southern Republicans to White League Unions, or cut-throat Ride Clubs. It may be that Gen. Hampton's self-asserting and arrogant letter has done something to bring him to this determination, but it is no doubt due principally to the stand taken by Hampton's friends and agents in Washington. Mr. Hayes came to the capital very favorably disposed toward the Democrats of the South, and particularly toward Gen. Hampton; but there is reason to believe that within the past week or 10 days his feelings in this direction have undergone a considerable change. He has made every effort in his power to conciliate the friends of both Nicholls and Hampton. He has gone out of his way to find some means to help them out of their real or imagined difficulties. In doing this he has invoked the censure and adverse criticism of a portion of his own party, and in every case the men whom he was trying to aid have met his advances with an almost insolent assertion of what they were pleased to call their rights, and a demand that he should at once and without further thought or consideration recognize the rebel Governor, admit the validity of all their claims, and surrender the Republicans of both South Carolina and Louisiana to the tender mercies of the men who were responsible for Hamburg, Ellenton, Baton Rouge, and Coushatta. This President Hayes very naturally refuses to do. He is willing to give the Southern Democrats a fair hearing and to have their case decided upon its merits, but he is not willing to ignore or forget the claims of the men who are, at least equally with Hampton and Nicholls, entitled to consideration at his hands. It is in this spirit that President Hayes has invited Gov. Chamberlain and Gen. Hampton to the capital. As has been already stated, he desires that they should meet each other on an amicable footing, and consider, coolly and quietly, the political condition of their State.

How the conference is to be conducted is not yet definitely known, the President desiring, before making a decision, to see and consult with Gen. Hampton. It is probable, however, that the contestants will be invited to come before the President and the Cabinet and state the grounds upon which they consider themselves entitled to the position of Governor of South Carolina. Gov. Chamberlain, believing that he has right and justice on his side, is quite willing to do this. He will present his case himself, and has no doubt that, in a legal point of view at least, his position is invulnerable. He will claim, in the first place, that, by reason of violence, intimidation, and murder, and because of the outrages at Hamburg, Ellenton, and Edgefield, there was not a fair, free, and full election in South Carolina on the 7th of November last, and he will contend, and by statistics prove, that if there had been a fair and free election he would have been returned to the executive mansion by a majority of not less than 20,000 votes. He will further claim and prove that by ballot-box stuffing in various parts of the State, and by the notorious frauds in Edgefield and Laurens, several thousand votes were lost to the Republican Party. He will further show that, notwithstanding the fraud, violence, and intimidation referred to, he had, on the face of the returns, a majority of 113 votes, and that when the fraudulent polls in Laurens, Edgefield, and Barnwell were thrown out, as required by law, his majority was increased to upward of 3,000.

In addition to all this, Gov. Chamberlain will claim that if he was not legally elected, Hampton certainly was not, and that consequently there was no election. Should the President and Cabinet take this view of the case, and it is one which is held by many of the best lawyers in the country, Chamberlain will still be Governor of South Carolina, for, by the Constitution and laws of the State, he holds over until his successor shall have been duly inaugurated and qualified. Gen. Hampton, as far as can be learned from his friends, will claim that he was legally elected because he was so returned by the same boards of County Canvassers that returned as elected the Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket. It is contended by Gov. Chamberlain and his friends that such is not the case. But even admitting that it was, Gen. Hampton would still be a long way from the Governorship, for by the laws of South Carolina the State Board of Canvassers has the power to revise and correct the returns made by the county boards. It is, perhaps, not necessary to say that this State Board declared Chamberlain duly elected.

From the above facts it will be seen that, legally, Gen. Wade Hampton has no more right to the position of Governor of South Carolina than has Tweed or Tilden. There can be no doubt that he is already aware of this, and it is probable that he will strongly urge his claim, not because it is a just or lawful one, but because he is supported by a very large majority of the property-owners and tax-payers, and by all the rifle clubs of the State. It is expected that President Hayes will inquire into the relative ability of the contestants to maintain their Governments without the aid of the Federal power. This will be Hampton's opportunity, for he will claim, with at least a good show of truth, that his adversary, though legally elected, will be unable to sustain his authority without United States troops, and he will further state the exact truth when he says that he and his Government will require no such aid. How Gov. Chamberlain will answer the President's inquiry as to his power to support his office unaided is not yet definitely known; but it is generally believed here that if he can prove his ability to do so the National Administration will be obliged to recognize him and the other Republican State officers. Chamberlain had votes enough; there is no doubt about that. The question to be decided is, Has he bullets enough to maintain his right against the White League Democracy?

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

GEN. HAWLEY, OF CONNECTICUT, UNDERSTOOD TO BE A MEMBER—EX-JUDGE LAWRENCE, OF ILLINOIS, PROBABLY CHOSEN—WHAT THE COMMISSION IS EXPECTED TO DO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Louisiana Commission has not yet been completed, and in consequence the President declines to announce the names of those gentlemen who have signified a willingness to serve. An additional acceptance was received to-day, making four Commissioners who have now been secured. It is known that the gentleman who accepted to-day comes from Connecticut, and it is believed Gen. Joseph R. Hawley is the man. If this be correct, the commission, so far as names can be ascertained from trustworthy authority, consists of ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, and Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. The gentleman from Illinois, who yesterday signified a willingness to serve, is believed to be Charles B. Lawrence, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. It can now be stated upon undoubted authority that Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, was agreed upon in Cabinet meeting to-day as the fifth Commissioner, and an invitation was telegraphed that gentleman by the President. Should Mr. McVeigh accept the commission will be complete, and will start for New-Orleans at the earliest practicable time.

The form in which the instructions shall be given the commission, and the character of the instructions, were discussed to-day in the Cabinet meeting, but no definite conclusions were reached. From the general tone of the discussion it is probable the commission will be primarily instructed to act in a plenipotentiary capacity, and to direct their efforts mainly to bringing about an amicable agreement between the contestants, by which a State Government, in all its functions, will be established that will be freely acknowledged by all parties. While the commission will not in any sense act as an investigating committee, they will be instructed to ascertain correctly the actual condition of affairs in Louisiana, so far as this is possible, by association and conversation with all classes of people, the status of the respective claimants, the feeling of the people toward each, and such other facts as will enable the President to act with promptness and intelligence, should the efforts of the commission to bring about an amicable settlement be unsuccessful.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT DISPATCH TO GEN. AUGUR.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It appears that Gov. Packard understood the order given to Gen. Augur yesterday as involving the restoration of the *status quo* as it existed at the time of the Presidential inauguration, which would effect among other things the release of Packard's recruiting officers now held by the Nicholls Government on the charge of inciting insurrection. The proceedings of to-day comprise a letter from the Louisiana delegation to Mr. Nicholls, first submitted to the President and the Secretary of War, in which Nicholls is informed that the order to Gen. Augur was for the purpose of obtaining information and involves no action on his part in the way of undoing anything that has been done since the inauguration.

THE MATTHEWS-FOSTER COMPACT.

THE SENATOR WILLING IT SHOULD BE PUBLISHED—NO COPY IN HIS POSSESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—There has been some searching here, during the last 24 hours, for the much talked of Matthews-Foster letter, pledging to certain Southern Democrats recognition of the Hampton and Nicholls Governments in case the Electoral count were permitted to be finished. Senator Matthews, who has been called upon by reporters for a copy of the document, states that it is no longer in his hands, and that he cannot, from recollection, state its tenor with sufficient accuracy to justify publication. As for himself, however, he is willing, and even desirous, that document should be published at once. He prefers to have the letter speak for itself, and is willing to abide by its consequences. No doubt is entertained here that, if there was any such compromise proposed by Messrs. Matthews and Foster, it was wholly without the knowledge or authority of President Hayes.

THE XRESENT CUSTODIANS DECLINE TO PUBLISH THE LETTER UNLESS ASKED BY THE WRITERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A private dispatch received in this city to-day from Stanley Matthews says he has no copy of the letter given Senator Gordon with reference to what he believed would be the action of President Hayes with reference to withdrawing the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. Mr. Matthews says he cannot recall the contents of the letter with accuracy, and will be glad if the party now in possession of it will make it public.

The Southern gentlemen who have the letters decline to take any steps toward their publication unless a request with that view should be made directly to those gentlemen by the writers themselves.

PARTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

APPREHENSIONS IN DEMOCRATIC CIRCLES—THE REAL LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRACY—HOW PARTIES ARE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, March 27.—There is great apprehension in Democratic circles, especially among professional politicians, that the policy of the Administration toward the Southern States will break down the color line in the South, and render Democratic defeat certain in several of the Southern States which are now Democratic. Great astonishment is expressed that there are so many Democrats who are applicants for office at the hands of the Administration, and grave fears are suggested that enough white men will abandon the Democratic organization to give the State to the Republicans in November, 1878. The Democratic press throughout the State with great unanimity are calling upon the individual members of their party to maintain their organization, and not allow any acts of the Administration to seduce them from their allegiance to the Democratic Party. Every Democrat who is an applicant for office, or who has announced that he will accept office of the present Administration, is denounced as a renegade to his party, and it is further asserted that the acceptance of office is evidence of a bargain to sell out the Democratic Party. The closeness of the United States Senate, and the certainty that the Democrats will have a majority in that body in 1880, is dwelt upon as argument why Democrats should not desert their colors. All this shows that the alarm is greater among the leaders of the Democrats than the ordinary observer would expect; but, as I said in a previous dispatch, there is less chance to make inroads into the old Whig element in this State than any other Southern State, for the good and sufficient reason that the old Whigs are the leaders of the Democratic Party, and hold nine-tenths of all the offices. Really, there is more reason to look for accessions from the ranks of the old Jackson Democracy of this State, because they have been "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the old Whigs ever since the war ended, than there is to expect any break in the ranks of the latter party. If the elections which are to occur in the Northern States during 1877 and 1878 result in favor of the Administration, and demonstrate the ability and probability of the Republicans electing their candidate for President in 1880, without the aid of an electoral vote from any Southern State, the Democrats, seeing this and being convinced that they cannot hope to carry the nation by keeping up the color line, will abandon that mode of political warfare, and the Union or old Whig element will naturally seek an alliance with the Republican Party. But as long as there is a hope of carrying the nation by a solid South there is very little reason to look for an abandonment of the color line and the consequent disruption of the Democratic Party. In the very nature of things principles are not to be thought of. Political power and success in the future will dictate the course of the Democrats of the South.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

THE REGIMENTS AND THEIR STATIONS IN THE SOUTH—ARTILLERY ALONG THE COAST—THE MILITARY DIVISIONS AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—During the recent session of the Cabinet a carefully prepared statement of the distribution of United States troops in the South, as well as in other parts of the country, has been examined, with a view to an entire rearrangement of the geographical limits of the military divisions and departments. This statement shows the distribution of troops in the South as follows: Eighth Cavalry, at Forts Clark, Brown, Duncan, and Ringgold Barracks, Texas; Tenth Cavalry at Forts Concha, Clark, Griffin, Dyer, Stockton, and McIntosh, Texas; three companies of the Second Artillery at Raleigh, Morgantown, and Fort Johnston, N. C.; Fifth Artillery in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina; two companies being stationed at Charleston, S. C.; Second Infantry in Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee, with the exception of Company "I," stationed at Jefferson, Ind.; Third Infantry in Louisiana; Tenth Infantry in Texas; Thirteenth Infantry in Louisiana with the exception of Company E, stationed at Little Rock, Ark.; Sixteenth Infantry in New-Orleans; Eighteenth Infantry at Spartanburg, Columbia, Edgefield, Abbeville, Allandale, Aiken, and Greenville, S. C.; five of the companies being at Columbia; Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Infantry in Texas. The remainder of the Army is distributed throughout the West, with the exception of the Engineer battalion stationed at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, and the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Artillery at various points on the Atlantic coast.

The country is now divided into three Military Divisions; that of the Missouri with Lieut-Gen. Sheridan in command, that of the Atlantic, with Major-Gen. Hancock in command, and that of the Pacific, with Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell in command. These divisions are subdivided into departments; the Division of the Missouri being composed of the Departments of Dakota, of the Missouri, of the Platte, of the Gulf, and of Texas; headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

The Division of the Atlantic is composed of the Departments of the South, the New-England States, the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia, head-quarters at New-York City. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee were formerly attached to the Military Division of the Atlantic, but about two years ago, by direction of the President, these States were transferred to the Military Division of the Missouri, in order that Lieut-Gen. Sheridan might have command in Louisiana.

The Military Division of the Pacific is composed of the Departments of California, of the Columbia, and Arizona; headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. Prior to June 26 of last year there was a Military Division of the South, with Major-Gen. Scofield in command, but on that day an order was issued discontinuing the division, and placing those States under the Military Division of the Atlantic. No order has yet been issued rearranging the geographical limits of the divisions, but it is believed it will be directed by the President as soon as the present Southern difficulties shall be settled and that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and other portions of the South, constituting the Department of the Gulf and now included within the limit of the Military Division of the Missouri, will be transferred to the Military Division of the Atlantic, under command of Gen. Hancock.

BORDER SMUGGLING.

ARREST OF A GRAND TRUNK BAGGAGE-MASTER AT ROUSE'S POINT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Special Agents of the Treasury Department last night arrested, at Rouse's Point, Henry Welden, baggage-master on the Grand Trunk Railroad, upon the charge of smuggling goods across the Canadian border. Welden is said to have been one of the leading workers in smuggling goods from Canada, using his position as baggage-master to cover his unlawful operations. He was committed to jail in default of bail.

MILITARY RIOT IN MAYENCE, GERMANY.

PARIS, March 28.—The *Constitutionnel* reports that a military riot occurred in Mayence on the birthday of the Emperor William. There was a fight between some Prussian and Hessian soldiers. Several were killed, and 40 wounded. Among the dead are a Captain and Lieutenant.

BURSTING OF A RESERVOIR.

A CONNECTICUT TOWN INUNDATED

BREAKING OF THE DAM OF THE STAFFORD RESERVOIR—A LARGE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, AND DAMS SWEPT AWAY BY THE FLOOD—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT FROM $250,000 TO $350,000—DEFECTIVE MASONRY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 27.—The dam of the Staffordville Reservoir Company, at Staffordville, Conn., gave way this morning, and the flood swept away eight smaller dams below it, on the north branch of the Willimantic River, reaching at last the borough of Stafford Springs, where it demolished the Congregational church, the National Savings Bank building, the New-London Northern Railroad freight-house, the Borough Hall and engine-house, and 12 other buildings, the total loss by the disaster being at least $250,000, and estimated by some at twice that amount. One man, Richard Spedding, aged 55, is missing and is supposed to have been drowned. The reservoir is in the north-eastern part of Stafford, and covers 300 acres, being nearly a mile in length with an average depth of 10 feet. The dam was built last Fall, and was 18 feet high and 150 feet long, and the granite wall, supported by earthen banks, was three feet wide at the top. The leakage was discovered the previous evening in the earthen wings of the dam, which, it is claimed, were made of frozen earth. The gates were opened, but with little effect upon the large body of water.

The leak increased constantly until 5 o'clock this morning, when it was found that the dam must go, and at 6:45 the entire structure gave way. The north branch of the Willimantic River, or furnace stream, as it is sometimes called, between the reservoir and the springs, four miles or more, lies between two ranges of hills running through several small settlements to unite at the village with the west branch, a similar stream, having its origin at Square Pond. The water from the large reservoir carried away the mill dams in succession, reaching the borough, 55 minutes after it started, having become a volume of water 20 feet high. At the reservoir on let, the satinet factory of the Hope Manufacturing Company was damaged $1,500 in its lower stories. Jacob Baech & Son, of New-York, owned the next mill below, also for the manufacture of satinet, and their loss is estimated at $2,000, consisting mainly in the loss of the dam. The dam of S. B. Amidon, machine shop, was next swept down, and also his pattern shop and lumber storehouse. George Washburne's dwelling was tipped partially over. The ells of two other houses and two barns, one belonging to a Mr. Howe, were demolished at this point. Three dams of the Phœnix Woolen Company, Claudin Harvey, and the Old Converse & Hyde privilege, now owned by the Tolland Savings Bank, next successively gave way before the increasing torrent, a grist mill at this last mentioned dam being also taken. The Lilyan Cotton Warp Mill had its lower floor flooded and the dam carried away. The Converseville Company lost only their dam.

The flood had now reached the borough, bursting upon it through a very narrow gorge, hardly a quarter of a mile above the junction of the two branches. The ravine widens first upon the right bank, where is situated the Granite Mill, the largest manufacturing establishment of the village. The main street of the village runs in front of the mill, and turning, runs parallel with the west branch, from which, however, it is separated by the New-London Northern Railroad track, which crosses the north branch near its mouth, and starts southward on the east bank of the Willimantic River. The Congregational church stood in the angle of the road, but all the other buildings destroyed were between Main-street and the north branch, except the Borough House, which was on the opposite side of the west branch. The first buildings to go were three tenement-houses of the Granite Company, and occupied by 10 families. Their store was occupied by L. W. Crane, general merchant, the mill storehouse, and repair shop. Just below Crane's store was the office of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Stafford, from which the books and other valuables were removed in time. Next beyond this building, on a street lying between them, was the brick building of the Stafford National and Savings Banks, which was demolished. The officers had removed all their books the previous night, but could not take their valuables from the safe because of the chronometer lock. Most of their securities are on deposit with the Hartford Trust Company, and the safe is supposed to be water-tight, so that its contents will be uninjured. No vestige of the building could be seen above the water yesterday, the granite vault being entirely destroyed and the safe reposing at an unknown depth.

Swerving across the street the torrent tore away a granite wing of the mill from over the engine as if it were no stronger than pasteboard; lifted another tenement-house from its foundations, and attacked the Congregational church, standing upon the rocky bank, to which some of the merchants had carried their goods for safety. The water rushed beneath the venerable edifice which rocked for two or three moments on the flood like a paper boat, and then, toppling over, went entirely to pieces. This building, erected in 1850 through the exertion of the late Deacon Porter, of Manson, was one of the old style of white churches, with a steeple, clock, and weather-vane, and a seating capacity of nearly 600. The society, which is not a strong one, were about to remodel the interior of the church, and have already received a kind offer from the Methodists, of their room for services. The basement of the church was occupied by Thompson & Whiton, with a large general store, and in their confidence that the building would not be moved from its high position, they lost everything, not even saving their books or some $45 in the cash drawer. Meanwhile, in the direct course of the flood, Blake & Heald's frame block had succumbed, containing the stores of W. W. Burwell, jeweler; Heald & Small, druggists; F. W. Chandler, newsdealer, and also three buildings belonging to Levi Garry & Sons, livery-stable keepers, partly new and well adapted to their business. Adjoining was George O. Cleveland's flour and feed store, which was swept away, as was also a building owned and occupied by William Smith & Co., dealers in flocks; a second building owned by this firm and occupied by them and a coal and lumber dealer named C. J. Holmes, being left in a dilapidated condition.

The mass of water, bearing these buildings before it and taking the railroad bridge and the brick freight-house in its course, came to a narrower passage at the junction of the two branches, and the confined waters fairly forced their way up the west branch for an eighth of a mile, carrying with them 16 freight cars, all but one loaded, which danced upon the flood like corks. The iron bridge leading to the Stafford Springs House and two smaller bridges were next swept away. The Borough House, the only building taken on the other side of the stream, was only three years old, and contained a hand engine and hose cart, the only protection of the village against fire, and which are lost. Considerable damage was done in the borough by the flooding of cellars, Crawford & Banford, hardware dealers, losing perhaps $1,200, and Bidwell & Smith having their meat market completely inundated.

THE ESTIMATED LOSSES.

The losses are largely conjectural, it being impossible to estimate, until the water subsides, the amount of filling to be done, as present appearances indicate that the river has made a new channel for itself. Aside from this, however, the losses are approximately as follows:

Stafford Reservoir Company	$7,000
Hope Manufacturing Company	1,500
Jacob Burch & Son	2,000
S. B. Amidon	7,000
George Washburne and others	5,000
Phœnix Woolen Company	1,200
Claudine Harvey	1,000
Tolland Savings Bank	3,000
Glynn Manufacturing Company	5,000
Converseville Comp ny	3,000
Granite Mill Company	50,000
Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company	2,500
Congregational Society	10,000
Bank	10,000
Baker & Heald	3,000
W. W. Burwell	2,500
Heald & Smith	8,000
F. J. Chandler	200
S. E. Fairfield, lawyer	500
E. E. Butterfield, tenement	250
L. W. Crane	9,000
Levi Garry & Son	6,000
William Smith & Co	30,000
George O. Cleveland	10,000
Thompson & Whiton	8,000
Crawford & Banford	1,200
Chester J. Holmes	5,500
New London Northern Railroad	25,000
Bidwell & Smith	250
Julius Converse by flooding of factory	1,500
Borough of Stafford Springs for Hall	3,500
Borough and Town of Stafford Springs for bridges	25,000
Total	$246,600

State Senator Julius Converse estimated the loss last evening at not less than $350,000. The flood cut off communication between the sections of the town, which had not been resumed yesterday. The destruction of the dams will also cause a temporary stoppage of the mills, throwing about 600 hands out of employment. The warning was improved by several parties, particularly by the Mineral Springs Manufacturing Company, who removed some $20,000 worth of wool during the fright from their storehouse to a place of safety. The freight-house was well filled with goods, removed thither in the hope that its brick walls would withstand the flood. Lawyer Fairfield loses not only his library, but all his valuable papers and memoranda.

Richard Spedding, who cannot be found, was an Englishman, aged 55. He was for many years a mill hand, and was assisting in removing goods from Chandler's news store to the church for safety when the water came, and he was last seen in the store, where he found the water deepening and closed the door. He leaves a wife and three children. There are also stories that W. W. Burwell, the jeweler, and a woman with three children, were carried off, but they lack confirmation.

The Stafford Reservoir Company, the weakness of whose dam caused all the mischief, is composed of the various manufacturing concerns on the stream. A reservoir had existed at this point for over 20 years, and the dam which gave away was built 40 feet in front of the old one, and six feet higher, the space between them being filled in with earth. The trouble came from the wings, which were made of spongy, frozen earth, and the residents have prophesied danger in this direction. The owners recently put in a four-foot iron waste pipe. The water covered about 200 acres, about two-thirds of the possible area of the reservoir, the most collected since the dam was built, but this test was too much. The work was done by Jordan & Sons, of Willimantic. Certain it is that a leading Monson firm was asked to build the dam for the amount the company had to spend, and replied that they could not build a suitable one for less than double the amount.

There was a notable lack of thrilling incidents in the disaster. The story of Colins Graves, who ran ahead of the flood, is disproved. There were no narrow escapes to write about, and beside the Mill River disaster in Massachusetts in May, 1874, where the loss was $1,000,000 and the dead numbered 150, this Connecticut affair is a failure. The Stafford people are already wildly talking of having a special session of the Legislature called to give them aid, and of voluntary relief from the charitable people of the country. They are not likely to get either, as the sufferers are the rich manufacturers who built the insecure dam, and are able to bear the loss of it breaking away.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HARTFORD, March 27.—The loss down as far as Stafford Springs is estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Much of this amount is in small sums. Among the larger items are the reservoir dam, which cost $15,000, the dwelling of Otis Holbrook, $1,500; the machine shop of G. S. Amidon, and two houses, $10,000; grist mill, &c., $3,000; the Glenville Company, $4,000; the Converse Mill Company, $5,000; the Granite Mill Company, $50,000; L. W. Crane, dry goods and groceries, $10,000; the Home Mutual Company's building, $3,000; the Congregational church, $25,000; Thompson & Whiton, groceries, $8,000; William Barnell, jeweler, $10,000; T. J. Chandler, news-room, $1,000; Heald & Small, drugs and clothing, $6,000; Baker & Heald's block, $3,000; National Bank at Stafford, $7,000; Levi Geary, livery stable, $2,000; Gerry Brothers, livery and tenement-houses, $3,000; G. O. Cleveland, grain and flour, $19,000; William Smith & Co., block dealers, $40,000; C. J. Holmes, coal and lumber, $10,000; Brown Hall and engine-house, with fire engine and contents, $5,000; damage to towns, as to highways and bridges, $50,000; New-London Northern Railroad, $30,000; total, $350,500. The damage below Stafford Springs is not easy to get at. So far as reported from many directions it consists of injury to bridges and roads, but no other mills it is thought are destroyed.

The following is from the Superintendent of the New-London Northern Railroad:

NEW-LONDON, March 27.

My advices to this hour, 3 o'clock P. M., are that the track is all gone from the Stafford passenger depot, half a mile south, and with the track went freight cars and freight house. Two of the Howe truss bridges are gone, one two miles south of Stafford, 90 feet long, another half a mile below that, 148 feet long. Two miles south of Tolland the track is washed away, and the South Willington Bridge is probably undermined. South of that another piece of the track is washed out, and still another bridge endangered. Two bridges at South Coventry are in great danger, the water being now up to the floor and reported still rising. The washout between Lebanon and South Windham, which occurred last night and which detained our boat train, has been repaired.

No damage is reported on the other railroads in this State.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Hyde, a well-known agriculturist and stock-raiser, lost $2,000 at Stafford Hollow by the sweeping away of small buildings, and about $1,000 worth of fertilizers in cars were swept away at Stafford Springs. A fine meadow of 12 acres, valued at $200 an acre, belonging to Mr. Hyde, was also destroyed. Mr. Hyde estimates the loss to the town of Stafford in roads and bridges at $100,000, and the total loss by the flood at least $500,000.

CRIMINALS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—The following criminals, convicted in the United States Circuit Court, left to-day for Moundsville Penitentiary: M. D. Pridgen, mail robbery, one year; John Thompson, passing counterfeit currency, five years; Henry Schubert, embezzlement or letters, one year and one day; John Bonner, (colored,) violating article 5 431 of the Statutes, false registration, three years; Joseph Mancini, alias Joseph Scotto, counterfeiting, two counts, two years; Virgil Gargini, counterfeiting, two years; Salvador Alounce, counterfeiting, two years; Francisco Portello, counterfeiting, two counts, 12 years.

AN EXPRESS CLERK ABSCONDS.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Several days ago a young man named Charles Laman, clerk in the American Express Office, was left in charge of the office while the money clerk went to dinner. During that time a package containing $1,577 in currency was presented, consigned to an Akron (Ohio) bank. Laman receipted for the package in his own name, and, instead of entering it on the books, pocketed the money, and that night disappeared. The cause of his disappearance was not known until inquiry was made at the office concerning the money by the bank officers. Laman has not yet been found.

THE CINCINNATI BUSINESS FAILURE.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—At a meeting of the creditors of J. L. Keck & Brother this afternoon, Mr. Keck stated that the liabilities of the firm were $388,000. The assets, as shown by him, were valued by the gentlemen present at $389,000. A proposition to make Mr. Keck his own Trustee was declined by that gentleman, who expressed a wish to settle a portion of his indebtedness with the assets at the valuation placed on them by the committee, and give notes, running one and two years, for the remainder. A committee, consisting of Briggs S. Cunningham, J. N. Kinnet, and W. A. Goodman, was appointed to confer with Mr. Keck and arrange plans for a settlement. It is confidently expected that an amicable arrangement will be reached and the firm pay in full. The disposition manifested by the creditors is favorable to the firm.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN OHIO.

A MURDERER RESPITED BY GOV. YOUNG—ARRIVAL OF A MOTHER AND BROTHER FROM ONTARIO—THE PRISONER REFUSES TO ACKNOWLEDGE THEM.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—A *Leader* special from Youngtown, Ohio, says Charles M. Stirling, who was to have been hanged to-morrow for the murder two years ago of a young German girl named Lizzie Grumbacker, was yesterday respited by Gov. Young until the 20th of April next. The mystery which has surrounded the accused was to-day intensified by parties, who claim to be his mother and brother, from Maxwell, Ontario, arriving in town and visiting him in jail. He has, since his second trial commenced, claimed that his parents resided there, and gave the names of different members of his family; and to-day when his supposed mother was taken into his presence she rushed forward to embrace him, when he coolly drew back, saying that she was not his mother, he never knew her, and had never seen her; that he had never been in Maxwell; that his name was not Charles M. Surling; that he had invented the story he has told so often; that he was once intimate with the real Charles M. Sterling, and had assumed his name. Mrs. Sterling is positive that he is her son, though he left home seven years ago. The mother tried to mention incidents which would make him remember her; besought him not to add this to the crime of which he was accused, and with tears and sobs implored one look of recognition, but all to no purpose.

TEMPERANCE IN OHIO.

THE MOVEMENT SPREADING FROM TOWN TO TOWN—THE PLEDGE TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—The temperance movement, which has been successfully carried on at Pittsburg and other Eastern points, has commenced to be felt in this section. During the past week large meetings have been held nightly at Newark, Crestline, and other points. At Newark the Opera-house has been densely packed, and over 1,000 have signed the pledge. Saloons are being closed, and the former proprietors are working in the temperance movement. The pledge is somewhat different from the usual one, and is as follows:

"With malice toward none, and charity for all, I, the undersigned, do pledge my word and honor, God being my help, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that I will, by all honorable means, encourage others to abstain."

The meetings are carried on under the name of the Murphy Temperance Society. A meeting was held in this city last night, and arrangements are being perfected to prosecute the work.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BURNING OF THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, PATERSON—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE GUESTS—SEVERAL INJURED.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the St. Charles Hotel, Paterson, N. J., opposite the Erie Depot, caught fire and was almost destroyed. A large number of boarders narrowly escaped with their lives, part of them being obliged to jump from the third and fourth stories to the ground. Two persons broke their legs and one had an arm broken by the fall. One man slid down the lightning-rod, cutting his hands terribly. The inmates of the hotel were aroused by a man of 80, thus saving their lives. The building was owned by John Slater, and was insured for $4,000. The hotel was leased by Heberle Brothers. The furniture and stock, which was insured for $3,000, is a total loss. A valuable musical instrument—an orchestrion—costing $3,500, was destroyed; insured for $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

A HOUSE AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED.

The residence of Henry Scilly, at Credeton, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Three children, aged respectively, 9, 7, and 5 years, were burned to death.

FIRES IN OTHER PLACES.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, Rampo-avenue, Paterson, N. J., and an alarm was sounded. The flames spread rapidly through the building, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that the occupants were enabled to make their escape. Great confusion and alarm prevailed among the inmates, for a time a panic seemed imminent. Ernest Martin and Charles Tuber leaped from a window, and both were seriously injured. Assistant Engineer Lambert Romaine was injured by a piece of falling timber, and Chief Engineer Regner fell from the roof of one house to another, receiving slight injuries. The building, which was owned by John Slater, was completely gutted. Hoeberle Brothers, the lessees of the hotel, lose $9,000, and Slater loses $4 000.

The barn of Alexander Mead, Greenwich, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst. The barn was completed in December last, and contained all Mr. Mead's hay, straw, machines, and farming tools, which were all destroyed. The stables under the barn obtained horses and cattle, which were removed with the utmost difficulty. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

A fire in the Rechabites' Building, in Marblehead, Mass., yesterday morning, caused loss to the occupants as follows: W. P. Goss, gentlemen's furnishing goods, $5 500; insurance, $4,000; L. P. Power, hardware, $4,000 to $5 000; insurance, $4,000, and the Rechaotte Society, $500; insured.

Late on Monday night a fire destroyed the buildings Nos. 61 and 63 Illinois-street, Chicago, owned and occupied by Messrs. Stotz & Wolff, as a furniture manufactory. The total loss is $17,000; insurance, $6,000 to $7,000.

The wooden buildings in Dudley's Grove, a picnic ground situated about two miles above Yonkers, were totally destroyed by fire last evening. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Seven frame houses on Missouri-avenue, in East St. Louis, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $10,000; insurance not known.

FIGHTING KANSAS EDITORS.

TOPEKA, March 27.—At 6 o'clock this evening a shooting affray occurred between J. Clark Swayne, editor of the *Blade*, and John W. Wilson, formerly of the *Topeka Times*, in which Mr. Swayne was killed. The testimony before the Coroner's jury shows that Swayne drew his pistol first, but that both fired simultaneously. Wilson received a slight flesh wound on one cheek. He was arrested, and is now in jail. Swayne was shot through the heart.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The following gentlemen were elected to-day, by a nearly unanimous vote, as a Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the ensuing year: Thomas A. Scott, Joseph Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, Alexander J. Derbyshire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry M. Phillips, and John Scott.

THE CALIFORNIA FOURTH DISTRICT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—In the Fourth Congressional District contested election case the Supreme Court has overruled Wigginton's, (the Democratic candidate's) demurrer to Pacheco's, (the Republican candidate's) application for a writ m

bill indicates. Nearly all the country members, however, hail it as a means of cutting them loose from the City. They believe that so long as the present system exists there is no chance for the rural districts against the overwhelming vote of the City. Despairing of the whole loaf, they are willing to take half of it and be content.

Mr. Woodin's bill for the reduction of the number of heads of departments in the City Government of New-York, and the consolidation of several of the departments, occupied the Senate this morning as the special order. All the provisions of this bill had been carefully considered by the Joint Committee on Cities of the two houses, and it was so nearly perfect when it came from their hands that the Senate, after discussing it for two hours and a half, were unable to effect any important amendments. In fact, only a single amendment was made to the bill except what was offered by Mr. Woodin, and had been previously agreed upon in committee. Mr. Gerard made an effort to save the Department of Docks as a separate department instead its being merged in the Department of Public Works; but after a full discussion, the Senate decided by a large majority not to make any change in the bill in this regard. Mr. Wagstaff also made a strenuous effort to get in an amendment providing three heads for the Charity Commission instead of two, but it was opposed by Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Woodin, who said that the original proposition was to make the Charity Commission single headed; that the Mayor of New-York was in favor of this, but that it was finally agreed to give two Commissioners to the department, representing each of the two political parties. Wagstaff's amendment only got two or three votes. A long discussion arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Bixby to strike out the clause requiring the approval of the New-York Chapter of the "American Institute of Architects" to any appointment of Superintendent of Public Buildings. Mr. Woodin said that this provision was not new in his bill, it was merely continuing a law that had been in force for 10 years. Mr. Bixby replied that the fact that the law was an old one did not prove it to be a good one; in his opinion it was absurd to require the "approval" of an outside association or private individuals to any appointment under the City Government of New-York. There would be just as much propriety in requiring the assent of the "Independent Order of Lolapops." The fact that this institute of architects had "approved" of the appointment of such a man as now holds the position of Superintendent of Buildings was sufficient proof of the worthlessness of their indorsement, for the man was utterly unfit for the place.

Mr. Kennaday agreed with Mr. Bixby, and thought it was a ridiculous provision to insert in a bill for the government of the City of New-York. Mr. Woodin defended the New-York Chapter of Architects as a distinguished and worthy body of men, although he said he was not at all strenuous about retaining this provision of the bill. Mr. Morrissey thought they might better let the provision stand, as it could do no harm, and the Senate agreed with him, and voted down the amendment by a majority of two to one.

Mr. Wagstaff next moved an amendment, making the Excise Board a separate Department instead of a bureau in the Police Department. He said it gave the Police Department too much power, and would render every saloon-keeper a martyr to the whims and prejudices, and blackmailing propensities of the policeman on the beat where his saloon is kept. Mr. Morrisey opposed the amendment, and said that his district contained as many liquor dealers as any district in the City, and not one of them had made any objection to the Excise Board being merged in the Police Department. The great object of this bill, he said, was to reduce the expenses of the City Government. It lopped off 15 or 16 useless heads of departments, and thereby saved over $30,000 a year to the City. Of course, the men who held these offices did not like to be turned out, but he could not help that. He should vote for the bill as reported from the joint committee.

Mr. Wagstaff's amendment was defeated, as was also another amendment offered by him to make two heads to the Fire Department instead of one, and the bill was finally ordered to a third reading without opposition. The only amendment adopted, other than those agreed upon in committee and offered by Mr. Woodin, was one moved by Senator Robertson making the terms of office of all the Parer Commissioners expire on the 1st of May next, and leaving the Mayor untrammeled to select his own man for the head of that department. Sections 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the bill, as printed in THE TIMES, relating to the details of the working of the Dock Department, (which is to be made a bureau in the Department of Public Works,) were stricken out, and the bill introduced by Mr. Cowdin in the Assembly, when perfected, is to be substituted in their place. The bill will probably pass the Senate as it came from the joint committee, without a dissenting voice, although the attempts to amend some of its provisions may be renewed when it comes up for a third reading. If it meets with equal success in the Assembly, the tax-payers of New-York can congratulate themselves on securing from the present Legislature the groundwork of reform in the City Government, whatever may be the fate of the other reform bills now pending.

Mr. Morrisey introduced a very important bill this morning providing for the election, by the people, of a Controller, Corporation Counsel, Mayor, and Board of Aldermen at a Spring election in May 1878, and every two years thereafter, and also for the appointment, by the Recorder, of three independent citizens and tax-payers as members of the Board of Apportionment. He also introduced a bill like that introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Cowdin for the reorganization of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Senator Cole this morning introduced a new bill relative to the Superintendent of Public Works, which merely fixes the salary of the Superintendent and his assistant, and leaves his duties to be defined by the constitutional amendment. The bill comprises the first two sections of an act vetoed by the Governor last night. It was favorably reported this evening, and, by unanimous consent, referred to the first Committee of the Whole, when it was ordered to a third reading and passed without opposition. It is generally conceded by Democrats here that the Governor made a great blunder in vetoing the other bill, and they wish to give him a chance to rectify his mistake and confirm in another bill the Superintendent of Public Works. They do not like the Governor's idea of going before the people next Fall on the question of "Gen. McClellan or nobody for Superintendent." In the words of the leading Democratic paper of the Western part of the State, they decline to be led to the slaughter on any such issue. Senator Morrissey's bill, introduced this morning, for making the Controller and Corporation Counsel of New-York elective was favorably reported from the Committee on Cities this evening.

Among the important bills passed to-night was the act authorizing the removal of female convicts from Sing Sing to county penitentiaries, and providing that in all convictions of females for felony hereafter the convicts shall be sent to a penitentiary in the Judicial District where they resided instead of the State prisons. Mr. McGroarty's Railroad bill may be regarded as already dead. The committee have agreed to report the bill adversely. With this record against it, and its own heavy demerits, there is not the remotest chance for the bill getting through such a House as this. Mr. Tighe's bill, which is designed to stop another railroad now in process of construction, from running to Coney Island, will probably suffer the same fate. There was a long and important hearing this afternoon before the Railroad Committee on the bill for the creation of a Board of State Railroad Commissioners. Mr. Simon Stern and a number of other gentlemen appeared before the committee to advocate the bill.

CITY OFFICIALS' SALARIES.

MR. FISH'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE ASSEMBLY—AN EVENING SESSION OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE—HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Nearly the whole of the evening session of the Assembly was consumed in Committee of the Whole in consideration of Mr. Fish's bill for the reduction of City officials' salaries. It is a general measure applicable to all the cities of the State. It reduces salaries of $10,000 and over, 25 per cent.; $5,000 and over, 20 per cent.; $3,000 and over, 15 per cent., and $1,500 and over, 10 per cent. The law is to take effect on the 1st day of May next. The discussion of the bill was most instructive, and as it was not a local bill, nearly every member in the House was interested, and the majority of them quite deeply so, in it. As Mr. Fish more than once had occasion to say during the debate, there were a number of gentlemen who had been very loudly talking reform, but who were not ardent in their desire to vote for it. After Mr. Fish had opened the discussion by a brief speech on the bill, Mr. Lyon, of Kings, a Democrat, led off the attack on it by offering an amendment that it should not apply to any officer at present holding office. Of course, this, if adopted, would have destroyed the very object for which the bill was framed; of course, also, Mr. Lyon was ardently in favor of retrenchment, only he did not want it now. He thought that there were grave constitutional objections to the bill in its present form, and also that when an official took an office the State virtually entered into a contract with him to pay him his salary without change.

Mr. Alvord, a Republican, moved to except all cities under 75,000 inhabitants from the operation of the bill. Upon this amendment he spoke at some length, showing why the City of Syracuse should be exempted, because, if the bill became a law, the Common Council of that city could come together the day after it went into effect and restore the salaries reduced, if any, to what they were before. Mr. Graham, of Monroe, another Republican, strongly opposed Mr. Alvord's amendment, and hoped no exceptions would be made. Mr. Brown, Republican, of Cayuga, stated that he should move to except the City of Auburn also. Mr. Rockwell, of Chemung, a Democrat, said that all the salaries of officials in his city were already too low to be affected by the bill. It was a good measure and he should support it. Mr. Fiecke, of New-York, a Democrat, made a brief but extraordinarily energetic speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Sheldon, of Madison, a Republican, answered Mr. Lyon's constitutional arguments, and Mr. Ruggles, of Steuben, a Democrat, followed on the same side, and demolished the position utterly. Mr. Marvin, of Kings, a Republican, supported Lyon's amendment. He also was strongly in favor of retrenchment, but not just yet. Mr. Langbein, of New-York, a Republican, said that if Mr. Lyon's amendment prevailed it would utterly kill the bill, and he hoped it would not be adopted. Mr. Spinola, a Democrat, made a long speech attacking Alvord and his amendment, but it was hard to say whether he was or was not in favor of the bill. Under the rules of the House a member can only speak five minutes, but Spinola's time was, at his own request, twice extended so that he spoke longer than any one else on the bill. Mr. Grady, a Democrat, followed, also getting his time extended for a furious attack on the bill and all such legislation.

About 10 o'clock the vote was taken, first on Mr. Alvord's amendment, and it was lost. He instantly moved another, excepting the City of Syracuse by name from the operation of the bill. On this he made another speech, and the amendment being voted on, was carried. This vote was the signal for a general raid upon the bill all along the line. Mr. Brown carried his motion to exempt Auburn. Half a dozen members were on their feet at once, shaking papers on which they had their respective exemptions written. The Troy member wanted Troy exempted, and Tighe, of Kings, sent up an amendment to exempt the City of Brooklyn. The bill now seemed in imminent danger of being utterly destroyed. In fact, its fate seemed already sealed, when Mr. Fish snatched it from the hands of the enemy by a motion to progress. This cut off debate, and amendments, too. In making this motion he intimated that in a minute or two he would put gentlemen on the record, an announcement which had a visibly quieting effect. In the House he moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be ordered to a third reading. On this he called the yeas and nays, and a vote was taken. The result was, for Mr. Fish's motion, 68; against it, 32.

Among the yeas were Berrigan, Corsa, Cowdin, Cozans, Flecke, Hayes, Healy, and Strahan, of New-York; Purdy and Husted, of Westchester; Stephenson, Suydam, Bradley, and Dillmeir, of Kings. Among the negatives were Coulter, Galvin, Grady, Holahan, Nachtmann, Spinola, and Stein, of New-York; Marvin, McGroarty, Tighe, and Shanley, of Kings, and Alvord, of Syracuse. The absentees in the City delegation were O'Hare and Mitchell, who would have voted for the bill, and Dimond, Ecclesine, and Rooney, who would probably have voted against it. Spinola said the bill had not been under discussion long enough for him to vote for it. He called the attention of the House to the fact that every vote he had given had been in favor of retrenchment, which is true, but they were all on State matters. The bill now goes to its reading, under the operation of Mr. Fish's motion, without the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

CONTESTED WILL CASES.

AN ECCENTRIC SCOTCHMAN'S FORTUNE—A WIFE'S RIGHT OF DOWER—AN INSANE WOMAN'S WILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., March 27.—There are three contested will cases which are exciting unusual interest in this section, two of them being before Surrogate Wadsworth, of this county, and one having just been disposed of before Surrogate Cantine, of Ulster County. The latter will be the foundation of long and expensive litigation. The circumstances connected with it are as follows: Ten or 15 years ago, John Russell, an eccentric middle-aged man, came to this country from Scotland, settling in Ulster County. By shrewd management he amassed a considerable fortune, and in 1870 returned to his native land. He left about $20,000 worth of property in Kingston, in the possession of tenants who were of some relationship to him. In December, 1873, Russell died. He left what is known in Scotland as a "hollowgraph will"—that is, a will drawn by the hand of the testator. By it he bequeathed all his property in this country to his sister Jeannette, also a resident of Scotland. The original will not being allowed to be taken from the courts of Scotland, and it being necessary to have it entered of probate here, a copy of it was forwarded to Ulster County, with evidences of its genuineness, and letters testamentary as ked to issue thereon. The holders of the property of the decedent in this country contested the will on the ground that it was not a sufficient document to enter here, the Surrogate having no authority to take proof of a will the original of which was not produced in court; that Russell was a non-resident, and that the Supreme Court has entire jurisdiction in cases of this kind. The Surrogate admitted the will to probate. The contestants will appeal the case; and, if the Surrogate is sustained, will hold the property until forced to quit by writs of ejectment.

The cases in this county are as follows: In November last Solomon T. Smith, of Hamptonburg, died leaving an estate of $60,000 to a son 19 years old, a condition being that he should support an imbecile and crippled sister during her life. Smith had been twice married, these children being by his first wife. His second wife survives him, and on condition that she should resign all claim to her right of dower in his estate he bequeathed her $1,500. Her dower would amount to $20,000, and she refuses to dispose of it for $1,500, and contests the will. She claims that her late husband had been an invalid since 1873, and was at no time fit to make a will; that he was forced into disposing of his property as he did by relatives of his first wife, a brother and brother-in-law, both of whom are Executors of the will. She says that her step-son being in feeble health, and his sister being entirely helpless, mentally and physically, their relatives hope to control the estate, and eventually possess it. Smith died on the 27th of November, and his will was drawn on the 24th, when, the widow declares, he was utterly incapable of doing anything. The parties to this suit are of the most prominent families in the county, and the case consequently excites more than ordinary interest. It will occupy the attention of the Surrogate Court for 10 days yet.

In 1875 Mrs. Jane D. Huston, a wealthy lady of the town of New-Windsor, having manifested evidence of mental derangement, Hon. James G. Graham, of Newburg, was appointed a Commissioner to examine into her case and report to the court He reported that she was insane, and had been insane for four years then past. She was accordingly placed in confinement in the State Homeopathic Insane Asylum at Middletown. Last Fall she died, leaving her property, about $25,000, to various charitable and religious societies. The will had been drawn up by Mr. Graham, and he was made Executor of the estate by its provisions. He recently offered the instrument to probate, and it was contested by relatives of the deceased on the ground that she was insane at the time it was drawn, according to the report of the Commissioner in Lunacy, who is also the Executor under the will. Mr. Graham defends the will, but it is not yet made clear how he is to reconcile his present opinion with that of a year ago, when Mrs. Honston was placed in the asylum on his report of her condition.

THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "There is something extremely curious in the crops of the east and west banks of the Mississippi. It has been noticed for some time past that these two banks enjoyed wholly different weathers and climates; that a frost on one side of the river very seldom traveled across it; that while the right bank might be enjoying a rain, the left was just as apt to be suffering from a drought; and, in fact, that the thousand yards of the Mississippi produced the same effect, as far as climate and weather were concerned, as a thousand miles of ocean. The last two years have shown a wonderful difference in the sugar crops of the plantations on the east and west banks of the river, and greatly in favor of the latter, a difference that is increasing each year. For instance, the crop of the west bank plantations this year was 56,350 hogsheads, to 34,901 hogsheads produced by east bank plantations, showing that the former are 61 per cent. more productive than the latter."

A. OAKEY HALL STILL MISSING.

THE EXCITEMENT ABATING—A STRONG BELIEF IN THE THEORY OF A EUROPEAN TOUR—RUMORS FROM BOSTON.

The excitement caused by the mysterious disappearance of Mr. A. Oakey Hall is rapidly abating, and the belief is becoming more and more general that he has taken passage for Europe. Of all the numerous theories that have been advanced in connection with his absence from this City his one has received most attention. Those who have investigated the matter are now well satisfied that the murder theory is unworthy of further attention. The same may be said in regard to the statement of his probable suicide, and his legal representatives are satisfied that the woman Davis, if there be such a one in existence, was merely a casual client. The opinion that Mr. Hall's family and friends are in possession of more information than they care to impart is gaining ground, but they deny emphatically that such is the case, and profess to be industriously investigating all of the rumors and theories put forth in connection with the case. More confimatory evidence of Mr. Hall's having gone on a European tour was received late yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Vanderpool, Green & Fleming, in the shape of a rumor from Boston that Mr. Hall had been seen going aboard of a Liverpool steamer sailing from that city on March 17. This information was given in a very vague form, and was thought to be worthy of but little attention. Telegrams were at once sent to friends in Boston requesting them to follow up diligently the clue thus obtained, and sometime afterward word was received that one of the vessels that had sailed on that day—the Iberian of the Leyland Line for Liverpool carried out no passengers. Mr. Vanderpool, when questioned last evening by a reporter of THE TIMES regarding the news that had been sent them, said that it did not as yet assume any tangible shape. He would not yet state from whom the information had been received, as it was of too indefinite a nature. The matter was being followed up, however, and perhaps by to-day he would know something more in regard to it.

The friends of the missing lawyer still maintain that it is utterly impossible that he should have taken his departure because of probable disclosures in connection with the Ring frauds, but the doubt on this point is being rapidly removed, and it is thought now that the trip will last just long enough to permit the excitement which these disclosures would cause to blow over. A gentleman who was familiar with Mr. Hall stated yesterday that it was his opinion that Mr. Hall had no fear that any disclosures which Tweed, Sweeny, or Woodward might make would criminally implicate him. At the same time, he added, that any of these persons could tell enough to cause the arrest of the ex-Mayor, even if he were not guilty, and his consequent incarceration in default of exorbitant bail. This he doubtless wanted to avoid, and had quietly made his preparations and taken his departure for Europe, telling no one but a few trusted friends. Another of the theories that received considerable attention was that to the effect that Mr. Hall had gone to Europe for the purpose of forming a partnership with Mr. Judah P. Benjamin. In view of the fact that Mr. Hall had given expression to a desire on his part to practice at the English Bar, there was thought to be some probability that this was the case; but the following cable dispatch received yesterday proves that he had no such intention:

LONDON, March 27.—American telegrams having reported that Mr. Oakey Hall had probably gone to London to form a copartnership with Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, the agent of the Associated Press today interviewed Mr. Benjamin, who stated that there was no foundation whatever for such a report. As a matter of fact, no such thing is known or possible to English law as an association or partnership of barristers.

EXPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

AMOUNT AND VALUES SINCE JULY 1, 1876.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of fresh beef exported from the United States to Great Britain during the eight months ended Feb. 23, 1877, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics:

Months.	From New York. Pounds.	From New York. Value.	From Phil'd'a. Pounds.	From Phil'd'a. Value.	Total Exports. Pounds.	Total Exports. Value.
1876.						
July.....	1,170,930	$101,940	....	....	1,170,930	$101,940
August.....	1,965,000	134,811	....	....	1,965,000	134,811
September....	2,451,550	218,065	....	....	2,451,550	218,065
October.....	2,719,685	244,730	150,610	$14,708	2,870,295	259,438
November....	4,194,099	275,550	115,852	9,719	4,309,951	285,269
December....	3,774,480	257,943	68,062	7,715	3,842,542	265,658
1877.						
January.....	1,785,000	155,530	776,450	69,980	2,561,450	225,510
February....	3,075,710	230,838	1,345,010	127,070	4,420,720	357,908
Total.....	18,968,953	$1,691,517	4,232,060	$328,741	23,296,955	$2,087,298
To England	19,400,935				$1,701,118	
To Scotland	3,701,000				386,180	

OPENING DAY AT RIDLEY & SON'S.

The exhibition of Spring bonnets and dresses taking place to-day and to-morrow at Edward Ridley & Son's, corner of Grand and Allen streets, is quite an extensive display, judging from a private view obtained yesterday. The establishment is five stories high and comprises departments abounding in every variety of wearing apparel, and supplied, too, with every article appertaining to housekeeping. The bonnets and suits having special interest for the ladies, most attention is devoted to these. Among the bonnets may be observed a number trimmed in very new styles. The favorite shades of yellow abound. A white chip has the front of the crown trimmed with roses and fine white flowers. Around the crown is a greenish-white ribbon with loops on the side. The inside is trimmed with illusion ruching and a silk twist. Another white chip has a soft white silk crown covered with black lace, which has a very pretty effect. The top of the crown is adorned with white ostrich feathers. The front outside is trimmed with ravelled ravelled ribbon and flowers. The long black lace strings are bordered with white fringed silk. Another bonnet is trimmed with a combination of orange and straw-color. One very simply trimmed bonnet has maroon-colored satin ribbon trimmings and pink roses. A second-mourning bonnet has a long lace string fastened to the shoulder under a bunch of roses. This bonnet has a full crown surrounded by fine lilac flowers.

Among the suits is a very rich navy-blue silk dress trimmed with blue velvet. The deep plaited flounce trimming of the skirt has plain spaces at regular intervals, and is plaited on the lower part, with half diamonds of velvet upon the plain part. The polonaise has blue velvet side pieces, one trimmed with straps and bows, and the other with a lappel and silk plaitings. It is bordered with silk and chenille fringe; the sleeves are of velvet, and velvet buttons close the polonaise down the front. A camel's hair suit is trimmed with bands of black silk. A revers on the sides is trimmed with bands, buttons, and loops. The skirt has three plaited flounces in front, and on the back one box-plaited and one knife-plaited flounce trimmed with black silk. The double apron is trimmed around the borders with buttons and loops. The basque waist is trimmed like the skirt, with silk bands, buttons, and loops. The sleeves are of black silk. A great variety of suits in less expensive materials are neatly and prettily made, as also a variety of swiss and organdie dresses.

Dolmans in all the light shades, trimmed with rich fringes and silk, with the usual variety of sleeves, are also to be seen in this department. In the boot department are the new French box-toe boots, box-toe sandal slippers, French kid seamless boots, and all kinds of children's shoes. An entire floor is devoted to ribbons, and another to housekeeping articles.

INSANITY ALMOST EPIDEMIC.

PORT JERVIS, March 27.—Jacob De Witt, O. P. Gillson, and Mrs. George C. Taylor, all residents of this village, have become insane within the past week and were taken to the Insane Asylum. Gillson was a soldier under Custer, and Custer's fate has been the cause of his insanity. De Witt's insanity was caused by religious excitement, and Mrs. Taylor's by the death of her son, who was killed by a Policeman.

SUICIDE THROUGH BUSINESS REVERSES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Charles H. Evans, aged 25 years, a commission merchant doing business at No. 122 Chestnut-street, committed suicide at the Market House this morning. It is thought financial embarrassment led to the act.

LIFE INSURANCE PROFITS.

THE NEW-YORK'S HIGH SALARIES.

A VICE-PRESIDENT UNDER EXAMINATION—$25,000 A YEAR AND A BONUS—PERCENTAGE ON PREMIUMS—NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED LAST YEAR—PLEASURE TRIPS TO EUROPE—THE CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Insurance Committee held a session this morning, and heard the testimony of William H. Beers, Vice-President and Actuary of the New-York Life Insurance Company, N. C. Moak appearing as counsel for the committee. Mr. Moak made a statement that last week James M. Freeman was sworn as an officer of the Globe Mutual, and he then swore he was not an officer of any other corporation, and that his father, Pliny Freeman, who is President of the company, was also unconnected with any other corporation than the Globe Mutual. Mr. Moak now desired to show from the Railroad Report of 1875 that Pliny Freeman was President and James F. Freeman Vice-President of the Long Island City Shore Railroad, which had an income of only $9,196 56, and that it was shown by the Insurance Report that a loan had been made to this railroad from the assets of the Globe Mutual to the amount of $73,123 70. He believed that such a misstatement demanded explanation.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BEERS.

Mr. Beers, upon being sworn, said that he is Vice-President and Actuary of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and had been for six or seven years.

Mr. Moak—The Insurance Department have returned your report for correction? A.—No, Sir, not for correction, but for the addition in blanks provided therefor of the present value of the policies; the report was sent to the department before March 1, and was returned to us several days ago, before Mr. Franklin, the President, was sworn here. Mr. Beers then gave a certified copy of the report, with the additional filling in of the blanks referred to.

Mr. Moak—Why did you want this filled in now?

A.—It is required by the Insurance Department.

Mr. Moak—Is your company exclusively mutual?

A.—Yes, Sir; the Trustees are chosen by the policy-holders; the election is held in the month of April; at the last meeting there were probably 50 policy-holders present; the total number of policy-holders is about 45,000.

Mr. Moak—Did some hold proxies? A.—I don't know; I was not present at the election, and cannot say who voted; I held several hundred proxies.

Mr. Moak—Did you not hold several thousand?

A.—No; not more than 250.

Mr. Moak—When were these proxies obtained?

A.—Within a year or two.

Mr. Moak—Could not some of them have been revoked? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Moak—How many proxies were represented at the last meeting? A.—I have no information, but suppose about 100.

Mr. Moak—Who were they cast by? A.—I have no knowledge of that; the meeting is advertised in two papers in New-York, and possibly in the State paper, in the *Express*, the *Post*, and either THE TIMES or *Tribune*; no circular was posted to the policy-holders.

Mr. Moak—How many Trustees are there? A.—Twenty.

Mr Moak—Has any change in the Trustees been made for several years? A.—I think not, except on account of death or resignation.

Mr. Moak—Who resigned? A.—A Mr. Willis, many years ago.

Mr. Moak—Why do you couple in this report the cash in the office, the cash in bank, and the cash in transmission in one total? A.—It is not required to give them separately, and it would be impossible to do it in any other way and balance the books.

Mr. Moak—What amount had you in the company's office and in the banks? A.—That can be easily shown by the books.

Mr. Moak—And the amount in transmission?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Moak—What were these amounts? A.—I can send the amounts exactly to the committee, but I can not undertake here to state them.

PRESSING THE WITNESS.

Mr. Moak—Was it your company which had a $64,000 forged draft last Winter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Moak—How much money was drawn out of the bank during the first 15 days of January; can you say? A.—I cannot say; I do not think there was any proportion larger than usual; the books will show exactly.

Mr. Moak—Was there any such thing as drawing on agents just before January, and having such amounts credited on this report? A.—No, Sir; in no shape or feature.

Mr. Moak—Was any compromise made in regard to that $64,000 draft? A.—No. We got the money, and made no compromise whatever.

Mr. Moody—Do you make a monthly statement every month? A.—Of only certain parts of the business. We balance the books every year.

Mr. Moak—Are you connected with any other company? A.—I am Director in the Farragut Fire, with stock to the amount of $2,500; have been since its organization, at least eight years ago. I hold no other office in it.

Mr. Moak—Do you hold policies in the Farragut as collateral in your company? A.—Yes, Sir; but the amount I do not know; we hold some also in the Franklin and other companies, a list of about 30; probably one-fifth is in the Farragut; I have no connection with any other company.

Mr. Moak—What is the salary of your President? A.—Twenty-five thousand dollars per annum for several years past; previous to that it was $15 000.

Mr. Moak—Did he receive any percentage? A.—No, Sir; he received what we call a bonus.

Mr. Moak—And in 10 years what addition did that make to his salary? A.—The bonus was for the last two or three years 25 per cent. on his salary; previous to that it was 20 per cent.; the salary of the Vice-President and Actuary was virtually the same; there was no other bonus.

Mr. Moak—What did the Assistant Actuaries get? A.—Our mathematicians who assist the Actuary receive—for the principal $5,000, the next $3,000, and the others from $2,000 to $600. There are no other paid officials at the home office; there are traveling men who receive from $2,500 to $5,000, with about $6 a day for expenses. There are about half a dozen traveling men; they look after agents, inspect accounts, &c.; our principal offices are in Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. We generally try to make commissions come within 25 per cent. of the business done; the highest commission on premiums is 25 per cent., with 5 per cent. for expenses.

Mr. Moak—What were the annual receipts at Boston for the last five years? A.—They averaged about $600,000 per year.

Mr. Moak—What at Chicago, including the Michigan department? A.—There might be $300,000 or $350,000.

Mr. Moak—What was the aggregate amount paid to agents at those points? A.—I cannot possibly tell without the books.

Mr. Moak—What were the receipts of the St. Louis agency? A.—About $125,000.

Mr. Moak—What at Cleveland? A.—I guess $150,000 or $200,000.

Mr. Moak—Are any agents connected with any officer of your company? A.—No, Sir; I do not believe we have any agent in the company who is connected with the officers; we do not know what business they may conduct outside of the company.

PERCENTAGE ON PREMIUMS.

Mr. Moak—What would be the loading on an aggregate premium, say of $200? A.—About $60.

Mr. Moak—Then what would be the net premium? A.—One hundred and sixty dollars.

Mr. Moak—How do you reach this percentage?

A.—By the mortality tables. The net premium that I speak of is also called reserve. The committee may understand it better by that name.

Mr. Moak—Suppose the annual premium at 45 years of age is $200, what reserve would you set aside? A.—About two-thirds; that is the usual rule?

Mr. Moak—How many new policies did your company issue last year? A.—Six thousand four hundred and fifty-five.

Mr. Moak—Do you include surrendered policies for which new paid up ones were issued in this number? A.—Yes, Sir; there were 971 of those paid up in lieu of life policies. They averaged about 30 per cent. of the paid up policies. Mr. Beers then described in detail the method of paid up policies as followed by the New York Life Company, with a fuller statement of the business transactions indicated by the report. He said: I know of no company having a paid up policy similar to ours. All ordinary life policies must run three years to be entitled to a paid up policy. As a rule the lapsed and surrendered policies are the better class of risks. All claims are paid at once; there are no compromises allowed; we have fought in a few cases, $50,000 of real estate under foreclosure—$450,000 in New-York City; we regard the property worth the face of the mortgage; we have $17,000,000 loaned on bond and mortgage—$14,290,000 of it in New-York City; we never loan over 50 per cent. of the value; we have resisted the payment of some cases.

Q.—Have your company give big dinners or entertainments? A.—No, Sir; in no case.

Q.—Are the expenses of traveling of the officials paid out of the assets of the company? A.—No, Sir; nor any personal expenses, only when the business of the company requires, and never more than the ordinary expenses.

Q.—Have you ever been to Europe? A.—Yes, Sir; I have—to London, Paris, Vienna; I was gone about three months or longer; for my expenses the company paid not to exceed $2,000; the President went also, about three years ago; his expenses I do not know; no vouchers were presented for these expenses; they took our words for it; no agents or other officers have been upon similar trips; there has been no case where expenses have been paid for the trips of officials upon any business other than that of the company.

Q.—Have receipts ever been taken upon surrender policies for more than the true amount? A.—No, Sir; never; I would certainly know.

REINSURING RISKS.

Q.—Was an arrangement ever made between you and a man named Dewitt in regard to reinsuring the risks in the United States Life Insurance Company? A.—Yes; the arrangement was that we should reinsure to the United States. The aggregate amount of their risks was about $30,000,000, and the reserve about $4,000,000, but we declined to reinsure and it fell through.

Q.—Who was your regular attorney at that time?

A.—Fullerton & Knox.

Q.—Was any other sum than that named in your statement paid to counsel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The Union Mutual of Maine partially completed arrangements to reinsure the United States, when a suit was brought to prevent them doing so. Did your company have any part in bringing that suit? A.—No, Sir. We had no part in bringing on that suit, and furnished no funds to carry it on nor took any part in it.

Q.—Was any bonus paid by Dewitt on behalf of the United States? A.—No, Sir, not any.

Q.—Why was not that arrangement carried out?

A.—We would not take the company without unanimous approval of their Directors, and Mr. Dewitt could not procure that.

Q.—What is the amount of the tontine fund in your company? A.—$517,504 84.

Q.—Do you know anything about the Chamber of Life Insurance? A.—A little. It was formed three years ago by a meeting of leading gentlemen in the business. I do not know who originated it. It had been talked of for 10 years. Our company is a member, and has one vote. Each company acts as a unit, and contributes to the expense. We paid about $3,000 last year out of the general fund. The aggregate amount paid in I do not know. The amount of each company's assessment is determined by the chamber, at the beginning of the year, I think. If there is a deficiency, we are assessed upon a basis of the number of policies and assets of each company.

Q.—Who are its officers? A.—Mr. Huey, of Philadelphia, is President; Mr. McCurdy is Vice President, and Charleton, Secretary. I have not attended many meetings; most of the work is done outside of meetings, such as making up mortality tables, &c.

Q.—Is it any part of the object of that institution to control legislation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you not know that agents have been sent to Massachusetts and Canada to prevent adverse legislation? A.—The general object is to accomplish all the good they can for insurance interests, including the interests of policy-holders. The expenses of watching legislation are paid by the chamber, but what it is I do not know. The meetings of the chamber are private—that is, members of companies alone can be present.

Q.—How many companies are members of it?

A.—Perhaps 12 or 13, from all parts of the country.

Q.—Who controls its expenditures? A.—I think a committee; what the funds are expended for I do not know; I believe none of the officers get a salary except the Secretary; his salary is, I think, $6,000, and he is cheap at that price.

Q.—Where, then, does the money go? A.—That I do not know; we generally believe it is well expended.

Q.—Does the association make reports of how the money is disbursed? A.—Yes, to the general meeting.

Q.—It is not published? A.—No, Sir; it is a private association.

Q.—What benefit has your company received from the amount paid in? A.—That would be very difficult to state; it was in various ways; there was, for instance, a committee of the Indiana Legislature appointed to inquire into the methods of insurance, and that was done in part by the chamber; the general object is to foster and protect life insurance interests.

LOANS ON BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Q.—What was the aggregate amount of your loans on bond and mortgage during 1876? A.—$1,987,000; they averaged about $10,000, I think. The attorney who searches the title is paid by the borrower. There is no provision in our company requiring any one who obtains a loan to take a policy; there may be cases where persons who obtain loans may have taken policies, but we never make that a condition; of course we would prefer to loan to a policy-holder, rather than to an outsider.

Q.—Is that done by your general agents? A.—Not to our knowledge; we hear rumors to that effect occasionally, but never investigated them.

Q.—What did you pay last year for advertising? A.—$40,543 41; this amount, I think, includes our almanac, which is purely an advertising medium; it costs about $5,000; the rest went to newspapers, perhaps a third of it to New-York papers.

Q.—Did you have a box at the Academy of Music without charge because of sums paid them for the use of their bill-board in advertising? A.—No, Sir; I paid the usual charge for admission there, and received no favor in any way for advertising on the bill-board of the Academy; the whole amount paid would not exceed $300; Mr. Deahon is an advertising agent; we pay him nothing at all; I believe the papers always allow him a commission.

Q.—Do you occasionally have articles published as editorial, and paid for as advertisements? A.—No, Sir; none at all.

Q.—What was the largest loan your company has has foreclosed during the past year? A.—One of about $60,000 in New-Jersey; we bought in the property; the loan was made three or four years ago; the foreclosure was made in 1876; the man to whom the loan was made was not connected with the company.

Q.—Has there been a loan upon your books upon a property which sold afterward for much less than the loan? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you a party to the compromises growing out of the troubles of Stephen English with the insurance companies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was not the Chamber of Life Insurance formed while that trouble was going on? A.—No, Sir; it was subsequently.

Q.—Do your officers give any security? A.—No, Sir; none.

LAST YEAR'S RECEIPTS.

Q.—What were your receipts last year? A.—Closely approximating $8,000,000.

Q.—What percentage upon the receipts were your expenses? A.—About 9 per cent., a little over.

Q.—What is the cost of your real estate? A.—About $550,000; two stores of one building are occupied by our own company and the rest is rented for an aggregate of $67,182 42—a percentage of 4 per cent. upon the entire cost.

Q.—What taxes do you pay upon the building?

A.—It is assessed at $1,000,000; there is not a dollar of incumbrance upon it.

Q.—Is there a hotel attached there? Where do the employes take their dinner? A.—No, Sir; the heads of departments have a lunch in one of the rooms, which is paid for out of the assets, but the employes supply their own meals.

Q.—Have you ever participated in the receipts of any of the agents? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have any other officers? A.—No, Sir; offers of that kind are made most all the time, but I never had anything to do with them.

Q.—Who is your agent in New-York City: A.—Mr. Levy.

Q.—What is his salary? A.—He is guaranteed $10,000 a year, contingent upon his earning that amount; his business will average about 30 per cent. upon first premiums. [The testimony here referred entirely to the methods of local boards throughout the State.]

Q.—Is not the rate of commissions paid to agents so large as to be injurious? A.—I do not think the work could be done any cheaper than we do it.

Q.—Your report here is made upon information, knowledge and belief. Have you personal knowledge of everything in it—as to the presence of securities, for instance? A.—No, Sir; not everything personally. I know by examination, however, and absolutely, that the securities named in the report were in the possession of the company when that report was made; we have in bank probably to-day not more than $400,000; no officer of our company that I know of receives any moneys for the depositing of that money in any bank; I never have; the amount paid off on our bonds and mortgages in 1876 was $2,317,000; our company has never been examined by the Insurance Department; our business has been better this year than last, and has not suffered from the stated depression in insurance.

THE UNITED STATES.

Q.—Will you please give us the details of the proposed arrangement for the reinsurance of the United States, and who made them? A.—The President of the company proposed it; we were to take their risks as usual; the President of that company was a stockholder, and he, of course, would receive compensation in the shape of his stock; there was a proposition also for further compensation, but I do not feel inclined to tell of it; the negotiations were confidential.

Some discussion here ensued. The committee insisting upon the witness stating what was the proposition for further compensation made by the President of the

form, but in every case the persons mentioned as having paid money to the Inspectors failed to come forward and substantiate the charges and point out the men to whom the money was paid. From the investigations made by the Commissioners they were satisfied, as individuals, that money had been paid to the Inspectors, but they had been unable to obtain the necessary testimony to reach and punish the guilty persons. He, therefore, in behalf of the Board, called upon the committee to prepare specific charges, and he assured them that the board would find a way of dealing with the guilty ones if they had the evidence.

After some desultory conversation in relation to the manner in which the charges were to be presented, the committee withdrew. It is probable that a full investigation will be instituted at once by the Commissioners.

A NEW TORPEDO-BOAT

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS WITH A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of March 12, as follows: "Some very interesting experiments were made a few days ago at Cherbourg with the little submarine vessel called the Thorneycroft. It was the first occasion of testing in French waters whether a torpedo could be launched against a ship in full sail. Accordingly, Admiral Jaurez, who commands the squadron, ordered a disabled ship, the Bayonnaise, during a rather rough sea, to be towed out by a steamer belonging to the Navy. A Second Lieutenant, M. Lemoinne, was sent for, and informed that he had been selected to make the experiment of launching the Thorneycroft against the Bayonnaise while both were in full sail. He accepted the mission without hesitation, picked out two enginemen and a pilot, and went down with them into the interior of the Thorneycroft, of which only a small part was above water; this visible portion being painted of a grayish color, so as to be easily confused with the sea. The torpedo was placed so as to project from the bow of the vessel, at the extremity of which were two steam slihards about three meters in length. The towing steamer then took up its position in front of the squadron, and the Thorneycroft also assumed the position assigned for it, an interval of three or four marine miles separating the torpedo and the Bayonnaise. On a signal being given, both were set in motion, the steamer advancing in a straight line, and the Thorneycroft obliquely, so as to meet the Bayonnaise in front. The steam-tug went at 14 knots an hour, going at full speed in order to escape the Thorneycroft. The latter went at 19 knots an hour, a rate not attained by any vessel in the squadron. The chase lasted about an hour, the squadron keeping in the rear, so as to witness the operations from a distance. When the distance between the Thorneycroft and the Bayonnaise had sensibly diminished, and at a given moment the former, in order to come up with the latter at the requisite distance, had to slacken speed to eight knots an hour. The whole squadron watched this last phase of the struggle with breathless interest, and everybody asked themselves whether the shock of the torpedo would not infallibly destroy the little vessel which bore it. It was feared that the lives of the Second Lieutenant, Lemoinne, and his three companions were absolutely sacrificed. However, the two vessels got visibly nearer. All at once the Thorneycroft, put on at last spurt, and struck the Bayonnaise with its whole force on the starboard bow. The sea was terribly agitated, a deafening report was heard, and the Bayonnaise, with a rent as big as a house, sank with wonderful rapidity. As for the Thorneycroft, rebounding by the shock about 15 meares off, even before the explosion occurred, it went round and round for a few moments, and then quietly resumed the direction of the squadron. No trace remained of the Bayonnaise; it was literally swallowed up by the sea. Unanimous plaudits greeted the courageous sailors as they joined the Admiral's squadron to report on the mission they had accomplished. The experiment was repeated two days later, and with the same conditions, with another disabled ship, and with the same success, and, in the opinion of competent men, this is one of the most decisive torpedo experiments which have yet been made. The little torpedo boat, with its lateen sailyards, resembles a small gray lizard, and is scarcely discernible in the water. It is evident that a single boat of the kind would be unable to approach an enemy's ship unless at dusk, or when it would be impossible to distinguish it at a distance, for had such an attack been attempted in broad daylight the Thorneycroft would manifestly have been knocked to pieces by the guns of the threatened ship before it could have dashed out its prey. On the other hand, it would be quite impossible for one or even several ships to defend themselves against a simultaneous attack, say, by 20 or 25 Thorneycrofts; and, as these cost only a fiftieth part of the expense of a man-of-war, this experiment presents a formidable problem to State Navies. What is certain is that all those who witnessed the affair were greatly impressed by it, and are persuaded that it is the starting-point of an inevitable transformation in naval tactics.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

The senior physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital in London writes as follows: "But I can testify, from long observation, that the chronic use of tobacco in any form is a very prevalent cause of debility and manifold diseases. Take, first of all, the sense of sight. One of our most celebrated London ophthalmic surgeons tells me that he is continually consulted by young gentlemen for weakness of vision caused by smoking; and I myself have in many cases seen the prolonged use of tobacco, especially when it is chewed, cause total loss of sight. Then take the digestive system, and you will find smokers subject to palpitation of the heart, and far less able to bear up against extremes of cold and heat than they were before making use of tobacco. The teeth are often, very often, rendered black and unseemly by the use of cigars and pipes; and the mouth of the chewer is a filthy object, in many cases, to contemplate with the eye of a lover of human health and beauty. The use of tobacco is apt to cause relaxation of the muscles of the back of the mouth, and dusky discoloration of the fauces, with hoarseness from congestion of the vocal cords. The overwhelming majority of cases of cancer of the lip are found in men who smoke, and cancer of the tongue has often been said to be caused by the irritation of the fumes of the pipe or cigar. Great smokers lose to a great extent their vivacity, *i. e.*, they are less vital than they used to be, and less easily moved by slight stimuli which might prove pleasurable to non-smokers. They are notoriously dyspeptic. I need hardly refer, I suppose, to such a well-known fact. They are subject to constipation and *malaise*; and when deprived of their stimulus are more miserable, perhaps, than even drinkers. I cannot see why men smoke when women do not. We should, I am sure, object to the habit if we thought it destroying the pearly whiteness of their teeth or losing their vivacity and impressionability by the use of any such poison as nicotine, even in small doses. Hence I must take the liberty to protest against a custom which has been inveighed against by Brodie, Copland, Cruickett, Guerin, Mantegazza, Cacopardo, and numerous heads of my profession in all countries.

BEWARE OF THE WIDOWS.

Not long since a peculiar case was heard in the Admiralty division of the Probate and Divorce Court, London. The case, in brief, was that of a will disputed by certain relatives, the widow, dying, having left the bulk of her property to a Mr. Phillips, the defendant. An elderly gentleman, a widower, named Barclay, who had known the testatrix and her first husband between 40 and 50 years, was called as a witness on behalf of the defendant, and, it being part of the plaintiff's case that the deceased had been improved by flattery, especially if it assumed the form of admiration by the other sex, Mr. Barclay, on his cross-examination by counsel for the plaintiff, was questioned on the point. Mr. Serjeant Robinson asked: "You say after her first husband's death you came up from Tunbridge Wells at her request, and remained for a few months with her at Ascot-hamroad, Kingston, while you were employed in settling her affairs?" To which the witness replied in the affirmative. "And she did not make you an offer of marriage?" The witness shook his head, but did not seem quite at ease.

Serjeant Robinson—There was no wrong in it. I repeat, did she not ask you to marry her?

The witness—Well, well! She didn't ask me to marry her, but very near. When I had resolved on leaving, I said in the morning, "I must leave today." "Leave to-day!" she said. "Yes," I said, "I must." She said, "Oh, no; I wish you would stop a little longer." "I can't," I said, "I can't; I have some business to attend to, but I'll come up again in a day or two." "Ah!" she said, "but I feel the night so bad." You may judge from that that it was coming very close. But a friend had warned me on coming up from Tunbridge. "Beware, Bark!" he said, "beware!" and I was.

This confession drew a great merriment, in which the court heartily joined. The jury found their verdict in favor of the defendant, and the court pronounced for the will, with costs.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN GERMANY.

A recent foreign letter says: "Yesterday Von Komierowski laid before the Reichstag the case of Dr. Kantecki, imprisoned since last November, under the Press laws, for refusing to denounce the person who supplied certain information to him as the editor of the *Kuryer Pomanezki*. The leading members of all the parties in the House successively exhorted the Government to terminate an incarceration which disgraces Germany at home and abroad, but an absolute refusal was all that was elicited from the Ministers by several of the most stirring and dignified of the speeches ever listened to in the German Parliament. An astonishing amount of equivocation uttered by President Hofman in answering questions put to him by Komierowski drew down a storm of disapprobation from all sides of the House, which also manifested great surprise at the declaration of Postmaster-General Stephan that he could not admit of any remission of Kantecki's sentence. Stephan has hitherto been regarded, even by the bitterest adversaries of the present régime, as a man who keeps pace with modern civilization, and is inspired by the spirit of the age. His failing off is the subject of public regret and disappointment, and, moreover, drew down upon him a stinging reproof from Wehrenfennig, one of the most highly respected members of the House, who declared, amid loud applause from all the benches, that on would, in Kantecki's case, have acted less as he did."

LAW REPORTS.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY SUIT.

THE CASE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD — DEMANDS OF FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS.

The case of Kohn Reinach against Louis H. Meyer, Frederick Schuchardt, and Henry W. Smithers, came up yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, on a motion for an injunction to restrain any agreement to postpone a day for the payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company was organized Oct. 1, 1855, and on the 5th of October, 1855, a mortgage was executed and delivered to Azariah C. Flagg and Charles J. Stedman upon all the property, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds in the indenture. Stedman having died, Frederick Schuchardt was appointed in his place. On May 23, 1863, a further deed of trust was executed to Flagg and Schuchardt. When Azariah C. Flagg died, Louis H. Meyer was, on the 7th of February, 1874, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Summit, State of Ohio, as his successor. On Oct. 5, 1855, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, by its successor, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, gave to John R. Penn a mortgage deed upon all its property for $18,485,000, and the bonds issued on the security were negotiated by Penn. On April 7, 1869, the interest on the Penn mortgage remaining unpaid, a suit was begun against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, in the Court of Common Pleas, in Summit County, Ohio, to obtain a judgment for the sale of the railway and its property for the satisfaction of liens upon it. Pending the suit of Penn, a large number of holders of bonds of the company in Holland, in order to protect their interests, employed Wertheim, Gomperts & Oewel, of Amsterdam. The plaintiff in the case is the holder of bonds to the amount of $1,500,000, and he brings this suit on behalf of himself and other bondholders who deposited their bonds with Wertheim, Gomperts & Oewel according to the agreement of the 28th of September, 1869. On June 2, 1871, the Court of Common Pleas, of Summit County, Ohio, directed a sale of the premises, and on the 31 of October it was conveyed to George B. McClellan, Allen G. Thurman, William Butler Duncan, who conveyed it to others, and on Oct. 19, 1871, they organized as the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of Ohio. Subsequently, and prior to the 16th of December, 1871, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of Ohio became consolidated with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of Pennsylvania and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of New-York, under the name of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. On Dec. 16, 1871, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company executed to W. H. Taylor and William A. Dunphy, as Trustees, a mortgage on the 240 miles of the road in Ohio, and under this mortgage $56,000,000 of bonds were sold, and on Feb. 2, 1876, the company executed a deed of further assurance to Taylor and Dunphy. The interest on the $56,000,000 becoming due was unpaid, and a suit was begun in the Court of Common Pleas, Summit County, Ohio, for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgages, and the suit is still pending. There are outstanding of the bonds issued under the deed of trust to Flagg, Stedman and Schuchardt about $2,500,000, which, with the indebtedness under the mortgages to Taylor and Dunphy, makes a sum of $56,500,000 of mortgage indebtedness upon the road. There are also other claims against the company of $12,000,000. The road is now in the hands of a Receiver. It is charged that Smithers colluded with Taylor and Dunphy to obtain an arrangement with Wertheim, Gomperts & Oewel for an extension of the time for paying the interest on the bonds, which it is asserted would be in opposition to the wishes of the Holland bondholders. The plaintiff prays for a decree to compel the defendants to return the bonds specified; that the agreement of the 28th of September, 1869, is no longer a legal agreement; that the defendants may be decreed to restore all the bonds issued to Flagg, Stedman, and Schuchardt to the persons who deposited the same or owned the thereof; that the defendants may be enjoined permanently from making any application to any court for the purpose of obtaining any extension of the time for the payment of the deed of trust executed by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to Flagg, Stedman & Schuchardt, or from doing anything to prevent Meyer & Schuchardt from promptly executing their duty as Trustees. The answer says that the new agreement, which it is claimed looked far beyond the care of the bonds themselves, goes on to state that these bonds have been sent to America; that in the present depressed state of railroad property a foreclosure sale would not pronuce enough to pay the first mortgage bondholders' certificates, and that to sell the 940 miles of railroad without the rest would insure still greater depreciation. They say that Hodgkin, who makes an affidavit for the plaintiff, is agent for the French Egyptian Bank, which advanced $400,000 on a pledge of $1,800,000 of the bonds under the Taylor and Dumpling mortgage, and is claiming that these bonds have the preference over all other bonds. They say he is also President of the United States Rolling Stock Company, in favor of whom large amounts of Receiver's certificates have been issued. The answer admits that the company cannot pay off the first mortgage bonds now, but an equitable plan for scaling them is possible and has received the consent of large numbers of bondholders. It is acknowledged that in 1873 the earnings of the road did not pay expenses, but in 1875 there was an improvement in business, and that in 1876 there was enough to pay expenses and apply something to the payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds. The case is still on.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

The case of Clayton Belknap against Daniel E. Sickles came up yesterday in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Larremore, on a motion to open a default. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, Gen. Sickles was endeavoring to raise and equip a brigade of soldiers, and Belknap advanced certain sums of money to him, which he now sues to recover. Sickles in answer sets up the Statute of Limitations, but his main defense is that the money was advanced in the cause of maintaining the Union, through the efficiency which it lent to the troops raised, and that Congress had passed an act to award damages to persons who had supplied money for such purposes. Plaintiff obtained a judgment against Sickles by default, which the defendant appealed from. On the motion yesterday to reopen the case the plaintiff argued that the defendant should be punished for contempt in failing to make a return on a certain specified day, which he had failed to do, to which answer was made that the failure was owing to a mistake of four days made in the notice, and that there was no intentional contempt. A letter was read purporting to have been written by the defendant in 1861, thanking the plaintiff for a loan already made, representing that the regiment was again in need of funds, asking for another loan, and promising that the money should be returned. The defendant denied all knowledge of such a letter, but admitted that it might have been written and forgotten in the lapse of time. The court took the papers and reserved decision.

THE ADVENTURES OF A STOLEN WATCH.

On Oct. 20, 1875, Thomas Churchill, a sailor's boarding-house keeper, doing business at No. 96 Cherry-street, went out after supper, having on his person a gold watch and chain valued at $225. He visited several Fourth Ward drinking saloons, drank pretty freely with the questionable characters he met, and on returning home at 11 o'clock missed his watch and chain. The then Captain of the Fourth Precinct was informed of the theft, but nothing was heard of the stolen property, and Churchill gave it up as lost. On Aug. 13, 1876, Churchill died. A few months ago Capt. Murray, who had just been assigned to the Fourth Precinct, made the clever capture of the Astoria masked burglars, for which he received the flattering recognition of the Police Board and the thanks of the residents of Astoria. Among the desperadoes arrested in that raid was the notorious Jack Roberts, who was convicted and sent to State Prison for 20 years. From one who is a friend of Roberts Capt. Murray obtained some information in relation to the robbery of Churchill's watch in 1875, and, after working up the case, arrested James O'Donnell, alias "Jimmy the kid," a well-known Fourth Ward thief, who, as alleged, stole the watch from Churchill while the latter was under the influence of liquor, and sold it to Roberts for $50. Roberts made a present of the watch to his brother Charles, living at Poughkeepsie, from whom it was recovered by Capt. Murray, and produced in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on the trial of O'Donnell. The case was prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Bell, who proved the above facts by Capt. Murray, the widow of the deceased, and other witnesses. The jury promptly found O'Donnell guilty, and he was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in the State Prison.

A CONVEYANCE SUSTAINED.

The case of Henrietta Levy and Mary Schloss against Pauline Neumann and W. J. Neumann was finished yesterday before Judge Robinson, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. The defendants were the widow and son of Wolff Neumann. In September, 1874, Wolff Neumann, conveyed property in Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets to W. J. Neumann, the property being valued at $30,000, and mortgaged for $5,000. The suit was brought by the daughters of Wolff Neumann, to set aside the conveyance on the ground that Wolff Neumann had become, through intemperance, incapable of taking care of his own property, and also because undue influence had been brought to bear upon him to obtain the conveyance. Neumann died in December 1875, in the Bloomingdale Asylum. In February, 1876, an inquisition was held, the result of which was that Neumann was declared to have been a lunatic for eight months preceding the time of his death. The defense was that Neumann was not insane at the time he made the conveyance of his property to his son, that no undue influence was exerted to direct him in his course, and that he had not been a hard drinker, and that it was not until the Autumn of 1875 that he began to show any symptoms of a failing mind. The jury gave a verdict for the defendants.

SIFTING THE DIAMOND EVIDENCE.

SUMMING-UP ARGUMENTS IN THE TRIAL OF COL. M'CARTHY.

The trial of Col. Fitzcharles McCarthy, charged with being implicated in the larceny of $8,500 worth of diamonds, in the possession of Charles V. Hand, on Jan. 27 last, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Ex-Judge George M. Curtis, in continuing his summing-up argument for the defense, said he wished to correct an error into which one of the papers had inadvertently fallen, namely, that the defense charged Oliver Halstead with being a party to the conspiracy. Such was not the case, neither Col. McCarthy nor counsel feeling justified from the evidence in accusing Halstead of any complicity in the larceny of the diamonds. Counsel then continued his argument, contending with earnestness that the accused had acted in perfect good faith in the entire transaction, but had, unfortunately, been made the victim of designing scoundrel. His client, he argued, was not the penniless adventurer which the prosecution had tried to represent him, but the owner of valuable mining lands, engaged in legitimate business enterprises, as his papers and correspondence showed. These lands had been sneered at as worthless; but the fact was in evidence that Eagle & Capitalista, who were known to be the shrewdest and wisest in the world, had found them to be of sufficient value to warrant them in expending capital on them. In conclusion, counsel reiterated the assertion that McCarthy's connection with the transaction was in no way a guilty one, and asked for a verdict of not guilty at the hands of the jury.

Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in replying for the prosecution, characterized as absurd and unfounded the charges of conspiracy and persecution which had been made against the representatives of the people, and said that the utmost fairness had been exhibited in admitting very particle of testimony which might tend to place the prisoner's conduct in the most favorable light. He ridiculed as preposterous the idea that McCarthy had entered into the copartnership arrangement with Hand with any other intention than that of getting possession of the diamonds. The extraordinary declaration by McCarthy in drawing up the papers showed that he wanted it to be clearly shown that he was Hand's partner, and could not, therefore, be legally charged with stealing from him. The entire transaction, he contended, was a skilfully-planned conspiracy on the part of McCarthy, Thompson, and Halstead, to get possession of Hand's diamonds. They conceived the idea that there was some mystery connected with the diamonds—that they had been illegally obtained—and that if they were stolen Hand would not dare to come into court and make a complaint. The Assistant District Attorney then skilfully analyzed the evidence in the case, claiming that McCarthy's operations all through were those of a dishonest man and a skilful adventurer. Mr. Lyon had not concluded his argument when the court adjourned.

PROSECUTIONS ABANDONED.

WIPING OUT OLD CASES IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OVER FIFTY NOLLES ENTERED.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning Assistant United States District Attorney Foster informed Judge Benedict that he had examined the records of the District Attorney's office and consulted with the United States Commissioners who conduct preliminary examinations in criminal cases, and with officials of the Post Office, Internal Revenue, and Secret Service Departments, in reference to cases now pending, many of which were seven years old, and that he would ask that nolle prosequi be entered in the following cases, in most of which either the witnesses could not now be found or the evidence available was insufficient to warrant further prosecution:

Counterfeiting Cases.—George Morris, Frederick Hillman, henry Wancke, John Renken, and James Sweeney.

Post-Office Cases.—William J. Getty, Christian E. Duggan, Isaac S. Lunnigan, Charles Wigus, William Beetnson, J. W. Wright, G. R. Brinckerhoff, John Purse, Jr., Wm. Purse, Mrs. T. B. Callender, F. F. Gleason, and M. J. Co Hue.

Miscellaneous Cases.—Samuel L. Fenn, Alexander Reynolds, R. B. Caldwell, John Feeny, Benjamin Littleton, J. Nelson Lockey, Lewis Brivester, Peter Ewald, David Herring, Owen Cashman, James Eveiind, Charles H. Purdy, Joseph Cisco, Daniel Montgomery, Henry P. Cooper, George A. Mason, John McGrath, Michael Peterson, William H. Wigel, Edward Bellamy, John Rivers, Alexander Leahy, Manuel Sanches, Frank W. Jones, Martin Churchill, Martines Seco, Charles A. Austin, Alexander B. Babb, G. W. Selden, Charles Bailey, Stephen S. Babcock, Joseph Garbeau, and Sigmund B. Mayer.

Disagreement of Jury or Insufficient Evidence.—Charles Calender, Matthew Richardson, Robert Neak, Charles J. Sprague, Samuel H. Millard, Charles B. Meyer, and Joshua D. Miner.

Dead.—Harris Mortens, and Oscar Finch.

Undergoing Sentence on Conviction Elsewhere.—Thomas Condon.

The application of Gen. Foster was indorsed by District Attorney Woodford, and was granted by Judge Benedict, who directed that nolles be entered in all the cases. The more important of the cases thus disposed of were those of Mrs. T. R. Callendar, charged with mailing prohibited articles; R. B. Caldwell, one of the old Custom-house drawback fraud cases; J. Nelson Luckey, charged with irregularities in soliciting bounty and pension claims; Charles Callender, of the Bank Examiner, charged with making a false return of the condition of the Ocean National Bank; and Joshua D. Miner, an alleged extensive dealer in counterfeit money.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

The case of Charles W. Durant against William J. Abendroth and others, which was decided in the Court of Appeals yesterday in favor of the plaintiff, settles some important points affecting special partnerships. In this case a certificate by the special partner and an affivavit by the general partner were filed Dec. 23, 1873, stating that the special partner had contributed the sum of $10,000, which had actually and in good faith been paid in cash. On the trial it was shown that the payment was made by the special partner's check dated Dec. 31. It appears that the law requires parties to a limited partnership to file in the County Clerk's office an affidavit setting forth the amount of the capital actually paid in by the special partner in cash, and the statute provides that if there shall be any false statement in the certificate or affidavit, then all parties shall be liable as special partners. The court holds that the special partner's check was not cash on Dec. 23, and that, therefore, the statement of a cash payment of the capital was false. Dec. 23 was the time in the purview of the statute, and the special partner should by check thereby became liable as a general partner for all the debts of the firm. The court further held that there was a failure to publish the terms of the partnership as required by law, owing to the fact that a whole week lapsed between the filing of the certificate and the first publication. The judgment of the Superior Court in favor of the plaintiff is sustained. Carlisle Norwood, Jr., for the plaintiff; Samuel Hand and William Henry Arnoux for the defendants.

A RAILROAD'S RESPONSIBILITY.

William Frau, a German mechanic living at Little Falls, N. J., on the 9th of October, 1874, left New-York for his home, going by way of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He took with him three trunks, which, with their contents, consisting principally of clothing, were valued at $500. When Frau reached Little Falls it was dark, and as he had no means of taking his trunks home that night, he left them in the station-house, where they were looked up. During the night the station was broken open, and Frau's trunks were rifled. Clothing worth $63 50 was taken, and Frau sued the railroad company to recover the amount of his loss. Upon the trial, which took place in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Barrett, as proof of the assertion that the baggage had been unmarred by the company he produced the baggage checks. The defense was that when the trunks arrived at Little Falls, and were ready to be delivered to the plaintiff, the defendants' liability as common carriers ceased, and they were only responsible as warehousemen. The station agent at Little Falls was interrogated by Judge Barrett, and he stated that he was not accustomed to leave any money in the station, because if it were stolen he became responsible for it. Judge Barrett charged the jury that if they found that the defendants took as great care of the plaintiff's property as they would of their own they were not responsible. If otherwise, they should find for the plaintiff. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

THE STATUS OF A VAGRANT.

Margaret Perkins, of No. 995 Third-avenue, and her son, George Perkins, Jr., of No. 413 East Fifty-ninth-street, caused George Perkins, husband and father respectively of the complainants, to be arrested on a charge of habitual drunkenness for 10 years past, and neglecting to contribute toward the support of his family. Perkins was sent by a Police Justice to the work-house on Blackwell's Island, as a vagrant. He resented this treatment, and, by his counsel, he took out a writ of habeas corpus, making an affidavit that he was illegally detained and was not an habitual drunkard. He admitted, however, that his conduct had not been at all that might have been expected of a husband and father, and that he had on three several occasions served terms on the "island," the last visit to it having been a six months' stay. In Supreme Court Chambers, Judge Lawrence yesterday decided that under the law of 1853, which has not been repealed by the Act of 1866, and on the proofs, the petitioner was a vagrant, and had been regularly committed. The writ of habeas corpus was therefore dismissed, and the prisoner was remanded to the work-house to serve his unfinished term.

COURT NOTES.

In the case of Sarah E. Mellick against John W. Mellick, for absolute divorce, Judge Larremore, in the Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday ordered a reference.

Argument in favor of either a plea in abatement or of a motion to quash is to be made in the silk smuggling cases in the United States Circuit Court, by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer on Monday next.

The jury in the case in the United States Circuit Court, in which Joseph Ballard was charged with passing counterfeit silver half-dollars on Michael Cawlin, of No. 352 Madison-street, acquitted the defendant.

Ernestine Buckwitze, charged with passing counterfeit half-dollars, and John O'Neill, charged with non-payment of tax as a liquor dealer, were arrested yesterday on bench warrants, they having failed to appear for trial in the United States Circuit Court.

In the Haskett will case yesterday, Dr. William Porter, Superintendent of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was called as an expert in insanity symptoms, and gave it as his opinion that note of Mr. Haskett, as shown by the evidence, were indications of a mind controlled by delusions.

George Price, a negro cook, who was convicted of stealing $54 from Ferdinand Strauss, a musical composer, of No. 426 Sixth-avenue, in a low negro den at No. 393 West Twenty-fifth-street, on the night of the 2d inst., was called up for sentence yesterday in General Sessions by Assistant District Attorney Lyon. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to four years in the State Prison.

Jose Rosetti was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of committing an outrage on Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, a widow, whom he had induced to go to his apartments in Marion-street. He was committed in default of $1,000 to answer. Dominico Sarsetti, who was charged with committing an assault on Mrs. Wilson, was held in the sum of $300.

Jacob Schonberger, better known as "Jake" Berry, who was indicted on Monday for maintaining a disorderly house at the Columbia Operahouse, Greenwich-avenue and Twelfth-street, came before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and was held in $1,000 bail to appear for trial. Philip Hoppenberger, of No. 360 Broome-street, became bondsman for the accused.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted pleas of guilty from George Brown and John Wilson, two most accomplished second-story burglars, who, on the night of Feb. 2, broke into the residence of William H. Hurlburt, No. 25 East Thirty-seventh-street, and stole diamonds and other jewelry valued at over $500. Judge Sutherland sentenced the burglars to five years each in the State Prison.

On the night of the 14th inst., for the second time in a week, the clothing warehouse Nos. 22 and 24 New Church-street was broken open, but the burglars were discovered before they had an opportunity to steal anything. Henry W. Starling and Edward Malone, two members of a gang of thieves who hang around Greenwich-street, were arrested for the offense and indicted. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Malone pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. Starling was tried and acquitted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following case was argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 193—*Corcoran et al. vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This was an action by W. W. Corcoran, in behalf of himself and others, to enforce the trusts of a deed executed by the company to secure preferred construction bonds. The principal questions of law arising are whether a mortgage executed by a corporation to secure the interest accruing on the overdue coupons, as well as the face of the coupons; and whether the case is res judicata in consequence of certain decisions of the question in proceedings in the Maryland courts. The decision below was to dismiss the bill. It is here contended that it was the money of these bondholders which extended the canal to the coal regions, and made it of any value whatever, and that as no interest was paid from 1852 to 1868, this amount of interest is secured by the deed as the face of the coupons. Joseph Bryon, Charles Fenwar Robinson, and Carlisle & McPherson for the appellants; J. P. Poe and Richard Carter for the company.

No. 193—*William W. Corcoran, appellant, vs. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company et al.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. John P. Poe and Mr. Bernard Carter, counsel for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Conway Robinson for the appellants.

No. 192—*Theodore M. Davis, Receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Harvey W. and James G. Brown.*—This cause was argued by Mr. H. G. Miller, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. S. Sibley and Mr. U. P. Smith, for the defendants in error.

In the Supreme Court to-day, a motion of Mr. E. W. Stoughton, Hugh J. Campbell, Esq., of New-Orleans, and Charles M. Reed, Esq., of Boston, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court. Adjourned until to-morrow.

DISPLACING AN ADMINISTRATOR.

Before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, the case of Martha A. Conover against John T. Conover, Administrator of the estate of Gustavus A. Conover, came up on a motion of the plaintiff for the appointment of a Receiver. It was charged by the plaintiff that the defendant had failed to carry out the provisions of the will of the testator, by which he was instructed to invest the $42,000 placed in his hands as Administrator in United States bonds, New-York State bonds, or first mortgage, for the benefit of the widow and four daughters. It also charged that Conover is in financial difficulties, that there are judgments against him for $30,000, and that he has invested the money deposited in his hands in trust in Masonic bonds and in Masonic Hall and Asylum bonds. Judge Freedman finds that as Administrator Conover has power to invest the funds as directed by the will, and upon his own showing that he used the moneys intrusted to him in his own business, and according to his own account there are judgments outstanding against him for $20,000. He finds that the fund is in imminent danger, and it is the duty of the court in equity to intervene for its protection. The plaintiff's demand for the appointment of a Receiver during the pendency of this action must be granted, especially as the demand seems to have been made with the approval of all the parties who are interested in the fund.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March. 27.—The following motions were heard in the Court of Appeals to-day: No. 166—David Augsbury, appellant, vs. George W. Flower; motion for reargument submitted. No. 451—Frederick D. Storey, respondent, vs. Samuel N. Coleman, appellant; motion to dismiss appeal argued by L. A. Gould for respondent; John E. Develin for appellant; motion denied, with $10 costs.

The following appeals from orders were heard: No. 441—National Broadway Bank, respondent, vs. George Miller, appellant; argued by Rufus W. Peckham for appellant; William Hildreth Field for respondent. No. 385—Jeremiah Devlin et al., respondents, vs. John S. Devlin, appellant; argued by Walter Edwards, Jr., for appellants; John E. Devlin for respondents. No. 436—In the matter of the President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant, to acquire land, &c., of John P. Adams, respondent; argued by Mr. Tanner for appellant; James S. Spencer for respondent. No. 444—The People ex rel. Cloe Ann Warren, Executrix, &c., respondent, vs. George W. Schuyler, Auditor, &c.; argued by Mr. W. Paige, Deputy Attorney General, for appellant; Eugene Burlingame for respondent.

The following case on the general calendar was argued: No. 181—Charles Harvison, survivor, &c., respondent, vs. Andrew J. Wilkin, impleaded, &c., appellant; was submitted and concluded.

The following decisions were handed down: Newton vs. Porter; Durand vs. Abernethy; Mayer vs. Friedman; Twombly vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad; Greves vs. Gauge; Fischer vs. The Hope Mutual Insurance Company; Evans vs. The City of Brooklyn—Judgment affirmed with costs. The Board of Commissioners of Estate of Westchester County vs. Curley—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for defendant with costs. Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff—Judgment reversed, and a new trial granted, costs to abide event. The People vs. Smith—Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed, and that of the General Sessions affirmed. Colpo vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway, &c., Railway Company—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute for plaintiff on stipulation, with costs. Kennedy vs. Orr—Appeal dismissed with costs. The Union Consolidated Mining Company of Tennessee vs. Rahr—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, March 28: Nos. 240, 255, 236, 244, 256, 260, 261, 264.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Gregory vs. Kopper.—As it appears by the affidavit of Mr. Husted that the act alluded to in the moving papers has passed the Senate and Assembly, has been approved by the Governor, and has in reform become a law, the application to postpone the sale for a reasonable time should be granted. It is accordingly postponed until April 17, 1877, on condition that the defendants pay before 12 o'clock noon of the 27th inst. the principal, however, that his counsel had not been at all that might have been expected of a husband and father, and that he had on three several occasions served terms on the "island," the last visit to it having been a six months' stay. In Supreme Court Chambers, Judge Lawrence yesterday decided that under the law of 1853, which has not been repealed by the Act of 1866, and on the proofs, the petitioner was a vagrant, and had been

Gen. Garvey vs. Flynn; Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Davenport; Matter of Lawrence.

Lambert vs. Lambert.—Order granted.

Arnold vs. Dunn.—Motion argued. Decision reserved.

Tallman vs. Ollen.—I have made no order about double costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Wood vs. Gallagher.—Motion granted.

Curran vs. Mahaffy.—Findings settled.

Patrick Singleton vs. Johanna Singleton.—Findings settled. Judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

King, Jr., vs. King.—Plaintiff's motion for the appointment of Receiver granted. Opinion.

Conover et al. vs. Conover et al.—Plaintiff's application for the appointment of a Receiver during the pending of action granted. Opinion.

Farrell vs. Fox, Tuyl et al.—The papers show no excuse for plaintiff's failure to give an undertaking within 30 days already granted to him. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Postley vs. Dickel; White et al. vs. Talmadge; The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Mills et al.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Potts vs. Mayor, &c.—Defendants proposed case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Wyse vs. Koppel.—Judgment debtor must have notice of the application.

Motions Granted.—Duncan vs. Baierlein; Sutton vs. Horn; Hyatt vs. Windolph.

Applications Granted.—Pope vs. Cavanagh; Matter of Herman; Matter of Jamieson.

By Judge Robinson.

Bangs vs. The Ocean National Bank.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Allen vs. Meyer.—Attachment discharged, with costs. See memorandum.

Agate vs. Lowenbein.—Amendment to case allowed with addition stated. See memorandum.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Maddam.

Bruggaman vs. Coomes.—Default opened on payment within five days on $10 term fee and $10 costs of motion and action to be tried April 6, 1877.

Taylor vs. Hirsch.—Default opened on payment of $12 costs within three days, and action to be tried on the 30th inst.; judgment and levy to stand as security.

Schaefer vs. Kohn.—Motion to open default denied.

Hotzoll vs. Stehring.—Motion for reference denied.

Motions Granted.—Lyon vs. French; Gannon vs. Moren; Hopkins vs. Fischer; Walter vs. Coghlan; Hall vs. New-York Attrition Company; Grossman vs. Links.

Brusky vs. Hofman.—Complaint dismissed.

Hetherington vs. Grant.—Order vacated.

Defau ts.—Gayton vs. Seilbrecht; Catlin vs. Kohl.

Whitehall vs. Condit.—Motion denied.

*Ward vs. Ter

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Lady of Lyons—Mr. C. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Belle Poule, (Opera Bouffe)—mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLE'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Our Girls—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. D. Walton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Multon—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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Our Washington dispatches this morning give some interesting facts in connection with the attempt now being made by the President and his cabinet to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences in South Carolina. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has arrived at the capital, and the spirit in which he is prepared to enter on his share of the undertaking is certainly to be admired. He has a firm conviction of the entire tenability of his claim to be recognized as Governor of South Carolina, and is prepared to maintain that claim by evidence and argument. At the same time he is ready to submit to any decision which the President and his advisers may arrive at, after being fully informed of the situation from his own and from Mr. HAMPTON'S standpoint. In this temper, it is plain that he is entitled to very respectful consideration. He has, moreover, two advantages in his appeal to the Administration. His integrity of character and his actual services in fighting corruption in his own party have been conceded by the Democrats. He is, as much as they, opposed to what is described by them as "carpet-bagism." His second advantage is that in the election which he claims resulted in giving him a clear majority, in spite of all frauds and violence practiced or sanctioned by his rival, an unquestioned majority was given for the Republican Electoral ticket. That fact is admitted by the Democratic Congressional Committee, and it establishes so strong a presumption in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S favor that the *onus probandi* is with his opponents.

Mr. ADAMS, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, and *ex officio* Clerk, for the time being, of the next House, bids fair to earn a bad preeminence in his position. His duty under the law is to make up a list of the members of the House whose credentials show that they were elected, and who have, therefore, a *primâ facie* right to take part in the election of a Speaker. In the performance of this purely ministerial duty, Mr. ADAMS appears ready to assume powers which of right belong only to the House itself. He is said, for instance, to contemplate deciding on a disputed constitutional question in Colorado, and to hold that Mr. BELFORD, who holds the certificate of the Governor of that State, and who was elected by a decided majority, is not entitled to his seat, but that another man whose claim to the office rests on a mere trick, and is backed by no certificate whatever—who, in fact, may be justly said to be without any credentials—is the legal member. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. BELFORD is a Republican, and that his competitor belongs to the same desperate party as Mr. ADAMS himself. If the Clerk of the House is a man of even common prudence, to say nothing of fairness, he will reconsider any such purpose. The Democrats, no more than the Republicans, in the House can afford to surrender its most vital power to a chance functionary like a Clerk of a former House.

The bill for the consolidation and reorganization of various departments of the City Government was up in the Senate last evening, and the indications of its finally becoming law were encouraging. There is no doubt whatever that the principle of this bill is one that the City needs to have energetically applied. The present "scatteration policy" regarding the work of the Municipal Government destroys all responsibility, and is fatal to anything like thorough and economical administration. Take, for instance, the Department of Docks, which now assumes to perform a part of the duties of three distinct departments of the City Government—namely, the construction and repair of the docks, which ought to be in charge of the Department of Public Works, the sale or rental of public property, which properly belongs to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the adjustment and discharge of financial obligations, which naturally should be in the hands of the Finance Department. The disintegration of the powers of distinct branches for the purpose of creating a new and comparatively irresponsible department is vicious in principle, and has been bad in practice. The correction of the error, and a return to sounder and more business-like methods, are greatly to be desired.

Mr. FISH showed both energy and tact in his management of the bill for the reduction of salaries last evening. It is a general bill, and as such is framed to act with impartial justice on all municipal corporations. But it was no sooner fairly before the House than members from various sections were on their feet to oppose its application to their particular localities. Mr. ALVORD desired to exempt Syracuse for the singular reason that the Common Council of that city could defeat its application. Mr. BROWN, from Auburn, was opposed to including that "loveliest city of the plain." Messrs. MARVIN, MCGROARTY, TIGHE, and SHANLEY, of Brooklyn, were confident that their tax-ridden town needed no reduction of salaries. Mr. LYON, from Kings, discovered that the bill was unconstitutional, because it applied to the present incumbents. And so on. These various foes were in a fair way to slaughter the bill piecemeal by amendments, when Mr. FISH promptly cut them off by moving to "progress" the bill, and when the vote was taken to put it on its third reading, without amendment, its opponents weakened, and the motion was adopted by 68 to 32.

There is evidently an end of all effort to reconcile the views of England and Russia concerning the settlement with Turkey. The protocol, so far as the first-named power is concerned, is a failure. The London *Times*, in a long and labored article, sums up the situation with apparent dissatisfaction. The upshot of it, according to that journal, is that the failure of the protocol relegates the question for the present to the imperial alliance. It is admitted that the Empires nearest to the scene of disturbance will have great influence in any commotion that may arise. The mediation of Austria is again brought prominently forward, but without much expectation of a favorable result. It is agreed on all hands that peace with Montenegro must precede any permanent settlement of the general question, and Montenegro refuses to be pacified. A lively report of an interview with Gen. IGNATIEFF represents that personage as alluding to the protocol as an anodyne which has been rejected, and as declaring that Russia would not accept Constantinople if it were handed to her on a golden plate. The Russian diplomatist is too modest by half.

THE ADVANTAGES OF DELAY.

The difficulties developed by the somewhat irregular discussion of the Southern question are accompanied with some countervailing advantages. If there is disappointment in some quarters and timid misgiving in others, the circumstance may prove the means of correcting misapprehensions from which all might have suffered. If there is more delay than the sanguine on either side anticipated, it may at least operate as an assurance that by the avoidance of precipitate action the foundation will be laid for a just and enduring peace.

It is quite clear that there have been misconceptions, not to say mistakes, on both sides. Whatever the exact truth in regard to the unauthorized communications between Ohio friends of the President and prominent Southerners, the relative positions they are understood to have occupied are noteworthy as indications of expectations and purposes which prevail among certain classes, North and South. The Southern Representatives, who rendered valuable service at a critical stage of the count, might probably be relied upon to use their influence in their respective States in behalf of a policy of conciliation. The moderation of their own course in Congress might be accepted as a pledge of good and even generous intentions in dealing with the freedmen and with the new order of things generally. Looking at the subject in the light of their own friendly purposes, they may well be supposed to have considered the exaction of conditions unnecessary. Mr. HAYES had been reported to them as contemplating, under certain circumstances, the withdrawal of the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. Whatever the motive of those who made the statement, no doubt can be entertained as to its substantial accuracy. Mr. HAYES does desire to ultimately recall the troops and to leave the people of the two States to manage their affairs without further interference. The only point upon which the Southern members erred was in putting upon the statement a construction which a little reflection would have shown to be untenable. How far Messrs. MATTHEWS and FOSTER exceeded their duty as zealous friends of Mr. HAYES is an immaterial question. They were not the first to announce his desire in reference to the troops. He had set it forth in the plainest possible terms in his letter of acceptance, qualified by the condition which is now assailed as evidence of his bad faith. He is wearied of military power as an auxiliary of civil government, but as President he cannot dispense with it until the object it has been relied upon to serve is secured in some other way. The two considerations must be taken together. And the Southern gentlemen who complain of a breach of the contract which their sagacity should have taught them could have no binding force upon the President, must be supposed to have known of the condition precedent which Mr. HAYES had attached to his expression of opinion on Southern policy.

These gentlemen are still more at fault in the line of conduct they have adopted since the President partially revealed his plans. If, as they now allege, they misunderstood the President's intentions, they can blame only themselves. On the other hand, if they have confidence in the desires of the whites in South Carolina and Louisiana, so far as the enforcement of a just and liberal policy toward the Republicans is concerned, the least they should be willing to do is to say so plainly, and to endeavor to bring their Democratic friends to the same conclusion. They are all men of mark in their party. They have a reputation for ability and integrity. These qualities gave importance to their advocacy of moderation while the result of the count was pending, and contributed to the satisfaction with which their action was regarded at the North. It is unfortunate, then, that the influence thus legitimately acquired has not been employed in the interest of the conciliatory policy which first secured for Mr. HAYES their good will. Their preference might naturally be for an unconditional removal of the troops. Inasmuch, however, as they have no quarrel with the just and humane purposes which the conditions prescribed by the President are designed to promote, is it unreasonable to ask that they shall rise to the height of a great occasion and urge upon their friends in the two unlucky States compliance with suggestions which are essential to a compromise? Of course, the extremists denounce the mention of compromise; they will not talk of terms or listen to arguments in favor of an abandonment of some of the positions they have assumed. The more moderate Senators and Representatives, whose intervention would at this moment be important, are not responsible for nonsense of this sort. Their proceedings in the late session were, in their essence, akin to compromise; they implied the giving up of one thing to secure another. Why shrink now from the logical completion of the task they undertook? If they care more for peace than for party—more for the restoration of good feeling and harmonious action between the South and North than for the paltry ambitions of politicians and others in their own section—why will they not declare themselves in favor of the general ideas which are upheld by the President? It is not necessary to be enthusiastic about the Commission for Louisiana or the Conference for South Carolina. These are incidents merely, not essentials. What is essential is, the cultivation of a more conciliatory spirit on the part of the adherents of Messrs. HAMPTON and NICHOLLS; and there can be none more likely to foster it than the Southern friends of conciliation in Congress. If they stand aloof, we may not wonder at the unyielding spirit displayed by the extremists in New-Orleans.

The Republican misconception which experience is clearing away is that which had expression in the injudicious zeal of Messrs. MATTHEWS and FOSTER. The belief was largely cherished among Republicans that a frank overture in the direction of peace would be responded to as frankly by the Southern people. Some traces of this feeling are still apparent. Here and there are Republicans who insist that a wise stroke of policy would be the withdrawal of the troops, without pausing to stipulate for conditions or to guard against consequences. Those are now exceptions in the ranks of the party. The malignant temper which repelled proposals looking to an amicable settlement has cooled the ardor of many Republicans who in the first instance were disposed to rely upon the fair promises of the Southerners. It has also strengthened the determination of those who from the first saw the necessity of conditions, not to give up the position now held by Federal authority until the basis has been obtained for a satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute. The great body of the Republican Party throughout the North has no sympathy with proscription, and no wish to revive slumbering strife. It wants reconciliation, hearty and lasting. And in order that the reconciliation, when effected, may be of this character, it is resolved that the new policy foreshadowed by the President shall be inaugurated carefully, and subject to guarantees that shall avert the chance of its failure.

CITY AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

There is too much danger that by an absurd and unnecessary difference regarding details, at Albany, the legislation which this City so sadly needs may be allowed to break down. What with the question whether the provisions regarding the representation of tax-payers upon the Board of Apportionment shall be placed in the Charter bill or in another bill, and what with the peculiarly senseless dispute as to who has the responsibility for the management of the Charter bill, and for amendments to it in the Assembly, we are in a fair way to get no good from the Legislature this year. The quarreling and wrangling over the reform legislation will leave us nothing but another discouraging and humiliating failure as the fruit of a long and active, and, on the whole, a sincere struggle to secure some solid advantage for the City. Last year it was the misfortune of Mr. HUSTED, without, as his friends protest, any fault of his own, to be placed in antagonism to the reform cause. This year it looks as if he might succeed in re-establishing his reputation in that regard, while, at the same time, a fate not unlike his own might overtake Mr. FISH. That gentleman appears at present more anxious that everything which is done for the City shall be passed to his credit than that the City shall have the benefit of a thorough measure of relief, without regard to who may have the credit for it. We do not suppose that he himself sees his present position in that light; and we have no doubt that he would sincerely regret it if the Legislature should adjourn and he should discover when it was too late that he had stood in the way of the work which he had undertaken, with so much zeal, to put through. But it is a question whether this will not be the result, and it is a question, too, which, whether he finds time to consider it or not, will certainly attract the attention of the tax-payers of New-York.

We repeat that it is not now so much a matter of means as of ends. The tax-payers require one thing especially of the Legislature—an opportunity to exercise a fair degree of influence over the nature and amount of expenditures from the City Treasury. This is to be obtained through a controlling representation of the tax-payers in the Board of Apportionment, and with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It is idle to discuss a proposition to give the tax-payers one or two representatives in the boards having control of the expenditures and the care of the City property. What they are entitled to is a majority of these boards, in order that they may administer their own interests in full accordance with their own rights and, within the limits of law, by their own methods. This is a principle which was, in effect, acknowledged by the present Executive of the City in his first Message to the Common Council. It is a perfectly sound principle. We do not know whether Mr. Mayor ELY fully appreciated its force, or would be willing to carry it to its legitimate and logical consequences. It was certainly a striking admission for him to make that the interest of the tax-payers is presumably distinct from the interest of those who secure the election of the City officers, and that the former class required a representation independent of, and different from, that which the City officers supplied. But it was an admission in strict accordance with the facts. The tax-payers do require some mode of protecting themselves better than that which the present choice of the members of the City Government affords. And when that is once conceded, it must be conceded also that the tax-payers ought to have substantial control of the expenditures. They cannot otherwise protect themselves. Anything less would be a snare and an illusion. It would cheat the tax-payers with an appearance of protection which would in reality be no protection at all. Keeping this in view, we again urge on our Representatives in Albany to remember that details are not of serious consequence, and that any means by which the essential end can be secured ought to command the hearty co-operation of all true friends of Municipal reform.

STANLEY.

Mr. STANLEY'S last two letters from Africa are decidedly the most valuable that he has yet written, and place him in the very front rank of African explorers. He has reached, for the second time, Lake Tanganyika, and, although BURTON, SPEKE, LIVINGSTONE, and CAMERON have also seen its blue waters, STANLEY is the only white man who has twice made the difficult journey from Zanzibar to Ujiji. He alone of all European travelers has visited the three great equatorial lakes—Tanganyika, Victoria, and Albert—and his circumnavigation of the two former is a work of inestimable value to geography. Unless he falls a victim to the climate or, the hostility of the natives, he will undoubtedly complete the exploration of the Nile sources, and, rectifying the errors and supplementing the labors of his predecessors, will forever dispel the mystery that has so long veiled the origin of the greatest river of the globe.

It must be conceded that in the conscientious thoroughness with which STANLEY prosecutes his work, he is without a rival. When he reached Tanganyika for the second time, he was aware that CAMERON, an exceptionally accurate observer, had circumnavigated the whole extent of the lake south of Ujiji, and had discovered what he believed to be its outlet in the Lukuga River. Most men in STANLEY'S place would have thought it unnecessary to repeat CAMERON'S famous canoe voyage, but STANLEY preferred to circumnavigate the entire lake. In so doing he discovered that the Lukuga flows into, instead of out of, Tanganyika, and that the lake has no outlet. CAMERON unquestionably mistook the tide setting into the Lukuga under the influence of a strong easterly wind, for the regular flow of a river current, but had he explored the Lukuga as thoroughly as STANLEY has done, he would not have described it as an outlet. The watershed between the Lukuga and another stream flowing westward into the Lualaba is so low that if the lake continues to rise as rapidly as it has done since CAMERON'S visit, its surplus waters will undoubtedly flow into the Lualaba, but at present not a drop of water from the lake passes through CAMERON'S imaginary outlet.

Further explorations proved that Tanganyika has no outlet whatever, and STANLEY'S hypothesis that the lake is of volcanic and comparatively recent origin fully explains why its waters have retained their freshness. That the lake is steadily rising is shown by the fact that the beach where CAMERON drew up his canoe is now five feet under water. The immense amount of rain which Tanganyika receives in the long rainy season, has undoubtedly had a large share in preventing it from meeting the fate of other inland seas with no outlet, but the rapid rate of the rise of its waters indicates its recent origin, and is probably quite sufficient to account for its continued freshness.

STANLEY has thus, by the thoroughness of his explorations in a region where it was supposed that his careful predecessor had left no room for further discovery, corrected an important error, and definitely settled the long-vexed question of the outlet of Tanganyika. No better work than the circumnavigation of this and of the Victoria Lake has ever been done by any African explorer, and it is quite possible that when he comes to circumnavigate the Albert Lake, his experience and skill will find new laurels to pluck, in spite of the fact—as yet unknown to STANLEY—that GESSI has already examined, with more or less care, the entire circuit of the latter lake.

Great as these achievements are, STANLEY is apparently on the brink of another discovery which will insure for him the honor of having found the remotest fountain of the Nile. It has generally been supposed that the Victoria Lake is the first of the series of lake reservoirs which supply the vast volume of the White Nile. STANLEY discovered more than a year ago the Shimuyn River, a tributary of the Victoria Lake, of nearly three hundred miles in length. He has now discovered that the Kitangule, another river falling into the same lake on its western side, is a far larger and more important stream than the Shimuyn, and, as the largest affluent of the lake, is entitled to be regarded as the upper source of the Nile. SPEKE and GRANT crossed the Kitangule at a point where the stream was confined between steep hills, and, though remarkably deep, was so narrow as to lead them to underrate its importance. SPEKE was aware that the Kitangule flowed from a small lake which he called Lake Windermere, but he had no idea that the river had any existence above this lake. STANLEY has found not one, but a series of lakes through which the Kitangule flows, and he asserts from data afforded by the size and character of the river, that it must issue from a large lake situated north-west of Tanganyika, and between the latter and the Albert Lake. To visit this unseen lake is now his chief object, and as the hostility of the natives prevented him from approaching it from Karagive, he intends to reach it if possible by going first to Nyangur, in the Lualaba region, and thence traveling north-easterly toward the presumed locality of the lake. It is true that the existence of this lake as the ultimate Nile source has yet to be proved, but STANLEY'S letter gives us abundant reason to assume that it is not a mere creation of native African imagination. It was once the fashion among STANLEY'S enemies to sneer at him as a sensational newspaper correspondent, whose judgment upon any geographical question was quite worthless, but no man can read his latest letters without being struck by his extreme caution in forming geographical hypotheses, and the singularly clear and acute manner in which he interprets the evidences of the existence of the new Nile lake.

So much has been already accomplished by Mr. STANLEY that we are almost ready to assume in advance the success of his next great enterprise. It is very certain that if skill, bravery, and perseverance could insure success, STANLEY would solve every problem of African geography within the next two years. If he completes the task that he has assigned to himself he will have surpassed every previous explorer in the African field; but even his iron frame cannot always resist the deadly jungle fever, and even his foresight and courage cannot insure his life against the treachery and open hostility of the natives. It is quite possible that, like so many others, from LEDYARD to LIVINGSTONE, he may find an African grave, but that is only one more reason why we should fully recognize his magnificent achievements while he is still living.

VIEWS OF A FRENCH ECONOMIST.

A French journal of authority on economical matters—the *Economiste Francaise*—discussed recently the remarkable diminution in the imports to this country and the increase of exports, of which we have frequently spoken. The French economist discovers nothing but loss and danger in these features of our foreign trade, and concludes that as the opposite British experience—the increase of imports—is a sign of prosperity in England, so this is a sure indication of disaster and depression in the United States. We admit that the old "mercantile" theory of trade is now mainly exploded. A nation's wealth is no longer shown in the amount of gold or silver it imports, or in the excess of its exports over imports. China and India have been in these respects the richest countries of the globe for generations. The "balance of trade," till recently, has always been in their favor. But they, in fact, bought little, because there was little individual wealth in those countries. And they absorbed much silver, because, from the insecurity of property, they hoarded, or, in other words, did not increase, their wealth by constant reproduction. Of all countries, India suffers the most from famines, and China has reduced the scale of living to the lowest point.

A country like England or the United States buys the most from abroad because it has the most to buy with, and because each individual consumes the most. In general, then, every one will agree with the French economist, that diminution of imports implies diminution of buying power, and that retaining gold in a gold-producing country may be of no more value to it than retaining wheat or cotton. Then again, we are ready to admit that the case against us in this matter is even worse than it appears, that is, in values our exports are greater proportionally than they are given in the reports of the Boards of Trade or the Custom-houses. The exports are always calculated without the cost of freight, and the imports with it. The exports are rated lower than the price they bring in Europe, and the imports higher than their value in the places from which they come. But our French critic is to remember that a nation, like an individual, may at times have bought more than it could pay for, or may have run in debt, and the only sound course is for it to economize and not to buy luxuries. Did our tables of commerce show the same character as in 1872, we could not escape bankruptcy. The constant increase of indebtedness, and the excess of imports over exports, would have eventually swamped us. The French writer is mistaken in supposing that our normal condition is of an equality of export and import of produce and commodities. Before the war, the normal status of our trade was an excess of exports. The United States is a debtor nation. We always owe for loans, for freights, for travelers' credits, and for commodities. We have been borrowing for the past twenty years at a prodigious rate, and the annual payments of interest due abroad on national and corporate loans amount to an immense sum. Supposing that our debts for travelers' credits and freights are just about balanced by immigrants' moneys, we still have to pay annually a very large sum as interest, over and above what we pay for commodities. So that our exports ought not only to cover the value of our imports, but also a sum ranging from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 for annual interest. Like any prudent householder, in order to meet the annual outlay for interest on our debts, we produce more and buy less. Thus, our imports decrease and exports grow larger. It does show, indeed, as our foreign critic suggests, that we are less prosperous, and that the community are indulging in fewer luxuries. But we cannot have a civil war and boundless speculation with everything else. We must somehow make our incomings exceed our outgoings. The United States are doing precisely what France did after the German war. Every person economized. The whole country spent less, saved more, and produced more to pay the gigantic fine to Prussia. It was a healthful and natural process. We are passing through the same. Every family is retrenching, luxuries are cut down, but production, especially of raw material, is increasing, and cheaper labor begins to enable us to produce and export manufactured articles. We are paying our debts, not as we have been, by borrowing again, but by saving and selling. It is the only road to financial prosperity. Our French authority does not fear that, even under this stimulus, we can ever compete with Europe in manufactures. But it is evident here that adversity is teaching our people both economy and skill, and that these difficult times are training our craftsmen in branches of production they never knew before.

DISASTERS BY SEA AND LAND.

The month of March goes out stormily and leaving many wrecks behind. From Cape Henry to Sandy Hook the shore is strewn with the bones of many a stout ship. To say nothing of two great steamers on the New-Jersey coast, one of which is a total wreck, the coast-line is marked with many large sailing vessels driven ashore during the late gales. The bark *Bethany* went on near Cape Henry early in the month. The ship *Winchester* soon followed. The ship *Pantzer* went ashore in the same locality Sunday night, and two barks went with her. Another bark went ashore near Smith's Point, Va., and various disasters of less magnitude are reported from points along shore. The *Amerique* stands the gale very well, and her slow movements encourage the wreckers in the belief that she will be eventually got off without any further serious damage. This ship has had such a checkered career, and has survived so many perils, that everybody will be heartily glad to hear of her safe deliverance. The storm has been more disastrous to the *Rusland*, which is likely to go to pieces at any time. The frequency of disasters along this particular coast suggests that there ought to be devised some means for warning vessels coming on in thick weather. As it is, the Government stations have done good work.

The wreck of the steamboat *Rockaway* is a curious feature in this chapter of disasters, though the loss is not directly a great one. The steamer was launched at Norfolk last week amid the enthusiastic congratulations of the people of that place. The hull was enormous, and the upper works lofty. The vessel was in tow of a large steamer bound to New-York. Off the Jersey coast she broke in two, and went to pieces. The disaster was due to the fact that the craft had no ballast on board, and that she was dragged through a heavy sea, like a log. Properly ballasted, and under steam, it is likely she would have weathered the gale, though not built for rough outside weather. Her wreck is plainly chargeable to bad management on the part of the owners, rather than to any radical faults of construction. The loss of such a large craft, to have been employed in a profitable traffic, is a bitter disappointment, and there is something of a popular regret when such a disaster happens.

The present storm moved from the South, having been reported in Alabama last week. It reached New-York on Monday, and announced itself with a violent gale of wind and rain. At intervals the wind has attained a very high velocity, reaching a rate of nearly fifty miles an hour. In New-England and along the North Atlantic coast, the storm, which has taken a north-easterly direction, has been most severe. In the interior of New-England rain has fallen to an almost unprecedented extent, and freshets are reported in various directions. The most disastrous of these has occurred in Central Connecticut, not far from the southern boundary of Massachusetts. A dam at Staffordville gave way yesday and caused much damage to the region. For a distance of five miles below the dam, mills for the manufacture of woolen and other fabrics were built. These were not all swept away, but much destruction was entailed upon the dwellings in the vicinity. Railroad tracks through a considerable section of the State are submerged, and it is likely that damage will be wrought upon railroad property throughout Central Connecticut.

It is evident, however, that a dam, insecurely built, has given way, and has thereby destroyed many tenements of people who had naturally clustered about their manufacturing centre. The dam had lately been raised, and as the work was done through the Winter, or late in the Spring, when the ground was yet frozen, it is likely that it was not well done. Obviously, it was an imperfect job. It will be practically useless to waste words in condemnation of such penny-wise management. Fortunately no lives were lost, but a considerable amount of valuable property is wiped out of existence, and many workpeople will be thrown out of employment by a stoppage of the mills. It is satisfactory to observe that in the numerous reports of marine disasters, but small loss of life is noted. The season will long be memorable for the number and violence of its storms. It will be a happy thing if the average rate of death is not increased by these distressing perils of sea and coast.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, is convalescent.

Mr. F. J. Southard, a ship-builder at Richmond, Me., has just launched his one hundredth ship.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is expected to read an essay at the annual meeting of the Boston Microscopical Society, on the 27th of April.

The Baltimore *Gazette* anxiously inquires who is to pay the expenses of the Louisiana Commission. It is well that the question was not asked by a "Yankee" paper.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Association of School Commissioners and City Superintendents will open this evening in Albany, and continue through Friday.

A brother and sister were reunited in Ulster County on the 17th inst., after a separation of 33 years. They had lived not many miles apart, but had believed each other dead.

Mr. Warren R. Perce, of Rhode Island, seems to be in much trouble from his efforts to run as a candidate on both the Democratic and the Prohibition State tickets at the same time.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* prints figures to show that 73 mines on the Pacific coast have paid $92,423,100 in 10 years. Of this amount, 12 of the Comstock mines distributed $76,034,530.

Mr. Benjamin Davis and wife, of New-Ipswich, N. H., celebrated on the 16th inst. the seventy-first anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Davis is in his 95th year, and Mrs. Davis in her 92d.

A negro in Columbia County, who was drawn on the petit jury, asked to be excused "on account of his color," remarking to the court, in asking the favor, that "he didn't like to receive the cold shoulder."

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts Commissioner of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Sinking Fund, in place of ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, deceased.

In a letter which has been made public, Senator Bogy, of Missouri, says: "The Cabinet appointments took the Republicans in the Senate by surprise, and as the names were read in executive session, one after another, it was very evident the leading radicals had not been consulted. The consequences was great consternation—dissatisfaction among the most of them."

Senator Bogy says that he voted for the bill creating the Electoral Commission because the House could at any time stop the further counting of the votes if it became satisfied that the Commission was voting improperly.

A Vermonter was out rabbit-hunting the other day with his dog, and becoming exhausted, fell fainting to the ground. His faithful spaniel rolled in the snow, and then going to the side of the prostrate man, shook the snow in his face. He repeated the operation until his master recovered consciousness. This is the story a Wallingford paper tells.

Robert F. Gerrish, Esq., of Kittery Point, Me., has recently presented to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society a large quantity of papers left by Sir William Pepperell at his death, in 1759. These papers have been in the possession of the Gerrish family, and are now placed in the archives of the society, at Boston, for preservation. Many of them are possessed of much historic interest.

It is said that but four of the 58 signers of the Declaration of Independence of Texas are now alive. These are: Edwin Waller, at present a citizen of Hempstead, Waller County, Texas, aged 76; John W. Bunton, of Mountain City, Hays County, aged 65; W. B. Scates, of Sherman, Colorado County, aged 74, and Charles B. Stewart, of Montgomery County, aged 70.

The Boston *Advertiser* mildly declares war against the English sparrows, condemning them as quarrelsome and unsocial. "All our little American songsters," it says, "are harassed by this savage English pest, which makes up in pugnacity and numbers what it lacks in size. It is driving them away, and giving in its stead its own untuneful cries and the chatter of its constant bickering under our windows. It is prolific to a marvel, and if delicately favored, as in the past, will soon suggest the frogs of Egypt."

The Boston *Herald* reports that a Boston merchant, who often comes to this City, secured a sleeping-car berth a few evenings ago, and going early to the depot, retired at once. Unhappily, he had entered a car which was not to go that night, and was innocently locked in by a porter. He awoke about 12 o'clock and finding the car was not moving got impatient and started for the door, and finally attracted the attention of a night watchman, who to his eager question of what station that was, responded "Boston." He was released and went home.

Edward R. Hurst, a fireman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, ran forward on his engine, on Tuesday of last week, and saved from instant death a little child who was heedlessly walking along the track. He grasped her by her clothes and flung her from the path of his own and another train into the arms of a yard watchman who was hastening to her rescue. But in the effort Hurst lost his balance, and the out-going train struck his left arm, breaking it in three places between the elbow and the fingers. The hand will have to be amputated.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints a collection of brief letters from farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, which go to show that the severe weather has not destroyed the grasshopper eggs, and that with the advent of warm weather the hatching process will probably go forward as in former years. It is hoped that the heavy rains of the early Spring will drown a few billions of the new-fledged hoppers. In many localities organized action will be taken against the pest, and there seems to have been a general adoption of the policy of leaving the dried grass of the prairies to be burned over in the Spring instead of the Fall.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A plot of land has been purchased in Manchester for the erection of a new school of art in that city.

Thefts and burglaries are quite numerous in Brussels. The Belgium Police are anything but faithful guardians.

The last census returned nearly 15,000 deaf and dumb persons in Great Britain, which is at the rate of one in every 2,000 of the population, while the total number in schools and institutions amounted only to 1,122.

At Cambridge, England, not long since, Mr. J. Gibb, of the London Athletic Club, ran three miles in 14 minutes 46 seconds, in competition on the University athletic field. This is said to be the fastest amateur time on record.

During the last 50 years 150,000,000 persons have visited the London theatres. Of this vast number a few have lost their lives by foolish panics, but only one has actually perished by fire, and she would have escaped had she not insisted on going back to pick up her gin bottle.

In Birmingham there is more than one public drinking-house to every 40 houses in the town. In Liverpool there is a thoroughfare from St. George's Hall to Kirkham, a mile and a quarter in length, which contains 578 premises of all kinds, and of these 130, or one in six, are drinking places.

A practical London manager is making arrangements for gratuitously insuring the lives of his audience. Thus every visitor to his place of amusement can enjoy the play, with the reflection that in case the place burns down, and he or she goes up, the legal heirs of the defunct will receive a sum of $50,000.

At Antwerp recently a laborer, who was detected in the act of stealing a piece of pork by a policeman, imagined a novel expedient of retaining his booty and liberty by jumping into the river. The policeman without hesitation followed him, and as the thief rose to the surface he grabbed him by the neck and brought him ashore.

There is a rapid decline in the consumption of sherry in England. During the last four years the decrease has been, it seems, 234,252 gallons in 1874, 157,003 in 1875, 316,412 in 1876, and in the first two months of this year over 80,000 gallons. The adulteration practiced is undoubtedly the secret; the reputation of the wine being undermined by the sale of a mixture which possesses none of the characteristics of sherry.

During the month of February a sum of 2,625,561 francs, or about $545,112 was lent by the various pawnbroking establishments in Paris, which are patronized by the Government. Throughout the same space of time objects in pawn were withdrawn to the value of 2,626,613 francs. During the same month in the preceding year the loans exceeded the withdrawals by a sum of 257,394 francs.

The following disgraceful measure has been passed by the German Government: "That all the old discharged soldiers of the French service who had rejoined their families in Alsace-Lorraine, and who are under 30 years of age, are ordered to leave immediately if they do not declare that they renounce their option for French nationality. Those who are unmarried are bound to depart in 48 hours; 15 days' delay is allowed to those who are married." It is believed that this measure affects about 5,000 families, for it applies to the soldiers discharged from 1872 to 1876.

The annual rate of mortality, according to the recent weekly returns, was in each 1,000: In Calcutta 35; Bombay, 40; Madras, 119; Paris, 28; Geneva 32; Brussels, 23; Amsterdam, 26; Rotterdam, 28; The Hague, 25; Copenhagen, 24; Stockholm, 20; Christiania, 16; Berlin, 24; Hamburg, 27; Dresden, 24; Breslau, 24; Munich, 36; Vienna, 27; Buda-Pesth, 42; Naples, 37; Turin, 25; Venice, 28; Alexandria, 40; New-York, 20; Brooklyn, 20; Philadelphia, 16, and Boston, 22. In Madras 445 deaths were referred to cholera and 44 to small-pox; this great fatality is partly attributed to the number of famine-stricken residents of neighboring districts who have flocked into the city.

The difficulty of getting good petty officers for the British Navy is as great as that of getting good non-commissioned officers for the Army. The other day one ship was 13 petty officers short, and another 14 short. The class from which petty officers are most naturally taken are the seamen who re-engage after 10 years' service. For every 100 boys there are 40 seamen who complete their 10 years' service. Hitherto, a man who re-engages for a second term has got no more wages than before, and as a sailor with good health and good character—just the man, in fact, to make a good petty officer of—can always find employment, the result is that from 25 to 35 per cent. of the men who have completed their term prefer to take their chance on shore.

THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PENDING.

MEDIATION TO BE OFFERED BY COUNT ANDRASSY—THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SITUATION—AN INTERVIEW WITH THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE—GENERAL NOTES AFFECTING THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, March 27.—The *Neue Freie Presse* states that Count Andrassy intends to offer mediation should the direct negotiations between England and Russia fail. Diplomatic circles here believe that the negotiations have not terminated and that new efforts to arrive at an understanding will be made after the Easter recess, if, meanwhile, peace is concluded between Turkey and Montenegro, this being regarded as a necessary preliminary. "But in that case," adds the *Neue Freie Presse*, "England should not, as recently, put forward the question of demobilization."

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said the negotiations about the protocol were still pending. The conditions were unsettled. He hoped to make a more satisfactory statement after the recess of Parliament.

The *Times*, in a leader reviewing the situation, says: "When we see how our Government does nothing, promises nothing, and exhibits only distrust and condemnation of Russia by restricting itself to the faintest phraseology in which an agreement can be couched, we cannot wonder that negotiations are interrupted. The fact is that though, according to the formalities of diplomacy, England and Russia have been all along combined for a common purpose, the two countries have gradually assumed such a position of antagonism that they are regarded on the Continent as two rivals in a great controversy which may possibly develop into a great conflict. In Russia the notion prevails that the Turks are incited against Russia by English animosity, and in England the people believe that Russia threatens certain of our interests from instinctive impulses or a settled policy. It may be too late to change these feelings. We know the situation of Russia, and on our side the resolutions and demeanor of the Government are fixed for a period before the end of which all will be decided. It is no less regretable that the two Governments seem incapable of arriving at an understanding, and have now, as far as we can see, no point of view in common. The result must be to make the preservation of peace by means of a European agreement almost impossible. If Russia has independent reasons of her own for refraining, there may be no war, but Ministers and Ambassadors are now at the end of their suggestions. At least this is the case with the representatives of Russia and England. The consequence of this is that those who do not despair turn to the Continental powers as capable, possibly, of some mediation. The eyes of Europe now turn once more to the members of the triple alliance. Austria, from her geographical situation, has the preponderating influence in the Eastern question, and the nearer the prospect of war the more important does her part become. During the first days of the insurrection Austria might have produced pacification by a week's energetic action. That time is now past. Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina would certainly not produce peace, but would sanction the invasion of Turkey by a Russian army. If there is war there must be a great war, and any power that interferes must be prepared to wage a great war also. Though Austria might, by unity of purpose and resolution to act energetically, take the decision into her hands, it is almost certain she will leave the Russian Government to take its course, reserving to herself future liberty of action according to circumstances. The controlling forces in a possible war will largely proceed from neighboring Empires, and in this sense the belief at St. Petersburg that through the failure of a European understanding the imperial alliance comes to the foreground, has a certain justification."

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch states that the report of the speedy recall of Midhat Pasha is gaining consistency more and more since the meeting of the Turkish Parliament. No doubt his friends and adherents are taking every advantage of the opportunity presented by the meeting of Parliament to make a great effort in favor of his restoration.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the news from Montenegro is conflicting. Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador, who has made most strenuous efforts through the Turkish embassy here to induce the Porte to yield, has, I believe, received assurance that the Porte is on the point of doing so; but news from other sources directly contradicts this.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a special dispatch, says: "I had an interview with Gen. Ignatieff yesterday. He affects a conviction that the negotiations with England are not interrupted, and that there only exists a slight misunderstanding; yet he expresses himself with much bitterness at what he styles 'the prejudice and the false traditions of the policy of Great Britain.' The conference cannot end in smoke, he says, and the sole question is whether its decisions are to be enforced by Europe or by Russia alone. Russia, he insists has made immense sacrifices by mobilizing, and she cannot demobilize without getting something in return, were it only to satisfy public opinion. 'But,' I observed, 'You yourselves form public opinion in Russia.' *''Ca. c'est notre affaire,'* he replied with great vivacity. On my observing that he wanted Constantinople, he repied that Russia would not accept that city were it offered to her on a golden dish. Russia knows exactly what the English fleet can do, and how far pecuniary and can help Turkey. All this has been duly considered, and the Czar would sooner go to war than endure taunts from Turkey. He has not demanded Austria's intervention, because it is not required. He declines to be responsible for the recent negotiations, which he says were conducted by the Russian embassy in London. Pointing to a copy of the protocol which was lying on the table full of erasures and corrections, he exclaimed, 'That anodyne document might avert war if England would only understand that her interests are identical with ours, and not with those of Turkey.' What the General said to me is so thoroughly in opposition to what reaches me from other sources at least equally trustworthy that I will confine myself to this brief account, which undoubtedly has its importance." Gen. Ignatieff left this city to-day for Berlin.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says dispatches from Constantinople represent that the negotiations with Montenegro have not been broken off, but suspended. The cession of Niesics is still the stumbling block. A telegram dated Constantinople, this evening, states that the Montenegrin delegates have not yet been ordered to depart, but they are not empowered to reduce their demands. Mukhtar Pasha has started for Erzeroum.

BUCHAREST, March 27.—The Government have resolved to issue 32,000,000 francs paper, which is not, however, to have forced currency, but be redeemable by realizations from the sale of State property.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says it is reported from Constantinople that the Porte is resolved not to further prolong the armistice with Montenegro.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Pesth telegraphs that an official letter states that Gen. Ignatieff's mission to Vienna was not to offer Austria the alternative of co-operation or absolute neutrality.

The Vienna special to the *Standard* reports that most of the papers agree that the negotiations relative to the protocol are not yet hopeless. The three northern powers will next try to effect a compromise on the points which led England to refuse her signature.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch reports that political disturbances have taken place in the Semendria district of Servia. Many arrests have been made, but affairs are not quieter.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says it may be regarded as certain that Russia will neither be encouraged by Austria to act independently, nor yet restated by her during the introductory stages of war, if war is resolved upon. The attitude of the Berlin Government is supposed to be more favourable to speedy work, but the ship remains in good condition and position.

At 11:30 A. M. the observer reported as follows: "I am informed that the Italian bark Francochino so far declines the assistance offered by the life-saving crew. There is no immediate danger of loss of life or the breaking up of the vessel."

NANTUCKET, March 27.—The Italian bark Papa Luigi, ashore on this island, has been partially stripped of sails and rigging, but is probably going to pieces from the effects of the storm.

BATH, March 27.—A whaling bark, the Josephine, of 385 tons, was launched here to-day.

HAVANA, March 27.—The American brig Lije Houghton, Capt. Rose, from Swansea Jan. 10, for Sagua, with a cargo of coal, is ashore near Sagua. The vessel has received no damage. The schooner Helen, from Kingston, for New-York, has been totally wrecked near Batabano.

ACCIDENT TO A SOUND STEAMER.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the steam-boat Continental was proceeding on her way to this City from New-Haven, Conn., through a dense fog which prevailed during the entire passage, she was run ashore on one of the rocks of Execution Reef abreast of Sands Point. Fortunately the boat was running at the time at a very low rate of speed—about three miles an hour—and the shock was a very slight one. Soon after she struck the tide began to rise rapidly, and she was then backed off without much difficulty. Capt. John E. Bowns, who was in command of the Continental at the time of the accident, stated last evening to a reporter of THE TIMES that the damage would, so far as he was then able to state, be very slight. After the vessel was got off it was found that she was leaking, but she continued on her way and reached her wharf without any further delay. There were only five passengers on board, and her cargo was a comparatively light one, being largely composed of empty barrels and cases. The Continental will be placed on the dry-dock to-day for examination.

WASHINGTON.

THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

EFFORTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLERK OF THE LAST HOUSE TO DEPRIVE REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS OF REPRESENTATION—MR. BELFORD, OF COLORADO, TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE ROLL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, is still laboring on the roll of the next House, and devoting himself with remarkable singleness of purpose to make the Democratic majority as large as possible. The roll has not yet been entirely completed, and will not be so long as the slightest excuse can be found on which to base technical objections to the certificates of Republican members elect. In his zeal to obtain a good Democratic majority, Mr. Adams assumes to pass upon the election and qualification of members, a right which can alone be exercised, under the Constitution, by the House itself after it has been formally and legally organized. The latest whim of Mr. Adams is to omit from the roll the name of James B. Belford, a Republican member elect from Colorado. Mr. Belford was elected in October last to the Forty-fourth Congress, but was prevented from taking his seat until Jan. 31, last, the purpose of the Democrats being, by refusing to acknowledge Colorado as a State in the Union, to prevent its Electoral vote being counted for Hayes. This purpose was abandoned, however, and after considerable debate Mr. Belford was admitted. At the October election, under the law of the new State, an election was also held for a member of the Forty-fifth Congress. Both parties participated in this election, Belford being the Republican and Thomas M. Patterson the Democratic candidate. This was the first election held under the State Government, and Belford was chosen by about 1,000 majority. At the Presidential election, which was held the month following, the Democrats again voted for a member of Congress, notwithstanding they had participated in an election for Congressman the preceding month, when Belford was elected. The Republicans declined to vote for Congressman in November for the reason that a member had already been chosen in accordance with the laws of the State. At the November election Patterson received all the votes cast for Congress, about 2,000 in number, and now claims a seat in the next Congress by virtue of that so-called election. Mr. Adams claims that the failure of the Republicans to vote for Congressman in November was fatal, and proposes to place the name of Patterson on the roll, thus clearly violating the law which requires him to place on the roll "the names of those persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States, respectively, or the laws of the United States." Mr. Belford holds the properly authenticated certificate of election from the Governor of Colorado, which shows him to have been regularly elected in accordance with the laws of Colorado, and which gives him the prima facie right to a seat in Congress. But Mr. Adams proposes to brush away the broad seal of the new State and place on the roll the name of a man who was defeated by the people by 1,000 majority. Section 25, Revised Statutes, provides: "The Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1876, is established as the day in each of the States and Territories of the United States for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-fifth Congress, and the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every second year thereafter, is established," &c. Under this section, Mr. Adams claims that the election in October, when Belford was chosen, is null and void, and that Patterson, having been chosen upon the day and in the manner prescribed by section 25, Revised Statutes, must be placed by him on the roll.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—THE CHANGES IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REFORM POLICY—THE MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President today made the following appointments: Marsden C. Burch, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan; Sullivan McCutcheon to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan; Solomon S. Matthews, United States Marshal, Eastern District of Michigan; Robert L. Hutchinson, United States Marshal, District of New-Jersey; James T. Lane, United States District Attorney, District of Iowa; Samuel B. McLin, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico; Wellington Bird, of Iowa, Agent for the Indians of the White River Agency, in Montana.

The President has also appointed the following Postmasters: Joseph H. Cogeswell, at Titusville, Penn.; Mahlon S. Naill, at Hanover, Penn.; William A. Denny, at Vincennes, Ind.; Luke S. Hemenway, at Moline, Ill.; M. H. Ganong, at Fort Atkinson, Wis.; John H. Rausea, at Fond du Lac, Wis.; Winfield S. Krake, at Ravenna, Ohio, (a reappointment;) Samuel M. Barton, Wilkesbarre, Penn., vice Stewart Pearce, (commission expired.) Mr. Barton has been an employe in this office for 16 years, and his appointment is made in pursuance of the general civil service policy.

Robert B. Boyle was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth District of North Carolina; B. L. Hudson, for the Eighth District of Kentucky; Walter J. Garauthy, for the Second District of Georgia; W. M. Morrow, for the Third District of Arkansas; P. A. Mitchell and N. S. Wilson, for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner is acting as Postmaster General, and has been acting as such almost constantly since Judge Key's appointment. Judge Key's time has been, and still is, fully occupied in aiding to solve the Southern question, and in the transaction of other important public business. Nearly 15,000 applications for office have been received by Postmaster-General Key during his brief incumbency, and filed away for possible future reference.

Marshal Douglass, of the District of Columbia, carrying out the civil service rules, has given notice that no removals are contemplated, and that each of the bailiffs might go about his duties without fear of losing his place so long as he discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. The Deputy Marshal has been instructed to give the same information to all applicants for office under the Marshal. There are several hundred applications from both white and colored persons for office under the Marshal.

John C. Hopper, Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association, of New-York, had an interview by appointment, with the President today, on the subject of civil service reform in New-York. The President asked many questions affecting the character and competency of various prominent officers. Mr. Hopper also had interviews with the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior on the same subject.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1877.

The Treasury Department has been a large purchaser of silver on the recent decline in price which followed liberal sales in London by the German Government. The Director of the Mint, who, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, purchases silver for coinage, emphatically denies that the slightest favor has been shown any sellers of bullion, all purchases having been made on the best attainable terms for the Government. The Director further states that silver, since July last has been mainly an article of speculation, some operators purchasing and holding for a rise and others selling for future delivery in anticipation of a decline, and that the ordinary quotations in New-York and San Francisco are generally those at which bullion dealers purchase silver arriving from the mines, and not the rate at which they sell.

The regulations allowing the Treasurer to furnish silver coin on certificates of deposit of Assistant Treasurers and National Bank depositaries have been so modified by the Secretary of the Treasury as to permit the shipments of silver to be made directly to the parties making the deposit. The expense of transportation is paid by the department to points in the United States reached through established express lines, by continuous railway or steam-boat communication; deposits to be in sums not less than $1,000 or its multiple, not exceeding $10,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the forty-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $9,500,000 are coupon and $500,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 27th day of June next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following is a description of the bonds: Coupon bonds—$500, Nos. 42,301 to 46,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 121,001 to 132,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds—$500, Nos. 7,494 to 7,600, both inclusive.

Just before leaving for his home in Michigan Senator Ferry called at the Executive Mansion, and presented President Hayes with a duplicate copy of the tellers' list of the count of the Electoral vote, with the declaration of the result appended, as signed by Senator Ferry, then President pro tempore of the Senate, at 4 o'clock on the morning of March 2. The original list is on file in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and the duplicate was presented to President Hayes as a memento of the memorable contest.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,827,916; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,030,000; coin, (including $49,466,100 in coin certificates), $89,723,259; outstanding legal tenders, $364,239 424.

Gen. Gibson, Col. Levy, and Capt. Ellis, of the Louisiana delegation, called on the President and Secretary of War to-day. They report the interview satisfactory, and it is supposed the order sent yesterday to Gen. Augur has been somewhat modified in a manner satisfactory to them.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered mail service to be placed on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, between High Bridge and Port Oram, 25 miles, commencing April 10.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $592,599 63, and from Customs $543,289 17.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE.

An opera bouffe new to local audiences was brought out at the Eagle Theatre, yesterday evening. It is called "La Belle Poule," and the music accompanying its rather trivial incidents is the work of M. Hervé. To recount the story of "La Belle Poule" would be a waste of time and space. Its principal theme is the discovery of the scion of a noble house in the person of a peasant boy, and its subsidiary developments grow out of the rustic love of the lad for a vigorous young village maid, whom he finally marries, just before coming into his title and estates. Some farcical scenes, consequent upon the appearance of the two rustics in aristocratic circles, enliven the rather confused narrative concerning the descent of the leading personage, but, as a whole, the libretto is neither symmetrical nor interesting. M. Hervé's score is vastly superior to the book of the play. This composer is by no means original, but his tunes are exceedingly graceful and his harmonies wonderfully suave and sonorous, while his writing for voices is notably tasteful and effective. No single number of "La Belle Poule" is to be cited as likely to be remembered, but there are a dozen pieces which an expressive delivery commends to approval. The hunting quartet, the verses apropos of the "King's Dragoons" and the letter song in the first act of the opera, and the rondo in which *La Champignole*, in the second act, recalls the memories of old time *liaisons* claim special notice, and of almost all the concerted passages it can with fairness be said that they are unusually free from the commonplaces in which many of the freshest operas bouffes abound. The representation, last night, although unsatisfactory in point of ensemble, was sufficiently spirited and correct to make the best parts of the work tolerably impressive. Mlle. Aimée's performance of *Poulette* left absolutely nothing to be wished for. This artist might, indeed, be ruled out of mention in future notices of opera bouffe, on the same ground that the choicest paintings are marked *hors concours*. She acted throughout "La Belle Poule," with unflagging vivacity, and whether her power of expressing sentiment (as in the letter song) or her ability to rattle off with marvelous dash the suggestive words of some *provençal* verses was to be tested, the art and liveliness of the lady were equal to every emergency. M. Rauolt was an acceptable *Poulet*, and M. Duplan a very funny *Marcou*, but M. Reine failed to identify himself with *La Champignole*, and the performers to whom the remaining rôles were intrusted got through their labors respectably only. After the second act, the chief artists were summoned before the curtain, and two or three of Mlle. Aimée's efforts had to be repeated; the excellences of the opera, unfortunately, are not of a sort to make its chances of popularity with English-speaking theatrical audiences at all promising.

THE UTICA BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

UTICA, March 27.—The billiard tournament closed this evening. In the afternoon Eugene Carter, of Toledo, and Charles E. Knight, of Corning, played off a tie for fifth money, which was won by Carter, Knight scoring 288 points. The winners average was 7 17-18; the loser's, 7 11-16. The fifteenth and last game of the tournament proper was played in the evening. It was won by John Bessinger, of New-York, William Burleigh, of Kalamazoo, scoring 246. The winner's average was 11 7-13; the loser's, 9 6-13. Thomas J. Gallagher played off a tie for first and second moneys with Bessinger. The latter won first money, Gallagher scoring 223. Winner's average, 11 1-19; loser's, 8 4-19. Bessinger won the gold cue offered by H. W. Collender, of New-York, for the best general average, Bessinger's being 13 23-36; Jacob Schaefer, of New-York, making nearly 12; T. J. Gallagher, of Cleveland, nearly 11; C. E. Knight, of Cornin, 9½; W. Burleigh, of Kalamazoo, nearly 8 5-7, and Eugene Carter, of Toledo, nearly 9. Bessinger takes first money, $400; Gallagher second, $250; Burleigh third, $150; Schaefer fourth, $125, and Carter fifth, $75.

NAVAL MATTERS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 27.—The United States ship Sabine, 1,475 tons, for several years receiving-ship at this station, was sold by auction at noon to-day for $19 250. Messrs. Wiggin & Bonbrow, of Boston, were the purchasers.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Commodore James H. Spotts has been ordered to special duty at San Francisco, Cal. Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield has been ordered to duty as Paymaster in charge of stores at Key West, Fla., in place of Paymaster E. Mellach, detached therefrom and ordered to return home. Master H. D. Rittenhouse is detached from the receiving-ship St. Louis, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The eighth annual commencement of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary took place last evening at Union League Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity by the friends of the graduates. Mr. Samuel Willetts, the President of the College, conducted the exercises. The stage was occupied by the Faculty and the members of the graduating class, composed of Julia Knox Cary, Sarah Marcy Crawford, Jennie Tower Leonard, and Victoria Ann White, of Massachusetts; Elizabeth Rachel Gillett, Kate Johnson Jackson, and Sarah Jane McNult, of New-York; Mary Dudley Hussey, of New-Jersey; Mary Jane McCleery, of Ohio; Annie Mary Reid, of Connecticut; Julia Eastman Wallace, of New-Hampshire, and Willemena Hannah Eliot, of Michigan, granddaughter of John Eliot, the celebrated apostle to the Indians. The exercises, which were interspersed with music, consisted of the administering of the Hippocratic oath to the graduates by Prof. Emily Blackwell, the conferring of degrees by the President of the college, the awarding of prizes to Victoria Ann White and Kate Johnson Jackson, the former receiving a medal and the latter a case of surgical instruments; a valedictory address by Miss Jackson and addresses by Rev. Dr. Crosby and Prof. Mary Putnam Jacobi.

CHARTER ELECTION AT YONKERS.

The regular charter election for city officers was yesterday held at Yonkers. The election passed off very quietly, no disturbance whatever occurring. The contest between the Democrats and Republicans was the closest that has taken place for years. Joseph Riley, Democrat, was elected Alderman in the First Ward, Joseph M. Tompkins, Republican, in the Second Ward, Frederick Shonnard, Democrat, in the Third Ward, and Isaac V. Underhill, Republican, in the Fourth Ward. Jacob Read was re-elected Supervisor without opposition. Joseph Shadler, Democrat, was elected Justice of the Peace by a majority of nine votes over Stephen Thayer, Republican. At White Plains, Stephen S. Marshall, Democrat, was elected Supervisor, the contest being unusually close.

LEASE OF THE KANAWHA CANAL.

RICHMOND, March 27.—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature providing for the lease of the James River and Kanawha Canal for 20 years to Mason & Co., who engage themselves to extend the canal from Buchanan, its present terminus, to Clifton Forge. The bill goes to the Governor for approval.

RESULTS OF THE STORM.

A REMARKABLY HEAVY RAIN-FALL.

TWO STORMS OF WIND AND RAIN, FROM DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS, PREVAILING AT THE SAME TIME—THEIR EXTENT AND DURATION—DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND ELSEWHERE—THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

Since Sunday night this City and its neighborhood have been the theatre of the conflict of two storms, either of which would have given rise to complaints on the part of the public. At 10:15 P. M. on Sunday rain began to fall, and it has fallen persistently up to the present writing, with only an intermission of a few hours yesterday morning, during which an oppressive fog reigned in its stead. On Saturday last cautionary storm signals were displayed all along the coast, from Galveston to Eastport, Me., and warnings of an approaching tempest were also given from the extreme North-west, and the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. Both storms moved in eccentric courses. The one which came from the south-west did not strike every place on the coast, but was at times deflected far into the interior of the Southern States. The arrival of the storms at New York was marked by the appearance of a heavy mist and fog, which latter was soon dispelled by an immense rain-fall. The length of both storms was remarkable; and the fact that they passed in their entirety over New-York, and delayed to struggle here, caused exceeding discomfort to the people of this vicinity. Passing beyond New-York, both storms united, and, moving through New-England, did more damage than here. When rain began to fall here the wind was from the east, blowing lightly. It soon veered to the north-east, and continued to blow from that quarter during all of Monday. It had an average velocity on that day of 27 miles per hour. Its greatest velocity at an appointed time of observation at the Signal Office in the Equitable Building was 32 miles; its least, 13; but at 6:30 P. M. on Monday it blew at the rate of 48 miles per hour. The rain continued falling in large volume all Monday night. Yesterday morning a dense fog settled down. At Sandy Hook the operator could scarcely make out the line of the beach, and the Long Island shore could not be descried from Quarantine Station for several hours. The ferry-boats from Staten Island to this City, and those on the East and North Rivers, were greatly delayed. From day-break until 10 o'clock in the morning every vessel in the bay or rivers was detained, and business men experienced considerable difficulty in getting to their offices. No collisions or other disasters of importance occurred, however, the fog being so dense that it made even the usually reckless pilots careful. The Sound boats were all compelled to lay to off the Connecticut shore, a task of not much difficulty, as the wind was not high.

At 10:50 A. M. yesterday the rain ceased and the fog lifted, but about 1 o'clock P. M. both came down again. The wind at the latter hour was blowing from the north-east, and continued in that quarter until 4 o'clock P. M., when it backed to the north-west and thence to due west. Its velocity was not great, however. The rain fell straight down in torrents, flooding the streets, and making miniature lakes in the cellars along the fronts of the two rivers. The thoroughfares became almost impassable from the accumulated mud and slush, which prevented the free coursing of the rain-water to the culverts. The full of rain from the beginning of the storm up to 4:47 P. M. yesterday was greater than during any storm that has visited this vicinity for a long period. Its aggregate measurement at the time mentioned was 2.02 inches. The barometer has been lower in this vicinity than at any other place in the course of either storm. At 4:47 P. M. yesterday, when the day observations of the weather were finished in the Signal Service office here, the mercury stood at 29.25.

The area of the storm from the North-west is extremely large, extending from the British Territories south to Missouri, and by a devious route across the Western States and the lakes to New-York City. Some interesting phenomena have accompanied it. At Cheyenne it rained all day yesterday, while the thermometer ran at 53°, an unusual temperature for that locality at this period of the year. At the lake ports and also at Rochester snow fell. At Pittsburg there was a storm of sleet, while here, all along the Hudson, and through the greater part of New-England it rained harder than it has for many months. The volume of the rain-fall was greater in the Connecticut Valley and at New-London than elsewhere. At the latter place 4.42 inches of water fell.

During yesterday the force of the wind was not great, but at night-fall it increased. At 7:30 P. M. a north-west gale was blowing with a velocity of 24 miles per hour, the barometer was falling, and there was a prospect that, what a sailor calls "a living gale," would set in within a few hours.

The rain ceased falling at 10:20 o'clock last night. The rain-gauge in the Signal Service Office then indicated that from the beginning of the storm 2.52 inches of water had come down upon New-York. Of this amount .52 of an inch fell between 4:47 and 10:20 o'clock P. M. When the great storm ceased the wind was blowing freshly from the north-west, but with variations that showed it might suddenly veer round to the east. The barometer was then steady, with indications of being about to rise. At 11:25 P. M. the sky became slightly overcast, and for an hour or more there were occasional rain-squalls.

On Monday night the regular Fall River boats were not allowed to leave either end of the route, on account of the heavy sea then running in the Sound. Last evening the steamer Newport left here, and the Bristol started from Fall River. It was expected they would not have any difficulty on their trips.

From daybreak to dark yesterday only one vessel passed Sandy Hook.

THE STORM AT LONG BRANCH.

A HIGH WIND AND A HEAVY SEA—POSITION OF THE STEAMER RUSLAND—THE AMERIQUE—PEOPLE LOOKING FOR RELICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 27.—The severity of the storm which now prevails along the Jersey coast has not abated in the slightest. Owing to the high wind, the sea still rolls as it it would crush everything before it, presenting a truly magnificent spectacle, such as is seldom witnessed, the white foam flying for some distance over the bluff and roads within its reach. The steamer Rusland lies in about the same position as yesterday, and it is a wonder she has not been smashed to pieces before this. About noon to-day Capt. De Horsey and the Chief Engineer, with two officers, boarded her with great difficulty, in hopes of ascertaining her true position. After great trouble and determination it was ascertained that her engines and boilers had been wrenched from their position and raised about five feet and shifted some short distance aft, being considerably damaged. It was also discovered that her bottom under the engine was out and pretty well broken up. The deck and saloons present a forlorn appearance, everything being smashed to pieces and swept ashore by the immense weight of the boisterous seas washing over her. At high tide to-night she was continually being lost from view, the spray flying high above her smoke-stack. Her yard-arms were precautiously taken down and placed on deck, but with the other things have been swept ashore. The beach is lined with curiosity-seekers searching for relics of the Rusland and the old wreck of the Adonis, which are continually being worked up and washed ashore. It is probable that this storm will not abate for a few days, and in such case the Rusland, if is feared, will prove a total wreck. The Amerique is in the same position as yesterday, and will remain so until fair weather, when she can be floated.

OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECKERS AT WORK—THE ROCKAWAY LEFT NORFOLK DURING THE DISPLAY OF THE STORM SIGNAL.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 27.—The wind is still North-east, and a dense fog prevails. The side of the steamer Rockaway has washed ashore. She lies a quarter of a mile from the beach on outer bar.

Later.—The steamer Rockaway has come so near shore that persons can walk aboard. She is broken in the middle. A flag on board is marked "For Rockaway." Wreckers are saving what can be saved.

The Rockaway left Norfolk during the display of the storm signal, and is the first vessel of the kind that ever left port during a display of cautionary signals and without consulting the office regarding the weather.

THE VESSELS STRANDED AT CAPE HENRY.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Signal Service observer at Cape Henry reported at 9 P. M. to-day: "There is no hope for the Norwegian bark Panizer. She is breaking up rapidly." The crew were all rescued.

His last report about the ship Winchester was at 9:40 A. M., and was that at the last high water the ship was moved about a length. They continue to heave ball, at overboard at the rate of 100 to 150 tons per day. The sea and wind is very high, and

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 28—1 A. M.—For New-England rain, followed during the afternoon by colder, partly cloudy weather, brisk northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Mid le States, the lower lake region, and the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and stationary or a slight rise in temperature.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ELOPEMENT.

THE RUSSIAN LIEUTENANT FINALLY SUCCEEDS IN MARRYING HIS AMERICAN SWEETHEART.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, March 20.

The tempestuous courtship of Lieut. Georges de Kalands, of his Muscovite Majesty's corvette Vsadnick, and Miss Jennie C. Burdick, daughter of the Engineer of Hunter's Point Dry Dock, heretofore recounted in its romantic details has reached the inevitable culmination of marriage. As intimated last week, subsequent to the recent attempted elopement, the parents of Miss Jennie became partially reconciled to her choice of a husband, and made their full consent contingent upon favorable replies to letters transmitted to St. Petersburg, addressed to references furnished by the young Russian officer. On this proposition the parents released the restraint put upon their daughter in a measure, concluding that the conditions proposed would be adhered to in good faith by all the contracting parties; but in this expectation they were disappointed, for neither the Lieutenant nor Jennie had the slightest intention of awaiting the slow process of the mail system between this city and the Russian capital for the fulfillment of their marital engagement.

A second elopement was planned under more favorable circumstances, and success rewarded their last effort. The Lieutenant had a friend in a neighbor of the Burdick family, whose daughter was on terms of intimacy with Miss Jennie. The neighboring damsel paid a visit to Jennie and remained over night, imparting to the expectant bride the plans of the Lieutenant. The unsuspecting Mr. and Mrs. Burdick consented to the proposed return visit of Jennie to her young lady acquaintance. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a yacht showing a green light was tacking on and off the Hutchertown coast, and when a small boat appeared in the offing with a red light in the bow, the yacht luffed and came up for boarding. When the small boat came alongside, Jennie Burdick, her young lady friend, and the father of the latter sprang on board. The small boat, with a single oarsman, pulled off again for the shore. The next morning the Burdick family were surprising with reference to the whereabouts of their daughter. The latter and the remainder of the party on board the yacht were equally in a speculative mood in the midst of a heavy fog up the bay. They finally took to a small boat, and signaled land in the vicinity of Petaluma Creek. After a picnic repast on shore the course was again laid for Vallejo, where the party arrived at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. They took refuge at a house which had been rented by De Kalands, and when the signal agreed upon was exhibited from the second-story window, and which the gallant Russian had been anxiously awaiting for 12 hours from the poop of the Vsadnick, he called his boat's crew and was soon with her. It was necessary to procure the marriage license from the County Clerk of Solano, who resides at Fairfield. Thither they repaired, and after reaching the county seat they waited patiently for six hours until after the hour of midnight, that the Clerk might issue the necessary papers in due legal form. They returned to Vallejo between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday morning, at which early hour the genial Justice Riley attended and wedded the nuptial knot. Yesterday morning Mrs. De Kalands sent a telegram to her parents announcing that she was married and happy, sending lots of love, and intimating that the bridal tour would be to Virginia City.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—It appears in addition to the gentlemen named in our last night's dispatch as having been elected Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, that N. A. Cowdrey, of New-York, and Adolph Paul, of St. Louis, have been elected Directors of that road, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of T. B. Edgar and J. L. Stephens.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Nassau Senior, known in London, England, in connection with educational and charitable organizations, and for some time an inspector under the Local Government Board of that city, died on Saturday last.

William H. Polk, third officer of the ship Adam M. Simpson, which has just arrived at San Francisco, from Philadelphia, fell overboard in the South Pacific Ocean, and was drowned.

News was received yesterday of the death of a lady lawyer, Miss Alta M. Hulett, of Chicago, in San Diego, Cal.

BANK APPOINTMENT.

HARTFORD, March 27.—Mr. Alva Oatman, late Vice-President of the Marine Bank, New-York, will be the new President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack, springing from a more or less disordered liver. Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will bring the liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.—*Advertisement.*

STURTEVANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only, $1 per day and upward. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.—*Advertisement.*

ATTENTION!—If you wish to get rid of your cough use PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. Price 35, 50, and 75 cents.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,' published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY TOWARD THE SOUTH; THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE CONFESSION OF JOHN D. LEE.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD; REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTER: THE CARE OF CALVES; CARROTS; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Beauty and Fragrance are communicated to the mouth by SOZODONT, which renders the teeth pearly white, the gums rosy, and the breath sweet. By those who have used it, it is regarded as an indispensable adjunct of the toilet. It thoroughly removes tartar from the teeth, and prevents their decay.

A Sudden Disappearance of Heartburn, Nausea, costiveness, and other symptoms of dyspepsia, is produced by MILK OF MAGNESIA.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—On Monday, March 26, AMANDA M., wife of Joel T. Benedict.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 7 east 42d-st., Wednesday, March 28, at 3 o'clock. Interment on Thursday at Parsippany, N. J.

BERNHEIMER.—On Tuesday morning, the 27th inst., of scarlet fever, EMMA A., beloved daughter of Adolph and Fannie Bernheimer, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 145 West 42d-st., this Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M.

BISHOP.—On Monday, March 26, suddenly, IRVING KIMBALL, son of George S. and Mary C. Bishop, aged 11 months 25 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral (without further notice) on Wednesday, March 28, at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 310 Throop-av., corner of Hart-st., Brooklyn.

CLEARMAN.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, March 25, ISAAC H. CLEARMAN, aged 49 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, Geo. M. Clearman, Montclair, on Wednesday, 28th in

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Del. & H.	49⅞	2000	Lake Shore	49⅞
400	do	50	1000	do	49¾
100	do	49⅝	100	do	b30. 49¾
200	At. & Pac. Tel	24½	900	do	s3. 49⅞
400	West. Un	62¼	200	do	s3. 49
1300	do	62⅜	100	do	b30. 49¼
600	Pac. Mail	20	300	do	b30. 49
200	do	19⅞	4500	do	49
200	do	19⅝	200	do	b3. 49⅛
200	do	19⅝	100	Panama	118
100	do	19¼	100	Mich. Cen	43
300	do	19¼	200	do	417⅜
900	do	19	50	Ill. Cent	45¼
500	do	18⅞	200	do	44⅜
200	do	s3. 18⅝	100	do	44⅞
200	do	18⅞	100	do	s10. 44¾
300	do	19	100	D., L. & W	58¾
51	do	b3. 51	3800	do	58⅝
1000	do	51	100	do	b3. 58⅞
200	do	s3. 51	1800	do	59⅛
100	do	19¼	500	do	59⅜
300	do	19¼	2000	do	59¼
500	do	19¼	700	do	59
213	do	19¼	500	do	58⅞
200	do	19¼	2000	do	59
200	Erie Railway	6¾	700	do	58⅞
500	do	5¾	200	St. Paul Pf	46⅜
200	do	5¾	100	Ohio & Miss	5¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 10:30 A. M.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, R	112¾	$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 111¼
10,000	do 111⅝	500	U. S. 5-20 R. '68 b.c. 113⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	112¾	800 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 b.c. 113⅜
10,000	do 112¼	13,500	U. S. 5s, '81, C b.c. 110¼
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	111¼	1,000 do 110⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, R	108½	7,000 do b.c. 110
10,000	do 108¾	9,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R 110⅛
500	do 112	70,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, R 106⅛
50,000	do 108¾	3,000	do b.c. 106⅜
100,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67 b.c. 111¼		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Georgia 6s	105	300 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 93⅞
10,000	D. of C. 3.65s	72½	800 do 94
2,000	L. & W. B.con.	83½	100 do 94¼
2,000	s. W. C. C. G.	88	5 do 94½
1,000	do	87¾	200 do s3. 94⅛
6,000	D., L. & W.	106	900 do s3. 94⅜
1,000	Lake Shore 1st	106½	900 do 94¼
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	103¼	100 do 94
40,000	N. Y. C. 1st, R	b.c. 116	100 do 93⅞ 94
5,000	U. Pac. 1st	104½	2000 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 49
2,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st	105	500 do 49⅛
4,000	Cen. Pac. gold	100⅜	1100 do 49¼
5,000	do	106¼	4300 do 49⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	106	2200 do 49½
2,000	C. & N. W. sink	91⅞	600 do s3. 49⅝
1,000	L. & N.con.	94⅜	800 do 49⅝
2,000	O. & M. con	87½	600 do s3. 49¾
5,000	St. L. & I. C.	1st 110	1100 do 49⅞
10	Manhattan Bk	137	1800 do 49⅞
10	Mech. Ex. Bk	94	3400 do 49⅞
5	Fourth Nat. Bk	100⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 81⅞
200	At. & P. Tel	b.c. 23¾	500 do b.c. 82
100	del. & Hud	b.c. 49¾	100 C. & R. I. & P. b.c. 100⅝
200	do	b.c. 49¾	200 do s3. 100⅜
100	do	s3. 49⅞	200 C., B. & Q. b.c. s3. 103½
200	do	50	50 Wab. Pac. Com.
100	do	50⅛	100 do 102
200	do	50⅜	5 do s3. 102½
100	do	50⅞	100 do s3. 101⅝
1100	do	51	100 do 102
800	do	50⅜	50 Wab. Pac. Com.
1600	West. Un	b.c. 62¼	Rec b.c. 5¼
700	do	b3. 62½	100 do b.c. 5⅛
2000	do	62⅝	100 Ohio & M. b.c. 5⅜
200	do	62⅜	100 Chi., M. & St. P.
800	do	62¼	Pf b.c. 46½
500	do	62⅜	200 do s3. 46½
25	Amer. Ex	b.c. 53⅞	2200 D., L. & W. b.c. 58⅞
200	Erie Rail	b.c. s3. 5⅝	100 do c. 58⅞
100	C. of N. J.	b.c. 57⅝	500 do 59
100	Pac. Mail	b.c. s3. 19¼	2500 do 59⅛
400	do	19¼	1400 do 59¼
100	do	s3. 19⅜	1200 do 59⅜
800	Pac. Mail	b.c. s3. 19¾	400 do 59⅝
200	do	c. 19⅞	1800 do 59⅝
500	do	19⅞	3500 do 59¾
500	do	20	500 do c. 59⅝
100	do	19⅞	3500 do 59¾
100	do	19⅜	600 do 59⅝
100	do	19⅞	600 do s3. 59½
300	Mich. Cen	b.c. s3. 42	600 do 59½
300	do	42⅛	200 do s3. 59¼
200	do	s5. 42⅜	200 do c. 59⅜
200	do	42	300 do 59⅜
400	Panama	b.c. 120	400 do 59½
100	do	s3. 120	5 do 59⅜
200	Ill. Cen	b.c. 45	700 do s3. 59⅝
100	do	s5. 44¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000	No. Mo. 1st.	c. 93½	400 N. Y. C. & H. 94
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st. L. & M. Div.	85¼	500 do 93¾
3,000	Un. Pac. s. f.	92⅞	200 Mich. Cen. 41⅞
2,000	N. W. C. C. G.	87⅜	200 do 41¾
100	del. & Hud.	50¾	100 do 41¾
300	do	50⅝	500 D., L. & W. 58¾
51	do	b3. 51	3800 do 58⅝
1000	do	51	100 do b3. 58⅞
200	do	s3. 51	1800 do 59⅛
100	do	19¼	500 do 59⅜
300	West. Un	s3. 62⅜	1400 do 59⅜
100	do	b3. 62½	1400 do 59⅜
50	do	62½	300 do b3. 60
100	do	62⅝	200 do 60
700	Pacific Mail	20	2000 do 59⅛
400	Lake Shore	49⅛	1300 do 60⅛
200	do	b3. 49¾	700 do 60¼
1650	do	49¼	700 do 60⅛
800	do	s3. 49⅜	2000 do 59⅞
200	do	s3. 49½	300 do s3. 59⅞
500	do	49⅜	300 do 60
500	do	49¼	200 do s3. 59⅝
600	do	49⅛	600 do s5. 59⅝
1100	do	49	600 do 59⅞
200	do	s3. 48⅞	100 Erie Railway 6⅜
1000	do	48⅝	800 do 5¾
200	do	s3. 48¾	45 Pittsburg 90
800	do	48¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '66 N	108⅜	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 111¼
50,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111¼	3,000 U. S. 4½s '91, R 106¼
16,000	U. S. Cur. 6s	123⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	N. J. Cen. 1st.	104⅜	100 Mich. Cen. b.c. b3. 41⅞
10,000	N. J. Cen. 1st con	115	220 do s3. 41¾
1,000	N. J. C. conv.	48½	200 do 41⅞
1,000	L. & W. B.con.	81½	100 do 41⅞
5,000	do	81¼	400 do s3. 41¾
3,000	Am. D. & im. 7s	b.c. 45	100 do 41⅞
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 7-10 coup.	93	500 do 42¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	106	500 do b3. 43⅛
4,000	M. & E. con	93	1700 do s3. 42⅝
5,000	M. & E. 7s, '71	102	3500 do 43⅝
1,000	Erie 1st	114	2100 do 43¾
2,000	Erie 4th	105	2300 do 43⅞
4,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104⅞	100 Un. Pac. b.c. s3. 68⅜
1,000	U. P. s. f.	92⅜	100 Ill. Cen. b.c. 45¼
2,000	Pac. of Mo. 2d	88	300 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. s3. 51⅞
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st	120	b.c. s3. 51⅞
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95	50 C., M. & St. P. o.c. 18
10,000	North Mo. 1st	98¼	400 Chi., Mil. & St. P. 44⅜
4,000	R. & W. 2d	70	b.c. 46⅜
6	Merch. Ex.	92	10 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Gtd b.c. 94¼
100	del. & Hud	b.c. 51	100 do b.c. 94¼
600	do	51¼	100 O. & M. Pf b.c. 5¼
110	do	51¾	100 Ati. & T. H. Pf. 13
250	do	51¾	10 St. L., I. M. & So. b.c. 10
400	do	51¾	300 D., L. & W. o.c. 59⅞
200	do	51⅝	1600 do 59⅜
100	do	51¾	100 do 59⅞
800	Pac. Mail	b.c. s3. 19¼	2500 do 60
80	do	20	500 do 60⅜
10	Atl. & Pac.	b.c. 23¾	820 do 60
200	West. Un	b.c. s3. 62¼	800 do 59⅞
100	do	62¼	1500 do 60
100	do	s5. 62⅜	800 do 60¼
1200	do	62½	2100 do 60⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 93⅝	500 do 60⅛
1200	do	93⅞	1300 do 60⅜
200	do	b.c. 90	1100 do 60⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	108⅜	300 Lake Shore 49
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111⅝	300 do b3. 49
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	110	100 do 48⅞
7,000	Tenn. 6s, old	43½	100 do s3. 49
4,000	N. J. C. conv.	48	500 do 49⅛
2,000	N. W. C. C. G.	87⅜	100 do 49⅜
2,000	Cent. Pac. 1st, G.	103	500 Rock Island 101
	do Br	90¾	100 do 100⅜
700	N. Y. C. & H.	94	5 do Wab. R. Rec 5
200	do	93⅞	1200 Del., L. & W. 60½
300	Del. & Hud.	51¾	100 do 60⅜
300	do	51⅝	1000 do 60⅝
500	do	51¾	100 do s3. 60⅝
300	do	b3. 51¾	1300 do 60⅝
100	do	s3. 51¾	1300 do 60¾
100	do	51¾	1800 do 60⅞
200	Mich. Cen.	s3. 42	200 do b3. 61
500	West. Un.	b3. 62½	1500 do 61
100	do	b3. 62⅝	200 do 60⅞
800	do	62⅝	1300 do 60⅞
200	do	s5. 62¾	300 do b3. 61
100	Ill. Cen.	s10. 44¾	200 do 60⅞
100	C., C. & I.	27½	50 Mor & Ra 81¾
100	Can. of S. J.	9	

TUESDAY, March 27—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was chiefly remarkable for the strength developed by the coal shares. In explanation of the buoyancy displayed by these stocks, it is stated that representatives of all the leading coal companies will attend the meeting to be held on Thursday at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and that the prospects are favorable for an arrangement certain to inure to the advantage of the corporations interested.

Pacific Mail opened weak, but subsequently advanced on information that the Directors of the company would this afternoon issue a statement which would show that the rumors put afloat by the bears yesterday, in regard to the floating debt of the company, were devoid of foundation.

The shares of some of the trunk lines exhibited weakness on reports of a possible renewal of the railroad war. It is clearly evident that the future of railroad stocks depends almost entirely on the action which the Directors of the companies may choose to take on the question of rates. Should the companies enter into harmonious relations, it is safe to assume that the efforts of the bears to further depress prices will prove abortive. On the other hand, a resumption of hostilities is sure to alarm investors and cause a depreciation in values.

The total transactions reached 171,930 shares, which embraced 70,490 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 51,325 Lake Shore, 12,750 Western Union, 10,900 Pacific Mail, 3,610 Delaware and Hudson Canal, 5,700 New-York Central, 3,190 Michigan Central, and 2,200 Erie.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 58⅜ to 60¼, reacted to 59¾ and still later rose to 61. Lake Shore declined from 49⅜ to 48⅝ and recovered to 49⅜@49. Western Union advanced from 62¼ to 62⅝ and closed at 62½. Pacific Mail fell off from 20 to 18¾ and subsequently rose to 20⅜, which was yesterday's closing quotation. Delaware and Hudson Canal declined from 50 to 49⅝, and advanced to 51¾ in the final sales. New-York Central rose from 93⅜ to 94⅜ and closed at 93¾. Michigan Central fell off from 42¼ to 41½ and rallied to 42. Erie declined to 5½ and closed at 5¾. Rock Island advanced to 101, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to 102¼, with a fractional reaction in the late dealings. Panama opened at a decline of 2 ₱ cent., selling at 118, but afterward recovered to 120. The Granger shares were quiet and steady. Union Pacific sold at 68½, Pittsburg at 90, C. C. C. and I. at 27½, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph at 23½@23¾. Express shares were dull and featureless.

The following is the report submitted to-day to the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Company by the President:

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, No. 6 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1877.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 21st inst., I presented the second statement of the business and condition of your company, and was requested to prepare a report. Necessary absence from the City having prevented the completion of such report, I comply with the request of some of the principal stockholders to correct certain false rumors by stating certain facts, which will appear more fully in the report to be made—namely, that since the election of the present directory, on the 31st of May last, the business and income of the company have increased; its expenses have diminished at the rate of over $300,000 a year, and its indebtedness has been diminished at the rate of over $100,000 a month from the earnings of the company, notwithstanding the outlay of over $125,000 in altering and repairing the "City of Tokio," charged to expense account. The builders' mortgages upon the steam-ships City of San Francisco, City of Sydney and City of New-York, have been discharged. Of the $2,000 000 mortgage bonds executed by the last Board of Directors, none have been sold, and the company is not in default on any of its obligations. The ships and property of the company are in a good and efficient condition.

W. P. CLYDE, President.

There was no change in the money market to-day, and borrowers on call supplied their wants at 2@3 ₱ cent. Some of the banks are shipping currency to the interior, but only in moderate amounts. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $460,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Charleston easier, ⅛@¼ premium; St. Louis, 100 premium; Cincinnati, strong, buying par, selling 1-10; New-Orleans, commercial 9-32, bank ⅜, and Chicago, 60 premium.

The foreign advices reported the London market for Consols and United States bonds a shade firmer. The former closed at 96¼@96⅜ for both money and the account, and the latter at 105¾@105⅞ for 1865s, (old,) 109 for 1867s, 108⅜ for 10-40s, and 103 for new 5s. Erie declined ⅛ ₱ cent. for the common, and 1 ₱ cent. for the preferred, the former touching 5¾, and the latter 17. New-York Central closed at 92½ and Illinois Central at 45, a decline of 1⅛ and 2 ₱ cent. respectively since yesterday. Bar Silver advanced to 51½d. ₱ ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 ₱ cent., the same as the Bank of England rate. At Paris Rentes advanced to 107f. 70c. and closed at 107f. 67½c., against 107f. 55c. yesterday.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady at $4 83½@$4 84 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 85½@$4 86 for demand, with rather more business than usual at these rates.

Gold opened at 104⅞, and closed at 104¾, all the transactions having been at these figures. On Gold loans the rates ranged from flat to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government Bonds were more active than yesterday, at a slightly lower range of prices. There was a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. in new 1865s, 1867s, and 10-40s, and ⅛ in old 1865s and 6s of 1881. The new 4½s per cents were steady at 106⅛@106¼. The demand for these bonds continues large. The Treasury to-day issued a call (the forty-fourth) for $10,000,000 old 1865s. Of this amount $9,500,000 are coupon and $500,000 registered. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 27th day of June next, and the interest will cease on that day. In railroad mortgages the business amounted to $144,000, and the dealings were well distributed. The most important changes were in the coal roads issues. New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, advanced to 101¾, Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts to 93, and do. 7s of 1871 to 102. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated advanced to 31¾, and afterward fell off to 31¼. New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts sold at 53, do. convertibles at 48@48⅛, American Dock and Improvement Company 7s at 45, Delaware and Hudson registered of 1891 at 96, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Seconds at 105. New-York Central registered Firsts sold at 116, Erie Firsts at 114, Union Pacific Firsts at 104⅛@104¼, Central Pacifics at 106⅛@106¼, Chicago and North-western Firsts at 106, and Fort Wayne Firsts at 120. In State bonds there was an advance of 3 ₱ cent. in Georgia 6s, which sold up to 105. Late in the day Tennessee old declined to 43½ on advices that the Legislature had passed a supply bill which merely provides for the current expenses of the State Government and makes no provision for the interest on the State debt.

The exports of produce from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $3,952,107, against $4,449,173 for the corresponding week in 1876 and $4,170,069 in 1875. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, were $62,940,818, against $60,012,249 for the corresponding period in 1876 and $58,005,090 in 1875.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1877.

Gold receipts	$592 107 46	
Gold payments	427 462 05	
Gold balance	73 239 249 17	
Currency receipts	293,670 81	
Currency payments	326 406 53	
Currency balance	44,016,449 89	
Customs	387,000 00	

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 27.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	104⅞	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup	110⅜	110⅜
United States 5-20s 1867, coup	111⅛	111⅜
Bills on London	$4 83½@$4 84	$4 83½@$4 84
New-York Central	93⅞	93⅞
Rock Island	100¾	100¾
Pacific Mail	20⅜	20⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	19¼	19¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	46⅜	46⅜
Lake Shore	49⅜	48⅞
Chicago and North-western	32	32⅛
Chicago and North-western pref	51⅞	51⅞
Western Union	62⅜	62½
Union Pacific	68½	68⅛
Delaware, Lack. and Western	61	61
New-Jersey Central	8⅝	9
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49⅜	51⅜
Morris and Essex	81¾	81¾
Panama	120	120
Erie	6	5¾
Ohio and Mississippi	5¼	5⅛
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11½	11½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	21½	21¾
Michigan Central	42⅛	42
Illinois Central	45⅜	45⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	94⅜	93⅝	5,700
Erie	5¾	5⅛	2,200
Lake Shore	49⅛	48⅝	51,325
Wabash	5	5	700
North-western preferred	52	51⅞	700
Rock Island	101	100⅛	410
Mil. & St. Paul pref	46⅜	46⅛	500
Pittsburg	90	90	445
Del., Lack. & Western	61	59⅝	70,490
New-Jersey Central	9	8⅞	200
Delaware & Hud. Canal	51⅜	49⅝	3,610
Michigan Central	42⅛	41⅞	3,190
Illinois Central	45⅜	44⅜	950
Union Pacific	68⅜	68⅛	100
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	102¼	101¾	800
C., C. C. & I.	27½	27¼	100
Ohio & Mississippi	5⅛	5⅛	200
Ohio & Mississippi Pref	9¼	9¼	100
Panama	120	118	600
Western Union	62⅝	62⅜	12,750
A. & P. Telegraph	23¾	23½	560
Pacific Mail	20⅜	18¾	10,900
Total sales			171,930

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	104⅞	1:00 P. M.	104¾
10:30 A. M.	104¾	1:30 P. M.	104¾
11:00 A. M.	104¾	2:00 P. M.	104¾
11:30 A. M.	104¾	2:30 P. M.	104¾
12:00 M.	104¾	3:00 P. M.	104¾
12:30 P. M.	104¾		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123½	123⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	111½	111⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112¼	112½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	108¾	108¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	108¾	108¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	108¾	108¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	108¾	108¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	111⅛	111¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	113	113½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	113	113½
United States 5-20s, registered	110¾	110¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	110¾	111¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110	110⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	110	110⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106⅜	106¾

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold Coin $12,500 for registered, $45,000 for called bonds, and $22,600 Silver Coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$11,318 000
Gold balances	828,050
Currency balances	889,084

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$58 610 873
Currency balances	2 901 9 4
Gold exchanges	4,353,812
Gold balances	804,023

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, '93	17	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	65
Arkansas 6s, funded	25	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. 1s	9	N. C. 6s, d. o. c. off J. & J.	45
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	9	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O.	45
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	9	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66	10
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R. Guar.	9	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68	10
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	9	N. C. new bds & A. & O.	9
Georgia 7s, n. bs	109	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	106¾	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102	N. C. S. T. class 3	2
Illinois War Loan	102	Ohio 6s, '81	106
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, '86	113
Louisiana 6s	38	Rhode Island 6s	110
Louisiana 6s, n. bs	38	S. C. 6s	37
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt.	38	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	37
La. 7s, Penitentiary	38	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	37
La. 6s, Levee bonds	38	S. C. 1s, C., '89, J. & J.	45
La. 8s, L. Bs. of '75	38	S. C. 1s, C., '89, A. & O.	45
La. 7s, Consolidated	59¼	S. C. 7s '88	37
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	102	S. C. Non-Fund. bs	2½
Michigan 6s, '83	104½	Tenn. 6s, old	43½
Michigan 7s, '90	111	Tenn. 6s, n. b.	43
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101¼	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	43¼
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101½	Virginia 6s, old	30
Fund. bds. due 94-95	105	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '66	30
L. bds. due 83 c. 90 c.	105	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '67	30
Asy. or Un'y. due '92	105	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	30
H. & St. Jo., due '86	105	Va. 6s ex mat. coup.	69¼
H. & St. Jo., due '87	105	Va. 6s, Con. 2d Series	40
N. Y. & G. L'n '91	120	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	5¾
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1921	72¾
N. C. 6s, A. & O.	16		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	133	Leather Manufac'rs	150
American Exchange	109½	Mechanics'	135
Bank of Brooklyn	80	Metropolitan	132
Bank of Commerce	200	New-York	115¼
Continental	72½	N. Y. Nat. Ex	100
First National	200	Park	114
Fulton	150	Phenix	103
Hanover	200	Shoe & Leather	117
Importers' & Traders	185		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 27.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	112	112⅜
United Railroads of New-Jersey	134½	135
Pennsylvania Railroad	41⅝	41¾
Reading Railroad	13½	13⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	41½	41⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	11	11½
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	7½	8
Northern Central Railroad	30	31
Lehigh Navigation	22½	22¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	6⅜	6¾
Hestonville Railway	14½	14⅜
Central Transportation	38	39

Coupons of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company consolidated mortgage bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	15	Justice	11¼
Belcher	7	Kentuck	6
Best & Belcher	20½	Leopard	4¼
Bullion	13⅜	Mexican	15
Consolidated Virginia	41	Northern Belle	23¾
California	14¼	Overman	83
Challar	51	Ophir	21
Confidence	7	Raymond & Ely	4¾
Chloride	6½	Silver Hill	5
Crown Point	7¾	Savage	6¾
Exchequer	5½	Segregated Belcher	52
Gould & Curry	12¼	Sierra Nevada	6
Hale & Norcross	4½	Union Consolidated	7¼
Imperial	1¾	Yellow Jacket	10¾
Julia Consolidated	4¼	Eureka Consolidated	15½

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,836 head; total for the week thus far, 7,504 head; for the same time last week, 7,826 head; consigned through, 303 cars; decrease in receipts for the week, 19 cars; market dull; holders anxious to realize; sales, 10 cars; demand mainly confined to yard dealers and speculators, probably to fill good Butchers at $5 ₱ 100; medium to mix do. at $4 40@$4 90; Stockers at $3 75@4 10; Oxen at $4@$4 50; Western Bulls at $3 85; 15 cars at $4 for the 30 cars remaining unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 100 head; total for the week thus far, 12,800 head; for the same time last week, 11,900 head; market dull and declining; generally 25c. off all sales on Last week's quotations. Sales of 9 cars: quoted good to choice at $5@$6; extra averaging 102 lb., at $6 20; do., averaging 120 lb., at $6 37½; 20 cars remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,600 head; total for the week thus far, 7,600 head; for the same time last week, 5,400 head; demand and offerings light; prices nominally unchanged; only light local demand; no Western trade; sales of pigs averaging 120 lb. at $4 90; 1 car, 200 lb. sold to shoulder heavy, at $5 65@$5 70; 2 cars Yorkers at $5 90@$5 60; 2 cars Heavy Hogs unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,132 head; the night advance noted a week ago could not be held, and even a lower range is noticed; many of the Western Cattle were of poor grade; choice, $8 50; extra at $8@$8 25; fair quality at $7@7 75; second quality at $6@6 50; third quality at $4 50@5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,375 head, a light trade lower on account of being wet by the rain; lots at $5 50, $4, $3 50, $4 75; extra at $6@6 75, or from 3c. @5c. ₱ lb. Veal Calves at $5@7.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 540 head, or 3 cars of through, and 17 car. of yard stock; supply fair, but for want of buyers there is little doing but retailing; best at $5 30; medium to good at $5@5 25; common to fair at $4 50@$4 85. Hogs—receipts 8 car., 15 head. Yorkers at $5 2 @5 35; Philadelphias at $5 00@5 10. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head; selling at $4 5 @6.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; dull and weak; sales of medium to fair steers at $3 25@3 40. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; Packing, $5 05@5 30; medium to heavy shipping, $5 25@5 60. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; fairly active; one sale at $6 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling 11⅞c; Low Middling, 10⅝c; Good Ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 3,212 bales; gross, 3,385 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,600 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 258,0.3 bales.

GALVESTON, March 27.—Cotton easier; Middling, 11c; Low Middling, 10½c; Good Ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 616 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,944 bales; coastwise, 395 bales; sales, 890 bales; stock, 49,735 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c; Good Ordinary, 10¼c; net receipts, 408 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,910 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 39,531 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Cotton easier; Middling, 11¼c. @11⅝c; Low Middling, 11c.@11¼c; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.@10⅝c; net receipts, 258 bales; sales, 800 bales; st

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., March 28 | ALGERIA.....WED., April 11
SATURNIA.....WED., April 4 | ALGERIA.....WED., April 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and pass are office, No 4 Bowling-green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA

embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line have been specially commended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., owing to the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, as the most

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From White-star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and all the appointments. The saloon, state-rooms and social conveniences are unsurpassed, affording the highest degree of comfort attainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $140 and $180, currency. Steerage at low rates.

For passage or other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. MITCHELL, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....May 8 at 1 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGE RS REDUCED.

Steerage, $28; intermediate, $40; cabin, $45 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BIMONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class

[illegible] to screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....March 23
ATLAS.....April 12

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ANDES.....March 28
ALPS.....April 14

Superior [illegible] accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 31

CLYDE'S WILMINGTON AND NEW-BERN LINE.

Insurance 1-2 of 1 per cent. Freight taken at 1-2 the usual rates. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and shipped at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., corner of Vesey, N. Y.

Or W. P. CLYDE & Co., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agent Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of 13th-st., Hoboken.

STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3

First cabin, $60, $75, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at 204 Fulton-st., and at the Company's office, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Comp no[illegible], foot of 1st-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., March 31 | NECKAR.....Sat., April 14
EIDER.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat., April 21

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED TO LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

[illegible] from foot of 1st-st., Hoboken.

Thames.....April 28, 3 P. M.
Rhine.....May 5, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 to $90; steerage, $28. Cabin accommodation tickets to and from Europe at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North river, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with CANADA, Prairie.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.

For passage, steamers apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

CAPIDAN, Capt. KNUTSON: WEDNESDAY, March 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 14 East River, 3 P. M. MORRAY, WILDER & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 314 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent S. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier (old No. 42) North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship AMERICA.....Saturday, March 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific Ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLET, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champoxon, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG

American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....March 29 | GELLERT.....April 19
KIMBRIA.....April 5 | SERVIA.....April 19

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. H. RICHARD & BOAR, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic and Danville, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newborn, and Washington, D. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. MCCREADY, President.

NATIONAL LINE—

Piers 41 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....THURSDAY, April 5, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, April 7, 12:30 P. M. | Spain, April 21, 1:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore and Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Express at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 9:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, express trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:40, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 2:30, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876,

through trains leave the new Grand Central Depot, Fourth-avenue, 42d to 43d-sts., as follows:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also through cars to St. Louis.

10:00 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express, arrives at Troy at 7:10 P. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Fast trains as per local Time Tables.

Ticket office at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New York, and 235 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MERKEL, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers street Depot (Sunday excepted), as follows:

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Express. Drawing-car from coaches to Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Cincinnati. Express cars also for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d-st.) for New-Canaan railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:45 P. M.; Darien and Norwalk railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday); Boston, via Shore Line, at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8:5. A. M. 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Passenger office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State rooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company and at No. 863 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Fulton-st., at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't. C. W. PICKETT, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 20th.....9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st.....10 A. M.
Thursday, 22d.....12 M.	Friday, 23d.....12 M.
Saturday, 24th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....2 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th.....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th.....7 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th.....3 P. M.	Thursday, 29th.....7 A. M.
Thursday, 29th.....3 P. M.	

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A—BOND-ST. FIRE.—$10,000 WORTH OF every style of carriage, coupés, landaus, landaulets, deep wagons, buggies, ladies' phaetons, and harness sold very much under value to close out. HAM, No. 856 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PONY, HARNESS, AND PHAETON in first-rate condition, suitable for park or country driving; has been used by ladies; is quiet; will take $175 if sold this week. Address Pony, box 1,256 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and assists with the washing; would like in the country; best City references from her last place. Apply at No. 581 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid or waitress or take care of children; is a good plain sewer; will be found willing. Call for two days at No. 199 Third-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, (American born,) as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference. Call or address K. C., No. 122 West 38d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; is neat and country; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and sewing, or take charge of children; is competent and reliable; good City reference. Call at No 146 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 460 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 60 West 17th-st., this day after 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 815 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 706 3d-av., right second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, or will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL in a private family; or would go as parlor-maid; good City references. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Girl as chamber-maid; willing to assist with children or sewing. Call at No. 300 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; either City or country. Call for two days at No. 137 West 51st-st.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK IN a private family; no objection to the country; will try to give satisfaction; best reference from last employer in City. Address Cook, box No. 303 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—GOOD cook; good washing and ironing; private family; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., rear, third floor.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS VERY GOOD COOK AND first-class laundress, with excellent reference. Inquire on the first floor No. 340 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS COOK; GOOD REFERence; City or country. Can be seen at No. 293 Madison-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed; moderate prices. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker by the day, or would like work home; best City reference. Call, or address Dressmaker, No. 136 Macdougal-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker, a few more engagements by the day or week; has no objections to the country. Call or address E. C., No. 623 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker a few more engagements by day; first-class fit guaranteed. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 119 Macdougal-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER by the day in families. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WISHES A FEW MORE ENgagements in private families. Apply at No. 474 3d-av., near 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman to do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 449 West 39th-st.

KITCHEN-GIRL.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS kitchen girl in private family. Call at No. 154 East 42d-s.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; WILLING TO AS-List with chamber-work; four years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 205 W. st. 53d-st.; ring bell, upper basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 414 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; can be seen at present employer's. Call for two days at No. 307 Lexington-av.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR a Protestant woman as nurse; has filled that responsible position for years; also, as chamber-maid and seamstress for a respectable young girl who has given entire satisfaction. Call at No. 112 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; IS FIRST-class; capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; six years' City reference. Call at No. 248 West 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE TO walking children, with a family going to Europe, or as companion to a lady travelling. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 682 Lexington-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; to take entire charge of baby from birth, and bring up on bottle; careful and reliable; long City reference. Call at No. 228 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, JUST ARRIVED, in a private family as nurse. Address No. 150 East 42d-st.

NURSE.—OR AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 241 East 22d-st., two flights up, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD PRIVATE FAMILY by a respectable young woman as seamstress, and assist in chamber-work; understands all family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler machine; has best City references from present employer. Address H. F., box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,2 7 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress, or assist with children or chamber-work. Call at present employer's, 160 West 34th-st.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; SEVEN weeks' milk; good references. Address L. Bovie, car of John Purdue, Orange, N. J.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands the doing up of salads and the care of silver; will ng and oblig[illegible]; no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., room No 8.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A FIRST-class family; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 32 Desbrosses-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman as waitress and private family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from last employer. Call at 246 West 20th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS; wants work, either washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Call for Virginia, No. 304 West 21st-st., rear, second floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take washing in by the month or dozen, or go out by the day; would do house-cleaning. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 14.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman; gentlemen's and families' washing done in first-class style. Call or address Mrs. Lomap, No. 129 West 26th-st., basement.

WASHING AND IRONING—DONE BY THE month or dozen at moderate prices. Call at No. 126 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, families' washing by the month or dozen; fluting, &c. Call at No. 230 East 59th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; IS A FIRST-class waiter; keeps silver in thorough order; not afraid of work; City or any part of the country. Very best City reference. Call or address L. L., No. 66 West 34th-st., florist.

COACHMAN.—JUST DISENGAGED IN CONSEquence of his employer selling out; a first-class coachman; strictly sober, honest, trustworthy, industrious good man; understands his business; thoroughly knows his duties; is a good driver, willing, and obliging; see reference. Address O. K., 713 7th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; sober and obliging; good City reference. Address for two days, B. K., box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; A PROTestant; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses and carriages; good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; the best of City reference; strictly temperate. Call or address J. S., care of florist, No. 1,203 Broadway, near 29th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; careful City driver; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address L. at Ham's, No. 856 Broadway, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; small family; understands horses and cow driver; is a good gardener; can do all kinds of work; understands flowers, gardening, and fruit; has good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married man; country preferred; will make himself generally useful; City reference. Address A. M., 1,[illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no incumbrance, in a private family; wife can take charge of indoor work; well recommended, and has a thorough knowledge of all particulars around a gentleman's place. Address J. M., Box 208 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—DISENGAGED IN A FEW DAYS ON account of the family going to Europe; good City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 25 Lexington-av., stable, or at late employer's business place, Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man (one child;) man as first-class Coachman and gardener, and wife is a good butter-maker; the best of reference. Address F. B., No. 71 Franklin-st., Greenpoint Long Island.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references; no objection to the country; is a good gardener, if required. Address Coachman, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS thoroughly competent in every respect; has the best of City reference, written or verbal. Address H., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; country preferred; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address C. G., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; YOUNG MAN; HAS lived with some of the best families; thoroughly understands his business; long and satisfactory reference; will come well recommended. Address or call on F. M., No. 43 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE German Protestant; thoroughly understands both branches; is sober, willing, and obliging; can milk, &c.; best reference. Address F. L., Box No. 242 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands both branches; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good City and country, and Brooklyn references. Address for six days J. L., Box No. 203 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH one child, as coachman and gardener; is accustomed to the general charge of a gentleman's place; understands all works. Address T. C., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference; well recommended by his employers. Address A. R., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; married; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call or address Sidney, No. 34 Lexington-av., late employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD GROOM and driver; understands his business thoroughly; good reference as to honesty, sobriety, &c.; no objection to the country. Address T. M., Box No. 225 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; 10 years' reference; leave is on account of not keeping horses; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED. No incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; discharged in consequence present employer selling out. Call or address this week M. J. Wood, Gibson's harness store, 10th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; can furnish best City reference. Call or address, two days, M. E., No. 145 5th-av., corner 21st-st., or No. 15 East 3 th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; first-class City and country reference; a place with a cottage preferred. Address E. F., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS Coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will ing and obliging; good references. Address G. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD SOBER COLORED man as coachman; six years' reference from last place. Call or address Johnson, Nos. 221 and 223 West 53d-st. at Beam's stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; City years of good reference. Address G. C., No. 2 East 32d-st.

FARMER—DAIRY-WOMAN.—MAN UNDERstands breeding and raising stock grain root crops, dairy farming, &c.; is honest, sober; wife is a first-class dairy-woman and poultry raiser; ten years' references, three from present employer; wages to suit times. Address, three days, J. W. N., Box No. 213 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands farming, cows and all management of stock; wife understands dairy and poultry; has the best reference. Call or address P. S., No. 23 East 14th-st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN ON A FARM for garden; is single, middle aged; a good refriend hand with horses; good recommendations. Address B., Box No. 238 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF 19 YEARS' practical experience on gardening in all branches; six years present situation, in charge of greenhouses, grapery, fruit, flow r, and vegetable growing &c; is 35 years of age, and is not afraid to work; is married; has one child; is desirous as to character and ability unexceptionable. Address, for one week, Donald Mackay, Gardener, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF EARLY experience in every department; greenhouse, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; pits and frames of all kinds; laying out and refining grounds; good reference from last employer. Can be seen in New-York by addressing F. J. R., Yonkers Post Office.

GARDENER.—OF RARE PRO MERIT, POSSESSING rare practical and decided ability, with thorough knowledge and the proper management of graperies, plant-houses, fruits, flowers, vegetables, and young; references first class. Address M., Box 206 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies laying out of gentleman's place; best of reference. Address J. K. Box No. 924 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1, 57 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS GREENHOUSES Grape lea, laying out of pleasure grounds, vegetables, farming, stock, and charge of a gentleman's place; refers to present employer; aged 40. Address A. B; Box No. 70 Times Office.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business in all its branches; inside and outside glass; has long experience; best recommendations and satisfaction can be given. Address Gardener, No. 330 East 21st-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance, a first-class place as gardener; thoroughly understands greenhouse, graperies, &c.; capable of taking full charge of a gentleman's place. Address A. J. K., care of Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER, &c.—SINGLE YOUNG MAN; first-class vegetable gardener; good milker; no hour man, but early and late; willing to assist in all work on a gentlem n's place. Address W. E. S., Box No. 117 Times Office.

GARDENER.—B. A GERMAN MAN; MARRIED, (wi h one child; competent in all its branches; green-house and fruits; best of references. Address H., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; 3 GOOD children; thoroughly experienced in every department; no objection to farming; seven years' reference from present employer. Address G. C. No. 67 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS gardener; can highly recommend for honesty, capacity, and thorough master of his business. Address S. Day, Esq., No. 80 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence in his business; can give entire satisfaction; best City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 208

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DUPING AN ELDERLY WIDOW.

HOW MRS. JANE FERGUSON BECAME INTERESTED IN A YOUNG MAN THROUGH FALSE REPRESENTATIONS — THE ACCUSED RELEASED ON A TECHNICALITY.

Henry Sollinger, alias Frederick E. Hall, a good-looking young man, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court, yesterday, in custody of Officer Van Dusen, who had arrested him on a warrant charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses. The complainant in the case was Mrs. Jane Ferguson, an elderly widow, residing at No. 332 West Twenty-seventh-street. It appears from the statements made in court that Mrs. Ferguson, who is a religious enthusiast, was constant in her attendance on the Moody and Sankey revival meetings at the Hippodrome last Spring. There she met Sollinger, alias Hall, and made the acquaintance which resulted in the present charge. The accused, who is a Hebrew, was also an attendant at the revival, and pretended that he had experienced religion and had abandoned the faith of his fathers, and embraced Christianity. Mrs. Ferguson at once became interested in the convert, and he gave her a history of his life, in which he claimed to have been a notorious gambler in the South, but had seen the evil of his ways and had reformed. He was, however, destitute and unable to find employment; in fact, he had not eaten a morsel of food for 36 hours. In this way he worked upon the old lady's sympathies, and she took the young hypocrite to her comfortable home and clothed and fed him for several months, while he pretended to be looking for a situation. In October last Sollinger, whom she knew as Hall, informed her that he had succeeded in obtaining a situation with a real estate agent named W. S. Morse, of Nos. 20 and 22 Walker-street, and that his employer required a deposit of $200 as security for his honesty. Mrs. Ferguson told her protégé that she was very sorry she did not have the money, as she would gladly give it to him if she had. Sollinger then suggested that she might be able to raise the money as a loan which he would repay. He made out two promissory notes for $100 each, dated Oct. 26, 1876, one for six months and the other for one year. These notes he induced Mrs. Ferguson to indorse, and she borrowed the money on them and gave it to Sollinger, who then left and failed to return, and as she did not see him again for several weeks, she began to make inquiries about him, and soon discovered that he was a fraud. She learned that the history of his former life, through which she had become so much interested in him, was a fabrication, and that, instead of being a Southerner, he was born and brought up in this City, within a stone's throw of where Mrs. Ferguson lived. She also ascertained that his statement in regard to obtaining a situation was false, and that no such person as W. S. Morse existed at Nos. 20 and 22 Walker-street. Finding that she had been duped, she appeared before Justice Bixby, and made complaint and applied for a warrant for the arrest of her protégé. The warrant was granted, and placed in the hands of Officer Van Dusen, of the Court Squad, who learned that Sollinger, immediately after obtaining the money, left the City. No trace of him was obtained until about a week ago, when it was ascertained that he had returned, and his arrest followed. The accused was defended by Counselor Stiner, and denied that he had made any false representations to the complainant, but said he had obtained the money from her on the notes to go into business, and when the notes matured they would be paid. His counsel thereupon raised an objection to the complaint, on the ground that as the first note, dated April 26, had not yet matured, and as the defendant had stated that it would be paid when it became due, no criminal, nor even civil, action could be taken, as it was not for the prosecution to presume that the note would not be paid. Justice Murray decided that the complaint was defective, as stated by the counsel for the defendant, and the accused was thereupon released from custody. The magistrate, however, told Mrs. Ferguson that if the note was not paid at maturity she might, if she desired, renew the complaint against Sollinger. It was stated in court that the accused is very respectably connected, his father being a clerk in Custom-house, and residing in West Fifteenth-street.

FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

THE CLAIMS FOR UNPAID INTEREST—ARREST OF GEORGE S. JENKINS, THE CLAIM AGENT—WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

On the 19th ult. Mr. William H. H. Timmons, of Washington, who had been directed by the Treasury Department to investigate the matter of alleged unlawful facilities afforded for the prosecution of claims against the United States, especially in relation to claims for unpaid balances of interest on Government bonds, appeared before United States Commissioner Osborn, and made an affidavit that it had come to his knowledge that Thomas G. Douglas, a first-class clerk in the First Auditor's office, in the Treasury Department, had unlawfully aided and assisted George S. Jenkins, who resides in this City, in the prosecution of claims against the United States; that Jenkins promised to give Douglas large sums of money to turn aid him; that Douglas was in charge or books containing entries of arrears of interest remaining unpaid upon the registered bonds of the United States; that, in consideration of moneys paid and promised to him by Jenkins, he furnished him information from those books as to the bonds upon the arrears mentioned were due and payable, to enable Jenkins to prosecute, successfully, claims therefor against the United States; and that on or about the 30th of January, 1877, Jenkins promised to give $500 to Douglas to induce him to aid him in the prosecution of such claims.

Upon this complaint a warrant was drawn under Sections 5,451 and 5,498 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Douglas was arrested in Washington, but Jenkins was not found until Monday afternoon, when he was arrested by Deputy Marshals Crowley and Harris, in front of the Astor House, and was brought before Commissioner Osborn yesterday morning. He emphatically asserted his innocence of the charges made against him. He said that his business was that of an agent prosecuting claims, that he resided at No. 210 West Fourteenth-street, and that he had not sought to evade arrest, and could have been found at any time. He said he had only prosecuted such claims on legal and proper powers of attorney, and that in the prosecution of his business he had detected the fact that frauds were being committed, and had given information in relation thereto to the Treasury Department. It was this very information on which the department had begun an investigation in reference to interest frauds, and he believed that his own arrest had been caused by enemies he had made by the information he gave. He did not wish to give details now in reference to facts connected with the interest frauds, but he courted a judicial investigation, being satisfied that he could by that means demonstrate beyond a doubt his own innocence and fix the blame and guilt on the real parties. He asked for a speedy examination, and the case was set down for 2 o'clock this afternoon, with the understanding that it will proceed if Mr. Timmons, the complainant, can bring on the required evidence from Washington in sufficient time. The bail was fixed at $1,500, and was promptly given by Mr. Gilman Colnmore, importer of china, at No. 731 Broadway.

THE DEATH OF JOSEPH STAHL.

The Coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Joseph Stahl, the man who was burned to death at Kohler & Kamena's brewery in Guttenburg on Saturday last, has not as yet thrown much light on the mystery. A woman appears in the case, but no testimony has yet been elicited tending to criminate her or show that she was cognizant of any design upon the man's life. Before Stahl went to work at the brewery he resided in New-York, and there formed an acquaintance with a young woman, with whom he became intimate. When he came to Guttenburg she followed, and obtained a situation at the Brewery as a servant girl. One of the other employes began paying attention to her, and her manner of receiving those attentions excited Stahl's jealousy to such an extent that he quarreled with his sweetheart, and they ceased all communication with each other. At the inquest, Frederick Walker testified that he was awakened about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, and went into the boiler-room, where he saw Stahl lying on the floor; his clothes were all burned off, and he was moaning and uttering "help," "help;" presently the doctor arrived, and asked Stahl how it happened; Stahl replied, "A man came in and threw kerosene on me, and set me on fire; I jumped up and ran after him, but he left by the north door where the wagons come in, and I couldn't catch him." Peter Kohler, Jr., corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, and added that there was a candlestick lying on the bench on which Stahl had been sleeping, with a candle in it about five inches long; the candle was not lighted; witness had heard that some of the men were in the habit of fooling with Stahl, but he never knew of his having a difficulty with any of them. Dr. Rare testified that Stahl told him he had put the candle there himself. Peter Kohler, one of the proprietors of the brewery, testified that Stahl was not a favorite with the men on account of his surly disposition; he would sometimes go for days without eating; he always carried a long ugly-looking knife, which he had recently sharpened to a keen edge; a few days ago one of the men approached him, and Stahl, turning upon him fiercely, exclaimed, "If any one comes near me, or tells on me, or gives me away, I'll kill him." The inquest will be resumed on Friday.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The Building Committee of the new armory of the Seventh Regiment has received a large number of bids from contractors for the work of laying the foundation of the armory up to the water table. The lowest bid received was about $25,000. This is considerably lower than the estimate previously made, and it is now believed that the entire building can be completed at a cost of about $200,000, or $150,000 less than at first estimated. One of the bids will be accepted during the coming week, and the contractor will commence the work immediately afterward.

THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. WISWALL—NO PERSON APPEARS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TO SUSTAIN THE ALLEGATIONS.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild to investigate the charges recently published against Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of the Guild, held its second meeting at the rooms of the society, No. 42 East Fourteenth-street, last evening. Owing to the absence of Mr. Fielding, Mr. Benjamin W. Floyd, formerly President of the Produce Exchange, was chosen to take his place, and was called to the chair. Mr. Adolph Hallgarten and Charles Spear, the other members of the committee, were present, the former acting as Secretary. Rev. Mr. Wiswall was present accompanied by Mr. John D. Townsend, who appeared as his counsel. After the committee had formally organized, Mr. Townsend said that he had prepared and mailed to Mrs. Wiswall, at South Vernon, Vt., a letter in which he had informed her that if she desired to appear and testify according to her affidavit against Rev. Mr. Wiswall, and undergo cross-examination in due legal form, all of her expenses would be paid, and funds would also be allowed her for counsel fees. If, in response to this letter, Mrs. Wiswall did not appear before the committee, and substantiate her charges if possible, he should put Rev. Mr. Wiswall on the stand at the next meeting, when the latter would relate his connection with Mrs. Wiswall, and documents would likewise be produced, from which the committee would probably be able to judge whether Mrs. Wiswall was sane or insane, or a good or bad woman. Counsel said he should also read a letter from Dr. Dix and a statement made by the latter, which was published in the *World*, in which Dr. Dix had asserted that Mr. Wiswall was not a fit and proper person to have the management of a charitable institution. Mr. Townsend said he was surprised that Dr. Dix had not appeared to substantiate his charges, when he was well aware that Mr. Wiswall was to be on trial.

Mr. Floyd suggested that a letter of invitation should be sent to Dr. Dix to be present.

Mr. Spear said he thought it unnecessary, as Dr. Dix had probably read the newspapers.

Mr. Townsend continued that Dr. Dix had said that all of the communicants in Trinity Parish were supported by that church, whereas he had 11 affidavits from communicants of Trinity Parish to the effect that they were supported by St. John's Guild. He also had an affidavit from a former chorister of St. John's Chapel to be effect that the choristers, who only received $15 per quarter, were compelled to sign receipts for $25 per quarter.

After waiting until 9 o'clock, as no one appeared to offer charges against Mr. Wiswall, the committee adjourned until April 5, at 8 P. M.

INHUMAN GUARDIANS PUNISHED.

AN ITALIAN PADRONE SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY—A DRUNKEN FATHER AND MOTHER SUMMARILY DEALT WITH—A MOTHER TO BE PROSECUTED FOR NEGLECTING HER CHILD.

Two cases of inhuman neglect and cruelty to children were yesterday brought before the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Vincent Fina, an Italian rag-picker, living at No. 25 Marion-street, was seen in the street accompanied by a lad about 8 years of age, whom he compelled to carry a bag of rags weighing 50 pounds. The lad bore outward evidence of sickness, and staggered frequently under the heavy burden he was obliged to carry. He followed his master as long as he could, but finally became utterly exhausted, staggered forward and fell fainting into the gutter. Victor Girard and Walter Summer, both of whom had watched the boy, and had seen him fall, testified against Fina, who was sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary.

Frederick Lundoerg and J. McGuire, two officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, yesterday arrested Michael and Roxina Ward, of No. 124 Baxter-street, on a charge of neglecting their children. The prisoners occupied the garret of the premises with their four children, aged respectively 2, 4, 7, and 10 years, and had lived for some time in a state of filthiness and misery that beggared description. The apartment was entirely destitute of furniture, and the children, who were clad in dirty garments, which hung about their bodies in tatters, were gradually dying of starvation. They had eaten no food for four days, their parents during that time having been in a continual state of helplessness from drink. Mrs. Fay, a neighbor of the prisoners, testified to the inhuman neglect of the children by the drunken parents, and the court sentenced both to six months in the Penitentiary.

While Officer Wards of the First Precinct, was passing through Exchange-place yesterday afternoon, he noticed an ill-clad woman staggering along, leading by the hand a boy scarcely 3 years of age. The little fellow was bareheaded, raggedly dressed, and had but one shoe, which was half off his foot and dragging through the mud. The child presented so pitiable a spectacle that the officer took the woman in custody, and brought her before Justice Kilpatrick, at the Tombs Police Court. The woman's forehead was bleeding from a wound received from a fall, and her face bore marks of continued dissipation. Notwithstanding these unmistakable evidences of intoxication, she denied that she had been drinking, and denounced the officer for having arrested her. She was committed to the Tombs on a charge of drunkenness, and to-morrow will be placed in charge of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, by whom she will be prosecuted for neglecting her child.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SPRING MEETING AT CREEDMOOR—THE RANGE DECLARED OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, to complete the preparation of the programme of the Spring prize meeting of the association. Col. G. W. Wingate presided. The Secretary reported that he had visited Philadelphia in accordance with a resolution passed at the previous meeting of the committee, and in the absence of Gen. Gosborn, had conferred with Gen. J. R. Hawley in reference to the award of diplomas to the winners of prizes in the Centennial matches at Creedmoor last Fall. The Secretary found that nothing could be done until the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, and he was instructed to continue to look after the matter. On motion, the range was declared open for the ensuing season. The Chairman announced that he had received a communication from Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, stating that he had decided to pay the association $4,500 for the use of its range by the National Guard on three days of each week during the coming season, provided that 20 markers be provided on each occasion instead of 15, as was the case last year. The offer was accepted. On motion, Major C. E. Orvis, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Brigade, and Controller John Kelly were elected life members. A communication was received from the Washington Grey Cavalry Troop asking that provisions be made in the programme for the Spring prize meeting at Creedmoor for a match between teams representing the several cavalry troops. The programme for the Spring prize meeting, which will take place on May 24 and 25, was next taken up and adopted as follows, most of the prizes to be announced hereafter:

Directors' Match.—Open only to Directors and honorary directors of the National Rifle Association; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle; two sighting and five scoring shots; entrance fee, $1; prize, the Directors' Championship Gold Badge, to be held by the winner until the next year.

Short Range Match.—Open to all comers; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle; two sighting and seven scoring shots; entrance fee, $1.

Military Match.—Open to teams of five from any company, troop, or battery of the National Guard of New-York, or other States, or of the regular Army or Navy, or marine corps, to be composed of company officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates, who have been members since March, 1877; distance, 500 yards; position, standing; seven scoring shots; teams to use the rifles with which their companies are armed; entrance fee, $5.

Cavalry Match.—Open to teams of five from any troop or battery of the National Guard or of the United States Army; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; two sighting and seven scoring shots; entrance fee, $5.

Mid-Range Match.—Open to teams of five from any company, troop, or battery of any State, or the regular Army, navy, and marine corps; any position; distance, 500 yards; entrance fee, $5.

Individual Match.—Open to all comers; any rifle; any position; 10 scoring shots; entrance fee $1. Second-class targets will be used in this match, with a "carton" 11 inches in diameter covering the "bull's-eye."

Leech Cup.—Under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club; open to all native-born citizens of the United States and resident members of the Amateur rifle Club, regardless of nationality; distance 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; any position; 15 shots; entrance fee $1 to members and $2 to outsiders; prize, the "Leech Cup," to be held by the winner throughout the year.

Running Deer Match.—Open to all comers; any rifle; no windage allowed; distance, 100 yards; position, standing; five shots, to be fired consecutively; entrance fee, 25 cents; each competitor to be allowed four entries; a fine of 10 cents for not firing or not hitting the haunch; such fines to be divided among the three highest scores. The deer will be run as a bull's-eye target during the morning.

It was decided to extend the invitation embodied in a resolution passed by the board in February last—to enter into competition for the Centennial trophy—to all who were invited last year, giving them until June 1 to accept the invitation.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RESOLUTIONS DEPRECATING THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE SALARIES OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS—ADVOCATING THE REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITOL TO THIS CITY.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Lewis, in behalf of the Committee on Law, presented a report, which was signed by himself and Mr. Howland, on the resolutions of Mr. Cowing deprecating the action of the Board of Apportionment in reducing the estimate of the Board of Education for this year, and thus causing a reduction in the salaries of the school teachers. The report stated, in substance, that the Board of Apportionment did not cut down the teachers' salaries, and that the same amount, $2,700,000, was allowed for such salaries in 1877 as was allowed in 1876, but that the Board of Education, acting upon its own responsibility, had cut down the salaries. They had asked the Board of Apportionment for $80,000 more than the amount of the previous annual appropriation, but the amount asked for was not given. The report then recited that the Common Council had no power over the Board of Education, and therefore had no right to interfere between it and its employes; and it finally recommended that Mr. Cowing's resolutions be placed on file. A debate followed, in which Mr. Cowing defended his resolutions and spoke of the great benefits conferred by the public schools, which were calculated to preserve the institutions of the country, and also of the duty and necessity of paying teachers fair salaries for their arduous and important services.

Mr. Howland said he agreed with the gentleman as to the benefits derived from the public schools, but the question was one of giving $80,000 more than the previous appropriation for salaries, and the report was based on that fact.

Mr. Sauer here remarked that Mr. Cowing was trying to make political capital out of the thing.

Mr. Cowing promptly rose and asked that the Clerk take down Mr. Sauer's words. They were, he said, disrespectful and unparliamentary.

No heed, however, was taken to this request, and the debate was then continued. At the close the report of the committee was rejected, and Mr. Cowing's resolutions, which were published in THE TIMES when they were first introduced, were adopted by a vote of 13 to 5.

The Committee on Police and Health submitted a report in favor of removing the fat-rendering establishment in the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River, but stating that the Board of Health had exclusive power over the matter. The report was adopted.

A petition, signed by the President of St. John's Roman Catholic College, Fordham, and by Martin Dunnigan, and a number of other property-owners in the annexed district, was presented by Alderman Morris. The petition states that the Park Department and the Board of Health have power to build sewers and drains without the consent of the property-owners or an ordinance of the Common Council, and they ask that something be done to give them a voice in the matter, as they would be assessed for such improvements.

Alderman Morris, in offering the petition, said he was aware that the Common Council had no power in the premises, and moved that the Clerk be instructed to transmit the petition to the Speaker of the Assembly, with a request that some action be taken on it in connection with a resolution of the board which was sent to Albany about a week ago, requesting the Legislature to repeal the law giving the Commissioner of Public Works authority to build sewers without ordinances being passed providing for the work. The motion was adopted.

A new dog ordinance was reported by the Committee on Law, through its Chairman, Mr. Lewis. The ordinance was laid over.

Alderman Morris then submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Legislature has now before it a bill providing for the removal of the state Capitol building from Albany to this City; and

Whereas, This, the great metropolis of the Empire State, is the largest in population and its many great commercial advantages, is the proper place for the same; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Common Council, in behalf of the citizens of the City of New-York and for themselves, do request his honor the Mayor, to urge the State Commissioners to tender on behalf of this city sufficient ground in Washington Park or square, or any other property of the City, to be at the option of the State authorities, as a site for the erection of the state Capitol building, and the said Commissioners are hereby respectfully requested and invited to use all honorable means before the Legislature now in session to carry this resolution into effect.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication stating that he had sent to the Legislature a bill providing for the fifth member of the Board of Apportionment, and in accordance to be printed.

A petition from Mr. Abram Wakeman, requesting the board to establish a ferry from the foot of Sixty-fifth-street to Bay Ridge, Long Island, was also ordered to be printed.

The board then adjourned.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

TAKING STEPS TOWARD THE ERECTION OF A NEW BUILDING—CO-OPERATING WITH THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday for the purpose of arriving at some decision concerning a new and more commodious exchange building. The President, Mr. J. L. N. Stark, occupied the chair. Mr. L. Hazeltine said the general sentiment of the Exchange was in favor of a new building. He, for one, had no complaints to make, inasmuch as he occupied rooms on one of the upper floors, but he would join in the movement for a new building out of sympathy with the gentlemen whose offices were on the lower floor, and whose accommodation was altogether inadequate for the transaction of their business. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the action taken by the board of Managers in submitting to the Exchange the question of the erection of a new and suitable building for the New-York Produce Exchange, together with the proposed appropriation of the surplus fund for that purpose, and the granting of such other authority as may be requisite for carrying the proposed undertaking into effect, provided that the cost of such site and building shall not exceed $1,000,000; also, that the building shall be located below Wall-street, and that no additional power to increase the annual assessment be conferred up to the Board of Managers, the Board of Managers are respectfully requested to proceed with the proposed vote at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. William I. Preston said it was unnecessary to go to such expense. The present building could be improved by an outlay of $50,000 or $100,000, and every accommodation that members could reasonably ask for would then be furnished.

Mr. J. H. Herrick reviewed the origin of the surplus fund of the Exchange, showing that it had always been considered sacred to the purposes of a building fund. He felt assured that a new building could be put up without increasing the present assessment on members, and the rental thereof would be a source of profit to the Exchange.

Mr. William A. Cole offered the following amendment, which was accepted:

Resolved, That the chair be requested to appoint a committee of five to nominate three gentlemen, members of the Exchange, not members of the Board of Managers, who shall be balloted for as a committee to co-operate with the Board of Managers in the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building for the purposes of the Produce Exchange.

Before the original motion as amended was put to a vote, Mr. S. D. Harrison submitted the following substitute, which was unanimously adopted after debate:

Resolved, That a vote be taken three weeks from this day by ballot, on the question as originally proposed by the Board of Managers.

The meeting then adjourned.

A BANCO GAME BROKEN UP.

George Williams, alias William Marsden, one of the most "accomplished" lottery men in the City, aided by two brothers named George and Harry Miller, started a banco game recently on the first floor of No. 152 East Forty-fourth-street. This place was chosen because of its proximity to the Grand Central Depot in Forty-second-street, from which country "greenhorns" in abundance could be secured by the "steerers." On Monday afternoon John D. Livingston, of this City, was accosted at the depot by Williams, who said he had drawn a prize of $100, and being from Troy, he wished a New-Yorker to go with him to the lottery office to draw it. Livingston volunteered to go with him, and saw the man draw the money. Livingston was then induced to play, and he also won $100. The "banco" man told him he would play $400 he would give him a chance of winning $1,200. Mr. Livingston "did not see it," and left the disomfited banco men to reflect on the fact that for once they had been "taken in and done for" by an intended victim. Yesterday Mr. Livingston informed Officer McMahon, who arrested Williams and his partners just as they were in the act of "fleecing" a victim whom they had enticed directly from the depot immediately after he had stepped from the train. The accused were remanded by Justice Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, until to-day, when Mr. Livingston will appear against them. All the gambling paraphernalia was secured by the officers, and among the papers were found blank checks on every bank in the City.

ELEVEN NEW LAWYERS.

The committee for the examination of applicants for admission to the Bar, consisting of ex-Gov. Edward Salomon, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, and Hon. Edwin R. Meade, yesterday reported that they had performed their duty, and that in their judgment the following persons should be admitted: Henry Schmitz, Marcus Newburg, Byron A. Cohen, John Thaine Easton, John Deichnaty, Thomas Johnson Pardy, John Mailhail, Jr., Edwin C. Mott, Christopher Fiecke, William Quaile, Jr., and Frank V. Brierson. The report was approved by Judge Noah Davis. The committee expressed their pleasure in directing particular attention by the court to Mr. John Deichnaty and M. Henry Schmitz, as having given evidence of unusual intelligence and industry in the study of their profession.

THE LOSS OF THE ROCKAWAY.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN—THE VOYAGE FROM NORFOLK—NO NEGLIGENCE ON HIS PART—THE OLD DOMINION COMPANY NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOSS.

The loss of the new steam-boat Rockaway, while being towed from Norfolk, Va., to this port, has excited considerable comment, and inquiry is now pending to ascertain who is responsible for the wreck of the vessel. The owner of the Rockaway, Mr. R. Cornell White, said on Monday night that Capt. Couch, of the steam-ship Wyanoke, was responsible for the loss of the new steam-boat, because he failed to run his vessel and her convoy into the harbor made by the Delaware Breakwater. In reply to this statement Capt. Couch has sent the following letter to THE TIMES:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing that the various reports of the loss of the new excursion boat Rockaway may mislead the public, they not being correct statements of the facts, I desire through the medium of the press to give a brief recital of the voyage from Norfolk, Va., to New-York. The Rockaway was launched on Saturday last at 5 P. M., and given into my charge at 7:30, without a pound of ballast on board. She was therefore only water-borne by her "midship section. We left with her in tow at about 8 o'clock, the weather being moderate. We passed Cape Henry at about 11 o'clock, with a tour to five knot breeze from the south-east, weather still moderate, with every appearance of continuing so. Passed Winter Quarter Shoal Light-ship at about 7:30 A. M., Sunday—smoky weather, wind still moderate, about a five-knot breeze, still from south-east. About noon, when opposite Delaware Breakwater, there was no marked change in the weather, wind still moderate, and sailing vessels in sight had their royals set. At 5 P. M. the wind had hauled to about east, the weather unsettled, but with no appearance of any immediate change; there was about an eight-knot breeze blowing at the time. Night coming on, I deemed it prudent to take on a second hawser, to avoid any trouble that might occur by any sudden change during the night, and I stopped the ship for this purpose. Up to this time there had been no parting of hawsers, or trouble of any kind, and neither had the Rockaway labored excessively, nor given any evidence to us of straining. The sea was not rough, but with an easterly wind there was the usual easterly swell. When we took out the second hawser the Captain of the Rockaway reported that she was straining, and that her hog-frame had parted, and he suggested, or advised, going back to the Breakwater. The position of the ship was then about 12 miles off the Jersey coast, and 40 miles from Cape Delaware Breakwater; the wind east, and increasing slightly; weather thick; and under these circumstances I deemed it more prudent to tow her along easily on my course to New-York, than to attempt to run into the Breakwater in the dark, in thick weather, and with a steamer in tow, with the certainty before me of finding that harbor crowded with vessels. After securing the second hawser we proceeded on our course to New-York. No signal of distress or warning of any kind was given until about 5 A. M., (Monday;) neither did the Rockaway labor excessively, nor was the sea unusually rough. At this time there was a good whole sail breeze, about east, when we were hailed by the Rockaway and notified that she was straining or breaking in two. I immediately stopped my ship, and sent a boat under the command of the first officer to her, when he found her hog-frame had parted, and the ship broken in two amidships. As there was no hope of saving her, we took off the Captain and crew, and when abandoned she was decks to water. I submit these facts with confidence to any intelligent ship-master or ship-owner to decide whether the loss of the Rockaway is to be attributed to bad management and want of good judgment on the part of the Captain of the Wyanoke, or the unseaworthiness of the Rockaway. GEORGE W. COUCH,

Master steam-ship Wyanoke.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 27, 1877.

Mr. White said yesterday he did not charge Capt. Couch with having lost the Rockaway through lack of seamanship, but through having recklessly towed the frail structure through a heavy sea when he might and should have gone into a harbor with it. He also declared that he believed the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company was responsible for the value of the lost vessel. To the latter statement the officers of the company reply that they are under no obligation to repay Mr. White the sum he has lost through the wreck. The hog-frame or upper-works of the Rockaway was simply bolted temporarily to her hull, and was in no sense a support to the latter, as it ought to have been. The hog-frame of a steam-boat is meant to hold her hull together, and to prevent it from breaking amidship, from the sheer weight of the bow and stern. An old ship-builder explained yesterday that the Rockaway would probably have broken up in a moderate sea, because of her great length, and the lack of stays running from the hog-frame down to the hull.

THE ASSETS OF A BANKRUPT BANK.

The assets of the bankrupt Ocean National Bank were sold by the Receiver yesterday, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, at No. 111 Broadway. The first property disposed of was 7,000 acres of Western prairie farming lands, situated in Jackson, Massac, Johnson, and Williamson Counties, in the southern portion of Illinois. The auctioneer announced that these lands had been appraised at from $5 to $35 per acre but he could only get the following prices: The lands in Jackson County brought from 30 cents to $2 85 per acre; 1,260 acres in Massac County brought 30 cents per acre; the land in Williamson County brought from 25 cents to $4 40 per acre, and 227 acres in Johnson County brought $2 30 per acre. The Irondale Coal and Iron property, formerly known as the estate and works of the Franklin Iron and Coal Company, situated in Preston County, W. Va., was purchased for $20,000. These works have been in successful operation for several years, and represent, it is said, an expenditure of $700,000. A number of judgments, notes, and drafts and collateral securities representing amounts from $5c to $150,000, were sold for prices ranging from $1 to $100. Bonus and stocks in oil companies, gold and silver mining companies, railroad companies, life assurance companies, and plate-glass and knitting companies, were disposed of at from $1 to $10 per share. The following life insurance policies, deposited as collateral security, were sold: Policy on the life of James Gordon, for $1,650, in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey, paid up policy, sold for $505; policy on the life of Alfred C. Smith, Jr., for $3,570, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, paid up policy, sold for $2,450; policies on the life of Samuel Bowman for $5,000 in the Home Life Insurance Company and $10,000 in the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, annual premium, sold respectively for $1,150 and $3,025. The sale did not realize as much as the Receiver anticipated.

LARGE SALE OF PRINTS.

The auction sale of Gloucester and Ancona prints by Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co. drew a large attendance of buyers to Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-street yesterday. At one time between 400 and 500 persons were present, the sale continuing without interruption from 11 o'clock till 2. The bidding was spirited, and over 3,000 cases of prints, embracing all varieties of light colors and Spring styles, were disposed of at favorable prices, the ruling rates being from 5½ to 5¾ cents per yard. These figures are from 1 to 1½ cents lower than the current quotations during the past Winter, the fall being generally considered due to the overplus of manufactured goods in the market. The sales were all made on four months' time, and the auctioneer found no difficulty in securing buyers. The total amount of the sales foots up over $400,000. Among the larger purchasers were H. B. Claflin & Co., Kane, Spring, Dale & Co., E. S. Jaffray, A. T. Stewart & Co., Halstead, Haines & Co., Field, Lieter & Co., of Cincinnati, and other well-known houses in the West and South.

THE FILTHY STREETS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following report on the filthy condition of the streets:

"I have the honor to call your attention to the filthy condition of the following streets, which demand immediate attention. In most of them the ashes and garbage have not apparently been removed for many weeks, and piles of vegetable matter have accumulated on either side of the pavement, preventing one wagon from passing another. The worst are: The lower part of Washington and Greenwich streets, from Rector-street to Battery-place, Morris, Thames, Albany, Carlisle, Fell, Baxter, Mulberry, and Cromby streets, and Centre Market-place, in their entire length; Mott-street, from Prince to Canal street; Elizabeth-street, from Houston to Grand; and Hester-street, from Centre-street to the Bowery. The effects of a few warm days upon the masses of decomposing matter will be very detrimental as affecting the public health."

A resolution was adopted that the report be forwarded to the Board of Police with the earnest request that the said streets be immediately cleaned.

BREAKING UP DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Four houses of ill-fame in West Twenty-sixth-street were broken up by Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on Monday, and the proprietresses and the inmates were brought before Justice Murray at the Washington-Place Police Court for examination. The raids were made on warrants granted by the magistrate on complaint of Mr. Robert C. Armstrong, of No. 140 West Twenty-sixth-street, the owner of considerable real estate in the neighborhood, and who asserts that the houses raided on were a nuisance to the respectable residents of the vicinity. The proprietresses of the houses, viz.: Kitty Coffee, Sarah Whalley, Margaret Luther, and Kitty Mack, were held for trial in $2,000 bail each, on charges of keeping disorderly houses. The men found in the places were fined $10 each, and the women, to the number of 20, were held in $300 bail for good behavior.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Titus Joslin states that no compromise has been made to his knowledge with "the unfortunate person who was instigated to defame" him.

The closing exercises of the Mechanics' Society school will take place to-morrow evening, at No. 473 Broadway. There will be an exhibition of drawings at the same place from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Police Commissioners Smith and Nichols went to Philadelphia yesterday to examine into the workings of the garbage-cremating apparatus on exhibition in that city, and will make a report thereon to the Board of Police on their return.

All third-class mail matter is opened in the Post Office. Yesterday a third-class package mailed for Connecticut was opened in the Post Office in this City, and displayed to the astonished gaze of Superintendent Yeomans two fine, fat rib mutton chops lying side by side. All perishable matter is prohibited from going through the Post Office. The chops were forwarded by express.

The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records, to the Board of Health: During the week ending March 24, 1877, 498 deaths were reported, being an increase of 3 compared with the preceding week, and 90 less than were reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending March 17 was 484, which is 88.8 below the average number of deaths for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 23.46 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,072,692.

At a meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners held yesterday afternoon, a letter from Inspector Joseph Conway was read, stating that since the notice of the Board to Mr. Staples, to discontinue the deposit of ashes and garbage at Stapleton, S aten Island, on the 21st inst., no deposit of ashes had been made. A letter was also received from J. De Hovey, Captain of the steam-ship Rusland, exonerating Pilot Benjamin Simonson from any blame for the wrecking of the Rusland. "His conduct," says Capt. Horsey, "after the ship got aground cannot be too highly commended." With regard to the differences about the pier at Stapleton, it is believed that a compromise will be effected without referring the matter to the Commissioners.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $855,781 91.

On Saturday next the giving of out-door relief by the county will cease.

Register Whitney collected for arrears of taxes during the past week $49,829 04.

A one-story frame building at the corner of Richards and Delevan streets, used for the storage of oil, fell yesterday, its props having rotted away.

Rev. C. D. Helmer will be formally installed as Pastor of the Tompkins-Avenue Congregational Church this evening. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will preach the sermon.

Mayor Schroeder, through counsel, has withdrawn the charge of embezzlement made by him against James D. Vail, a real estate agent, whom the Mayor accused of wrongfully retaining $40. Vail was discharged yesterday.

Isaac Heshmann, of No. 124 Smith-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the river at Fulton Ferry. He was rescued by the ferry employes and handed over to a Policeman, who arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The bricklayers of this city contemplate establishing a fixed rate of wages to be paid during the present year. A committee has been appointed to obtain the views of the master builders on the subject, and report at a meeting of journeymen to be held in April.

The Board of Managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor appeals to the charitable for aid. The association is one of the best of its kind in the country. Its receipts have been less this year than in former years by $2,500, while the demands on it have been much greater.

Capt. T. Jeff Stevens, a clerk employed in the Market Bank, New-York, and formerly of the Twenty-third Regiment, has brought suit for absolute divorce against his wife. He alleges that last Friday night, having returned unexpectedly when his family thought he was in New-Jersey, he found his wife and Frank J. Faulkner, a New-York merchant, residing at No. 91 St. Felix-street, in his [Stevens'] bedroom, at No. 311 Madison-street, in this city.

NEW-JERSEY.

Francis Olears was struck by a train and instantly killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Waverly, Monday evening. Olears and a companion were on their way from Philadelpia to New-York. The body was removed to the Morgue.

John Williams, an old and wealthy resident of Kearny, died intestate recently, leaving an estate valued at $210,000. After his death it was discovered that he had given a power of attorney to Francis S. Brogaw. The heirs intend to commence a suit in Chancery to secure an equal division of the estate.

The amount of bail required for the release of James Moran, who is charged with atrociously assaulting Andrew Rabbitt, has been reduced from $5,000 to $3,000. Rabbitt is still confined to his bed at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, and his attending physician ref

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET—AN UNFAVORABLE IMPRESSION PRODUCED BY GEN. HAMPTON'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES—A CONFERENCE BETWEEN CHAMBERLAIN AND HAMPTON IMPROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The South Carolina case continues to be the leading topic of conversation here. During the day Gov. Chamberlain has been in consultation with President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, and others. He has found them all more than favorably disposed toward him, and he feels much more confident of ultimate recognition and success than he did some days ago. It is generally admitted here to-night by both Democrats and Republicans that Gen. Hampton has greatly injured his cause by his arrogant letter to the President and by his speech delivered this morning at Wilmington, N. C. Still another blunder has been made by Gen. Hampton. A day or two since he wrote to the President informing him that he would be at Willard's Hotel, the guest of Senator Gordon, and that if the President desired to see him he would be glad to receive any communication which he might send to him at the place indicated. In compliance with this, the President, through his Private Secretary, will send a note to Gen. Hampton asking him to visit the White House. It is now understood that there will be no formal conferences between Gov. Chamberlain and Gen. Hampton. They will each present their case to the President and Cabinet, and then, after due conference and consideration, some decision will be arrived at.

THE CONTEST BRIEFLY REVIEWED.

WHAT GOV. CHAMBERLAIN CLAIMS—THE FALSE PRETENSES OF WADE HAMPTON AND COMPANY—THE LEGAL BEARINGS OF THE CASE—ACTION OF THE COURTS—DECISION OF JUDGE CARPENTER AND OTHERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27, 1877.

The South Carolina contest promises, for the next week at least, to be the leading topic of discussion in the political world of Washington. Such being the case, it will not be amiss to briefly review its history and present condition. At every election held in the Palmetto State since 1868, the Republican Party had majorities ranging from 25,000 to 35,000. These were honest majorities, and represented the real sentiment of the State. There is no evidence that this sentiment has changed during the past year, and the small majority given for the Republican candidates last November cannot be taken as an indication that the party named has lost any of its strength. The nomination of Wade Hampton for Governor was a distinct announcement, in plain terms, on the part of the Democracy of a purpose to carry the State on the Mississippi plan. This was announced by speakers in the nominating convention and at the ratification meetings held immediately after, and notably by one Gen. Forgerson, who appeared at Columbia at the time of the convention, and various points in the State subsequently, as the exponent of a system of outrage and intimidation. The canvass from this time on was simply an effort to overcome the Republican majorities by terrorism, intimidation, and all forms of violence. Events like the Hamburg massacre, the Ellenton riots, and other incidents of open and wide-spread violence were simply the salient features in the general campaign. The election took place under these influences, and as a result the Democrats claim to have a majority of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor upon the face of the returns. The Returning Board of the State, upon canvassing the returns, finding evidence of fraud and violence prevailing most widely in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, declared that no legal election had occurred in those counties, and gave no certificates of election to members of the General Assembly or to the county officers in them. In this way only 116 out of the 124 members comprising the House of Representatives were furnished with certificates by the Returning Board and Secretary of State. The canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, under the Constitution of South Carolina is made by the General Assembly in Joint Convention. On the 28th of November, when the Legislature met, members from Edgefield and Laurens claimed their seats on the ground that upon the face of the returns they were elected, but were excluded from the House of Representatives. Whereupon the entire body of Democrats elected to the Assembly seceded and organized what has since been known as the Hampton House. The remaining 59 members met in the State-house, in the hall of the House, and organized, and have since been known as the Chamberlain or Mackey House. The Senate has never been disputed. A majority of that body, 18 out of 31 elected, are Republicans. This Senate, acknowledged to be Republican, and the Chamberlain House met in joint convention on the 7th of December, and proceeded to canvass the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Constitution, and rejecting the vote of Edgefield and Laurens Counties upon the same ground as they had been rejected by the Returning Board, declared Chamberlain elected by a majority of 3,000. On the 14th of December the Hampton House alone, without a pretense of a Senate, and without any lawful or regular returns of the election, proceeded to declare Hampton elected. The legal grounds upon which the Republican case rests are easy to be understood. The party named claim that Chamberlain has been constitutionally declared elected Governor by a lawful Joint Assembly, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives. They claim that the 59 members who organized the Chamberlain House constituted a quorum of all the members elected, only 116 having been declared elected by the Returning Board. This claim is in accordance with well-known precedents occurring in Congress under the provisions of the United States Constitution, which are in terms identical with corresponding provisions in the South Carolina Constitution. The power of the General Assembly, in joint convention, to reject illegal and fraudulent votes rests upon precisely the same grounds that the right of Congress to reject illegal or fraudulent Electoral votes rests, and under recent discussions and decisions is too clear for argument. Chamberlain was duly inaugurated under this declaration of his election, and has since been in the active exercise of the duties of his position, and in full possession of the executive office and archives. There would seem to be no lawful ground wanting to complete the legal validity of this claim. There is another view that Republicans put forward, which is, that if Chamberlain was not duly elected, and has not been constitutionally declared elected under the recent election, he is, nevertheless, Governor "until his successor shall be chosen and qualified." They say that if there is a defect in the Chamberlain House of Representatives which tends to invalidate the claim of Chamberlain to be Governor under the recent election, Hampton's claim being evidently of even less value, Chamberlain remains Governor for want of a successor. This view has been sustained even by Judge Carpenter, one of Gov. Chamberlain's most bitter personal enemies, who presides over the Columbia Circuit, and also by Associate Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court, in a recent habeas corpus case brought for the purpose of obtaining a decision upon this question. Republicans claim, therefore, that, under any possible view of the law and facts, Chamberlain is now the lawful Governor of the State.

On the other hand, Democrats claim, as has already been stated, that Hampton is elected upon the face of the returns. This is not true, as a matter of fact. Upon the face of the returns, including the well known Robbins box, in Barnwell County, the legality of which was doubted by the Returning Board, at the time of their canvass of the votes, to such an extent that they omitted it in their aggregate of the votes, Chamberlain still has a majority. The only irregularity connected with the Robbins box, by the way, consisted in the fact that it was not returned to the Board of County Canvassers at the county seat until after that board had commenced to canvass all the county returns. This delay was caused by an armed force of men, who met the messengers in charge of the box on their way to the county seat, and compelled them to turn back. By reason of this delay the box did not reach the county seat until 9 o'clock of the night on which the canvass took place, and even then the County Canvassers were afraid to receive it on account of the threats of armed men who surrounded the building in which they were assembled. The box was therefore taken charge of by the messengers, who brought it to Columbia, where the return was made to the Board of State Canvassers. As has been said, owing to the irregularity attending it and the want at that time of sufficient evidence to establish its validity, it was omitted by the State Board in their count of the Electoral vote, as well as in their canvass of members of the General Assembly. This resulted not only in giving the County of Barnwell, unjustly, to the Democrats, but did give Hampton upon the face of the returns an apparent majority of 134. Whereas, if this box, which had a majority of 347 Republican votes, had been canvassed, the result would have been that Chamberlain, upon the face of the returns, would have had a majority of 113. The Republican members of the House Investigating Committee which visited Columbia and Charleston in December, as well as the Senatorial committee, which spent six weeks in Columbia during the past Winter, both have made full reports, including the testimony taken upon the Robbins box, and both have reached the conclusion, without hesitation or doubt, that the Robbins box was valid, and ought to have been counted by the Board of State Canvassers. It will be seen, therefore, that the first claim of the Democrats that Hampton is elected upon the face of the returns, is not true, as a matter of fact.

The Democracy further claim that the Hampton House was the only valid Assembly, and under the Constitution, which provides that the result of the canvass of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be published by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hampton House had a right to canvass the returns of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor without the Senate and to declare the election. This claim does not appear to have any legal foundation whatever. The Constitution is explicit in requiring the presence of both houses, and it is not pretended anywhere that the Senate was present or took any part in the declaration of Hampton's election. One claim upon which the Democrats of South Carolina lay great stress is that the same Boards of County Canvassers who returned Hayes and Wheeler elected, also declared that Hampton was Governor of the State. This claim is not valid in any particular. In the first place, the County Canvassers have nothing whatever to do with declaring the election either of the Presidential Electors or of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Their sole duty is to canvass and make the returns to the Board of State Canvassers at Columbia, their action being subject, absolutely, to the revision of the State Board.

There were certain proceedings had in the Supreme Court of the State on behalf of the Democrats which may be noticed here. They endeavored by mandamus to compel the Board of State Canvassers to declare the Democratic candidates elected to the House of Representatives and the Senate in the Counties of Edgefield and Laurens. For this purpose they obtained an order from the Supreme Court requiring this to be done, but before that order was served upon the Board of State Canvassers the time limited by the statute creating the board had expired, and the board had adjourned sine die. The Supreme Court, headed by the infamous father of the infamous Moses, upon the refusal of the Board of State Canvassers to reconvene and execute the order of the court, adjudged them in contempt and sent them to jail. Judge Bond, however, immediately released them upon habeas corpus, holding that the Supreme Court acted without jurisdiction, and that the board having adjourned sine die could not be reconvened. The Democratic members from Edgefield and Laurens, however, subsequently presented themselves, as has been stated, for admission to the House of Representatives on the ground that the Supreme Court had directed the Board of State Canvassers to declare them elected, although the board, as has been stated, had distinctly refused to execute this order. Upon this ground the Democrats have claimed that the Chamberlain House had no legal quorum, and that the Hampton House had such quorum. I think it is hardly necessary to say that whether the Board of State Canvassers acted properly or not, their action was final and decisive. It may be said then, in conclusion, that it is possible that both Chamberlain and Hampton may have a questionable title under the recent election to the office of Governor, but at the same time it must be admitted that the legal arguments appear to be almost, if not quite, conclusive in favor of Chamberlain's right to the office, and that at any rate Hampton's claim is wholly without legal validity. The defects in his title are fatal. On the other hand it seems clear that under the provision of the Constitution which has been referred to, Chamberlain's right to hold the office until the title of his successor is established beyond dispute, is clear. Daniel H. Chamberlain, therefore, is legally the Governor of South Carolina under either alternative, and Hampton has no valid title in any case. H. C.

HAMPTON ON HIS WAY NORTH.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE PEOPLE AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS—BANDS OF MUSIC AND ADDRESSES BY MAYORS—ARROGANT TONE OF HAMPTON'S SPEECHES IN REPLY.

WILMINGTON, March 28.—Gen. Hampton, Mr. Conner, and Gen. Butler reached here on the southern train this morning. An immense crowd of people, accompanied by a band of music, met them at the depot. A reception speech was made by Hon. A. M. Waddell. Gen. Hampton and Gen. Butler replied. The following is a verbatim extract from Gen. Hampton's speech:

MY FRIENDS: I go to Washington simply to state before the President the fact that the people of South Carolina have elected me Governor of that State. I go there to say to him that we ask no recognition from any President. We claim recognition from the votes of the people of the State. I go there to assure him that we are not fighting for party, but that we are fighting for the good of the whole country. I am going there to demand our rights—nothing less, and so help me God, to take nothing less. I go to tell him the condition that South Carolina has been in for years past, that our people have been under disadvantages never encountered by any other people on this continent, that they carried the election, were successful, and that they propose to enjoy the fruits of their victory.

He also said he believed if the Democratic Party administered the Government of that State, peace, prosperity, and happiness would follow.

GOLDSBORO, March 28.—Gen. Hampton and party passed this point at noon. At Timmonsville, Florence, Wilmington, and Magnolia the citizens turned out in great force and cheered enthusiastically for Hampton. Bands of music, hand-shaking, and waving of handkerchiefs accompanied every demonstration. Gen. Hampton briefly addressing the crowds from the platform of his car. He said, having been elected Governor of South Carolina, and being recognized by the people as such, he intended to exercise his rights. His visit to Washington was merely a matter of personal courtesy to the President.

RICHMOND, March 28.—Gen. Wade Hampton and party arrived here at 8:30 P. M., en route for Washington. He was met at the depot by an immense concourse of people, numbering fully 5,000, including the Conservative clubs of this city, with music, and a committee of prominent citizens, and was received with great enthusiasm, amid the firing of cannon and fire-works. An address of welcome was made by Hon. A. M. Keiley ex-Mayor of Richmond.

After returning thanks for the ovation, Gen. Hampton said he interpreted the demonstration as a tribute to the cause he represented, namely, good government, home rule, and reform. The people of South Carolina, he continued, are in earnest. "We have tried compromise in vain, and so last Fall we planted our feet firmly on the Constitution, and began the battle for our rights. We remembered that ours was one of the original 13 States, and strong men and noble women joined hands in the struggle, declaring by Almighty God that they would sacrifice everything to win. [Cheers. A voice—"And you did win."] Yes, my friend, we did win. You cannot imagine what those people had to bear to win their constitutional victory; but they won, and fully 20,000 colored men co-operated with them; and now thousand and tens of thousands of colored men are paying taxes to my Government. [Cheers.] Now, all we ask, and all I am going to Washington to ask, is that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the State-house of South Carolina, the only place in the State where my authority is not respected. Send the soldiers to the barracks, where they belong; leave the Government of that State to the men who are strong enough to sustain it. My people tell me to hold on; and so long as they have the right to give me such advice, so help me God, I will hold on. [Prolonged cheering.]

At Petersburg Gov. Hampton was greeted with a night enthusiastic demonstration. In reply to a speech of welcome, he said South Carolina had made the fight that Virginia made in 1869. We have won the victory at the ballot-box, and we will not submit our cause to the arbitration of any commission or compromise of any sort.

THE COMMISSION TO LOUISIANA.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MEMBERS BY THE PRESIDENT—WHO AND WHAT THEY ARE, AND WHAT MR. HAYES EXPECTS OF THEM—NO FORMAL INSTRUCTION GIVEN—A FAIR BODY AS GENERALLY VIEWED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Louisiana Commission was completed to-day by the acceptance of Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, and consists of the gentlemen whose names were announced by THE TIMES dispatch of last night, namely: Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MacVeagh was born in Chester County, Penn., and is about 45 years old. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of that county at West Chester, becoming one of the leading lawyers of that section of the State. His first wife was a daughter of Hon. Joseph J. Lewis. In 1863, when Andrew G. Curtin was a candidate for Governor, Mr. MacVeagh was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. His first wife died, and in 1867 he married a daughter of ex-Senator Simon Cameron. He was defeated for Congress by Hon. Washington Townsend in 1868, and soon after removed to Harrisburg, Penn., where he practiced law and was appointed attorney for the Northern Central Railroad, of which the newly-elected Senator from that State, Hon. J. Donald Cameron, was then President. He was a member of the recent convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, coming from the district formed by Dauphin and Lebanon Counties. Soon after President Grant was first elected Mr. MacVeagh was appointed Minister to Turkey, and remained abroad for two years. About two years ago he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. Although a relative of the Camerons, he is at variance with the political policy pursued by them, being rather of the school of Carl Schurz and Henry Armitt Brown.

Gen. Hawley, while a Republican, has always expressed moderate instead of radical views.

Gen. Harlan is known as one of the most emphatic Republicans in Kentucky.

Judge Lawrence was formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was, last Winter, prominently named in connection with the Illinois Senatorship.

The members of the commission are expected to reach Washington on Saturday, and will leave for New-Orleans on Monday. The President, to-day, telegraphed Messrs. Brown and Lawrence that if they could not conveniently visit Washington on Saturday, they could leave their respective homes on Monday direct for New-Orleans. Messrs. Harlan, Hawley, and MacVeagh have informed the President that they will be here for consultation with him on Saturday.

No formal instructions have been prepared for the commission, and it is probable none will be prepared beyond those outlined in THE TIMES dispatches. The President does not desire that they shall be bound by formal instructions, and will leave them free to pursue their negotiations and investigations untrammeled by any particular line of policy from the Executive. The commission is generally regarded as an eminently fair body, and the President is hopeful that they will be able to bring about an adjustment that will receive the approbation of the people of Louisiana.

Vice-President Wheeler is expected to reach Washington to-morrow, and will be present on Saturday, by invitation of the President, at the consultation to be held with such of the Commissioners as may be here.

NATURE OF THE DISPATCHES BETWEEN THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND GEN. AUGUR—THE ASSEMBLYMEN GO OVER FROM PACKARD TO NICHOLLS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Secretary of War has received a telegram from Gen. Augur, commanding the United States forces in New-Orleans, in reply to that sent to him on Monday last requesting him to state what changes in the situation, if any, have occurred since the close of the last Administration, in which Gen. Augur says he has no particular change to mention, with the exception of the fact that both the Packard and Nicholls Governments have been using strenuous efforts to strengthen their respective positions. Information has been received here that Packard continues to arm his militia, principally colored, but the adherents of Nicholls say they have no apprehension of danger from that quarter, as their armed friends are far more numerous and effective than Packard's, while an additional force from adjoining States can be procured if necessary.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—The following is the supplemental dispatch referred to in the Washington telegrams yesterday:

WASHINGTON, March 27.

To Hon S. B. Packard, New-Orleans:

In reply to your dispatch to the President, I have to say that the dispatch to Gen. Augur of yesterday was not intended to interfere with the situation, but to preserve peace and obtain information.

G. W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War furnished Louisiana Congressmen with a copy of the above, which they forwarded to Nicholls.

Three members who have heretofore occupied seats in the Packard House—Frank J. Davy, of St. Landry; Bernard Davies, of Pointe Coupée, and Ulger Romero, of Iberia—were to-day sworn in and took their seats in the Nicholls Legislature.

GEN. HAWLEY.

HARTFORD, March 28.—Gen. Hawley left for Washington to-day to join the Louisiana Commission.

THE MATTHEWS-FOSTER LETTER.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. FOSTER ON THE SUBJECT OF THE COMPACT—HIS ACCOUNT OF WHAT LED TO THE WRITING OF THE LETTER—NO PLEDGE FOR THE PRESIDENT IN IT—A MERE EXPRESSION OF THE BELIEF OF THE WRITERS AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—The *Review*, of Fostoria, will publish to-morrow an interview with Hon. Charles Foster, in which that gentleman says in regard to the compact between Hon. Stanley Matthews and himself on one side, and certain Southern gentlemen on the other, that there is nothing in it. Mr. Foster said: During the final hours of the count under the Electoral bill several Southern gentlemen who were opposing a filibustering movement, were solicitous that they should have definite assurances from Mr. Hayes as to his Southern policy. An informal meeting was arranged, at which were present as friends of Mr. Hayes, Messrs. Sherman, Garfield, Dennison, Matthews and myself. The object of meeting was simply to arrive at a better understanding in regard to the policy of the incoming Administration. They, on their part, did not claim that the assurances they asked for were to determine their action as to the carrying out of the provisions of the Electoral bill, but that they desired them as a guarantee to their people that they acted in good faith. To this end they desired that Gov. Hayes give them only such guarantees as he had already given to his own friends. In reply it was stated by us that it would be improper and indelicate at this time for Gov. Hayes to give any assurances foreshadowing his policy, but that we felt fully justified in stating from our knowledge of the views and intentions of Gov. Hayes that his policy would be to favor local self-government and home rule in the South. We gave no assurances as coming directly from Hayes. We simply stated our belief as to his course, based upon communications from and conversations with him. Whatever may have been said with regard to the withdrawal of troops was simply in the nature of a belief that such would be the result of the policy which we believed the President would adopt. There was no written compact entered into, and the allegations to this effect, so far as I have any knowledge, are the merest moonshine. There being no compact it is simply impossible that Mr. Hayes should approve or disapprove of one. We had no authority to make a compact binding on Mr. Hayes, and we distinctly stated the impropriety and indelicacy of making such a compact at that time and under the circumstances.

The letter written by John Young Brown and Senator Gordon was the result of a conversation I had with Mr. Brown, in which he asked for written assurances, for his future justification. He distinctly stated that he did not ask this as a condition of carrying out the provisions of the Electoral bill; that he regarded that as a matter of personal honor, and that no power could coerce him to do otherwise than faithfully stand by the provisions of the bill. He asked that a paper be signed by Mr. Matthews and myself, and be addressed to him and Senator Gordon. I expressed a willingness to accede to his wishes, and a paper was prepared, signed, and delivered. I have no recollection of having any conversation with Senator Gordon on the subject of writing this letter. The letter was a statement by Mr. Matthews and myself as to what we believed would be the policy of President Hayes in dealing with the Southern question. It contained nothing more than was contained in my speech on the subject. We did not retain a copy of the letter, and cannot give its exact contents.

The object of the publication of false reports regarding this matter is evidently to weaken and cripple the Administration in dealing with this Southern question, and to disaffect the Southern men who were working in good faith to uphold and sustain the President.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN'S VERSION OF THE CONVERSATION PRECEDING THE WRITING OF THE LETTER—THE DOCUMENT ITSELF AT LAST APPEARS.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—To-morrow's *Courier-Journal* will contain an interview with Hon. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, who says: "Herewith I publish the letters of Hon. Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews, addressed to Hon. John B. Gordon and myself. The circumstances attending their origin are in brief as follows: On the 25th of February last I sent a page from the House of Representatives to the Senate Chamber for my distinguished friend Gen. Gordon, and he came over in a few minutes. I told him that I wanted an interview with Hon. Charles Foster at which I desired his presence. I outlined to Gen. Gordon what I intended to say to Mr. Foster, and he said he would with pleasure accompany me. We found Mr. Foster in the room of the Committee on Appropriations. No one else was present during the interview. I told Mr. Foster that I had, as he knew, been voting against all dilatory motions, and had in a speech advocated the inflexible execution of the Electoral bill; had stated in a Democratic caucus that I would, so vote if I were the only man from the South to do so; that the vote was approved by my judgment; that I felt under an obligation of honor to stand by the result, utter as it was, feeling that the situation was not changeable to the Electoral bill, but to the majority of the Commission which we had agreed to trust. I told him I had received dispatches and letters from home, from cherished and trusted friends, conveying most emphatic remonstrance against my course; but that with my convictions about the question, if a petition signed by every voter in my district should be sent to me, requesting me to support the dilatory motions, it would not alter my purpose by a hair. I further said to him that there was but one thing which could change me, and that was, if I thought that by voting to complete the count which was to result in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes I would be aiding, directly or indirectly, in perpetuating the usurpations of Packard and Chamberlain in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina. I would reverse my action, and do my very utmost to defeat the execution of the bill, regardless of consequences, calamitous to the country as I believed they would be. I furthermore told him that, if I changed my position, I knew of several prominent gentlemen who would join me, and if at that critical hour, when the daily and nightly scenes surpassed by far in wild excitement and violence anything ever witnessed in the legislative history of the country, the line of the Democrats who were voting to execute the law should be broken, it would result in a stampede among them, and Mr. Hayes would no more be the President than he [Foster] would be. Foster said he believed this. I have the highest respect for Charles Foster. I believe him to be an honorable gentleman, and I told him that it was my confidence in him that brought me to him. He represented the district of Gov. Hayes. He had just made a manly and patriotic speech, in which he had said that under President Hayes, if inaugurated, the flag shall float over States, not provinces—over freemen, not subjects. I referred to this speech and told him I had come to request of him written assurances that if Gov. Hayes was inaugurated President he would restore home rule in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, and that the people of these States should control their own affairs in their own way, as free from any intervention by the Federal authority as the State of Ohio.

This conversation was long and earnest. I told Mr. Foster that I wanted to make no bargain, no agreement; that I scorned the thought of it; that I had declined a re-election to Congress; was voluntarily withdrawing from political life; wanted no office that a President could give me, and that my object was unselfish, and that I desired a written assurance from him that the policy of Mr. Hayes would be as indicated, and from him specially by reason of his very intimate relations with Gov. Hayes. His reply to all this was frank, full, earnest, and satisfactory to my friend, Gen. Gordon, and myself. Indeed Mr. Foster said he had a letter in his pocket just received from Gov. Hayes, thanking him for the speech to which I have alluded, and endorsing it. He offered this letter to Gen. Gordon and myself to read but underlined it. He agreed to give me the desired letter and said he would also request Hon. Stanley Matthews to sign it. He promised to meet me that night at my rooms. He came as out-lined, and said by reason of his interview with Gen. Gordon and myself he had that evening procured a meeting of some gentlemen from Louisiana and South Carolina at Wormley's Hotel, at which also Hon. Henry Watterson was present.

At the conclusion of the conference these gentlemen expressed great satisfaction at what had been said to them. On leaving he remarked that I should have the letters next morning. On the next day he came to my desk in the House of Representatives and handed me an unsigned letter I read it, took my pen and erased one paragraph, and told him that it could be made fuller and stronger, but that from the honorable men who gave it in good faith it was sufficient. In an hour afterward I went to his desk and he delivered me a letter signed by himself and Mr. Matthews. I observed that it was in a different handwriting, read it hastily, and remarked to him that it contained some generalities I did not like. He replied that Mr. Matthews had rewritten it, and added: "Brown, it is intended to cover the whole case, and I can promise you there will be no doubt about the fulfillment of all the assurances I have given you." I noticed the original letter on his desk, and said: "Sign that also," and he replied, "Certainly, with pleasure."

As I was leaving he called me back and told me that President Grant would, as soon as the count was completed, issue a certain order to Gen. Augur in Louisiana. He requested me not to mention this fact for several days, but expressly gave me permission to make any use of the letters I might desire. The order referred to was issued by President Grant. I gave copies of the letters to Messrs. Levy, Ellis and Burke, of Louisiana, and to Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, with authority to use them whenever they pleased.

When I saw that the Democratic victory, so fairly won, was lost, my deepest concern was for my suffering Southern countrymen. To contribute to their deliverance from bondage was the passionate aspiration of my heart. Had I believed that the policy of Mr. Hayes, if inaugurated, would not relieve them from the hateful and unrepublican supervision by the Army, and the further plundering and oppression by men alien to them in birth and sympathies, I should never have voted as I did. Hon. Charles Foster secured the inauguration of the President; but for his speech and these letters the result would never have been reached. The conversation and contents of the letters were made known to many. The confidence of Democrats in him and in his authorization to say what he did composed the Representatives, and caused them to remain unshaken in doing what they believed was right amid the storm which was raging around them, and in the face of the earnest remonstrances of their constituents. If a few had faltered the panic would have been general; the work of the Commission would have been fruitless, and before this time, in my opinion, a hurricane of war would have been sweeping over the land. Hope deferred has sickened the heart of Southern men. I do not understand, nor do I appreciate the delay of President Hayes. He should not hesitate. The whole country expected this great and good work at his hands. Passionate men are heaping invectives upon the heads of those Democrats who voted to stand by the Electoral bills. This pains me, but causes no regret for my action.

In conclusion I will say that I have full faith in the fulfillment of the assurances contained in the letters of Messrs. Foster and Matthews. They are honorable men. I cannot believe that they would attempt deliberate deception. They are the intimate friends of the President. They know his views and expressed them in these letters. An honest construction of their language means that the autonomy of Louisiana and South Carolina should be restored. It is impossible that the President, under all the circumstances and in view of his own utterances and the promises of his friends, can refuse at once to make Louisiana and South Carolina as free as Ohio, and have the flag float over States, not provinces; over freemen, not subjects. If done, the peace and prosperity of the Republic will be secured. If not done, the whole responsibility for the consequences, whatever they may be, will rest upon President Hayes. JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

THE LETTER AS FIRST WRITTEN AND THEN REWRITTEN BY MATTHEWS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday, in which Gov. Hayes' policy as to the status of certain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say in reply, that we can assure you in the strongest possible manner, of our great desire to have adopted such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way; and to say further, that we feel authorized from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Gov. Hayes and his views on this question to pledge ourselves to you for him that such will be his policy.

CHARLES FOSTER.

To Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN and JOHN B. GORDON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1877.

GENTLEMEN—Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday, in which Gov. Hayes' policy as to the status of certain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say that we can assure you in the strongest possible manner of our great desire to have him adopt such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and to say further that from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Gov. Hayes and his views, we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of his administration. Respectfully,

STANLEY MATTHEWS,
CHARLES FOSTER.

To Hon. John B. Gordon and Hon. John Young Brown.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Bruce and Representative Lynch, of Mississippi, had an interview with the President to-night. The President stated to them that it was his purpose to bring parties and races in the South into such relations as will secure peace and prosperity, and under local government provide protection to all classes without the intervention of the troops.

A MOST HORRIBLE CRIME.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the town of Decatur, Otsego County, during the night of the 22d inst., George Marcley, aged 25, broke into a house occupied by Harriet and Fanny Bates, respectable maiden ladies aged respectively 70 and 63 years. He violated the persons of both, and on Tuesday night Harriet died from the effects of her injuries. Marcley was arrested and held for murder.

RAILROAD MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held a meeting this morning at the office of the company, at which the following officers were unanimously elected: President—Thomas A. Scott. First Vice-President—George B. Roberts. Second Vice-President—Edmund Smith; Third Vice-President—A. J. Cassatt; Secretary—Job Lesley; Treasurer—Bayard Butler.

THE HARMONY OF SWEET SOUNDS.

PIANO-FORTES AND THE WHITE-HOUSE PARLORS—A STRUGGLE FOR RECOGNITION AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS—THE SUBJECT MATTER REFERRED TO A COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The war of the piano-makers has broken out in the White House. Immediately after President Grant was inaugurated a new piano was purchased, which has been in use ever since. Rival piano-makers now desire to remove the old instrument and replace it with a new one. The competition is as lively for the place of the old instrument as is the competition for post offices in the Southern States. All of the competing manufacturers make liberal offers, and propose to give a new instrument in exchange for the old one. The successful competitor expects that the advertisement his pianos will receive by having one on duty at the Executive Mansion will more than compensate for the difference between the valuation of the old and new instruments. The President, to escape the annoyance of the rival manufacturers, has referred the matter to a commission of Washington gentlemen familiar with the merits of the several make of pianos, and will accept the instrument which they decide to be the best.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1877.

There is good authority for the statement that the Treasury Department has reason to believe that the entire amount of the 4½ per cent. loan will be taken before the meeting of Congress in December. One hundred and thirty millions of the amount have already been placed, about half of which is subscribed to in Europe, leaving $170,000,000 to be placed. Only $20,000,000 of the 5-20s of May and November are now outstanding. After these are called in the Treasury will commence on the January and July 1365 6 per cents. About $150,000,000 of these will have to be called in to complete the placing of the 4½ per cents.

The vacant position of Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department will to-morrow be filled by the appointment of Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, the principal law clerk of the department. Mr. Marble has for several months performed the duties of the office to which he is now about to be formally appointed with marked acceptance, both to the Government and the public in general.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered mail service to be placed on the Duck River Valley Railroad between Columbia and Lewisburg, Tenn.

The President this morning appointed C. N. Baird to be Receiver of Public moneys at Lincoln, Neb.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $278,465 53, and from Customs, $511,512 37.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

SPOTTED TAIL'S VOLUNTEER PEACE MISSION—GEN. SHERIDAN NOT DISPOSED TO PARLEY—PREPARATIONS FOR RENEWING THE CAMPAIGN.

CHICAGO, March 28.—It should be understood that Spotted Tail's mission of peace, which was mentioned in these dispatches a few days since, is entirely voluntary on his part. He himself proposed that he should visit the camps of Crazy Horse and other hostile indians, and endeavor to induce them to enter the reservations. The Government in no way aided his undertaking, further than allowing him to attempt it. Should Spotted Tail be successful, the military authorities will, of course, be very glad; but Gen. Sheridan says it is not his purpose to parley further with the Indians or to delay the intended campaign while negotiations between Spotted Tail and the hostiles are pending. Supplies are now being rapidly forwarded, and everything is being put in readiness for the campaign, which will be opened as soon as possible.

THE OTHER POLICY—THE PRESIDENT NOT INCLINED TO CHANGE THE PEACE POLICY.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A delegation of the Society of Friends, of Philadelphia, headed by Samuel M. Janney, visited the President to-day with regard to the affairs of the Northern Superintendency of Indian Affairs, which has been under the management of the Friends for some time. Mr. Janney presented an address to the President explaining the results of this management, and expatiating upon the advantages of the peace policy, both to the Government and the tribes.

The President made a brief speech in reply, in which he said he proposed no change in the peace policy as it existed, unless events now unforeseen rendered it necessary, and then he would exercise due caution in any official action that might be taken.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 29—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer continues central on the New-England coast, with colder and rainy weather and variable winds; the temperature has fallen in the Middle States, the eastern portion of the lower lake region, and the interior of New-England, with brisk and high north-west winds, cloudy weather and light snow; clear weather has prevailed in the remaining districts east of the Mississippi, with northerly winds, rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature; partly cloudy weather continues in the north-west and south-west, with east to south winds, and in the western portions threatening weather and local rains; the barometer is highest north of Lake Superior.

The rivers have risen one foot at St. Louis and Louisville, two feet at Leavenworth and Pittsburg, and four feet at Cincinnati, but fallen four feet at Augusta and 20 inches at Nashville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, colder, west to north-west winds, increasing in force, rising barometer, and threatening weather, with light snow.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, cold north-westerly winds will continue, with rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, except in the extreme northern portions light snow.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, and north-west to north-east winds, rising barometer, and no change in temperature.

For the Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds, rising barometer, and stationary or a slight rise in temperature, with partly cloudy weather and in the south-west light rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, rising followed by falling barometer, a slight rise in temperature, and clear or fair weather during the day, and during the night in the western portions threatening weather.

For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, winds shifting to east and south, and during the day falling barometer, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and in the last-named districts local rains.

The Ohio River will rise at stations above Louisville; the Savannah will fall rapidly at Augusta.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake ports on April 1.

ACQUITTAL OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—The trial of Thomas Hogan for the murder of City Councilman Patrick Mulligan by shooting, on the 14th of December last, was concluded to-day in the Circuit Court of Howard County, where it had been transferred, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty. Mulligan was shot at a ball, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and died about the same hour on the morning of the 16th. His statement, made under oath to a Justice a few hours before his death, directly charging Hogan with the shooting, was ruled out by the court, it being in evidence that at the time of making his statement Mulligan, in reply to a question from the Justice, said he did not believe the wound would prove fatal. Judge Miller said a statement made under these circumstances could not be admitted as a dying declaration. The rejection of this statement cleared Hogan, there being no other direct evidence.

ALBANY.

NEW-YORK CITY LEGISLATION.

CONDITION OF THE CITY BILLS IN BOTH HOUSES—A SECOND PUBLIC WORKS BILL PASSED AND SENT TO THE GOVERNOR—M'GROARTY'S RAILROAD BILL REPORTED ADVERSELY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday,

tinued as an independant department. Mr. Campbell, the present Superintendent of Public Works, had told the committee that the Dock Department could be made a bureau in his department without the least difficulty and with a large saving to the City, and he was willing to try him. Mr. Campbell, although a Democrat, was not a politician; he would see to it that every man in his department did his duty. He needed no better indorsement than the fact that the Common Council of New-York had passed a resolution to impeach him.

Mr. Gerard's great objection to the bill was that it made the Engineer of Docks actually independent of the Commissioner of Public Works, and really created an independent Department of Docks under the name of a bureau. Mr. Schoonmaker added the further objection that it gave to the engineer authority to make rules and regulations for the management of the docks and wharf property, the violation of which was declared by the bill to be a "misdemeanor," punishable by fine and imprisonment. This, he said, was equivalent to giving to the Engineer of Docks legislative power over the liberty and property of citizens, a power that had never been given to any official since the legislation of Tweed, and which he believed was unconstitutional. If the bill passed in this shape, he said, the Governor would no doubt veto it.

Mr. Sprague denied that there was anything unusual in the provisions of the bill in this respect; but, in order to avoid all objections on this score, Mr. Woodin consented to several amendments, by which the action of the engineer is made subject to the approval and ratification of the Superintendent of Public Works and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. With these amendments the bill was ordered to a third reading with very little opposition.

The Senate then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Morrissey yesterday, to reorganize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York by giving to the Recorder, City Judge, and Chief Justice of the Superior Court the appointment of three resident tax-payers, holding no City office, and serving without pay, who, together with the Mayor and Controller, shall constitute the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Senators Gerard and Wagstaff found fault with this bill, as they did with the other; they could not see any necessity for reorganizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and thought it would be better to let the commission stand as it is.

Mr. Schoonmaker, who invariably joins the opponents of all the New-York reform bills, contented himself on this bill by moving an amendment that the persons to be selected by the Recorder, City Judge, and Chief Justice of the Superior Court should be Senators Morrissey, Woodin, and Sprague. With this joke the opposition fizzled out and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Among the new bills introduced to-day was one by Mr. Gerard authorizing the schools under the charge of the "Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society" to participate in the distribution of the common school fund in the same manner as the public schools of the City.

The same gentleman also introduced a bill authorizing the collection of fees on certain papers and in certain proceedings in the Surrogate's office of the City of New-York, the fees to be turned over monthly to the City Treasury. The bill meets the approval of the Surrogate, and will, it is said, bring an income of at least $30,000 a year to the City Treasury.

HUSTED'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

THE WOODIN CHARTER BILL PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—AN EXTRAORDINARY EVENING SESSION—BITTER PERSONALITIES INDULGED IN—THE RECORD OF THOSE WHO VOTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—In accordance with the promise made some days ago Mr. Husted this evening moved his famous amendment to fourth section of the Woodin Charter bill. It was that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should consist of the Mayor, the Controller, and three reputable citizens, to be appointed by the Recorder. Mr. Fish moved as a substitute that the board consist of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and three reputable citizens, to be appointed by the Mayor, and to hold office for three, four, and five years. The debate on the two propositions was the most intensely exciting and, at times, the most outtingly personal, which has been heard in the Assembly this session. From 8 until 11 o'clock the discussion continued, nor did the interest in it flag for a moment. Floors, galleries, and lobbies were filled to overflowing. Mr. Husted, who opened the debate upon the merits of the question, some points of order being disposed of, made a powerful speech in favor of giving the tax-payers representation in the boards. So carefully had he prepared himself on the subject, that he read his speech, a thing almost unheard of before with the ex-Speaker; but he read it in such a way that it had all the force and point of an extemporaneous address. Mr. Fish replied, speaking also well and forcibly upon his own proposition.

Then Mr. Purdy followed with an attack on Mr. Husted, in which old sores were badly raked up, and Mr. Husted, excited and vehement to a degree new and astonishing to all but old members, made a defense of himself, his past career, his action in the Legislature last Winter, his relations with Mr. Fish, and his motives in offering the amendment to the bill, which fairly took the House by storm. When, all hot and exhausted, he sat down, Mr. Grady, of New-York, rose, and so deep was the interest of the House that even he was listened to, and had his time extended. He simply dealt out the customary denunciation of every one and everything Republican. Mr. Bleeke exploded like several fire crackers in denunciation of Andrew H. Green. Mr. O'Hare spoke with intense feeling in support of Mr. Husted's amendment. Dr. Hayes paid off a score by declaring that Mr. Fish had received his amendment from a treacherous hand on the same spot where Benedict Arnold consummated his treachery to his country. Mr. Fish did not take this allusion to Putnam County very kindly, and answered with great heat. Mr. Strahan made the point against Mr. Husted's amendment that the Recorder was not a city but a county officer; that he was not thereby a "local authority" as to the municipality which the Constitution contemplated, and so could not be vested with the power of appointing these members of the Boards of Apportionment. He challenged any lawyer on the floor of the House to disprove this position.

Mr. Strahan was the last speaker, and when he sat down cries of "Question," "Question" came from all parts of the House. The vote was taken on Mr. Fish's substitute, and while the clerk called the roll stillness the most profound reigned in the chamber. The result was announced as 77 yeas to 27 nays. Thus was an extraordinarily one-sided vote, and most of those who watched the gallant fight made by Mr. Husted thought the vote would be rather close. Twenty-eight Republicans voted for Mr. Fish's amendment, among them being Messrs. Cowdin, Laugbein, Strahan, Stephenson, Gilbert, Gere, and Speaker Sloan. Mr. Corsa would not vote either way.

Among the Republicans who voted in the negative were Messrs. Aivord, Baker, Hayes, Husted, Suydam, and Marvin. Except O'Hare, all the negatives were Republicans, being 26 in number. The Democrats voted solid against the Husted amendment. The vote on the final passage of the bill was taken a short time after, and it was passed—97 to 10. The single negative was that of Mr. Rooney, of New-York, who is not usually responsible.

ONE OF SENATOR JACOBS' LITTLE JOBS.

Senator Jacobs has a bill before the Senate which ought to be killed. It has been introduced in the interests of Shore Inspector Ferguson, the convicted Charity Commissioner. The bill is known as Senate bill No. 170, and it has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance, reported favorably from said committee, and committed to the Committee of the Whole, authorizing the Shore Inspector to engage and employ such number of men and such vessel or vessels as shall in his judgment be required, at an expense to Kings and Richmond Counties alone of $5,000 per year, instead of, as heretofore, by the law of 1875, distributing a taxation of $4,000 among the Counties of New-York, Kings, Richmond, and Westchester. No services are required of the Shore Inspector during other than the Summer months, and it is stated on good authority that one of the subordinates at least is a clerk in the office of a coal yard while drawing a salary of $600 per year as Assistant Shore Inspector. This bill is creating a good deal of unpleasant feeling among the tax-payers of New-Utrecht. In an interview with a reporter yesterday a prominent gentleman said: "There are plenty of men who would gladly perform the duties of the office for the $1,500 originally provided. The bill is in keeping with others emanating from the same source, which are forced upon the already overburdened tax-payers in spite of their remonstrances and opposition, as, for instance, that for building a Town Hall—a measure opposed by seven-eighths of the tax-payers and legitimate voters."

A JOB FOR NEW-UTRECHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is proper the public should be informed of the details of a local scheme, the bill for which has already reached a third reading in the State Assembly. The sponsor of the bill is Mr. John McGroarty, proprietor of the well-known gin palace, No. 14 Ann-street. The measure purports to make better provision for the "commerce and convenience" of the town of New-Utrecht, comprising the south-west corner of Long Island. Situate in said township is a salt water swamp about 800 yards in length and some 250 yards in breadth, commonly known as the "Dyker Meadows." The bill provides for the appointment of Commissioners for "the laying out and improvement" of said lands, and "for locating and constructing a canal, basin, and docks thereon, and for filling up said lands as they shall deem necessary or proper." It also confers upon the Commissioners power to appropriate a belt of land of sufficient width for a canal and a strip of 20 feet on each side of it, and to compensate the owners for such appropriation. The costs of the work are to be paid by the property-owners close on the line of the canal; and the work, when completed, is to be turned over to the town of New-Utrecht, without cost or compensation. The private swamplands on each side of the canal are to be filled up by the Commissioners "as they shall deem necessary or proper." This very cool "job" proposes, in the first place, to confiscate the property of the owners of the swamp; next, to compel them to build a canal at their own expense; and then to make a present of the worthless "improvement" to the town. Having accomplished this spoliation, this job proposes next to fill up the unappropriated private lands as the Commissioners may please, and wholly irrespective of the wishes or permission of the owners of such lands. It will naturally be asked, What important advantage to the "commerce" of New-Utrecht is to come out of a scheme so vital to the public good that the rights of property are to be thus violated in order to accomplish it? The answer is, that the maritime commerce of that famous Dutch settlement consists of about six boat-loads of manure and coal per annum; and that this has been about the exact measure of its trade from time immemorial. The town also does a somewhat important business in potatoes, tomatoes, and other vegetables, which, however, would be likely to continue to prefer the old method of wagon transportation rather than seek the accommodation of any line of steam-ships that might be established on the completion of the proposed canal. So little do the property-owners of the town count upon any advantages to be derived from the "canal, basin, and docks," that they have unanimously signed a petition to the Legislature that these magnificent improvements may not be conveyed to them even as a present, and the only persons in the township who desire it are the shovel and wheelbarrow men, who say it will give them work for years to come. These men, however, are not enough heads to make it quite safe for the local promoter and Supervisor to urge the measure against the whole freeholding class.

The real motive of the job, however, lies outside the title or provisions of the bill. The ashes and garbage contractors of New-York City have been a good deal perplexed to find a cheaper way of getting rid of their refuse than by dumping it in the bay, off Sandy Hook. The New-Utrecht politicians and said contractors, it appears, have agreed that it would be the proper thing to empty the stuff into the Dyker Meadows, and hence Mr. McGroarty's bill to develop the "commerce" of New-Utrecht. This they propose to accomplish by first compelling the owners of the Dyker to build a canal to provide access to the meadows for the contractor's scows, and next by covering their lands several feet deep with the City refuse, and thereby rendering the property useless for generations. The "job," moreover, is a matter of some consequence to the health and lives of the garrison of Fort Hamilton—only a few hundred feet away—and to the inhabitants of Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, New-Utrecht, and Bath, all of which places lie within a radius of from half a mile to two miles from this proposed concentration of the City's filth. During the Summer months the prevailing south-west wind would sweep across the sweltering mass of decayed vegetable and animal substances and carry the pestiferous odors even to the City of Brooklyn. Of course, even if a bill involving such flagrant outrages upon the rights of property could pass the Legislature, there could be no chance for its constitutionality standing the tests of the courts, and the Board of Health and the courts must inevitably suppress the thing as an intolerable nuisance. But the bill serves to show what shameless outrages upon right and decency can receive countenance among a class of men who make our laws at Albany.

DEATH OF OLD VETERANS.

FUNERAL OF NICHOLAS DUFF.

The funeral of the late Nicholas Duff, a member of the veterans of the war of 1812, took place at the John-Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning. The services were conducted by Rev. N. G. Cheney, and the remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Only three of the veterans were present at the funeral, owing to the inclement weather. Mr. Duff was only a member of the Veteran Association by courtesy, as he never took an active part in the war of 1812 although he always spoke proudly of his being "one of the boys who assisted in constructing the breastworks at Harlem Heights." He was only 17 years old at the time the war broke out. His connection with the veterans of 1812 dates from July 4, 1875, when he made the acquaintance of Gen. Henry Raymond, the commander of the Veteran Corps, and desired to become a member of the organization. This was granted, and his request to be allowed to carry the guidons of the society was also acceded to. On the evening of the same day he approached Gen. Raymond, saying he was homeless, and the General gave him permission to sleep on a lounge in his private office, No. 4 City Hall-place, where he continued to lodge up to his death. He was peculiarly reticent about his family relations, and when asked by Gen. Raymond why he did not reside with his family, he replied that he "did not want to be a burden to his children, as they had a struggle to get along." He was, in his early years, a cartman in this City, and at that period of his life was addicted to habits of intoxication. About 47 years ago, however, he suddenly stopped drinking, and since that time has been a leading member of the Marine Temperance Society, where he often related his experiences. He was also a communicant at the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and during the past year the two societies contributed toward his support. An old woman in the rear of Gen. Raymond's office supplied Mr. Duff with his meals. For several years past he had been troubled with asthma, which about a month ago developed into dropsy, and subsequently brought on erysipelas, which was the immediate cause of his death.

JAMES WESTERVELT.

Upon the return of Gen. Henry Raymond from the funeral of Mr. Nicholas Duff yesterday, he found a messenger awaiting him with the announcement that Mr. James Westervelt, another of his old comrades, was dead. Mr. Westervelt was born in Rockland County, in this State, on Nov. 4, 1792, and was consequently in the 85th year of his age. He took part in many of the important engagements during the war of 1812, but, strange to say, his relatives are unable to remember the particular battles in which he was engaged. While yet a boy his parents removed to the City, and he continued to reside here and in Brooklyn up to the time of his death. In 1817 he opened the Third Ward Hotel, at No. 19 Warren-street, and kept a hostelry there for 10 years. Subsequently he received an appointment as weigher in the Custom-house. A change of Administration caused his removal, but his past services subsequently secured for him the place of United States Store-keeper at Pinto's warehouses. He was again appointed weigher in the Custom-house in 1865, but was removed from office by Collector Grinnell, and has never since performed any labor or held any office. For several years past he has been quite infirm. He leaves a wife and nine children, his family carried four children, making 13 in all. Of those still living, four are men and five women. His wife is 76 years old. The funeral of Mr. Westervelt will take place from his late residence, No. 375 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, to-day at 2 P. M., and the remains will be interred with Masonic ceremonies by St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., at Green-Wood Cemetery.

SUIT FOR SEPARATION IN ORANGE COUNTY

NEWBURG, March 28.—A suit for separation brought by Mary S. Roe against her husband William J. Roe, Jr., on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, was commenced here to-day before Judge Dykman, without a jury, a Special Term of the Supreme Court being held for the purpose. The complaint contains about 20 allegations. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant is worth about $500,000, and has an annual income of $40,000. She asks for a suitable allowance and the custody of her children. A large number of witnesses have been subpœnaed.

PROSPEROUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DOVER, March 28.—The Cocheco Manufacturing Company to-day voted to increase its capital stock to $1,500,000 and build a new print mill of 50,000 spindles.

EXPORTING LIVE CATTLE.

BOSTON, March 28.—The steamer Istrian, which will leave here for Liverpool on Saturday next, will take 978 head of live cattle. This is the commencement of extensive shipments to be made in future.

TEMPLE BAR IN LONDON.

AN OLD GATE ON ITS LAST CRUTCHES.

A RELIC REPRESENTING THE BITTERNESS OF ROYAL SUNSHINE—REMINISCENCES IN ITS BLOODY HISTORY—THE BANK WITHIN THE SHADOW OF THE BAR—THE PLACE TO BE TORN DOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

The fiat has gone forth. Temple Bar is on its last legs. The new law courts are raising their giant heads against the sky. Yes, the sky, for we see it at last. There is a bit of real blue and white away up beyond where the mist and fog has been so long lying over us. The new buildings are ascending higher and higher above the boarding of the Advertising Agent, above the contractor's little house, leaving Temple Bar, a lame, decrepit-looking archway on crutches, with notices writ thereon that you must drive slowly when passing beneath it. How are the mighty fallen! I have no pity for Temple Bar. Three years ago I denounced the relic in the pages of Mr. Cave, denounced the Bar as an impostor in Sylvanus Urban's own historical pages. It was in reply to the difficulties of finding a last resting-place for the Bar. I advised London to make it a present to New-York. I have seen Americans stand beneath it bare-headed in deference to its age and history. I have myself knelt at old shrines, but not at Temple Bar. It may seem ungracious, therefore, that I ask London to give it to you. But if they acted on my suggestion I should send it to Central Park, not so much as a relic of antiquity as a warning against anarchy, a memento of the splendid tyranny of Kings, a caution against the ambition of those who, impressed with the pageantry of monarchs, would like to see the United States under imperial government. For Temple Bar represents the bitterness of regal sunshine. It was the traitor's gate of "the Merry Monarch" who garnished it with heads that would have delighted the "bluggy" instincts of the youngest of *Helen's Babies*. And it has kept up its sanguinary reputation even in these days of representative parliaments and a free and great America.

We have just buried George Odger, "the tribune of the people," who helped to fling down the railings in Hyde Park. In the merry days of Charles we should have hanged and quartered him, and decorated Temple Bar with his remains. Mr. Bradlaugh would have contributed similar articles to the Bar. Even Mr. Bright would have been asked for his head. Instead of that, he has actually been allowed to say of the Government of his country that he would collect any day a better set of men from the miscellaneous crowd passing through Temple Bar. No, these are not the days for Temple Bar. Let it go in peace, but without a tear. It will never again see so glorious a day as that when Queen Victoria and her son passed beneath its portal, their paths strewn with violets, on their way to thank God at St. Paul's for the life that had so long been held in the balance. Yet even on that day, when the illuminations were beginning to disperse the evening mist, the cruel Bar pinched and crushed people to death, suffocating them in its narrow ways, jealous, perhaps, of the people's freedom to come and go.

There is not one glorious association individually connected with Temple Bar. From an antiquarian point of view it is an impostor. It is only 200 years old. I will take you to the City of Lincoln and show you an archway that was built before Christ was born, and yet we are to gaze on this wretched Golgotha that stands in the way of London street progress and do homage to its historical associations. Its only claim to ancient lineage is derived from its site, on which ground any applestall may compete with it; while its historical character is a story which England might well desire to blot out forever. It is the modern successor of the ancient Traitor's Gate, which flourished and did a good business on London Bridge 500 years ago. The "Merry Monarch" immortalized Temple Bar by transferring to it the ancient glories of Traitor's Gate. Sir Thomas Armstrong was its first victim. One of the so-called Rye House plotters, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered; his head was set up over Westminster Hall, between those of Cromwell and Bradshaw, and one of his quarters was spiked on Temple Bar. The other quarters were distributed between other gates of the metropolis, one, however, being reserved for Stafford, for which borough he had sat in Parliament. The gay King Charles presented Judge Jeffries with a bloodstone in memory of this judgment and sentence. Sir William Parkyns and Sir John Friend, leaders in the plot to seize the King while hunting between Brentford and Turnham Green, were the next contributors to the bloody history of the Bar. They were hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn in March, 1696, and Evelyn has the following note of the circumstance:

"April 10, 1696.—The quarters of Sir William Perkins and Sir John Friend, lately executed in the plot, with Perkins' head, were set up at Temple Bar—a dismal sight, which many pitied. I think there never was such a Temple Bar till now, except once in the time of Charles II., viz., Sir Thomas Armstrong."

In 1715 the remains of Joseph Sullivan ornamented the gateway, his crime being the enlistment of men in the service of the young Pretender. Near them, a year afterward, the head of Henry Oxburg was spiked on the reeking Bar, presently to have a companion horror in the head of the misguided young Templar, Christopher Sayer. The latter was fixed there on the 18th of May, 1723, and there it remained for years, a blackened relic of blood and tyranny. It blew down into the street one night, and was picked up by Dr. Rawlinson, the antiquary, who had it decently buried. The heads of Townley and Fletcher decorated the Bar in 1746. Their owners had been concerned in the rising of 1745. They actually stuck on the spikes for 28 years. These were the heads to which Horace Walpole referred when he wrote:

"I have been this morning at the Tower, (Aug. 16, 1746,) and passed under the heads at Temple Bar, where people make trade of letting spy-glasses at a halfpenny a look."

Most Americans who have read Dickens will remember the description of Tellson's Bank in *A Tale of Two Cities*, where "the oldest of men made your cheek shake as if the wind rustled it, while they examined the signature by the dingiest of windows, which were always under a shower-bath of mud from Fleet-street, and which were made the dingier by their own iron bars proper, and the heavy shadow of Temple Bar." I don't think anybody has ever taken the trouble to point out that Tellson's Bank of fiction is the famous Childs' Bank of fact, the small dingy building which is in connection with Temple Bar by a subterranean passage. Until last year the room in the Bar, where you see the window over the archway, was used by Messrs. Childs as one of their deposit rooms for books and papers. They were requested to remove these documents only a few months ago, and the room is now empty, awaiting the demolition of the Bar. Messrs. Childs are immensely rich, the bulk of the house's wealth having been made during the great French revolution. Enormous sums were deposited with them by aristocrats who lost their lives and never claimed their worldly treasure, and the famous house could not find owners for many a golden hoard, and so it became one of the wealthiest banks in Europe, and to this day it makes hardly any more show than it did in 1780, the period of Dickens' story and the date of his description of Tellson's. And this brings to my mind a fact which may be interesting to American publishers. The copyrights of two of Charles Dickens' earliest books have lapsed. Three of his great novels fall in this year or next. Now, there are some American editions of Dickens superior in type and printing to the cheap editions of Chapman & Hall, and certain of them are now admissible here. The English market is open to those books in which the copyright has lapsed, and I should not be surprised to see some of your publishers acting upon this hint. In the meantime, the owners of the existing copyrights are publishing a new edition at half a dollar. One of the reasons why Thackeray is not as popular as Dickens lies in the fact that Messrs. Smith & Elder have not yet issued a really cheap edition of Thackeray.

THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

INVESTIGATION INTO ITS MANAGEMENT—MR. WISWALL UNDER EXAMINATION—THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SOCIETY.

The committee of five appointed to investigate the management of St. John's Guild held a meeting last evening, all the members excepting Mr. Corneli being present. Mr. Scott was in the chair. Rev. Alvah Wiswall was called to the stand, and was questioned in reference to various canons of the Guild. He said that previous to the action of the Guild in withdrawing from Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. Dix had been the Master ex officio, although he [Mr. Wiswall] generally performed the duties of that office. The reason the Guild was separated from Trinity Parish was fully explained in the minutes of the meeting held in April, 1874, when the witness was removed from St. John's Chapel by the vestry of Trinity Parish; at that time a unanimous resolution was passed, altering the canons of the Guild by removing the clause making it incumbent upon the Master of the Guild to be a clergyman of Trinity Parish.

Mr. Faure read the proceedings of several meetings of the Guild during the month of April, 1874, giving the details of the change in the canons and the re-election of Mr. Wiswall as Master. A memorial signed by 350 members of Trinity Parish was also submitted, in which the action of the vestry in removing Rev. Mr. Wiswall from his position as assistant minister of St. John's Chapel was deprecated. Mr. Kemp next asked Mr. Wiswall if he had not stated at the previous session that the groceries used by the Guild were purchased from Messrs. H. K. Thurber & Co. Mr. Wiswall replied that he had said "Messrs. H. K. Thurber & Co. and similar firms," thus intimating that houses of that standing would not be guilty of any fraud. Mr. Kemp further cross-examined Mr. Wiswall in reference to his statement at the last session of the committee, the most important of which was the assertion that the Guild always paid cash for its purchases, whereas Mr. Kemp had obtained evidence that Messrs. Thurber & Co. had been obliged to wait as long as nine months for payment of bills for groceries. Mr. Wiswall stated that the occasion referred to was an excentional case, and had received the approval of Mr. H. K. Thurber. Mr. Scott inquired if the position of Master, as held by Mr. Wiswall, was not almost dictatorial, since it required a vote of two-thirds of the members, over 2,500 in all, to remove him. Mr. Wiswall replied that such was the case, and the canon had been framed with the express purpose of preventing a few disaffected members from meeting and altering the canons without due cause. As for himself, however, when the Guild was dissatisfied with him as Trustee, he would instantly resign.

Mr. John P. Faure stated that it had been asserted that St. John's Guild was "a one-man power." He next proceeded to demonstrate the falsity of the statement by giving in detail the manner in which purchases were made and the bills liquidated, as he had done at the previous session of the committee. Mr. Wiswall's salary, he said, was paid from the fund formed from the dues of the members.

Mr. Scott asked the Almoner, A. W. Leggatt, what, in his judgment, was the cause of the feeling against the Guild which had been generated during the past few months?

Mr. Leggatt indignantly replied that there was no such feeling on the part of the public.

Mr. Wiswall said that he did not assume that any very large share of the community would be materially influenced by the morning journal which had published the statements which led to the investigation. The Guild had attained large proportions, and was, therefore, subject to the jealousy of some similar institutions. Its officers had asked the people generally to come forward and substantiate any charges they might have against it. This they were slow to do, and the Guild did not propose to die without a struggle, or to allow its usefulness as a charitable institution to be impaired by slanderous statements.

Mr. Wiley said it was true that a cloud had been resting over the Guild for some time, and it was this cloud which the Guild was endeavoring to dispel. He next narrated the trouble caused by the communication which had been written to a committee which had charge of the first "Martha Washington Tea Party," two years ago, and which caused the disbandment of the committee. Since that time, he said, the author of the communication had been convinced that he had been misinformed, and had so stated in an indorsement written on his former communication. A brother of that party had since become a member of the Guild, and had intimated that his action had been influenced by the disastrous results attending his brother's error.

Mr. B. F. Baker said he did not believe that the case under discussion was the cause of the trouble. Since that unpleasant event had occurred, fully 2,500 members had been added to the roll from the best citizens of the community, which would have been impossible had any cloud been hovering over the Guild all this time. It was the published statement in a newspaper which had done the damage, and which must be disproved.

An adjournment was then taken until Saturday at 8 P. P.

ROBERT E. LEE'S SWORD.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* recently stated that at the time of Lee's surrender the rebel chieftain came to the spot designated "wearing a splendid testimonial sword that had been presented to him, and doubtless intending that the weapon should become the historic emblem of the lost cause at the national capital. Gen. Grant prevented this by gracefully waiving the surrender of the sword of his vanquished foe, and hastily penciling the terms he demanded, passed the memorandum to Lee, who became visibly affected with emotion on perceiving the generosity with which all the officers of his command were to be treated by their conqueror."

The accuracy of this statement has been denied by a communication printed in the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, and the *Whig* substantiates it by the following letter from Gen. Grant:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1877.

O. A. Bastelle, Esq., Bangor:

The Bangor *Whig and Courier's* account is strictly correct except in this: Nothing was said about sword, side-arms, baggage, or private horses until I wrote the terms of surrender, in which I gave them, at which Gen. Lee was much affected and said those terms would have a good effect upon his army.

He had on apparently an entirely new uniform and a magnificent sword—such as is not usually worn in the field—and it certainly left the impression that the expectation was to surrender it.

Nothing was said in the preliminary conversation to warrant the assumption that anything more was to be granted to the rebel army than that they were to be permitted to return to their homes on laying down their arms, and not to be molested in their persons so long as they remained there and obeyed the laws in force thereat. U. S. GRANT.

AN AMERICAN PIGEON SHOOTER ABROAD.

A correspondent, writing from Florence, Italy, March 11, says: "The International Pigeon Shooting at Prince Demidoff's finished to-day, but the elements were not at all favorable, as a sharp northerly wind prevailed, which, added to the present intense cold, made shooting by no means easy or agreeable. The principal prize of the day was a fine gun, which took the prize at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, added to a pool of 100 francs each, for which there were about 30 entries. Count Carraro won this prize, and the Marquis Ginori, of Florence, was second, receiving 30 per cent of the entries. The next pool was two birds at a time at 25 metres, and was won by Col. Crosby, United States Consul, who shot his two birds three times in succession. The last shot was a most difficult right and left one, the two birds rising together and flying fast. Among the English shots present were Capt. Pattin, Mr. Hughes, winner of this year's Grand Prix at Monaco; Col. Fraser, Mr. Mackenzie, and others. The great prizes were, however, carried off by Florentines save to-day's, which was won by a Belgian. In the evening a great dinner was given by Prince Demidoff, to which were invited all the participants in the matches.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A FARMER'S WIFE.

WATERTOWN, March 28.—Mrs. Luther Haskins, 40 years of age, the wife of a farmer residing near Richville, N. Y., arose from her bed during the night, hacked her throat with a razor, and left the house. She was found dead at 7 o'clock this morning a mile from home, in her night clothes. It is supposed that she was insane.

THE STEEL OF PITTSBURG.

THE SHEFFIELD OF AMERICA.

WHAT THE VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS ARE NOW DOING—PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE TRADE—OPINIONS OF PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 24, 1877.

Pittsburg is fairly entitled to rank as the Sheffield of America. The sturdy enterprise of the steel manufacturers has not only achieved for Pittsburg the highest reputation as a producer of the best crucible steel, but has carried them far ahead of any competitors in the annual amount produced, the aggregate annual production of all the works being 90,000 tons, the full capacity being over 30,000 tons. The finest kinds of plate and bar steel, and steel for edge tools, agricultural tools, springs, axles, plows, &c., are made here in every grade; in fact, there is no form of crucible merchant steel that is not produced in Pittsburg. The nearest approach in the way of product is, perhaps, the steel works of Jersey City, which probably produce about 6,000 tons annually. The manufacture of steel differs in more respects than in its nature from the manufacture of iron. Its variations in price are neither so sudden nor so excessive. The business can be and is conducted on more conservative principles. For instance, every steel manufacturer in Pittsburg has one or more specialties for which the name of his firm is the synonym for the highest excellence in that particular kind of steel. But a specialty in crucible steel has this further advantage, in that it is far more really a specialty than would be the case with iron. Thus, every firm has its own regular customers for its specialties; customers whose consumption will vary with the times, but who always buy from them. In this way, competition does not suffer from the fever which too often characterizes the competition in iron. This is especially a cause of satisfaction when business is bad. A buyer goes to Pittsburg, and he buys his plate steel in one place, his plow steel in another, and walks over to Birmingham for his axles and springs. As to the greater evenness of price, I would cite the fact that when iron made its great jump, in 1872 and 1873, the price of crucible steel only went up from 16 cents a pound to 17 cents; and this, too, only under the influence of a combination. The reduction from that price has not been more than 4 cents a pound, the price to-day being about 13 to 13½ cents a pound. Now, bar-iron has fallen from 4.25 cents a pound to 1.90 cents. The steel manufacturers have thus been saved the fearful shrinkage on their manufactured stocks which has caused such wholesale slaughter among the iron manufacturers. The combination I speak of came to an end during the last year, in consequence of the apparent want of faith of one of its members. Another thing which always tends to keep the price of steel more steady than that of iron—the manufacturers of Pittsburg say that they can buy no bar iron which is so thoroughly suitable in every way for making crucible steel as that which comes from Sweden. Now, these Swedish manufacturers, though they make such splendid iron, will not make more than a certain quantity of it. Over-production is about the last sin with which they can be charged. There are in Sweden any number of small makers of this fine iron, some not making more than 400 or 500 tons a year. Consequently, with a number of small stocks instead of a few large stocks, there is no pressure to sell. If they cannot command their price for the time being, these economical-living gentlemen quietly close their mills and bide their time; consequently, the Pittsburg steel man gets very little in the way of concession from them, and makes very little concession to his own customers. Thus steel holds its price better than iron, in spite of the fact that Pittsburg made 29,000 tons of steel in 1876, about three-fifths of the amount of her full capacity of production. This is not a bad showing for such untoward times as the Centennial year developed. But it is even better than it might appear to the general reader. Pittsburg never has made more than 20,000 tons of crucible steel in the very best of times, and the works are always currently spoken of as running full time when they are running three-fifths of their full capacity. There is one important change in the steel business of Pittsburg, which has been quietly going on during the last three years, and which shows the stability and stanchness of the manufacturers, and, by the way, the very same change has been going on in the iron business. It is this: There have always been a limited number of manufacturers in Pittsburg whose pride it was never to sign their names to a note of hand. I am told that there are now some 12 or 15 large firms that never, on any account, buy otherwise than for cash, though they, of course, sell on time. But in the case of the majority of the manufacturers it has now become the rule to buy for cash, and only to give notes in exceptional cases. This gives them great power in handling their resources. I judge that several of the manufacturers have put themselves in a position to do this by retiring capital from outside enterprises in which they may have been interested, and so concentrating all their resources on their own personal and immediate business. This appears to be a very wise and conservative action. It gives the manufacturers great financial strength, and must, I should think, make them a very formidable body of men with whom to enter into competition.

I naturally asked some of the manufacturers whether the present marked movement in the use of Bessemer steel for making merchant steel might not possibly interfere with their business. They do not seem to entertain the slightest fear in this regard. Bessemer is the very lowest grade of steel known; in fact one of the crucible steel makers here said, in reply to my question as to what he thought about it, "It is about the meanest stuff to be called steel that I ever heard of." The best Bessemer steel sells for about 11½ cents a pound less than the lowest grade of crucible steel, while the highest grades of crucible will sell as high as 9 cents a pound more than Bessemer. A maker of agricultural tool steel claimed that the introduction of merchant Bessemer steel would be more apt to add to the steel business than to take away from it. He argued in this way: An intelligent man who has once used a steel shovel can so appreciate its advantages that he would not be likely to take a retrograde step and buy a Bessemer shovel, which would be a very far inferior article. The trouble is to get a man who has hitherto used an iron shovel, but has been discontented with it, to buy a regular steel one. It has been a jump in expense to which he has not always been able to bring his mind. Now, the Bessemer shovel will, I think, help both him and us along, by breaking that jump and dividing it into two stages. He will buy a Bessemer shovel, but he will still have the old hankering after a steel one, a hankering that will be stimulated rather than worked off by his having a superior article to his old iron shovel. The advantages of the Bessemer shovel will only make him sigh the more for the still greater advantages of a steel shovel, and in time he will come to us. What applies to shovels applies to all kinds of merchant steel, and it is in this way that the crucible steel makers are more likely to do well than to suffer from the introduction of merchant Bessemer. Of course, there are numberless articles for which high grades of steel are imperative. They form a large proportion of the crucible steel business, and Bessemer cannot touch them. All the steel men with whom I discussed this question were perfectly ready to admit the marked progress the manufacturers of Bessemer steel are making, but they do not seem to entertain any idea that it can supplant their higher-classed productions.

Of the works here, the Black Diamond Steel Works of Park, Brother & Co. are running on full time. Mr. William D. Park tells me they are doing a good business, as to the amount of steel produced and sold, but on general lines of steel he does not think that their profits will be much to boast of. They make large quantities of plate, boiler plate, tool, and bar steel. He says, of course we have our regular customers for our specialties, and in such cases we can obtain slightly better prices, and have a better chance of a profit. He thinks that the position of the steel makers is strong, and that business generally is much sounder than it has been for a long time; under these circumstances he regards a gradual improvement in prices as probable. Orders are coming in and inquiries in addition to those for orders are continually made. There is a wider demand for steel for more varied purposes than formerly, irrespective of the development in Bessemer steel, and this, he thinks, must lead to increased production and a more prosperous condition of the manufacturers. Mr. Park says that their firm made no more steel in 1876 than they have done in any previous year, and that they expect to make fully as much, if not more, in 1877.

Mr. Alexander Nimick, of the firm of Singer, Nimick & Co., who own the Sheffield Steel works on the south bank of the Ohio River at Birmingham, says that he judges from a variety of causes that we may look for a gradual improvement in business. "Let us look at the situation," he said, "for a moment. Our manufacturers have gone through a crucial test of their stability, and have come out nobly. We have had to meet heavy losses from the increasing shrinkage in prices during the last three years and a half; we have had to make heavy sacrifices, and yet, to-day, our works are running full time, our credit is first-rate, and we are ready to begin again. Of one thing I feel convinced, that we have touched bottom. Again, as to money; we have plenty of money. Our Pittsburg banks commit as little folly as they cannot get all the business paper they need in order to fully employ their resources. I think the same financial state of affairs exists throughout the country—at least, so far as the plentiful supply of money is concerned. The price of gold and the rates of money and foreign exchange show that, as to the stocks of finished steel on hand, they are lower than they were a year ago. This may not be so in individual cases; but it is so in the majority of cases. Should business improve at all, more steel must be made, as the production of steel to-day would not be adequate to a fairly active and good business. Now, I think, in these four heads, we have a basis on which we can justified in prognosticating the future. With bottom prices, plenty of money, low stocks, and a production inadequate to meet the new demands for steel which are presenting themselves, an improvement would seem only natural. I think that improvements, when it does come, will be further stimulated by the undoubtedly prosperous condition of the West. Our farmers are in first-rate shape. Their crops were good last year, and they got good prices for them. Our exports of grain, corn, oil, and gold (for we must not forget that the United States is a gold producing country,) were greater than ever, and I believe will be still greater this year, and go on increasing. However, we are daily going into fresh branches of exportation. These influences must gradually enable us to recover from the present impoverishment of our manufacturing industries, stimulate domestic consumption, bring the demands for that domestic consumption more nearly up to our productive capacity, and put us, in time, in a condition of prosperity once more. I sincerely hope that the improvement will be gradual. In that way only can it be healthy and lasting."

The large steel works of Reese, Graff & Wood, on the Allegheny River, are also in full operation. This firm make immense quantities of plow steel, among other kinds. Mr. Reese says that they consider their business runs from January to July. They are thus just approaching their dull season. He says, however, that they are already in receipt of orders for next season, and have excellent reas

LIFE INSURANCE WORKINGS.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ON BONUSES AND SALARIES—EXPENSES FOR PRINTING AND ADVERTISING—PRINCIPAL LAW FIRMS EMPLOYED—OPERATION OF THE PROXY SYSTEM—HOW THE OFFICERS KEEP THEMSELVES IN OFFICE—DEAD MEN'S PROXIES HELD.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Insurance Committee continued its investigation this morning. Richard A. McCurdy, Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, appeared, attended by Judge Amasa Parker as counsel, and was examined. Mr. Moak appeared for the Committee.

TESTIMONY OF MR. M'CURDY.

Richard A. McCurdy, being sworn, testified that he is Vice-President of the Mutual Life; has been so for 10 years; was one of the company's attorneys previous to that; Frederick H. Winston was at one time Cashier; he is a son of the late President; he had policies amounting to about $11,300 in his possession which had lapsed; these were restored at the time of his death, and the amount paid to his heirs; this was a decision of the Finance Board of the company; this occurred about 10 years ago; Mr. Winston was not connected with any other Director; there were none of these polices upon which he had not paid premiums; they had all been in existence some time and had been paid for; the testimony upon the Miller insurance investigation was copyrighted by the Mutual Company, the notes being taken by the company's own stenographer; the Superintendent of Insurance also took notes, but what he did with them I do not know.

Q.—Was not the copyrighting of that testimony done to prevent its general publication? A.—That I cannot say; I have heard of several copies being in existence; at least portions of the testimony; I cannot say how soon after the testimony was taken before it was copyrighted; the company had it printed, and distributed a few copies; in 1868 I was elected Vice-President; bonuses were voted for the officers of the company; I received $6,000, or about that, as my share of the bonus; I had then been connected with the company one year; the officers to whom the bonus was voted were the President, Actuary, myself, and Secretary; Mr. Winston was President, and had been for 15 years; the amount for each was a question of percentage; I cannot approximate the amount received by the President; the percentages, I think, were upon the increase in the net receipts of the company.

Q.—Will you furnish this committee with a copy of that Miller testimony? A.—With great pleasure; in regard to the bonus matter, the records of the company show that the matter of bonus was brought up by a letter of the Actuary comparing the salaries of other companies with ours, and showing that a percentage upon the amounts of business ought to be allowed; the letter was referred to a committee, which reported and deliberated over it, and it was then generally argued that an incitement to extra business attention was to be found in the allowance of such bonus; a scale was adopted, and the bonus system was agreed to, but there were only two or three years that it remained in use; it was then abandoned for the reason that it created considerable discontent.

Q.—Did not Mr. Winston in one year receive $90,000 as a bonus? A.—No sir.

Q.—What was his salary? A.—Not over $6,000; it was raised now and then, but I cannot say how much.

Q.—How much is it now? A.—$30,000; it was raised gradually to that; I can give you the day and date of each raise when I get home, and will do that with pleasure; it was impossible to know exactly when salaries were advanced or to what amount; a committee desired such increase, and it never came officially to my notice; I think the last increase in the salary must have taken place in 1872; in 1869 it was increased, I think, to $15,000 or $20,000; the President has not received any bonus since the system was abolished, nor any sum except his salary; my salary was raised three or four years after I became Vice-President to $8,000, then to $12,000, then, or during two and three years to this present amount, $20,000; it has not been at this rate since 1873; I have received no bonus or commissions; the Secretary's salary is $5,000; his name is Lloyd, and he has been in the company but one year; Mr. Stewart, the previous Secretary, became Second Vice-President, and received $6,000 for the last year; I think he may have received $12,500; there was no Second Vice-President until Mr. Stewart was put in it; his salary was raised gradually, like the others, just as the board chose, hardly more than $1,000 or $2,000 at a time.

Q.—As to your other expenditures, what is included here under "printing and stationery"? A.—Printing and stationery includes the almanacs, reports, mortality experiences of the company, all books of account, circulars, miscellaneous literature, policy blanks, &c., amounting to $62,144 13. The contingent guaranty amounted to $654,842 59 last year. That is a fund set aside as a permanent guaranty against losses and depreciations, common in other losses. It is taken from the surplus. The law expenses were $33,286; that is made up partly of the salary of the solicitor and amounts paid to other counselors.

Q.—To whom was the largest sum paid other than the solicitor?

Witness submitted a letter of the solicitor to the effect that Davies & Work, Turner, Lee, & McClure, Dixon & Farnam, Develin & Miller, Sewell & Pierce, and Matthews, Husted & Foley of New-York City, were among the law firms engaged by him during the year.

Q.—Have you traveled at the expense of the company? A.—Yes, sir; I went to Boston, Chicago, and here, and in 1871 I went to London and Paris, and they allowed me $900 for that; my aggregate expenses during a year would probably hardly exceed $300; the President has also been away at the expense of the company, twice to California, partly on business of the company and partly for his health; the amounts paid for his expenses I do not know; traveling expenses of other officers are also paid for; the whole of the expenses under this item annually has not aggregated $500; we have 14 general agents; they are compensated by commission; Mr. Merrill, one of the agents, is a Democratic Senator in Iowa; he has been general agent in the Western States for 20 years; he went from New-York for the purpose of taking charge of the business out there; no other agents are connected in any way with the officers of the company; as to advertising, the amount was $32,000; the exclusive of printing; it is done partly through agents and partly through the agents' accounts, and partly directly from our home office; the man who conducts it there receives no commission; probably two-thirds of all of it is done by the home office, of which one-third is probably in New-York and Brooklyn.

Q.—How much did you pay for counting commissions in 1875? A.—Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars; our income was $15,122,894 61, which consisted of premiums, receipts, and interest.

OPERATION OF THE PROXY SYSTEM.

Our company is strictly mutual; we do no business upon the tontine principle; we have 36 Trustees, who are elected by the policy-holders at annual meetings in June; at the last meeting there were about 100 ballots cast; none were cast by proxy; there are about 90,000 policy-holders; the President had an endowment which had matured paid to him a short time ago; he has about $2,000 besides; I have $30,000; I have some proxies, but how many I do not know—possibly several thousand; they have not been voted for several years.

Q.—But then there was no necessity for casting them; when you need them you will have them? A.—We will have to the tools to prevent the small body of policy-holders in New-York throwing out the large body of policy-holders in the country; if the policy-holders generally were dissatisfied they would at once sweep us out of existence.

Q.—How many thousand proxies have you and the President? A.—I think, to-day, I think, to 10,000, but above that I would be uncertain.

Attempts to make the witness admit that he had as many as 30,000 resulted in his stating that he was very sure he had not, but he had not counted them. As the attempt continued, Mr. Husted interfered, and counsel dropped the question. The witness evinced the most thorough disposition to answer all questions to the fullest extent of his ability.

Witness continuing: I presume we have proxies belonging to dead persons in our hands, but if we had to use the proxies we would have them examined and such as referred to Wardell; no proxies have ever been voted on but once; that was in 1871; I cannot tell the number voted; certainly not 10,000.

NEPOTISM.

Q.—Are any of your officers holding office in any corporation, bank, or trust company? A.—No, Sir; I think none of them.

Q.—Have any of the Trustees borrowed any money from your company on bond and mortgage? A.—Yes, Sir; E. H. McCurdy had one for $30,000 on real estate in Brooklyn; any of the Trustees could borrow money.

Q.—Has the President a son who is a medical examiner of the company? A.—Yes, Sir; his salary is $9,600; he has been in the office several years; another son of the President is a clerk, at salary of about $2,000; he is corresponding clerk, and spends all his time there; the son who died was Cashier; his salary was not over $3,000; his estate was not paid anything, I think, by the company, except the $12,000 on restored policies; there are no other companies, I believe, who pay surrender values in the same way that ours does; the computation is made by the Actuary, and is based upon a fixed rule; the difference between the amount paid upon the surrender of policies last year and the reserve represented by them was probably 50 per cent; there were 1,760 policies forfeited last year by non-payment of premium; how much reserve they represent I do not know; there was at one time a fight between the Mutual and a man named English; he was arrested for libel and kept in jail for several weeks; the company had more than one suit against him, and the aggregate bail required, I think, was $50,000 or $60,000; there was a difficulty also at that time between the Mutual and Equitable; there was a compromise, and English was let out of jail; I never heard that $30,000 was given him.

THE CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The Chamber of Life Insurance was not formed about that time, but some time before, nor was a fund raised in the chamber for English; the contribution of the Mutual to the chamber the first year was about $6,000; last year it was $12,000; the business of the chamber has grown; the object of the chamber is the same as that of every trade organization and corporation, and to seek the advantage of mutual personal acquaintance.

Q.—Is one of its objects to prevent oppressive legislation? A.—One object is to inform and enlighten Legislatures upon insurance matters, but it is not an object of the chamber to exercise any but proper influences.

Upon the question being put to the witness again he said he believed the chamber would attempt to prevent oppressive legislation; there was nothing to that effect in any of its articles; we have held meetings where legislation was discussed, and the chamber does occasionally employ persons to visit Legislatures and present their cases before them where legislation seems to be unfair; the influence has been for good, and there has never been any instance where they have used money to corruptly influence any legislation; the meetings are not attended, I believe, by any one but members; records are kept of its proceedings, but they are not published; the returns of receipts and disbursements are made quarterly to the chamber; the settlement between English and the Mutual was not, that I know, made by Mr. Hyde, of the Equitable; he be called off his "day" and was called off ours; we published a number of documents at that time assailing the Equitable; the fight continued several months; it was three or four years ago; the arrangement was made without my consent; I wanted the fight to go on; I do not believe that English was to be paid $30,000 by the Chamber of Life Insurance, or was ever paid it.

LOANS AND OTHER MATTERS.

We never loan money to any Trustee without the security which the law requires; we have a Trustee named Samuel D. Babcock; he is President of the United States Mortgage Company; we have never had any money on deposit with him or with the Mortgage Company, nor had any transactions with it; we loan usually not more than 40 per cent upon the appraised value of property under mortgage; the amounts named Dec. 31 are correct; to the best of the company was actually on hand; we have never transferred funds for the purpose of making a fictitious balance; we hold real estate in Pennsylvania; the law allows us to do so in States adjacent to New-York; we have not reinsured a risk of any other company nor had one of ours reinsured in another company; the President, I think, is not a Director in any other corporation; I am a Director in the City Fire Insurance Company; we have about $35,000,000 of fire policies on hand; the Continental and Home probably have most of this; no officer in the company has received any loan or commission as an inducement to give loans to any corporation; our fire insurances are in about 150 companies; our death policies are always made payable to the beneficiary by check, sometimes directly and sometimes to the agent for delivery; it is possible that agents may have exacted some present from the insured for giving him the check, but we would not permit such a thing if we knew it; our officers have to give security for the performance of their duties, the President to the amount of $40,000 or $50,000; I for $20,000, and every other officer in other sums; Mr. Winston is an officer in no other corporation but those of his or trust companies; Robert H. McCurdy is a Trustee of the Continental Fire, and a Director in several banks; Mr. S. D. Babcock is Trustee in a number of fire companies; Mr. Vermilye is, I think, Director in a trust company; Mr. Bates is a Director in several fire companies, and a number of others hold positions in other corporations, but not in any other life insurance company; in the year 1870 there was no extra compensation given to the officers except the bonus mentioned; the bonus was considered a proper charge to the dividends paid out; it was so charged; I think the charge was an error, and we gave up bonuses altogether soon after.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE TROUBLES.

THE PETITIONERS' COUNSEL IN THE HOYT REFERENCE CASE SUBMITS HIS BRIEF TO THE EX-RECEIVER'S COUNSEL—SERIOUS CHARGES THEREIN AGAINST JOHN J. ANDERSON.

Since the close of the reference in the suit of John O. Hoyt against the Continental Life Insurance Company, the petitioners' counsel, Mr. Raphael J. Moses, Jr., has been busily engaged in the preparation of a brief which was yesterday anomitted to Mr. Robert Sewell, of counsel for John J. Anderson, the former Receiver, in order that he could prepare his reply. Mr. Moses' points are as follows:

The order made in this matter on Jan. 16, 1877, requires the Referee, Mr. William Allen Butler, first, to examine and pass the accounts of the Receiver, John J. Anderson; second, to examine the condition, assets, and property of the said corporation wherever situated; and third, to make such recommendations to the court, with the reasons therefor, and the testimony upon which they are based. In pursuance of this order the reference has been held, the Receiver's accounts submitted, and exceptions filed thereto. The first exception relates to the sum of $3,047 57, paid by Mr. Anderson in obedience to orders of the court, and divided into two payments, the first of which, $2,112, was made to Patrick Lynd on Jan. 3. The grounds for the exception are that the money was paid after the company became insolvent, and was in the hands of the Receiver; in brief, that the Receiver held a specific fund, fraudulently obtained by the company. Mr. Moses refers to the testimony of Mr. Anderson in support of the exception, and claims that on Oct. 4 the company had on deposit with the Fourth National Bank $18,440 96, and afterward and up to Oct. 25, (the date of Mr. Amdersonty's appointment,) it deposited other sums amounting in the aggregate to $67,222 31. There are no special circumstances set up in the case of Patrick Lynd, and if the rule were applicable, each of the policyholders who paid premiums during that period could have claimed a return of their money on the same ground. These facts were patent and could have been ascertained in ten minutes, and it is a case of such gross and palpable negligence that the Receiver should be chargeable with it. In the second case, where the sum of $916 was paid, Mr. Anderson admits that he did not submit the papers to his counsel, because he considered the case of the same nature as the previous one. He took the risk, and inasmuch as it resulted in a loss to the estate, he is chargeable with it. The next objection filed to Mr. Anderson's accounts relates to counsel fees, namely: George W. Miller, $500; Daniel Magone, $1,000; William Fullerton, $2,500; to one-quarter the amount paid to Sewell & Pierce, Jan. 12, $2,000; to one-half of the counsel fee paid to John L. Hill, Dec. 30, $1,100. The first objection is that these fees were incurred in a litigation in which the estate had no interest whatsoever. It is true it was alleged that John J. Anderson was colusively appointed Receiver, but this merely attacked the character of the Receiver—of the individual. While it is universally held that a Receiver has the same rights as other parties, and may use his influence in defending the estate which he represents, yet the rule is equally as well settled that he cannot defend his personal character or his personal fitness with the funds of the estate. It is in no sense an attack upon his title, but upon him individually. If rightful, of course he must bear his own expenses; if wrongful, then the party making the wrong attack must bear them, and there is no reason, on morals and no precedent in law which would justify a Trustee in such a case charging the beneficiaries for the wrongful acts of a stranger. It is on this principle that it has been so repeatedly held in this State that a Receiver can not appeal from an order removing him.

Mr. Moses then goes here at length and at length relating to questionable transactions of the Receiver in the sale and purchase of United States bonds, and the manner in which they were removed from one place to another, as heretofore published in THE TIMES, for the purpose of showing that a stay of proceedings in the suit of the Attorney-General was secured and an appeal taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which were necessary to enable the bonds in question to be exhibited in New-Jersey on the examination of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. He claims that Anderson was a "note shaver" for the New-Jersey Mutual; according to his own testimony, and that it was a matter of serious consequence to him that they should pass examination and that public proof of their insolvency should be delayed until such time as the indebtedness to him was paid off. As a curious coincidence of numbers the following is given: 133 bonds were exhibited in New-Jersey. Of these, 107 are shown to have formerly belonged to the Continental, and there are also eight bonds sold by Noyes on Jan. 17 to Vermilye & Co., leaving a balance unaccounted for of 17 bonds. On the 207 United States bonds belonging to the Continental, 40 were sold by Anderson to Vermilye & Co. on Oct. 9, under the name of J. J. Andrews; seven sold in his own name to the same parties on Oct. 13, 1876; 63 sold in the same way Dec. 29, and 75 accounted for by Anderson to Mr. Grace, making the total amount traced 190 bonds, and leaving the same difference of 17 bonds. Forty-five bonds were pledged with the Chemical Bank; 28 bonds of the $68,000 sold Dec. 29 were traced to New-Jersey, but the difference—17 bonds—cannot be traced. The only question for consideration, Mr. Moses continues, is whether the amounts claimed to be deducted on this account should be those stated in the objection. As to the amount paid George W. Miller and Daniel Magone, there is no contradiction that it was entirely for services in this fraudulent litigation. The third objection to Mr. Anderson's account is a matter of surcharge that Mr. Anderson is liable and responsible for any loss which may occur in the transfer of $355,000, claimed to have been made on or about Oct. 10 last. The facts of the case, it is established, as brought out during the reference, are sufficient to have put Mr. Anderson on inquiry, and to outweigh his bare statement that he had no knowledge, and especially in view of the repeated contradictions Mr. Anderson has made in his own testimony.

The evidence relating to the contract of reinsurance in the New-Jersey Mutual is also quoted at length, and Mr. Moses says in relation to this point, it was only on Jan. 29, after the New-Jersey Mutual had transferred all its assets to the National Capitol Life, and Benjamin Noyes had them safely packed away in his little tin box beyond the jurisdiction of the court, that Mr. Anderson gave to the public or to the policy-holders any intimation of the existence of this open attempt to plunder. Under the general clause directing the Referee to make to the court such recommendations as may seem just and expedient for the welfare of the policy-holders, Mr. Moses submits that the Referee should recommend the court to direct the Receiver in this action, in the event of his title being questioned by any other officer of the court, as for instance a Receiver in the Albany suit, to propose to such officer that such questions, on an agreed case, be submitted to the General Term, and immediately taken to the Court of Appeals, in order that the validity of the present proceedings may be decided at once. It is also submitted that the Receiver should be directed to call in all bonds and mortgages where the money can be obtained without suit and invest the same in United States bonds.

LAW REPORTS.

COL. M'CARTHY ACQUITTED.

END OF THE DIAMOND ROBBERY TRIAL—THE CLOSING ARGUMENT—ACQUITTAL OF COL. M'CARTHY—A SCENE OF RARE ENTHUSIASM IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The trial of William Fitzcharles McCarthy, charged with stealing $8,500 worth of diamonds from Charles V. Hand, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. At the opening of court, Assistant District Attorney Lyon resumed his summing up address to the jury for the prosecution. The learned counsel continued to analyze the evidence in the case with rare skill, liberally commenting on the points which bore against the accused, and arguing logically that the only deduction which could be drawn from the conduct of the accused was that he, with Halstead and Thompson, had entered into a deliberate conspiracy to defraud Hand out of his diamonds. McCarthy swore that he was not at the Belmont Hotel on the morning of the larceny before he went there with Hand and Thompson; but the testimony of the porter of the hotel proved that McCarthy and Thompson had visited the place early that morning. This showed that the subsequent transaction in which Hand had his diamonds stolen was premeditated, and that the conspirators had made their arrangements in the morning at a time when McCarthy swore he was in bed. The conduct of McCarthy all through his transactions with Hand was that of a dishonest man, and his explanations of what took place on the morning of the larceny were entirely unsatisfactory. The contention of McCarthy was not that of an innocent man, and the jury could not reconcile it with the theory of innocence. When he left the Belmont Hotel in a cab he had with him the thief who, as he alleged, had stolen the diamonds; yet he did not raise an outcry or attempt to have him arrested. He simply contented himself with ordering the driver to go back, and, on returning to the Belmont Hotel, allowed the thief to escape. This was not the conduct of an innocent man, but of a conspirator who had plotted to gain unlawful possession of property. Mr. Lyon concluded an argument of much force and ability by reiterating his contention that McCarthy had deliberately entered into a conspiracy to defraud Hand, and was therefore guilty of the crime of grand larceny, of which he ought to be found guilty.

Judge Gildersleeve then delivered a charge of modest clearness and brevity. He said that the possession of the diamonds by Hand was sufficient in law to sustain their ownership, as applied to the case at issue. The question of ownership was, therefore, disposed of. The crime with which the prisoner stood charged came under the head of constructive larceny, and that was the offense which they had to consider. To establish the prisoner's guilt they should be satisfied from the evidence that he obtained Hand's consent to parting with the possession of the diamonds by fraud, trick, and device; and consent so obtained was felonious, and amounted to no consent. If they became satisfied that at the time this fraudulent consent was obtained the prisoner had the intention to steal the property, then the offense charged against him was proved; but they should be sure of that fact before they could convict. There were two theories in the case—that of the prosecution, which claimed that McCarthy's transactions with Hand were dishonest, and carried on for the purpose of procuring fraudulent possession of the property in order to cheat. The theory of the defense was the very opposite, claiming that McCarthy's entire transactions were honest, and entered into in good faith for the purpose of carrying out a legitimate agreement. In addition to this the defense claimed that McCarthy's conduct was that he had attempted to cheat others, and had made McCarthy his dupe. The truth of either of these two theories was what they had to determine, and they had to determine it on circumstantial evidence. They should weigh the entire evidence carefully, and draw their own conclusions therefrom. If they had any doubt that the prisoner went into this transaction and obtained possession of the diamonds with intent to cheat and defraud, it was their duty to give him the benefit of that doubt and acquit. If, on the contrary, they believed that the accused had acted dishonestly and fraudulently in his affairs with Hand, it would, of course, be their duty to find him guilty of the charge.

Ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for McCarthy, then handed up a number of requests to charge, the majority of which his Honor granted.

The jury retired at 12 noon, and at 5:30 P. M. returned with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with applause in court, which was speedily suppressed. Considerable spirit was manifested in the result of the trial, the jurymen celebrating their agreement, after five hours' deliberation, with three cheers. McCarthy heartily thanked the court and jury for the attention they had given to his case, and having expressed his gratitude to Judge Curtis for his conduct of the defense, left the room. The court-room for 10 days in all, and attracted general attention, the accused having had a most extraordinary and checkered career in both hemispheres.

BURGLARS TWICE DEFEATED.

On the morning of Feb. 22, the store of Rosenbaum & Friedman, at No. 39 Thomas-street, was entered by burglars, who packed up $5,000 worth of goods, but were unable to carry them away. Yesterday morning the store was again broken into, and the burglars, after having a great deal of trouble to select and make their plunder ready for removal, were once more unsuccessful in their attempt to take it to their hiding place. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Michael Bow, of the Fifth Precinct, while making the last round of his "dog-watch," saw two men on the corner of Thomas-street and West Broadway. When he moved toward them they ran away. He then saw a hack standing in front of No. 39 Thomas-street. The driver was on the box, and a man stood beside the vehicle. Seeing the officer the latter ran up the street, and the driver whipped up his horses. The officer followed the hack and called to the driver to stop. As he made greater endeavor to get away, Officer McOmber fired a pistol, but in vain. He had four shots without hitting the fugitive, and then the latter stopped his team. When Bow reached him he resisted, and had to be arrested by force. He was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as Martin H. Jensen, of No. 522 East Eleventh-street. Officer Bow afterward went to No. 39 Thomas-street, the outer door of which had evidently been forced open from the inside. In the hall-way was a quantity of silks and laces made up into parcels, the value of which was $1,800. Beside the plunder were a brace, three bits, and a "jimmy." Jensen was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth in the Tombs Police Court. He denied all knowledge of the man who had engaged him to wait with the hack in front of Rosenbaum & Friedman's store. He was remanded until to-day for Officer Bow to procure further evidence. The owner of the coach, Thomas Shorten, of No. 141 East Twentieth-street, appeared in court yesterday afternoon and claimed the vehicle. He said he left it in charge of his brother on Dutch-square, on Tuesday night, and that the prisoner, whom he knew, went to the latter, and telling him he had a call to take two ladies from Canal-street to Eleventh-street, early in the morning, procured the use of the hack on payment of $3.

A HUSBAND SEEKING A DIVORCE.

The suit of Lewis C. Thomas against Emily G. Thomas was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for a reference of the issues. The parties were married about five years ago, the defendant being then a Swedish lady in her teens. The plaintiff has now brought suit against her for an absolute divorce on the ground of her alleged adultery. She put in an answer denying his allegations. When the motion for a reference was brought before the court on Monday, the plaintiff's counsel produced a written consent to the reference by Mrs. Thomas, which the plaintiff had obtained from the latter without her counsel's knowledge. Her counsel was Frank Bartlett, and he had been instructed by her to oppose the reference on the ground that her consent to it had been obtained from her by intimidation and threats on the part of her husband. Judge Lawrence then thought that the best way would be for Mrs. Thomas to appear and give her consent, if she desired to do, in open court. Yesterday Mr. Bartlett stated to the court that he had been instructed by his client not to oppose the motion. At the same time the counsel handed up a consent from Mrs. Thomas permitting him to withdraw from the case as her attorney. He asked an order of the court permitting him to withdraw, and a stay of proceedings for about two weeks to enable some other attorney to be substituted in his stead. He said that, while convinced that his client had a good defense to the suit, yet the plaintiff had been communicating with her behind his (the counsel's) back. Under such circumstances he found it impossible to conduct the defense properly. Judge Lawrence said the counsel was perfectly justified in withdrawing from the case. The suit looked collusive and, though a reference should be ordered, no proceedings should be had before such Referee until Mrs. Thomas had another attorney.

DISPUTE ABOUT THE PRICE OF WOOLENS.

In the Court of Arbitration, Judge Fancher has just disposed of the case of Ferdinand Mayer & Co. against Pastor, Walkenshaw & Co. The plaintiffs bought of the defendants woolens to the value of $32,693 46, on which an allowance of $26 50 for holes and short measure was made, and defendants claimed a balance of $32,668 96 for the price of the goods, less 5 per cent. The claim was put in that the goods were sold "as are," and that no right of reclamation existed except for holes and short measure. The arbitrator thinks that if the goods had been sold "as are," plaintiffs' claim for recoupment must fail, and decides that the submission is so limited that under it, the Court of Arbitration could not award judgment against the plaintiffs for the contract price of the goods or any part thereof, and if case be so could not properly make any appropriate judgment touching the recoupment. The case is dismissed and the parties left to their legal remedies, except that the arbitrator decides that $15,000 or $30,000 could be paid by purchaser on account of the price of the goods without prejudice to the purchaser's claim in any further litigation.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Blatchford yesterday adjourned the Admiralty branch of the United States District Court for the term. Next month the jury calendar is to be taken up, and May and June will be devoted to Admiralty cases.

Ex-Gov. Parker, who has been appointed Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company of this State, yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office a bond in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. Messrs. John F. Marshal and Edward Cooper were the sureties.

The "crooked" whisky cases on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court were yesterday put over to Monday next. District-Attorney Woodford said that he would endeavor to have them taken up and progressed at the present term of the court, and that he was in no way disheartened by the result of the Boyd and Hill trial.

A case is now pending before United States Commissioner Shields, in which Charles E. Anchia, a well-known Secret Service detective, under Col. Whitley, is charged with retaining possession of about $500 received by him as witness fees, instead of paying them into the Treasury Department, which, it is alleged, he was required to do under the law.

On the night of the 13th inst. the tailor store of Theodore Piauke, at No. 1,641 Third-avenue, was broken open and robbed of a piece of cloth valued at $25. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Owen Carroll, living at Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue, pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to three years in the State Prison.

The case in which George S. Jenkins is charged with paying Thomas G. Douglas, a clerk in the Treasury Department, $500 for information relative to the prosecution of claims for interest due on Government bonds was to have come on for examination yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Osborne, but was put over to Saturday next, as Mr. Timmons, the complainant, had not returned from Washington.

The case of William Connors, whose extradition to Massachusetts is sought because of his alleged complicity in the Northampton Bank robbery, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the decision being reserved. The prisoner's counsel still insist on the point that, in reviewing the action of the Governor, the Federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction except on the question of identity.

A disreputable house at No. 47 Forsyth-street was raided by Officer O'Leary, of the Tenth Precinct, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The proprietor, Peter Miller, and two men and six women were arrested for disorderly behavior, and were arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon. Two of the women were discharged, and the remainder of the party were held in bail for further examination.

The case of William Nelson, Jr., against the Mayor, &c., was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff for a reference. The action is brought to recover a balance of 30 per cent alleged to be due on a contract for the furnishing of materials for sewer construction in 1871. Seventy per cent of the contract price, amounting to $127,000, has already been paid. The City interposes the defense of fraud, and alleges that the materials were not furnished as claimed.

Mary F. Garcia has brought suit, in the Supreme Court, to obtain a limited divorce from her husband, Augustin P. Garcia, on account of the latter's alleged cruelty. In her complaint Mrs. Garcia says she was married to her husband in 1859, and has three children. She says her husband has been in the habit of getting drunk, and has abused her, called her vile names, choked her, blackened her eyes, &c. She also sets forth that he is now on Blackwell's Island serving out a term for larceny. The case was yesterday before Judge Lawrence, who ordered a reference.

A man named Arnold occupies as an office a room in the basement of the building at No. 11 Pine-street. The Hanover National Bank has leased the floor above from Alexander Duncan, who is the owner of the building. Behind Arnold's office is a small room, containing a water-closet, wash-stand, &c. In this latter room is a staircase leading upward to the premises which the bank proposes to occupy. Mr. Duncan proposed to put up a brick wall to separate Arnold's office from the back room. Arnold then obtained an injunction to restrain him from putting up the wall. A motion to continue the injunction was argued before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the decision being reserved.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 140—*Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Turrell, and four other cases.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—These were suits by Turrell to recover of the Illinois Central Railroad Company damages during the use for an improvement in the common anvil or swedge block. By consent of parties all the cases were tried together, and the result was heavy judgments against each of the companies. It is here alleged that the patent obtained was invalid for want of novelty, and that the Master to whom the cases were referred erred in his adjustment of the damages. George Gifford, George Payson, John B. Jewett, and John B. Niles for appellant; R. Biddle Roberts, W. Stoughton, and C. M. Reed for appellee.

No. 192—*Davis vs. Brown et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—In this case Davis sued as Receiver of the Ocean National Bank upon notes obtained as follows: The bank held the note of the defendants in error for $18,800, indorsed by one Rand, and agreed to take other collateral notes and pay McOmber for $14,000, and the balance in cash, the notes to be secured by certain gas stocks. In executing this agreement the defendants indorsed the McOmber notes, and the bank gave them a writing stating they should not be sued on the indorsement or be held for the debt. The indorsement was made to defraud the creditors as matter of form, as claimed. The defense to the suit consists in abiding by the agreement. The court below sustained it as a valid defense, and it is here claimed that there was error in the admission of evidence. The contract had been destroyed by the Chicago fire, and the contest was upon the admission of evidence to show its purport. Miller & Fross for plaintiff in error; W. P. Smith and Stephen Sibley for defendants.

Following were the proceedings in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 573—*The steam-propeller Titians, &c., appellant, vs. Alfred K. Spear et al.*—On motion of Mr. E. W. Stoughton, on behalf of counsel, dismissed.

No. 195—*Harry N. Hill, impleaded with James Lenfesty, plaintiff in error, vs. William J. Thompson.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. H. B. Brown, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. C. A. Kent for the defendant in error.

No. 140—*Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.* No. 141—*The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.* No. 142—*The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.* No. 143—*The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.* No. 144—*The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.*—The argument in these causes was commenced by George Gifford and continued by Mr. John B. Niles and Mr. George Payson, of counsel for appellants.

Adjourned to to-morrow.

A PAIR OF TINY BEGGARS.

Two little girls were brought into the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon by an officer of the First Precinct, who said he had found them begging in William-street, near Exchange-place. They were poorly clad, and wet from exposure to the storm. One was Bridget Shay, aged 6 years; the other her sister Katy, aged 3 years. The former carried a covered market-basket on her left arm; the latter looked like Little Red Riding Hood in distress, for over her head was thrown a scarlet hood, and she cried when she faced Justice Kilbreth as if her little heart was breaking. The tiny Bridget, in the intervals of her sobs, told the Justice that she and her sister live with their father and mother, another sister and a brother, at No. 36 Mott-street. Her father, she said, is unable to get work enough to support his family, but is a good man who does not get drunk. Her mother is also out of employment, and likewise her sister, aged 14. Witness and little Katy begged food at the down-town restaurants, and upon this and the earnings of her brother by blacking boots after school hours the family managed to live, being assisted also by occasional sums picked up by their father for odd jobs. Justice Kilbreth asked the children if they would not like to have a good home, and be relieved of the necessity of begging. Bridget reasonded, "I don't want to leave me mother," while Katy sobbed faster than before. Justice Kilbreth told the children to go home, and they ran out of the court-room with joy lighting up their wan little faces. Their case will be investigated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

THE CANTALUPI COUNTERFEITING CASE.

The case of John Cantalupi, the Italian charged with selling $900 in counterfeit $10 notes to George W. Kidnuet, a Secret Service detective, was given to the jury yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, by Judge Benedict, who, in his charge in reference to the weight to be given by the jury to evidence of good reputation given on behalf of the prisoner, said that evidence in relation to good reputation did not involve the question of whether the party affected by the evidence was a good man. It was for the jury to determine, in their best judgment, what weight should be given to evidence of good character or reputation. Cantalupi was found guilty and remanded for sentence. During the progress of the trial the prosecution produced in evidence a log of wood, about six feet in length and a foot in diameter, having a cavity in one side of about 10 inches in depth, and three inches in width, which was closed by a tightly-fitting slide. This was Cantalupi's "safe," in which he kept his counterfeit money.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DISPUTING.

Aaron J. Cortissoz appeared yesterday before Justice Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and made a complaint of disorderly conduct against Henrietta, his wife, for entering his residence, No. 319 West Forty-seventh-street, and attempting to take away his children—a boy and girl, aged respectively 8 and 10 years. Cortissoz stated that he had been compelled to leave his wife, and charged that she was not a proper person to have charge of the children. Henrietta, on the other hand, asserted her right to the guardianship of her own children, and also demanded support from her husband, who, it appeared, had recently married under the belief that the defendant had been divorced from him. Justice Bixby ordered the children to be given over to the woman's care, at the same time instructing Cortissoz to sue for their custody in the Supreme Court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was up: No. 240—Griffith G. Williams, respondent, vs. John Thorn, Trustee, appellant; argued by Nicholas E. Kernan for appellant, Alfred C. Cope for respondent. No. 255—The Real Estate Trust Company, respondent, vs. Thomas Hall, appellant; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, Henry E. Davies for respondent. No. 256—Timothy D. Porter, appellant, vs. William E. Waring, respondent; argued by Theodore W. Dwight for appellant, Henry H. Anderson for respondent. No. 244—Olive A. Dillebar, appellant, vs. The Home Life Insurance Company, respondent; argued by John E. Develin for appellant, A. B. Capwell for respondent; case still on.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday, March 29: Nos. 447, 449, 256, 260, 261, 264, 222, and 210.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Portalluppe vs. Portalluppe; Kershaw vs. Kent.

Lambert vs. Lambert.—The action is brought by Charlotte A. Lambert against Charles Lambert for divorce. The summons and complaint were filed March 1, and Lambert against Charles Lambert. How can judgment be granted under this state of facts?

Granted.—Matter of Mott, &c.; Frenteel vs. Lohman; Raymond vs. Scott; Pellissier vs. Drexler; Victor vs. Challey; Warth vs. Bode; Graff vs. Reed; Favre vs. Brink; Frenteel vs. Lohman; Levenson vs. The Red Line Transit Company; The Philipsburg National Bank vs. Lake, and the Philipsburg National Bank vs. Farrand.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Labuitel, &c., vs. Delatour et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer on terms. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Peters vs. Knapp et al.—Receiver appointed.

M. yer vs. McKenna.—Receiver's bond approved.

Matter of Feltner.—Order authorizing Receiver to sue.

Inference vs. Nicholson.—Nicholson vs. Whittaker et al.; Parlett vs. Massie et al.

Orders for Commission.—Bell vs. Spotts; Clifford vs. Dan et al.

*Church v

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Lady of Lyons—Mr. C. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Belle Poule, (Opera Bouffe)—alle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. P. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Our Girls—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. D. Walton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Multon—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

BROOKLYN RINK.—Roller Skating, &c.

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NOTICE.

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The Commission to visit Louisiana is complete, and consists of Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois; ex-Congressman Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; ex-Gov. J. C. Brown, of Tennessee; Hon. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, and Hon. Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania. Messrs. Lawrence and Hawley are Conservative Republicans; Mr. Harlan is a good representative of the kind of Republicans who compel respect from Southern Democrats, an able, bold, upright, and candid man; Mr. McVeagh is an Independent Republican, who has been in some sympathy with the school of which Mr. Schurz is a leader; Gov. Brown is a liberal ex-Confederate, highly respected in his own section and thoroughly identified with the best element of the Southern people. If such a Commission cannot discover a mode of effecting peace in Louisiana which shall be acknowledged to be fair to both sides, it will at least find why that cannot be done. The President has shown sagacity, independence, and sincerity in the choice of the Commission, and has given another proof of the soundness of his position with reference to the Southern question. Every decided step which he has thus far taken in his Southern policy is calculated to increase the confidence of the country in his motives and in his ability.

Mr. Fish has succeeded, so far as the action of the House is concerned, in turning over the Treasury of New-York to the control of John Kelly. He, last evening, brought before the Assembly a proposition to constitute the Board of Apportionment of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and three appointees of the Mayor. He would have been more concise if he had provided for a board to consist of Mr. John Kelly multiplied by seven. This proposition was sustained by the House under Mr. Fish's lead, and against the vigorous opposition of Mr. Husted. This is the first fruit of the former gentleman's efforts in the direction of reform. He has no reason to be proud of it, and the tax-payers of New-York who have confided in his purpose and capacity to secure reform have no reason to be grateful to or proud of him. Mr. Fish had proposed to incorporate Mr. Husted's amendment, which he fought bitterly last evening, in Assembly bill 366, and assurance had been given that he would support the proposition if it came from the Senate. This fact renders his course last evening inexplicable. Whatever his motive, it is evident that it was not disapproval of the principle of the Husted amendment. If it were a desire to serve Mr. Kelly, and to betray the City of New-York, his course would be in exact harmony with that purpose.

Every man in the United States enjoys, as a part of his inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the privilege of making a fool of himself both in public and in private, and this is a privilege in which Mr. Wade Hampton is now indulging with that fervent zest and that proud consciousness of superiority to the rest of mankind which characterize a certain class of Southern politicians. He has been invited by the President to come to Washington to give the Administration such aid as he can in determining its duty with reference to South Carolina. On a similar invitation, Mr. Chamberlain went quietly and quickly to the capital, and placed himself in communication with the President. But Mr. Hampton advances by slow stages, haranguing partisan crowds at every station, and "firing the Southern heart" with absurd rhodomontade. He is going to state his claim, not as a claim, but as "a fact"; he will declare to the President that he asks "no recognition from any President"; he will "demand his rights, nothing less, and so help him God, to take nothing less," with more bombast and blasphemy of the same sort. If this is Mr. Hampton's idea of what he owes to the Southern people, he will find that it is a fearfully mistaken one. That section does not need any more arrogant, vainglorious, and quarrelsome demagogues to speak in its name; it needs candid and patriotic gentlemen, capable of self-respect, and of respect for the nation of which they are a part. Mr. Hampton is trying hard to prove that he is not such a man.

New-England is suffering from the effects of great rains and the breaking up of ice-bound streams. The storm has been long-continued in Maine, New-Hampshire and the central portions of Massachusetts and Connecticut. No great disasters are reported from any of these points, but the people are in a state of lively apprehension, and the rapid rise of water is something unusual. The damage wrought by the disaster at Stafford, Conn., is now estimated at about $300,000. Three lives are said to have been lost during the freshet which followed the bursting of the dam. Beyond this, it is evident that the casualty was not a very destructive one. The worst feature of the case is the privation entailed upon poor people thrown out of employment.

Arms and men form the burden of the European news to-day. Austria is preparing an army of nearly half a million men, of which one-half is now ready to occupy the southern frontier. Russia is said to regard this demonstration with obvious interest. On the other hand, the Russian force, so far from being ready to be demobilized, is ready to be reinforced. The so-called reserve corps is being organized to participate in the struggle as soon as it opens. There is very little peaceful music in the general refrain. It is even calculated that the Russians are making preparations to open their offensive campaign about the middle of May.

LEGISLATION AND CREDIT.

There is undoubtedly some exaggeration in the interpretation put by European critics and capitalists upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in what are known as the Granger cases. It is, however, sufficiently suggestive of an uncertainty, bordering closely upon danger, to justify more uneasiness than our Wall-street operators are willing to acknowledge. It cannot be pretended that even under this decision a specific interference with the terms of a contract would be tolerated. Where, for example, the charter of a railroad confers upon its managers power to determine the rates for which it shall transport passengers and traffic, the tariff of the road is beyond legislative control. The mischief of the decision is in its application to roads whose charters confer no such privilege, and whose rates are declared to be subject to legislative supervision. Little consolation can be derived from the legal assurance that the principle thus sanctioned by the court is in conformity with the common law rule, which requires that the rates charged shall bear a reasonable proportion to the service rendered. Who shall determine the reasonableness of the charge? is the question which underlies the distrust awakened by the decision. No very serious difficulty need be apprehended, if the Congress, under its general power to regulate inter-State commerce, enacted a uniform standard. It might be arbitrary, but at least it would have a certain degree of fixedness, and even of equity. The objection properly held is, that if each State may decide for itself what rates are reasonable, the holders of railroad stock or bonds can have no guarantee against the application of a measure which might practically amount to confiscation. What may be regarded as equitable in one State may be condemned as extortionate in another, and great properties may be placed at the mercy of a power which is essentially capricious.

So long as this rule remains in force, it will be idle to expect that foreign capitalists will invest money in enterprises that may at any time be subjected to its arbitrary operation. The first condition of an investment is faith, and faith is incompatible with dependence upon the proceedings of a State Legislature over which demagogues may easily acquire control. While there are some States whose general legislative course inspires trust in matters relating to corporate or public credit, there are others whose legislators have at one time or another evinced a readiness to sacrifice the interests of non-resident investors for the benefit of the resident population. The latter States are those in which the Granger influence has at one time or another asserted itself, and there is something like poetic justice in the fact that the immediate consequences of the discredit which their doings have produced will fall most heavily upon themselves. They can hope for no more money for the furtherance of their railroad interests until the investor is protected from the results of their vexatious legislation. Upon this point American capitalists are quite as sensitive, quite as decided, as British or Dutch. A St. Paul journal recites the experience of a group of railroad men who came to New-York in search of capital for an extension of a Minnesota railroad. Their mission was fruitless: "No man could be found who was willing to hazard his money in new railroad enterprises, where the capital invested was liable to be swept away by unfriendly legislation." Whether the persons who take this ground magnify the risk to be incurred is, for the present purpose, immaterial. Where there is room for doubt, and a capitalist must not be blamed because he takes the benefit of it. His fingers have been burned too recently to allow of indifference to danger. If he button his pockets when applied to by the representatives of railroads in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, or other States in which corporate rights have been wantonly assailed, he merely obeys the dictates of common prudence; the hazard to be encountered is too great to be incurred by any man with his eyes open.

The tendency toward meddlesome legislation, to the prejudice of the rights and property of investors, is rendered more obnoxious by the failure to exercise a legitimate authority in their behalf. The States which undertake to determine arbitrarily what rates a railroad shall charge have made no attempt to regulate the action of the companies in matters which might fairly be made subject to supervision. The companies complain, with reason, of interference with the details of their business with customers, regardless of the contract which a charter implies between those who sought and those who grant it. And the Legislatures which go beyond their proper function in one direction, remain passive spectators of transactions which, in their bearing upon public interests, are often disastrous, and in their effect upon corporate credit are quite as mischievous as the Granger decision. Two characteristics of modern management may be cited as examples: the absorption of one road by the managers of another by lease, or of the traffic of other roads in consideration of guarantees and payments, and the combination of roads for the purpose of acquiring a monopoly of traffic. "Watering stock" is bad enough, because it conveys the idea of capital which has no valid existence, and entails the necessity of unduly increasing the earnings to give market value to the stock. The combination process, with its guarantees and rentals, is an enormous peril, and one to which there seems to be no end. Really good enterprises are thus loaded down with liabilities, which may not lessen the absolute security of first-mortgage bondholders, but which certainly jeopardize the interests of other classes of investors, and incumber the enterprises with possibilities of mischief never contemplated when the charters were granted. Legislation might now be usefully invoked to check a policy which is fraught with disaster. It may not be desirable to forbid all arrangements of the kind we refer to; but if confidence in railroad securities is ever to be fully restored, the system of leases and guarantees, of combinations and monopolies, must be amenable to more stringent legislative restraints than are exercised at present.

Not less imperative is the need of legislation which shall compel the companies to furnish all the details that may be required for a correct understanding of their condition. The Massachusetts plan may not insure the perfect revelation of facts which investors and the public are entitled to possess, but it embodies the essentials of a great reform. The mismanagement which has within the last few months brought ruin upon thousands and shaken to its base public faith in corporate securities, would not have been possible had the supervision of competent State authority prevented the suppression of information and the "cooking" of accounts in the manner now known. Here, then, is a proper field for legislative interference, and it is one that must be carefully cultivated before we can hope to see confidence in railroad investments fully restored.

PASS EXAMINATIONS AND REFORM.

We trust that the announcement from Washington that pass or standard examinations are to be instituted to test the fitness of candidates for admission to the civil service does not set forth the final programme of the new Administration. If it does, we fear that the remedy will prove entirely too mild for the disease under which the civil service is languishing. The first and most obvious objection to pass examinations is that they leave the old and vicious system of patronage in full force. The candidates are to be nominated in the old way. The "influence" of Congressmen and politicians must still be invoked to secure a nomination for a clerkship or an office. The only condition imposed is that the nominee shall be able to pass such an examination as the head of the department may prescribe. If the first nominee fails, the second is to be selected in the same way, perhaps by the same person. The chances for competent men without "influence" to serve the Government are not at all increased by such a system, and, what is of vastly more importance to the general public, the prostitution of the civil service to personal and partisan purposes is in no degree prevented by it. All of the evils of patronage—the conversion of the civil servants into the dependents of their political patrons, the power of political managers to secure their own advancement or retention in power by the use of the public offices—may flourish side by side with the system of pass examinations. The only restriction imposed upon the dispensers of the patronage is, that they shall nominate persons possessing a decent degree of intelligence and capacity. We do not for a moment believe that President Hayes intends to permit the continuance of these evils, whatever the system of selection which he adopts. But we do believe that if mere pass examinations are adopted, any check which the evil system may receive will be due to the resolution and good judgment of the President, and that the system in force will be of no real aid to him.

The tendency of pass examinations, at least when their enforcement is intrusted to the same power that appoints, is to degenerate into a mere form. The same complaisance that concedes the nomination is likely to concede the examination. John Stuart Mill, truly said that "a mere pass examination never, in the long run, does more than exclude absolute dunces. When the question in the mind of the examiner lies between blighting the prospects of an individual and performing a duty to the public * * * the balance, unless he is a man of very unusual stamp, inclines to the side of good nature." The truth of this statement does not rest on mere speculation; it is proved by the experience of both this country and England. A law passed in 1853, and which is still in force, forbids the appointment of any person to any of the four grades of clerkships until examined and found qualified by a board of examiners. It prescribes neither the subjects nor the extent of the examination, and for most of the time since its passage it has been a dead letter. It was so little known or respected, that in 1867 Mr. Jenckes, in his celebrated report on the civil service of the United States, declared that "no preliminary examination has been had to ascertain the qualifications of a person appointed to office." Since that time it has received a fitful enforcement in some of the departments, and notably in the Treasury Department during and since the Secretaryship of Mr. Boutwell, but the scope of the examination, and the application of it in any case, have been dependent on the caprice of the head of the department for the time being. The condition of the *personnel* of some branches of the service attests that the test applied has not been sufficient in those cases even "to exclude absolute dunces." It would be a little surprising if, in the light of such an experience, the Administration should attempt to found any real or permanent reform on pass examinations. Such a plan would simply be to revamp the act of 1853, which has proved so woefully inadequate.

England has passed through a similar experience. Prior to the establishment of the Civil Service Commission, pass examinations were required in some of the departments, but in most, if not all of them, the examinations were purely formal. The nominee was sure to be reported qualified. In the discussion which took place prior to the appointment of the commission, a prominent officer stated that, although he had been a member of an examining board for twelve years, he had never known a candidate to be rejected. He declared this to be due to "good nature, the bane of public offices." It is true that most of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commission for many years were pass examinations, and that they were productive of good results. The good results were, however, due to the fact that the commission was a body independent of the departments, and composed of able and fearless men, under no obligations to "influence"—a state of things which it is not proposed to duplicate here. Moreover, the examinations were conceded to impose no restraints on patronage or influence—the chief evils of our civil service. But the best proof of their inadequacy is the fact that England after fifteen years' experience of them—modified to some extent by the system of limited competition—at length did away with them and threw open her entire civil service, with the exception of the Foreign Office and the diplomatic service, to the unrestricted competition of all native-born subjects presenting the requisite evidence of age, health, and moral character. We may wisely profit by her experience, by adopting the just and democratic principle of open competition for all original appointments in our civil service. It certainly would not be the part of wisdom for us to adopt the imperfect plan of pass examinations after it has been found inadequate both in England and in this country, and has there been replaced by open competition with the most satisfactory results. We hope soon to hear that a plan for the application of the competitive system is being perfected by the President and his Cabinet advisers. It is the only adequate measure of civil service reform.

THE ANODYNE FOR "THE SICK MAN."

When Gen. Ignatieff, on Monday last, in Vienna, spoke to the English interviewer of the protocol, with its erasures and corrections, as "an anodyne," he must have had in mind the simile, now become historical, of the Russian Emperor to the British Ambassador. The "sick man" then seemed so near his departure that the Czar could talk coolly with a foreign diplomat of sharing his effects. Fifty years have passed, and at various times the unhappy invalid has seemed so near his last gasp that Europe openly discussed what should be done with his estate. "Anodynes" without number have been administered in the form of treaties or new constitutions or hopeful reforms, and for a time the disease has seemed relieved, but again "the sick man" forces himself on the attention of Europe, and the Governments see that there is a mortal malady which must be treated.

Through all these years of trouble with Turkey, the Government of Russia has always recognized one principle of diplomacy—uttered first, we believe, a century since by a famous Russian statesman—that Russia could never satisfactorily settle the Turkish question, except in alliance with England. So far did the conviction of this principle go that Russian auxiliaries were offered the British King in his struggle with the American Colonies, with the hope of British aid or neutrality in the expected Russian campaign for Constantinople. The Russian diplomats naturally feared the alliance of an English fleet with Turkish soldiers in the defense of the Turkish capital. The feeling and the opinion must have been strengthened by the result of the Crimean war. English officers with Turkish troops prevented the crossing of the Danube by any large force of Muscovites. The British and French armies and navies broke the Russian power and undoubtedly seriously crippled the Empire.

An English alliance now could give Turkey undisputed control of the sea, and might prevent an advance by Adrianople. At all events, it could fortify the hills around Constantinople, and give the works such strength, with modern artillery, that the capture of the capital would be a very difficult task. Accordingly one element in the anodyne which Gen. Ignatieff has been endeavoring to administer has been the disarming the hostility of Great Britain or securing her alliance with the Muscovite Empire. The European powers were to present certain demands on Turkey, with the understanding that, if they were declined, Europe was to enforce them. Not having succeeded in this, the Russian envoy says frankly to the interviewer that the only question remaining is "whether Europe or Russia shall enforce the claims" of the protocol. Russian diplomats are not in the habit of talking with interviewers without some object. The Government of the Czar probably desire now to touch the fears of England and of Europe, and to convince the powers that if they will not save the honor of Russia, and constrain the Porte to some submission, war must ensue. In modern diplomacy, as Bismarck has proved, frankness is sometimes the most effective weapon. The Muscovite envoy says to Europe, "Russia has made immense sacrifices in mobilizing; she cannot demobilize without getting something in return, were it only to satisfy public opinion!" This is none the less an impressive warning that it is perfectly true, and made to a reporter of a London journal.

We have not from the beginning believed that anything could come of the protocol, or of Gen. Ignatieff's mission, except the gaining invaluable time for Russia. Nine new army corps have been organized, though not filled up, in the interior Muscovite cities. An enormous force has been gathered near the Pruth, on the borders of the Black Sea, and in the mountain passes near Armenia. The Black Sea ports are thoroughly fortified. Millions of money have been already spent, and by a Government which can spare little. Its own honor forbids retreat. Its people would never endure turning back without some compensation. But the Czar's Cabinet naturally desire to make the venture as safe as possible. They wish to secure the neutrality or assistance of Great Britain. They seek for all the time possible for military preparations. On the other hand "the sick man" has his own troubles; his disease may carry him off without any foreign assistance. Time is the element telling against the Turks. Those who would seize upon his effects may well wait till the malady has done its worst before hastening his end.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF HEALTH.

Very few people can afford to be sick. The rich man may not mind the expense, the man in moderate circumstances can neither afford the time nor the expense, and the poor man has no right to be sick, for his sickness must be prevented or cured at the expense of society. The very rich and the very poor patronize the doctor at the slightest symptoms of illness; the one can pay the bills, the other goes to the free dispensary. The man in moderate circumstances avoids the doctor as long as possible, and permits harmless attacks of illness to grow to formidable disease, and often calls in help when it is too late. In every thousand men and women there is always a certain number who are sick. This proportion varies in different places and seasons, but it is a known factor in the health of cities. It may, for convenience, be reckoned at, say, twenty-five in the thousand. This sick rate being known, it is easy to reckon the commercial value of health, and this being ascertained, it is possible to decide the actual money cost of maintaining health.

Suppose one thousand men and women in one neighborhood paid, each, ten cents a week to a fund. In a year they would have a fund of $5,200. Suppose they paid $4,000 to a good physician for his services, on demand, for a year. A good medical man could easily undertake to maintain the thousand people in good health, as far as nature would permit, and would still have left $1,200 to pay for collecting the money. The doctor could hardly be expected to collect the money, and a collector, to call each week or month in advance, would be needed. This would only amount to $5 20 a year for each one, and would entitle each to medical attendance for the year without extra charge. By such an arrangement the patients would be sure of help in need; they could call the doctor at the very first approach of illness, and much sickness would thus be avoided. Everything depends on the first attack in a disease; the first hour is worth more than the second week, and the doctor who is called promptly is generally the most successful. If the doctor felt secure in a good income; if he had his patients in hand at all times, he could do himself more justice, and save his patients much trouble, delay, and pain.

A young doctor puts out his sign and waits weary years for a decently good income. His patients often have the utmost difficulty in paying his bills. And, with all this, by proper association, they could get good medical attendance from a man jealous and eager to keep them well for only a few dollars a year in advance, and the doctor would be saved the worrying care and heart-sickening deferment of hope that are his usual experience in early medical life. The only wonder is that some active and honest man does not undertake to collect ten or fifteen cents a week from a thousand or more people and provide them with a first-class physician. An able medical man could readily undertake the care of fifteen hundred patients, if he was provided with a generous and fixed income. The collector, picking up fifteen cents a week, in weekly or monthly payments, from fifteen hundred people, could easily pay a physician $8,000 or $9,000 a year for his whole time, could guarantee to his patients the best attention on demand, and still have a little something for himself. This idea is neither new nor visionary. It is already in active operation in several English cities, under what is known as the Provident Dispensary system. It can be made to pay, and might be of infinite value, both to the patients and to the medical profession.

THE BOY OF DUNDEE.

A boy with two stomachs has recently been produced at Dundee, in Scotland, and his inventor has the effrontery to describe him as an improved style of boy. Useless inventions are numberless, but they do not need the condemnation of public-spirited people, for the obvious reason that they can never be brought into general use. It is different with inventions that are demoralizing and otherwise hurtful in their tendency. Such inventions should be exposed and denounced by an honest and enlightened press. The improved boy of Dundee is not only the most uncalled-for boy now living, but he is a peculiarly atrocious example of the very worst type of objectionable inventions.

There is nothing more evident even to the most superficial observer than that the ordinary boy has a disproportionate quantity of stomach. It has been calculated by Sunday-school Superintendents with much experience in point of picnics that the small boy between the ages of ten and thirteen can devour at a single picnic thirty-two pints of ice-cream, eleven cubic feet of cake, seventeen and a half pounds of candy, and a practically unlimited quantity of pea-nuts. The consequence of this vast stowage capacity on the part of the small boy is that the cost of one average-sized picnic is equal to that of ten assorted heathen. It is well known that nearly every large Sunday-school keeps a private heathen in Hindostan or elsewhere, who is fed, educated, clothed with old hats, and occasionally washed, at the expense of the school. It is a painful thought that the value of ten heathen must be annually expended in a picnic in order to attract enough Sunday-school scholars to pay for a single heathen. This lavish outlay is directly traceable to the large capacity of the small boy's stomach, and no earnest Super intendent will venture to deny this fact.

In the domestic circle the immense quantity of food which the small boy can consume is a source of constant anxiety to affectionate parents. How much jam can be put into one boy has never yet been ascertained. Sir Isaac Newton tried to test the matter by experimenting upon a borrowed boy; but he tells us that, after consuming thirty-seven pots of jam—the size of which he, strangely, forgot to mention—the boy calmly remarked that he was "ready to begin to prepare for to eat that there jam," and was abruptly driven out of the house by Sir Isaac's exasperated and misanthropic housekeeper. There is no doubt that, next to his pocket, the average boy's stomach is by far the most capacious of his organs, and the criminal folly of doubling his stomachic capacity must be evident to the most obtuse mind.

It may be urged that inasmuch as the people of Scotland notoriously eat nothing but oat-meal and an occasional haggis—a bird so tough and fishy in its flavor that it is never shot for the table south of the Scottish border—it matters very little whether a Scotch boy has one or many stomachs. It must not be forgotten, however, that Scotch ideas have a marked tendency to spread into other countries. Scotch philosophy, Scotch theology, and Scotch whisky are found wherever the English-speaking races exist, and if the Scottish boys were to be generally constructed with two stomachs each, we may be sure that among the thousands of Englishmen and Americans who have adopted Scotch Presbyterianism, the new style of boy would sooner or later make his way. Moreover, it will not do to assume that even in Scotland boys can be safely provided with two stomachs. The quantity of oat-meal and the number of haggises in that sterile, mountainous country is not unlimited, and if we double the stomachs of all the Scottish boys, a famine would be almost unavoidable.

We might learn a lesson from the results which have attended the construction of boys with two pockets. A century ago a boy with more than one pocket would have been regarded as a *lusus naturæ*; but now every boy has two pockets, and boys with three or even four pockets are by no means rare. Mark the result of this unfortunate change: Whereas, a boy could formerly carry about his person not more than a peck of miscellaneous hardware, glass, cutlery, and tops, he can now put all his own portable property in one pocket, and conceal fully one-half of his father's personal property in the other. If we provide our boys with extra stomachs, we may be sure that they will be constantly filled, either openly or by stealth. The boy baby with two stomachs will have twice as much colic as the usual baby, and will ruin his father by an inordinate consumption of paregoric, and bring down his mother's knees in rheumatism to the grave by the constant trotting which will be necessary if he is to be successfully jolted into quiet. Many an honest and industrious man has been ruined by the ill-judged present of a pair of twins—a gift described in the old Greek legend as the box of Pandora. One boy with two stomachs will be fully as dangerous as a pair of single-stomached twins, and we can imagine what will be the effect of two duplex-stomached boys upon any father of moderate means.

It is understood that the perverse Dundee inventor claims that this boy will be of immense service in African exploration, since he is built upon the principle of the six-stomached camel, who is said to utilize his stomachs for the storage of water during long journeys in the desert. In answer to this it is only necessary to say that the camel's ability as a water-carrier has been enormously overrated. Very possibly that intelligent beast would fill himself up with water if he could find nothing better, but in point of fact he usually fills his stomachs with something more satisfactory. Many a traveler who believed that his camel was a whole series of receiving and distributing reservoirs has killed him and cut him open on the desert, only to find his entire complement of stomachs overloaded with whetstones, nails, broken crockery, sewing-machines, and other delicacies. As a peripatetic Croton Aqueduct the camel is a failure, and the "temperance" people have much to answer for in disseminating erroneous and water-colored views of that omnivorous beast.

Even were the boy of Dundee to grow up and become an African explorer, he would not waste his stomachs by filling them with water. Accustomed from his earliest youth to take a little Scotch whisky for both his stomachs' sake, we can easily imagine with what he would fill them in setting out with the expectation of meeting with a desert. The consequence would be that he would go reeling over Africa singing wild mathematical songs, rehearsing the Shorter Catechism, and otherwise scandalizing the native kings with untimely Scottish humor. The simple truth is that the boy of Dundee is an irredeemably vicious invention, and the local Dundee authorities ought to lose no time in suppressing him, and in appropriately punishing his misanthropical inventor.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that Rev. Robert Laird Collier is a candidate for the Swiss mission.

The Democrats of Chicago have nominated for city officials 43 Irishmen, 13 Germans, and 10 Americans.

Judge George Hoadly refuses to be considered a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio.

A Boston man intimates that they have at Cambridge an agricultural school with six students and seven professors.

The Chicago *Tribune* predicts that it will not be long before Chicago will pay off her "mortgages" with due-bills of Boston drummers.

A California paper says that the water in a well lately sunk on the Colorado desert, within 50 miles of the river, is too salt for domestic use.

A Topeka woman recently knocked down three burglars, one after the other, her husband meanwhile admiring her from the top of the attic stairs.

An old Maine neighbor of Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, says that he was a violent Copperhead at the beginning of the war. With years he has got wisdom.

The custom of serving dinners to the mourners at funerals still prevails in portions of Lebanon County, Penn. On one occasion lately nearly 500 persons partook.

The bronze statue of America, a female figure 13 feet high, which is to surmount the soldiers' monument on Boston Common, has just been successfully cast in Philadelphia.

A married couple has been discovered in Waukesha, Wis., by an enterprising newspaper man, both of whom were born on the 29th of February, 1852. Birth-days are scarce in that family.

Some of the Allegheny County members of the Pennsylvania Legislature loaned their railroad passes the other day, and now they have none. They were taken up by the remorseless conductors.

Ingenious persons were selling eggs at $1 80 per dozen the other day in Portland, Me., when the suspicious police seized their stock, and discovered that the shells had been filled with a choice article of whisky.

A Missouri Democrat complains that the Democratic Legislature has attempted to cripple every educational interest in the State, from the University down, and in the majority of cases the attempt has been successful.

A pointer dog jumped from the tower of a hotel in Galveston, Texas, to the ground, a distance of 100 feet, the other day. He lay stunned for some minutes, then got up, shook himself, and trotted off, apparently none the worse for his venture.

A San Francisco man, said to be worth a quarter of a million dollars and having no family but his wife, has been sued for the support of his father, who is old, feeble, and destitute, as well as sober, industrious, and willing to work when able to do so.

It is Charles Adams, Jr., formerly State Treasurer of Massachusetts, and not Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who has been appointed Commissioner of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad sinking fund, in place of ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, deceased.

The School Commissioner of Hardin County, Ky., says that the few school-houses in his county are not as good as the average of horse stables, and he believes that, as a whole, the people thereabouts are making greater efforts to raise stock than to educate their children.

New-London, Conn., is honored every Saturday night by the visits of a party of men who are in eager search of the pirate Kidd's buried treasure. The wondering villagers talk mysteriously about a secret cave and the carrying away of a big pile of doubloons by installments.

The Boston *Journal* remarks: "The courage evinced by one of our Boston banks in declaring a dividend of 2 per cent. is something so unusual as to excite comment. It does not require any courage to pay 6 per cent., but when you have earned only 2 it does require some manliness to say so."

The other day a Nicholls Senator went over to the Packard body; yesterday three members of the Packard House went over to the Nicholls body. In view of these frequent changes in Louisiana it is suggested that it might be profitable to the members to establish mileage between the rival bodies.

In his Fast Day proclamation, appointing April 12, Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, says: "Let us pray for peace on earth and good-will among men; that the strifes which have separated our countrymen may be hushed, and that the nation may be strengthened in unity and patriotism; that the State may be blessed in its institutions, its industries, and its homes; let us seek for wisdom and honesty in government, and for uprightness, temperance, and godliness among our people; for the bounties of the earth in their season; for help for the needy, comfort for the sick, and consolation for the sorrowful; for faith undoubting, for love unfeigned, and for the peace which passeth understanding."

STUBBORN NEW-JERSEY SENATORS.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY—GOV. BEDLE'S NOMINATIONS NOT YET RATIFIED—THE EXPRESSED WISH OF A CAUCUS IGNORED BY HIS EXCELLENCY—OPPOSITION SHOWN TO THE NAME OF AN EXCELLENT REPUBLICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 28, 1877.

The special session of the Senate called to meet to-day by Gov. Bedle to act on his nominations for the District Judgeships in the various cities of the State, is memorable for the revolt of the Democratic majority of the Senate against the Governor. Almost the last bill passed by the houses of the Legislature before the hour of final adjournment was that divesting the Justices of the Peace in cities with more than 15,000 inhabitants of their civil powers, and establishing in their place one District Court in each city, and in Jersey City and Newark two such courts. The bill was put through the houses by the united efforts of the best members of both parties, and was placed in the hands of the Governor for approval. For many weeks its fate was involved in the greatest possible uncertainty. It was found not only to be in conflict with the interests of the almost countless Justices of the Peace in most of the cities in the State, but encountered the opposition of the Supreme Court Bench. The jurisdiction of the Justices under the old laws extended only to cases in which $100 or less was involved. The jurisdiction of the new courts was enlarged by the bill to $200 cases. The Judges of the Supreme Court, who preside in the Circuit Courts, are compensated by a share of the fees of their courts, and as a large share of the cases heretofore tried before them could, under the new act and probably would, be tried in the District Courts, and their fees be so reduced, they warmly protested against the Governor signing the bill. The Sheriffs also opposed it, because a share of their business would leave them hands also. An examination of the bill showed, however, that the jurisdiction had not, because of careless engrossing, been uniformly increased to $200. There were many sections in which the jurisdiction was stated at $100. The Governor concluded, because of the prevailing uncertainty, to advise the District Judges to confine their jurisdiction to $100 cases, and signed the bill. Both houses had at that time adjourned sine die, and the necessity for an extra session of the Senate arose.

At noon to-day, President Abbett called the Senators to order, and the roll-call showed that Mr. Ridgeway, (Democrat,) and Mr. Schultze, (Republican,) were the only absentees. On motion of Senator Ward, a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and notify him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make. The committee had scarce resumed their seats in the Senate Chamber, before the Governor's private secretary appeared, and handed an envelope to the Clerk's desk. The Senate went at once into executive session, and the envelope, being opened, was found to contain the following nominations for District Court Judges: John Hopper, Paterson; B. F. Randolph and John A. Blair, Jersey City; F. B. Ogden, Hoboken; F. A. Johnson and G. F. Tuttle, Newark; Joseph Alward, Elizabeth; C. J. Rutgers, New-Brunswick; Robert S. Woodruff, Jr., Trenton; and R. E. Miller, Camden. It all the names on the ticket had been those of Democrats there would have been the most delightful harmony in the Democratic camp, but the discovery that John A. Blair, one of the Jersey City candidates, was a Republican, stirred up the biggest kind of a revolt among the Democratic Senators against their Democratic Governor. Mr. Blair's competency for the position was not disputed, he being one of the most highly respected members of the Hudson County Bar. The convincing argument used against him was that the Democrats received no favor at the hands of the Republicans, and the Republicans deserved none at the hands of the Democrats; therefore the Governor never should have nominated Mr. Blair, and it would be doubly wrong for the Senate to confirm him. So the majority singled out their old Democratic crony, ex-Senator John Hopper, of Passaic, from the list, confirmed his nomination at once, then sent the rest of the nominees to the Judiciary Committee, and adjourned for two hours.

It should have been said that before the Senate met the subject had been taken into caucus. Some of the Senators there favored the confirmation of the appointments. They deemed it safe to follow in the footsteps of such a shining light of Democracy as the little Governor, but they were overruled, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Executive and ask him not to send any Republican names to the Senate. Such a course of procedure is unusual, to put it mildly, and the Governor met the effort with becoming firmness and dignity. The nature of his response can be judged from the fact that less than an hour later he sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Blair.

When at 3 o'clock the Senate reassembled a motion was made at once to adjourn till Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and it was carried. One of the Newark candidates is a Republican, but no very strenuous opposition was made to him, because he is reappointed. The main stand against the Governor was taken on Mr. Blair's name.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS NOT YET HEEDED

OPPOSITION IN TURKEY TO FOREIGN INTERVENTION—MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS IN AUSTRIA—THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE SOUTH—THE PREVALENT OPINION IN THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, March 28.—Gen. Ignatieff, who arrived here this afternoon, remained in conference with Prince Bismarck an hour, and in the evening dined with him. Later he received visits from the Russian and Italian Ambassadors, and at 10:45 P. M. left for St. Petersburg.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—The Turkish Chamber of Deputies in secret session yesterday discussed an address in reply to the speech from the throne. The speakers, without exception, resented all foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of Turkey. The address, referring to Servia, says: "We hope the Servians will prove grateful for the peace accorded them." Many Deputies have inscribed their names as intending to speak to-morrow, and state their views on the negotiations with Montenegro.

LONDON, March 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in a dispatch to that journal says: "All measures are being taken here to mobilize, in case of need, 220,000 men on the frontier in a fortnight, to be followed by another 220,000 in a fortnight afterward. The military situation is in every respect satisfactory. How far these facts will influence Russia's decision it is impossible to say, but I am able to state that Gen. Ignatieff has been greatly impressed by the decided attitude of the Government supported by such powerful means of action."

The *Times* Vienna dispatch states that the *Fremdenblatt* publishes the following, dated Woloczysk, March 19, which, though perhaps strongly colored, is interesting at the present moment: "The peaceful voices in Europe find no echo in Russia in the face of the constant reinforcements of the Southern Army. The rumors about demobilization are only smiled at. Four regiments of the new, y mobilized corps are to be at their destination within 10 days. The transport of troops from Russian Poland has to a great extent ceased. Instead of troops, however, the Kiew and Brest Railway brings heavy siege material from Brest. On the Moscow and Koursk Railway the transport of troops is to begin again shortly. The military Governor of Moscow has informed the railway officials that within the next week 40,000 infantry will arrive in Moscow and must be conveyed to Zitomir. Besides the concentrations in the cantonments, which have already been made in South Bessarabia, the last reserves from the frontier fortresses of Krementz, Kaminietz-Podlosk, and Chotin have begun to move to the banks of the Pruth. By these reinforcements and the last reserves from Kiew, it is thought that the Southern Army already numbers 300,000 combatants supported, by a reserve of 120,000. It is believed the latter force will not fulfil the ordinary functions of a reserve, but when it has attained a normal strength of 200,000 men will be sent after the operating army. As this may take two months, many think an advance will not be made till the middle of May. The prevalent opinion in the whole Empire is that demobilization without some tangible success is a sheer impossibility. In Kiew, Podolia, and Volhynia every one doubtless wishes for peace, but Little Russia has never decided Russian policy. What has always created Russian policy is the opinion at Moscow, and Moscow and Great Russia are in a feverish agitation. Papers in Vienna, Berlin, or Paris would not be permitted to use such language as is used by the Russian press on Eastern affairs, the meaning of which is we want war.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Post* publishes the following in official terms: "We are glad to say the prospects of a pacific solution are at least favorable to this degree that negotiations are to be continued. We may thus gather that the fresh suggestions placed before the Cabinet are deemed worthy of consideration, and that a way is still thought to be open to a satisfactory arrangement of all differences."

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says all that has transpired leads to the supposition that Gen. Ignatieff, far from despairing of a solution, has set to work with fresh ardor, and has left Vienna with the hope of having found the lost thread of negotiations which is to be followed up in Berlin, and later at St. Peterburg. This, however, would not seem to exclude the continuance of direct negotiations between London and St. Petersburg.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes that the Catholic and Greek Easters, although falling on two successive weeks, bid fair to become by tacit consent a period of a fortnight's political lull during which, however, time will not be lost, but the solution of the disarmament question is to be sought. The first task which the Powers seem to propose during this lull is the removal of the dead-lock between Turkey and Montenegro.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna special reports that Russia has yielded in consequence of the firmness which Count Andrassy has displayed. Austria is now for the first time interesting herself to bring about peace between the Porte and Montenegro. Prince Bismarck only signs the Protocol on condition that it is first accepted by Austria. Austria's refusal to give a promise of neutrality in case of an outbreak of hostilities has brought about the prospect of a peaceful issue.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

DISTURBANCES IN SEMENDRIA EXPLAINED —STRIKE OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch explaining the disturbances in Semendria, says: "The Servians are exceedingly dissatisfied with the present situation. They expect to be abandoned by Russia, reproached by their fellow Christians in the neighboring provinces, and surrounded on all sides by enemies. They naturally turn upon the Government as being responsible for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The Servian authorities are endeavoring to induce the refugees from Bosnia and Bulgaria to return to their homes. The refugees have sent several deputations to the Government, asking permission to remain until affairs are more settled. A deputation from the refugees in the Ushitza district asserted that some of their number, relying on Turkish promises, returned to their homes in Bosnia, but were massacred by their Mohammedan neighbors. The native Servians fear the Government will allow the refugees to remain and occupy large tracts of waste land. They are, therefore, plowing all they possibly can to prevent their suffering fellow Christians from taking possession of it."

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Constantinople Saturday, by way of Athens, says: "The strike of the telegraph operators continues, and very few lines are open. The weakness of the Government in the Provinces, and want of good Police, continue to produce lamentable cases of lawlessness and outrages, particularly in the Provinces of Salonica and the Danube."

LONDON, March, 29.—The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported that an encounter has occurred between the Bashi-Bazouks and Servians near Raschka, in which several of the latter were killed. The Servian Government professes to have news of some slight disturbances caused by cattle-stealing on the part of the Bashi-Bazouks. The Porte has ordered its troops to evacuate the islands of the Drina and some positions opposite Novi Bazar and Scienitza. This will complete the evacuation of disputed territory.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that the Turks refuse to prolong the armistice beyond April 12. Suleiman Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Herzegovina, is moving southward so as to be prepared for all eventualities.

The Prince of Montenegro has promised the Bosnian insurgents that he will take the leader ship of the insurrection in Bosnia or at any rate aid the insurgents. Four Captains have already been nominated to commands in Bosnia.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 28.—On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a sharp upward movement in Turkish and Russian securities. The latter are within 1½ of the best point touched two weeks ago, when peace was believed to be secured. Silver closed at 54¼d. per ounce. India Council bills were allotted to-day at about ⅛d. per rupee advance. All the Continental bourses were firm to-day.

LIVING FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

SUCH IS SAID TO BE THE CASE WITH MOST ENGLISH STATESMEN—FEW OF THEM COMPREHEND THE HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, March 28.—A representative of the *Presse* had an interview with Gen. Ignatieff before his departure for Berlin. The General said his mission was to submit to the various Cabinets whether the Eastern question is to be a European or exclusively a Russian question. Russia must have binding and effectual guarantees from Turkey. Recent events there showed the urgency of a decisive settlement. I did not find the views entertained in London conducive to the establishment of real peace. English policy pursues an object, namely, the peace of Europe, which it has in point of fact no will to attain. Most of the English statesmen live from hand to mouth, from day to day, and few comprehend the historical importance of the Eastern question. The policy pursued in London is not the policy of the English people. Everything is made dependent upon problematical parliamentary debates and chance majorities of a few votes. Should there be war, the heaviest share of the responsibility for its consequences would rest upon England.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED UP TO SATURDAY LAST—A LARGE SUM STILL NEEDED—A FALLING BELOW THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times* to-day, in a leading article discussing the British revenue returns, states that the total amount received up to Saturday was £76,799,576. The total for the year, which Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, anticipated in the budget, was £78,412,000. It follows that £1,612,000 must be received in the current week to make up the total reckoned upon. This seems impossible. It is an almost inevitable conclusion that the revenue will, for the first time for many years, fall below the budget estimates. This is an unpleasant prospect, and is all the more unpleasant because Sir Stafford Northcote in the last budget left the narrowest margin between income and expenditure, and supplementary votes have so increased the expenditure that the estimates themselves show a threatened deficit. The expenditure for the next year will probably not be less than for this year, and we do not at present see grounds for anticipating a new development of elasticity in revenue.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, March 28.—There was a fresh outbreak of rinderpest in Shepherd's Bush, a Western suburb of London, yesterday, a district which has hitherto been untouched.

A meeting of the Direct Cable Company was held to-day, but adjourned without other action than referring the accounts to a committee. The Directors withhold their resignations until the accounts have passed.

There were 76 deaths from small-pox in London last week.

The *Morning Post* directs attention to its Madrid telegram denying the marriage of King Alfonso, and says: "We have other grounds for knowing that the information is correct, and that the rumor of King Alfonso's marriage to the Duc de Montpensier's daughter is totally unfounded."

A special dispatch from Singapore to the *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that the Sultan of Perak was forcibly arrested last night, without warrant or written authority. A writ of habeas corpus was moved for and refused by the Registrar.

The American ship St. Charles, Capt. Smalley, from Hull, March 21, for New York, is at Grimsby, the crew refusing to do duty.

FLORENCE, March 28.—Prince Antoine Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I. is dead.

OBITUARY.

HON. DARIUS C. JACKSON.

Hon. Darius C. Jackson, a leading railroad contractor, residing at Middletown, N. Y., fell dead of heart disease while hastening to take the Erie train for New-York at 8:30 yesterday morning. He was 63 years of age, and was born in Farmington, Wayne County, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1813, of Quaker parents. In his youth he removed with his family to Lenawee County, Mich., where he was twice Sheriff, was Sergeant-at-Arms in one of the first Legislatures of the State, was a Whig candidate for State Senator, and a Clay Elector. He was one of the founders of Adrian, Mich., and built large mills at Addison in that town. He built the railroad from Cleveland to Sandusky, Ohio, now part of the Lake Shore Air Line. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1853, and built the Milwaukee and LaCrosse, and part of the Land Grant Railroad from Madison to Portage. He was owner of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad. He was United States Marshal for the State of Wisconsin for six years, under the appointment of Abraham Lincoln, and was removed by Andrew Johnson. He went to Middletown in 1868, and built the eastern section of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, including the Fallsburg tunnel and the Ellenville branch, under a contract for $1,500,000, losing heavily by its failure. He has since built the Monmouth County Agricultural Railroad in New-Jersey, also the third and fourth tracks of the New-York Central from Clyde to Rochester. He built for the Government the Schuylkill Arsenal at Philadelphia, and the keeper's lodge on the Antietam battle-field. He leaves a wife and several children. He was a man of generous nature, and irreproachable character.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. John F. Sargent died last Monday afternoon at Boston, in his 68th year. He was a graduate of Harvard College of the Class of 1827, and of the Harvard Divinity School of 1830. He was one of the original abolitionists, and a zealous advocate of prohibition.

Rev. Selah B. Treat, long known and widely respected in his relations with the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, died yesterday morning, at his residence in Boston, after a brief illness, at the age of 73. He was a native of Hartland, Conn.

THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Fears are entertained here that the peach trees in the Delaware and Maryland Peninsulas have been injured to a great extent by the storm of this week and the cold weather. The warm spell last Saturday swelled the buds on the trees to great size. The rain and snow of to-day falling and freezing in the trees, and the high winds, it is thought, will prove disastrous and make the coming crop almost a failure.

THE KECK & BRO. FAILURE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The creditors of J. L. Keck & Bro. held another meeting to-day, and agreed upon three trustees to manage their estate and provide for the liquidation of all claims as rapidly as means can be realized. Arrangements were also made by which Mr. Keck will retain his present official connection with the various industries with which he has long been identified. The meeting embraced representatives from all the creditors, and was unanimous in its action. It is confidently believed that all claims will be paid in full.

A PRONOUNCED CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

BOSTON, March 28.—Thomas Welsh, of Cambridge, was bitten by a dog last Christmas. For several days he has been complaining and apprehensive of hydrophobia. He became delirious today, foamed at the mouth, barked, and became so violent that it required three men to hold him. His case is pronounced hydrophobia of the worst type.

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, March 28.—The *Journal* publishes an interview with Miles, the Barre Bank robber, in which he denies any complicity in the Ocean Bank robbery, and asserts that he will soon have evidence that "Curley," now residing in Troy, N. Y., has acknowledged having sworn falsely to his [Miles'] participation in the Barre robbery to save himself [Curley.]

ARRIVAL OUT OF A STEAMER.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The Williams and Guion Line steamship Wyoming, Capt. Jones, from New-York, March 20, for Liverpool, arrived here at 1:30 this morning.

A DEFAULTER MISSING.

TORONTO, March 28.—Joseph C. Small, Teller of the Standard Bank of this place, has been missing since Monday evening. The deficiency in his cash is said to exceed $6,000.

SENTENCE OF A BANK ROBBER.

NEW-LONDON, March 28.—Charles Brown, who lately attempted to rob the Savings Bank of New-London, was to-day sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for three years, the full extent of the law.

CONNECTICUT LAW-MAKERS.

THE LEGISLATURE'S LAST SESSION.

HOW THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION IN SALARIES WORKS—PECULIARITIES OF TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION—FIFTY-SIX REPRESENTATIVES WHO RECEIVE $1,000 MORE THAN THE TAXES PAID BY THE TOWNS THEY REPRESENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Monday, March 26, 1877.

One of the last acts of the Legislature, whose session closed last week, was to pass an act reducing all salaries and fees paid by the State 10 per cent., and so far as it was a measure of unselfish economy no one will be disposed to find fault with or criticise it. There are some things, however, connected with it which suggest comment that may not be wholly unprofitable. This reduction applies as well to members of the Assembly as to all other salaried officers of the State, but no Legislature in session can, under our present Constitution, pass any law affecting its own pay, and, therefore, the 10 per cent. cut off will take $30 out of every member next year, the stated salary being $300 a year, and all that the next session can do by way of relief is either to load its successor with an additional reduction, or magnanimously keep the salary up to its maximum without disturbance. It is a question whether the sweeping reduction would have been made had it been constitutionally possible to have it apply to the salaries of the present year; and judging from the action taken by the House in voting to take, over the Governor's veto, not only $300, but a mileage of 50 cents each way, it would seem almost certain that distance had considerable to do with the economical enchantment of the 10 per cent. saving.

It is on this selfish point of legislation that very much of Connecticut taxation and economy unfortunately rests. We run our State Government mainly by imposing special taxes upon railroads, savings banks, and life insurance companies, and the country towns have been quite willing to have it done so long as the direct State tax could be kept down; and this tax, which was low at two mills, considering the amount of the war debt of the State, was cut down to one mill in 1874 for political effect, when the Democratic Party for the first time in 23 years secured full control of State legislation. Now this one mill tax has some very peculiar features about it, showing not only the greediness of the small towns, but the unequal system of representation, by which it is possible for a small minority of population and wealth to impose upon the large places. As an example, I give below the names o 11 towns, each of which has two Representatives in the Legislature, and give also the amount which each town pays by direct tax into the State Treasury:

Town.	Amount of Tax.	Town.	Amount of Tax.
Granby	$516	Killingworth	245
Hartland	270	Tolland	3-3
Canterbury	591	Hebron	492
Barkhamsted	472	Union	134
Colebrook	516	Willington	431
Harwinton	509		
Total			$4,580

These towns pay into the Treasury $4,580 a year to help pay the current expenses of the State, but as each town sends to the Legislature two Representatives who are paid $300 each out of the State Treasury, they draw out altogether (22 Representatives at $300 apiece) $6,600, or $2,020 more than they pay in; so that they not only do not contribute one cent toward general State expenses outside of the legislative debenture, but are deficient about 30 per cent. in that one item alone. I will now add a list of tow. s having but one Representative, and the amount of State tax paid by each:

Town.	Amount of Tax.	Town.	Amount of Tax.
Avon	$507	New Fairfield	428
Burlington	403	Sherman	358
East Granby	489	Ashford	354
Marlboro	153	Chaplin	257
Rocky Hill	864	Eastford	246
Bethany	299	Hampton	453
Middlebury	341	Scotland	377
Oxford	392	Sterling	366
Prospect	189	Voluntown	223
Woodbridge	465	Bethlehem	483
Wolcott	527	Bridgewater	257
Beacon Falls	356	Morris	322
Franklin	347	Warren	270
Lisbon	299	Chester	234
Lyme	318	Andover	543
Salem	313	Bolton	218
Easton	499	Columbia	303
Total			$11,639

Here are 34 towns paying in an average of $342 in State taxes, and drawing out to pay one Representative each $300, or in the aggregate paying in only $1,439 more than they draw out. But adding these 34 towns to the 11 having two Representatives each, and we have 45 towns with a total of 56 Representatives paying into the State Treasury $16,219 and receiving on account of their Representatives $17,220, or $1,001 more than the State gets from them altogether.

On the other hand, the seven largest cities of the State, having but two Representatives each, pay in direct State taxes as follows:

Cities.	Amount of Tax.	Cities.	Amount of Tax.
Hartford	$49 000	Meriden	$9 000
New Haven	54,000	Middletown	9 000
Norwich	15,000	Waterbury	8,000
Bridgeport	13,000		
Total			$156 000

These cities have, all told, 14 Representatives, who receive $4,200, and thus contribute $151,800 more than they receive for general purposes. Hartford and New-Haven alone pay $102,000 in State taxes, and their Representatives get $1,200. And this inequality of things, which releases the small towns from the burden of taxation and forces it upon the larger places where local taxation is always high, because of improvements in cities, boroughs, and villages, has its effect upon all legislation, and is particularly severe on the corporate interests of the State by reason of the selfish purpose to run the State Government by special rather than regular and direct taxation. By looking over the first list of towns above, it will be seen that the town of Union pays in State taxes only $134, and has two Representatives, who are paid $600, and the difference of $416 is paid on compulsion by New-Haven, for example, which pays the largest tax, because New-Haven is powerless with her two votes in the Legislature to more than offset the two votes from the town of Union.

We shall have some day an agitation on the subject of a constitutional convention which will accomplish something. The matter was brought up a few years ago, but the single capital motion was pending, and many persons were suspicious of it at that time; but that question being out of the way, the future is open to a peaceful revolution, which will go forward till we have a new Constitution that will recognize and harmonize the conflicting interests now existing. The Representatives from the small towns have now for two years in succession made a great mistake in opposing a resolution providing for a revision of the Senatorial districts of the State, so as to make representation equal in the Senate, as the Constitution fairly provides, and persistence in that opposition will surely build up a strong and finally successful party, which by extra-Constitutional methods will accomplish what has failed to be done by a strict construction of the Constitution; and assurance on this point is made doubly sure by the fact that one section of the State is already almost a unit on the subject, and leading men in both parties and representing all sections are becoming more and more convinced of the necessity of doing something.

MIDNIGHT RAID ON LOW GAMBLERS.

A gambling house at No. 153 Bleecker-street, kept by Hawley Ingalls, was raided by the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, under Capt. Byrne, about 1 o'clock this morning. The keeper and 39 white and colored inmates were arrested and locked up in the Mercer-Street Station. The arrest was made on complaint of a woman named Louisa Henna, of No. 24 Downing-street, who alleges that her son was enticed to gamble in the place, and had lost a considerable sum of money. The charge will be investigated to-day in the Washington-Place Police Court, and an effort made to break up the den completely.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT STORMS.

The terrible storms which have raged in this neighborhood since Sunday night continued throughout Tuesday night and up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the centre of the storm area was over New-York, the barometer then standing at 29.25. From this point the progress of the storm was very slow, in an east-north-east direction. The area of lowest barometer was at Boston at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and rain fell there and at almost every other place east and north-east of New-Haven in the New-England States. To the south-west of New-York rain fell, but in the north, west, and north-west rain and snow alternated. When the last observation was made on Tuesday night in the signal office in this City, the barometer was stationary, and appeared about to rise. It did not begin to rise, however, until 7 A. M. yesterday. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the storm resumed its force, and from that time until 5 o'clock the rain fell heavily. At 5:15 A. M. snow began to fall, and continued falling until 3 P. M. During that period the wind was from the north-west, but backed occasionally to the west. It continued varying during last evening. Its greatest velocity was reached at 6:45 P. M., when it had a speed of 34 miles per hour. This velocity decreased as the barometer slowly rose, and at 8 o'clock P. M. the wind had a speed of only 28 miles. The mercury in the barometer stood at 29.26 at 7 A. M., and between that time and 4:47 P. M. rose only to 29.36. From 11:12 on Tuesday night until 4:47 P. M. yesterday .45 of an inch of rain fell here. Last night there were occasional light snow squalls. The indications were then that the great storm was moving very slowly to the north-east, and that its centre would pass over Newfoundland and out upon the ocean to-morrow.

A MINISTER INSTALLED.

SERVICES AT THE TOMPKINS-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—THE NEW PASTOR EXAMINED BY MR. BEECHER—THE CHURCHES REPRESENTED—THE SERMON IN THE EVENING.

The Congregational Council called to assist in installing Rev. C. D. Helmer as Pastor of the Tompkins-Avenue Congregational Church, (Brooklyn,) met at the church edifice yesterday afternoon. Invitations were extended to all the churches of that denomination in New-York and Brooklyn, but the following ones only sent delegates:

Bedford Church, Brooklyn—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, J. E. Leffingwell.
Central Church, Brooklyn—James H. Pratt.
Church of the Covenant—Rev. E. P. Thwing, A. Abbott.
Church of the Disciples—Rev. A. C. Arnold, James W. Rainey.
Church of the Moderator, Brooklyn—Allan Howe.
First Church, Morrisania—Rev. I. L. Beeman.
Harlem Church—Rev. S. H. Virgin and George S. Hickok.
New-England Church, Brooklyn—Rev. J. H. Lockwood, Benjamin Wooster.
Park Church, Brooklyn—Rev. John Kimball, H. C. Hudson.
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, John R. Hutchin on.
Puritan Church, Brooklyn—S. M. Maine.
South Church, Brooklyn—Rev. A. J. Lyman, Rev. H. M. Storrs.
Union Church, Brooklyn—Rev. Joseph Wild, A. J. Foray.

The churches which were not represented were the Carlton-Avenue Church, the Clinton-Avenue Church, the Church of the Pilgrims, and the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York.

The council organized by choosing J. H. Lockwood as Moderator, and Rev. C. Hamlin as Scribe pro tem. Rev. A. J. Lyman was afterward chosen permanent Chairman. A reply was read from the Church of the Pilgrims declining the invitation to a council, but at the same time expressing its sympathy with the Tompkins Avenue Church and its Pastor. The minute of the Clinton-Avenue Church on the same subject was also read.

Mr. Henry Heath, Clerk of the Tompkins-Avenue Church, read an account of the new church's history and of the call of the present Pastor. The articles of faith adopted by the new church were also read, and a committee, consisting of Rev. S. H. Virgin, Rev. H. M. Storrs, and James W. Ranney, were appointed to examine the papers read by the Clerk and report upon the same. A statement was read by one of the Trustees in regard to the financial condition of the church in which it appeared that the church edifice belonged to the Globe Life Insurance Company, and was by them leased to the society for $3,000 per annum, with the privilege of purchase at a stated sum. Rev. C. D. Helmer, the new Pastor, was then examined at length by Mr. Beecher upon the natural character of man's regeneration, atonement, the doctrine of the Trinity, and other points. Mr. Beecher insisted especially on knowing the candidate's opinion in regard to the Trinity, and questioned him closely concerning the nature of the Godhead the status of the different persons, and other doctrinal points of more or less subtlety, to all of which Mr. Helmer returned clear and satisfactory answers. The doctrines of regeneration and the atonement were also dwelt upon. At the conclusion of the examination the committee reported in favor of granting the right of fellowship to the Tompkins-Avenue Congregational Church, and the report was unanimously adopted. The council then adjourned to partake of a handsome collation provided by the ladies of the congregation in the chapel adjoining the church.

At the evening session, Rev. H. M. Storrs presided, and A. J. Lyman acted as Scribe. After the reading of the minutes of the afternoon session, Rev. Mr. Virgin, of Harlem, lead in prayer. Just as the prayer was concluded, Mr. Beecher walked down the aisle to the pulpit, his appearance being greeted with prolonged applause. The prayer of installation and dedication was offered by Rev. N. Wild, of the Union Church, Brooklyn, after which Mr. Beecher preached a sermon from the three texts, Romans, xi., 31; Hebrews, x., 25; Ephesians, ii., 14. The sermon was a cleverly veiled defense of Mr. Beecher's own course in cutting loose from the traditional usages of Congregationalism, as well as a plea for wider liberty for the individual in all matters pertaining to Church discipline. He dwelt much upon the necessity for an "internal spirituality," a "life force," a "mind force," and a "soul force," and said that we might as well have vast schools and laboratories to teach mothers how to care for their young as to insist on long lines of priests and teachers and laws and canons, for the Government of the Church. Men sometimes broke through regulations, because they were pulled up too tight; for him, give him liberty. Men would not be faultless under such a system, but their faults when committed would be detected instantly. The doctrine of Church and State for ages had been that it was dangerous for men to think, but Luther smote the power of the priest, and the Puritan Commonwealth the power of the Crown, and forever destroyed the ideas of infallibility and divine right. Nothing was so safe as intelligent humanity, and no danger so great as the dead calm of mental and spiritual bondage which followed too close on revolution. In anything must give way, institutions must give way. It was not the duty of the priest to think for the people, but to make them think for themselves. Some churches reminded him of passenger cars; they took people on at one end of the line and deposited them at the other in the same condition as when they first went on board. [Laughter.] Other churches were so consolidated—ossified as it were—that they never knew the meaning of change or expansion. Then there was the ideal church, which maintained form and order by cherishing the liberty of the individual. There are a great many Congregational Churches that were only such in name, a great many that were Papal and Presbyterian at heart. This excessive devotion to form and order was often like the screw on a coffin lid. Any system which strove to separate churches from each other was not the gospel system. In conclusion, he hoped that the present Church would never grow so old or so "respectable" that it would forget the vital and living spirit of Christianity—that spirit which esteemed no law, no canon, no ecclesiastical usage to the living law of love and charity.

The charge to the Pastor was delivered by Rev. H. M. Storrs, the right hand of fellowship was extended to the new Pastor by Rev. A. J. Lyman, Rev. H. M. Scudder delivered the address to the church, and the Pastor pronounced the benediction.

OAKEY HALL'S ABSENCE.

The rumors that came from Boston on Tuesday afternoon to the effect that Mr. A. Oakey Hall had been seen going on board a European steamship at that port on Saturday, March 17, have not yet been confirmed. Another dispatch was received yesterday by Mr. Vanderpoel, who stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that it contained nothing more definite than was known on the night previous except that it strengthened his belief in the theory that Mr. Hall had gone to Europe. Nothing has been heard from the steam-ship Victoria, which left Boston with the Ibernia, and it is believed by many that the missing lawyer will be found among her passengers. It is stated that the clue obtained in Boston is being diligently followed up, and further dispatches are expected to-day from persons in that city.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LARGE CITIES.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday, when the following preamble and resolutions, sustaining the report of the commission which considered the problem of the government of large cities, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The evils and abuses connected with the government of large cities, as now conducted, a notable ex. mple of which is found in the present finance al condition of the City of New-York, overwhelmed as it is with debt and taxation, have become so enormous and intolerable that the only choice left is between misery reform and bankruptcy; and

Whereas, The late Governor of the State appointed a commission composed of eminent citizens distinguished for their legal abilities and high personal character to consider and report a plan for the better government of large cities; and

Whereas, This commission has given the result of its laborious study of this most important subject in a report recently laid before the Legislature, which report recommends certain constitutional amendments as vital to the reforms contemplated; and,

Whereas, These amendments must be approved by two successive Legislatures and one vote of the people; and,

Whereas, The failure of the present Legislature to approve would postpone for three years, if it did not defeat, the salutary measures proposed; be it

Resolved, That this board respectfully urges the Representatives and senators from this City in the State Legislature to lend their earnest efforts to secure the passage of the joint resolutions approving of the constitutional amendments recommended by the Commission on Municip.l Government in their report recently submitted to the Legislature.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of this board to each of the Representatives and senators in the Legislature from this City.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

FROM HONOR TO DISGRACE.

A RESPECTED BUSINESS MAN AND EX-METHODIST MINISTER BECOMES A DEFAULTER AND SUDDENLY DISAPPEARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AMSTERDAM, March 28.—Rev. Zebulon Phillips, a prominent business man of this place, absconded on the 21st inst., after raising a large amount of money on notes and checks drawn by him in the name of Phillips, Gardiner & Co., knit-goods manufacturers, of which firm he was a member. The concern was one of the most extensive factories in this region. Phillips had entire direction of its finances. A few weeks ago some slight irregularity in his management was noticed by his partners, but the matter was satisfactorily explained. On the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of March, Phillips drew a number of checks on a Schenectady bank and had them cashed at the Amsterdam Bank. The amounts of these checks are variously stated, but they are believed to aggregate $15,000. On the 21st inst., a check that had been given on the 19th and one drawn on the 20th, were returned, protested, to the Amsterdam Bank. Notice was at once sent to Phillips, Gardiner & Co. informing them of the fact. Phillips was not at the office, and his partners were ignorant of the negotiation of the checks, and sent for Phillips. He sent word that he would be at the office in a short time, but he has not yet appeared, and cannot be found. The fact of his disappearance was kept quiet, his friends asserting their belief that he would return in a few days and make good his defalcations. That hope is now dispelled. His family received a dispatch from him on Monday, dated Baltimore. Inquiry among his friends in that city elicited the information that he had said he was on his way to Chicago, since when nothing has been heard from him. Many believe that he is insane. He has a son-in-law in California, whither he may have gone. The exact amount of his defalcation is not yet publicly known.

Mr. Phillips was, until a year or two ago, one of the most popular preachers in the Methodist Church. He was a member of the Troy Conference, and was at one time Financial Manager of the Methodist Book Concern and Treasurer of the Troy Methodist College. He resigned his position in the ministry on account of declining health. His standing in the Church, however, has remained the same, and at the time of his disappearance he was a leading officer in the Methodist church of this place. Shortly after quitting the ministry he became a member of the banking-house of Morris & Phillips, of Amsterdam, and subsequently, with Leonard Y. Gardiner and James H. Bronson, founded the firm of Phillips, Gardiner & Co. He had the entire confidence of the community. The announcement that he is an absconding defaulter has astonished every one. He leaves a family here.

THE STAFFORDVILLE DELUGE.

A REVIEW OF THE DISASTER—THE TOTAL LOSS NOT MORE THAN $300,000—THREE LIVES LOST—REPAIRING THE DAMAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28.—A careful examination of the scene of the reservoir disaster in Stafford, Conn., to-day bears out the substantial accuracy of the dispatches in THE TIMES of yesterday in regard to the loss of property. The total will scarcely rise over $300,000, and the details of private and town losses are just as printed. It now appears that three lives were lost—Richard Spedding, William Burwell, a machinist, aged 58, and an unidentified laborer. Spedding and Burwell were on the church steps, and considered themselves entirely secure when they were swept away by the flood. The damage to the New-London Northern Railroad will not be over $25,000, and Superintendent Bentley expects to have the six bridges which were swept away replaced by temporary structures, and the track repaired, so that the road will be in full operation again by Monday.

The day at Stafford Springs was of course given up to repairing, so far as possible, the waste caused by the water, but it is a dreary landscape, with the water flowing over the site of the main street and its demolished business blocks. The arch which ordinarily spans the stream is an insignificant object on its edge. It seems that the entire dam did not give way. The water broke 50 feet of the east end, and so the progress of the flood from Staffordville to Stafford Springs was much less rapid and destructive than it would have been had the entire wall been carried down, releasing at once the full body of water. The residents of the town of Stafford will hold a meeting on Monday to talk about repairing the damage. Not very much suffering will follow the disaster, though 750 hands are thrown out of employment. They were of quite provident habits, and saved their household goods, and the houses were owned by the mill people.

The Connecticut people and newspapers have been a good deal panic-stricken by their flood experience, and still make wild estimates of their losses, but they are beginning to come down to the very careful statements telegraphed to THE TIMES yesterday. Massachusetts people, after their experience of the Mill River, of the Middlefield and of the Worcester disasters, have been only mildly excited over the broken Staffordville dam, and there is nothing noteworthy with which to supplement the very full story published yesterday.

THE STRANDED VESSELS.

CONDITION OF THE STEAMERS AND SHIPS ASHORE ON THE COAST—FRESH DISASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 28.—The steamer Russland lies in about the same position as yesterday, no further damage being done. The sea has been considerably smoother to-day, and unloading would have been recommenced if the weather had been favorable. A blinding snow-storm, with strong north-west winds, prevailed all day, preventing the lighters from coming down. The storm subsided this evening, and to-morrow is looked forward to as a good working day, when unloading will be commenced as early as possible.

The Amérique was pumped out this morning and moved off about five feet. Everything is now in readiness to float her at the next high tide. She is perfectly tight, the severity of the storm not injuring her in the least.

CAPE MAY, March 28.—The schooner Addie Schlaefer went ashore on Cold Spring Bar, two miles north of this, last night. There is a heavy sea running, and it is impossible to board her. The schooner is corn laden, from Norfolk, Va., for New-York. Wreckers have contracted to get her off.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Signal Service observer at Cape May reports: "The crew of Station No. 39 have succeeded in boarding the schooner Addie Schlaefer. They stove their boat in efforts to aid the schooner. Much credit is due the crew of Station No. 39 for their efforts and courage, as the sea was very high and a heavy gale blowing. At 8:50 P. M. the wreckers were landing corn on the beach from the schooner.

The report that two other schooners were ashore on Five Mile Beach originated from their being at anchor near the shore."

The observer at Cape Henry reports, at 11:30 A. M., as follows: "The Winchester was moved considerably last night, and has just signaled to me to have the hawser on shore off and on. The lifesaving crew have been notified and are complying with the request.

The bark Pantser remains in sad condition, and is expected at any moment to go to pieces.

The Italian bark dia not answer my signal but has just sent men ashore. They are unable to speak English, but I can make out that she is the Monte Tabor instead of the Franceschino, which got afloat day before yesterday. The Monte Tabor is not breaking, and there is no danger anticipated. The sea is going down and the weather is favorable."

OTHER DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 28.—The wrecked schooner M. Sewall was towed to this port on the evening of the 24th inst.

JACKSONVILLE, March 28.—The schooner A. W. Ellis, from Belfast, Me., with a cargo of ice, sprung a leak on the 18th inst., and arrived here to-day with the loss of nearly her entire cargo.

LONDON, March 28.—The American ship Itaska, Capt. Cotton, from Lobos de Afuera for Valencia, put into Gibraltar yesterday, leaking eight inches per hour.

SEIZED BY THE MEXICANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A letter received by the Panama steamer from the Captain of the schooner Montana, detained by the Mexican authorities at Mazatlan, states that the 3 mile of the District Court had issued an order by which the goods on the vessel were seized and taken ashore, notwithstanding the Captain's protest. The vessel was then allowed to clear.

THE ORDER OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW HORROR—STATEMENT BY A GENTLEMAN WHO AT ONE TIME HAD THE ORDER IN HIS POSSESSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—With reference to the dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, to the effect that the order for the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 28.

BOARD BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Del. & Had..... 53½ | 200 At. & P. T.....b3. 23½
300 do..... 53⅝ | 1100 Lake Shore..... 48⅞
421 do..... 52⅝ | 1500 do..... 49
500 do..... 52⅜ | 1700 do..... 48⅞
200 do..... 52¼ | 1100 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 52⅜ | 3000 do..... 48⅝
400 do..... 52 | 3300 do.....s3. 48⅜
100 do.....b3. 51⅞ | 200 do.....b30. 48½
400 do..... 51¾ | 400 do..... 48⅜
400 do..... 51⅝ | 100 do.....b3. 48⅜
700 West. Un..... 62¾ | 100 North-w'st'rn 82¼
100 do..... 62½ | 300 do. L. & W..... 61¼
500 do..... 62⅝ | 1000 do..... 61⅜
500 do..... 62⅝ | 1000 do..... 61⅜
700 do..... 62⅝ | 700 do..... 61⅜
500 N. Y. C. & H..... 94 | 500 do..... 61⅝
300 do.....03¾ | 3000 do..... 62
200 do.....93¾ | 100 do..... 61⅞
400 do.....93½ | 500 do..... 61⅝
100 do.....93⅝ | 000 do..... 61⅜
100 Pacific Mail..... 20⅞ | 1200 do..... 61⅜
700 do..... 21 | 900 do..... 61⅜
300 do..... 20⅞ | 1100 do..... 61⅜
700 do..... 20⅜ | 500 do..... 61⅜
200 do.....20⅝ | 1000 do.....s3. 61⅜
200 do.....20⅜ | 1200 do..... 61⅜
200 do.....20⅜ | 1300 do..... 61⅜
100 do.....20¼ | 1000 do..... 61⅜
50 Erie Railway.... 5¾ | 1700 do..... 61⅜
300 do..... 5⅞ | 600 do..... 61⅜
100 Mich. Cen..... 91⅝ | 100 do..... 61⅜
200 do..... 41⅝ | 200 St. Paul Pf.....s3. 46½
200 do.....s3. 41¼ | 150 Ill. Cen.....s3. 4.⅞
200 do..... 41¾ | 100 do.....s3. 45
1200 do..... 41⅝ | 100 do..... 44⅞
100 do..... 41½ | 100 do..... 45
200 do..... 41⅝ | 200 Rock Island..... 100⅞
1 0 Can. of N. J.....s3. 9 | 400 do..... 101
100 do..... 9⅛ | 200 Mor & Es..... 82
200 do..... 9 |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$48,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....112⅝
11,000 do.....112⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....111½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....108⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R. C.....108⅜
$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....12.111⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...small.113¼
4,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....b.110⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....110
7,000 do.....b.110⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Georgia 6s.....105
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 43⅜
1,000 L. S. & M. S. 1st.....
1st..... 47
3,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.105
3,000 do.....105½
10,000 do.....105½
3,000 do.....105½
16,000 N. J. C. 1st con. 92½
1,000 M. & E. 1st con. 92½
76,000 M. S. 7s, 1871 103
5,000 Erie 2d..... 103⅜
18,000 L. & W. B. con. 31
2,000 Mich. C. 7s..... 103¾
2,000 Mo. 1st..... 99
10,000 C. & m. 2d..... 50
2,000 Ohio & Miss.....
c. s. f..... 87¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 104⅜
5,000 do.....s3. 104¼
5,000 Un. P. 7s, l. g. 103½
3,000 do.....103¾
1,000 Cen. P. g'd...c. 106⅛
1,000 Y. & W. 1st.
St. E. Div.... 77
1,0001. & W. 2d..... 70
10,000 Mo. K. & T. con.
s. f. Assent. 50
5,000 L. & N. con. '98. 94½
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 107
10,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 97⅜
200 Manhattan Bk.....137
25 U. S. Ex..... 49½
100 do.....b.c. 45
2 0 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 54½
300 Del. & Had.....b.c. 51⅞
110 do..... 53
500 do..... 52⅝
500 do..... 52⅝
18 do..... 51⅝
300 do..... 51½
100 do..... 52
500 West. Un.....b.c. 62½
1200 do.....c. 62⅜
200 do.....s3. 62½
1400 do..... 62⅜
400 do.....s3. 62⅜
100 do..... 62¾
100 do..... 62¾
500 do..... 62¾
700 do..... 62⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H..... 94
300 do.....93¾
200 do.....93¾
300 do.....93⅝
1870 do..... 93
300 do.....92¾
200 do.....c. 92⅞
10 do..... 93
600 do.....93⅜
500 do.....s3. 93⅜
200 do.....s10. 92½
700 do.....93⅜
6 do..... 93
100 do.....93⅜
600 do..... 92⅞
300 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 82
200 Ohio & M.....b.c. 5
200 do.....s60. 5
300 do.....b.c. 5

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Cen. P. l. g..... 94½
100 Del. & Had..... 51¾
100 do..... 50⅝
200 do..... 50⅝
600 do.....s3. 50⅝
500 do.....s10. 50½
100 do..... 51
100 At. & P. T..... 22¾
500 W est. Un.....s3. 62⅜
400 do..... 62
200 do..... 62
50 U. S. Ex..... 43
150 Amer. Ex..... 54
300 Mich. Cen.....s3. 40⅝
100 do.....s5. 40⅜
100 do.....b3. 40⅝
700 do..... 40⅜
900 do..... 40⅜
200 do.....s3. 40⅜
300 do..... 40⅜
300 do.....s3. 40⅜
100 North-west. Pf..... 74⅜
400 do..... 51½
100 Lake Shore.....s4. 48⅜
200 do.....s3. 48⅛
3800 do..... 48⅜
1100 do.....s3. 48⅛
7000 do..... 48
100 do.....s3. 47⅞
100 do..... 48¼
500 do.....s3. 48¼
500 do..... 48⅛
1500 do..... 48⅛
2000 do.....s3. 48
1200 do..... 48⅜
100 do..... 48⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....110¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Te. 6s. n.s60. 42⅜
2,000 At. & S. 2d..... 94½
1,000 E. T. & H. 1st.
s. f..... 102⅜
20,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. 107¼
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 106
1,000 S. W. C. con. 87⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.
La C. Div.... 99½
2,000 M. & R. 2d..... 103½
11,000 P. C. & St. L.....
2,000 C. & P. 4th..... 107
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95½
100 Del. & Had.....b.c. 50⅞
300 do.....b.c. 50¾
100 West. Union..... 62⅛
800 do.....b3. 62⅜
200 do..... 62¼
50 U. S. Ex..... 44
20 do..... 44⅞
200 Pac. Mail..... 20⅝
200 do..... 20
200 do..... 20⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 94
200 do..... 93
100 do..... 92
100 do.....b.c. 45
1400 do..... 48⅛
1100 do..... 48⅝
1500 do..... 48⅛
1100 do..... 48⅝
300 do.....s3. 48⅝
100 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 48⅝
1500 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 48⅝
100 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 47⅞
100 do..... 48
100 do..... 48⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....110¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Te. 6s. n.s60. 42⅜
2,000 At. & S. 2d..... 94½
1,000 E. T. & H. 1st.
s. f..... 102⅜
20,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. 107¼
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 106
1,000 S. W. C. con. 87⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.
La C. Div.... 99½
2,000 M. & R. 2d..... 103½
11,000 P. C. & St. L.....
2,000 C. & P. 4th..... 107
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95½
100 Del. & Had.....b.c. 50⅞
300 do.....b.c. 50¾
100 West. Union..... 62⅛
800 do.....b3. 62⅜
200 do..... 62¼
50 U. S. Ex..... 44
20 do..... 44⅞
200 Pac. Mail..... 20⅝
200 do..... 20
200 do..... 20⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 94
200 do..... 93
100 do..... 92
100 do.....b.c. 45
1400 do..... 48⅛
1100 do..... 48⅝
1500 do..... 48⅛
1100 do..... 48⅝
300 do.....s3. 48⅝
100 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 48⅝
1500 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 48⅝
100 do..... 48⅝
200 do..... 47⅞
100 do..... 48
100 do..... 48⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U. Pac. 1st..104⅜
3,000 Del. & Had.....
350 do.....
300 West. Un.....s3.
40 Amer. Ex.....s3.
200 Pacific Mail.....
20 do.....s3.
100 do.....b3.
300 N. Y. C. & H.....
100 Erie Railway.....
800 Harlem pf. rt.....
100 do.....s3.
100 Mich. Cen.....
100 do.....
100 do.....
100 do

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA.....WED., April 4|ALGERIA.....WED., April 18
*RUSSIA.....WED., April 11|BOTHNIA.....WED., April 25
*Steerage marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and pas sage offices, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the same course recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms and smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort without uncertainties at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway New-York.
J. H. DIXON & SONS, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED).

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....May 8 at 1 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to stable-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....March 23
ATLAS.....April 12
TO HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, AND SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ANDES.....March 28
ILPS.....April 14

Superior first-class accommodations for passengers.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 50 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WED'Y, March 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY....March 31

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Through bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & Co., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North river foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday April 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3

Steerage, $27; intermediate, $40; cabin, $75 and upwards; return tickets, $140 $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 13 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Alsatia...March 31, 7A. M. | Ishmania, April 14, 3 P. M.
Anchoria.....April 7, noon. | Ethonia.....April 21, noon.

TO GLASGOW VIA DERRY.

Cabins $60 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Circassia.....April 7, noon. | Victoria.....April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North river, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31. 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the Landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.

For passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt. 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 13 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts. No. 126 Wall-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt, 409 Broadway.

ALICE BENTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier no. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia steamships and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers
C. H. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from First-class Dock, Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steamers for interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk), every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and through bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.
N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

PRUSSIA.....March 29 | GELLERT.....April 12
CIMBRIA.....April 5 | SUEVIA.....April 19

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 2 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., March 31 | HOCKAM.....Sat., April 14
RHEIN.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat., April 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....THURSDAY, April 5, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, April 7, 12:30 P. M | Spain...April 21, 11:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid or waitress, or take care of children; is a good plain sewer; will be found willing. Call for two days at No. 199 Third-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 460 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 156 East 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do sewing; best references. Call or address No. 135 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT lady to do light chamber-work; seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 442 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid or nurse; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 172 West 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, or will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; either City or country. Call for two days at No. 137 West 51st-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WOMAN and daughter; the former as cook, washer, and ironer; the latter as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 Madison-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; City reference; City or country. Address L., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RELIable girls, together or separately; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; four months' last years' reference. Call for two days at present employers, No. 9 West 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK IN a privy to family; no objection to the country; will try to give satisfaction; best reference from last employer in City. Address M., Box No. 303 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpect ble girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 324 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS PLAIN COOK and assist with washing and ironing; understands house-work or kitchen work; City or country. Call for one week at No. 330 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-rate cook; understands English and French cooking; excellent baker; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 481 6th-av., ring lower bell.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; good plain cook; understands her business; would do the coarse washing; has best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman in the country; country preferred. Call at No. 509 East 15th-st., near Avenue A., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—GOOD cook; good washing and ironing; private family; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., rear, third floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS family cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; country preferred. Call at No. 318 7th-av., two doors below 28th-st., 1st floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook; would help with washing and ironing if required; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 307 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; WILL WASH and iron or do house-work; City or country; good City reference. Call for two days at 237 1st 24th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 233 Sullivan-st.

COOK—WAITER.—A COLORED MAN AND WIFE (no children); the first-class cook and waiter; best City reference. Call or address C. S. Smith, No. 308 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, (cordon bleu;" the highest City references. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS VERY GOOD COOK AND first-class laundress, with excellent reference. Inquire on the first floor No. 340 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS COOK; GOOD REFERence; City or country. Can be seen at No. 293 Madison-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed; moderate prices. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker a few more engagements by day; first-class fit and trimmer. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 119 Macdougal-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl to do general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 15th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to do general house-work in a small family; good washer and ironer; plain cooking; three years' reference. Call or address C. N., No. 2-8 West 46th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work or cooking; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 153 West 56th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 414 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE TO walking children, with a family going to Europe, or as companion to a lady traveling. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 682 Lexington-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; will take the entire charge of baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; careful and reliable; long City references. Call at No. 228 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; good home preferred to high wages; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 211 West 29th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 300½ West 24th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent person; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 407 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—OR AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 241 East 22d-st., two flights up, front.

OPERATOR.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day; thoroughly understands making children's clothes an all kinds of fine white work. Address M. C., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT HAND SEWER, AN American, family sewing by week or month; can assist with dresses; references. Address C. M., No. 210 East 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and chamber-maid; can cut and fit; has lived in several families; excellent references; City or country. Call at No. 112 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 11 East 42d-st.

WASHING AND IRONING—DONE BY THE month or dozen at moderate prices. Call at No. 136 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, families' washing by the month or dozen; fluting, &c. Call at No. 230 east 59th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE HEALTHY young woman, with a full breast of milk as nurse; best of doctors' reference. Call for two days at No. 231 Mott-st., one flight back.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE HEALTHY married Protestant woman; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 549 2d-av., top floor, front.

MALES.

ANY LAWYER WELL ESTABLISHED, requiring an experienced assistant (admitted attorney) for court and office practice, on favorable arrangement, address PROCTOR, Box 119 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; good groom and careful city driver; no objection to country; seven years' last City reference from last employer; honest, sober, and trustworthy. Address A. D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPEcienced City driver; will take care of a gentleman's coach horses; willing and obliging; age 30; single man; no objection to the country; first-class references; is a good gardener, if required. Address W. G., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single; understands the care of horses perfectly, and careful driver; no objection to the country; or would assist in a garden; sober, honest, and steady; best City and country reference. Call or address W. J. G., No. 18 East 38th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; perfectly competent; steady, sober, and obliging, which his reference will certify; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, No. 527 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY a Protestant, married; one child; thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City recommendations; for either or both positions. address Alexander, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; thoroughly understands the business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days L., No. 3,452 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; has first-class experience in proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; careful, good driver; willing and obliging; disengaged in consequence of employer selling out; excellent City reference. Address C. W., at Brewster's warerooms, No. 145 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Protestant coachman; has a good character in every respect; married; is strictly temperate; of a respectable appearance. Any gentleman requiring such, call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th-st., private residence.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who is thoroughly acquainted in that branch of business, and is willing to take the full charge of a gentleman's place; understands horse breaking and horse riding, and will make himself generally useful and obliging. Address No. 227 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; understands care of horses, carriages, harness, &c., thoroughly; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; obliging and willing to do anything required; recommendations. Call or address B., No. 241 West 37th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM AND GARDENER.—BY a young man; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; good practical gardener, and is handy with tools; not afraid of work; strictly temperate. Good references. Address J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, no family; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a first-class vegetable gardener; wife as good laundress, or will do chamber-work; is willing and obliging; first-class City and country references. Address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTclass man for a private family who desire a good coachman; understands the business fully; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address K. J., Box No. 263 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference; married, one child; City or country. Address W. J., No. 130 West 28th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands his business; has been accustomed to caring very valuable road horses; best of reference. Inquire or address P. H., No. 111 West 51st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN, DISENGAGED IN A FEW DAYS on account of the family going to Europe; good City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 25 Lexington-av., stable, or at late employer's business place, Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; country preferred; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 281 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD GROOM and driver; understands his business thoroughly; good reference as to honesty, sobriety, &c.; no objection to the country. Address T. M., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, (Protestant;) understands flower and vegetable gardening, and is willing to assist in same; a good milk; City reference. Address B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference; well recommended by his employers. Address A. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young man of 18 years' experience; has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. B., No. 1 East 20th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly competent man in every particular; has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of road horses; no objection to leave the City; best of City references. Address F. L., No. 28 East 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care of horses and carriages in all branches; 10 years of the best City recommendations; first-class City reference. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 7 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence, with the best of references; is a perfect horseman, and thoroughly understands his business. Address D. K. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SEcure a place for his coachman, who has been seven years in his employment. Call on Geo. H. Foster, No. 58 Wall-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married; has first-class testimonials; no objection to go to the country. Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, with best City reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, as coachman and useful man; can milk; plain gardening; best reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address C. Huninger, N. 814 10th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—MARRIED; one child; thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best recommendations; has no wife to do laundry work. Address Box 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman; any one desiring an honest, faithful, and very desirable man may call or address K. K., No. 203 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; is perfectly sober and industrious; country preferred. Call or address J. D. Campbell's harness store No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN REquiring a coachman who thoroughly understands his business and can give first-class City reference, will address James, No. 124 West 20th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; will be well recommended by last employer. Address P. B., No. 6 East 27th-st.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; HAS A thorough knowledge of farming in all its branches; wife is first-class butter maker, and thoroughly understands the raising of poultry, or any kind of work on a gentleman's place. Address S. L., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—BY A GOOD, STRONG YOUNG MAN as a man on a farm; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cattle; is a good milker; stock farm preferred. Address, all the week, James Danson, No. 327 3d-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF 19 YEARS' practical experience of gardening in all branches; six years in present situation, in charge of greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flower, and vegetable growing &c.; is 35 years of age, and is not afraid to work; is married; has one child; reference as to character and ability unexceptionable. Address, for one week, Donald Mackay, Gardener, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—SINGLE; NOT afraid of work; thoroughly understands his business in all its departments relating to hot-house, rose-houses, lawns, and properties, the laying out of new places; is a first-class forcer and propagator of all kinds of flowers and vegetables. If you want the right kind of a man, address tak. Box 219 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF EARLY experience in every department; greenhouse, properties, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; pits and frames of all kinds; laying out and refining grounds; good reference from last employer. Can be seen in New-York by addressing P. J. R., Yonkers Post Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; understands carnation, farming, and care of horses, and most kinds of work on a gentleman's place; is a single, good, sober man that can be depended on; first-class City reference. Address G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH small family, as first-class vegetable gardener; would take charge of farm, or act as coachman, if required; four years' reference from last employer; three years and a half from former employer. Address J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, NO FAMILY; PRACTIcally versed in all branches of horticulture, graperies, green-houses, rose-houses, vegetables; all details of a first-class place; gentleman, paving glass, requiring a capable, industrious gardener, with undoubted reference, address T., Box 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL German gardener, married; landscaping a specialty; tough peace where improvements wanted preferred; would go on trial. best City reference. Address H., care of Stephens Brothers, No. 187 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A GERman; married; small family; on a gentleman's place; understands greenhouses, draperies, vegetables, fruit, flower-work, &c.; good references. Address M. O., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—OF EXCELLED MERIT. POSSESSING rare practical and decided ability, with thorough knowledge and the proper management of graperies, plant-houses, fruits, flowers, vegetables, and grounds; references first class. Address M., Box 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance, a first-class place as gardener; thoroughly understands greenhouses and graperies, and is capable of taking full charge of a gentleman's place. Address J. K., care of Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MAN; MARRIED, (with one child; competent in all its branches; green-houses and fruits; best references. Address H. F., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SCOTCH; (four children; thoroughly experienced in every department; no objection to farming; seven years' reference from late employer. Address G. C. No. 67 Nassau-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Gardener; can highly recommend for honesty, capacity, and thorough master of his business. Address E. Box No. 60 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN married man; competent in all branches; best of references as to ability and morals. Address H. P., care of B. K. Bliss, seedsman, No. 34 Barclay-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL working gardener; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and especially grapes. Address B. V., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED; NO children; understands fully the care of a gentleman's place. Address F. E., No. 426 Pearl-st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS groom; no objection to the country. Address No. 444 East 12th-st.

PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARDENER.—An Englishman; married; no children; good reference. Call or address F. W. F., No. 406 West 44th-st.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A Protestant man, wife, and niece; man to be generally useful, will take care of horses, cows, &c.; is a good vegetable gardener; wife and niece will do the general work of a small family; City or country; best of references. Call or address, for this week, at Mr. L. C., No. 358 12th-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant single man; age 21; drive single or double; understands treatment of horses and cattle raising; lay out grounds, drain, and make new roads; raise vegetables; do all kinds of farm work; make himself useful in house or gardening; good country reference. Address S. R., Tenafly, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NOT LONG in this country, work on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and harness, and is willing and obliging. Call or address M., No. 133 West 50th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and refers to his last employer, where he had lived for a number of years. Address Waiter, No. 241 4th-av., corner of 30th-st.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN IN A private family; can furnish the best of City reference from the last employer. Address G. H., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, RELIABLE and steady; thoroughly understands his duties; good English and City references. Address L., No. 769 7th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT first-class boy in a private family; City or country; very best of City reference. Call or address D. R., No. 138 West 25th-st., in restaurant.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; PROTESTANT; NO incumbrance; man as coachman, plain gardener, and handy man; wife as first-class cook, laundry woman and kitchen girl, or as chamber-maid, waitress, and laundry-maid. Call on Capt. Hitchcock, steamer C. Vibbard, foot of West 24th-st.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK IN the country, a middle-aged woman, having experience on a farm in bread and butter making. One having a daughter 8 to 12 years old can hear of a good home by addressing, with reference, FARMER, Box 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GARDENER, &c., A SINGLE YOUNG man; first-class vegetable gardener; good milker; no hour man, but early and late; willing to assist in all work on a gentleman's place. Address W. E. S., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE FOR a growing children, a North German woman who understands French. Apply between 11 and 2 and 8 and 9 in the evening at No. 8 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO THE entire work of a small family; only those having good City reference need apply. Mrs. KELLOGG, No. 64 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR THE HOUSEwork of a small family; wages $8. Apply at No. 213 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE of two children; City reference required. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 206 Madison-av.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 324 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR EIGHT MONTHS, who understands his business single Protestant preferred. Call at No. 336 West 14th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN LEADLEY and FREDERICK H. LEADLEY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John Leadley and Frederick H. Leadley, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
E. S. CALDWELL, Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York. m24-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAV SCHOENEMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Gustav Schoenemann, of the City

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

SALE OF 100,000 TONS—A GENERAL DECLINE IN PRICES—A COMPARISON OF THREE SALES.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sold yesterday, at No. 26 Exchange-place, 100,000 tons of Scranton coal. The sales-room in which the bidding took place was well filled with coal-dealers or their representatives, and when Mr. Draper mounted the stand and read the terms of the sale there was scarcely one man of the large crowd who did not listen to him with pencil and pencil in hand, showing that it was an assemblage of bidders, and not mere spectators. One might go to a much less interesting entertainment than a coal sale, with Mr. John H. Draper as auctioneer. He has a crispness of style, a verve, and apparent appetite for it that make him, when in full action, a sight "as good as a play." The coal was announced to be sold in classes as follows: steamer, 7,000 tons; grate, 28,000 tons; egg, 15,000 tons; stove, 35,000 tons, chestnut, 15,000 tons. The steamer coal started at $2 25, rose quickly by small bids to $2 70, when 3,000 tons were taken in one lot. The auctioneer, observing the readiness with which the entire lot promised to go off, forced the price up amid a flurry of hands for the remainder. Turning to Mr. Potts, who had taken the 3,000 tons, he called for additional bids, exclaiming: "I'll sell yours for you in a minute!" and spurred the anxious bidders up to $2 82½, at which figure the remainder was soon taken. The grate coal was then offered. A start was made at $2 50, but the bids came thick and fast, until $2 75 was reached. "You'll-wish-you'd-bought-it-to-morrow-I-hear-77½!" and Draper did hear 77½, when four lots were taken—3,000 tons in all. The price then drooped to $2 75, at which figure 10,000 tons were worked off, when it again fell to $2 70, at which price there were dozens of takers, and before all could be attended, the cry of "gone!" came from the clerk, and the egg coal was put up. This brought for a starting bid $2 80, but the bids came in small figures, until $2 80 was touched. The auctioneer warmed to his work, and did not forget that the market rates were to be affected by the sale. A small bid from an Exchange-room dealer brought from Mr. Draper, at first in his locomotive style: "Don't-you-look-at-me-with-hat-price-$2 82½. Do-I-hear-$2 90? Only 15,000 tons, remember. A mere drop in the bucket." He got $2 90 for 4 000 tons, but the price fell immediately to $2 87½ in spite of the auctioneer's perspiring efforts to sustain the bidding, and it altered and dropped to $2 85, notwithstanding his prediction that "You'll-sell-wants-it-and-can't-get-it," and the remainder was sold at $2 80. The stove coal started at $3, and there did not appear to be any disposition among the buyers to push the price, although they were urged to "hurry up" by the auctioneer. The first lot went off at $3 27½. Then Draper was compelled to back down to $3 22½, when a few lots were disposed of. The air was white with hands calling for lots, but the auctioneer, full of fun and desire for better figures, said: "Don't-want-any-more—twenty! twenty! twenty! I-shall-have-to-give-me-22½-you!" pointing to a divider of 20. He got rid of 5,000 tons at $3 20. A bidder at the back of the room bidding his bid at the end of an umbrella in a cons, icuous way to attract attention, when with a shout of "Up-she-goes—22½," he closed out the remainder at that figure. The chestnut coal was next offered, and started at $2 70. Up it went to $2 75, then to 80, "Eighty-easy—see it snow," cunningly rattled the auctioneer, glancing at the storm through the windows. But it was no use, and the 15,000 tons went off in lots varying from 100 to 2,000 tons. One anxious bidder, who stooped to be heard, called out: "Two thousand tons!" Draper, who had heard his bid, smilingly, and with leisurely slowness, replied, "All right, Brooks; you get all but 1,900 tons. It's all gone." The prices brought at yesterday's sale are given below, in comparison with those of the two previous sales by the same company:

	Average—		March 28. Yesterday's average.
	Jan. 25.	Jan. 24.	Lowest. Highest.
steamer...	$2 82½	$2 85	$2 70 $2 82½ $2 75½
Grate.....	2 77½	2 68¾	2 70 2 77½ 2 70¾
Egg.....	2 93¼	2 82½	2 80 2 90 2 85½
Stove.....	3 49¾	3 42½	3 20 3 27½ 3 21¾
Chestnut...	3 18	3 03¾	2 80 2 97½ 2 81¾

THE BROOKLYN CLUBBING.

ACTION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—THE BRUTAL POLICEMAN ON TRIAL—TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

Officer Michael Cleary, of the First Brooklyn Precinct, was placed on trial before the Police Commissioners, yesterday, on a charge of brutally clubbing Mr. George Batty, of Lawrence-street, Brooklyn, opposite the latter's paint store in Tillary-street, on Saturday night. Counsel for Cleary tried to have the case postponed until Batty should be well enough to testify, but the Commissioners decided that it should go on, giving the right to Cleary's counsel to summon the witnesses again for cross-examination.

Dr. C. H. Giberson of Clinton and Remsen streets, testified to having been called to attend Mr. Batty, on Sunday afternoon, when he found his cheeks swollen; he was bleeding from the nose; there was a wound on the left side of the head, above the forehead, an inch and a half in length, cutting through the scalp; one of the same length on the top of the head, also cutting through the scalp; one on the left side of the head, above the ear, four inches in length; he was complaining of much pain, his whole scalp was swollen terribly, and he was in a feverish condition. The Doctor thought that his condition was improving, however, and that he would be able to appear in a few days.

Henry Magne, of No. 260 Washington-street, was in Batty's store at the time of the assault. He testified that Cleary passed the door with a prisoner and struck the dog, which ran howling and limping into the store, with his hind-quarters much injured; upon the officer's return from the station-house the witness remonstrated with him for striking the dog, and Cleary replied, "What do yer say? What are you going to do about it, anyhow? I've a right to kill the dog if I want to." Batty was standing at his door, and told Cleary to follow that dog, was his; "I don't care whose dog it is; I'll kill him now if you bring him out in the street," said Cleary defiantly; "tell you can do about it is to take my number. Why, I'd kill you if you interfered with me." Batty asked for the number, and Cleary removed the shield from his breast and swung it by the pin under the citizen's nose; the latter replied that he didn't care to have anything more to say to him, and passed into his store; Cleary walked away, but immediately returned and motioned to Batty to come into the street; Batty turned his back upon the door, and the officer (Cleary) pushed upon the door, caught Batty by the back of the coat collar and tried to pull him out into the street; Batty threw up his arms, one of which he braced against the door-frame and the other against the glass of the door, which gave way with a crash; Cleary raised his club and brought it down on his head two or three times; the door gave way, and Cleary dragged the struggling citizen to the sidewalk, where he struck him three or four more blows; Batty fell on his face, and in this condition Cleary dragged him about 45 feet, leaving a trail of blood on the sidewalk; then he jerked Batty, and said, "Get up, you ——, or I'll murder you;" a citizen then assisted the officer to walk Batty to the station-house.

James English testified that Cleary wanted him to wait around Batty's store, as there was going to be some fun. After some witnesses had been examined, who corroborated the testimony already given, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday.

AN EXPERT SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.

A Fulton-street, Brooklyn, firm doing business in hats and furs, reported to the Police in January that they had lost at different times during the six months preceding, in some unaccountable way, a number of valuable sacques. Detectives Corwin and Looney, who were put on the case, learned that on the day the last sacque had been stolen a well-dressed, lady-like young girl had been seated in the store for some time on the plea that she was waiting for her brother, who had promised to meet her there and buy her a sacque. The employes thought the same young lady, on one pretense or another, had been in the store several times. Corwin and Looney obtained a description of the last sacque stolen, and then commenced a diligent search of the pawn-shops. Corwin finally found the sacque, and obtained a good description of the person who the pawnbroker thought had pawned it. The detective then set to work in ways peculiar to themselves to "locate" the thief. This they succeeded in doing, and yesterday morning effected the arrest. When detective Corwin approached the shoplifter with the salutation, "Good morning, Miss Redmond," the guilty one broke down at once. Although never arrested before, she knew intuitively that she had been spoken to by an officer. She confessed that she had been shoplifting for a long time. At her home, No. 188 Twenty-first-street, a quantity of stolen goods were found, and on her person 75 pawn-tickets. The prisoner, whose name is Sarah Redmond, is the daughter of a respectable carpenter, who owns considerable property in South Brooklyn. The girl was taken before Justice Walsh and committed for examination.

CHARGE AGAINST A ROUNDSMAN.

Among the Police trials at the Central Office yesterday was that of Roundsman Lewis, of the Broadway Squad, who was charged with having arrested Robert C. Brown, the Police Department plumber, without just cause. It appeared from the testimony that on the 26th of February Brown took occasion to gratuitously insult Lewis while they were both passengers on a Harlem Railroad train, the officer at that time being in citizen's dress. On the 12th inst. Lewis met Brown on Broadway, while he was on duty, and asked him what he meant by insulting him, and whether he was not mistaken as to the man. Brown thereupon commenced to abuse him again, and said: "I know Clint Wheeler, and I'll take you round to Headquarters and strip your uniform off." The officer thereupon arrested Brown and took him to the Tombs, where he was discharged. The case was referred to the board for decision.

REAPPRAISING SILKS.

AN OPINION BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY WOODFORD—THE TERMS OF RELEASE OF TEN CASES OF LYONS SILKS.

Some time ago A. Person, Harriman & Co. imported, for Arnold, Constable & Co., 10 cases of silk, which were purchased by the latter firm from manufacturers in Lyons, France, at a certain price, to be paid on delivery at their place of business. The agent of the manufacturers afterward consigned the goods to A. Person, Harriman & Co., for Arnold & Constable, at a price in francs less than that corresponding with the duty-paid price charged to Arnold, Constable & Co. on delivery. The goods were invoiced six weeks after the bargain was made with Arnold, Constable & Co., and in the meantime there had been a decline in the price of the silks. The question arose whether the manufacturer was bound to invoice his goods at the actual market value, at the time of shipping, or was bound by the bargain made six weeks before by Arnold, Constable & Co. A Person, Harriman & Co. claimed that the manufacturer making the bargain was substantially selling "short" on a fluctuating market, and taking his chances of profit and loss according to the rise, which was constantly changing. There was no charge that fraud was intended by either A. Person, Harriman & Co. or Arnold, Constable & Co., the only claim being that the goods had been undervalued. A hearing of all parties was given before Gen. Woodford, United States District Attorney, Special Agent Ting appearing for the Government, and Mr. Moore, of A. Person, Harriman & Co., appeared for the importers. Yesterday District Attorney Woodford delivered an opinion to the Collector, in which he decided that there was no occasion for further detention of the goods, but that they should be released on the pay ment of a raised value of 6 per cent., as decided by the Appraiser.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TWEED CASES.

The recent delay in the proceedings which have been initiated, looking to the release of Tweed from custody, and to the settlement of the suits against him by the People, has afforded opportunity for the circulation of many rumors. Some of these have a slight modicum of fact to sustain them, but the majority are wholly groundless. The real truth of the matter is, as has been stated in THE TIMES, that the proposition for, or terms of, settlement were to have been submitted to the counsel for the prosecution on Saturday last, but, owing to various unexpected circumstances, the submission of the proposition has been delayed. Within a day or two at the furthest it will be submitted for action to the prosecution, and will be made the subject of careful investigation. If the proposition is not in good faith, or if the amount of the restitution proposed is not adequate, the proposition will be rejected. It is now believed, however, that Tweed will "do the fair thing" in the matter. John D. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, and Mr. Peckham, who represents the Attorney-General, both said yesterday that the proposition from Tweed had not been made. Mr. Peckham, when visited by a TIMES reporter last evening, was questioned in regard to a story which was published in an afternoon paper, to the effect that the hitch in the Tweed negotiations was caused by a disagreement between the Attorney-General and Mr. Peckham, or by the dissatisfaction of the former at the latter. Mr. Peckham said the story was news to him. As far as he knew, the Attorney-General had been acting in the Tweed litigations solely through him. He never heard of any dissatisfaction by the Attorney-General toward him, but their relations had always been and still were of the confidential, friendly character generally existing between counsel. Any propositions for a settlement, Mr. Peckham said, would come through him, and he would consult with the Attorney-General in the matter.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Daniel McCaffrey, a dissipated Irish laborer, was brought before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court, yesterday, charged with having committed a brutal assault upon his wife Bridget. It appears that the couple reside in apartments in the tenement-house No. 157 West Twenty-sixth-street. The husband is a drunken, worthless fellow, and the wife an industrious, thrifty woman. Owing to the dissipated character of the husband frequent quarrels have occurred between them. On Tuesday night McCaffrey came home drunk after his wife had retired to bed, and he stretched himself on the lounge in the room. He went 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning he was seized with an attack of delirium tremens, and jumping to his feet sprang upon his wife, who was lying asleep in bed, and attempted to bite off her nose. The woman threw up her hands to save her face, and the brute caught her right thumb between his teeth and bit through the flesh to the bone. The woman screamed with pain, and the maniac husband then upon bit off a large portion of the unfortunate woman's nose. Her cries for aid awakened a young man named Flynn, her son by a former husband, who slept in an adjoining room, and he rescued his mother from further violence. Patrolman Wilson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was called in, and arrested McCaffrey. The injured woman was taken to the West Thirtieth-street Police Station, where she was attended by Dr. Fetter, after which she was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Her brutal husband was held to await the result of her injuries.

SOUTHERN FREIGHT RATES.

The representatives of steam and rail lines engaged in the Southern trade have for some time past been convinced that the irregular and unwise system under which transportation between Eastern cities and the South and South-west has for several years been conducted, has wasted capital, resulted in unprofitable and unnecessary contests, and the destruction of valuable interests. It has, in their belief, become necessary to correct the errors which have arisen, as the only means of continuing the transportation service, and they have therefore determined to re-establish and maintain just and uniform rates. A meeting was called for this purpose, and there were present N. L. Miller, Agent, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; G. W. Quintard, New-York and Charleston Line; W. P. Clyde, New-York and Charleston and New-York and Wilmington Line; Col. A. S. Buford and Col. T. M. R. Talcott, Richmond and Danville Railroad; A. Pope, Atlantic Coast Line, and W. A. Courtenay, South Carolina Railroad. Resolutions were adopted recommending that the steam-ship companies of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore engaged in the Southern business appoint a committee to fix and maintain rates of all freight from their respective ports to Charleston and South-ward. The parties represented pledged their mutual co-operation to maintain the rates to be prescribed, and to re-establish remunerative rates on all north-bound freight from competitive points to which they have access.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

At a meeting of the creditors of Tobitt & Bunce, printers, at No. 131 William-street, before Register Ketchum, John Todd was elected Assignee. The indebtedness is $36,000.

Ralph L. Gilbert and James R. Golding, composing the firm of R. L. Gilbert & Co., confectioners, of No. 61 Cortlandt-street, assigned their property to William C. Earle, yesterday.

The failure of M. M. Van Dyke, hotel-keeper, at No. 25 Catharine-slip, is reported. Eleven creditors, whose claims amount to over $18,000, have commenced proceedings to throw him into bankruptcy. Daniel Sanford has a claim for $11 881; John Emmons, $3,208; Benjamin & West, $1,656; James B. Slocum, $1,000.

Cox & Hargan, leather dealers at No. 184 William-street, have commenced proceedings before Register Dwight for a composition with their creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. Their indebtedness amounts to $52,000, distributed among 53 creditors, a majority of whom have agreed to accept the terms. The largest creditors are: E tate of James Hargan, $8,639; Nugent & Co., $7 852; Edmund & Barret, $4,408; L. J. Matthews, $3,495; J. S. Barclay, $3,054.

SMUGGLED CLOTHING.

A number of gentlemen who have evidently found out that foreign clothing is cheaper than home-made, if it can only be obtained without payment of duties, were looking yesterday for the safe arrival of eight entire suits, which were expected to reach this City by the steamer City of Chester. Capt. Brackett was also awaiting the arrival of the City of Cuester, and was represented at the dock by his Inspectors, Jackson and Hussey. While watching the steamer they saw a man leave the ship with a bundle, and they followed him to the tailor shop of Joseph Jones, corner of Broadway and Thirty-eighth-street, where the goods were seized as they were about to be delivered. They bore the addresses of the persons for whom they were made, but the modesty of these persons would not permit them to allow them to be published.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday on the body of William Herrmann, a lad of 11 years, who resided at No. 299 Mott-street. On Saturday evening last the boy was riding on the front platform of a Fourth-avenue car, and fell off at the corner of Thirteenth-street. The wheels passed directly over his body, killing him instantly. Several witnesses were examined, among them the conductor and driver of the car. The latter stated that he told Herrmann two or three times to go inside, but the boy paid no attention to him. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and censured the railroad company for allowing persons to ride on the front platforms of its cars.

FIGHTING FOR MILLIONS.

THE STORY OF A TITLE TO PROPERTY.

THE JUMEL ESTATE THE SUBJECT OF ANOTHER LITIGATION—CURIOUS SCRAPS OF OLD NEW-YORK HISTORY—THE LIVES OF MME. JUMEL AND HER HUSBAND—OVER $3,000,000 OF REAL ESTATE IN DISPUTE.

A quaint and partially romantic history, only a portion of which has thus far been published, forms the basis of the suit of Francois Henry Jumel and others, claiming to be the heirs of Stephen Jumel, deceased, against Nelson Chase, a supplementary complaint in which was filed on Monday, in the United States Circuit Court for this district. The present suit is a new feature in the litigation over the Jumel estate, and is worthy of more than casual mention, by reason of the enormous amount of property, valued at over $3,000,000, involved, as well as on account of the well-known personages who have figured, or still figure, in one aspect or another of the case, or have lent countenance or color of right to the links in the chain of title to the property. The title in question is clear up to the time of the purchase of the property by Stephen Jumel. This gentleman was born in the south of France, and when a young man emigrated to the Island of San Domingo, where he went to work as a planter, and also engaged in mercantile business. He amassed a fortune quite rapidly, but in the midst of his business triumphs his progress was checked by the uprising of the blacks on the island and the wars under the famous negro leader Toussaint L'Ouverture. Some of Jumel's property was seized or destroyed, and the remainder, as well as his personal safety, being in jeopardy, he hurriedly converted the remnants of his property into money and fled to this country for refuge. This was in 1798. He arrived in this City, and at once engaged in mercantile business. He prospered exceedingly well. About 1810 or 1812 he purchased the mansion-house standing on the high ground near One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, and the old King's Bridge road, together with some 95 acres of land adjoining, three valuable parcels of land on Broadway and Liberty-street, and other real estate in the City and State. Jumel was much at ached to his native land, and as, by the laws of this State then in force, foreigners could purchase and hold lands for themselves and their heirs in the same manner as citizens, he never became naturalized. Shortly after his arrival in this City Jumel fell in with a very handsome but very intriguing and notorious person, known as E izabeth Brown or Betsey Bowen, and after a short acquaintance with Jumel, this woman astonished the staid and curious citizens of old New-York by taking her daily airings in M. Jumel's carriage. New-York was then not the large City it now is, and the occurrence attracted great attention and was the talk of the town for some time. The gossipings and the tittle-tattle aroused were set at rest after a while, however, by the woman's marriage to Jumel. The pair, after their marriage, took up their residence at the mansion on Harlem Heights. This house, still standing at the present time, is the veritable type of one of the old-time substantial family mansions which were built as residences, just before the revolution, by wealthy country families. Before the revolution, however, the mansion had been the scene of many a courtly festive gathering. The place had been honored by the presence of Washington on several occasions, and it was in this house that, in the retreat of the American Army after the disastrous battle of Long Island, several officers of the Continental Army were entertained, and, in consequence of the detention, nearly captured by their pursuers. Mme. Jumel seems to have lived in the old mansion in a way to gratify her desires. The good society in this City was rather more exclusive at that time than it has been at subsequent periods, and Mme. Jumel was not received into the *bon ton*. She found it better and more agreeable to live a little out of town—just near enough to enable her to drive to the City daily in a rather showy but still elegant equipage. She displayed quite a fondness for horses, four of th m being pressed into service in drawing her carriage. While at Saratoga, she was driven about in a huge yellow carriage drawn by four horses, with out riders clad in an amazing livery.

Mme. Jumel herself, as was shown in the recent suit of George Washington Bowen against Nelson Chase, was of very low origin. Who her father was is not known. She and her sister Polly Bowen, or Eldridge, were abandoned by their mother, and the search for their origin leads directly to the work-house at Providence, R. I., where they were found in company with negroes, criminals, and paupers. Polly, it is said, was the mother of a child of unc ertain paternity, who was known under the name of Mary Barnes. This girl Madame Jumel is said to have taken to her home, and she was educated and reared under the name of Mary Jumel Barnes. She was subsequently married to Nelson Chase, who is now in possession of the property in dispute. It is now insisted, however, by the new claimants to the property, that this girl Mary was no relative whatever of the Bowens, but was simply a child that Madame Jumel, while in Europe, had picked up by Ame. Jumel, and for the latter's own purposes represented to M. Jumel as her illegitimate niece. The taint of the bar sinister seems to run through the history of many of the persons connected with the estate and its litigations. Mme. Jumel is said to have had one or more children before her marriage, for George Washington Bowen, the claimant in the former suit, being alleged to be one of them.

M. Jumel, in 1815, conveyed the larger portion of the property in question to Trustees, to hold it in trust for Mme. Jumel during her lifetime, and at her death to transfer it to him or his heirs. Immediately after making the conveyance Jumel went to France to prosecute claims for the spoliation of his property at San Domingo. While abroad he conceived the idea of selling out his property in this country and of purchasing an estate in his native land. Mme. Jumel, who was with him, seemed to coincide in the notion, and she offered to act as his agent in the sale of the real estate. Her husband gave her a power of attorney in 1826, in the usual form, authorizing her to sell, for his account and for his benefit, his real estate in this State. Armed with this power, Mme. Jumel returned to this country and took charge of the property, leasing it, collecting rents, &c., and, although in her letters to her husband advising against a sale because the value of the property was increasing, yet from time to time during two years she conveyed under this power of attorney all the property owned by her husband, excepting about 65 acres in the neighborhood of High Bridge. All the conveyances were made to the supposed niece of Mme. Jumel, who lived with her, and this supposed niece immediately reconveyed the property to Mme. Jumel. The latter continued in the occupation and control of the property, and never informed M. Jumel of the conveyances. When he returned to this country he went to work, in blissful ignorance of the transfers, improving the property, and planting vineyards, &c. He died in May, 1832. His heirs, who bring the present action, charge that he was kept in ignorance of the transactions, that no money was paid for the property by the supposed niece, and that the whole proceeding was a fraud or trick to capture the property. Jumel's friends in France only heard of his death by rumor, some time after the event. They then wrote to Mme. Jumel for information in regard to the death, and also as to the property left by her husband. To this inquiry, in July, 1833, they received a letter over Mme. Jumel's signature, which stated that by reason of her great grief at the loss of her husband she had been unable to write sooner. As to property, she said, M. Jumel left none. At the time one letter was written Mme. Jumel had secured her grief by marrying Aaron Burr, who had been her counsel, though she did not inform M. Jumel's French friends of that fact. Burr did not, it seems, prove a suitable husband for Mme. Jumel, since the latter soon quarreled with him and thrust him out of her house and home. She adjured the name of Burr, and again assumed that of Jumel, and, to add to Burr's disgus, she at once employed as counsel Alexander Hamilton, the son and namesake of the man who had fallen in the duel with Burr. Mme. Jumel retained the control of the property until her death, which occurred about 10 years ago. Mrs. Chase, the supposed niece, died in 1843, leaving her husband and two children surviving her. As soon, however, as Mme. Jumel died, Chase was left in possession of the large estate, and he proceeded to sting-nen his title by getting quit claims from parties claiming to be the nephews and nieces of Mme. Jumel. George Washington Bowen, who claimed to be a natural son of Mme. Jumel, brought suit against Chase to recover the property. The case was decided in Chase's favor in the United States Circuit Court, but Bowen appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where the case was argued. No decision has, as yet, been rendered. The present action differs vitally from that of Bowen against Chase, in the latter both parties claimed title under Mme. Jumel. In the present complainants claim that the conveyances of Mme. Jumel, and insist that Mme. Jumel had no title to the property, excepting her life estate, and that consequently no title can be acquired through her. They claim that the conveyances by Mme. Jumel to her supposed niece were fraudulent and without validity. These claims are, however, denied by Chase, and there promises in this particular case to be a repetition of the long legal struggle, not yet ended, which marked the other suit. Matt H. Carpenter, of Washington, and John A. Stoughtenburgh are the counsel for the complainants, and James C. Carter represents the defendant Chase.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

At a meeting of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company yesterday the following awards were made: For the best design, $1,000, to the Delaware Bridge Company; for the second best design, $500, to Clarke, Reeves & Co., of Philadelphia; for the third best, $250, to Fiel & Co., of St. Louis. The design submitted by the Delaware Bridge Company and adopted by the Directors consists of two main spans of 735 and 630 feet, together with viaduct approaches on the New-York and Long Island shores. They will be rigid structures, proportioned to carry a railroad, wagon-road, and two sidewalks, thus opening a connection between the entire system of Long Island railroads, including Brooklyn and the roads centring at the Forty-second-Street Depot.

INTIMIDATING A WIFE.

THE SUIT OF MRS. SARAH J. CALLENDER TO RESTRAIN HER HUSBAND FROM USING HER CONFESSION OF ADULTERY IN A DIVORCE SUIT—AFFIDAVITS SHOWING THAT THE CONFESSION WAS OBTAINED BY THREATS—THE FACTS IN IT SOLEMNLY DENIED.

The extraordinary suit brought by Mrs. Sarah J. Callender against her husband, William E. Callender, to restrain the latter from using her confession in a divorce suit he has begun against her, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mrs. Callender recently obtained an injunction restraining her husband from using the confession, and the motion yesterday was made, on his behalf, for the vacation of the injunction. In the divorce suit he charges her with adultery with Dr. John Nottingham, at Passaic, N. J., in April, 1875. She denies the charge. George W. Wingate, her husband's counsel, opened the discussion of the motion yesterday by reading the affidavits of Mr. Callender, and of the latter's sister and father, and of a stenographer named Fairbanks. Callender, in his affidavit, says that early in 1875 his wife betrayed great interest in Dr. Nottingham. He says he learned that she went out riding with the Doctor, presented him with eight embroidered handkerchiefs, &c. After making the discovery of the present of the handkerchiefs, he says that, though suspecting nothing wrong, he advised her not to communicate with Dr. Nottingham. On March 4, 1875, he was astonished to find that she continued to correspond with the Doctor. He was very angry, and then positively forbade her having anything to do with Nottingham. He asked her to retire with him and pray, and both husband and wife knelt down and prayed. Both were affected to tears. He avers that she then confessed to having been very wicked, and that she admitted that the Doctor had kissed her, but that there had been any further impropriety between them. She likewise admitted having given the handkerchiefs to the Doctor. Mr. Callender went to the Doctor and demanded the return of the handkerchiefs. Dr. Nottingham returned two of them at the time, and afterward returned the others. The Doctor admitted that he had been out riding with Mrs. Callender. Mr. Callender, after making this discovery, told his wife he would forgive her if there was nothing farther of the kind. Some time afterward, while he was crossing the ferry with her from Jersey City, they met Dr. Nottingham on the boat. Mrs. Callender was speaking to the latter, and this incensed her husband, who gave some vent to his anger in speaking to her. She then threatened, he says, to kill him if he ever spoke of it again. On April 30, 1875, Callender says his wife said the Doctor had kissed her and that she had sat on his lap. On the morning of May 3, when arising from bed he found his wife on her knees at his bedside. She told him she had prayed all night and had waited on her knees for his awakening. She then admitted having been guilty of adultery with Dr. Nottingham on the 13th and 23d of April, she was very penitent and begged forgiven ess. Callender says this was a great surprise to him. He told her to go to some clergyman and make the confession; he could not bear to hear it. She said she was willing to make the confession anywhere and enable him to obtain a divor ce without publicity. He says he never held out any inducement to her to make the confession. Callender says the confession was the subject of conversation afterward between her and his father, mother, and sister, who were living with them. She went to her father and mother, confessed her guilt to them, and besought their forgiveness. Because of her penitence she wished her husband to take her back. She said she would interpose no defense to a divorce suit brought by him. Next day, however, Callender says, all her promises were thrown to the winds, and she told him he had condoned her offense and she was not going to give herself away.

Miss Belle Callender, his sister, made affidavit to the effect that in January, 1875, she was at the house and found Mrs. Callender and Dr. Nottingham locked up in a room together; they remained in the room for three-quarters of an hour. Miss Callender also says that her brother's wife confessed her adultery with Dr. Nottingham. Mr. Callender's father and the stenographer Fairbanks also made similar affidavits.

Stephen W. Fullerton, who appeared on behalf of Mrs. Callender, then read a series of affidavits which put matters in a very different light. Eleven gentlemen, very well acquainted with Dr. Nottingham, united in making two affidavits testifying to the Doctor's good character. Dr. Nottingham himself made affidavit showing that he had only been out riding with Mrs. Callender three times. On two of these occasions they drove to Paterson in broad daylight, and on the third they drove to Mr. Callender's house. The Doctor denied, in the most emphatic and specific manner, any and all acts of impropriety. He said he had been Callender's family physician, and had received from Mrs. Callender the eight handkerchiefs. These were given to him just in the same way that other gifts were presented to him by numbers of his patients. Russell R. Lewis, the father of Mrs. Callender, made affidavit that Callender, at the time of his marriage, was very poor. Mr. Lewis gave his daughter several houses and lots. One of these parcels of property was in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Callender was induced by her husband's intimidation to convey it to the latter's mother, when, afterward Mrs. Callender reconveyed to her father a house and lot in Utica, which the latter had given her. Mr. Callender was very angry, and said he would get rid of his wife if it took him 10 years.

Mrs. Callender put in a very remarkable affidavit. She says that her husband, as far back as February, 1875, accused her of improper familiarity with Dr. Nottingham. She told her husband she had given the handkerchiefs to the Doctor, and had gone out riding with him. Her husband prayed with her that she might have the strength to tell the whole truth. He kept on accusing her of adultery from time to time, and kept telling her that he would put detectives on her track, get a divorce from her, put her out of the house, and take her children away from her. He finally told her he would forgive her, and say no more about it. At the time of the confession she was sickly, and he had been worrying her greatly. One Sunday night—May 2, 1875—after he had been worrying and disturbing her almost beyond endurance, and she had become wellnigh distracted, he told her he would give her until the next morning to make a confession of her guilt. If she did not do so, he would turn her out of doors, and deprive her of her children. To put an end to the trouble she made the confession, which she declares is utterly devoid of truth. For two or three days after ward they lived in the same house at Passaic, N. J., though occupying separate rooms, and he treated her kindly. He left on May 7, but came back again on May 9. On the following day he came to this City, and two days later sent her a telegram to come to this City. She went to his office, and was then and there served with a summons and complaint in the divorce suit he has begun against her on account of her adultery, according to her confession. She was amazed, and protested her innocence of the charge. She insists in the most solemn manner that the confession is entirely false, and was wrung from her by her husband's threats.

While Mr. Fullerton was reading Mrs. Callender's affidavit, the expression on Judge Lawrence's face changed perceptibly. From the look of attention that had marked it, it altered into a very stern and somewhat excited expression. Suddenly interrupting Mr. Fullerton, Judge Lawrence said: "Mr. Fullerton, if the law is with you, I don't want to hear you further on the facts. I shall not permit such a confession to go before the Referee in a divorce suit. I am satisfied, so far as a man can be satisfied, on affidavits, that that confession was extorted from this woman by undue influence, and if I have the legal power I shall not allow that confession to be produced." Messrs. Fullerton and Wingate then continued the discussion, the latter claiming that Judge Lawrence had not the power to grant the injunction. Judge Lawrence, however, again reiterated what he had said before, summing up the case in this wise: "Here is a woman, who lived in a house filled with his relatives. Taking her story, she is pestered by her husband and by his relatives to make some kind of confession. Such confessions have been made before. There are confessions by men that they committed crimes, when it turned out afterward that they were innocent. * * * This confession was obtained from her by improper means. I don't want to stop the divorce proceedings, but merely to prevent the use of such a confession. It makes her a witness against herself to prove his case, and the law bars her from being a witness to show the circumstances under which it was made. If I have not the legal power I will not interfere, but if I have I will interfere." Judge Lawrence reserved his decision on the motion.

A BOOK THIEF ARRESTED.

Frequently during the past few weeks the managers of the library in the Cooper Institute have missed valuable books from their shelves. Complaint was made to Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and a special officer was placed in the library to look out for suspicious characters. Last evening the officer's attention was attracted to a vagrant named Robert Brady, and he hid himself and watched his movements. The officer soon became satisfied that the vagrant was the book thief, and he arrested him. In his possession was found a valuable copy of a life of Abraham Lincoln, which belonged to the library.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The regular convention of the Delta Phi Fraternity will be held this afternoon at No. 925 Broadway. The convention dinner will take place at Delmonico's on Saturday evening.

A company of ladies and gentlemen from Rev. Dr. Bellows' church visited the Thirty-fifth-Street Boys' Lodging-house last evening and amused the lads by singing humorous songs for them.

A former chorister of St. John's Chapel writes to say that the allegation that the choristers who only received $15 per quarter were compelled to sign receipts for $25, is false. He says: "When we signed the receipt we got a check for the amount we signed."

The following Committee on Nominations for officers of the Stock Exchange, to be voted for at the annual election on the second Monday in May, was appointed yesterday: John Benjamin, G. A. Fanshawe, William E. Strong, William McClure, E. L. Frank.

Messrs. Bangs & Co., of No. 656 Broadway, will to-morrow begin the sale of a rare collection of autographic manuscripts, embracing letters of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, Revolutionary Generals, Presidents, Cabinet officers, and Supreme Court Judges.

An explosion occurred in the property-room of the Broadway Theatre just before the doors were opened last evening, which created considerable excitement behind the scenes. The property man was experimenting carele-sly with a gun, and the result was that it burst with a loud report. A few panes of glass were broken, several people were badly frightened, but no one was hurt.

On the evening of the 23d inst. an old man named George V. Hoffman jumped off the dock at the foot of Twenty-eighth street and was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to the Morgue, where an inquest was held yesterday. The verdict was that he committed suicide, the reason, it is understood, being the ill-treatment and ingratitude of his children, who had deserted him and left him to starve.

A stock of damaged raw silk, part of the cargo of the wrecked bark Bethany, was yesterday sold, at No. 29 Burling-slip, by Burdett & Dennis. The attendance, which was large, included representatives of many leading silk houses in this City, Boston, and Philadelphia. The bidding was spirited. One bale sold at $4 12½ per pound, and other sales were made at $4 10, $4 05, $3, $3 90, and $3 95 per pound per bale.

President C. O. Morris, of the Gold Exchange, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a recent meeting, authorizing a committee of four from that board as a part of the joint committee of seven governing admission to the new Gold Department of the Stock Exchange, to be established in the rooms now occupied by the Gold Exchange, yesterday appointed Cortland M. Taylor, C. E. Newbold, C. F. Kepler, and Henry L. Faris.

Edward Taggert, 69 years of age, residing on Third-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, died at Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday from burns received on the night of the 15th. It seems that he was drunk, and fell asleep by the side of a red-hot stove. His clothes caught fire, and before the flames were extinguished he was terribly injured. An inquest was held, at which the jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts.

Good Friday will probably be observed to a large extent in the business part of the City. The members of the Produce Exchange took a vote on Monday on the proposition to close the building on Good Friday, which was defeated. The members of the Cotton Exchange voted to close, and yesterday the Governing Board of the Stock Exchange decided that the Stock and Gold Rooms should not be opened. An agreement was yesterday signed by many leading firms in the coffee and sugar trade to close their places of business on Friday.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday at the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital on the body of James O'Keefe, a plasterer and bricklayer, who was found injured on the railroad track between Fordham, where he lived, and Harlem, on the 17th inst. There was no testimony to show the nature of the accident which befell him, and the jury rendered a verdict that death was the result of a shock due to injuries supposed to have been received accidentally. The general impression is that O'Keefe was under the influence of liquor and was struck by a passing train.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week there were 227 deaths, 187 births, and 33 marriages recorded by the Board of Health.

An unknown girl had her foot seriously injured yesterday morning in attempting to leave one of the South Seventh-street (Williamsburg) ferry-boats before it had been secured to the dock.

Antonio Leon, who made a murderous assault on his daughter, Mrs. Rose Massimino, at her residence in President-street some six weeks ago, was committed by Justice Ferry yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Kunhe Ferb, residing at the corner of Varet-street and Bushwick-avenue, had her left leg crushed yesterday morning between the ferry-boat Commodore Barney and the slip foot of Broadway. Her injuries are said to be of a fatal character.

Judge McCue yesterday granted an order admitting Gilbert L. Whiting, the book-keeper of the Brooklyn Bank, to bail in the sum of $10,000. President Messenger expressed the opinion that Whiting had returned all the money he took from the bank.

The Inspector of Street Cleaning reported to the Board of City Works yes

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

HAMPTON AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN.

INDICATIONS OF THE PROBABLE RECOGNITION OF WADE HAMPTON AS GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA—THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION—THE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH TROOPS MAY BE USED—HAMPTON'S VIEWS—CHAMBERLAIN INDISPOSED TO YIELD TO ANYTHING BUT FORCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It is now considered probable that the policy to be adopted in regard to South Carolina will lead to the ultimate recognition of Gen. Hampton as Governor of the State. During the day that gentleman has had extended interviews with the President, and to-night his friends and supporters are loudly exulting over what they profess to believe is their certain triumph. Whether or not these profession are based upon any positive statement made by the President to Hampton is not known definitely, but it is generally believed that such is the case. President Hayes does not attempt to conceal the fact that he believes the recognition of the Democratic State Government would greatly benefit South Carolina and be satisfactory to the country generally. At the same time, however, he desires to give this recognition without doing injustice to Gov. Chamberlain. How this can be done is a problem which has not yet been solved. One proposition which the President favors is that the Legislature be reconvened, and that the members of the House whose election is not disputed decide upon the eligibility of the members from Laurens and Edgefield, and that when the Assembly has been so reorganized, it, in conjunction with the Senate, proceed to determine who is Governor of the State. Of course this plan would result in the success of Hampton, for no one doubts that he would be able to receive votes enough to admit the Laurens and Edgefield members, and they would, of course, carry the Legislature in his favor.

The disposition of the troops in South Carolina will be regulated by certain general principles, which apply to Louisiana as well. These may be briefly defined as follows: When employed in protecting the free exercise of the franchise, their presence is entirely within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution; when employed, either directly or indirectly, in discharging functions which properly belong to the local authorities, their position becomes a source of endless perplexity, and involves the danger of unconstitutional action. President Hayes is daily besieged with telegrams from Louisiana complaining of this or the other arrest by the Nicholls Police; this or the other attachment by the Nicholls Court, and he is thus called upon to interfere in the minute details of the Government of that State. Though this source of perplexity does not exist in South Carolina, the President seems to be of opinion that the military interference in that State transcended its constitutional limits when it was employed to virtually determine the organization of the Legislature and to supply a basis for the authority of the State Government which was thus created. The first can find no half way policy between the absolute and thorough subjection of a State to military rule, and the abandonment of such a State to whatever local government can succeed in maintaining itself. He is apparently determined to face the responsibility of leaving the contending forces in Louisiana and South Carolina to make any peaceful adjustment of their difficulties which may be found possible when the restraining force of the United States has been withdrawn. He is, in short, impressed with the powerlessness of the Administration to give the colored population of these States that absolute and universal protection which could alone justify the indefinite maintenance of military rule, and he is said to be resolved to adopt what he considers the only other tenable position, viz., that of absolute non-interference till the necessities of the public peace imperatively demand a fresh display of force. That, be it remembered, he can, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the United States, at any time secure.

In conversation with your correspondent, Gen. Hampton expressed his confidence in President Hayes' intentions, and seemed to wish it understood that he expected no formal recognition as Governor. He liked Gov. Chamberlain. Their personal relations had always been friendly, and he believed him an honest man; but he considered himself fairly elected Governor of the State, and conceded nothing. If he is recognized, he will administer the Government to the best of his knowledge and ability. He will protect the freedmen and see that none of their rights and privileges under the Constitution are infringed upon. He is already warmly supported by the more intelligent classes of colored people in the State, who have shown their esteem for him in many ways. He does not desire any formal recognition and will not ask it. All he wants, he says, is that Chamberlain be placed upon a similar footing with himself by having the military withdrawn, when, he claims, the Chamberlain Government will not survive seven days. The people will indicate their choice, and he believes they should be allowed so to do. He is not in a position to make a compromise of any sort, and will not yield an iota of his rights. He declined to state positively what would result should the President recognize Chamberlain; nor would he indicate what, in that event, his own course would be. But Chamberlain, he said, would require the continual presence of the military at the State-house, and would not be able to collect any taxes. He thought he would soon tire of holding an office without honor or emoluments. Already many of his adherents were deserting him because they had received no pay since October, and were seeking employment more profitable pecuniarily. If Chamberlain was recognized it would paralyze business, and because the people would not recognize him, the two years of his administration would be simply wasted time to the State. Hampton said he did not ask the President to do more than withdraw the troops, when the difficulty would promptly, and without bloodshed, adjust itself.

Gov. Chamberlain's position remains unchanged. He is still firm in the belief that his cause is a just one, and he will maintain it to the end. He is perfectly willing to submit to any decision or compromise which may be effected by a tribunal designated by the President. If no such decision is reached, however, he will not give up his office until he is by force compelled to do so.

HAMPTON'S NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF HIS ARRIVAL—HIS VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND CONFERENCE WITH MR. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. Wade Hampton arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot this morning at 2:30 o'clock. He is accompanied by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, comprising its leading merchants and wealthiest capitalists: Robert Adger, W. B. Smith, S. T. Tupper, W. C. Bee, R. Bollman, Capt. Fairley, and F. W. Dorsey. They were met at the depot by Senator Gordon and Judge Mackey, who escorted them to their carriages, and they were driven at once to Willard's Hotel, where quarters had been provided for them. The following letter was addressed to the President by Gen. Hampton this morning:

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March 29, 1877.

To the President:

SIR: In compliance with your invitation I am here for the purpose of uniting my efforts with yours to the end of composing the political differences which now unhappily distract the people of South Carolina. I beg you to believe that my anxiety to bring about the permanent pacification of that State—a pacification in which the rights of all shall be safe, and the interests of all shall be protected—is as sincere as I feel assured is your own for the accomplishment of the same ends.

My position for years past in reference to the political rights of colored citizens, and my solemn pledge given during the late canvass in South Carolina that under my administration all their rights should be absolutely secure, should furnish a sufficient guarantee of my sincerity on those points which appear to be the subject of special anxiety.

I have the honor to ask at what hour it will be your pleasure to receive me. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Governor of South Carolina.

The President returned an immediate answer by Col. Rogers, his private Secretary, and Gen. Hampton, accompanied by Senator Gordon and Attorney-General Conner, waited on the President at 1 o'clock, and took lunch with him at 2 P. M.

At the interview which followed the conversation was of a free and general character. It related primarily to the probable condition of the State in case the troops should be withdrawn. The points urged by Gen. Hampton and his friends were as follows:

First—They claim that there is an imperative necessity for speedy action, as the planting interests of South Carolina are in absolute danger of destruction by reason of the present unsettled state of affairs, the labor system being now in process of disintegration, and although the season for planting is already at hand, the planters are unable, as heretofore, to obtain advances of money from merchants and factors, and this disastrous condition of affairs they said would continue until some stable system of Government shall have been established. In short, business is paralyzed and credit almost entirely destroyed throughout the State in consequence of its present unsettled condition. Another reason for speedy action urged by these gentlemen is that "carpet-baggers" and others interested in the perpetration of the Chamberlain rule were constantly inciting riots and disaffection, and that most assiduous care and forbearance had to be exercised to prevent open breaches of the public peace, the ever-present danger being that they might become general throughout the State. Instances and illustrations of this precarious condition of affairs were presented to the President with some particularity and detail.

The remainder of the conversation was mainly directed to the questions as to what would be the probable condition of affairs should the troops be withdrawn from the State-house, and what line of policy Gen. Hampton intended to pursue in that event. On these points the President was assured that there would be no effort to seize the Capitol by mob violence, and that only legal processes would be resorted to by Gen. Hampton to establish the supremacy of his Government. No formal pledges were asked or given during the interview; but Gen. Hampton emphatically repeated the statements he has heretofore made, that he possessed both the purpose and the power to protect all persons and classes alike in their legal and constitutional rights.

The President, in reply, substantially stated that it was his purpose to carry out in good faith the promises of his inaugural address, as he was deeply anxious to bring peace and quiet to the distracted portions of the country; and he was satisfied this result would be attained in a very short time.

During the entire conversation, which lasted several hours, there was no discussion of Gov. Chamberlain's right or title to the Governorship, and nothing was said which contemplated his continuance in office, the conversation being almost altogether based upon the assumption of a withdrawal of the Federal troops and the relinquishment of the legal questions at issue to the State Courts. Gen. Hampton and his friends say they were greatly pleased and encouraged by the interview, and this evening feel confident that the State of South Carolina will soon be relieved of its present political and industrial difficulties.

Gen. Hampton dined with Secretary Evarts this evening, and subsequently was visited at his hotel by Secretary Schurz, with whom he had a long conversation concerning the poli tical situation in South Carolina.

VISIT OF THE CHARLESTON MERCHANTS TO THE WHITE HOUSE—FULL EXPRESSION OF THEIR VIEWS TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The committee appointed by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce had an interview with President Hayes this evening. They read to him an address setting forth, in substance, the following points:

South Carolina was an agricultural State, and upon agriculture all depended, yet plantations everywhere were untilled for want of labor. Last year laborers are willing to work but capitalists are unable to give planters the means to employ them so that blacks and whites alike are affected. If Hampton were recognized, confidence would be restored, money employed, and all trades revived. But if this was not soon done it would be too late. The interests of the whites and blacks are the same, and under Hampton all conditions and aims of the President's inaugural address would be satisfied, and peace, happiness, religion, and piety prevail everywhere. Mr. Adger then insisted on the necessity of immediate action, and invited Mr. Tupper, not as one of the Chamber of Commerce, to communicate his views as to the great detriment being done to the State by the present delay. Mr. Tupper thereupon set forth the present languishing condition of business growing out of the uncertainty of political affairs in the present and future, and insisted, as a representative of the commercial interests, that nothing but the absolute and universal recognition of Hampton as Governor could give peace and progress to the State.

Mr. Pelzer then said that his firm had been induced by the condition of affairs to be unusually cautious in making advances to planters, and that, in his opinion, Hampton's administration could give peace and ultimate prosperity to the State.

W. B. Smith then followed, and said that the banking capital of Charleston is not more than one-fifth of what it was before the war; and, nevertheless, such was the present want of confidence, that even that limited capital could not be loaned out satisfactorily. He claimed that the settlement of our political troubles would harmonize the two races and restore lost confidence to the whole people.

Louis D. De Saussere then argued that the character of the disturbances in the State required an immediate remedy, and demonstrated that Hampton was declared Governor by the only body capable of that act. He said a large majority of the Judges in the State had so decided, and Hampton was gradually absorbing the whole power of the State, as evinced by the payment of voluntary tax, the support of public institutions, &c. In conclusion, he said the people would accept no other Government than Hampton's. It was that or a territorial condition in South Carolina.

The President said that it might have been supposed that he could have acted earlier, but he could not act until his constitutional advisers had been appointed, and when appointed he and they were obliged to give attention to vacancies held to exist in the civil service. Most of those vacancies it was found could be over, and his successor would not be embarrassed as he was. He had now reached South Carolina, and was confident his ultimate purposes were the same as those of the committee. He had invited Govs. Hampton and Chamberlain to Washington as the persons most likely to be able to give an intelligent statement of affairs, and was confident that a satisfactory solution would be found.

The whole interview was very pleasant, the committee being received with marked courtesy by the President. In the course of the interview Mr. Tupper asked the President if he apprehended any difficulties or disorder in the State. The President said he was glad to reply he had no such fear. Mr. Tupper then asked if there was any reason for Executive interference to keep peace and order in South Carolina. The President laughingly said he could not answer such pointed questions.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—On inquiry at the Executive Mansion to-night, it is positively asserted that there is no truth whatever in the report telegraphed hence that the President has directed an order to be issued withdrawing the troops from Columbia, and it can be further stated, on the same authority, that, as both Governors have now been heard, no executive action will be taken until after the most deliberate consideration.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MEMBERS—SOME GOING TO WASHINGTON, AND OTHERS GOING SOUTH DIRECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. John M. Harlan, one of the Louisiana Commissioners, arrived here to-night. Judge Lawrence, of Illinois, to-day telegraphed the President that he would be here Saturday. Gen. Hawley will also be here Saturday. Wayne McVeagh will not be able to leave for New-Orleans with his colleagues on Monday, but will follow them on Wednesday. Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, will not come to Washington, but go from his home direct to New-Orleans.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The first object of the Louisiana Commission will undoubtedly be to secure a Legislature which both parties will acknowledge, and on which everything else will hinge. The President expresses himself entirely confident of success, and the tone of his conversation with Southern gentlemen is most cordial and conciliatory. He has requested Gen. Gibson and Col. Levy, of Louisiana, to repair to New-Orleans and assist the commission in carrying out his scheme of pacification. They left to-night for that city, in company with ex-Representatives Sheridan and Smith, and Mr. Wheelock, of Louisiana. Messrs. Kellogg and Campbell, on the Republican side, are the only prominent Louisiana politicians now left in Washington.

A NICHOLLS EMISSARY IN THE PACKARD LEGISLATURE—COLORED MEN APPOINTED TO OFFICE BY NICHOLLS—ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS ON THE LOUISIANA BUSINESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—J. Ross Stewart (colored) was to-day expelled from the Packard Legislature, charged with endeavoring to induce other members to join the Nicholls Legislature. Stewart made a speech before leaving the State-house, declaring he had only remained there for the purpose of creating dissensions, &c.

Ex-Gov. Pinchback was appointed by Nicholls and confirmed by the Nicholls' Senate a member of the State Board of Education to-day. A. H. Corbin, (colored,) formerly Secretary of the City School Board, was to-day appointed by Nicholls Tax Collector of the Sixth District of this city. Several other colored men have been appointed to lucrative offices by Nicholls.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, this noon, at the request of a number of prominent merchants of that body, adopted the following:

Whereas, The continued delay in settling the political troubles in Louisiana is proving very detrimental to the interests of that State, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, and as this condition of things reacts injuriously on the industrial and commercial interests of this city and the whole Mississippi Valley; be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, That the President of the United States be respectfully solicited to withdraw the troops from the vicinity of the State-house in New-Orleans, leaving the people of Louisiana in the adjustment of their strictly local affairs the same freedom that the people of other States enjoy.

THE MATTHEWS-FOSTER MATTER.

LETTER OF MR. LAMAR WRITTEN BEFORE THE MATTHEWS LETTER WAS WRITTEN.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following letter passed from Mr. Lamar to Mr. Ellis prior to the writing of the Matthews and Foster letters:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1877.

MY DEAR ELLIS: I have just learned from an unquestionable authority, which I will give if you wish it, that Foster said to a gentleman, my informant, that the speech he made to-day, which so significantly but indirectly hints at Hayes' Southern policy, he made after consultation with Mr. Matthews, Mr. Hayes' brother-in-law, and Mr. Matthews told him and urged him to say squarely that Hayes would have nothing to do with, or say to, Packard. Foster said he would, but he was afraid to take too much on himself by saying that, but Mr. Matthews reiterated his desire that Foster should say so plumply, and further said, "If I were to speak I should say it, because it is the truth." Foster further said that he did not see the mode by which Hayes could accomplish the practical recognition of Nicholls as Governor, to which my informant replied, "Let him ask Nicholls, if I withdraw the Army and the gun-boats, will you assure me that you will not establish your Government by bloodshed and bloody retaliations, and if Nicholls makes the pledge, let him withdraw them." Now, Ellis, this is the first thing I have ever heard as coming from Hayes, directly or indirectly, that is worth relying upon by any honest man. We do not want office, but we do want to get our States and our people free from the carpet-bag Governments. Ought you not, if an available opportunity offers you to serve your people, to spring forward at once and see if you cannot free your State? I think you should at once see Mr. Stanley Matthews, and ask him if Gov. Hayes will give you some assurance. Hayes will not maintain Packard in his domination of your State. Your friend,

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

NICHOLLS' WASHINGTON AGENT ON THE MATTHEWS-FOSTER LETTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—Major E. A. Burke, who represented the Nicholls Government at Washington, and who conducted the negotiations which resulted in a withdrawal of the opposition to the Electoral count, having been urged to publish all of the guarantees given by Mr. Hayes' friends as to Louisiana and South Carolina, declines to do so at present. Major Burke asserts that no portion of the negotiations or assurances were discreditable to Mr. Hayes or the gentlemen upon either side; that the Speakership was never considered, and that the national Democracy have no cause to complain of patriotic individuals who interested themselves after the national party organization had, by a caucus vote, refused to make a stand for themselves or for Louisiana and South Carolina.

THE RUSLAND AND AMERIQUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 29.—The British underwriters were here to-day, and it is stated that no attempts will be made to save the steamer Rusland after the cargo is got out. Good headway was made in unloading to-day, one lighter lying alongside, and two others a short distance off, which were loaded by surf-boats. The hoisting was done by steam, and considerable of the cargo was taken out. If this favorable weather continues, she will be unloaded in a short time. There is no change in the position of the Amerique, the tide being too low to float her to-day.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 29.—Mrs. Margaret Sargent Evans died here last evening, of pneumonia, aged 101 years 8 months and 21 days. She leaves four daughters, one, Mrs. Mary Wells, residing in New-York. Mrs. Evans was a woman of great vitality, and took much interest in current events up to the time of her decease. She was believed to be the oldest person in the State.

DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Mr. Culyer, of Brooklyn, read instructive and interesting papers on drawing in our public schools before the State Association, School Commissioners and Superintendents to-night.

WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

FURTHER STARVATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS FOR POLITICAL EFFECT — THE DEFICIENCY VOTED LAST SESSION SLILL INSUFFICIENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It has been ascertained by the Secretary of the Navy that the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, to provide for the deficiency created by the failure at the first session to appropriate sufficient money to pay salaries of officers of the Navy for the current fiscal year, is not sufficient to cover the deficiency. It will be remembered that in consequence of the insufficiency of the appropriation for pay of officers for this year, Secretary Robeson issued an order placing a large number of officers on waiting-orders pay, which was equivalent to a reduction of nearly one-half from their duty pay. In order to bridge over the deficiency for the ensuing three months, the Secretary of the Navy will issue an order directing that after April 1 officers upon sea duty only will receive full pay, and officers upon shore duty will receive half pay. This order will continue in force until the end of the present fiscal year, after which the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, becomes available. In correcting their first blunder, the Democrats of the last House made another quite as bad as the first. Congress will be asked at the extra session, which will assemble in June, to make a second appropriation to cover the deficiency. This action of Secretary Thompson is in accordance with his determination to administer the department in strict accordance with the law. He says the duty of Congress is to provide for the Navy, and if they fail to do so he will not attempt to supply a deficiency in legislation.

THE INTEREST FRAUDS REPORT.

SOME MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED — THE REPORT VERY FULL AND COMPLETE—NO POINT OMITTED OR SLURRED OVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It is not true, as stated in the *Sun* of to-day, that the report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, in the matter of irregular payments of unclaimed interest, suppresses the facts about the payment of interest on petitions and vouchers to Henry M. Williams. The report made by the Solicitor is a very voluminous document, and those portions printed in the newspapers were simply extracts made from it. The report describes the manner in which the interest remained uncalled for, and the amount of such interest which has accrued; the efforts of the department to get notice to the creditors; the advantage taken of this publicity by unscrupulous persons; the lists of names that have gone out surreptitiously, with suggestions as to the manner of making the payments promptly and to the proper parties. It describes the different persons who were known to have collected money improperly, and the carelessness and complicity of certain clerks, who are named, and by which the irregularities were aided or permitted. It relates the payments to Jenkins and to Williams, and speaks of the latter as fairly under the imputation of guilty knowledge. Williams was never examined except as a criminal. An officer of the Government had been sent to New-York to effect his arrest when the Solicitor's report was made, and Williams has since been arrested and examined here. Mr. Bigelow did not conduct the examination before the Solicitor, as charged in the publication of to-day. He gave no testimony, nor was he present when testimony was taken. Bigelow's entire agency in the matter was to reclaim from Williams and return to the Treasury the original list of names of persons entitled to unclaimed interest, which Williams says he bought at second hand from a former clerk in the First Auditor's office. All the facts which it is alleged might have been found out by the Solicitor are embraced in the report of that officer to the Secretary of the Treasury, and are stated with accuracy and detail.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

EX-GOV. M'CORMICK, OF ARIZONA, APPOINTED ASSISTANT SECRETARY—MR. CONANT TO GO TO LONDON IN CONNECTION WITH THE LOAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Ex-Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, has been tendered, and to-day accepted, the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Conant. In making this change, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury desire it to be distinctly understood that they believe there is not the slightest foundation for the recent charges against the last-named gentleman. The change is made not because Mr. Conant is not in every way fitted for the position, but because, in accordance with a well-known usage, the Secretary desires to select as his second in command a gentleman who is known to him personally. Mr. Conant, as a reward for his long and faithful services as Assistant Secretary, has been appointed to the position of Chief Agent of the Syndicate in London. John P. Bigelow, the present Chief Agent, will be retained as his first assistant. Mr. McCormick, the new Assistant Secretary, is known throughout the country as the Secretary of the National Republican Committee. He was personally connected with the Centennial Exhibition movement, and is a gentleman of ability and culture.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1877.

Upon representations made by the Standard Publishing Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., to the effect that the recent contract for supplying postage stamps for the four years commencing next May was hastily and improvidently awarded to the Continental Bank Note Company, of New-York City, Postmaster-General Key has recalled the award, and opened the case for further argument, which is today in progress before Judge Spence, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department. A final decision is expected in a few days.

The President has appointed Jesse W. Griest, of Pennsylvania, to be Agent for the Otoe Indians in Nebraska; James Lightner, of Maryland, to be Agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency, Nebraska; James Lawrence, of Dakota, for the Spotted Tail Agency, and James Patton, of Wyoming, for the Shoshone Agency, in Wyoming. Chester Pike was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the First District of New-Hampshire, and Charles M. Greene for the Third District of Arkansas.

Charles Goodman and Lem Weeden, each awaiting sentence for assault and battery with intent to kill the other, were brought into the criminal court yesterday on the hearing of motions for new trials. While one of the cases was in progress, Goodman left the dock without his hat, saying to a bystander, "I am going out for a minute," and walked to the east corridor and thence to the street, whence he went in haste down Indiana-avenue to Third-street, and has not since been arrested.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $8,009,066; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,635,000; coin, including $49,033,600 in coin certificates, $89,864,662; outstanding legal tenders, $364,239,484.

During the recent sessions of the Cabinet, while the question of civil service reform was under consideration, the subject of political organizations of a secret character and their influence in the department was discussed at some length. Many of the associations are organized ostensibly for the purpose of aiding deserving persons who have served in the Army or Navy to secure positions under the Government, but in several of the departments it has been discovered that on more than one occasion evil-disposed persons, having a private grievance against some clerk or other employe in the public service, have, through the instrumentality of such organizations, brought charges against efficient officers. When the dismissals were made last Summer from the various departments certain organizations, some of them of a secret and political character, were quite prominent in urging the removal of clerks, and sometimes their influence prevailed over that of heads of bureaus. Several members of the Cabinet have expressed opinions adverse to such practices, and one feature of civil service reform will be an entire abolition of all political tests upon making any changes in the public service.

A committee of the Baltimore Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. R. B. Bayard, A. Reid, T. Poultney, Jr., W. G. Bowdoin, and D. S. Bartlett—and of the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of Messrs. Houghton, Atkinson, Loud, Nesper, and Lee Muller, waited upon the Secretary of War today to ask for an increase of Signal Service facilities for that city. The committee was courteously received by the Secretary, who promised to give careful attention to its request.

The subject of the appointment of a successor to Judge Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, is under consideration by Postmaster-General Key, who has mentioned the name of Judge Freeman, of Tennessee, for the position. The appointment of Judge Freeman has not, however, been fully determined upon.

The second trial of W. H. Ottman, indicted for the robbery of the $47,000 package from the United States Treasury on June 2, 1875, was commenced in the Criminal Court to-day.

John Morrissey, Jr., has been promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy in the Revenue Marine service.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $251,110 37; from Customs, $223,577 86.

The President has recognized P. H. Hartmann as Consul of Belgium at Cincinnati.

A DEFAULTING PROFESSOR.

THE "LABORATORY SCANDAL" IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—A HIGHLY RESPECTED AND WEALTHY PROFESSOR SUSPENDED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT—HIS EFFORTS TO FOIST THE RESPONSIBILITY ON AN ASSISTANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, March 29.—What is known as the "laboratory scandal" in the University of Michigan has just assumed a new and unexpected phase. Its history is this: Silas H. Douglas has been connected with the university from its earliest days, and for many years has been the Professor of Chemistry in the Literary Department and of Pharmacy in the Medical School, and Director of the Laboratory. He is a man of means, of wide reputation, and of high social connections. His assistant for a number of years was Preston B. Rose, a young man who was in immediate charge of the laboratory, its funds, and its accounts. As it furnished chemicals to its students, the money handled in connection with its business amounted to thousands of dollars annually. The university is under the general control of a board of eight Regents, elected by the State at large. At the Summer meeting of this body, in 1875, Regent Rynd called attention to the fact that the laboratory money was not managed like the other funds of the institution, but left under the control of the Director, with only annual settlements. He offered a resolution directing that the system be changed. Shortly after this Dr. Douglas reported to the university authorities that he had discovered irregularities in Dr. Rose's account. The matter was reported to the Executive Committee of the Regents, and an investigation was ordered to be made by the President, Treasurer, and Dr. Douglas—the theory of these proceedings being that Rose was guilty. The latter at first paid over several hundreds of dollars which he was charged with having retained, and finally gave a mortgage upon his homestead to secure the university against any further loss. At this point the matter, which had thus far been kept a close secret, got into the papers, and Rose at once refused to pay anything more. He declared that what he had done was simply to protect himself from the suspicion of retaining money dishonestly, and to avoid the loss of his position, and asserted that if there was any defalcation Douglas was responsible. The matter at once created great excitement, and during the last year and a half has acquired large proportions and attracted attention throughout the North-west. Douglas was strong in his social position, his wealth, his prominence in the Faculty, and his intimate relations with some of the Regents. Rose was at first apparently friendless and certainly poor, but he soon secured a powerful champion in Rice A. Beal, editor of the Ann Arbor *Courier*, a man of means and great pertinacity, and a bitter enemy of Douglas. Rose is a member of the Methodist Church, and that powerful organization soon rallied to his support.

The fight has been a very bitter one, and as the results of it several libel and chancery suits between various parties are now pending in the courts. The report of the first investigating committee was submitted to the Regents at their December meeting in 1875, and held Rose responsible for the deficit. He was at once suspended from the Faculty, and a special committee of three Regents was appointed to examine the laboratory books with the aid of expert accountants. They found a most wretched system of book-keeping and vouchers, and reported at the Regents' meeting in March of last year that there was a defalcation in the laboratory funds of nearly $6,000. They made no attempt, however, to fasten the responsibility for this sum, and as the result of their labors Rose was reinstated in the Faculty on an equal footing with Douglas, and the Finance Committee of the board was ordered to continue the investigation. They reported in June of last year, pronouncing Rose a defaulter in the sum of over $3,000, and that Douglas seemed by the books to be liable for over $2,000. But Rose's case they treated as criminal, and Douglas as due to faulty book-keeping. Rose was then dismissed from the Faculty, and suits were ordered to be commenced to recover the deficit. Matters remained in this shape until the Legislature met, when the University Investigating Committee was ordered to examine the whole matter. They have spent two months in this work, and have taken an immense amount of testimony, and this week they reported, unanimously exonerating Rose, holding Douglas guilty of the defalcation, and denouncing in strong terms his management of the laboratory. The Board of Regents were also in session this week, and late last night they dismissed Douglas, putting him on the same footing with Rose, and ordering both to be prosecuted for the deficit. These later developments have created great excitement throughout the entire State. Public opinion is divided on the matter, although the prevailing current is undoubtedly against Douglas, and with Rose, for whom much sympathy has been aroused.

AMERICAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—The local committee to arrange for the meeting in this city, next August, of the American Science Association, organized today. No effort will be spared to make the meeting the most successful in the history of the association.

TROUBLE IN A SAVINGS BANK.

BOSTON, March 29.—The North Bridgewater Savings Bank at Brockton has suspended, pending an investigation by the Bank Commissioners. Edward Southworth, the Treasurer, who recently died, proves insolvent. It is not alleged that he has taken any money fraudulently, but that some securities negotiated by him inured to his personal benefit, and that parties in town who loaned him their names as an accommodation will be obliged to pay up. The capital of the bank has been impaired to the extent of about $25,000, and gentlemen of means stand ready to make good that amount; so that the business of the bank, which is temporarily suspended, will undoubtedly be resumed in a day or two.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A PECULIAR CASE IN PHILADELPHIA—AN ABSENCE OF THE USUAL SYMPTOMS CREATES INTEREST AMONG MEDICAL MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—A case of great interest to the medical profession, involving a horrible death, has occurred here. On Christmas eve Michael Crosson, a bar-tender in a saloon at Eighteenth and Naudain-streets, in the southwestern part of the city, was bitten by a terrier dog in the cellar where he went to draw ale. The wound was not deep and healed in a short time. About five days ago the old wound began to pain him, and a red eruption appeared, which appeared and disappeared two or three times. On Tuesday Mr. Crosson went to bed with a pain in the shoulder and arm. Dr. Carroll was called to attend him, and administered a powerful anodyne. The patient grew worse, and at 10 o'clock that night the physician was informed of the circumstances of the biting, and Crosson was told that he must prepare for death. He continued to grow worse, and at 1:30 o'clock this morning sprang from his bed in a delirium. Four men could scarcely hold him, and he died in an hour after from exhaustion. The peculiarities of the case to the medical profession are that the patient was kept under the influence of anodynes, nitrate of amyl being given and morphia. The patient did not froth at the mouth, but complained at all times of extreme dryness of the mouth. The usual contraction of the muscles of the neck ensued when liquids were brought near the sufferer. His mind remained clear up to within an hour of his death.

CHALLENGE TO RAILROAD STRIKERS

THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS—THEIR EMPLOYES WARNED TO LEAVE THE BROTHERHOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29. — The General Manager of the Reading Railroad Company has issued a circular to the locomotive engineers employed on that road, the substance of which is contained in the following extract:

In view of the recent high-handed interference with the business of railroad companies and the serious and sometimes fatal consequences that have resulted to the innocent traveling public from the unjustifiable and arbitrary conduct of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers upon other railroads, it has been deemed inadvisable to retain in the employment of this company any one who is a member of that organization. If you are in such membership you will be called upon in a day or two to decide whether you desire to remain in the employment of the company by complying with the regulation requiring you to withdraw from the association referred to. It is not the desire of the company to deprive its employes of any of the beneficial or life insurance features of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers without offering in their stead greater benefits of a similar character, and it is therefore proposed by the company to establish and endow a life and accident insurance fund, out of which the engineers, upon payment of a monthly sum, less than previously paid, will receive greater benefits than those heretofore derived from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

THE CHICO MURDERS.

THE COUNCIL OF NINE OF A LABOR ORGANIZATION SAID TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT OUTRAGES—SECRET OATHS OF THE ORDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The latest advices from Chico show that what is known as the Council of Nine is mainly responsible for the recent outrages. This committee was elected by the Labor Union for the trial of members for offenses against the order. As vacancies occurred the council filled them, and thus became independent of the order and commanded the obedience of members. It was soon found that the members were congenial spirits, and then came suggestions for the commission of the crimes which have since come to light, and many more that were never carried into execution. All members of the council are now under arrest. Many members of the Labor Union evidently know nothing of the crimes of the Council of Nine, and believe the object of the order to be only to discourage the employment of Chinese by all lawful means. The oath administered in initiating members of the Labor Union is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will keep the secrets of the order. I further swear that I will assist any brother in need or distress, as far as I am able. I further swear that I will aid in executing the the laws of the United States of America. So help me God."

There is a secondary degree in the order, the oath to which is as follows:

"I swear before God Almighty that I will carry out and obey all orders of the Council of Nine whatever they may be. If I do not do so my life is forfeited, and I may be put to death by this Council of Nine."

All the members are not taken into the second degree. The oath administered to a number of the Council of Nine has not yet been obtained, but it is understood to be of the most strict iron-clad order. The people of Chico now fear that the insurance companies will cancel their risks in the town. New developments are being continually made. Some old officers declare that the Labor Union was cognizant of the acts of the Council of Nine, and that the council was merely used as a cloak for the order. It is positively asserted that the order in Sacramento and San José work on the same principles. The feeling continues very intense, and the people are nervous and excited over the situation.

MENNONITE EMIGRANTS SATISFIED.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The Parliamentary Committee on Immigration met to-day. Jacob Y. Shantz, Father of the Mennonite settlement in Manitoba, was examined on the progress made by that colony. He said the Mennonites were well satisfied with the country, which was superior in every respect to that of Russia. The harvest of last year was the first they had reaped, and it gave entire satisfaction. The money brought out by the Mennonites averaged $75 to each individual; they had a language of their own, but all spoke low Russian. He said others were ready to emigrate from Russia if they received assistance. Those who had gone to the United States were also well satisfied.

ANOTHER MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The advices by the last Panama steamer are to the effect that at Acapulco, on the 5th of March, by order of Gen. Jimenez, United States Consul John A. Sutter, Jr., was seized on the street by 20 soldiers and put into prison, where he now is. It appears that a citizen of the United States named Henry Kastan at that place was ill treated at the time the late change of Government took place, and the Consul's remonstrances and protests against the proceedings were the cause or pretext for the imprisonment.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

RICHMOND, March 29.—The Governor has vetoed the bill which proposed to lease the James River and Kanawha Canal to Mason & Co. for 20 years. He intimates his readiness to call an extra session of the Legislature in case there is a desire to pass a bill for railroad connection between Buchanan and Clifton Forge.

STRIKE OF CANADIAN STONE-CUTTERS.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The stone-cutters in the employ of Mr. Davis, contractor for a portion of the Lachine Canal Works, struck for an advance of wages, their demands having been refused.

STEAM-BOAT SUNK ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—The steamer Ella, from the Arkansas River for Memphis, with 90 bales of cotton for New-Orleans, and 75 barrels of oil for Cincinnati, sunk in Swan Lake yesterday. No further particulars have been received.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.

BOSTON, March 29.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey deny the statement that they will conduct an immense meeting on the Capitol steps at Washington next Sunday. Their labors here cease about May 1.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

BELLOWS FALLS, March 29.—The jury in the case of Solon T. Woolley, on trial for the murder of his brother Frank, at Grafton, Vt., in October last, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

ALBANY.

ONE OF THE REFORM BILLS PASSED.

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out the Spring election was then put and lost, 90 to 5.

Mr. Gerard next moved to strike out the provision reducing the Park Commission to a single head, which was also lost, 6 to 13.

Mr. Wagstaff moved to strike out section 22, and to make the Charity Commission triple instead of double, which, after some discussion, was defeated.

Senator Jacobs took the floor and boldly opened the fight against the bill, on the ground that it was a partisan measure. This is what everybody knew was coming, for it is in pursuance of the orders from the Tammany chief, issued within the last 24 hours. It is worthy of note that during the whole discussion of the bill in Committee of the Whole, not a single suggestion was made by any one that there was any partisanship whatever in the bill. It had not then been decided by John Kelly to kill the bill. Jacobs sailed into the bill with as much vehemence and energy as though its partisanship was patent in every line, although he had failed to discover it in Committee of the Whole, and was now utterly unable to point out where it lay. He alluded to the charter for New-York that had passed the Legislature bearing the name of the Woodin charter, and that he said was another that would turn out to be as unsatisfactory as those that preceded it. He closed his speech by declaring that he put his opposition to the measure on the ground that it took away from the Democratic Party powers given to them by the present charter, which was passed by a Republican Legislature.

Mr. Morrissey replied to Mr. Jacobs' charges of partisanship, which he denied in toto. He said that there had never been a suggestion by any one in the joint committee that reported the bill, or by any one who appeared before the committee, that it should be framed for the benefit of any party. It was simply a bill for the relief of the overburdened tax-payers of the City, and to reform and economize the government of New-York. He now say they that this hypocritical cry of partisanship was coming. It was made evident to all. Brooklyn and New-York had joined hands and the office-holders in each city had united to defeat the bill, in order that they might retain their fat places. They could make that issue if they wished. He was willing to accept it. He was as good a Democrat as Mr. Jacobs, but no reduction of the expenses of the City Government could be effected without touching both parties. It was evident that a desperate effort was to be made to defeat this bill by the cry of partisanship, hoping thereby to influence the Governor to veto it; but he believed the Governor had too much sense to be caught by any such cry. Meetings had been held in New-York and money raised to kill these reform bills. Let them go on. He, for one, was willing to take his chances with the people as against the office-holders. As a Democrat, he was satisfied that these bills ought to pass, and he was also satisfied that if they were beaten it would injure the Democratic Party 30,000 votes in the City of New-York at the next election.

Mr. Woodin corroborated Mr. Morrissey in the statement that no man, either in the committee or out of it, had suggested the idea of party or the division of offices in connection with this bill. He also said that this was not his bill, but was introduced by Mr. Bixby, a Democrat.

Jacobs having broken the ice and sounded the rallying cry of "partisanship," the venerable Senator Starbuck next took the floor and echoed the cry with even more vehemence than Jacobs. He branched out on the Presidential election, and accused the Republicans of having committed the greatest crime of modern times, but, like Jacobs, he failed to point out where the partisanship of the bill under consideration lay. Starbuck was answered by Morrissey and Bixby, the latter of whom said the bill was substantially the same as the one he introduced last Winter; that there was nothing partisan in it, and he could assure the Democratic members of the Senate that it would do no harm to the Democratic Party, while it would be a great benefit to the people of New-York. One thing was certain—if the Democratic Party of New-York City did not go in for reform and economy in that City, it would very soon go out of power.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from Ulster, was the next to catch up Jacobs' cry of partisanship, and declared himself of an excited harangue, in which he charged that the bill was concocted to "suppress the Democratic Party," and had been indorsed by a Republican caucus. Mr. Woodin said there was not a word of truth in this statement, and this bill had never been mentioned or hinted at in any Republican caucus this Winter. The last to re-echo the cry of partisanship was the elongated Wagstaff, who was sure that he saw in the bill a hidden scheme to exterminate the Democratic Party, of which he had so long been a useful and ornamental member.

Finally the bill was put upon its passage, and passed by a vote of 20 to 11, all the Republicans, together with Senators Morrissey and Bixby, voting for it, and all the Democrats against it. Mr. Tobey was the only absentee. Mr. Woodin, in casting his vote, took occasion to review the arguments, or rather the utter lack of argument, that had been advanced against the bill and called particular attention to the fact that with all this talk about partisanship, not one of its opponents had been able to point out a single clause in the bill that could be called partisan. In point of fact he had been flooded with letters from Republicans in New-York, and also from Democrats, begging him not to advocate the bill because it would turn them out of place. It was not framed in the interest or for the advantage of any party, and if the Republicans, as a party, even reaped any advantage from it, it would be simply because they voted for it while the Democrats voted against it.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Baden, Bixby, Carpenter, Cole, Coleman, Doolittle, Emerson, Harris, McCarthy, Moore, Morrissey, Prince, Robertson, Sayre, Solkreg, Sprague, Vedder, Wagner, Wellman, Woodin.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Gerard, Hammond, Jacobs, Kennaday, Lamont, Loomis, St. John, Schoonmaker, Starbuck, Wagstaff.

Yeas, 20; nays, 11; absent, 1.

THE SUPPLY BILL PASSED.

FINAL DEBATE UPON IT IN THE ASSEMBLY—MR. POST AND HIS LAW LIBRARY—THE STATE SURVEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 29, 1877.

Mr. Husted has managed at last to get the great elephant off his hands. The Annual Supply bill was passed by the Assembly this morning, after a debate which occupied the whole session. The fight opened with an attempt to strike from the bill the appropriations for bridges, and the controversy over this was long and warm; but in the end the bridge men were triumphant, and the obnoxious items were retained. This will give the Governor the credit of striking them out; which he will do as a matter of course. There is not a bridge which the State is legally liable for which has not been built for years past. To the bridge-fight succeeded a contest over the $2,000 for that Law Library at Auburn, which the persistent Mr. Post had insisted should be put into the bill, and which the House, when the bill was in Committee of the Whole, insisted should be stricken out, and did it. Since that was done, Mr. Post has evidently been hard at work, for this morning he had all the members of the Ways and Means Committee to help him, instead of being cruelly left to do his own fighting, as he was before. But it was of no use. His tormentors were after him again as badly as ever, especially the ferocious Weisnt, of Rockland, who belabored Mr. Post and his project in the most unmerciful way. When the vote was taken the Auburn member was 18th behind as far as ever, his item being voted down two to one. The only chance for the library now, is to get it replaced in the Senate, where, of course, the perfidious Woodin would get all the credit for it. Under these circumstances, Mr. Post cast a very reluctant vote for the bill when on its passage. Following this very rough-and-tumble affair, came a contest of which Dr. Hayes was the hero, a motion being made to strike from the item relating to the State survey the names of the three additional Commissioners who had been added to it. In the course of the debate, Spinola retracted the ugly things he had said about Gen. Viele the other day. McKee, Gilbert, and Fish supported the motion to strike out, but it failed, though by a very close vote. Some half dozen, or perhaps a dozen, more amendments, some to strike out and others to insert, were in the hands of members ready to be offered; but it was now 1:30, and the majority of the members seemed tired. Mr. Husted thought the right time had come, and, thanking the House for the courtesy shown him, he moved the previous question. The Speaker put the motion. "Aye!" shouted about one-half the House. "No!" shouted the other half twice as loud as the first let. "Carried," said the Speaker, and every man who had an amendment just howled with rage and disappointment. Threats were freely made by those that the bill should not pass, but it did. Mr. Husted knew his ground, and got 66 votes, just two over the requisite two-thirds. Thereupon the House adjourned. The amiable Mr. Maynard, of Delaware, was extremely ruffled by the sudden cutting off he had suffered. He flew to the Speaker and expostulated on the way the previous question was put on. "Mr. Speaker," said he wildly, "you did not say 'it seems to be carried.'" "Did I not?" said the Speaker, with much gravity; "it must have been an oversight." Mr. Maynard was evidently not quite sure about that oversight; but he can go to the Senate Finance Committee and get his amendment put in there, for the gentlemen of that committee could never refuse the request of so amiable a gentleman and upright a legislator as the Representative from Delaware.

Mr. Cora has brought in a bill which, if it becomes a law, will prevent some very gross abuses by the District Courts of New-York. It provides that hereafter the Justices of these courts shall not have jurisdiction in dispossess actions, unless the premises the possession of which is sought to be recovered are in the district in and for which said Justice was elected. The Justice is absolutely required to hold court at his court-room, and at no other place, for the hearing and disposing of the proceedings referred to. If the Justice of the district cannot, for reasons enumerated in the bill, hear such proceedings, some other Justice may sit and act in his stead. It is the practice of a set of rascals in New-York to serve a summons on a tenant living somewhere near the Battery to appear in the court in Harlem, and to use the power to drag the unfortunate tenants all over the City as an instrument of cruel oppression.

Mr. Moller, of Westchester, introduced a short but rather important bill this morning, which reads as follows:

No officer or employe of any city government in this State shall hereafter act as Assignee, Receiver, or Referee in any case whatever, during his term of office, or while so employed.

Mr. Moller appeared before the Committee on Cities this afternoon, and made a good argument in favor of his bill. It is understood that the committee will report the bill favorably to-morrow.

It is stated here to-night that the Governor will nominate for Superintendent of Public Works Mr. De Witt C. West, of Lewis County. The impression is general that if the nomination is made it will be confirmed without dissent. Mr. West is President of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS.

HON. NEIL GILMOUR UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Republicans of the Senate and Assembly met in joint caucus this evening in the Assembly Chamber. Mr. Husted, Chairman of the caucus committee, called the meeting to order, and nominated Senator McCarthy for Chairman, which was agreed to. Senator Woodin and Speaker Sloan were designated to conduct Senator McCarthy to the chair. The Chairman thanked the caucus for the honor conferred upon him. On motion of Mr. Husted, the Clerks of the Senate and House were appointed Secretaries. The roll was called, and 16 Senators and 67 Assemblymen answered to their names. On motion, the Chair appointed Senator Prince and Assemblyman Marvin tellers.

Senator Woodin moved that the caucus proceed to present the names of candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Carried.

Mr. Alvord, after claiming for the Republican Party a strong interest in education, and saying it was its duty to look to it that the educational interests of the State are maintained, named Hon. Neil Gilmour, of Saratoga County, the present incumbent of the office, whose qualifications for the position he set forth in very positive terms.

Mr. Woodin followed, setting forth the great importance of the position of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He then made a comparison of the system of New-York with that of Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States, and said our State was behind them. What we needed was a man like Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, a man with genius, as well as intelligence; a man of force, who would stamp his genius and intelligence upon the system. He did not want to be considered as casting any reflection upon the present incumbent. He had but followed his predecessors. He found no fault with him now, but it was his [Mr. Woodin's] right, it was the right of every member of this convention, to demand that the educational system of the State shall be elevated to the position to which it should be. He concluded by presenting the name of Benjamin B. Snow, of Cayuga, and stating his qualifications for the place, which he considered eminently fitted him for it. He promised that if he was elected, instead of pursuing his duties in the old beaten track we would see the fruits of energy and intelligence rightly directed.

Senator Sprague also criticised our educational system severely, and said he felt humiliated to find the State of New-York, so great in everything else, so far behind much younger States in this particular. He presented the name of James O. Putnam, of Erie, and said he was a man who would produce a change in this department which would be satisfactory to the people.

J. G. Graham presented the name of Prof. Henry R. Sanford, of Orange County. He supported his nomination in a speech which covered all the points made by the other speakers, and claimed that Prof. Sanford was possessed in the highest degree of the requisite qualifications.

Mr. Seikreg indorsed the nomination of Mr. Gilmour.

Mr. Cowdin indorsed the nomination of Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Prince said this caucus was not here to discuss any system. The system is fixed. We are here to select a man who will administer that system satisfactorily. This Mr. Gilmour had done for three years, and on account of his experience he [Mr. Prince] was in favor of keeping him in that place.

Mr. Stephens nominated John J. Anderson, of Brooklyn.

The roll was then called, and the vote stood as follows: Gilmour, 53; Snow, 9; Putnam, 8; Sanford, 12; Anderson, 3; Jonathan Tenny, 3. On motion of Senator Cole, seconded by Senator Woodin, Mr. Gilmour's nomination was made unanimous.

The caucus then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

MR. HUSTED'S SPEECH IN FAVOR OF HIS AMENDMENT CONSTITUTING THE MAYOR, CONTROLLER, AND THREE COMMISSIONERS A BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The following is Mr. Husted's speech in relation to the Board of Apportionment bill, delivered in the Assembly on Wednesday evening:

MR. SPEAKER: I move to recommit this bill to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to insert as follows, viz.:

Section 40. After the word apportionment, at the end of line six, insert as follows: (The board) "shall hereafter consist of the Mayor of the City of New-York and the Controller of said City, and of three discreet, reputable persons, who shall be known as Commissioners of Apportionment, and shall be citizens and tax-payers in said City, which said three Commissioners shall be appointed by the Recorder of the City of New-York, and shall hold their office for five years from the date of their appointment, and until others are appointed in their stead. They shall receive no compensation for their services. In case of a vacancy in the office of either of said Commissioners, the same shall be filled within ten days from the occurrence of said vacancy by the said Recorder for the remainder of the unexpired term * * *" and report forthwith, the bill to retain its place on the order of third reading of bills.

I make this motion in behalf of the tax-burdened community whose vital interests are involved. I make it in behalf of the oppressed tax-payers, over whose woes so many crocodile tears have been profusely shed during this session. I offer it as a practical measure of relief, a measure that invites no objection, that is not based on futile and utterly unreasonable grounds, its urge to its support every member of this House who, recognizing the injustice that has been so long perpetrated on the representatives of property in the Metropolis, is earnestly in favor of applying a sovereign and radical remedy. "To this complexion hath it come at last." No argument can be adduced, no reason can be given why this amendment should not be adopted, that does not rest on the narrow foundation of partisan supremacy; that does not rely upon the illusive, and, I trust, forever-to-be-abandoned, theory that there shall be in the City of New-York benefaforth, "taxation without representation." I appeal to the expressed views of those eminent men who have given to this subject their most earnest and careful scrutiny and attention. The Commission on Cities in their elaborate report to the Legislature, speaking through their distinguished Chairman, the Secretary of State, Hon. William M. Evarts, lay down this cardinal principle, that the Board of Finance should be "a body representative of those who contribute an appreciable share toward the public expenditure." They say it is their judgment, "after the most careful deliberation, that the choice of the local guardians and Trustees of the financial concerns of cities should be lodged with the tax-payers." That "to admit to a participation in such choice those who make no contribution to the funds to be administered is not in conformity with the principles on which human affairs are conducted, and is a departure from the general policy of this State, as frequently declared by the Legislature." "The deviations from this practice constitute an anomaly, which is the real source of our existing disorders." Their report goes still further, and proposes that no member of the City Government shall be in any way connected with the appropriations or expenditures of the people's money, by providing that there shall be "a separate body called the Board of Finance, to be elected by tax and rent payers, with such powers only as relate to taxation, expenditure, and debt, its principal functions being to determine the amount of the annual expenditure and to appropriate it to its various objects and purposes." Such, Sir, is the conclusions to which the eminent members of this commission have arrived, and they submit those views as proper to be incorporated in the State Constitution. To that question we shall yet be called upon to turn our attention.

As present we must deal with the dangers which are imminent. What, Sir, are those? It is well known that the principal government in the cities of America, and especially in New-York, bears heavier upon property than in any of the cities of England, Germany, or France. What is the remedy? It is a simple one, and one entirely within our own control. In the language of an eminent writer on political economy, it is this: "Give those who pay taxes a direct voice in municipal government, and money when spent will be spent to some purpose." We know what the disease is. Its diagnosis requires the skill of no expert. Wastefulness and extravagance in the management of the public funds are too patent to need either comment or location. What are the external symptoms of this disease? "Misgovernment, rising debts, and outrageous taxes." How is this disorder to be cured? Not by quack political nostrums. Not by homeopathic administration of pretentious financial charlatans! No, Sir; the patient requires an heroic remedy. There is but one panacea which measures the magnitude of the peril. What is it, as I said before, "Give property a voice in municipal government." Apply to the wounded body politic this solace, and the victim, now prostrate and nerveless, will rouse himself from his enforced lethargy and put forth his full power and strength. Sir, by the system that at present prevails in the City of New-York, while a few thousand persons own the property and pay the taxes, men who have no fixed property, no definite expectation of having property within the City, and no intelligent interest in its debt or taxation, vote away the money which the property owners have to pay." This system is as vicious and unsound as it is inequitable and unjust.

The amendment which I propose does away with such an outrageous anomaly. It places the tax-payer in a position to protect himself and his property, and also to protect conjointly the interests of capital and labor. Its salient points are indorsed by that eminent writer and careful student of current events, Hon. George H. Andrews, who, in his able letters to THE NEW-YORK TIMES on "The Future of New-York," has so vividly portrayed the dangers of the present, and given such eloquent warnings as to the necessities of the future. I conclude by saying that, in my opinion, there is no subject before the present extra session of the Legislature during this session which is so important, which is so necessary to the well-being of that great City in which we all take pride, as the question that is embodied in this amendment. In it, in my judgment, are involved, (to a degree not to be measured by the eye or the brain of the unthinking populace, but by the calm reasoning of those who have thus far contributed, and who in the future must be relied on to contribute, to its greatness and prosperity,) the good name, the commercial supremacy, and the financial well-being of the Metropolis of America.

I trust, Sir, in view of its eminent necessity; in view of its unquestioned fairness and justice; in view of its propriety and its fitness, that this amendment will be unanimously adopted.

THE NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The second day's session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference opened yesterday morning with prayer by Rev. J. O. Rogers. The business session opened at the close of the prayer-meeting, Bishop Peck presiding. Dr. Crane offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to examine into the question of Conference relations of the several members of the body, and also to inquire into the eligibility and general adaptation for the work of all those who came before them, recommended or received on trial, applying for membership, the committee to confer with the Bishop and presiding Elders. After some discussion, the matter was laid on the table at the request of the Bishop. On motion of Dr. Potter, a committee was appointed to inquire into the present condition of affairs at the Drew Theological Seminary. A number of visiting clergymen from other Conferences of other denominations were introduced to the Conference by the Bishop. The committee on Drew Seminary was then announced as follows: Revs. L. R. Dunn, J. T. Crane, C. S. Van Cleve, and Messrs. George T. Ferry, David Taylor, and H. N. Ege. On motion, Dr. Taylor was added. A report of the condition of the Wesleyan University was read by Rev. Dr. Dashiell, the following being its Dr. Foss, President of the university, was introduced and addressed the Conference in reference to the institution and its financial condition. Since the opening 1,138 students have graduated, 330 of whom have become ministers. On motion of Dr. Dashiell a committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the University. The committee is constituted as follows: Revs. J. K. Burr, D. S. Coit, R. Van Horn, D. W. Bartine, A. Spellmer, G. T. Ferry, M. S. Allison, D. Campbell, S. Sterling. The morning session closed with benediction by Brother Ayers. In the afternoon the Conference Educational Society held a meeting, and Dr. J. T. Crane spoke on behalf of the Missionary. The Missionary Society held its anniversary in Trinity Church in the evening in the presence of a very large congregation.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Richard Heather assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors to Charles Silver yesterday.

John V. Allen and Philip H. Ackor, composing the firm of J. V. Allen & Co., made a similar assignment to Samuel D. Sewards.

In the matter of the assignment of William Clark to John B. Wood, the liabilities are $23,293 14, the nominal assets, $8,785 62, and the real assets, $6,964 86.

Walter C. Adams, shipping and commission merchant, of No. 181 Pearl-street, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. His schedules show liabilities of $500,000 and nominal assets about $248,000. There are three secured creditors, who hold oil and other property which cost $227,000 as security for advances on drafts, &c. They are Michels Loos, of Antwerp, Belgium, $119,676 62; Nove Banque d'Anvers, of Antwerp, $85,403 46; Standard Oil Company, $16,488. There are unsecured claims amounting to $92,801 for discounted notes, drafts, and acceptances held by the following: Hanover Bank, $35,422; Metropolitan Bank, $14,375; First National Bank of New-York, $9,250; Brooklyn Bank, $6,300; Mavetok Bank, of Boston, $17,454; Ellis, Hutchins & Co., $10,000. For commercial credits Drexel, Morgan & Co. have a claim for $23,119, and John Monroe & Co., $15,345. Merritt Brothers have a claim for $118,923 for cash advances and notes sold by the petitioner.

MAUNDY THURSDAY SERVICES.

Holy or Maundy Thursday, as the day preceding Good Friday is termed in the Roman Catholic Church, was observed in the customary manner yesterday, in all the churches of that denomination. The ceremonies at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday were unusually impressive, and long before the hour for commencing the services the church was crowded. Those unable to obtain seats remained standing in the northern aisle, the other two being kept clear to avoid possible accidents. The sanctuary, the immense crucifix which surmounts the *reredos*, and the statues of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph were draped with purple, but the small crucifix which surmounted the tabernacle was covered with white silk. At 10 o'clock the ecclesiastical procession filed into the sanctuary. The ceremony occupied about three hours.

The officiating priests were as follows: Celebrant of the Mass, his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey; Assistant Priest, Vicar-General Quinn; Deacons of Honor, Rev. Fathers Curran and Donnelly; Deacon of the Mass, Rev. Father Kean; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Father Mori; Masters of Ceremonies, Rev. Fathers Kearney and Farley; visiting clergy, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Rev. Dr. Bartsell, Rev. Fathers Mooney, McCarty, McGean, Everett, Brennan, and Edwards, of the City, and Rev. Fathers O'Hare, McCormick, Hoey, and Bigley.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany General Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, Henry L. Clinton in the chair. Grand Sachem Augustus Schell improved the occasion to arraign the Legislature in a long speech for what he characterised as dereliction of duty in not making a new apportionment of the Assembly and Senatorial districts of the State. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that in the opinion of the Democrats of New-York an apportionment of districts on the basis of the census of 1875 should be made by the Legislature. The meeting then adjourned.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Aldermanic Committee of Public Works

have requested the Superintendent of Lamps to allow stencil or other plates, perforated with the names of streets, to be placed in some of the lamps, in order to decide whether they should be substituted for the glass signs now in use.

The Controller yesterday sold the leases of the following property belonging to the City for a term of two years from May 1, 1877: No. 89 Chatham-street, $1,100 per annum; No. 459 East Houston-street, $360 per annum; a number of rocky lots on Third-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, at rents ranging from $30 to $40 each per annum.

It is said that the Dock Commissioners are preparing a statement of the operations and expenditures of their department, together with the names of their employes, and that it will soon be sent to the Common Council, in answer to a resolution of Alderman Sheils. Nearly all the information asked for by the latter, however, has already appeared in the reports of the department.

The "private apartment" of the Common Council in the City Hall, to which reference was made in the TIMES about a fortnight ago, has stirred up the wrath of the Short-haired Democrats, who, strange to say, are prohibited from entering the room by the Tammany Aldermen. The "Short-hairs" assert that the rigid exclusiveness of the City Fathers, for whom they worked and voted, will not do them any good at the next election, and that some of the men whom they are keeping out of their "club-room," as they term it, will probably be their successors. The apartment has been handsomely furnished at the expense of the City.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES.

IT IS APPROVED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ITS PROVISIONS FULLY EXPLAINED BY MR. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER—THE LEGISLATURE URGED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION.

An unusually large number of members assembled in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon in response to a special call issued "to urge appropriate action by the Legislature upon the report recently submitted by the Commission appointed to devise a plan for the government of cities in this State." Mr. Samuel D. Babcock presided. After stating the object of the meeting, he said that there was no one present who was not painfully familiar with the misgovernment of New-York City. The frequent experiments by the Legislature during recent years had resulted in a complex and cumbersome system, under which great frauds had been perpetrated, and an enormous debt had been rolled up for which the citizens had received little or no value. It was incumbent upon them not only as citizens and property-owners, but as merchants, to endeavor to bring about a change. He did not mean to say that there are not heads of our City departments who are honest and capable, and who tried to do the best they could under the present system. The fault is, he said, mainly in the system itself, which is lacking in economy, order, and many other important qualifications. A body of men chosen from both political parties, and acting without compensation, had prepared an able substitute, and unless action were taken upon it at once there would be no chance to get it passed. Even should immediate action be taken, a delay of nearly two years would be involved in securing the requisite amendment to the Constitution. In conclusion he introduced to the meeting Mr. William Allen Butler, one of the Commissioners, who would explain the plan.

THE PLAN FULLY EXPLAINED.

Mr. Butler said: Mr. President—The constitutional amendment proposed by the Commission on Cities is based on the principle of local self-government, regulated as to the distribution and exercise of its powers by the organic law of the State, and controlled as to the incidents and details of administration by the State Legislature. The necessity of an amendment of the Constitution in order to provide the elements of stability and permanence in the government of our cities is conceded by all who have given to the subject any intelligent consideration. The first question which engaged the attention of the commission after its organization was whether it was practicable to frame any serviceable plan for the government of cities which should rest merely in legislative enactment, and have no greater sanction or permanence than would belong to a batch of amendments to any one of the 24 City charters now in force. It was the unanimous decision of the commission that the existing evils of municipal governments could be met and resisted in no other way than by striking at their root, extirpating as far as possible their main sources of mischief, and building on the sure foundation of constitutional law. The next effort of the commission was to ascertain and define the just limits within which the powers and functions of the City Government should be restricted and regulated by express provisions of the Constitution. The mandates of the Constitution are necessarily absolute and inflexible, and therefore the greatest care is needed to impose only such restraints as are manifestly wise and capable of application without violence or danger. In this respect the aim of the commission was to embody in the Constitution only such general provisions as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to secure the ends or good government. Coming now to the details of the plan of the commission, it will be found that its main provisions relate to the organization of several new and permanent elements of local self-control, under adequate safeguards, specially directed against the destructive tendencies to excessive debt and expenditure which have proved so disastrous in the past. It contemplates, first of all, the delegation of the entire business of local administration to the people of the cities, free from legislative interference as to any of those matters which, by the Constitution, are devolved upon the City Government. It then proposes to vest the executive power in the Mayor, and in such executive departments and officers as may be created by law, the Mayor to be in fact, as well as in name, the chief executive, appointing the other principal executive officers, (the chief financial and law officers to be confirmed by the Board of Finance,) and with the power also of removing his appointees, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor. The plan then proposes a Board of Aldermen, clothed as now with all legislative powers, except such as relate to taxation and expenditures, and elected by the people, as at present. Its next and most important feature is the creation of a Board of Finance, to be elected by tax and rent payers, so as to be fairly representative of those who bear the burdens of debt, expenditure, and taxation. This body is to control the amounts of the annual expenditures of the City. It is to have no patronage and no governing power, and must raise in each year every dollar requisite for the expenditure of that year for all city purposes, appropriate the sums raised to the various objects for which they are required, realising, by relevying of any deficiencies in the collection of the taxes of the preceding year, all conflicts in the several appropriations, the city being thus made "to pay as it goes." Stringent provisions against borrowing money, or incurring debt of any kind, supplement the prescribed duties of the Board of Finance and furnish absolute safeguards against municipal extravagance.

I take leave to say that a careful examination of the proposed constitutional amendment will satisfy all thoughtful and intelligent citizens that the scheme which it embodies is entirely consistent with the principles of free government, and the restrictions which it imposes are such as properly belong to the exercise of the subordinate functions of municipal government. No such restrictions could have found a place in the Constitution of 1846, when our City debt was less than $12,000,000, it would no more have reached its present aggregate of $113,000,000 than our national debt could have swollen to the gigantic proportions of to-day without six years of civil war. As to the apparent restriction of the right of suffrage, in making the Board of Finance elective by the votes of tax-payers and rent-payers, the report of the commission very clearly shows that what is proposed is no innovation or novelty. It is the application to all our cities, large and small, of salutary provisions which have existed in full force in regard to villages and small cities, many of whose charters contain this very discrimination of a separate suffrage qualification for voting on questions of expenditure and taxation, confining the right to the tax-paying electors. A word of explanation here will place this matter in a clear light. If we could vote directly in the City of New-York or in the City of Brooklyn upon any particular question of expenditure, for instance upon the erection of a Court-house, there can be no doubt that the Legislature could direct that only tax-payers should vote upon that question, because the constitutional right of suffrage extends only to the election of officers, and not to the disposition of questions relating to the property of a municipal corporation. In smaller communities these questions of expenditure can be submitted to the direct vote of the tax-payers, independently of the election of local officers; but it is otherwise in our great cities, where the questions of expenditure and taxation are only incidents of the administration of the local Government, and where it is impracticable to have any other than general elections for officers. Hence the necessity for providing by constitutional amendment for a separate board of finance, to be voted for by those who are to bear the burdens of the expenditure and debt, and who pay in carrying on the City Government. This is no invasion of the right of suffrage. It is simply a common-sense treatment of the question of universal suffrage as applied to the property interests of a municipal corporation. It excludes no one now qualified to vote from the exercise of the suffrage in respect to every officer who takes part in the administration of government, but in the single incident of what may be called the ways and means of the corporation, the amount of money to be annually spent, and the methods of providing it, those who in some way have a direct money interest in the question are to control by their immediate representatives. Here a very moderate property qualification is introduced, based on values which will, it is believed, operate to exclude only the irresponsible, floating, and shiftless vote, which never has any but a mischievous and indefensible relation to the exercise of the right of suffrage. Now, on what just principle can it be claimed that this excluded vote should be included, and if the principle of exclusion is just, why should there be one moment's hesitation as to its application?

A word as to the propriety of including those who pay rent as well as those who pay taxes, as the constituents of the voting class for the Board of Finance. I noticed in yesterday's newspapers that the central organization of the Tax-payers' Association, an influential body of our citizens, urge the Legislature to strike out of the Commissioners' proposed amendment this provision allowing mere rent-payers to vote for the Board of Finance, and to confine the right to tax-payers. This subject was most carefully considered by the commission, and the view which prevailed was that favorable to the largest extension of the right so as to include all who might be supposed to take an intelligent interest in the just and honest administration of the City Government, just in the degree in which it is desirable to exclude the vagrant, vagabond vote, it is desirable to include the vote of the thrifty and intelligent portion of the community, and the large number of voters of this class who are householders but not freeholders, ought not to be disfranchised. I may say that in reference to this as to every subject embraced in the action of the commission, the amount of labor and of time bestowed are not and cannot be represented by their report. Every phrase, every word of the proposed amendment was the subject of the most careful consideration and discussion. The commission pays to its preparation more time than could be bestowed by either house of the Legislature, or by any committee of either house, during an entire session, to any single subject of legislation. There were grave differences of opinion, there were conflicting views, as to general provisions and special provisions, but it is fair to presume that the results reached are body to a large extent the soundest principles and the best judgment which can be applied to the question involved. We all know that the best efforts in the direction of governmental reform are to a certain extent experimental. We cannot create Utopias by any schemes of constitutional law, or change the constituent elements of human nature by constitutional amendments. But we can place solid and permanent barriers in the way of abuses whose destructive force we are able to measure by experience, and we can put upon those who have the largest share in the results of government, as applied to municipalities, the responsibility of its proper administration. This is the main object of the work of the commission, and unless I greatly misjudge the intelligence and good sense of our people, it will in the end, and when fully understood, commend itself to their judgment and their suffrages. [Applause.]

REMARKS BY MR. MEYER STERN.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Meyer Stern, another of the Commissioners who was present, for some additional remarks.

Mr. Stern said that he had very few observations to offer after Mr. Butler's very lucid explanation, and these were matters outside of what the Commissioners had seen fit to embody in their report. Why was it that this body should especially take the matter in hand? The speaker had constantly heard the taunt applied to commercial men that they would not be in the predicament in which they found themselves if they took more interest in politics, attended primaries—in fact, became politicians. This was unjust, because in any attempt they might have made in that direction, they would have constantly been overcome by numbers. Here is where the recommendation of the report in regard to suffrage will commend itself. Merchants will no longer be themselves in contest with the loafer element, which would eventually outnumber and beat them. Now, when there is little business doing, merchants naturally take a greater interest in politics, but it cannot last. Confidence should not be put in the promises of politicians that in three or four years they will provide the necessary remedies without a constitutional change. They wish only to lull the people into fancied security. When the country is once more launched upon an era of prosperity, and the burdens of taxation are forgotten, the politicians will roll up the items, and then there will be seven fat years for them to replace the seven lean years. The remedy is to get a constitutional amendment now, so that in the future there can be no deflection from it. A second point was the danger of delay. It had been said that the Commissioners had made their report so late that it would be impossible to give it proper consideration in this Legislature. This means an attempt to put the matter over until next year and its final decision for two years more. There is plenty of time to debate and discuss and settle the matter this year, so that its passage now should be urged as strongly as possible. Now was the time to shut the door upon one of the causes at least that had brought the present evil times upon us. [Applause.]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Seth Low offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the month of May, 1875, the Legislature of this State, acting upon the suggestion of Gov. Tilden communicated by special Message, created a commission to devise a plan for the government of cities, and,

Whereas, This commission, composed of eminent and able men of both political parties, duly reported on the 6th inst. to the Legislature a suggested amendment of the State Constitution in regard to the government of cities; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber the importance of the subject, as evidenced by the financial burdens of all our cities, and particularly of New-York, demands that the proposed amendments, embodying, as they do, the careful thought of a commission so appointed, be submitted to the people for action at the earliest time legally possible, viz., in the Fall of 1878.

Resolved, That this Chamber does hereby earnestly urge upon the present Legislature to take such action with reference to the proposed amendments as shall bring them in due course for approval before the next Legislature.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to present these resolutions to the Senate and Assembly of the State.

Mr. Low desired to add a word in regard to the non-committal character of the resolutions. They had been drawn so designedly, as it seemed probable that some of the members of the Chamber might not yet be so familiar with the report of the commission as to care to commit themselves at this time to any opinion on the question. He himself was heartily in favor of the suggested amendments, and he thought there would be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of securing for the report the immediate consideration of the Legislature. The existence of crying evils in our municipal governments cannot be questioned. The urgency of some needed reform from ago had already led to that this commission was created, and the result of their labors is the only comprehensive, practical measure looking to permanent relief now before the public. The character of the Commissioners itself deserves for their work that it be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection without needless delay. The present Legislature, by simple inaction, can retard the measure a year beyond 1878. By meeting the question squarely, as it ought to be met, and placing the suggested amendments to the Constitution in due form for consideration by the next Legislature, they would insure for the matter the discussion its importance demands, but which will be given only to a living issue. Since this meeting of the Chamber had been projected a concurrent resolution in regard to the amendment had been introduced into the Senate.

Mr. Elliott F. Shepherd, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the resolutions, said that the report should be printed and scattered broadcast in every city, village, and home in the State. If the people of the State could be educated, citizens, members of the commission, as well as the denizens of the cities from which they were selected know them, they will require no further indorsement of the proposed reform, but will accept and adopt it by the requisite legislative and electoral action. It never was known in the world that a city of 1,000,000 population could be governed as it goes, drain upon its assets of $35,000,000 and continue to flourish. Thirty-five dollars per capita every year from every man, woman, and child had been exacted from us. We have not been able to stand it, and ruin has consequently fallen upon many, while capital has been driven away from us to other States of the Union and to foreign countries. The opportunity for this oppression and exaction arose from our being deprived by some mystery of legislation of a safeguard which has been accorded to, and enjoined by, the villages and many of the other cities of the State, to wit: that "no person shall vote upon any proposition to raise a tax or appropriate the same unless he shall at the same time be liable to be assessed for such tax." Give New-Yorkers that right, and their tax will speedily fall to a point of endurance, and eventually to the low, insignificant rate obtaining in the flourishing Kingdom of the Netherlands, which is plethoric with money, forward in public improvements, and redolent with the happiness of its population. It was impossible that an appeal to the people of the State for relief should be in vain. If the Chamber could effectuate the work of the commission, with the added provision that the Legislature may reduce into the form of a municipal code all the laws relating to a city and to the affairs therein, they would simplify our laws, confer a great benefit upon all the cities of the State, and, by lifting the burdens off from the Metropolis, start her again in a career of prosperity, to which she would then hasten by reason of natural advantages and her unlimited money. [Applause.]

Mr. George T. Hope next took the floor. He remembered the first Tax bill he ever saw. It gave the rate of taxation then as .52 or .53. Now it has risen to 6.0, while there should have been a diminution, on the principle that things are accomplished in the mass cheaper than in detail. A single corner lot is worth more money than a whole block was at the period referred to, but at the same time everything has grown more than proportionately in the way of debt and taxation. There are insurance companies in this City which are assessed $100 on every $1,000 of business that they do in a year—not on $1,000 of profits, but of business. They cannot long endure this. They will either be compelled to cease business, or go to some where else to do it. It is not alone the merchants and property owners who suffer through this state of things. Everybody in the community is oppressed. The State suffers, and it is only a question of time when other cities will be placed in a similar predicament. It is the duty of New-York to show them the way out. The plan proposed seems to be

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON. A Historical Study. By Hon. GEORGE SHEA, Chief Justice of the Marine Court, New-York: Published by HURD & HOUGHTON. 1877.

The erection of a statue to Alexander Hamilton has been lately agitated in this City, and since Hon. George Shea was writing a book on the great statesman, he has published the first part of his work separately in a slim volume of 73 pages. His object in so doing is to assist the memory of people who may think well of the proposed statue by laying before them an outline of the man and his time. Judge Shea congratulates Hamilton for not being doomed to outlive his usefulness, or to live into those days when doctrines which he feared and opposed and when personal solicitation for office were to gain ascendency in the administration of the Government. He recalls the effort to made by his enemies to prove that Hamilton favored a monarchy. Although to Hamilton a "fierce democratie" meant license, not law—and ultimate anarchy—a republic, on the other, meant that "Democratie" under the regulation of a supreme law. Mirabeau ventured to take such a stand in France, and his death soon followed. La Fayette, "too republican for the genius of his country," was denounced in the National Assembly. During the secret debates on the Constitution after the war Hamilton took care not only that he should be understood as a republican, but that he should not be misunderstood as a royalist. "These truths," he said, when urging upon the convention the strength of a Senate to be composed of life members, as a safeguard against the popular will when impulsive and irregular in its proceedings, "are not often told in public assemblies, but they can not be unknown to any who hear me." "As long as offices are open to all men, and no constitutional rank is established, it is pure republicanism. But *if we incline too much to democracy, we shall soon shoot into a monarchy.*"

Just as the death of Cæsar brought about that empire which the conspirators meant to destroy, so the death of Hamilton, in the fullness of time, confirmed the United States of America in their empire. In 1780, when 31 years old, and married to Elizabeth, a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, of Albany, Hamilton's reputation for address, energy, and propriety of judgment exceeded that of other men. His was what Lamartine says of Mirabeau's wisdom, "the infallibility of good sense." The epithet of precocious never applied to him, says Judge Shea. Yet at the age of 17 he was a statesman and pamphleteer, who used to great advantage the classical knowledge obtained at King's College, New-York. From his youth up his intellectual work had none of the infirmities of unripe effort. He was one of those few instances in which an intuitive knowledge seems to supersede the labor of learning, and the hidden nature of things appears to come without the effort of experiment. "He could see consequences yet dormant in their principles."

Talleyrand came to America in 1794, and, meeting with Hamilton, formed a close friendship with him, the strength of which was evident in after-life from the warm eulogies which the illustrious Frenchman gave the abilities and character of his friend. In 1788 he had proposed a national bank, and in 1790 reported a plan for the establishment of a mint. Hamilton had come to the same conclusions as to a national bank. They had each considered, and, by the request of their respective National Legislatures, reported, a scheme concerning manufactures and commerce and an adequate protective policy. Hamilton was the parent of protection to American industry. Both he and Talleyrand had formed a plan for public education. When the two met Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, in Washington's administration, having been specially pointed out and recommended by so able a man as Robert Morris. He had done the great work of his public life, received the financial honor of his country established its public credit, and set in motion the springs of its abundant and many sources of prosperity. The friendship which was then contracted was never changed in Talleyrand's after-life. When the latter was permitted to return to France, he called on Hamilton, Judge Shea says, to bid adieu. Seeing on the mantelpiece a miniature of the American Secretary, he took it in his hand and requested it for a souvenir. Hamilton was not free to give, so Talleyrand borrowed it and had a copy made in France, which yet keeps its place on the walls of the home of the Talleyrands. This is Judge Shea's version of the story. Another account, which may be the same distorted a little from the truth, is to the effect that Talleyrand asked the portrait from a friend of Hamilton's, at whose house he was visiting, and that on being refused he said nothing, but quietly carried it off with him when he left for France. Some months afterward the friend of Hamilton received a package containing, not the original, but a copy which Talleyrand had caused to be painted in Paris.

George Ticknor is one of the authorities given for Talleyrand's high estimate of Hamilton. "One day in January, 1819, talking with Prince Talleyrand, in Paris, about his visit to America, he expressed the highest admiration of Mr. Hamilton, saying, among other things, that he had known nearly all the marked men of his time, but that he had never known one, on the whole, equal to him." When Ticknor answered that the great military commanders and the great statesmen of Europe had dealt with larger masses and wider interests than he had, "*Mais, Monsieur,*" Talleyrand replied, "Hamilton *avait deviné l'Europe.*" President Van Buren also speaks of his conversation with Talleyrand, in the course of which the latter said that he regarded Hamilton as the ablest man he became acquainted with in America, he was not sure that he might not add, without injustice, "or that he had known in Europe." Guizot said of Hamilton, after reading and reflecting much upon his writings and political acts, that he must be classed among the men who have best known the vital principles and fundamental conditions of a government; not of a government such as that of France at the time Guizot was writing, but of a government worthy of its mission and of its name.

"The Federalist" is a work which others beside Talleyrand and Guizot have estimated at a lofty standard. But much as has been and may be repeated concerning "The Federalist," says Justice Shea, it is the official advice, given by Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury, to President Washington, on the legality of a National Bank of the United States, in which he develops fully his doctrine concerning the "implied powers" of that Government, which will remain forever as the maturest monument of his philosophy in the broadest domain of American political jurisprudence.

Alexander Hamilton was born a British subject at Nevis, one of the West Indian Islands, on the 11th of January, 1757. His father wasa son of Alexander Hamilton, of Grange, who in 1730 married Elisabeth, a daughter of Sir Robert Pollock. His mother was the child of a Huguenot, who had been driven from his country by the Edict of Nantes. The personal appearance of Hamilton is thus described from the account of Catharine V. R. Cochrane, his sister-in-law, the youngest daughter of Gen. Schuyler: "A small, lithe figure, instinct with life; erect and ready in gait; a military presence, without the intolerable accuracy of a martinet, and his general address was graceful and nervous, indicating the beauty, energy, and activity of his mind. A bright, ruddy complexion; light colored hair; a mouth infinite in expression, its sweet smile being most observable and most spoken of; eyes lustrous with deep meaning and reflection, or glancing with quick canny pleasantry, and the whole countenance decidedly Scottish in form and expression."

If a statue be resolved upon and a fund raised, let us hope that a committee will be appointed willing to assume the responsibility of selecting a good sculptor. We have too many poor statues already. It would be a shame to add to the list of grotesques the man who has done so much for American liberties. Justice Shea does not hesitate in the present volume to offer this sentiment: ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *the founder of the American States in Empire.*

LITERARY NOTES.

—Prof. Edward Dowden is revising his *Poems* for a second edition.

—Commander Cameron's *Across Africa* is already in a fourth edition.

—Macmillan & Co. have issued *Recollections of the Irish Church*, by Richard S. Brooke, D. D.

—Dr. Von Holtzendorff is about to publish a work entitled *Sketches, Social and Political, of English Rural Life.*

—Alexander J. Ellis is writing important letters to the *Academy* in favor of "Spelling Reform and Simplification."

—Mr. Justin Winsor, for 10 years at the head of the Boston Public Library, is preparing a history of that institution.

—Dr. F. Von Bezold's interesting work on the *Rise and Fall of the Hussite Movement in Bohemia* is completed and in press.

—*Proverbs in Porcelain and Other Poems* is the name of Mr. Austin Dobson's new volume, which Henry S. King & Co. will publish.

—Edmund Yates is severely criticised in London social and literary circles for his series of articles in the *World* on "Celebrities at Home."

—Macmillan & Co. will soon publish an important work by Peyton Blakiston, M. D., to be entitled *Modern Society in its Religious and Social Aspects.*

—New editions of Forster's *Life of Goldsmith* and of Lane's *Arabian Nights* are soon to be added to the "English Gentleman's Library" by Bickers & Son.

—Archbishop Fénelon's *Spiritual Letters to Men*, edited by the author of the *Life of Fénelon*, are already published by the Messrs. Rivington, London.

—*The Spirit of the New Faith* is the title of the third volume in the series of discourses by O. B. Frothingham, and has just been issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—The portrait of Hermann Helmholtz, the eminent German physicist, with a sketch of his life, by Prof. Clerk Maxwell, is found in the issue of *Nature* for March 8.

—The University Library of Strassburg, under the terms of his will, becomes the possessor of the late Dr. Hirzel's important collection of papers relating to Zwingli, the famous Swiss reformer.

—The last supplementary volume of Watt's *Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences* will appear in the Autumn, bringing the record of chemical discovery down to the year 1876.

—*The Prince of Wales in India*, the title of a work just published by R. Worthington & Co., is written by J. Drew Gay, the special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, and gives the adventures of the Prince's journey all the way from Pall Mall to the Punjaub.

—H. O. Houghton & Co., Cambridge, are just issuing a second edition of their *Index to the Atlantic Monthly*, in which the errors discovered since the publication of the first are corrected, and the names of authors brought to light by more diligent search are inserted.

—*The Faith of our Fathers*, a plain vindication and exposition of the Roman Catholic Church, by Bishop Gibbons, of Virginia, has reached a circulation of 4,000 copies in one month. It is published by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, and has already come to the seventh edition.

—It Harper & Brothers fulfill their announcement and republish Right Hon. Edward H. Knatchbull-Hugessen's recent lecture on *The Life, Times, and Character of Oliver Cromwell*, they will be entitled to the thanks of many persons who would like to read the pamphlet.

—R. Worthington & Co., of this City, have arranged with the Messrs. Longman & Co., London for an edition of the new *Dictionary of the English Language*, abridged from Dr. Latham's large four-volume edition of "Johnson's English Dictionary," condensed into one volume of 1,600 pages.

—A. Williams & Co., Boston, have published a pamphlet of 73 pages on *Taxation in Massachusetts*, by William Minot, Jr., and a sermon commemorative of the late Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, entitled *The Strong Staff and the Beautiful Rod Broken*, by Rev. Dr. William H. Brooks, of Hanover, Mass.

—It now appears that *The Annals of a Baby* is by no means the work of a man, nor of Mr. Habberton, the author of *Helen's Babies*, but the work of Mrs. Sarah Bridges Stebbins. She is the author of a volume of poems published some years ago under the title, *Marble Isle. Legends of the Round Table and other Poems.*

—The *Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah*, according to the Jewish interpreters, has just been published in two volumes, by James Parker & Co., London. The first part contains texts edited from printed books and manuscripts by Ad. Neubauer; the second, translations by S. R. Driver and Ad. Neubauer, with an introduction to the translations by Rev. Dr. Pusey.

—*The English Works of Wyclif* still remaining in manuscript, edited by Frederic D. Matthew, of the new Shakespeare Society's Committee, are nearly ready for publication. Mr. Matthew is an old Wyclif student, and in the preface to his volume clears Wyclif's tracts and sermons for the people from some of the unjust accusations often made against them.

—The *Ruling Ideas in Early Ages*, Dr. Mozley's new work, was out of print in less than a month after publication, and E. P. Dutton & Co. will have a new edition ready in a few days. Their edition of Mrs. Marshall's *History of France for Children*, which meets a popular want in schools and families, did still better. It was entirely exhausted on the day of publication.

—Within a week, Harper & Brothers will publish Mary Cecil Hay's *Nora's Love Test*, and the following volumes in their household edition of Thackeray: *Henry Esmond, and Lovel the Widower, Barry Lyndon, Hoggarty Diamond, &c., Paris and Irish Sketch Books, &c., Book of Snobs, Sketches, &c., Four Georges, English Humorists, Roundabout Papers, &c.*, and *Catherine, Christmas Books, Ballads, &c.*

—In addition to the "Science Lectures at South Kensington," which have already become popular in this country, Macmillan & Co. have begun the publication of the *Manchester Science Lectures for the People*, one of which, "What the Earth is Composed of," by Prof. H. E. Roscoe, is already issued, and the second, "Why the Earth's Chemistry is as it Is," by J. Norman Lockyer, will be issued shortly.

—*A Travesty of Romeo and Juliet*, brought out before the University Club of St. Louis, is a very clever and bright pamphlet, written by Mr. Charles C. Soule during the unemployed hours of a long business trip, and published by the house of Soule, Thomas & Wiener, of which the author is the chief partner. Mr. Soule is the son of Mr. Richard Soule, the author of the *Book of Synonyms*, and has unconsciously made a great hit.

—Rev. T. K. Cheyne, of Oxford University, is preparing a *Handbook to the Old Testament*, to be published by Henry S. King & Co., which is intended for intelligent readers who wish for help in the study of the Old Testament as a literature. The traditional arrangement of books is discarded in it, and the development of Old Testament literature traced in the same manner as that of Greek or Roman by Bernhardy, only with less detail. The Apocryphal writings will also be included to a certain extent; and preliminary questions, such as the present state of Egyptian and Assyrian researches, will be treated briefly, while short notes will be added to each chapter on divergent views.

LAW REPORTS.

THE POSSESSION OF A CHILD.

WILLIAM YEAGER ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ABDUCTING HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER —THE FATHER'S MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES—THE LITTLE GIRL EXPRESSES A WISH TO LIVE WITH HER AUNT.

A well-dressed and apparently respectable man, giving his name as William Yeager, was brought before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court, by an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, to answer a charge of abduction. The officer was accompanied by a little girl named Irene Yeager, aged 7 years, a daughter of the accused. The officer stated that he had been directed by a colored nurse to arrest Mr. Yeager, who, she claimed, had abducted her charge, but he knew nothing of the matter himself. Justice Murray asked the little girl if the defendant was her father, and the child answered pertly, "He was my father until he was divorced." The magistrate then asked her if she wanted to go with her father, and she said, "No." Mr. Yeager then informed the magistrate that he was in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, and had been separated from his wife for several years. He had sued for a divorce, and the suit is now pending before Judge Lawrence. They had two children, which, at the time of the separation, were taken possession of by the mother, who since that time has studiously concealed the children from him. For two years he has been keeping up a diligent search for the children. A few days ago he learned that the little girl Irene had been placed by the mother in charge of the child's aunt, Mrs. Fennessey, of No. 105 West Forty-third-street. He went there yesterday, and, as Mrs. Fennessey was out, he took the child, and was walking away with her, when the colored nurse called a Police officer, who arrested him. In the absence of Mrs. Fennessey, the supposed legal guardian of the child, the magistrate did not desire to make any decision in the case, particularly as the child herself showed an unwillingness to go with her father, and therefore directed the officer to place the child in the care of Mrs. Webb, the matron at Police Head-quarters, and allowed Mr. Yeager to go on parole until this morning, when the matter will come up for decision. A notice was sent to Mrs. Fennessey to be present.

After the officer with the child, had left the court-room, and Mr. Yeager had also taken his departure, a sister of Mrs. Fennessey called on Justice Murray, and made inquiries about the disposition of the child. She informed the magistrate that the mother of the little girl was in Chicago, and knew nothing about the suit for divorce which her husband had instituted. Some papers had been left with Mrs. Fennessey to be served on Mrs. Yeager, and they had been sent to Chicago, but had been returned with the indorsement that the person to whom they were addressed could not be found. The child Irene, she stated, had been brought up by her aunt, Mrs. Fennessey, and was very much attached to her. Justice Murray will render a decision in the case to-day.

REMITTING A FINE OF ONE CENT.

AN IMPOVERISHED CREDITOR TRIED FOR ASSAULTING A DEBTOR WHO WOULD NOT PAY—A FINE OF ONE CENT IMPOSED AND THEN REMITTED.

A very interesting case was tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, the parties to which were James M. Henry, formerly well known as a Tammany place-holder, and John Hay, a respectable-looking man, whose face was marked with the traces of anxiety caused by struggling with poverty. Henry charged Hay with having assaulted him in his office at No. 16 Reade-street, and he had two lawyers authorized by the District Attorney to prosecute the sad-looking defendant. Henry testified that on the afternoon of Saturday, March 17, the defendant entered his place of business, and demanded money of him, and when he refused to give him any said he must have some, and violently assaulted witness to obtain it. The defendant's testimony put a very different phase upon the alleged offense. Hay said that up to two years ago he was the proprietor of a meat and vegetable market in Third-avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street, but had failed in business. The complainant, James M. Henry, was one of his customers, and became indebted to him in the sum of $119 for meat and vegetables, and had failed to pay him anything on the account since 1873. For months past Hay has resided in Astoria, Long Island, earning a precarious livelihood. His wife is dying of consumption, and he has been unable to procure necessary articles of food for her, and at times his family had suffered severely from poverty. When Henry ran into debt to him the complainant was a Deputy Tax Commissioner, having a salary of $3,000 per annum. He lived in a handsome house, having a front of brown stone, on Lexington-avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street, where he still resides. After losing his place in the Tax Commissioner's office, Henry procured employment as a salesman in the paper-stock establishment of his father-in-law, F. A. Walker, at Nos. 16 and 18 Reade-street, where he is given a weekly salary of $35. He has been at all times abundantly able to pay Hay the money he owed him, but refused to do so. Hay called upon him a number of times, and was always rebuffed, notwithstanding that he represented his impoverished condition in its clearest aspect. On Friday, March 16, he met Henry on Centre-street, and asked him for money, telling him he could spare him any sum, however small. Henry said he could give him nothing. Witness therefore went to his debtor's father-in-law, Mr. Walker, and told him of his situation and Henry's wrong-doing. Mr. Walker told him to call at his place of business on the afternoon of Saturday, March 17. He did call there, and saw Henry there, but his weekly salary from the cashier of the establishment. He then asked Henry to pay him even a small sum, as he was greatly in need of money. Henry said he could give him nothing, and witness became excited and declared he must have something to procure necessaries for his sick wife and destitute children. He followed Henry out of the office, he told Henry he could not leave the apartment without settling a part of the debt. A scuffle ensued between the two, and witness, being excited by his misfortunes and ill-treatment, struck Henry. The two were separated before either was much hurt. Henry procured a warrant for Hay's arrest, and the latter was arraigned in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, from where the case was sent to the Court of Special Sessions.

Mr. F. A. Walker corroborated part of the testimony of Hay, and showed that he sympathized with him in his misfortunes, and condemned the actions of his son-in-law.

Justice Wandell rendered the decision of the court in these words: "John Hay, the court finds you guilty, and imposes upon you a fine of one cent."

The auditors applauded, despite the efforts of the court officers. Hay put his hand into his pocket to get a cent, but as he was drawing forth the coin Justice Wandell said: "And now the court remits the fine."

After leaving the court, Mr. Walker asked Hay to call at his place of business, presumably to make arrangements there for the payment of Henry's debt to him.

THE CUSTODY OF A LITTLE GIRL.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, rendered a decision in the matter of the habeas corpus taken out in the case of Ada Teresa McNamara, a bright-looking little girl 13 years old, who is now domiciled in the family of Mrs. Sarah N. Kelly, of Brooklyn. The father of the little girl has been in California for nine years, and her mother died at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island in September, 1872. Mrs. Kelly received the child from its mother about six years ago. At that time Mrs. Kelly was in charge of the Aid Society connected with St. James' Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, and while she was in the basement of the church one cold Winter's day attending to the wants of the poor women who sought charity, Mrs. McNamara came in. The latter had her little daughter with her. Both were thinly clad and suffering from hunger. The mother, who was under the influence of liquor, came to ask food. She was given something to eat, and the child was taken care of. Some days afterward she asked Mrs. Kelly to adopt the child, and this request was acceded to after the father of the child had forwarded his consent. Recently, however, Miss Margaret O'Brien, of this City, the aunt and godmother of the child, sought to obtain its custody, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Donohue, in a memorandum of his decision yesterday, said: "In this case it is admitted that the respondent took charge and control of the child, with the full consent and approbation of its mother and father, and that state of things continued until the demand was made in the present case. Nothing is shown as to the position or condition of the father to now change the custody, nor is there anything shown in the condition of the parties otherwise that should interfere with the present custody. When the father, on any application, can show a state of facts authorizing interference, the court will hear him. Writ dismissed."

A HIGHWAYMAN GETS FIVE YEARS.

On the night of Feb. 21, as Peter Anderson, a Norwegian sailor, was going through Washington-street on his way to his lodging-house in Albany-street, he was attacked by two of the youthful desperadoes who infest that locality, and knocked to the ground. The highwaymen thrust a handkerchief into Anderson's mouth to prevent an outcry, and then proceeded to rob him of all the money he possessed, amounting to $20. They immediately ran off, but Anderson raised an alarm, and the thieves were arrested by an officer and identified. It was subsequently ascertained that the highwaymen, the better to carry out their purpose, had extinguished the street lamps in the vicinity of the robbery. The prisoners gave the names of John Mitchell and William Hickey. The latter was tried and convicted and is now serving out a 13 years' term in the State Prison. Mitchell, whose degree of guilt was considerably lower than that of his companion, pleaded guilty to an attempt yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to five years in the State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

In closing up the business of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted pleas of guilty from 15 prisoners confined in the Tombs.

Robert Brady, a vagrant, was committed by Justice Wandell, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing from the Cooper Union Library a volume entitled *The Life of Abraham Lincoln.*

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, John Hanlon, charged with passing a $10 counterfeit note, and John E. Smith, charged with letting premises in the rear of No. 524 West Thirty-sixth-street to be used for running an illicit still, were acquitted.

A number of suits have been commenced in the United States District Court to recover small balances of duties alleged to be due by importers on goods removed from bonded warehouses, there being, as alleged, an excess of duties due beyond the amounts covered by the bonds.

A disorderly establishment at No. 79 Delancey-street was closed by the Police on Wednesday night, and at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Charles Miller, the proprietor, was held in default of $1,000. Several women found in the place were committed as disorderly persons.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mr. James M. Smith made a long argument for a new trial in the case of William O'Day, a Washington-street junk dealer, convicted of receiving a large quantity of silk stolen from the White Star steam-ship Adriatic. Assistant District Attorney Bell, who convicted O'Day, argued against the motion, and Judge Sutherland reserved his decision.

Dora Stegman, a pretty girl of 18, was convicted on her own admission, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, of having stolen $25 from her brother, Frederick Stegman, and a black cashmere dress from Miss Emma Triest, of No. 35 Bond-street. Her brother said she was an incorrigible kleptomaniac, and had been an inmate of the House of Refuge without undergoing reformation. She was sent to the Penitentiary for 10 months, five months for each offense.

The suit of Whiton and another against Masury was argued before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiffs for leave to examine the books of the defendant. The plaintiffs are the Executors of the late Frederick L. Whiton, who was a partner of the defendant, and claim that the latter is indebted to Whiton's estate to the amount of $30,000. Masury not only denies this, but claims an indebtedness on the other side. Decision was reserved on the motion.

Aaron Smith, having had one of his hands cut off in an accident on the Erie Railway, sued the company and recovered $2,000. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals and the judgment in Smith's favor was sustained. He moved before Judge Lawrence yesterday to compel Hugh J. Jewett, the Receiver of the company, to pay the costs, which amount to $321. Decision was reserved, the Receiver insisting that he employed counsel to defend the suit, not for the benefit of the company, but to protect the bondholders.

Giuseppe Adonio, an Italian, and John L. Miller, came into collision at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street yesterday noon, and called one another hard names. Finally, Adonio drew a revolver and threatened to kill Miller. He was arrested and taken before Justice Duffy in the Tombs Police Court. On the intercession of friends of the prisoner, and the agreement of Miller, the Justice consented to punish Adonio for disorderly conduct, instead of holding him on a charge of felonious assault. Adonio was committed to the Tombs for 20 days.

In the Connolly will case yesterday, Miss Frances Benedict, of Troy, a schoolmate of Mrs. Healey, the daughter of Judge Connolly, testified that she was present on an occasion when the Judge charged his daughter with going to improper places with Healey, and that the daughter replied that she went to those places in order to investigate charges made against Healey, and became satisfied that they were untrue. She also testified that the Judge said he had forgotten about the scene at his house with Mrs. Kiey the night before his daughter's wedding.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted pleas of guilty from Albert Scott, alias Henry J. West, alias Robert Mitchell, who obtained $100 from Edmond D. Faulkner, of No. 62 Greenstreet, on a forged check, and William Monaghan, a gas fitter, of No. 349 Broome-street, who obtained four candlesticks from Bensinger Brothers, of No. 311 Broadway, an all order purporting to be signed by Ryan & May, No. 28 Bleecker-street. Judge Sutherland sentenced Scott to three years and Monaghan to one year in the Penitentiary.

The case of The People ex rel. The London and Manchester Plate Glass Company against the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. It seems that the Commissioner has assessed the personal property of the company at a valuation of $150,000. The company claims it has no capital invested here, but that all its capital is in England. It says it has merely a place of sale here, and that the amounts as fast as received are forwarded to England. All its property here consists of $500 worth of office furniture. It desires to have the valuation cut down to the latter amount. Decision was reserved.

THE FORD BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The examination in the bankruptcy case of J. B. Ford & Co., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's publishers, was continued yesterday before Register Fitch. But little information was elicited, and the counsel for the creditors seemed to be oppressed with the belief that there was a disposition on the part of Ford & Co. to evade the interrogatories put to them. Mr. John R. Howard was again examined.

When he was asked by the examining counsel to find a certain entry in one of Ford & Co.'s books, the Register kindly told him that a witness was not called upon to perform any manual labor. A request was made for a statement of the cost of the stones used in printing the colored plates for the illustrations in "Christ in Art" and "Women in Sacred History." Ford & Co. submitted memoranda of rough estimates of the value of the electrotype plates used in their business, prepared upon two bases, viz: A possible future business value for Ford & Co., a going continuing firm, and the other as a guess at their auction value, both being entirely hypothetical. The future business value of the effects to the firm was $53,175, and the estimated auction value was given at $10,200. An itemized statement, prepared by the firm on Feb. 27, 1877, giving the estimated value of the property of the firm, including copyrights and plates, at $21,357 39, was taken and put in evidence. It was stated by Mr. Howard that the copyrights of *My Wife and I* and *We and our Neighbors* were owned by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the claim made by her in her proof of indebtedness was for royalties. The work *Women in Sacred History* was entered in the list of effects as third-class stock, and it came out that while some volumes of it were sold in the course of trade, it was mostly used as pay for advertising. The examination was adjourned for a week.

THE NIEMAN DIVORCE SUIT.

The case of Eliza Nieman against Ferdinand Nieman was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit is brought to obtain an absolute divorce. The parties were married on March 19, 1872, by A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor of the City. The plaintiff claims that her husband has committed adultery. It seems that, suspecting such conduct on his part, she went with a friend to a tenement-house situated in Forsyth-street, immediately opposite to a house of prostitution, which she believed he was accustomed to visit. She and her companion kept watch on the suspected house, and their patience was rewarded by seeing the defendant enter. The case was sent to a referee, and he reported in favor of the wife. A motion was made yesterday for the confirmation of the report, but Judge Lawrence, not entirely satisfied, requested the plaintiff's counsel to submit the pleadings and the order of reference, which had not been submitted.

A NEWSBOY ARRESTED FOR TRICKERY.

While Mr. William E. Laimbeer, of No. 119 East Twenty-fourth-street, was passing through Fourth-avenue yesterday afternoon he was startled by hearing a newsboy crying out, "Extra! great calamity! terrible accident on the Elevated Railroad!" He accosted the newsboy, asking him if it was true that such an accident had occurred. The boy replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Laimbeer purchased one of the papers for five cents. He then discovered that the paper was an obscure weekly, and there was nothing contained in its columns about an accident on the Elevated or any other railroad. Mr. Laimbeer thereupon called a policeman, and gave the newsboy into custody. He was taken before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court, where he gave his name as Thomas Kehoe. Mr. Laimbeer made a complaint against the youth for obtaining money by trick and device, and he was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

THE UNION TRUST FORGERY CASE.

The great forgery on the Union Trust Company in January last occupied the attention of the Grand Jury during the past week, and resulted yesterday in the indictment of three of the persons implicated. On the 21 of January a check for $62,400, purporting to be signed by Morris Franklin and William H. Beers, President and Actuary respectively of the New-York Life Insurance Company, was presented to the Cashier of the Union Trust Company, and duly honored by the officers of that institution. After a lapse of three weeks the officers of the Union Trust Company discovered that the check was a forgery, and investigation led to the arrest of Horace E. Brown, a Broad street broker; George L. Maxwell, another broker, and George W. Chadwick, a friend of Brown. Louis W. Brown, another broker, who was said to be implicated, disappeared, and has not been seen since. The Grand Jury have found an indictment for forgery in the third degree against Horace E. Brown, Louis W. Brown, and George W. Chadwick, and dismissed the complaint against George W. Maxwell. Chadwick, who was detained as a witness in the House of Detention since the arrests, was immediately transferred to the Tombs, and will be arraigned with Horace E. Brown on Monday next. The authorities are confident that Louis W. Brown, who has been absent, will also put in an appearance on Monday next.

A STOCK BROKER'S SUIT.

Thomas W. B. Hughes, a stock broker, brought suit in the Supreme Court against Jacob Rabino, a stock operator, and the case was tried before Judge Barrett and a jury yesterday. Hughes claimed $2,340 as a balance due on commissions and for money paid out on stock transactions. The defense was that in the account between the parties there was an error which should be corrected, and that the defendant had paid over the plaintiffs an account to various persons all that was due to him. For a further defense it was claimed that it was not an account stated, because it contained the characters "E. and O. E.," meaning "errors and omissions excepted." The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2,067 26, the court adding an extra allowance of 5 per cent. D. M. Porter appeared for the plaintiff, and Richard Busteed for the defendant.

AN EXPERT FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Mrs. Nancy Bloomer, of No. 108 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, charged a young woman named Polinki Brockop with having picked her pocket as she was leaving a Fulton Ferry boat. The pocket-book of the complainant, containing only a small sum of money and some trinkets, was found in the prisoner's possession. Polinki said she was driven to commit the theft by poverty and the necessity to provide for her three children, who, she said, were at No. 18 Union-street, Brooklyn, where she resides with her husband. Two other pocket-books containing money were found on her person. She appeared to be unable to speak English, but an officer of the court said he knew she was only pretending ignorance, and that she was a well-known expert at pocket-picking. She was committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following business was transacted in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 1,020—*The Berdan Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, appellants, vs. E. Remington & Sons.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—On motion of Mr. George Gifford, docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 140—*The Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Samuel H. Turrill*; No. 141—*The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Samuel H. Turrill*; No. 142—*The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Samuel H. Turrill*; No. 143—*The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Samuel H. Turrill*; No. 144—*The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Samuel H. Turrill.*—The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. E. W. Stoughton, of counsel for appellee, and concluded by Mr. George Payson for appellants. Mr. E. Biddle Roberts, of counsel for appellants in No. 144, submitted printed arguments. Adjourned until Monday.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 29.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was up: No. 244—Oliver A. Dilliber, appellant, vs. The Home Life Insurance Company, respondent; argument commenced and concluded. No. 447—Isaac Franklin, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; submitted. No. 449—John Barnesciotta, otherwise called John Garibaldi, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; argued by William F. Keating for plaintiffs in error; B. K. Phelps, District Attorney, for the people. No. 256—Patrick Falconer et al., respondents, vs. The Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad Company and others, appellants; argued by George F. Comstock for appellants, R. P. Marvin for respondent. No. 222—The Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Walter J. Weeks and others, Commissioners, &c.; argued by George F. Comstock for appellant, R. P. Marvin for respondents; case still on.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, March 30, is as follows: Nos. 260, 261, 264, 210, 223, 245, 118, and 238.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—In the matter of Durfee; Lockwood vs. Tasker; De Quesada vs. Ribet; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; in the matter of Benjamin; In the matter of Simpson; stay pendente lite required.

Thomas vs. Thomas.—Order granted.

Neimann vs. Niemann.—I want the pleadings and order or reference in this case.

Caserly vs. Mansfield.—I desire to see counsel in regard to this application.

Hubbert vs. Hubbert.—Report of Referee is confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Harris vs. Simpson.—Stay pendente lite required.

Cohen vs. Howe.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company is one of the defendants in this action, and as I am a policy-holder in that company, I prefer not to make the decision in this case.

Matter of the Application of Miller for a Writ of Mandamus.—The counsel for the Police Commissioners may reply to the supplementary brief submitted by the relator's counsel.

The Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Paley.—After reading the opinion of the General Term, I am of the opinion that the court intended that the parties should put the pleadings in an ordinary action, and that the whole issue should be disposed of upon the trial of an action. If this be the correct view, it necessarily follows that an appeal lies directly to the General Term from the Referee's decision.

By Judge Donohue.

Pike vs. Seiter—Cannot fix amount of bond until the deficiency is known.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Guidet vs. Brown et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Decrees Signed.—O'Brien vs. Browning; Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Barrett et al.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—Engelkercher vs. Shaeter; Peshine vs. Kelly; Earle vs. Kane; in the Matter of Bloch; in the Matter of Dwyer; Oakley vs. Baron; Same vs. Same.

Costs.—Brunsen vs. Feiby; Knox vs. Ferry—Costs taxed at $13 22.

Ireland vs. Hockstein.—Decree granted.

Bambacher vs. Bambacher.—It appears that Judge Robinson has already passed upon this matter, and I do not know how it comes before me.

Stewart vs. Rees.—Report of Referee confirmed, and distribution ordered.

Castro vs. Bach.—Appeal dismissed.

In the Matter of Henderson, &c.—Bond approved.

Hessen vs. Speyer.—Application denied.

Philbin vs. Price, Jr.—Reference ordered, to assess damages.

Chase vs. Hearns.—See memorandum.

By Judge Robinson.

In the Matter of Levy.—Order entered granting allowance.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Hunt vs. Mulford; Williams vs. Irving; Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Company; Cutter vs. Butler.

Dodge vs. Herbell.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Roulston vs. Roulston.—Order granted confirming report of Referee and dismissing complaint, with $10 costs.

Matter of McNamara.—Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Donohue.

Dunkin vs. Allerton et al.—See opinion.

Wacker vs. Dodge.—Allowed $100.

Woodruff vs. Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.—Motion granted; see memorandum.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Sugden vs. Nerricle; Robinson vs. Henrique; Anson vs. Faulkner; Wogtkaires vs. Lennox; Gould vs. Curtis; Booth vs. O'Keefe; Colquhaur vs. Wasson; Hemken vs. Sternbein; Stern vs. Smith; Smith vs. Morning Star Union Mission.

Motions Granted.—Loughran vs. Wheelan; Morford vs. Rushton; Dexheimer vs. Rushton; Lange vs. Hooks; Fanning vs. Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company; Otard vs. Kellerman; Miller vs. Starrach.

Defaults Noted.—Sammis vs. Rowland; Clark vs. Graber; McKillip vs. Gassam.

*Owens vs.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. G. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR GIRLS—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. D. Walton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The country may expect to be the victim of a great many ill-digested reports from Washington during the next few days. There are wiseacres enough in the Capital, some in the service of the press and some not, to foretell with every possible degree of inaccuracy what the President is going to do regarding South Carolina, and what the Commission is going to do in Louisiana. We shall have perfectly detailed and untrustworthy accounts of assurances which Senator THIS and Representative THAT have received from the President or from some "prominent" and mythical member of the Cabinet; alleged orders to Gen. AUGUR will be as plenty as flies in September, and every step the Administration takes or is about to take will be described to us with a fullness which Mr. HAYES himself could not equal if he tried. Those of the public who enjoy being tossed about by these contending rumors can be "fooled to the top of their bent." But sensible persons will wait for duly authenticated statements of the President's action. Mr. HAYES, judged by what the correspondents have said of him, has had a great variety of opinions, purposes, and plans; judged by what he has actually done, he has conducted himself like a careful, candid, clear-headed man, and those of the public who wait till they know the facts before judging him are not likely to have any occasion for regret at doing so.

A very moderate and conservative set of resolutions was adopted by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday with reference to the report of the Municipal Commission. They were presented by Mr. SETH LOW, after a clear and forcible address in explanation of the report by WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq. Mr. BUTLER gave special emphasis to the portion of the report which proposes to concentrate all control of City affairs in the City Government, independent of regulation or revision by the Legislature, and also to that part which proposes that the management of the finances shall be in the hands of a board elected by tax-payers and rent-payers. These are propositions concerning which the voice of the merchants is entitled to peculiar weight, since they are in their nature business-like and in harmony with the principles which govern business men in the transaction of their own affairs. The resolutions simply urge on the Legislature that the proposed constitutional amendments "be submitted to the people for adoption at the earliest time legally possible, viz., in the Fall of 1878." A committee was appointed to present the resolutions to the Legislature.

It may yet become necessary to take Mr. Senator JACOBS at his word, when he declares, as he did in substance last evening, that the reform measures now before the Senate are partisan measures. If Mr. JACOBS' example is followed, and JOHN KELLY'S orders are obeyed, the thick-and-thin Democrats in both houses will oppose these measures, and their support will be left to the Republicans, with such aid as Independent Democrats will give. That would be a result which the Republican Party can have no cause to fear. There is no reason why reform in New-York City affairs should be regarded as solely or strictly a Republican policy; but if it is requisite to make it a party matter in order to get for the City the relief it imperatively demands, Republicans need not, and will not, shun the responsibility. Mr. ROBINSON is represented by his friends as a "reform" Governor. If they think it good policy to force the Republicans in the Legislature to make reform measures party measures, and to compel the Governor to choose between Republican reform and Tammany dictation, neither our party nor the people of this City will have any reason to be sorry that the issue is thus made up.

Mr. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. CONANT, who has been intrusted with the agency for the placing of United States bonds in Europe. Mr. MCCORMICK is a citizen of New-York, a man of culture, substance, and undoubted ability. When the Department of Agriculture was formed, during LINCOLN'S Administration, Mr. MCCORMICK accepted the position of Chief Clerk, and to his executive ability the organization of that bureau was largely due. He subsequently became Secretary of Arizona, when that Territory was organized in 1863. Later, a vacancy occurring in the office of Governor of the Territory, he succeeded to that position, and was afterward chosen Delegate to Congress. In all of these places he has won credit and confidence. His present appointment, it is understood, is made at the instance of Secretary SHERMAN, in accordance with the usual custom of giving to the Secretary the choice of his immediate assistants. This selection will undoubtedly prove popular and fortunate.

WHO ARE CHARGEABLE WITH BAD FAITH?

Apart altogether from the immediate results of the President's action with reference to South Carolina and Louisiana, the question of good faith as between the President and confidential friends, on one hand, and prominent Southern men, on the other, possesses more than passing importance. It goes to the root of the character of the Administration, and it determines the degree of confidence which should be reposed, respectively, in the President and his assailants.

At the outset of the controversy, the enemies of the Administration had a decided advantage. They declared that at a critical stage of the count of the Electoral vote, Messrs. FOSTER and MATTHEWS, with the concurrence of Mr. HAYES, asserted his purpose, if elected, at once to withdraw the troops from Columbia and New-Orleans, and to recognize Messrs. HAMPTON and NICHOLLS as Governors. A distinct bargain was said to have been made, whereby Messrs. FOSTER and MATTHEWS, in behalf of Mr. HAYES, had covenanted with certain Southerners to give this immediate recognition in consideration of aid required to frustrate the plans of the filibusters in the House. When doubts were expressed as to the accuracy of these representations, we were told that conclusive documentary evidence, held by the Democrats concerned, would be in due time produced. In answer to a demand for particulars, it was said that letters written by FOSTER and MATTHEWS left no room for dispute. The impudent pertinacity with which the allegation was repeated, produced an unpleasant impression in many quarters. People began to believe that a bargain had been struck at variance with the precautionary measures adopted by the President toward the contested States. There was an unwillingness to believe that the President was in any manner compromised by the reported arrangement, and his tardy but emphatic denial justified the confidence. Still the fear remained that two of his trusted friends had, in a moment of injudicious zeal, committed themselves to an agreement whereby specific promises were held out to the South, in return for specific support. Such an agreement, supposing it to have been made, would have been discreditable to all concerned; but it would have been particularly disgraceful to those who undertook to enforce a policy they could not control, while retaining in their hands the substantial results of the agreement in regard to the Presidency.

This unfavorable version of the transaction is that which for a week past, or more, the Democrats have kept before the public. They have reiterated accusations of corrupt bargaining and treachery with an emphasis that seemed to have some foundation. Allusions to letters, which were described as kept back for the sake of the reputation of their authors, increased the effect of the indictments formally preferred. The letters, we have been told, convicted even the President of evasion if not of falsehood. A sentence or two may well be placed upon record as illustrations of the positiveness with which Democratic journals have pursued this course. "The weight of evidence," says the Baltimore *Gazette*, "certainly favors the theory that Mr. HAYES and his advisers deliberately made promises, intending to break them, and have added personal falsehood to the infamy of the fraudulent count." The Charleston *News* expresses its belief that "Messrs. MATTHEWS and FOSTER, representing Gov. HAYES, solemnly promised" so and so; that "so far the President has played false, and Messrs. MATTHEWS and FOSTER are conveniently missing." We could produce scores of editorial utterances as emphatic as these, and, like them, tending to fasten upon the President and confidential friends base conduct, first, in relation to the Presidency, and next in relation to the troops in the South. A writer in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, assigning Mr. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, as his authority, goes more into detail, depicting Mr. BROWN'S part in the alleged bargain, and setting forth the substance of the Matthews-Foster letters in his possession. "The documents," says this writer, "pledged HAYES' Administration to remove the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina immediately after his inaugural, and, in addition to this, called for the official recognition of NICHOLLS and HAMPTON." These "specimen bricks" will suffice to show what a fabric of falsehood Democrats have constructed, with the double purpose of impairing the moral strength of the Administration at the North, and rekindling partisan strife throughout the South.

The dishonesty of these tactics became evident when the call for the publication of the documents in question met with a refusal. The affectation of scruple respecting the publication of private letters would have rendered the whole matter ridiculous had only personal concerns been at stake. Men whose sense of propriety had not prevented them from promulgating statements about the contents of letters could not reasonably plead privacy as an excuse for non-publication. They withheld the letters in spite of the request for publication made by their authors, professedly on the ground of delicacy, but really, as is now apparent, to admit of the continued dissemination of misstatements as to their contents and the circumstances in which they were written.

The paltry intrigue has come to a sudden end, and the whole infamy connected with it belongs, not to the writers or recipients of the talked-of letters, but to the partisans who have sought by falsehood to convert them into a means of making mischief. With a frankness which is honorable to him, Mr. JOHN YOUNG BROWN tells the story. At his instance the letters were written, and he is the best possible authority as to their scope and intent. The conversation out of which they arose was had with Mr. FOSTER in the presence of Senator GORDON, and Mr. BROWN is explicit in his denial of trafficking, or of attempts to traffic, on the part of either. There was no bargain, he declares, no agreement. What Mr. BROWN desired was a written assurance, resting upon Mr. FOSTER'S implied knowledge of Mr. HAYES' views, that the policy of the Administration would harmonize with the ideas conveyed in Mr. FOSTER'S speech in the House, and which Mr. HAYES was known to have approved. Mr. FOSTER complied in a letter, from which Mr. BROWN erased a paragraph, with the remark that the document "could be made fuller and stronger." This letter is the one (Feb. 26) signed by Mr. FOSTER alone, and it is in the main identical with that signed the next day by Messrs. MATTHEWS and FOSTER jointly. What do they amount to? Simply the expression of the writers' "great desire" to have Mr. HAYES "adopt such a policy as will give to the people of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way;" adding the remark, "we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of his administration." This is the essence of both letters. The second contains a phrase, interpolated apparently by Mr. MATTHEWS, and of which Mr. BROWN observes, "it contained some generalities I did not like." These "generalities"—which most readers will consider of prime importance—are all embraced in the words which qualify the expectation of the restoration of home rule to the two States, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof."

Here, then, is the only foundation for the scandalous statements that have been put into circulation reflecting upon the judgment and good faith of Messrs. MATHEWS and FOSTER, and upon the integrity of the President. The attacks upon the President are thus shown to be wanton, as well as unjust. The gentlemen with whom his friends communicated do not pretend that he was in any manner responsible for their action. Beyond the remark that he had conveyed his concurrence in Mr. FOSTER'S speech, the President was barely mentioned. As for the letters, they contain nothing to which the most scrupulous can object. They do not even suggest negotiations or bargains, or anything that needs explanation. They attribute to the President the policy which he set forth in his letter of acceptance, and subsequently in his inaugural address, and the second letter makes everything subject to the precise condition which, on both occasions, he laid down. No better vindication of the President, or of Messrs. MATTHEWS and FOSTER, could be desired. The only persons actually compromised are those Democrats, whom the documents convict of falsehood.

A CRY FOR VENGEANCE.

There seems to be a curious popular misapprehension concerning the present status of the Mormon citizens in Utah. Since the frightful revelations of the Lee trial have been circulated, there has been a general demand for justice. Unhappily, this demand has been construed to require vengeance and confiscation, rather than a legal retribution. There seems to be a common notion that the Mormon people, as a community, have incurred a just punishment, and that in some undefined way they should be wiped off the face of the earth, their settlements broken up, and their property divided among those who volunteer in this new holy war. It is even said that a Ring has been organized in California for the purpose of exciting wrath against the Latter Day Saints, and driving them out of their possessions. It is added, by way of explanation, that the fomenters of this crusade against Mormonism have had their cupidity excited by the knowledge that the saints have rich lands, fat cattle, and all of the acquisitions of a prosperous pastoral people. In the distempered fancy of certain would-be crusaders, the Mormons are seen flying with guilty haste before the avengers of innocent blood, very much as the Midianites fled before GIDEON. That this rough justice should be meted out is the demand of some who are bound to make war, whether it be upon Mexico, the Sioux Indians, or the malevolent Spitz dog.

It is very true that our adventurous fellow-citizens on the Pacific are always ready for a filibustering excursion. They have a happy faculty for planning invasions of friendly territory, and settling local troubles by intervention; but these expeditionary projects usually end in talk. The inflammatory reports of Mormon outrages and crimes, which have lately originated in San Francisco, are not designed, we believe, to stir up a sudden flood of animosity. The Californians, especially those who had early experience with the Mormons, know better than any other people outside of Utah what a habitation of cruelty the Mormon settlement has been. It is the most natural thing in the world that they should be possessed of ample information proving all that has been charged against the Mormons as a people. It is likely that many refugees from Mormondom are to be found in California, and that their testimony confirms some of the terrible stories of murders, maimings, and abductions committed under the rule of the theocracy of Utah. But it is absurd to suppose that any intelligent men, in California or elsewhere, propose to invade Utah and dispossess the Mormon people, guilty though they may be. The Church of the Latter Day Saints may be a nest of iniquity and bestiality, and the saints may be individually a bad lot, but nobody pretends that this would justify a raid on the community.

The wild talk with which certain newspapers seek to inflame public opinion is simply mischievous. If it is designed to have any effect whatever, it is as an incentive to mob violence. And if mob violence is expanded to its legitimate and natural bounds in such a case, we should have an organized riot—a small rebellion against the laws of the land. It may be admitted that the Mormon hierarchy was guilty of the massacre of the emigrants in Mountain Meadows. One of the participants, who confessed his crime, has suffered the penalty of death therefor. Another purchased immunity by turning State's evidence. Not one of the other accused persons has ever been brought to the bar of any court to answer the accusation of murder. Some of those who participated in that massacre are dead. Thousands of Mormons are as innocent of any complicity in the deed as though they had not been born when it was committed, and other thousands are not only clear of this particular crime, but are honest, God-fearing, though infatuated, people. Is it proposed to visit on these the iniquity of wicked leaders and evil companions, and at one fell swoop punish the innocent and the guilty together? It cannot be denied that Mormonism is bad, that its fruits are bad, and that it is a monstrous blot on the face of the earth. Is it to be wiped out by turning a lawless rabble into its secluded retreat?

The conviction of LEE, which is the conviction of Mormonism, should have two results: Prosecutions against men who are accused or suspected of being concerned in the massacre should be pressed with energy, and a ban should be placed upon Mormonism throughout the civilized world. It is difficult, to be sure, to obtain evidence against men who are shielded by their infatuated co-religionists. But, so far as this particular and notorious crime is concerned, the mass of evidence in LEE'S case ought to furnish valuable clues to the public prosecutor. We are inclined to think that the power of the Mormon establishment is crumbling to ruin. The "Gentile" invasion, in spite of all that the leaders in the "Church" could do to stay it, has slowly sapped the foundations of the Mormon fabric. Such an unnatural edifice of falsehood and sensuality cannot long endure when surrounded by hostile influences. The very nature of Mormonism is foreign to the so-called "Gentile" institutions which are springing up around the Mormon stronghold. Slowly but surely, the distinguishing characteristics of Mormonism are bound to pass away; and then, if Mormonism remains, it will be but an empty shell, incapable of mischief, destitute of any vital power. If there be any legitimate and lawful means of hastening this consummation of ruin, we should be glad to see them used. Polygamy and all the brutalizing teachings of the Mormon leaders have disgraced the land too long. But if the Mormons, individually or collectively, are to be dispossessed of their present holdings, they must be proceeded against in due form. Lands, farms, houses, and tenements are real property; in Utah they have been acquired under the laws of the United States. It is a wild absurdity to suggest that these owners have not rights, and that they may be driven out by a rabble rout, or even by an army. It is not possible that anybody seriously proposes a Gentile conquest of the new Canaan in Utah.

STRANGE BED-FELLOWS

Misery, it is said, makes strange bed-fellows. Who would have thought that the time should come when roaring Democrats would find congenial fellowship with WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS? But the *World* smiles gushingly on the two original Abolitionists. It is a happy family—as happy as uninvited guests, cooling their wrath in gloomy companionship, can possibly be. There was a time when the Democratic newspapers reserved their choicest epithets and hottest vials of wrath for GARRISON and PHILLIPS. These two men were denounced as mischief-makers, fire-brands, irreconcilables, and emissaries of the devil. The Democrats were swift to declare that these gentlemen were bound to do nothing but to make a row in politics; that they had no mission in life but to set men together by the ears, and no earthly purpose but to misrepresent facts and tell lies which might seem like truth. When GARRISON declared that SUMNER'S attack on GRANT was "ill-judged, ill-timed, and bitter," the Democrats were moved to rage. They said that GARRISON was an impracticable ass, a visionary idealist, and a predestined idiot. And when WENDELL PHILLIPS, in 1872, denounced the Democratic candidate for the Presidency as "the chief time-server of the age," the Democratic newspapers went into spasms of indignation. PHILLIPS, they said, was a common scold, who ought to be put in the pillory, and have cold water poured down his back. He was a chattering lunatic, a virago in trousers, an infariate whom nothing but a drubbing could cure.

We are not aware that the Republican Party has ever set great store by either of these men. Even when they were most abused by the Democrats, they were not assailed as representative Republicans. Mr. PHILLIPS' beau-ideal of a statesman is B. F. BUTLER. In the present crisis, Mr. PHILLIPS thinks that the South ought to be "crushed;" and the crushing policy, he thinks, can best be carried out by giving B. F. BUTLER a roving commission to adorn the Southern forests with the swinging corpses of leading Democrats. Mr. PHILLIPS always was a positive man. He is a very Sangrado in the matter of bloodletting. He was enraged with LINCOLN because he did not make the war for the Union a war for emancipation; and he denounced the "Good President" as "a slave hunter," just as he now denounces HAYES' Cabinet as "a slave-hound Cabinet." No matter; any man who will throw hard names at the Administration is dear to the Democratic heart. It is a good sign when the Democracy applaud PHILLIPS. The policy of discord and revenge is everything to him; he finds congenial fellowship in the Democratic Party. PHILLIPS, on the one hand, has no mission or any comfort in a united Republic; and the Democracy will cease to exist as a party when there is no such thing possible as "a solid South." So all of these mischief makers live for one purpose—to make trouble and keep open the old sores.

We wish the Democrats joy of their new allies. There is no place for either in the peaceful policy of the present Administration. The man who will believe nothing that is good, and will accept as true everything that is bad, of the new Administration, must be such as PHILLIPS, or an enraged and disappointed Democrat. It is well that they should lie together. They are proper bed-fellows. They are comrades in misery. They go to bed unhappy, and they awake to renewed attacks of bile and the blues The Democratic newspapers cannot sufficiently express their delight that PHILLIPS stigmatizes Attorney-General DEVENS as "a slave-hunter." But they suppress the fact, as the veracious PHILLIPS does, that when Mr. DEVENS, as a sworn officer of the law, had done his duty by the law in the Sims case, he bought the fugitive's freedom and gave him liberty. WENDELL PHILLIPS would have scolded and shrieked to this day; but that is all he would have done, and his new Democratic friends would have enjoyed the fun. It would hurt nobody to keep on scolding forever.

There would be just cause for alarm when a Republican President should form a Cabinet and shape a policy which should please the *World* and WENDELL PHILLIPS. A policy of conciliation does not contemplate a surrender to malcontents, nor the wanton indulgence of madmen. While the *World* and PHILLIPS are dissatisfied, all is well. When these mischievous gabblers are quiet, we may be sure that there is something wrong. PHILLIPS is sorry that TILDEN is not elected. So are some of the Democrats. In that case, there would be that promiscuous hanging at Southern cross-roads which these noisy bed-fellows demand. The color of the victims is not so certain. But there will be peace and concord, and there will be no opportunity for the intermeddling of those who delight in a policy of hate. Extremes meet. After years of quarreling, GARRISON and PHILLIPS lie down sweetly with the Democracy. Happy be their dreams.

GOING ABROAD.

Going abroad must be more pleasurable than profitable to the majority of our countrymen, since so many of them go, and come back without any apparent advantage. They will tell you how much they have spent; how long they were in England, France, Italy, or Germany; what they bought, and how good a time they have had. But ask them what they have seen, or what they have learned, and they will dismiss you with a conventional generality. The capacity of many persons to travel without any definite object is very remarkable. They travel because they can; they think the legitimate purpose of travel is to travel, and they carry out the purpose faithfully. It has long been the fashion to go abroad, and it is to be feared that a considerable body of Americans cross the sea mainly to follow fashion. But many more are anxious to improve themselves, and would do so if they only knew how. They try hard, and after six or eight months of a foreign tour, return greatly disappointed. The Old World, they think, does not amount to much; while they were gone their minds were in a constant whirl; their remembrances are dim and confused; their impressions of Europe fragmentary and incomplete. They had expected so much that they are naturally chagrined at the paucity of the result.

One mistake of intending tourists is that they are apt to make very inadequate mental preparation before they start. Instead of arranging in their mind what they want most to see, and getting all the information at command, familiarizing themselves with history, biography, criticism, and whatever bears on the subject, they defer their reading and study until they are on the spot. They even neglect their guide-books, seldom buying these, indeed, until just before sailing, and only read up from day to day as emergency requires. Thus they miss a good deal that is worthy and interesting, and the things they see are seen without understanding or appreciation. Half the pleasure of travel consists in association, which cannot be had unless the mind be stored with facts, events, and their consequences, and be in sympathy with the places visited. Mere cold looking at or examination of the historic, the picturesque, or the beautiful, fails to produce the mood that is essential to intelligent comprehension and true enjoyment. Simple sight-seeing, with nothing behind it, is like swallowing food and lacking sound digestion—it does little good, and often no inconsiderable harm. Rome, Florence, Athens, Nurnberg, Bruges are not necessarily attractive or instructive; they depend for their effect on what the traveler brings to them. Their highest charm is extrinsic, and must reside in his fitness and feelings.

A serious hindrance to the average American tourist is his clannishness. He patronizes the inn that is patronized by his countrymen; he dines at the table d'hôte because they dine there; he visits the places they visit; takes the route they take; in short, he goes abroad, only to encounter the Republic, which he fondly imagines he has left behind. He is also addicted to running in well-worn grooves. Instead of marking out his course, and following it vigorously, he adopts the course that is generally gone over, and frequently relinquishes something he wants to do for no better reason than because a chance acquaintance wants to do something else. He visits Brussels and neglects Amsterdam; he hurries to Nice, leaving Nimes for the next time; stays a fortnight at Geneva, indifferent to the wonders of Chamounix and the Zermatt; quits St. Petersburg without sight of Moscow; spends months in Paris, careless of Spain; and comes home to regret his wasted opportunities; perhaps goes back, and wastes the same opportunities again. His travel is a little round which he must make because others have made it.

He is averse, too, to depending on himself, and to practicing his French, Italian, or German, unless he be accustomed to speaking it, and sure of his ground. He cleaves to valets or commissionaires; secures them at the inn; tells them he wants to see all that is worth seeing; is driven hither and thither; tries in vain to understand their polyglot gibberish until his mind becomes chaotic. Finally, he inquires wistfully if that is all, and assured that it is, he thanks Heaven; dashes off to another place, and repeats the tiresome and profitless experience. Is it strange that he grows so weary in two or three months that he feels as if he would not cross the street to see a new world created, and that he is rejoiced when the enormous boredom is over?

This is the way many Americans go abroad. They quit their country without knowing what they want to see, and return without knowing what they have seen. They might have had agreeable and profitable journeyings had they managed differently. Determining beforehand where they wish to go, and what they wish to do, and informing themselves fully thereon, they should endeavor to be as independent as possible. They should have some knowledge of foreign languages, particularly French, and must not be afraid to speak. It is remarkable how far a little of a foreign tongue will go, and after a moderate degree of experience, they will be surprised at their success. Contrary to general declarations, the French and other nations can understand their native speech even as foreigners pronounce it, if these have any sort of skill, and are not opposed to study. Two or three hundred words and a few idiomatic phrases of a language will carry a traveler through a country in a manner he would not have imagined. Equipped with proper information and a practical smattering of French and German, armed with guide-books, and possessed of good health, coolness, and energy, he can dispense with valets and commissionaires, follow his own bent, and be his own master. Then he will feel a continued interest in what he is doing; his impressions of places and things will be clear and distinct; he will depart from the beaten track; he will see the people he is among, instead of his own countrymen, and bring back with him a wealth of information, valuable ideas, and suggestions which shall always stand him in good stead.

This is the season when Americans commonly sail across the seas. If they will not attempt too much; if they will duly prepare themselves, cut loose from their compatriots, eschew show and mere form, resolving to get on in their own way, they will find satistaction and advantage in foreign travel, and learn at once to admire the Old World and appreciate more than ever their native land.

UNCLE TOMS.

Any person who wishes to have his heart bleed for the poor colored person has only to note the way in which the aggressive white race, with slow, persistent pressure, gradually thrusts the black man out of professions which at one period the latter monopolized. We can all remember the time when the mysteries of whitewashing were solely in the possession of the colored race. If we wished to have the spare bedroom and the back fence whitewashed, we knew that a certain quantity of colored person was as indispensable as a pailful of lime, water, and glue. In those days the black man constantly carried a whitewash brush in his hand, and his garments were always ornamented with patches of lime, whether he was sharing in the wild pleasures of a cake walk or taking up a collection in a colored church. White coachmen and white waiters were even then occasionally found, but no American citizen of miscellaneous descent ever thought of the possibility of engaging in active whitewashing.

The barber's profession was another of the branches of science in which the black man reigned supreme. Those were the days when "tonic" was as yet unknown, and when the demoralizing theory that a barber's first duty is conversation, and that shaving is a merely secondary matter, had not been invented. The barber would occasionally relate a dusky anecdote of real humor, and would chuckle in a respectful and colored way when his patron made a mild joke upon the weather, but he never insisted upon discussing political and philosophical questions, and upon forcing his victim to express decided views upon the drama and the race-course of the period. Above all, he was devoid of that wild thirst for "shampooing" the public, which is, perhaps, the worst feature of the modern barber's character. But, alas! the colored barber exists no longer. He was too bright and beautiful to last, and he is now among the dreams of our early and vanished youth.

The colored whitewasher has been succeeded by the Caucasian kalsominer, who, with a pretentious air of vast scientific knowledge, divides his whitewash equally between the wall and the carpet, and who holds views in regard to tints which no argument can overthrow, and nothing save a heavy club can prevent him from carrying out, and thereby totally vulgarizing the most tastefully furnished room. As for the white barber, with his endless chatter; his inevitable "tonic," and his grim determination to forcibly "shampoo" mankind, to merely glance at him is to know his character, and to know his character is to want to kill him. It will hardly be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that the modern barber has recently invented what he calls "a dry shampoo," for the purpose of frustrating the plea of the customer who claims immunity from "shampooing" on the ground that he has a bad cold, and does not wish to have his hair wet. The only difference between the "dry shampoo" and the usual form of torture is, that the sufferer sits in his chair and has water poured down the back of his neck, instead of being dragged to the faucet and there operated upon with a hose. The old-time colored barber lacked both the inventive power and the malignant treachery which this detestable device implies, and yet we have quietly seen him driven out of the profession by the white brigands of the brush, with their detestable tonic and their maddening conversation.

Thrust out from his hereditary professions, the colored man has been forced to adopt others of precarious and temporary value. When first forced to lay aside their whitewashing brushes, numbers of colored men became the body-servants of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and encouraged their wives to become WASHINGTON'S nurses. For a time these twin purposes were very lucrative. Of course, every body-servant of WASHINGTON insisted that every other body servant was an impostor, but the lively competition which ensued was a benefit rather than an injury to the business. After a time, however, the inexorable years rendered the continued existence of Washingtonian body-servants and nurses so obviously impossible that the business was abandoned, and hundreds of venerable colored persons were thrown out of employment. Some of them subsequently resumed business as the coachmen of JEFFERSON DAVIS; but there was very little demand for that variety of African, and probably not more than ten or twelve men made any profit out of their coachmanship.

Still later the original slave who furnished the model for Mrs. STOWE'S Uncle Tom became almost as numerous as the entire male colored population of the Southern States. The business required little capital beyond white hair and effusive piety, and with this inexpensive stock multitudes of aged Africans rapidly acquired what, to them, was a comfortable fortune. For nearly twenty years the original Uncle Tom was to be found all over the Northern and Middle States. People who did not like one kind of Uncle Tom on the ground that he was too obviously addicted to whisky, or too prone to forget his exact age, and to mention having met Mrs. STOWE some years before her birth, could search among the other Uncle Toms until they found the exact kind of Tom that their imagination had painted. It is now, however, more than twenty-five years since Mrs. STOWE'S great romance appeared, and as she then represented Uncle Tom as a man of at least 75 years of age, he must, in case he still survives, be a full century old. A perception of this fact dawned upon the colored man several years since, and there is now not a single Uncle Tom in actual business in this country. There is, however, one solitary representative of this once flourishing trade now in London, where he is apparently meeting with brilliant success. He was recently presented to the Queen, and subsequently gave a sort of lecture describing his interview with that excellent lady. Of course, this particular Uncle Tom is very far from pretending that he is a hundred years old, and relies for success upon the assumption that the British aristocracy is too indolent and effete to trouble itself with chronology. He must, nevertheless, be aware that his business is a hazardous one, and that at any moment his failure to be sufficiently old may be pointed out, and his downfall thereby secured. In any event, he is the last of the Uncle Toms, and when he retires there will be no one to carry on the business at the old stand or elsewhere.

Thus the colored man has been successively compelled to abandon the whitewashing, shaving, Washingtonian body-servant, Davisian coachman, and Uncle Tom professions. The alleged superior race is steadily driving him to the wall, and he will soon be restricted to leaning on a hoe, or to gazing at a spade as his sole means of livelihood. If this is not enough to induce any humane heart to bleed, it is at any rate enough to make the Thoughtful Patriot ask profound conundrums as to the future of the colored race.

A rather vague resolution on the general situation was the upshot of the meeting of the representatives of the coal companies yesterday. A new committee, consisting of Messrs. GOWEN, SAYRE, and DICKSON, was appointed to "perfect a plan involving an advance of prices of at least 50 cents per ton at tide-water." From the standpoint of the coal companies, such an advance is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but, looking at the course of the market for the past eight months, it is difficult for the unaided vision of the general public to see how it is to be brought about. We have frequently had occasion to point out that the coal companies, taken together, are in a position where they must produce a great quantity of coal, independent of the demand for it, or else see their resources eaten into by interest and other charges upon idle property. For this state of things there can be but two remedies, an increased demand or an arbitrary advance of prices. The latter has been tried, with what success our readers know. What can be done in the direction of the former remedy remains to be seen, but the resolution referred to does not indicate any very practical measures.

The late attempt of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to control the business management of the Boston and Maine Railroad resulted in a defeat for the "Brotherhood." This blow at an arrogant organization has been succeeded by another from the Reading Railroad. This corporation has notified its engineers that they will be at once called upon to decide whether they will leave the Brotherhood or the service of the company. No members of the association will be continued on the road. This would be a hard alternative; but the corporation propose to supply the place of the benefit fund of the Brotherhood by establishing an accident and life insurance fund, out of which the engineers, upon payment of monthly dues, will receive greater benefits than those heretofore promised from their association. This is a good step in the direction of co-operation. The interests of employers and employed are, or ought to be, identical. In this case, as in many similar, the contributors to the common fund save the expense of maintaining officials who make their living by managing a charitable fund; and they form a compact organization with the daily condition of which they may be familiar. The employes of the Reading Railroad will probably be wise enough to keep their places and make prudent provision for the future.

HONORS TO GEN. GRANT.

A RECEPTION GIVEN TO THE EX-PRESIDENT AND MRS. GRANT BY THE QUEEN CITY CLUB OF CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Ex-President and Mrs. Grant were given a reception to-night by the Queen City Club, of this city. This club is composed of leading citizens, and especial efforts were made by the members, representing both political parties, to do the distinguished guests honor. From 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock the rooms of the elegant club-house on Seventh street were thronged with the wealth and beauty of Cincinnati. The ladies were all in evening dress. The banquet was without ostentation, but elegant throughout. A temporary arch was erected before the main entrance of the building, and the sidewalk in front was covered with carpets. Gen. and Mrs. Grant made an excellent impression upon those present, and themselves appeared highly pleased with the marks of distinction shown them. The ex-President, while here, is the guest of Mr. Washington McLean, a fact which excites some comment, as McLean is a Democratic politician of wide repute, and is generally known as the controlling spirit of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has been very severe upon Grant's Administration.

CANADA AND THE CENTENNIAL PRIZES.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The medals and diplomas for the Canadian exhibitors at Philadelphia have nearly all arrived in Ottawa. It was hoped to have them distributed publicly by his Excellency the Governor-General, but a circular asking whether the prize men would be willing to come to Ottawa to receive them did not elicit so large a number of affirmative replies as seemed to make any ceremony desirable, and it was believed that some other difficulties would occur in carrying out that design. The Commissioners now propose to forward the whole of the medals and diplomas, both American and Canadian, by post or otherwise, with as much dispatch as possible.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE PROTOCOL NEGOTIATIONS.

INDICATIONS OF AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND—THE PROTOCOL TO BE NULL IF DEMOBILIZATION IS NOT CARRIED—PEACE NOT REGARDED AS CERTAIN WITH THESE REPORTS CONFIRMED — DISPATCHES FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Paris to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is reported that the pending negotiations bear upon the question of the simultaneous disarmament of Russia and Turkey.

This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* announces very prominently that England has consented to sign the protocol, Russia having agreed to make a formal agreement to demobilize, but (probably in view of the fact that peace between Montenegro and Turkey is still in suspense, and that a renewal of hostilities might enlarge the theatre of war) England proposes that the protocol become void should there be any failure to fulfill the engagement to demobilize.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin dispatch says: "It is understood that Prince Bismarck, at yesterday's interview with Gen. Ignatieff, engaged to support Russia's fresh proposals. Probably England, France, and Italy will shortly return their Ambassadors to Constantinople, or accredit special Envoys provisionally. Austria has also intimated her intention of doing the same."

A Reuter telegram from Vienna states that the *Political Correspondence* has information that England has accepted Russia's counter proposals in substance. Negotiations continue about the wording of the protocol.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon, in an editorial note, says: "The news we print in another column will be found, we believe, substantially correct. The objections of her Majesty's Government to signing the protocol seem to have been overcome, by what concessions or engagements on the part of Russia we do not yet know. It may be taken for granted, however, that the Czar has consented to enter into an agreement to demobilize, and there is no reason to suppose that her Majesty's Government will be content without a formal Documentary engagement to that effect, and if the protocol is to be of no effect unless disarmament actually takes place, some of the objections disappear to the signature of the protocol before peace is concluded between the Porte and Montenegro. We abstain from any comment until the news has been confirmed and enlarged. What security there really is for disarmament, what demobilization may be supposed to mean by either Government, what effect this agreement is likely to have upon the demands of Montenegro and the temper of the Porte, these and various other questions may be left for the time. Our impression at this moment is that the English Government has been induced from various causes, operating both within and without the Cabinet, to strain a point in the hope of securing peace, and further, that it may be a mistake to suppose that any such agreement as we hear of will secure peace. There are many disorderly elements in the question, which the protocol cannot touch. The whole arrangement, so far as we understand it, only leaves Russia a wider choice and greater freedom in dealing with events favorable or unfavorable to her wishes; while, as for the Turks, who may have their own more or less accurate views as to what all these arrangements signify for their Empire, so far they are left out of account altogether. Once more we repeat the advice, which is at least safe. We may easily be too sanguine. All this is not settled yet, and he will be wisest who waits a little longer for the conviction that 1877 is to be added to the years of peace."

VIENNA, March 29.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following special dispatch, which requires confirmation:

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—In consequence of an earnest request from Russia for a decisive answer upon the protocol question, the English Ministers, after yesterday's council, expressed their willingness to sign the protocol as drafted by Russia, leaving aside the question of demobilization.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ, declares that the proposition for the simultaneous disarmament of Russia and Turkey is quite as inadmissible as that for the preliminary disarmament of Russia, unless positive pledges are given for the Porte's submission to the decisions of Europe. *Le Nord* believes this to be scarcely possible at a moment when the Porte refuses to make peace with Montenegro, and fresh outrages are perpetrated by Turkey.

STRONGER INDICATIONS OF AGREEMENT ON A PAPER THAT ALL CAN SIGN.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Post* in its leader says: "If expectation had not been so repeatedly deceived, we should announce positively that all difficulties between England and Russia have been smoothed away. It is, however, certain that within the last few hours a clear understanding has been arrived at, and it would now appear that words and methods exist which will enable Russia with honor to undertake disarmament simultaneously with Turkey. Telegrams from abroad all point in the same direction; and as there is every prospect of the negotiations which have been resumed under such good auspices resulting in a final agreement, we may prepare ourselves to learn that the protocol will shortly be signed. The only outstanding question is the Montenegrin difficulty, but confidence is felt in Russia's control over the Prince, and Turkey's desire to do all she fairly can to meet the requirements of the situation."

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg says on Monday Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador, had a stormy interview with Prince Gortschakoff. The latter used very energetic language relative to England's refusal to make any advances toward a peaceable solution. This interview, it was thought, would destroy hopes of peace. However, by Wednesday morning other counsels seem to have prevailed, for a telegram was then sent Count Schouvaloff, in which Russia made another step toward concession. The telegram authorized Schouvaloff to embody Russia's promise to disarm in a memorandum, which memorandum may, if necessary, be read in Parliament. The following are the conditions attached to the promise: That the Porte make peace with Montenegro, accept the protocol, and send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg to arrange the matter of demobilization. Schouvaloff communicated the foregoing to Lord Derby on Wednesday.

The Vienna special of the *News* says it is stated that Gen. Ignatieff was plainly told when here that if Russia made war the event would be looked upon as unavoidable; but that would by no means signify approval of any territorial acquisitions she might wish to make.

The Vienna *Nieue Freie Presse* intimates that it is possible the question of the protocol will be separated from that of demobilization. In reference to the latter, Russia would formally point out that he had already given a promise to disarm, England would declare herself satisfied with this declaration. Actual disarmament would be postponed until the Porte would likewise disarm. Meantime it is believed that peace between Montenegro and Turkey would be concluded in consequence of the signing of the protocol.

It is announced that Mr. Layard, at present Minister of Great Britain at Madrid, has been appointed Ambassador to Constantinople during the absence of Sir H. G. Elliot.

THE NATURE OF GUARANTEES.

WHAT MATERIAL GUARANTEES MEAN AS APPLIED TO TURKEY—OCCUPATION ON THE GROUND OF HER INCAPACITY TO GOVERN HERSELF NOT RELISHED—VIEWS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Times*, in a leading article, takes a very gloomy view of the situation. It says: "It is really idle to talk of inquiries, trials, amnesties, Constitutions and other acts thinly dressed in phrases of legal significance. In a word, we have failed. We have had our turn, and it is over. Whether we were simply aiming at the reformation of the Turkish Empire, with due regard to its integrity and independence, or whether we had also an eye to British interests at stake, we have had our innings and have scored *nil*. Of course, in dealing with a power like Turkey, we always did talk of material guarantees as the only possible means of control, but it makes the greatest difference in the world whether material operations, or the introduction of force in one form or another, shall be the means or the end. In other words, whether the object shall be material as well as the means. How does the question stand now? Material guarantees can only mean occupation, and occupation of Turkish territory by neighbors, on the plea that Turkey is incapable of governing herself, means something which we do not call annexation because we do not like to face that contingency. Whatever it is and whatever it designs, it puts us out of the question. England certainly has no slight interest in the disposal of such a country as Turkey, or at least of its provinces and tributaries. But the respective interests of those nearer the scene of contention are a common calculation. It is quite plain that the failure of negotiations and inflation of opposite armaments point either to war or to that solution which too generally is not found till after the day of battle. Material guarantees are but a coarse topic for the early stages of negotiation, but they are the very currency of war. Germany, a few years ago, set an example of something more than a guarantee—an actual conquest. Let her see she does not find an imitator improving on the lesson. Bulgarian guarantees is only another word for Russian occupation. Statesmen avert their gaze from this too possible interpretation. It is, however, an incident of war and the probable issue of war. If we should dislike it, still more would other powers within sight of the catastrophe. The occasion has arrived for the neighboring powers to speak out, if indeed, they speak before they act. The time has come, if not to act at least to speak. They are much better qualified than England for problems of a territorial character and bearing on the balance of power. These problems, it is plain, England could never settle for them. If they take their part in the Eastern question they will do this for themselves.

THE SITUATION IN THE PROVINCES.

MOBILIZING THE ROUMANIAN MILITIA—VOLUNTEERS FOR BOSNIA IN BELGRADE—THE TURKISH DEPUTIES AND THE MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, March 29.—A Reuter telegram from Paris says: "A Bucharest telegram states that the Turkish Minister of War has ordered the immediate mobilization of the Territorial Army of the Vilayet of the Danube. It numbers about 25,000."

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says: "Belgrade is now thronged with wild looking volunteers who came here originally from Bulgaria, Bosma, and Austrian Croatia. It is asserted that the Russian Committee here are furnishing them sufficient funds to enable them to join the Bosnian insurgents."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, several speakers opposed the cession of territory to Montenegro. A sentence was inserted in the address to the Sultan, expressing confidence that in this matter the Government will act conformably with the interests and dignity of the Empire. Another paragraph of the address approves the rejection of the proposals of the Conference. The address was almost unanimously adopted.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Pera, dated March 29, states that to-day the Montenegrin delegates will visit Satvet Pasha for the last time to ask if Turkey will cede Nicsics. A satisfactory reply is possible, as the foreign representatives have been doing their utmost to bring about an arrangement. It is also believed that Russia has advised Montenegro to make peace. The expression of opinion in the Turkish Chamber against a cession of territory to Montenegro, it is thought, will not affect the question of Nicsics, as the debate referred entirely to the Albanian district.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

THE BISMARCK-VON STOSCH DIFFICULTY, AND THE EMPEROR'S DECISION—A NEW MINISTERIAL PRINCIPLE—THE RECENT RIOT AMONG SOLDIERS AT MAYENCE.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch gives some interesting details relative to the solution of the Von Stosch difficulty. Both Prince Bismarck and Gen. Von Stosch were requested to submit reports to the Emperor. The Emperor, after perusing these reports, sent an autograph letter to Gen. Von Stosch, saying he had arrived at the conclusion that Prince Bismarck did not intend to attack Gen. Von Stosch when making his remarks in the Reichstag, but only wished to inform the House that Gen. Von Stosch had acted without his consent. The Emperor in conclusion points out that if Prince Bismarck thought it necessary to acquaint the House with his views concerning the proper application of subsidies, this was a mere precautionary measure and no offense to Gen. Von Stosch. The correspondent remarks: "This affair is of considerable constitutional importance. By enforcing the subordination of the German Ministers to the German Premier it establishes a principle in the dispatch of Imperial business which has hitherto been unknown in the Prussian and other separate State cabinets."

The Paris dispatch to the *Times* confirms the report of a collision at Mayence between Prussian and Hessian soldiers on the Emperor's birthday. The Hessians got up a ball and the Prussians tried to force themselves in; on their being driven back the Prussian soldiers collected outside and prevented the Hessians from quitting the ball-room. The officers vainly endeavored to pacify the combatants. Sabres were drawn on both sides, and the scuffle lasted till 5 o'clock in the morning. Forty soldiers from one regiment are in the hospital. Proceedings have been taken against the ringleaders.

RUSSIAN IRON MANUFACTURES.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT—ALL RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK TO BE MADE IN THE COUNTRY —A BLOW AT GERMAN INDUSTRY.

LONDON, March 29.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* has the following: "By an order of the Russian Government all locomotive and rolling-stock purchased by Russian railways must henceforth be manufactured in Russia. This is another heavy blow to German industry. To enable the railways to obtain locomotives and carriages in Russia the Government will allow the materials to be imported duty free, and will pay premiums and subsidies to Russian manufacturers. The decree, which will be promulgated in a few days, seems at present applicable to new companies only; but to be gradually extended to existing companies, as home manufactures develop their works and can supply the demand."

THE LOSS OF THE ROCKAWAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to say, after reading the letter of Capt. Couch, of the steam-ship Wyanoke, in your paper of 27th inst., that it is incorrect in the following particulars:

The wind and sea were constantly increasing in force during the whole of Sunday, and by 1 o'clock on that day any experienced navigator could judge of the danger of towing a vessel like the Rockaway, however strong, in such a sea. We passed the five-fathom buoy light-ship off Cape May, not at noon as Capt. Couch avers, but about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and although I signaled repeatedly to go into the Delaware Breakwater, no attention was paid to it until we had passed the light-ship three-quarters of an hour, when the Wyanoke stopped, backed up, and I demanded, in the strongest language I knew how to use, to be taken into the harbor, telling Capt. Couch "You must make a harbor for this boat or she will break in two," and told him emphatically that the Rockaway would be lost if he did not. At this time a new nine-inch hawser snapped like a thread and we were adrift, going rapidly broadside toward the light-ship. When the two hawsers were got out I called out, "Are you going to the Breakwaker?" but when the answer came back "No, but we will work ahead slow," I knew the boat would be lost or badly damaged. Several of the crew now sung out, one saying "The hog frames are broken and liable to fall." Another called, "Make a harbor or take us off," but all was of no avail, as the Wyanoke started ahead, and we, 800 feet behind her, with the wind ahead blowing a gale could not make ourselves heard. The jerk of the hawsers as the bow would rise high on a sea was gradually doing its work, and nothing but the great strength of the hull prevented her breaking up 10 hours before she did. I would also say that every brace and iron rod, from the hog frame to the hull, was in its place and properly bolted, and that the guards were in no way the cause of the disaster, as they never pounded once, the boat being too buoyant and able to rise at top of every wave, so that she remained substantially right until within a few minutes of our being taken off. There was no reason, either from lack of water or thickness of weather, why the Wyanoke should not have towed the Rockaway safely and speedily into the Breakwater and thus saved for the use of the traveling public probably the finest and strongest vessel of her class ever built.

GEORGE F. HOLTON,
Late Acting Master Steamer Rockaway.
THURSDAY, March 29, 1877.

ART MATTERS IN ITALY.

PAINTING FOR COMMERCE.

AN EXPOSITION OF FINE ARTS AT ROME—PICTURES IN UNFIT ROOMS—MR. HART, THE AMERICAN SCULPTOR—CREATION OF ÆSTHETIC FORMS—ART PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

There are now open in Rome two expositions of the fine arts, which serve to give an observer from the outside some idea of the state of art, and particularly that of painting, at the present time in this, the so-called "home of the arts." One of these expositions is held at the old place in the Piazza del Popolo, so long used for the purpose, and so unfit and out of keeping with the dignity of this city, which makes before the world such ambitious claims. The art shows in Rome for years past have been somewhat meagre, and one is not inclined to indulge in any warm terms of praise of accomplished results. There is hardly a work of art in the exhibition the present year worthy of any attention. The best artists of Rome, on account of the unfitness of the rooms used and the few inducements offered, do not exhibit, and if we wish to see their works we must visit their studios, or wait until something is produced of an excellence so unusual as to be worthy of a special exposition. A newspaper here, speaking of this Piazza del Popolo gallery, is not far from right when it says:

"This exposition is an abortion. The reasons for the failure are various, but the principal one is that artists of reputation do not present themselves and the new artists are on the downward road. We have many painters of the modern band, but among them all there is not one artist, and, what is worse, they do not pursue art; they follow a trade and paint for commerce, and more regard is had for gain than for artistic progress. It is for this that Italy is at present, in painting, inferior to almost any other nation. In sculpture only do we still preserve a little superiority. In painting, artists are made, as are those who follow music; after having learned to distinguish the notes they present themselves for trial. As singers such as gave delight 30 years ago are rare, so also are young painters who give promise of becoming excellent artists. Speculation has killed art."

In the other exhibition, of the International Art Association, in the Via Condotti, the works on show are of a better quality than those put under ban in the Popolo gallery. There are several Roman artists, in the line of water color, who have done so well as to become known even outside of Italy, and some of their works may from time to time be seen in this collection, which is open through the greater part of the year. I shall, as opportunities are presented, visit the studios of some of the more conspicuous of the Roman artists, for the purpose of giving some hints as to what they are doing.

A few days ago Mr. Joel Hart, an American sculptor died in Florence. Nearly 30 years back Mr. Hart came to Italy, with the promise in time of taking a position of respectability among the artists of his country. A certain reputation he did attain, but hardly to be justified by the few works he produced. Mr. Hart had a delicate perception of the beauty of form and the faculty of reproducing it. He had skill in imitation, but little power of ideal invention. As a maker of portrait busts he excelled, and it is only to be regretted that he made so few, for it is not unjust to compare the excellence of his portraits with those of Powers, who produced so many, upon which his fame is for the most part founded. Mr. Hart, like Mr. Powers, had skill in mechanical invention, and as evidence of it he made a machine for assisting in the processes of sculpture; but it proved to be of little utility to those who follow the art as a profession. It is hard to be obliged to pronounce a verdict of failure upon an artist who has enjoyed through an extended period of time the best opportunities for attaining eminent success. But the inexorable demands of truth, and as a warning to young artists beginning their career, such a verdict must be passed upon the subject of this notice. An artist who is in earnest cannot turn aside to indulge in amusements, or waste his time in trivial pursuits. The constant discipline of labor, and the correcting influence of studious thought, are needed to develop faculties of the mind, directed to whatever pursuit. No native powers of genius, however brilliant, can lead to great results without the discipline of toil. The two statues of Henry Clay—the one in Kentucky and the other in New-Orleans—are due, so far as the modeling in clay is concerned, to the patient labors of Hoosier Hart, and those life of bright promise was put off in the midst of his diligent efforts to acquire thoroughness in the art to which, at past the age of 30, he had resolved to dedicate his talents. On arriving here he recognized the fact, and acted upon it, that the great advantages for improvement which Italy offers to the young artist are valueless unless taken advantage of. Too many of our art students who come to Italy are content to draw what profit they can from the prestige which a residence here gives, while adding but little to the small stock of knowledge they may have brought with them. Mr. Joel Hart left in the clay a figure of Venus upon which he had been at work for more than a dozen years. Whatever merits the statue may have, the world will know it it should be put into marble; but this at least is certain, that it is the most remarkable proof with which we are acquainted of the truth of the line of the poet which says that "art is long."

When we think of the vast field for the exercise of talents which the future is to open for America, our first concern is, and our first inquiry, to learn what provision we are making for instruction in design. No one can doubt that when great attention is given to art studies in all their wide application the same influence of inventive ability which has been shown in the useful arts will find development and opportunity for exercise in the sphere of taste and the creation of æsthetic forms. Indeed, visitors from Europe to the great show at Philadelphia have expressed surprise, on their return here, at the remarkable progress already made in the United States in several departments of decorative art. The best design in silver-ware now on exhibition in Rome, or at least that I have seen, is of American production. There are more stimulants in America than in Europe to produce the new, and our first care must be that not novelty alone is the characteristic merit of our inventions. In these old countries, under the influence of tradition and convention, the habit is to copy and repeat, and the effects are seen quite as much in art as in religion, manners, and the usages of society. One is wearied with the hackneyed repetitions of worn-out ideals and the vapid copies of mawkish originals from which all vitality is exhausted.

If the study of design were made a part of the system of instruction in American public schools, it would not be extravagant to predict that by the end of the present century the people of the United States would hold the highest place in the beauty of all of their productions of industrial art into which good taste in design has a claim to enter. In forming collections of models for study and imitation, none but the purest forms, or those approved by a judgment instructed by the severest rules of criticism, refined by a familiarity with classical examples, should be allowed to have a place. It is just as easy to have around us beautiful as ugly forms, if the faculty of discrimination is instructed so that we may be guided in our selections. The time seems at length to have arrived when we are called upon to make a study of the principles of taste as a part of the national culture.

THE EAGLE THEATRE MANAGEMENT.

We learn that several statements printed in these columns on Monday last, in reference to the management of the Eagle Theatre, and Mr. Hart's relations with Mr. Gardner, of Philadelphia, were incorrect. Mr. Hart's conduct in the matter alluded to appears to have been of the most straightforward and honorable character.

THE WEBSTER ORATORICAL PRIZE.

The Webster prize for oratory at the New-York University was awarded last night to William Journey Roome, of the Junior Class. Other speeches were made by Jabez Backus, on "The Place of Music Among the Fine Arts;" Albert W. Ferris, on "Marshal Ney;" Louis Claude Whitou, on "Zenobia;" Charles Gifford Buckley, on "Puritan England;" John Abial Atwood, on "To the Victor Belongs the Spoils," and Max T. Rosenberg, on "The Martyrs of France." At the conclusion of the exercises Dr. Crosby pronounced the benediction and the audience dispersed. A large detachment of Grafulla's band played several excellent selections during the evening.

GENERAL NOTES.

The will of the late Arthur Moore, of Syracuse, bequeaths $10,500 to various charitable institutions.

Senator James B. Beck, of Kentucky, denies that he voted for the confirmation of Frederick Douglass.

A careful observer in Niles, Mich., reports that eleven feet and four inches of snow fell there during the past winter.

The California Republican State Committee is preparing an address concerning the alleged frauds in the registration in San Francisco.

A Kentucky paper says a car-load of the better class of colored people from Jessamine County, that State, has just gone to Kansas to settle.

The price of admission to a social party in a California town the other day was advertised as "50 cents a head; potatoes taken at the door for 25 cents a sack."

It is almost too late for Hon. John Young Brown, in speaking of Northerners and Southerners, to refer to the former as men alien to the latter in birth and sympathies.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* roughly says that the only policy on which the Democratic home governments of the South seem to agree is the repudiation of State debts.

A zealous San Francisco pedagogue is devoting his Winter vacation to making excursions with his pupils to industrial establishments, the Mint, rolling mills, &c., in the city.

The wife of a resident of Monterey, Cal., recently presented him with four children at one birth. One died; the local paper says that the parents have concluded to raise the other three.

A resident of Silver City, Nevada, has a beard four feet one inch in length, and still growing. He has never shaved his face, but up to seven years ago kept his beard trimmed to 20 inches in length.

A counsel of prominent members of the Society of Friends, consisting of delegates from all the yearly meetings in the United States, will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, April 4, to consider the Indian question.

The Trenton *Gazette* says that the appointment of Hon. Robert L. Hutchinson as United States Marshal for the District of New-Jersey will give very great satisfaction wherever he is known, and secure to the court the services of a thoroughly capable man.

The new Interest law of Connecticut fixes the rate for future contracts at 6 per cent., 360 days being counted as a year. Should a borrower agree in writing to pay taxes and insurance, the sums actually so paid may be legally collected, in addition to the 6 per cent.

Miss Alta M. Hulett, the lady lawyer of Chicago, whose death by consumption has just been announced, was but 21 years old. She was admitted to the bar in 1874, is said to have had considerable practice, and had the respect of the bench and bar without exception.

The Adjutant-General of Connecticut has accepted the resignation of Col. Heusted W. R. Hoyt, of the Fourth Regiment of the State National Guard, in a special order, commending highly his efforts to promote the efficiency of the guard during nearly 14 years' service.

The representatives of that proposed Massachusetts colony of 1,000 persons left Lynchburg, Va., in disgust at the want of attention shown them. Nobody answered their call for information concerning land, &c., and they came to the conclusion that Northern settlers were not wanted there.

A Nashville dispatch says that the Tennessee Legislature adjourned without taking action on the compromise concerning the State debt proposed by the New-York arbiters, with the understanding that the Governor will call a special session to consider it, and that the matter will then be definitely disposed of.

A California paper speaks of a sand-bar in the Mokelumne River on which the sturgeon congregate in such numbers that it is positively dangerous for a small boat to pass through them, for the sturgeon, in their frantic efforts to get away, have been known to shatter a skiff with a stroke of their hard, bony tails.

The Wade Hampton idea of settlement of the Southern questions seems to possess many of the characteristics of the division of the spoils that troubled the old Indian. "You take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey," said the white hunter, "or I'll take the turkey and you may have the buzzard."

One of the parties in a divorce suit in San Francisco testifies that he has been a persecuted individual, having been harassed and imposed upon for 40 years by his wife, who is a quarrelsome and most uncomfortable sort of a person to get along with, and that he has borne his afflictions with humility and patience, and whenever his wife became annoying always sequestered himself in the attic.

Gen. Devens' offer to purchase the freedom of Thomas Sims, the remanded fugitive slave, was not availed of, the negotiation failing by the occurrence of the war, through which he was liberated. The price demanded by his "owner" was $1,800, and Gen. Devens had telegraphed to Mrs. Childs that "the sum was subject to her order whenever she should call for it."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The anniversary of the battle of New-Market, Va., in which Gen. John C. Breckinridge, with an inferior force, gained a signal victory over Gen. Sigel, will be celebrated on the 15th of May, at which time Gen. John Echols, an intimate personal friend of Gen. Breckinridge, and who was also in the fight, will deliver a lecture on the life and character of that lamented Kentuckian."

A church congregation in Petersburg, Va., became weary of waiting for their pastor a few nights ago, and dispersed. The *Index-Appeal* asserts that some of them, while on their way home, spied the expounder of the gospel through a window, seated in a parlor, by the side of a lady friend, apparently delighted with her company, and seemingly forgetful of the fact that it was the night for holding the church meeting, which he subsequently admitted to be the case.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1 A. M.—For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, and northerly to westerly winds, with rising barometer and no change in temperature.

For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, slowly rising temperature, light or gentle northerly winds, becoming variable, and rising barometer.

IMPROVED HEALTH OF THE POPE.

LONDON, March 29.—Reuter's telegram from Rome reports that the Pope had a slight cold on Wednesday, nevertheless he gave several audiences. He has completely recovered, and to-day received large numbers of Italian and foreign visitors.

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The South-western Rate Association, finding that the recent reduction of two and one-half cents on the freight rate for corn did not stimulate shipments from the Missouri River to Chicago and St. Louis, have raised the rates again three cents, making it 18 cents to St. Louis, and 23 to Chicago. The general freight agents have made the rate on freight from the West to all seaboard points equal. There was formerly a difference of two cents against Baltimore.

MR. TAYLOR'S LECTURES.

At the closing lecture of the course on "German Literature," which has just been delivered at Association Hall, Rev. Dr. Eddy was called to the chair. Rev. Dr. Holmes at the request of one of the ladies present, offered the following expression of sentiment, which was unanimously adopted by the ladies by the enthusiastic waving of white handkerchiefs, and directed to be published in the City papers:

"The ladies to whom Mr. Taylor's lectures have been addressed desire their warmest thanks to be presented to him, as an assurance that they have proved a luxury of enjoyment and delight."

It is not too much to add that the size, character, and attention of the audience at these lectures have proved the course to be an eminent success.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

PENALTY IN THE CAPT. MOORE COURT-MARTIAL REMITTED—VESSELS TO GO OUT OF COMMISSION ON ACCOUNT OF THE SMALL APPROPRIATIONS—VESSELS ORDERED HOME FROM FOREIGN STATIONS.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.—Gen. Emory Upton, formerly in charge of the Military Academy at West Point, arrived here this morning, and reported for duty to Gen. George W. Getty, commandant of the Artillery School, as Superintendent of Theoretical Instruction.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The proceedings, findings, &c., of the general court-martial before which Capt. Alexander Moore, Third Cavalry, was tried at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, for disobedience of orders and violation of the forty-second article of war, misbehavior before the enemy, cowardice, &c., have been submitted to the President. The court found him not guilty of the charges preferred, but guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," in that he "did tardily, timorously co-operate" in an attack on the Indians near Powder River, Montana Territory, March 17, 1876. The sentence was suspension from command and confinement to the limits of his post for six months. But in view of the very honorable and gallant record of Capt. Moore's previous military career, both during the rebellion and in operations against hostile Indians, the President has remitted the sentence.

Orders have been issued to Vice-Admiral Rowan at New-York, to transfer his flag as Port Admiral from the Powhatan to the Minnesota. The Powhatan has been ordered to Port Royal, S. C., to convoy the iron-clad Dictator from that place to Leacne Island, Penn., where she will be put out of commission, being badly in need of repairs. But the department is unable to refit her now, on account of the small appropriation made at the last session of Congress for the repair of vessels. Many vessels abroad are in the same condition, but nothing can be done to them at present, and several will soon be ordered home and put out of commission. It was the intention of the department to repair and fit out for sea the following vessels immediately if the necessary appropriation to do so could have been obtained: The Shenandoah, Brooklyn, and Alaska, now laid up at New-York; the Iriquois, Benicia, and Tuscarora, at Mare Island; the Wachusett, at Boston; the Canandaigua, at Norfolk, and the Monongahela, now the training-ship at Baltimore. These vessels are all built of the best live oak timber, and it is estimated that all of them could be put in seagoing condition for about $500,000, and sent abroad to relieve vessels which have been in constant use for years.

Among the vessels which have been ordered home so far are the following: The Richmond, flag-ship of Commodore Caldwell, commanding the South Atlantic station, which vessel will return about the 1st of July; the Yantic, now en route to the United States from the Asiatic station by way of the Cape of Good Hope; she is expected at Norfolk about the 1st of April.

The steamer Adams, now at Norfolk, will sail in a few days for the South Atlantic station, and will rem in on the coast of Brazil until the 1st of November next, when she will join the South Pacific station. The iron-clad vessels Wyandotte, Passaic and Montauk, now at Norfolk, have been ordered to Washington, D. C., to be laid up in fresh water for the purpose of removing the barnacles from them. The other iron-clads attached to the North Atlantic station and now at Port Royal, S. C., have been ordered to Savannah, Ga., for the same purpose.

The Powhatan, after convoying the Dictator to League Island, will proceed to Annapolis, and her crew will be transferred to the practice ships Constellation and Mayflower, which vessels will take on board the midshipmen from the Naval Academy, in June, for their annual Summer cruise.

Commodore A. C. Rhind has been ordered to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Third District in place of Commodore George H. Cooper, detached from that duty and placed on waiting orders.

MARINE DISASTERS.

RESCUE OF A BOAT'S CREW FROM AN ABANDONED VESSEL—A BOAT WITH NINE PERSONS MISSING—OTHER DISASTERS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The British ship Trowbridge, Capt. Stapleton, which arrived here yesterday from San Francisco, brought the Master and six seamen of the ship Florence Oulton, from Pabellon de Picas for orders. The Florence Oulton was abandoned in a sinking condition on Feb. 21, in latitude 22° north, longitude 40° west. The Trowbridge picked up the Master's boat on the 26th of February. The mate's boat with nine seamen parted company with the Captain's boat on the 24th of February, and was not again seen.

LONDON, March 29.—The report of the loss of a steamer laden with arms and ammunition from New-Haven for Constantinople, as published in the Vienna *Tagblatt*, mentioned the name as the Loftus. This is probably an exaggeration of the report of the injury to the steamer Loftus, from New-Haven, which arrived at Constantinople, Feb. 19, in a damaged condition.

The American schooner Burdett Hart, Capt. Osterberg, from New-York, Feb. 6, for Genoa, has put into Gibraltar, having lost her foretopmast, and is discharging.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The schooner Telumah, which arrived here yesterday from Cardenas, experienced a heavy gale on the 22d inst. off Hatteras, during which she had her bulwarks and water casks stove, sails split, decks swept, and deck houses damaged.

FLOODS IN MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 29.—The Maine rivers are still reported to be rising, and fears of serious freshets are apprehended. The bridge over the river at Laco has been closed to travel, being pronounced unsafe. A part of the freight house of the Kennebec and Boston Steam-boat Company has been swept away. Plummer's boom, on the Androscoggin River, at Lisbon Falls, has given away and a large number of logs has been swept down the river. The Machias River is reported to be higher than it has been for 30 years, and the mills on its banks and the bridges over it are in imminent peril. Great danger is apprehended from an ice-jam in the Androscoggin River above Lewiston.

The Spring freshet at Lawrence and Lowell are seriously interfering with mill operations, and at the former place 800 to 900 operatives are idle. The water at Lowell is higher than it has been since 1870. No apprehension is felt, the storm having ceased.

THE STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

ALBANY, March 29.—At the meeting of the School Commissioners and Superintendents of the State to-day, Mr. E. B. Snow, of Auburn, read the report of the Committee on School Laws. The following resolutions were read, and referred to the Committee on Text-books:

Resolved, That legislation upon the text-book usually opens the door to jobbery, disturbs the established commercial interests, and interferes with the rights of communities, and hence should be avoided.

Resolved, That, in view of the acknowledged evils arising from the frequent changes of the text-books, one change in the School law may be made which is not obnoxious to these objections, and that is, that when a text-book has been adopted in any school it shall not be changed for five years.

The following officers for 1877-8 were elected: President, Superintendent A. McMillan, of Utica: Vice-President, Commissioner John B. Riley, of Clinton; Corresponding Secretary, Superintendent David Beattie, of Troy; Recording Secretary, Commissioner A. W. Morehouse, of Cayuga; Treasurer, Commissioner C. T. Andrews, of Schuyler. The committee recommended that the next annual meeting be held Feb. 22, 1878, at Utica.

DECISION IN A TELEGRAPH SUIT.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, Judge Burnett granted a perpetual injunction against the latter company restraining the use of the wire between this city and Parkersburg, created in violation of existing contracts.

AN ELECTION CONTEST SETTLED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29.—In the Senate this afternoon a decision was reached in the Cox-Harmon contested election case. Joseph Cox, the contestant, was declared to be entitled to a seat as Judge of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, by a vote of 20 to 15; a party vote, with the exception of Reese, Democrat, who voted with the Republicans to give the seat to Cox.

POOL-SELLING AND BETTING IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 29.—Mr. Blake's bill to suppress betting and pool-selling, now before the House, is a copy of the bill recently enacted by the New-York Legislature. It provides that persons convicted may be fined $1,000, or imprisoned for any term under two years, with or without hard labor. The act does not apply to lawful bets on a race or lawful sports.

THE CAPE HENRY WRECKS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape Henry reports at 10 A. M. to the Chief Signal Officer, as follows: The Winchester's situation is favorable, and it is expected to get her afloat within two or three high tides. Tugs are in readiness to tow her to Norfolk. The position of the Italian bark Monte Tabor remains the same, and wreckers have gone to work to lay cables. The Norwegian bark Panzer has been surveyed, and declared to be a total loss.

THE CALIFORNIA CROPS.

LESS FAVORABLE REPORTS—DAMAGE BY MILDEW IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Crop reports from all the prominent points in the interior are less favorable than previous advices have indicated. In Sacramento Valley, where a good yield had been anticipated, mildew has made its appearance to such an extent as to cause serious alarm. Mildew is reported throughout the great grain-growing counties of Colusa, Golo, and Solano. Otherwise the prospects in that section of the State are still good, though the want of rain is beginning to be felt, especially for late-sown wheat. The Tule lands are promising well. The coast counties north of San Francisco are looking well, though rust is reported in some localities. In the lower portion of the San Joaquin Valley the crops are in good condition, but nigher up the river, and in the Los Angeles Valley there will be but little raised, except on irrigated land. In the Santa Clara Valley the prospect is not favorable for a Fall crop, and in the Salinas Valley the yield will be very light; but along the coast to the north of Monterey Bay the grain is in fine condition. The southern coast counties will raise but a light crop, probably not more than a quarter of the average. Rain is reported this evening throughout the central portion of the State, which will greatly improve feed, and will be a decided benefit to wheat where not too far gone.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE CHINESE REBELLION—A SCANDAL IN THE AMERICAN CONSULATE — OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN JAPAN AGAINST THE REBELS—BRITISH MISREPRESENTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The steamer Oceanic has arrived from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, bringing over 400 Chinese—a greater number than has arrived by any one steamer for many months. She also brings the following news:

HONG KONG, March 4, and SHANGHAI, March 3.—Recent successes are reported from Gen. Tsoo' Army, which is fighting against the forces of Yakub Beg. Sir Arthur Kennedy, ex-Governor of Hong Kong, took his final departure for England on March 1. The English consular officers have started to open the new interior river ports secured by the Chefoo convention.

Considerable scandal has been caused in Shanghai by public charges made by the United States Consul-General against George F. Seward, his predecessor in office. He accuses Mr. Seward of various crimes and misdemeanors, particularly the liberation of a pirate and murderer from custody for a bribe of $7,000. The affair causes considerable excitement, and has been made the subject of discourses from the pulpit. The documents have been sent to Washington for investigation.

YOKOHAMA, March 13.—The insurrection in the island of Kiusiu continues. The Government troops experience much difficulty on account of the mountainous country. Nevertheless, the rebels have been driven from various positions, and are now confined to one stronghold south-east of the City of Kumamotu, the capital of the Province of Figo. The imperial troops now at the seat of action number 15,000. The insurgent's force is unknown. There is little doubt that the r

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. W. C. C. G. 86⅞ | 100 Mich. Cen. 40½
12,000 do. 87 | 100 do. 40⅝
1,000 M. & E. gen. 93 | 200 do. 40¾
200 Del. & Hud. 50½ | 300 do. 40⅞
200 do. 50⅜ | 400 do. 40
100 do. 50¼ | 300 do. 39⅞
100 do. 50⅜ | 200 do. 39¾
500 Erie Railway 9⅞ | 100 do. 39⅞
200 West. Un. 62 | 400 do. 39½
1000 do. 61⅞ | 200 do. 39⅜
900 do. 61⅜ | 100 do. 39¾
400 do. 61½ | 200 do. 39⅞
500 do. 61⅜ | 400 do. 39⅞
1300 do. 61¼ | 100 do. c. 39⅞
500 do. 61⅜ | 100 do. 40
1500 do. 61⅜ | 200 do. 39⅞
300 Pacific Mail 20 | 700 do. 39⅜
100 do. 19⅞ | 400 do. s3. 39⅝
900 do. 20 | 200 do. 39⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H. 92¼ | 200 St. Paul 18¾
1000 do. 92 | 700 St. Paul Pf. 46⅜
100 do. 91⅞ | 800 Ohio & Miss. 5
100 do. 91¾ | 200 Wab. R. Rec. 4½
100 do. 91½ | 700 D., L. & W. 80⅝
600 do. 91 | 500 do. 80½
600 do. 91½ | 300 do. 80⅝
200 do. 91⅜ | 1000 do. 80¾
700 do. 91⅜ | 700 do. 80⅞
300 do. 91⅞ | 300 do. c. 80¾
300 do. 91¾ | 400 do. 80⅝
100 do. 92 | 800 do. 80⅞
510 do. 91⅞ | 400 do. 80⅞
500 do. 91¾ | 200 do. c. 80¾
500 Lake Shore 48 | 700 do. 80⅝
1500 do. 48 | 100 do. s3. 80⅝
700 do. s3. 47⅞ | 100 do. 80⅝
700 do. 47¾ | 100 do. 80⅝
500 do. 47⅝ | 200 do. 80⅝
1000 do. 47⅝ | 100 do. 80⅝
2250 do. 47⅝ | 300 do. 80⅝
$800 do. 47⅜ | 600 North-w. s3. 32
1000 do. 47⅝ | 200 North-west. Pf. 51¼
100 Rock Island. 100½ | 100 do. 51½
100 do. s3. 100⅜ | 100 do. 51
100 do. 100⅜ | 100 Han. & St. Jo. 11¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$38,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 111⅝ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 111¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 112⅜ | 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 112⅜
20,000 do. 112 12/32 | 1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. 110⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N. 108½ | 26,000 U. S. 5s, '81. C. 110¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 43¼ | 300 Pac. Mail. s.o. 19⅞
20,000 Fa. 6s, n. 65. 42½ | 200 do. 20
$5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 73 | 200 Erie Rail. Pf. b.o. 15
1,000 R., C. & A. N. 100 | 100 C. & N. W. b.o. 31⅝
1st. 46½ | 300 C. & N. W. Pf. b.o. 51
1,000 do. 300 | 200 do. 53¾
1,000 C. & Alt. 1st. 114½ | 100 do. 50⅜
1,000 L. & Mo. 1st. 86 | 900 do. s3. 50½
4,000 N. J. C. 1st. con. 53¼ | 500 L. S. & M. S. b.o. s3. 47⅜
1,000 P. C. con. 48¼ | 300 do. 47⅜
8,000 Mil. & St. P. 600 | 600 do. 47⅝
1. & M. Div. 85 | 700 do. 47⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 106 | 600 do. 47¾
2,000 U. P. W. C. & C. 87½ | 100 do. s3. 47⅞
1,000 Erie 2d. 102¾ | 1900 do. 47⅞
1,000 C. & M. con. 87¾ | 4400 do. 47⅝
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 500 | do. s1. 47½
c. s. f. 88 | 600 do. s3. 47⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. s. f. 92¾ | 600 Tl. & Cen. b.o. 44⅞
5,000 do. 92⅝ | 200 do. 44¼
3,000 do. 95½ | 100 do. 43¾
1,000 L. & W. 1st. 95⅜ | 200 do. 44
3,000 do. 95½ | 100 do. 43¾
1,000 L. & W. 2d. 100½ | 500 C. & R. 1. 59⅝
$,000 N. C. & St. L. 1st 83 | 100 Cen. of N. J. b.o. 87⅞
8 Am. Ex. Bk. 110 | 25 do. 88
20 Fourth Nat. Bk. 100 | 300 C., M. & St. P. b.o. 18¼
$3 Bk. of N. Y. 113½ | 100 Chi., M. & St. P. 32
800 At. & P. T. b.o. s3. 22½ | Pf. b.o. 46⅜
1000 West. Un. b.o. 61½ | 100 do. s3. 46¼
2300 do. 61⅝ | 100 do. 46⅜
3900 do. 61⅝ | 300 Wab. Pur. Com. 4½
2000 do. 61¾ | Rec. b.o. 2000 do. 61¾ | 1000 D., L. & W. b.o. 60
200 do. s3. 61⅝ | 500 do. c. 59⅞
200 do. s3. 61½ | 300 do. s30. 59⅞
1300 do. 61⅝ | 100 do. c. 59⅞
900 do. 61⅝ | 100 do. c. 60
100 do. 59⅞
500 do. 59⅞
200 do. 60
100 do. 60⅜
100 do. c. 60
100 do. 59⅞
200 do. 59⅝
100 do. 59⅜
1200 do. 59⅜
1100 do. 59⅜
100 do. s3. 59⅜
800 do. 59¼
200 do. 59⅜
100 do. 59⅜
100 do. 59⅜
600 do. 59⅜
200 do. 59⅜
100 do. 59⅜
100 do. 59⅜
1400 do. 58⅞
1200 do. 58⅞
2100 do. 58⅞
800 do. 59
800 do. 59⅜
100 do. 59⅜
500 do. 59⅜
1000 do. 59½
1000 do. 59⅝
1000 do. 59⅝
200 do. s3. 59⅝
1400 do. 59⅝
1400 do. 59⅝
1200 do. 58⅞
2100 do. 59
800 do. 59
800 do. 59⅜
1400 do. 59⅜
2000 do. 59⅜
1700 do. 59¼
3300 do. 59⅜
1800 do. 59⅜
4400 do. 59⅜
900 do. 59⅜
1200 do. 59⅜
1800 do. 59⅜
1100 do. 59⅜
800 do. 59⅜
1400 do. 59⅜
1100 do. 59⅜
1100 do. 59⅜
1100

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the usual Southern course, commencing by Capt. Maury, U. S. N., giving equal advantages to the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the very lowest rates.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 9 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the least noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $35.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CISCO, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 1, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....May 8, at 1 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $35 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY....March 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY....March 31
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broad-st., and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., March 31 | NECKAR.....Sat., April 14
RHEIN.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat., April 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Alsatia...March 31, 7 A. M. | Athenia...April 14, 8 P. M.
Anchoria...April 7, noon. | Ethiopia...April 21, noon.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $24.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON
Circassia.....April 7, noon. | Livonia.....April 28, 3 P. M
Cabins, $60 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates, from all points issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.

For passthrough tickets address
DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA.....April 19 | SILESIA.....April 19
GOTHIA.....April 12 | HAMMONIA.....April 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....THURSDAY, April 5, 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England.....April 7, 12:30 P. M. | Spain.....April 21, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
ALPS, Capt. CREEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 18 East River, 3 P. M.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MURRAY, FRIDAY, April 6, Pier 18 East River, 3 P. M.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CREEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. H. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent U. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier 42 North Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent,
No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Cheaspeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLET, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 8 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Champoton, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 9 and April 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 as 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., April 4 | ALGERIA....WED., April 18
*RUSSIA....WED., April 11 | BOTHNIA....WED., April 25

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....April 12
CHARIBEL.....May 3

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....April 14
ATNA.....April 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1877.

This company have decided to avail themselves of the reserved right to call in for redemption the outstanding 7 per cent. Sinking Fund mortgage bonds maturing July 1, 1880, and to issue a 6 per cents. mortgage bond payable 40 years after July 1, 1877, principal and interest payable in New-York City in lawful money. These bonds will be issued either registered or coupon, at the pleasure of the holder. The coupon bonds will be in sums of $1,000 each, payable to bearer. The registered bonds will be in sums of $5,000 each, and transferable at the pleasure of the holder.

The present mortgage bonded indebtedness of the company is $9,000,000 7 per cent. bonds, and $1,000,000 6 per cents., and the proposed bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 will only be issued to retire and cancel the existing bonds, thus making this new loan a first lien upon the entire railroad, branches, franchises, equipment, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The railroad now owned and operated by the company is located in the States of Illinois and Iowa, and is as follows:

	Miles.
Main line from Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa	501
Branches Milton to Knoxville, in Iowa	127¾
South Englewood to South Chicago, Ill	8
Total length of main line and branches	636¾
Length of double track on main line	75
Length of sidings and turnouts on main line and branches	152
Length of main line laid with steel rails	350

These Bonds will be secured by a trust deed or Mortgage to the United States Trust Company of New-York as Trustees, and which new mortgage will cover over seventy-five miles of railroad not embraced in the former mortgage, and the value of the entire line and equipment has been otherwise greatly increased. The company have reserved the right to issue Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in bonds of this series, in addition to the $10,000,000 above specified in case it should be deemed necessary to do so for the purpose of construction of permanent improvements, branches or extensions of their system of railroads, or in securing arrangements with or interests in connecting or intersecting roads, and the property thus acquired shall be included in this mortgage, but in no event shall the principal of the bonded indebtedness secured by this and the prior mortgage, exceed the sum of Twelve Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Earnings of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for years ending March 31:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1871	$6,028,287 29	$2,622,828 23
1872	6,121,797 99	3,171,535 13
1873	7,139,613 84	3,133,157 87
1874	7,133,573 99	3,256,683 73
1875	7,399,613 34	3,543,283 75
1876	7,366,902 78	3,711,741 14

The net earnings for the year ending 31st March, 1877, it is estimated, will be fully equal to those of 1875.

The capital stock is.....$25,000,000
Less amount of shares held by the company.....4,020,000
Amount of stock issued.....$20,980,000

Dividends averaging over 8 per cent. per annum in cash have been paid on the capital stock since its organization in 1866.

Proposals are invited for these bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 up to 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1877, when the bids will be opened and awards made. Bidders must state whether they wish registered or coupon bonds, and state the price offered. A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required from all bidders, which must accompany the bid, and which 5 per cent. will be indorsed on all such bids as are accepted, and such bids as are not accepted will have their deposit returned. No bids under par will be considered, and the company reserves the right to reject any and all bids which are not deemed satisfactory. The bonds will be dated May 1, 1877, and bear interest from July 1, 1877, and full payment on the same will be required to be made to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, on the 20th day of June next, when the bonds will be ready for delivery. The present 7 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds will be received in payment of bids for this new loan, at the rate of 5 per cent. premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1877, that being the price at which the company have reserved the right to redeem them.

Proposals must be sealed in an envelope indorsed "Proposals for 6 per cent. bonds," and sent to the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 3,779.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.

FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND
25 YEAR BONDS.

Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

Whole amount authorized, **$2,500,000**, of which **$2,300,000** are issued, the company reserving **$300,000** for future needs.

These bonds are secured by **$2,500,000** St. Louis, Rock Island and Chicago Railroad Company's 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, deposited with the New-England Trust Company of Boston as Trustees. The last-named road (270 miles in length) has been leased to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for 25 years with renewals, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company agreeing to pay **$175.000** per annum rental, reserving from this sufficient to pay interest on this issue of 5 per cents, and paying the balance to the New-England Trust Company, which contracts to apply it as a sinking fund and to buy bonds semi-annually at or under par and interest. By this sinking fund, all of the bonds—if taken at par—will be absorbed by maturity.

We invite the attension of Trustees and other investors to these bonds, in the belief that as an investment they are exceptionally safe. The appreciation in the value of the bonds, as they approach maturity, will be materially enhanced by the operation of the sinking fund.

The price for the present has been fixed at **89** and accrued interest, at which rate they pay the investor over 6 per cent. per annum.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
NO. 44 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,053	5,563	4,511	4,031	5,993
4,079	4,854	5,313	5,819	4,469
6,156	6,008	4,724	5,964	----
5,967	4,143	5,138	4,710	----
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	----
4,130	4,950	4,039	6,067	----

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds above redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRIOR, Notary Public.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1877.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual meeting appointed to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of May next, and will be re-opened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 3d day of May next.

R. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 108 Broadway
Sales of Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY,
LATHAM A. FISH.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS desiring to unite in the reorganization can do so by depositing the bonds immediately with CHARLES W. HASELER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will pay on behalf of the said Railway Company on presentation at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, the following named interest coupons in arrear on mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz: Coupons due Oct. 1, 1876, on Seven Per Cent. Bonds of Union and Logansport Railroad Company; coupons due Jan. 1, 1877, on Ten Per Cent. Bonds of Indiana Central Railway Company.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
Trustees, &c., and Receivers of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BELOW named bonds, due April 1, will be paid at this office, viz:

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Sinking Fund Bonds of 1879 and 1882.

Lake Shore Railway Company Dividend Bonds.

Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company Third Mortgage.

Lewis and Toledo Railroad Company Second Mortgage.

Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company First Mortgage.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1877.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, maturing April 1, 1877, will be paid on and after April 2, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

Chicago and Alton Income Bonds.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago First Mortgage Bonds.
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Second Mortgage Bonds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1877.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall-st New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that they will pay the past due coupons of all the FIRST Mortgage Sectional Bonds of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company on presentation of the coupons on the 31st March, inst., at the office of the company, in Savannah, Ga., or at the office of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York City. NATHAN A. SPRANG, } Receivers.
JOHN SCREVEN, }

THE KEOKUK & DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1877, of all bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.

HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 170 BROADWAY, N.-Y., March 14, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 2, 1877, at the office of the Company, corner of 2d-av. and 63d-st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 22d day of March, and be reopened on the 10th day of April next. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ELECTION.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 170 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN (15) Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 2d April next. Poll open at 12 M., until 1 P. M. WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at their banking rooms on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877. Poll open from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

A. S. FRISSELL, Cashier.

STEAMBOATS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLEBS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.	
Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 20th, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 10 A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 12 M.	Friday, 23d.....12 M.
Saturday, 24th...2 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....2 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th...3 P. M.	Thursday, 29th...7 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...3 P. M.	

HUDSON RIVER OPENED.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS FOR ALBANY will leave Pier No. 41, North River, on Thursday, March 29, at 6 P. M. Freight received on and after to-day.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Mariboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M., commencing March 28, 1877.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY.—FIRST TRIP THURSDAY, March 29, and regularly thereafter from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 2d day April, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School-house No. 62, on 33d-av., near 126th-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CASE,
JOHN BURNETT,
GEORGE C. MANSER,
NATHAN S. KING,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-third Ward.

Dated New-York, March 19, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, the 4th day of April, 1877, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth inches (3x5⅛ inches) in dimensions, and must weigh six and one-quarter pounds per thousand. They must be exclusive of bands and wrappers; and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clean, and free from specks, well calendered and finished on both sides, suitable for printing and writing in ink or pencil, and equal in quality and in all other respects to the samples furnished by the Department. The Department may require the face and back of the cards to be of different tints; and the right is reserved to change the colors at any time, and as often as may be desired.

PRINTING, DIES, ROLLS, PLATES, &c., &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates, made from a die the property of the Government. The plates now in use will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of May. These plates are mounted, ready for the press, on two forms of forty cards each, and spaced accurately to cut the proper size of the cards. The contractor may be required, at his own expense, subsequent to the award, and before the contract term commences, additional plates, those now in use being barely adequate to the work.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which postal cards may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present cards, or for denominations of cards not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c., &c.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, subject to the approval of the Department, and in separate apartments distinct from those in which any other work is done, and when finished must be placed for storage in a fire and burglar proof apartment, or vault, to be specially provided for the purpose. The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering and mailing packages of postal cards to be forwarded through the mails. The apartments, vault, and rooms for manufacturing, storing, and registering cards shall be immediately connected with each other by communicating doors, and they shall be constructed and fitted up to the satisfaction and with the approval of the Department.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same. The contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk-room, properly furnished, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government; and such rooms shall also be immediately connected with the apartments made for finishing and registering the cards. The Postmaster General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the rooms, apartments, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of cards, and of the cards in course of manufacture or in stock. He shall also have the right to cause an inspection to be made, under his instructions, as he may deem it, of the process of manufacturing the paper in all its several stages.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times, after one month from the commencement of the contract term, be required to keep on hand, subject to the control of the Department, not less than 10,000,000 finished cards, so that each and every requisition from the Department may be promptly filled as soon as received.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred (500) cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand (2,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by mail routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

It is expected that the contractor will be ready to commence the delivery of the cards on the 1st day of May, when the contract term begins; and he must deliver them as promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters. The cards may be required to be delivered in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post Office at the place where the same are manufactured, or at the nearest adjacent large Post Office with adequate facilities for handling and mailing the cards, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, or at such points as the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., as the Postmaster General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct slips for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be incised with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, and monthly returns and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished.

REPORTS

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, finished, unfinished, and spoiled, the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.

NUMBER OF CARDS REQUIRED.

The number of cards issued during the last fiscal year was 150,815,000, and it is expected that the issues for the current fiscal year will be about 180,000,000. The number required during the next contract term will probably reach one billion, (1,000,000,000,) at least; but the contractor must furnish all that may be required, without reference to this estimate.

AWARD—PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, (naming but one price,) including everything required to be done or furnished as set forth in this advertisement; and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership, the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed; and it must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by at least two responsible guarantors, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles to be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guaranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; and in such contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed, as therein

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GRAND JURY'S EYES OPENED.

THE NECESSITY FOR A SMALL LYING-IN HOSPITAL—BELLEVUE HOSPITAL IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION — BLACKWELL'S ISLAND INSTITUTIONS A PUBLIC DISGRACE.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, before separating yesterday, made two presentments, which were ordered on file by Judge Sutherland. The first contained the petition of a large number of influential clergymen and charitably disposed ladies to the Mayor and Controller, setting forth the necessity of establishing a small lying-in hospital in the vicinity of Bellevue Hospital. Over 150 women annually, it was alleged, gave birth to children in the streets, being unable to reach the maternity wards on Blackwell's Island. This class of patients were not received in Bellevue Hospital, births within its precincts, as alleged, being almost invariably accompanied by puerperal fever and death. The petitioners earnestly requested from the City authorities a remedy for this state of affairs by the granting of an appropriation for establishing a small hospital, to superintend which the ladies interested would cheerfully volunteer. The Grand Jury, having carefully examined the estimates of the petitioners, earnestly recommend an appropriation of $1,000 for furnishing such a hospital, and $3,000 per year for its maintenance. The document, which was signed by the members of the Grand Jury, asked for an interview with the Mayor and Controller, to whom copies of the petition have been furnished.

A second presentment handed in by the Grand Jury yesterday, set forth that a committee of their body had inspected Bellevue Hospital and the institutions on Blackwell's Island. At the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island they found bad ventilation, and a disgusting accumulation of filth, the outlying ground being incumbered with rubbish and dirt. The baths they found rusty and dirty, the cooking utensils entirely inadequate, the arrangements for extinguishing fires defective, and the atmosphere in the wards heavy and impure. Bellevue Hospital, they state, was in a deplorable condition, the wards being overcrowded and the atmosphere stifling. At the Penitentiary they found an insufficiency of accommodation, the prisoners being crowded two in a cell. They earnestly recommend a separation, day and night, in the male and female departments (especially the latter) of the younger and less depraved criminals from the older and more hardened offenders. In the work-house they recommend the employment of women instead of men as night keepers in the female departments. At the Almshouse they found the supply of food entirely insufficient, the inmates, who were old and infirm, needing a meal at least once a day. The Female Lunatic Asylum they found overcrowded, and suffering from an insufficiency of medical attendance. The Grand Jury considered the allowance of $166 a head per annum entirely insufficient for the maintenance of the inmates, and earnestly recommend an increased appropriation.

A BAIT WHICH CATCHES SOME FISH.

THE OPERATIONS OF "RUSSELL & CO."—TWO HUNDRED DOLLAR WATCHES SOLD FOR $20—"KINGSTON GOLD" AND TOPEKA LOTTERIES—A SURPLUS OF $47,000 THAT NEVER EXISTED—HOW THE GAME IS WORKED.

For several months past persons in various parts of the country, and principally in the West and South, have been in the receipt of circulars purporting to be issued by the Topeka and Laramie City (Kan.) Lotteries. These circulars stated that a supplementary drawing of $47,000 in unclaimed prizes of the two lotteries had been ordered by the courts, and that in accordance with that order the $47,000 had been invested in gold and silver watches, jewelry, &c., purchased of Messrs. Russell & Co., of No. 37 Bond-street, for distribution. The "court expenses, attorney's fees," &c., amounted to $4,700, and this was to be defrayed by an assessment of 10 per cent. levied by the committee upon all prizes. Accompanying each circular was an "official notice," of which the following is a specimen:

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

LARAMIE CITY, March 13, 1877.

You are hereby notified that your joint interest in the Laramie City and Topeka (Kan.) Lotteries, has resulted in your drawing a gold watch and chain, valued at $200. The 10 per cent. assessed by the committee on all prizes makes the amount due on your prize $20. You will please send that amount by express, Post Office money-order, or registered letter, to Messrs. Russell & Co., jewelers, No. 37 Bond-street, New-York, and they will forward the prize to you by express. If you prefer, they will send it by express, C. O. D., for the amount of percentage. Should you, after examining the article, desire to exchange the prize for any other thing of similar value in Messrs. Russell & Co.'s stock, you can do so. A duplicate of this notification has been forwarded to Messrs. Russell & Co., No. 37 Bond-street, New-York, with instructions to ship the prize drawn by you according to your directions.

Appended to this notice is a long list of individuals living in unheard of localities in the West and South-west who are represented as having drawn similar prizes. In nine cases out of ten the person addressed never had any interest whatever in the Laramie or Topeka Lotteries, but the usual percentage of people are generally found to bite at the bait, and $20 remittances flow in to the proprietors in sufficient numbers to make the business lucrative. It need hardly be said that no such "order of the court" was ever issued; that the "supplementary drawing" is a supplementary falsehood, and that the "surplus of $47,000" exists only in the imagination of the rogues who manipulate the scheme. The object of the game is simply to dispose of pinchbeck watches at four or five times their real value, and the story about the connection with the Laramie City and Topeka Lotteries is simply moonshine.

A TIMES reporter, who called on Messrs. Russell & Co. on Wednesday last, found that high-sounding firm located in a seven by nine front room over a liquor saloon at No. 37 Bond-street. The "firm" was represented by an affable young man, who stated that "Mr. Russell was out of town"—an answer usually given to muscular customers in order to prevent trouble. The title of the concern, as painted in yellow letters on their office door, is "Russell & Co., Manufacturers of Kingston Gold Jewelry"—"Kingston gold," the affable young man explained, being a composition metal infinitely better than oroide, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction, especially to customers in the Indian Territory and Texas. The affable young man showed some of the "$300 gold watches" to the reporter, admitting that they were not quite up to the fancy values the lottery people had put on them, but contending that they were fully worth the 10 per cent. charged to purchasers. "It isn't swindling, you know," said the young man, smiling, "because the money, when desired, is collected C. O. D., and we always put a notice on the packages permitting the consignee to inspect the goods before paying for them." The young man lamented that "the papers had been pitching into them so much" of late, and pointed to a sign "To let," which hung outside the door, and told in eloquent language the damage to his business which the heartless newspapers had wrought. Russell & Co.'s entire stock is contained in three medium sized glass cases, and is locked up carefully every night in a small office safe. No burglaries have occurred, and, notwithstanding the enormous value of the gold and silver within, no private watchman is employed on the premises.

Respectable jewelers, who do business in the vicinity, say that the concern is run by the notorious Elias, of sawdust-swindle and dollar-store notoriety, and the $300 gold watches cost on an average about $3 50 apiece. The works are imported from Geneva by the thousand at $2 each, and the cases are purchased of the manufacturers at $1 50. Allowing 50 cents more for putting them together, and the profit to Russell, on 10 per cent. of the alleged value, is fully 500 per cent. A prominent jeweler on the Bowery says that he has had frequent complaints from persons who have received these Topeka Lottery notices, and who have invested to their sorrow in Russell & Co.'s "Kingston gold." A movement to raise money for the prosecution of the swindlers has been talked about among the trade, and a jeweler informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had several times offered to pay his share of such an assessment, if others would join with him. Mr. Anthony Comstock, whose attention has been called to the firm's circulars, said yesterday that he had for some time been engaged in collecting the facts in the case, and intended to prosecute them as soon as the necessary evidence could be obtained. At present, owing to the cunningly worded nature of the circular, it is doubtful whether they can be proceeded against under the Lottery law. Well known lottery dealers say that the statements contained in the circulars are entirely false, and that they are in frequent receipt of letters from customers denouncing Russell & Co. as frauds and sharpers. There is little doubt that the fools who are willing to pay $20 for $4 brass watches are not yet extinct.

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WITH TWEED

The proposition of Tweed for a settlement of the cases against him has not as yet been made, and some new complications in regard to it have arisen which will cause the negotiations to be suspended for some few days longer. It seems that some time before Tweed's conviction on the "omnibus indictment" he began to transfer his property. Some of it was conveyed to relatives, but other parcels were transferred to friends. The great trouble now seems to be to have the transfers back or reconveyances made speedily and thoroughly, so that Tweed can accompany his offer of settlement with the title deeds of property having a clear title. This work has been going on steadily for some time, but the labor is necessarily a slow one. Another difficulty, like the former, not insurmountable, is found in the obtaining of proofs of Tweed's claims, which are to be turned over to the prosecution. When the work is completed and the proposition of settlement is finally committed, it is believed that the entanglement which has marked all of Tweed's property during several years past will have been removed, and the labor of the counsel for the prosecution in examining into the property be a comparatively easy one.

WHAT A CAPTAIN FAILED TO STOP.

HEARING IN THE CASE OF CAPT. KENNEDY, CHARGED WITH PERMITTING IMMORAL PERFORMANCES AT THE COLUMBIA OPERA-HOUSE—THE EXHIBITIONS DESCRIBED BY WITNESSES AS INDECENT AND COVERTLY OBSCENE.

Capt. Thomas J. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, was on trial before the Police Commissioners yesterday, charged with neglect of duty in permitting indecent and immoral exhibitions at the Columbia Opera-house, in Greenwich-avenue. The charge was preferred at the instance of Mr. Anthony Comstock, on behalf of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and that gentleman was the chief witness for the prosecution. He was interrogated by Mr. Charles F. Maclean, counsel to the Board of Police, and testified that he visited the Columbia Opera-house on Feb. 27. He gave the Commissioners a minute description of the place and the performance which he witnessed there. He also described the conduct of the women employed on the stage, who, after performing, left the stage and sat in private boxes among the audience, still retaining their scanty stage costume, and also visited the "wine-room" at the rear of the stage. The entire performance, Mr. Comstock said, was very offensive, indecent, and immoral, and was calculated to corrupt the minds of the young men who were habitués of the place. "Jake" Berry, the proprietor of the establishment, advertised the show in some of the newspapers, and by glaring show bills which contained indecent allusions, and the performance was characterised by immoral expressions, the indecency and obscenity of which were veiled by the double meanings which could be given to them. The witness was cross-examined by Col. Fellows, counsel for the defense, and admitted that the place was conducted in as quiet and orderly a manner as any theatre in the City, and that he saw no liquor sold in the "wine-room." Mr. Comstock produced a letter from Mr. Berry, the lessee of the establishment, in which he expressed a willingness to comply with any suggestion that he [Comstock] might make in regard to the performance, and to cut out anything deemed objectionable. In reference to this letter Mr. Comstock said that he received it after his visit to the place, and after he had presented the evidence to the Grand Jury. Berry, he presumed, had been informed of his appearance before the Grand Jury, and then wrote the letter referred to.

Messrs. Samuel Colgate, of Orange, N. J.; John M. Cornell, of No. 10 West Thirty-sixth-street, and Charles H. Stevenson testified that they had visited the Columbia Opera-house, and they described the performances given there as being immoral and indecent, not so much in the acts themselves as in the innuendoes and suggestions deducible from the motions and language of the performers. The counsel for the defense cross-examined these witnesses, to show that the tableaux represented by the ballet in the "Black Crook," "Baba," and other kindred spectacles, were of the same character as those witnessed during a performance at the Columbia Opera-house, but did not succeed in establishing this theory. The witnesses maintained that the performances at Berry's establishment were indecent and immoral; the postures assumed by the female performers lascivious, their attire suggestively immodest, and their language covertly obscene.

Before the prosecution had concluded the presentation of their testimony, the further hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next at 9 A. M.

The hearing in the case of Capt. Michael J. Murphy, Twenty-first Precinct, for permitting similar exhibitions at Egyptian Hall, in East Thirty-fourth-street, was postponed until Monday next.

MRS. BROWN'S DOWER.

JUDGE VAN VORST DECLARES THE WIDOW OF THE LATE JOHN L. BROWN ENTITLED TO A SHARE OF HIS ESTATE.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered an interesting decision in the case of Charles Guidet against Mary Ann Brown and others. The action was brought for the partition of the real estate of the late John L. Brown, whose widow the defendant, Mary Ann Brown, is. The only question in the case was as to whether Mrs. Brown was entitled to dower, it being insisted that she was not. It seems that she was married to John L. Brown in 1838. Their married life was not altogether a pleasant one, and so in 1855 they made an agreement to live apart for the remainder of their lives. Mr. Brown being desirous, however, that his wife should continue to live in the same station of life as before, and with the same conveniences as she then had, gave her $10,000 and her personal effects, wardrobe, jewelry, &c. By the agreement he also renounced all claim to any property she might thereafter become possessed of. On her part she agreed to accept the consideration in payment and satisfaction of all and every claim against her husband, arising out of, or by reason of, the marriage, for alimony, dower, right of dower, or otherwise, to release his lands from such claims, and to execute and deliver, on request, to such persons as he or his heirs, &c., might direct, all necessary conveyances for the more full release of any dower or other claims. This agreement, and her acceptance of it, it was claimed, prevent her from setting up any claim to dower in the lands of her deceased husband. Judge Van Vorst, by his decision, holds, however, that it does not. In his opinion he says: "It is quite clear that the execution of this agreement by the defendant, Mary Ann Brown, did not in law release or discharge her dower in her husband's land. That could only be accomplished by uniting with her husband in a conveyance to a third party. As far as the instrument purported to release her claim of dower to her husband, the wife's agreement was a nullity, and as it does not appear that since her husband's death the widow has executed any release of her rights and interests in the land in question, she is in law entitled to her dower. But it is urged in opposition to the claim of the widow that she accepted and is in the enjoyment of a pecuniary provision in lieu of dower, and that she is equitably estopped by such provision and the agreement in question from asserting any claim to dower in her husband's lands. The object of the husband in making the pecuniary provision, by the agreement of 1855, in favor of his wife, was for her comfortable support, that she might be maintained with the comforts and conveniences which she had heretofore had. This was assuredly his duty toward her, and there is nothing disclosed in the case from which it can in any manner be inferred that he would not have been compelled to do this, had he refused, although they lived apart. It is both a moral and legal duty imposed upon a husband to support his wife, and that with reasonable comforts and conveniences. This is all the agreement in question proposed to accomplish," Judge Van Vorst says the wife is not precluded from setting up a claim for dower because she accepted a provision from her husband which he was under obligation to make. The provision, too, was made more than 20 years ago. The widow is now upward of 71 years of age, and the provision for her support must have been largely exhausted by this time, so that it is not a case where the widow can be compelled to make an election between the fund and her dower.

ONE CENT ON THE DOLLAR.

John F. Chamberlin, the well-known sporting man, who kept fashionable gambling-houses at Long Branch and at Washington, has just availed himself of the benefits of the Bankrupt act, and has settled with his creditors. The proceedings by the creditors were held before Register Dayton. Claims to the amount of over $200,000 were at first presented. They included debts to gamblers, dry goods merchants, shirt-makers, dress-makers, lawyers, grocers, wine merchants, an indebtedness to the estate of A. T. Stewart, an indebtedness to the people of the State on a forfeited recognisance, &c. The estate of Stewart recovered a judgment against Chamberlin for $27,375 92. While the proceedings were pending, however, the attorney for the estate put in an additional claim, making an aggregate of about $70,000. The increase was, however, disallowed by the Register. This left about $170,000 of claims against Chamberlin by 81 creditors. These were settled with yesterday, the creditors receiving 1 cent on the dollar. There are, however, some other claims now pending against Chamberlin, one being the Stanley case in New-Jersey, in which he was sued for rent, and in which his defense is that the premises were used for gambling purposes. There are also said to be other claims against Chamberlin by August Belmont, Pierre and Jacob Lorillard, and others for purses in races.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT STILL.

Revenue Officers McLeer, Hawley and Whitlock, assisted by Deputy United States Marshals Dowley and Denbert, made a raid yesterday morning on the premises No. 58 Rutgers-street, owned by John V. Hooker, of the Croton Mills, in Cherry-street, and leased to John Mahoney, who could not be found. The front part of the ground floor was occupied apparently as a bar-room, there being a bar and shelving, but no glasses or bottles could be found. Two men were acting in this room, and they were detained until a further examination was made. The officers went through a narrow passage to the rear of the building, where they discovered a copper still, seven mash-tubs, and four barrels of molasses, the still and tubs being packed up, apparently ready for removal. This property was seized, the place having no license for the use of a still, but the men were released, as they could not be connected in any way with the establishment. A further investigation is to be had.

PRESENTATION TO A PASTOR.

A HAPPY GATHERING IN THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH IN FIFTH-AVENUE—GIFT OF A HANDSOME WATCH TO REV. DR. LUDLOW.

The reception held last night in the parlor of the Fifth-Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church was marked by a ceremony for which one at least of the number of persons who took part in it was entirely unprepared. The parlor of the church was well filled with ladies and gentlemen of the congregation, and the company had listened to some very good music by Dr. and Mrs. Hills, and Dr. Danforth and Mrs. Danforth, when Mr. W. L. Skidmore begged their attention to something which Mr. Snyder had to say to them. Turning to Dr. Ludlow, Mr. Snyder said: "Dr. Ludlow: I am delegated by the ladies of our congregation to perform what is to me a most pleasant duty. Allow me to say in their behalf that this movement has been a very recent and spontaneous one. Each of the ladies called upon embraced with avidity the opportunity afforded to contribute to it, making it a matter of perfect unanimity. Permit me to say further, that we, the husbands and fathers, heartily concur in this expression of their esteem. In their behalf, then, I present to you, their beloved Pastor, this beautiful jewel. Their desire is that the hands upon its dial may mark the course of time in happy events of your life until you reach a mature and ripe old age, when, with it in your possession, you may look back upon this auspicious occasion as one fraught with pleasurable emotions, and that these ladies have so thoroughly appreciated your faithful ministry. They desire, too, that your work may be long continued among them, and we all affectionately and heartily approve and strengthen that desire. May long life, unclouded by the mist of sorrow and pain, follow your ministry, and when this watch shall have chronicled as many bright years in your life as there are your well wishers here to-night, may its record for you cease, amid the consciousness on your part of a life well and carefully spent in the service of your master, and in the performance of those sacred duties we so heartily attest your faithful attention to, and the never failing love which has prompted this presentation."

Rev. Dr. Ludlow acknowledged the gift with warm and repeated thanks. Rev. Dr. Ormiston made an exceedingly happy congratulatory speech, which moved many of his hearers alternately to laughter and tears. The watch bears the handsome one, with a heavy gold case, open face, engraved with Dr. Ludlow's monogram on the back. On the inside of the case is the inscription: "Souvenir from the Ladies of the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, to James M. Ludlow, D. D., March 25th, 1877. Proverbs xvi. 7." The expression of esteem for Dr. Ludlow is taken as a disapproval of the demand made about two months ago by the Consistory for his resignation, and as representing the feeling of opposition to the plan of rotating Pastors adopted by the Consistory, and enforced much to the dislike of many members of the congregation.

A TREASURER NEEDS A GUARDIAN.

M'ROBERTS' INDEBTEDNESS TO RICHMOND COUNTY—EXPERTS ON THE LOOKOUT FOR $61,000 DEFICIENCY.

The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County met at Clifton, Staten Island, yesterday, and continued the investigation of the accounts of ex-County Treasurer McRoberts. Supervisor Herpech made a statement to the effect that the expert accountant was still at work investigating Mr. McRoberts' indebtedness to the county, and that probably at the next meeting he would be able to present a full report. Mr. Herpech also stated that it had come to his knowledge that on the 1st of January last there remained funds belonging to the county in the New-York Life and Trust Company amounting to $2,879; and he had also ascertained that on the 13th of the present month ex-Treasurer McRoberts had drawn from this fund the sum of $266, in violation of an order from the court restraining him from appropriating any funds belonging to the county which may still remain in his possession or be subject to his order. Supervisor Frean next read a communication from County Judge Tompkins Sherrell, which stated, in substance, that he was requested by the sureties of McRoberts to ask the Board of Supervisors, as soon as they shall have determined the amount of the claim of the county against Mr. McRoberts, to furnish the figures to them, and appoint an early day when the Supervisors, or a committee from their body, could meet the sureties, and thereby endeavor to adjust the sum and settle the liability, and take steps to provide for its liquidation. The letter affirmed that the whole matter could be adjusted so as to protect the county from loss, and at the same time avoid litigation.

On motion of Supervisor Herpech, Judge Westervelt's communication was referred to the committee of Supervisors, with power to confer with Judge Westervelt.

Supervisor Frean made an explanation in reference to a statement he had made at a previous meeting, to the effect that some $30,000 more State tax had been levied on the county in three years than was called for by the State Controller. Mr. Frean said he was in error when he made this statement, and he thought it but fair in justice to Mr. McRoberts to state that he was since informed that what he had considered a surplus tax was levied to cover the public school-tax.

Mr. Herpech produced a balance sheet which he stated had been given him that morning on behalf of Mr. McRoberts. The document was compared with the one prepared by Mr. Denyse, ex-Assistant-Treasurer, and the deficit for the year 1876 was found to be $23,000. The entire deficit for the three years of Mr. McRoberts' administration amounted to $61,000.

Mr. Vermilye, counsel to the board, stated that in pursuance to instructions he had restrained Mr. McRoberts from disbursing any of the public funds.

Mr. Post, village Treasurer of Edgewater, waited on the board in relation to the alleged deficiencies in the accounts of ex-Collector Van Pelt. Mr. Van Pelt alleges that he has handed over to Mr. McRoberts all moneys collected by him. This the latter denies. Mr. Post requested to be furnished with whatever information was in the possession of the board in regard to this matter. On motion of Supervisor Frean it was ordered that ex-Collector Van Pelt should be requested to furnish the board with a statement under oath as to the amount of his warrant, the sum he has collected, and how much he has paid over to Mr. McRoberts, and also to furnish the latter's receipt for the same.

The board then deliberated as to the best action to be taken to prevent Mr. McRoberts in the future tampering with the county funds, which evidence was frequently made to the money deposited in the New-York Life and Trust Company. At this stage of the discussion, Mr. Winslow Robinson stated that it was his father, the present County Treasurer, who had drawn $266, on the 13th inst., from the bank, and not Mr. McRoberts. Mr. Robinson, Jr., said that the reason, no doubt, was because the bank authorities not understanding the nature of the information required, and confounding the name of the present incumbent with the late County Treasurer. The Supervisors expressed their surprise that such a mistake could have occurred; and Mr. McRoberts was declared at least innocent of this one sin.

On motion of Supervisor Frean, it was ordered that the New-York Trust Company be requested to transfer the balance of the funds belonging to the county to the credit of James R. Robinson, the present County Treasurer. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday next, at 10 A. M.

THE PRICE OF COAL TO BE ADVANCED.

Representatives of several of the great coal companies held an adjourned meeting in the offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of listening to the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to devise a plan of combination which would be satisfactory to all parties. Asa Packer, whose absence from the last meeting created so much comment, was present, as were also President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Receiver Clark, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre; President Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson; Vice-President Hayt, of the Pennsylvania; President Sayre, of the Lehigh Valley; Dr. Linderman and J. H. Sawyer, representing the "Lehigh interest;" John C. Bullitt, attorney for the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre; John Taylor Johnston, ex-President of the New-Jersey Central; and President Gowen, of the Reading companies. The meeting was secret, and the gentlemen who attended were not disposed to give much information in regard to the proceedings, but the report prepared by Messrs. Dickson and Sayre had evidently not proved satisfactory, as a new committee to prepare and submit another "plan for the improvement of the trade" was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Franklin B. Gowen, Robert H. Sayre, and Thomas Dickson. Mr. Gowen is one of the three Presidents who make no secret of their opposition to a new combination. From this, from the wording of the instructions to the committee, and from the further fact that the discussion lasted several hours, it is to be inferred that the advocates of extreme measures have been defeated, and that the notion of forming a new combination for the regulation of mining, shipments, and prices has been practically given up. The sop thrown to the majority is contained in the following resolution, which was adopted after much debate:

Resolved, That while in the present depressed condition of the industries of the country we have no disposition to advance prices beyond a sum sufficient to pay reasonable costs and expenses, it is the judgment of this meeting that the committee of three to whom the subject has been referred should, at as early a day as possible, perfect a plan involving an advance of prices of at least 50 cents per ton at tidewater.

THE Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces will, in a few days, issue a call for the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Association, to be held in Louisville, commencing on June 6 and ending on June 10. The following topics have been suggested for discussion at the convention: "The international work intrusted to the Executive Committee at the South on behalf of the colored young men, at the West, in Canada, among railroad men, and among the Germans;" "The work intrusted to State and Provincial Committees in New-England, in the West, and in the South;" "How I use the Bible, for myself, with Christian workers, with the unconverted;" "The evangelistic work of the associations, its limitations, and the qualifications of those who engage in it;" "Association work in its peculiar adaptations to the wants and temptations of young men." The call for the convention is signed by Mr. Cephas Brainerd, Chairman; James Stokes, Jr., William E. Dodge, Jr., Morris K. Jesup, and other members of the Executive Committee.

AN OYSTER-BOAT WRECKED.

THE ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A COLLISION WITH ANOTHER VESSEL—A SCHOONER LEFT TO GUIDE HERSELF WHILE THE CREW TAKE THEIR BREAKFAST.

The schooner Sophia T. Winterton, which collided with the schooner O. P. Binns near the Great Swamp, New-Jersey, last Tuesday morning, was towed into her dock at the foot of Perry-street, North River, yesterday morning. She was towed into Quarantine on Wednesday night by the steamer Harrisburg, of Philadelphia, where she remained at anchor until daylight. The mate, Mr. John T. McCarthy, made the following statement in reference to the disaster to a TIMES reporter last evening:

Sailed from Gloucester Point, Va., last Saturday morning. The cargo comprised 3,500 bushels of oysters, consigned to Messrs. Henry Miller, Jr., & Co., to whom the vessel belongs. The schooner was under command of Capt. William H. Jackson. On Sunday the weather was rough and squally, and at night we were obliged to heave to. At 6:30 A. M. on Tuesday Capt. Jackson saw from the deck of his vessel a large schooner bearing down on us. He kept a close watch on her, and as she did not appear to change her course he called me, and ordered me on deck. We ran up instantly, and saw the vessel steadily approaching us, but there was no one on the deck of the stranger. When the vessels were about one-eighth of a mile apart, Capt. Jackson blew a fog-horn three times to warn the crew of the approaching schooner, but no one appeared on deck in response. Our wheel was placed hard aport, and the jib was "let go," but the next instant the strange schooner struck us, bow first, between the masts. By this time the crew of the other craft had apparently woke up, and ran on deck as it panic-stricken. They made no movement, although we called to them to lower their sails, as the sea was running high and there was danger of our schooner sinking. As they did not do so, we procured boat-hooks and, by dint of hard pushing, shoved the vessel away from us. A gust of wind sent her crashing into us again, before the cathead, and tore away the jibboom, smashing the woodwork, and, as the fore and main masts were left without support, they went by the board, snapping off close to the deck and smashing our boat. Both ships bumped together, and we were momentarily expecting to sink. Still we continued in an endeavor to separate from the other schooner, which proved to be the O. P. Binns, and finally succeeded. The latter lay by us a short time and then sailed away. We saved part of our rigging, and the foremast, but lost our boats. Our loss will not be less than $1,200. We drifted abreast of Absecom, and dropped anchor. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we hailed the Harrisburg, which towed us into port.

The Sophia T. Winterton is 77 tons burden, and was built three years ago at Keyport, N. J. Her dimensions are, length, 77 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. She carried two officers and a crew of six men. As soon as the Binns arrives in port an investigation will be made.

MR. BERGH AND COMMON SENSE.

John Hogan, a Third-avenue car-driver, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged by Officer Smart, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with having driven a lame horse. He admitted his guilt, but said in extenuation that the horse became lame suddenly while going up the Bowery; that the date of the occurrence was March 17, and the St. Patrick's Day procession was moving up the Bowery. He did not want to stop his car and impede the procession, so he drove the horse on, intending when he reached a convenient place, a short distance further up, to take the lame animal out of the traces and go for another, in accordance with a rule of the company employing him. Officer Smart saw and arrested him at Eighth-street.

Justice Wandell, after hearing the evidence, said to Mr. Bergh, who was assisting the prosecution: "Well, if I were out driving and my horse suddenly became lame, I would drive him home. I have done it before and shall do it again."

"What, Justice!" said Mr. Bergh, "in defiance of all the laws and ordinances!"

"Yes," responded Justice Wandell, warmly, "in defiance of them all, and even of Mr. Bergh. Why, my dear Sir, we must use a little common sense in such matters."

"I should be sorry to believe, Sir," said Mr. Bergh, reproachfully, "that you think I have no common sense."

Justice Wandell, wishing to set the philanthropist's mind at ease, said, "Oh, my dear Sir, I have the greatest respect for you, and I consider you as"— Here he became embarrassed in his search for a figure of speech, and, after some confusion, closed his sentence in a way that Mr. Bergh might or might not have taken as complimentary, by saying, "As—as Mr. Henry Bergh."

Mr. Bergh said, somewhat severely, "Yes, that is my name."

After this little episode, Justice Wandell told Hogan, the prisoner, that he had been proved guilty of violating the law, and the court fined him $1. He added, however, that the court sympathized with him, and that he, [the Justice,] if he were a car-driver, and his horse suddenly became lame on such a night as that of Wednesday, would be more likely to drive it to the depot than take it out of the traces, and wait a long time for another.

THREE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Mrs. Ann Golden, a woman of very dissipated habits, 35 years of age, residing at No. 65 Oliver-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing two drachms of creosote, which her daughter had purchased at the drug store of H. Landauer, No. 62 Oliver-street, under the pretense of wanting it to alleviate toothache. The woman was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital for treatment. It is said that she is the daughter of very respectable parents, and that she is the wife of a lawyer in this City; but, owing to her dissipated habits, her friends have abandoned her to her fate. She has been in receipt of $10 per week from her husband, which she has spent chiefly for liquor.

Theodore Ranstadt, a lithographer, residing at No. 32 Rivington-street, jumped overboard from the ferry-boat Alaska, of the Catharine-street ferry, when in mid-stream last evening. He was rescued by the hands of the tug-boat Don Juan, and was cared for at Bellevue Hospital. He stated that he was penniless and unable to get employment, and, therefore, determined to commit suicide.

Jacob Jones, aged 19, of No. 19 Walker-street, was found last evening at the corner of Bowery and Canal-street suffering from a quantity of laudanum which he had taken with suicidal intent. He was taken to the Eldridge-Street Police Station and attended by Police Surgeon Lyon, and when he had sufficiently recovered he went home. He refused to divulge the motive which had prompted him to attempt self-destruction.

NEW CARDS FOR THE STOCK GAMBLERS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have added to the regular list a new issue of mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Road, amounting to $2,380,000, with which it is proposed to take up and cancel the entire bonded indebtedness of the road. The amount of stock outstanding is $950,000. The company owns 380 miles of single track road, and property valued at $446,216. It is leased by the Erie Railway Company for 490 years from May 1, 1863, the latter stipulating to pay the interest on the mortgage indebtedness and 7 per cent. per annum on the stock. The Governing Committee also agreed to admit to the free list the stock of the Ontario Silver Mining Company as soon as the requirements of the Exchange have been complied with by the company. The property of the company is situated in Uintah Mining District, Summit County, Utah, and consists of the Ontario and Seward lodes, 1,500 feet each. The capital stock is $10,000,000, and there are "no debts, liens, or incumbrances of any kind." The capacity of the mine is stated at 100 tons per day, and that of the stamp mill at 80 tons per day. The "lowest estimate of ore now in sight" is 30,000 tons, valued at $100 per ton. According to the official report the mine has already more than paid for itself.

OAKEY HALL'S DISAPPEARANCE.

There were no new developments yesterday in connection with the flight of A. Oakey Hall, and the theory that he sailed from Boston on board the steam-ship Victoria, of the Warren Line, is still in a very indefinite shape, no further dispatches having been received in relation to it. The members of the firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming are convinced that this is the best clue yet obtained, and treat it with much more consideration than any of the others advanced in connection with his mysterious departure. The steam-ship Victoria, on which he is thought to have taken passage, is now due, and her arrival at Liverpool will result in either a contradiction or a confirmation of the only theory now being looked forward to with any hope by his friends. The following cable dispatch was received yesterday:

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—The steam-ship Iberian arrived here to-day. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, who has been reported to have sailed from Boston on the Iberian, was not on board. It is stated, moreover, that she brought no passengers whatever. The steamers Caspian, from Portland, by way of Halifax, and City of Brussels, from New-York, have also been boarded without discovering or eliciting any trace of Mr. Hall. The steamer Victoria, from Boston, has not yet arrived, but is expected hourly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Good Friday will be generally observed down town to-day. The only exception will be the Produce Exchange.

Benjamin Lydie, aged 3 years, was fatally burned yesterday by his clothing taking fire from a stove in the apartments of his parents, at No. 150 Thompson-street.

Messrs. Brodhead, Perkins, and Worden have been appointed by the Stock Exchange a committee to act in conjunction with a committee recently appointed by the Gold Exchange, on admissions to the new Gold Department of the Stock Exchange.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for March exhibit the figures following: 35 missionaries, 5,561 visits and calls, 259 meetings, 109 temperance pledges, 10,609 tracts, 421 families aided, &c. Receipts for the month, $2,429 88; payments, $4,332 28; debt remaining, $9,674 43.

Yesterday Superintendent Walling received a visit from Mr. Christian K. Ross, the father of the missing Charlie Ross. The visit was not in connection with the search for the missing boy, but Mr. Ross is still of the opinion that his child is alive, and is following up a number of supposed clues with great pertinacity.

The Police were informed yesterday that W. M. Edds, a seaman, 54 years of age, has been missing from his home, No. 108 Park-avenue, Brooklyn, since Tuesday last, and that Samuel E. Jessup, a machinist, 36 years of age, has been missing from Bali & Jewell's machine shop in Greenpoint since last Monday.

Last evening, a horse attached to a light wagon driven by Horace Stokes, of No. 15 East Forty-sixth-street, took fright at Broadway and Forty-second-street and ran off. The wagon collided with a hack, and Stokes was thrown out of the wagon and received serious injuries. He was taken home by his friends.

The funeral of Mr. James Westervelt, a veteran of the war of 1812, who died on Wednesday last, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 375 Bergen-street, Brooklyn. The remains were interred at Green-Wood Cemetery with Masonic rites, by St. John's Lodge, No. 1. Mr. Westervelt was in the 85th year of his age, and he leaves a wife and nine children.

A handsomely bound album, containing a beautifully engraved certificate of honorary membership in Benevolent Lodge No. 28, was presented yesterday to Mr. Edwood E. Thorne, Past Grand Master of Masons of New-York. A similar compliment was paid to him a short time ago by Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, the oldest lodge in the State.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday ordered a vote of the members to be taken by ballot on Wednesday, April 4, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., on the following question: Are you in favor of securing a proper site and erecting thereon a suitable building having conveniences and accommodations adequate to the increased needs of the Exchange, provided the Board of Managers shall present to you a plan for the accomplishment of this object, giving an estimate of the cost and the proposed location, which shall be submitted to a vote by ballot of the members of the Exchange after 20 days notice of such ballot shall have been given?

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 150 dogs, mostly of the Spitz variety, were killed in the Thirteenth Precinct by the Police.

Theodore Muller, of No. 159 Greenwich-street, New-York, was caught yesterday morning between a Government scow and the lighter Marion, at the foot of Kent-street, and had both legs broken.

The frigate Susquehanna was to have been sold by auction at the Navy-yard yesterday morning, but before the hour of sale an order was received from Washington countermanding the order to sell.

Thomas McCaffrey, of No. 63 Bergen-street, was arrested yesterday and committed for examination on a charge of breaking into the house of Mr. John Storrs, in Bedford-avenue, near Monroe-street, and stealing therefrom jewelry valued at $200.

Mayor Shroeder yesterday approved the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Common Council, authorizing the construction of a steam railroad on Atlantic-avenue from Fort Green-place to the City line. Work will be commenced on the road in a day or two.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, the Secretary was directed to furnish the Tax-payers Association with a list of the payrolls and all other information concerning the employes of the board that might be desired. It has been asserted at meetings of the association that there are many sinecures in the City Works Department.

The Brooklyn Theatre Relief Fund Committee held its regular monthly meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday, Mayor Schroeder presiding. Mr. Chauncey, the Treasurer, reported that there was $30,586 31 on hand; that of that amount $16,346 65 was on deposit as a fund for the future use of the families that suffered by the fire, and that the remainder was a cash account.

A bank of earth on which he was digging at the corner of First and South Sixth streets, fell in on William Ferris yesterday morning and killed him instantly. The body was taken to Ferris' late residence at No. 283 Fifth-street. The unfortunate man, who leaves a wife and family, had been out of employment all Winter, and commenced his first day's work this year yesterday.

Officer McLaughlin, of the Second Precinct, was set upon and beaten with whitewash brushes

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTEST.

CHAMBERLAIN AND HAMPTON DEVOTING THE DAY TO SOCIAL DUTIES—HAMPTON'S ADMIRERS SWARMING AROUND HIS HOTEL—NO FURTHER INDICATION OF THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT—THE PROPOSED CONVENING OF THE LEGISLATURE DISTASTEFUL TO BOTH ASPIRANTS—THE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There were no conferences to-day between the President and the two South Carolina Governors. Chamberlain devoted the day to making social calls, and Hampton spent most of the day in his rooms, consulting friends and receiving visits from his admirers. His hotel was surrounded all day by a crowd of sympathizers, anxious to catch a glimpse of him, at one time during the afternoon the crowd assuming the proportions of a mass-meeting. Various rumors were circulated during the day favorable to Hampton, and in the afternoon dispatches were sent out that orders had been issued directing the withdrawal of the troops from Columbia. Of course there was no foundation for such reports. While the belief is very general that such orders will be issued shortly after Hampton and Chamberlain shall have returned to South Carolina, there is no tangible ground upon which to base this belief. The President has been careful in his conferences with Chamberlain and Hampton not to give expression to any views that would enable either of them to infer his purposes; but from the inquiries he has made during the conferences, and the casual remarks of members of the Cabinet, there is reason to believe that the intention is to order the withdrawal of the troops from Columbia, and leave the issue to be settled by the tribunals of the State. Both Hampton and Chamberlain express opposition to the proposition to convene the Legislature. Chamberlain claims that he was legally elected, and is averse to entering into any agreement that will throw a doubt upon his title. Hampton makes the same claim, and says he desires nothing but the withdrawal of the troops, so that he may be left unrammeled to proceed against Chamberlain under the laws of South Carolina. A report prevails that Secretary Evarts has intimated to Chamberlain that he can have the mission to Switzerland if he will consent to retire from the contest, but Chamberlain declines this temptation, and says he will be Governor of South Carolina or a private citizen.

From the temper manifested on both sides it is not probable the proposition to convene the Hampton and Chamberlain Legislatures as one body, as the initial step toward an amicable adjustment, will succeed. This proposition would involve an election for United States Senator by the united Legislature, and is, therefore, opposed by Corbin and Butler, who have been chosen by the Legislatures supporting the respective claimants for Governor. Both Corbin and Butler express a determination to present their claims for seats in the Senate, but it is believed if the two Governors can be reconciled upon a proposition, Corbin and Butler would be forced to acquiesce and surrender their claims.

Hampton and some of his prominent friends were entertained at dinner this evening by Fernando Wood. Chamberlain and Senator Patterson had an interview with the President to-night, at which Chamberlain presented additional arguments on behalf of his claims for Federal recognition.

THE CHARLESTON COMMITTEE'S INTERVIEWS WITH MEMBERS OF THE CABINET—A MAJORITY BELIEVED TO FAVOR IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Charleston Committee this morning was divided into sub-committees, to wait personally on the Cabinet officers. Attorney-General Devens was polite and noncommittal. Secretary Evarts read to the committee a dispatch received by him from leading bankers of New-York. This dispatch is signed by Brown Brothers, Mr. Frye, of the Bank of New-York; Mr. Sherman, of the Merchants' Bank; Mr. Coe, of the Bank of North America; Mr. I. I. Stewart, and others. They urge that the most favorable consideration be given to the Charleston Committee's views, and say that if time permitted, they could have had the dispatch very generally signed. Mr. Evarts in conversation said distinctly that when the President was prepared to act he would do so on his own responsibility, not seeking to place any part of the burden on the representatives of either side and the parties they represented.

Secretary Sherman talked very freely with the sub-committee, and said the President would, of course, make the decision in the Carolina case, but the hope was to relieve South Carolina of one of her two Governors in such a peaceful manner as to insure peace and absolute enjoyment of the rights of the colored people in the State. Much stress was laid on this point everywhere, the Cabinet apparently being much more bent on insuring the safety of the colored people than on asserting the rights of any particular candidate.

Postmaster-General Key was cordial in his reception of the sub-committee, and said he had no reason to be discouraged. He said he understood the condition of affairs and the need of immediate action.

Secretary Thompson was most uncompromising in the expression of his opinion that the Federal Government had no right to intervene in South Carolina, and that the State should be left absolutely free to settle her own disputes under her own laws in her own way. Secretary Schurz was extremely cordial and liberal in all he said.

The Cabinet, in a session of three hours to-day, fully discussed the South Carolina question. No vote was taken, but the expression of opinion of the different members showed that on a division the majority would be in favor of the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the State-house.

WADE HAMPTON'S WASHINGTON VISIT COMING TO A CLOSE—ANOTHER LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. Hampton and Gen. Gordon denounce as utterly untrue the statements telegraphed from this city last night that a conference was held between Secretary Schurz and Gen. Gordon at Willard's Hotel, and that agreements on paper were drawn up and submitted to Hampton, which he declined. The story has no foundation in fact whatever, and Secretary Schurz's visit was one of politeness and courtesy merely.

A popular demonstration in honor of Hampton has been avoided by conservative leaders, who apprehend that under the circumstances of his visit it would not be in good taste. It is said to-day by gentlemen who have called upon the President in behalf of the Hampton Government, that while he favors that Government, he as yet sees no way by which he can satisfactorily dispose of Gov. Chamberlain. Gen. Hampton wrote a letter to the President to-night, saying that he might not have an opportunity to see him again, and assuring him that he could and would secure absolute freedom, peace, and equality to both white and colored citizens of the State as soon as the troops should be withdrawn; but intimating, at the same time, that he would consent to no bargain or compromise whatever. In very warm words he thanked the President for the manner in which he had been received, and expressed his confidence that the President would be true to the loyal and patriotic sentiments of his inaugural address.

This evening Mr. John E Norris and Mr. Columbus Alexander waited upon Gen. Wade Hampton at Willard's Hotel after his return from Mr. Fernando Wood's party, and tendered him, in behalf of the citizens of Washington, a complimentary serenade. Gen. Hampton accepted the compliment, and said he would be pleased to meet his friends in this city at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. He will leave at 1 o'clock Sunday morning for home.

THE PRETENDED COMPACT.

HOW THE MEN WHO CLAMOR FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT THEY CALL THE PRESIDENT'S SHARE PERFORMED THEIR PART—THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS VOTING FOR DELAY OR DODGING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There is one part of the so-called agreement between Messrs. Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster on the one part, and certain Representatives of Southern States on the other, which has been overlooked in the controversy that has taken place with reference to the agreement. Messrs. Gordon, Levy, and Ellis claim that the written assurances given them by Matthews and Foster touching the policy of President Hayes were understood and intended to represent the views of the President upon the subject of the letters, and they further claim that as they performed their part of the agreement, and materially assisted in defeating the filibusters in the House in their efforts to defeat the completion of the Electoral count, the President is bound to carry out the expressed or implied pledges made in the conversations and letters of Matthews and Foster, who were regarded as representing his views.

Now, admitting this agreement has all the force which is claimed for it by the Southern Representatives, how did these gentlemen fulfil their part of the contract? Messrs. Ellis, Gibson, and Levy are the three Democratic members from Louisiana. Their State was the disputed ground, so far as they were immediately concerned, and all their efforts to secure an agreement sprang from their desire to secure certain guarantees for Louisiana. According to their showing, in consideration of the assurances made by Matthews and Foster on behalf of the President, they were to resist the efforts of the filibusters to defeat the progress of the Electoral count and the official proclamation of the election of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency. The record shows how these gentlemen performed their part of the so-called contract.

The Matthews-Foster letter, which contains all there is of the agreement, and which was accepted as satisfactory by the Louisiana Representatives, is dated Feb. 27. On March 1, Mr. Levy made a speech in the House, passages from which have recently been quoted to prove the existence of the agreement, the interpretation that was placed upon its terms by these Southern Representatives who were privy to it, and the fact that these Representatives performed fully their part of the contract. This speech was made upon the day the excitement and turmoil in the House exceeded anything ever witnessed in a legislative body. It was upon that day that George M. Beebe, a Democratic Representative from New-York, performed the acrobatic feat of mounting the desks and denouncing the Speaker for having made decisions by which the control of the House was not entirely given to Springer and his revolutionary followers, and when the prevailing disorder threatened to break up the House of Representatives in a serious riot. Immediately following the disorder Mr. Levy made the speech alluded to, reading from manuscript previously prepared with great care. Mr. Levy's opening paragraph was in these words:

"Mr. Speaker, thoroughly convinced of the injustice wrought by the decision of the Electoral Commission, and abating not one 'jot or tittle' in condemnation of its proceedings, still regarding it as impracticable and impossible to avert the results of its action, and while protesting against the wrong by which the spirit and intent of the law were frustrated, I feel that sound policy and the paramount consideration of the salvation of the State and people of Louisiana require that their Representatives in this House should abstain from a futile attempt to nullify that decision, and thereby postpone the redemption which is essential to their very existence and from which alone they can expect peace and prosperity."

In concluding his remarks Mr. Levy referred to the assurances given by Messrs. Matthews and Foster, expressed a belief that they would be carried out by Mr. Hayes, and concluded by saying:

"I do not hesitate, for the reasons before stated, to declare that, actuated by a sense of duty to Louisiana, I shall throw no obstacle by any action or vote of mine in the way of the completion of the Electoral count; but, relying on the good faith, the integrity, and the truthfulness of the gentlemen who have given these assurances, and having faith in their individual personal honor, I shall unhesitatingly discharge this duty, and call upon those of my fellow-members who have been influenced in their action on this question by a desire to protect Louisiana and South Carolina to join me in the course which I feel called upon and justified in pursuing."

Upon that occasion the main question before the House was the objection to accepting the vote of Vermont, the ground of objection being the refusal of the President of the Joint Convention to receive a sealed package presented that day by Mr. Hewitt, and purporting to be a second certificate of the Electoral vote of that State. The pending question was the following resolution offered by Proctor Knott:

Resolved, That this House requires that the package tendered by the member from New-York [Mr. Hewitt] to the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses on yesterday, and purporting to be a certificate of Electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States in the State of Vermont, shall be opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, and if found to be such a certificate, the same shall be committed, together with the certificate read in the presence of the two houses, to the Electoral Commission for its judgment and decision; and that the Senate be requested to make a like order requiring the President of the Senate to open said package in the presence of the two houses, and until such order be made the House will not be ready to meet the Senate to proceed with the count of the Electoral vote.

No sane man needs to be informed of the purpose and effect of that resolution. But three days remained in which to complete the Electoral count, and had the resolution been adopted, and the vote of Vermont referred to the Electoral Commission, Mr. Hayes would not have been declared to have been elected President of the United States. This was the issue presented by Knott's resolution, and it was so accepted by every member of the House. It was the crucial test, and the friends of law and order were exercised over it as they had not been exercised at any time during the prolonged and terrible struggle. The resolution was defeated by ayes, 116; nays, 148; not voting, 26. All who voted for the resolution were Democrats. Of these over 50 were Southern men, and among them was Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana. Mr. Levy, who proclaimed a short time prior to the vote that no obstacle, by any vote or action of his, would be cast in the way of completing the Electoral count, failed to make his promise good by dodging the vote. Mr. Gibson, the other Democratic member from Louisiana, is recorded as absent on account of sickness.

Thus it will be seen that while Messrs. Levy and Ellis are demanding the fulfillment of an alleged agreement according to their interpretation of it, they stand on the record as having violated their own obligations by contributing their efforts at the most critical moment to secure the passage of a resolution, the avowed purpose and inevitable effect of which would have been to defeat the completion of the Electoral count and the inauguration of the legally elected President of the United States.

THE GEORGIA PATRONAGE.

A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT AT THE WHITE HOUSE—WHAT HE LEARNED FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, had a long interview with the President last night. The Judge declined giving any particulars, but said the questions talked over referred more to Georgia State appointments than national politics. He was more impressed with the cordial manner of the President than with his utterances. The Judge said he was gratified with the results of the conversation. President Hayes was, in his judgment, an honest man, and would in proper time sweep out every official in the State who has clung to office by the adhesion of love for public plunder. The Judge says that some Democrats will have place, but they must be men who can popularize the Government. The President has made up his mind that his appointments shall come up to the standard of fitness. The Judge further says the President has no sympathy with "carpet-baggers" who poured into the South for office, and is determined to select for office those who are identified with the people. As to changes in office, the President will move slowly, and will weigh the merits of every applicant without the influence of party pressure.

AN ARKANSAS LOVE FEAST.

VISIT OF A VERY MIXED DELEGATION TO THE WHITE HOUSE—CORDIAL EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A delegation from Arkansas called upon the President to-day. It was composed of about two dozen gentlemen, irrespective of party or color, and several of them were accompanied by ladies. The reception was held in the East Room, and two or three speeches were made, all of which were expressive of the hope that the peace policy of the President, as so far shown, would be entirely successful. The President's attention was called to the fact that the Arkansas delegation in the House of Representatives had opposed dilatory motions in the counting of the Electoral vote. The speaker also stated that Senator Dorsey, in 1873, was elected by the whole Republican vote and a large Democratic vote of the Legislature, and that Senator Garland, late Governor, had been elected by the Democratic vote and more than half of the Republican vote of the Legislature, and that they both enjoyed the confidence of the State, which fully indorses any recommendations they have made. They hoped that the President's course would promote the feeling of friendship of the two parties in that State.

President Hayes said, "This is a love-feast that I did not expect. I am very glad to meet you all, and I am glad to know that the era of good feeling has already arrived for Arkansas, and I hope it may be in no way diminished."

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Gen. J. M. Harlan, of Kentucky, members of the Louisiana Commission, had a long interview with the President to-night.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

RUMORS OF A WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO DENIED BY ALL WHO WOULD BE LIKELY TO KNOW OF ISSUANCE OR SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—During a conversation to-night with several gentlemen, the President, alluding to tenure of office matters, casually remarked that he was not so sure of his own position, as he had been led to believe that his title would be disputed, or words to that effect. The conversation having been repeated, a rumor soon gained some circulation that a writ of quo warranto or a notice of such writ, had been served upon him by counsel for Samuel J. Tilden, the Electoral act providing that nothing therein "shall be held to impair or affect any right existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceedings in the Judicial Courts of the United States the right or title of the person who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States, if any such exists." On inquiry at the Executive Mansion to-night those near to the President said there was no truth in the report. Chief Justice Carter of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on being interrogated, said that no such writ has been issued by his court, but, while any United States Court elsewhere might issue the writ of *quo warranto* process could be served only by the Marshal of the District. The Judge said if any such writ had been issued he certainly would have heard of it, but he had no hesitation in saying the report was untrue.

THE OUTRAGE AT ACAPULCO.

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL—INSOLENCE OF DIAZ'S GENERAL—PROBABLE INTERCEPTION OF THE CONSUL'S LETTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The further particulars of the arrest and imprisonment of John A. Sutter, United States Consul at Acapulco, are as follows: Previous to the occupation of the town by the forces of Diaz, under command of Gen. Jiminez, Gen. Alvarez, who held the place in the interest of Lerdo, levied contributions on citizens to obtain funds to carry on the contest against Diaz. Among those who paid the amount assessed was Henry Kastan, an American citizen, who owned considerable property, including a plantation in the vicinity. About this time Consul Sutter's house was entered one night by a Mexican, with the view of robbery. Sutter shot and wounded him, was examined and discharged by due process of law. When Jiminez entered the city, this same Mexican turned up as one of his adherents together with a large proportion of the rabble element, and there is the impression that his private enmity may have had some weight in the subsequent proceedings against Sutter, more particularly as many threats were uttered against him by the rough element. Jiminez at once began to levy forced contributions, and seized a lot of cattle belonging to Kastan. The latter lodged a protest with Sutter as the American representative there, and fearing personal trouble left the city. On the morning of the 5th inst. Sutter sent a protest to Jiminez, receiving a reply to the effect that he had better be careful how he protested against or interfered with the action of the Mexican authorities or he would get himself into trouble. A few hours after Sutter was surrounded on the street by soldiers, and marched to prison. Subsequently Jiminez apparently concluded he had carried the thing too far, and informed Sutter that on making a request in proper form he might be liberated. Sutter replied that he would accept his liberty, but declined to request it, and still remained in jail on the departure of the steamer. In a letter to his brother here he says he has sent a letter to the United States Consul-General at the City of Mexico, representing the state of affairs, and intimates a doubt whether it will reach its destination, as all his correspondence passes under the eyes of his jailers.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—In the Boone County (Ky.) Criminal Court to-day, Col. W. G. Terrell was convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Harvey Myers, of Covington, Ky., March 23, 1874, and sentenced to eight years in the Penitentiary.

MINISTER WASHBURNE AT HOME.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The *Tribune's* Galena, Ill., special says that Hon. E. B. Washburne reached home to-day, and received a hearty welcome which was almost an ovation. He will probably be tendered a reception during the coming week.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN PROTOCOL.

THE AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY—POSITION OF ENGLAND—INDICATIONS OF PEACE—MR. LAYARD'S APPOINTMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—It is stated that the protocol will be signed in London on Saturday.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times*, in a leading article, says: "According to the prevalent notion, disarmament is to be accomplished by demobilization; but now we hear another word—deconcentration, which we must take to mean a less complete resolution of the Army into its elements. But if the protocol be signed the responsibility for the future will rest on the Russian Government. It will disarm, demobilize, deconcentrate or refrain from doing so according as it has already made up its mind; but no one will be able to pervert events so as to represent England as the wrongdoer."

LONDON, March 31.—The *Post* in its leading editorial says: "We may look for the immediate signature of the protocol. The English Government understands that it will receive such sufficient assurance of the Czar's intention to demobilize as will warrant Europe in looking for a respite of the threatening storm, unless some unforeseen accident should happen."

A dispatch from Madrid to the *Daily News* announces that Mr. Layard, the newly appointed British Minister to Constantinople, will leave Madrid on Tuesday next.

The *Daily News* in a leading article commenting on the appointment of Mr. Layard to be Ambassador at Constantinople during the absence of Sir Henry Elliot, says: "As far as Europe can know or recollect, Mr. Layard is a still more thorough admirer of the Turks than Sir Henry Elliot. It would need a great many special advantages to counterbalance this one great disadvantage in such an appointment just now, and we do not see the peculiar conditions which render it needful or desirable." The *Times* mentions Mr. Layard's former Turkish proclivities, but approves the appointment.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a letter from Vienna, which comes from an authorized source, announces that Gen. Ignatieff, during his stay in Vienna, informed the Turkish Ambassador that Russia understood very well that Turkey could not abandon Nicsics, and that the Russian Government was going to make strong representations to Montenegro in that sense. The Ambassador immediately officially notified the Austrian Cabinet of this declaration. Austria declared she would take part in the pressure promised by Russia, and notified the Berlin Government of Gen. Ignatieff's declaration. It is expected that the German and Austrian Governments will also notify all the Cabinets, especially that of England.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says all the powers have been requested to send authorization to their representatives in London, so that all might sign the proctocol to-day. The Austrian Government sent its authorization to its Ambassador in London immediately, and according to every probability, the other Governments have done likewise.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "Instead of the condition of disarmament being embodied in the Protocol, Count Schouvaloff will, on signing the protocol, make a declaration in the name of the Russian Government declaring its readiness to disarm in expectation that peace will be made with Montenegro, that the Turks will follow the advice now given by the Powers; and that above all no atrocities shall occur such as those in Bulgaria, as such occurrences would make disarmament impossible. Russia expresses readiness to treat directly with the Porte relative to disarmament, and for that purpose to receive a special commission from Turkey in St. Petersburg. The correspondent remarks that except for the general readiness to disarm the question of disarmament would thus be an affair to be settled directly between the parties interested, which removes the objection Russia had to allowing the Powers any right of interference in that matter. Thus, without its being distinctly enunciated, the idea of simultaneous disarmament has been adopted, and the passage of the protocol expressing the hope that Turkey would disarm has been dropped.

The protocol itself, in its final form, is a sort of solemn call upon Turkey recommending the well-known reforms which are specified. There is no question of Turkey's signing it, nor is there any form agreed on, to which Turkey is expected to give adhesion or consent. It the protocol is signed today, it is expected that all the Ambassadors will return to Constantinople within a fortnight.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent remarks the peculiar fact, that alongside of the peaceful news the *Political Correspondence* announces from Kischeneff that on the 24th inst. orders were sent to the commanders of all the Russian corps in Bessarabia with reference to an advance towards the frontier on April 2.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

DISTURBANCE AMONG THE KURDISH TRIBES—MURDER OF CHRISTIANS AND ROBBERY OF CARAVANS—EGYPTIAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from Pera to the *Times* says: "Letters from Erzeroum, Asiatic Turkey, state that there is great agitation among the Kurds. The troops who were stationed upon the plain of Moush-Bitlis were recently ordered to Erzeroum. Immediately on their departure some of the Kurdish tribes rose and burned the barracks to ashes, and commenced to plunder the Christian villages. The inhabitants fled to Bitlis. The Kurds have now been scattered over the country for three weeks, robbing caravans of travelers. The cavalry which has been sent against them are too few to drive them back. The movement of troops between Trebizond and Erzeroum is more active than ever. The weather is severe, with a heavy, continuous snow-fall. All necessaries are at famine prices. Commerce no longer exists. The distress is extreme. The pay of the troops is 30 or even 35 months in arrears, and they are ill-fed and ill-clad.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that the Montenegrin delegates will have an interview with Saivet Pasha to-morrow. In consequence of the establishment of an understanding between Russia and England a rupture between Turkey and Montenegro is considered less probable.

BERLIN, March 30.—The *National Gazette* states that the Khédive of Egypt has sent 2,000,000 cartridges to Turkey, and has promised to send troops. The Bey of Tunis has sent four complete mitrailleuse batteries and a large sum of money.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Russian journals announce that an insurrection has broken out in the Pashalik of Diarbekir, in Armenia, the population resisting the enforcement of the conscription.

THE VATICAN.

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Times*, says the Papal Nuncio at Vienna has sent to the Vatican a report of a conversation with Count Andrassy upon handing him the papers containing the recent allocution. Count Andrassy informed the Nuncio that the Austrian Government while deeply interested in the welfare of the Holy See, desired to avoid any internal embarrassments, and therefore confided in the Nuncio's prudence.

ROME, March 30.—The Pope was carried to the small gallery of St. Peter's to-day to witness the Good Friday services. In consequence of the polemics about the Pope's allocution, the Vatican has resolved to send to the Nuncios at foreign courts a memorandum explaining the situation of the Holy See.

LONDON, March 30.—Reuter's dispatch from Paris says the professed summary of a letter from President MacMahon, which recently appeared in the *Daily News*, promising support to the Pope if Italy should attempt any further encroachments upon the authority of the Holy See, is declared to be entirely false.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch states that M. Steeg, (Moderate Radical,) has retired from the candidacy for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies from Bordeaux. Unless, which is highly improbable, a new candidate can be found likely to command the support of the Moderates, M. Mie, (Irreconcilable Radical,) will have a walk-over.

PARIS, March 30.—A report on the Public Worship estimates has been read bfeore the Finance Committee. It sets forth the necessity of enforcing obedience of the clergy to the civil law, and declares it is high time to bring the clergy back to the strict observance of the Concordat.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ADELAIDE, March 28.—The drought in South Australia is broken. There has been a heavy rainfall over all the agricultural and pastoral districts, extending into the interior and right across the continent.

GLASGOW, March 30.—A majority of the students at Glasgow University have signed a declaration that they desire Mr. Gladstone's election to the Rectorship.

LONDON, March 30.—Mail advices from Ceylon say the aspect of affairs in regard to the threatened scarcity is becoming daily more grave. By the end of March 25,000 laborers will be paid off from the coffee estates; and in a month or two there will be some 60,000 to provide for. Meanwhile gangs of starving men, women, and children are coming over from India.

CAPE TOWN, March 13, via MADEIRA, March 30.—Advices from the Transvaal Republic say the idea of union with the British Colonies is regarded more favorably. Other accounts even say that annexation is inevitable. President Burgers is co-operating with Sir T. Shepstone. The opening of the South African Exhibition has been postponed until March 29.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Daily News'* telegram from Lisbon announces the arrival in the Tagus of the new United States steamer Trenton, from New-York, with her machinery damaged.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 30.—The financial article of the *Times* has the following: "Silver became very flat upon the India Council's announcement that next week tenders would be received for 26½ lacs of rupees, (about $1,113,000,) an increase of about 50 per cent. over previous allotments. No transactions are reported, but bars are nominally quoted at 54d. per ounce."

The Mincing-lane markets were dull throughout the week. East Indies and plantation Ceylon coffee declined 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt., but sold readily at the decline. Pale coffee barely maintains its previous position. The arrivals of the two former descriptions are rather heavy. Sugar exhibits no new feature. The tone is quiet. Tea is unimproved. Some grades of Congou at auction sold cheaper, but commoner teas realized last week's prices. Some transactions in rice are reported at rather lower terms. The demand is slow. Spices are flat and occasionally lower.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 1:40 o'clock Wednesday morning a fire was discovered in the stables in the rear of the Grant House in Wheeling, W. Va. By the time the alarm was given to the guests the fire had reached the top story of the hotel, rushing up the elevator like a furnace. The stairs in the front part of the house were discovered to be on fire simultaneously. The guests and employes all escaped without injury so far as known, though several were taken from the windows. The fire spread with fearful rapidity, and but little furniture was saved. At 3:30 the walls fell in, except the Main-street front, which is badly sprung, and will probably require taking down. The house is totally destroyed. The loss is about $100,000; insured in the Bangor, of Bangor, Me.; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $3,000 each; Citizens, of Newark; Royal Canadian, of Canada, $5,000 each; Westchester, Lorillard, of New-York; Faneuil Hall, of Boston; Citizens', of Pittsburg; Iron City, of Pittsburg; Guaranty, of New-York; Commercial, of New-York; People's, of Pittsburg; Federal, of Allegheny; Farmville and Virginia City, of Richmond, Va.; National, of Allegheny; Ben Franklin, of Allegheny, and Pennsylvania, of Pittsburg, $2,500 each; and in Western companies $7,000. The proprietors will temporarily occupy an adjoining building. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

An officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct last evening discovered flames issuing from the clothing store of Aaron D. Ellis, on the first floor of No. 208 Greenwich-street, a part of a two-story frame structure, comprising Nos. 206, 208, and 210. An alarm was promptly sounded, but the fire had ascended to the roof and spread through the upper part of the three buildings before the firemen arrived at the scene. In less than half an hour after their arrival the fire was under their control, and was extinguished at 11 o'clock. The damage will probably amount to about $13,000. The principal sufferers are A. D. Ellis, clothier, occupying the first floor of No. 208; Leopold Miller, cigar manufacturer, No. 210; James W. Hunt, toys and willow-ware, in the basement of Nos. 206 and 208, and Joseph F. Graham, shoemaker, No. 206. Several occupants of Nos. 72, 74, and 76 Vesey-street suffered slight losses by water. The buildings are owned by Joseph H. Graham, and are fully insured.

A fire at Cornwall Landing, N. Y., on Thursday night, broke out in Mead & Taft's planing mill and carpenter shop which, with three other buildings and a large amount of lumber and other stock, was destroyed. The loss will aggregate at least $30,000, and is partially insured.

A Lincoln, Neb., dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says a disastrous fire which occurred there yesterday morning destroyed McLaughlin's saloon and Johnson's feed stores. The total loss is $23,000; insurance, $15,000.

The dwelling-house of Joseph Reed, in Fremont, Sullivan County, was burned on Thursday night. Loss, $5,000; no insurance. An imbecile daughter of Mr. Reed, aged 22, perished in the flames.

A fire in the drying-room of the Nashawanock Manufacturing Company's dye-house at Easthampton, Mass., yesterday, damaged stock and the building to the extent of $5,000; fully insured.

Duncan & Co.'s saw mill, at Burlington, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss is $18,000; insured for $7,000. The fire was doubtless of incendiary origin.

The cotton factory of J. D. Colony & Sons, at Monsonville, N. H., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance, unknown.

A fire at Napanee, Ontario, yesterday, partially destroyed Davis Brothers' dry-goods store. Loss, $15,000; fully insured.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD MINES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, March 30.—J. Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, who was sent to this State to examine gold mines and report their condition and prospects, and on the feasibility of re-establishing the mint at Charlotte, has completed the investigation, and will probably report in favor of putting the mint in operation. Mr. Snowden is satisfied that there is gold in and around Mecklenburg County, but states that there are no proper facilities for successfully mining it.

KILLED BY SHAFTING IN A MILL.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 30.—Robert King was caught in the main shafting of Jackson, Sharp & Co.'s saw mill this morning and instantly killed.

SUICIDE FROM INSANITY.

SENECA FALLS, March 30.—George Yetter, harness maker, shot himself this morning, and died instantly. He used an old shot-gun for the purpose, striking the percussion cap with a brick. Temporary insanity is the supposed cause.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION LAWS.

PROVIDENCE, March 30.—The General Assembly adjourned sine die this evening. The most important legislation was an amendment to the Election law, intended to promote the purity of elections.

TWO MARSHALS SHOT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Revenue Agent Wagner telegraphs from Greensboro, N. C., March 28 to the Treasury that Collector Patterson, Sixth District, that State, and Deputy Marshal Ray, with six men, raided on illicit distillers in Watauga County, and were fired upon, two of the posse being killed and Patterson wounded in the hand. The officers were not accompanied by troops, at which Agent Wagner expresses surprise. Experience should have taught them, he says, that it is unsafe to go without troops.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE SHIP WINCHESTER AFLOAT AGAIN—THE OTHER STRANDED VESSELS ON THE COASTS—OTHER DISASTERS REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Signal Service observer at Cape May reports at 9 A. M.: "Capt. Willets, of Station No. 34, reports that he rendered assistance to the schooner Zulette Kenyon, Buckingham, Hartford to Richmond, Va., with fish guano, which came ashore last night at 7 o'clock on Townsend's Inlet bar, 20 miles north of Cape May. They are making efforts to get her off."

The observer at Cape Henry reports that the Winchester got afloat at 9 A. M., and will be towed to Norfolk. He also reports that the Italian bark Monte Tabor remains in the same position, without leaking. The wreckers will resume work as soon as the wind moderates.

FORT MONROE, March 30.—The ship Winchester has passed up to Norfolk.

LONG BRANCH, March 30.—This was another good day for discharging the cargo of the Rusland. It was unloaded from the steamer into surf-boats, the water being too shallow to allow the lighters to pass to the shore side of the steamer. Three sail vessels and one steam vessel were receiving the cargo. Strong north-west winds make too low a tide to do anything with the Amérique to-day.

KEY WEST, March 30.—The Norwegian bark Cadiz, Deisen, with lumber from Pensacola for London, struck on Loggerhead Key on the morning of the 26th inst. and bilged. The crew were saved. The vessel was stripped by wreckers. The American schooner Vete, Capt. Krell, struck on Alligator Reef. No particulars.

BOSTON, March 30.—The schooner Bonanza, Capt. Allen, from St. Domingo, which arrived here to-day, reports that half of the cargo of the schooner T. Wackrill, before reported wrecked at Sahona, has been saved, and landed at St. Domingo. The vessel is a total loss.

FALL RIVER, March 30.—The steamer Hercules, Capt. Swasey, from Port Richmond March 27, which arrived here to-day, reports: Fell in with sloop Emma Casson, Capt. Hutze, from Tuckerton, N. J., for New-York, with oysters, in a sinking condition, seven miles northeast of Beacon Light. Capt. Swasey took Capt. Hutze, his little son, and the crew from the sloop, which sank in 15 minutes, and brought them to this port.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The American ship Frank Jones, in ballast for Manila, while being towed to sea to-day, parted her hawser off Fort Point, and went ashore about 200 yards outside Fort Strong. A north-west wind was blowing, and at last reports the ship was pounding heavily. As the bottom is covered with jagged rocks at that point, there is scarcely any hope of saving her. The hawser broke three times, and the last time, as the tug kept too near the south shore, the ship was close to the rocks. The pilot attempted to get her under sail, but she struck before anything could be accomplished.

HALIFAX, March 30.—The Spanish frigate Ville de Madrid, from Havana for Spain, arrived here this evening. She reports having experienced a severe gale, lasting from Monday last until Thursday. She is considerably damaged, and will repair before proceeding on her voyage.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Signal Service observer at Cape May reports: "The crew of one of the Cape May pilot-boats reports that a steamer, which looks like one of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad steamers, is ashore on the Delaware coast. No particulars can be obtained to-night."

THE FRESHET IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, March 30.—The bulkhead of the dam on the Farmington River at Rainbow, Conn., gave way on Wednesday night. Three paper mills were in imminent danger from the flood, but the water was finally diverted in another direction. The damage caused is estimated at $6,000.

BIDDEFORD, March 30.—Under the pressure of ice and water in the Saco River B. C. Jordan's sawmill, with valuable machinery, was swept away last night. Another mill belonging to the same party is partly undermined, and it is thought it will also go, in which case it is feared the dam will be carried away and cause great destruction along the river.

HARTFORD, March 30.—The citizens of Stafford have issued an appeal for contributions for the relief of sufferers by the recent flood.

A MISCREANT LYNCHED.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Near Walton, Ky., on Tuesday night last, a negro named Parker Mayo attempted to commit a criminal assault upon the person of a 9-year-old daughter of William Murray, a Superintendent of one of the Southern Railroad gangs, during the absence of her parents. The child was seriously injured. The next day he attempted a similar assault upon a farmer's wife residing in the vicinity. At about 2 o'clock this morning his body was found hanging to the limb of a tree about a mile from the town.

LIFE IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, March 30.—Edward Moran, of Cheyenne, who left here with a team, was stopped by two armed men five miles from here to-day, who tied him to a tree, and stripped him, taking $260 in dust, some currency, and a watch and chain. An attempt recently made to "jump" a street was prevented by a body of armed citizens. The people are anxious for the protection of law, which, long delayed, renders the formation of a vigilance committee almost a necessity.

THE HOT SPRINGS SQUATTERS.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—A special dispatch from Washington to a morning paper says: Ex-Senator Cragin, of New-Hampshire, ex-Representative Coburn, of Indiana, and ex-Gov. Stearns, of Florida, have been appointed Commissioners to take charge of the Arkansas Hot Springs property, and make satisfactory arrangements with the squatters thereon.

THE GENERAL FUND DEBT.

ALBANY, March 30.—Controller Olcott will, on Monday, April 2, pay $2,165,543 71 of the principal of the general fund debt. After this payment there will be but $300,000 outstanding, which amount is not due until July 1, 1878.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—James Hays was hanged in Bakersfield, Keene County, to-day, for the murder of Thomas Godwin, keeper of the Mountain House saloon at Tehacapi Pass, Southern Pacific Railroad, on the 21st of last October.

A VIGOROUS TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

HORNELLSVILLE DEPOT, March 30.—The Murphy temperance movement was begun at this place last Tuesday night by John R. Clark. Over 2,300 have signed the pledge in four nights, including some liquor-sellers.

CANADIAN GOOD TEMPLARS.

TORONTO, March 30.—The first Grand Lodge in Canada of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted here to-day. After the election of officers, the Lod

generally making changes necessitated by the new order of things in connection with our penal institutions, was passed this morning. Mr. Post deserves credit for the energy and perseverance with which he has pressed forward this measure.

Mr. Orr, of Erie, begs to disclaim any more responsibility for the remarkable bill in relation to married women which was mentioned in THE TIMES, than attaches to introducing it. He says it was sent to him by an ex-Surrogate, and one of the oldest lawyers in Erie County. Mr. Orr is excused; but say, ye shade of Blackstone, what sort of lawyers must they have in Erie County!

Mr. Dewitt C. West, who has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Superintendent of Public Works, was in town to-day. He is understood to say that under no circumstances could he accept the office. It quite free from other business, he would not be averse to accepting it; but of the man who takes the office so much will be expected, that he would have to devote his whole time and energies to his duties, and this Mr. West could not do without abandoning his present position as President of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company.

THE STATE SCHOOL CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS—THE DISTRICT SYSTEM IN TAXATION—COMPULSORY LAWS—TEACHERS.

ALBANY, March 30.—At the meeting of the State School Commissioners and Superintendents to-day the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this convention are due and are hereby cordially tendered to the Board of Education of the City Albany, for the excellent facilities they have furnished for our daily sessions, as well as for the kindly words of encouragement and appreciation with which, through their President, Hon. C. P. Easton, they welcomed us to their midst; and also to Principal Bradley, of the Albany High School, for his courtesies.

Resolved, That while we do not agree with those who proclaim that our public schools are deteriorating, and who apparently delight in instituting unfavorable comparisons between our own schools and those of sister States or foreign nations, we still believe that great improvement is not only possible, but desirable, especially in the rural districts, both in the general system and in matter and methods of instruction.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this our convention, the school district system has outlived its highest usefulness, and that there is imperatively demanded a change which shall make the town or county the unit for school taxation, and shall extend the benefits of systematically graded schools to the inhabitants of rural districts.

Resolved, That the Compulsory Education act should be so amended as to contain explicit provisions for the care and education of truant children.

Resolved, That while recognizing the evils which arise from frequent changes in text-books, we feel confident that a series of books published by the State would work greater mischief by opening a new door to jobbery and corruption, with the danger of fostering inferiority.

Resolved, That to bring our reports in harmony with those of the National Bureau of Education, we suggest that the basis of enumeration for statistical purposes be changed to the ages of 5 to 16 years inclusive.

Resolved, That as the object of State education is to prepare the child to become a law-abiding, self-sustaining, and intelligent citizen, we believe that industrial drawing, United States history, and the elements of political economy and of the sciences, should form an important part in the curriculum of the common schools.

Resolved, That, recognizing the fact that the most important factor in any system of education is the qualification of the teacher, we pledge ourselves to each other and to our constituents to spare no exertion and to shrink from no responsibility that shall tend to furnish better teachers for the schools of the Empire State.

THE NEW-JERSEY JUDICIARY.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR A DISTRICT JUDGESHIP PROMPTLY REJECTED—THE REST OF THE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED—SENATOR STOCKTON APPOINTED ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Friday, March 30, 1877.

The struggle between the Democratic Senators and the Governor over the nominees for the District Court Judgeships, reached its formal close to-day, and Gov. Bedle remains, as he has been all along, at the top of the deck. The Senators met at noon to-day, and notwithstanding the conclusion of the Democratic 10, reached in caucus last Wednesday, to throw out Mr. Blair, of Jersey City, and Mr. Tuttle, of Newark, because they were Republicans, confirmed the whole list of nominations with the exception of Mr. Blair, and him by a formal vote they rejected. The Governor was invited to make another nomination in place of the one rejected, and, lo! in a few minutes the name of Mr. Blair was sent back, under the Executive seal, for confirmation. A second rejection followed more promptly than the first, and the Senate took a recess to allow the Governor to prepare another communication. When after reassembling the Governor sent in another envelope indorsed "nominations," it was generally anticipated that the name of Mr. Blair was about to be submitted for the third time. The envelope opened in executive session was found to contain the name of United States Commissioner Isaac R. Maine as that of the Second District Judge for Jersey City. It is very likely that the Governor made this nomination upon the conviction that rejection was certain. The Democratic Senators might have got a laugh on the Governor if they had been sharp by confirming the nomination, but they continued their partisan fight as foolishly as they had begun it, and that nomination went to the wall. Silverthorn, Democrat, voted with the Republicans to confirm, but, owing to the absence of one of the Republican Senators, the nominee received but 10 votes, when 12 were needed. The Governor was notified of the rejection of the nomination, and asked whether he had any further communications to make. "No, I thank you, gentlemen," was his bland response. The Senate had no business to detain them longer, and a sine die adjournment was taken. The action of the Senate leaves an unfilled Judgeship in Jersey City, and the Governor will fill the vacancy at once by the appointment of the twice rejected nominee, John A. Blair—so the foolish opposition of the Democratic Senators has been practically fruitless.

During the struggle the Governor has uniformly and persistently taken the ground that the judiciary of the State should not be made an element of its politics; and that, in the selection of Judges, the only question to be determined is, "Who of the candidates is the fittest for the place?"

The Judges who have been confirmed are Bennington F. Randolph, of Jersey City; George N. Tuttle, (Republican,) and Miley A. Johnson, (Democrat,) of Newark; Joseph B. Alward, of Elizabeth; Frederick B. Ogden, (Democrat,) of Hoboken; John Hopper, of Paterson, Charles B. Rutgers, of New Brunswick; and E. M. Applegate, of Camden; and Robert S. Woodruff, of Trenton. Randolph is the Governor's father-in-law, formerly a Judge of the Common Pleas, and an Independent in politics; Tuttle and Johnson are reappointments. Alward is an Elizabeth lawyer, highly recommended by Senator Magie and other prominent Republicans of Union County. Ogden is a lawyer of Hoboken, who has never figured in politics, though he is understood to be a Democrat in his leanings. He formerly used to be a Democratic State Senator, and was a candidate last Winter for the clerkship of the Supreme Court. Miller is not a politician, and Woodruff used to be a Democratic Assemblyman from Trenton.

Attorney-General Vanatta resigned his position to-day that he may give needed attention to his private practice, and ex-Senator Stockton was nominated in his stead and confirmed by the Senate.

THE EXPENSE OF FUNERALS.

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS BY CLERGYMEN IN TENNESSEE.

The Pastors of various churches in Nashville, Edgefield, and vicinity, in Tennessee, lately held a meeting and adopted a report from a committee, previously appointed, upon the subject of expensive funerals. They recommend as follows:

"We deem it our duty as Christian ministers to utter a word of sober counsel to the people whom we serve on a subject, the delicate nature of which, we trust, we fully appreciate, viz.: extravagant expenditures in connection with the burial of our dead. Our motive for speaking is twofold. First, from our position we are more fully cognizant of the existing evil than others are likely to become; second, we have been appealed to by a number of the wisest and most prudent men among us to give our influence to the correction of abuses in this direction. Customs prevail which entail upon families in moderate circumstances debts which harass them for years, and lead, in many cases, to intolerable burdens. The facts are so well known that we do not feel it incumbent upon us to enter into any detailed statement of them. The circumstances of funeral occasions are such that the nearest relatives are deprived of all power to judge with calmness, or to control expenditures with prudence. Often they satisfy themselves with giving the matter into the hands of others, with the single request that such a burial is to be given as custom demands. It needs, therefore, that custom be wisely regulated. After a thoughtful consideration of the reforms needed and practicable, we advise, in the selection of burial-cases and paraphernalia, simplicity and utility be the criteria—suggesting that display on such occasion belongs to paganism rather than to Christianity. The reform of most immediate value which we would suggest is, that the duty of attendance on the part of the public at funerals should be universally considered as ended when the religious service is concluded at the church or the residence of deceased; that the procession to the cemetery and the interment should be private; that the family provide no carriages except for their own use. Wealthy Christian men will readily dispense with ostentatious display, and

sure them that the keen and pressing wants of widows and orphans all about us plead for this alleviation. Public sentiment controls in these delicate matters, and they give form and force to this sentiment."

BURNED TO DEATH.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH STAHL—FRANZ SCHARNAGEL HELD BY THE CORONER ON SUSPICION.

Coroner Crane, of Hoboken, N. J., resumed investigation last night into the causes which led to the death by burning of Joseph Stahl, at Kohler & Kamena's brewery, Guttenberg, about 12:30 A. M. last Sunday. The witnesses examined were Mr. Kamena, of the firm of Kohler & Kamena, Franz Scharnagel, Engineer Hess, and Dr. Converse. Scharnage, under went a searching investigation. Suspicion points to him as the guilty party who threw the kerosene on Stahl, and set him on fire. Scharnagel is a Bavarian by birth, and is apparently about 26 years of age, and muscular in build, with a countenance that betrays strong animal passions. He gave his testimony in a dogged and defiant way, and more than once contradicted himself on very important points. On the strength of the evidence the Coroner committed him for trial to the Hudson County Jail.

Mr. Kamena testified that the deceased, when under the influence of liquor, was stubborn, but not quarrelsome. He was naturally quiet and reserved in his manners. He was a strongly built man, and was generally well able to take care of himself in a personal altercation. The witness saw the deceased the last time about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon; about 1 o'clock Sunday morning he was aroused out of his sleep by Scharnagel running up into his room, telling him that the whole brewery was on fire, and that Stahl was totally burned up; witness jumped out of bed and hurried down stairs, partially dressed. He heard Stahl groaning in the boiler-room, where he found him almost naked on his back on a bench. Witness sent for Dr. Rose, who soon arrived.

Franz Scharnagel was next examined. Witness and deceased quarreled several times, but always made it up again; they fought at one time over the possession of a pipe and tore each other's blouses, but no blows were struck; this was about two months ago; since that time they quarreled a couple of times every week, without, however, coming to blows. Witness said that he and deceased were working together for about half an hour on Saturday shifting barrels in the cellar, between 11 and 12 in the forenoon; he saw Stahl for the last time previous to the burning, about 9:30 P. M., Saturday, when they had drinks together in the brewery. Witness subsequently went to Frank's lager-beer saloon on Bull's Ferry road; he remained there drinking lager and playing dice until about 11:53 P. M.; thence he returned alone to the brewery, and went to bed; he slept on the floor above the wash-house. The witness stated that he and Stahl slept in adjoining rooms, and that the door between always stood open. When he went to bed he didn't see the deceased. He couldn't say how long he was in bed when he heard the cry for help, and it was that cry which woke him up. He had heard the cry for help five or six times before he jumped out of bed; he didn't wait to dress himself, but ran right down the stairs. He saw, in the wash-room near the wash-tub a heap of fire, and a man lying in the middle of it; he made no attempt to rescue the man; he called a man of the name of Valentine, who was asleep in the adjoining room, who pulled Stahl from the place where he was lying; they found the deceased lying on the floor, his clothes nearly all burned off, and partially wrapped in blankets; Valentine pulled the blankets off Stahl's body, but the witness made no effort to render any assistance to rescue the burning man; he did not see what Valentine did to help Stahl; witness was so excited he had no clear remembrance of what happened about this time. He subsequently assisted Valentine to carry Stahl to the boiler-room; then went up stairs and called Mr. Kamena so as to get help. The witness said he did not want to have anything to do with the deceased, because he [deceased] had threatened to stab any one who would interfere with him. The reason why he didn't render assistance to the burning man was that he was so much excited he didn't know what he was doing. Witness said that he sometimes carried kerosene oil in a can to the engine-room, but he didn't carry any kerosene can that night.

Engineer Matthias Hess was the next witness. He had heard from Valentine that the deceased and Scharnagel had a quarrel and came to blows in the engine-room about two weeks ago; he did not note that the kerosene cans were in any way disturbed on the night in question.

Dr. C. B. Converse, County Physician, testified that on the 26th inst. he made a medical examination of the deceased, and found the epidermis removed from the greater part of the body, particularly the face and lower limbs. The body was extensively burned. In his opinion death resulted from shock to the nervous system, due to extensive burning of the integuments.

At the conclusion of the Doctor's testimony the Coroner commit ed Scharnagel to the Hudson County Jail, in default of $2,000 bail. The inquest was then adjourned.

A PANIC AVERTED.

While the priests and choir of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, No. 336 West Fourteenth-street, were chanting the "Tenebræ" at 8 o'clock last evening, in the presence of a vast congregation, the branches of lighted tapers set fire to the gilded drapery of the altar dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At sight of the fire some of the people near the altar began to manifest some excitement, and a number who were standing in the aisles left the edifice. Father Foy, one of the officiating clergymen, requested the people to remain quiet, as there was no cause for alarm, and several men stripped off their coats and instantly smothered the fire. Fortunately order was soon restored, and in a few minutes after the exciting incident the singing of the "Tenebræ" was resumed, and the people calmly continued their devotions. The services commenced at 7:45, and the services terminated at 9:30. The Police of the Ninth Precinct heard of the fire immediately after it occurred, but neglected to notify Head-quarters until 10:30 P. M., when the following dispatch was sent:

10:30 P. M.—During service some drapery caught fire near the altar in St. Bernard's Church, in West Fourteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue. Damage trifling; no excitement.

NO NEWS OF OAKEY HALL.

No news of a definite nature was received yesterday concerning the missing lawyer, A. Oakey Hall. The Boston rumors still remain unconfirmed, and until the arrival of the steam-ship Victoria at Liverpool, no further information is looked for from that quarter. Messrs. Vanderpool, Green & Cumming yesterday received a dispatch from a person signing himself "Williams," in which he stated that he had got on the track of some important information regarding Mr. Hall's flight, and promised to communicate additional particulars to-day. No faith is placed in the rumor, however, by Mr. Hall's friends, who still, in the absence of any information to the contrary, adhere to the belief that he is on board the Victoria.

BIRDS IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *American* of the 27th inst. says: "The birds of the early-coming varieties are somewhat late arriving hereabouts this season. Very few robins have as yet appeared in the suburbs, and the wrens are behind time in building in the places where they located last year. There are comparatively few birds in Druid Hill Park as yet, except the brilliantly plumed flicker, and others of the woodpecker family that remain all Winter in the tall oaks and chestnuts, and who now come out on fine days in gorgeous groups, looking brighter than ever by contrast with the dun-colored woods. The squares and gardens of the city, however, are alive with English sparrows, which have multiplied rapidly, and they can be heard twittering and seen hunting food on the busiest streets nearly every day, fearless of passers-by and oblivious of horses and vehicles. Large numbers of the sparrows have been placed in Druid Hill Park, but, strange to say, they do not appear to relish rural quarters and quickly take flight for the city. There are no sparrows at all in the park at present. Several large flocks of birds have been seen flying southward of late, and yesterday four great congregations of wild ducks were seen winging their way northward, which is said to be an indication of warmer weather.

IMPATIENT ENGINE HORSES.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The accident which occurred at the Leech Engine-house Saturday night was remarkable in some respects. The doors of the house, each about six and a half feet wide, open from the inside. When the alarm of fire was sounded, and after the horses were hitched to the engine and reel, and the men had taken their proper places, the horses became frightened. Those attached to the engine didn't wait until the doors were opened, but dashed through them, carrying the engine and men with them, and going straight onward to the fire, without either horses, engine or men being injured, the horses, however, getting big splinters in their manes. There are two reels in the house. The first reel, with the men on it, followed the engine through the door, but the second reel had a clear space, one door having been smashed to pieces, while the other swung or its hinges, badly shattered. The horse attached to the second reel got angry because it could not break a door, disentangled itself from the reel, and scampered out to the car stables on Fifth and Oak streets."

FATAL QUARREL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—A quarrel to-day at Christian and Swanson streets, between James McDonald and Barney O'Neill, resulted in the death of the former, who, it is alleged, was struck on the head with a railroad coupling-pin. O'Neill has been arrested.

EASTER MUSIC.

JOYOUS FESTIVAL IN THE CHURCHES

MUSICAL PROGRAMMES FOR TO-MORROW—ATTRACTIONS IN THIS CITY, IN BROOKLYN, AND JERSEY CITY—UNUSUALLY ELABORATE PREPARATIONS MADE FOR THE OCCASION.

While the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches do not fail to celebrate the Christmas and Ascension festivals with abundant attention to decorations and music, the feast of Easter has thus far been, and doubtless will always continue to be, the festival of all others in the Christian Church which will stimulate churchmen and women to the preparation and performance of glorious music, the most elaborate floral decoration of altars, and will call forth from their preachers the most hopeful utterances of any which can be suggested by events in the history of the origin of their faith. In none of the churches does there appear to have been any neglect of preparation for the fitting observance to-morrow of the festival of the Resurrection. Not for the grown up churchmen are there to be services only. Nearly every church will provide its special children's service, with carols and processions and exercises which will be especially suited to the little ones, and in which they always appear to take so hearty a delight that mothers and fathers do not often fail to form a large part of the congregation at such services. Below are given the programmes of services at most of the leading churches in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken:

OLD TRINITY CHURCH.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning Mr. James E. Aylife will ring the following programme upon the chimes of Trinity Church:

Ringing the changes on eight bells: Easter Carols—"Hail, Bright Easter Morn;" "Raise the Song for Easter;" "Alleluia," "Risen Lord;" "Ring out, Sweet Easter Bells;" "Victory."

The following musical services will be conducted by Mr. Messiter and Mr. Carter, and will be performed by the choir of men and boys, assisted by an orchestra of 40 pieces.

Morning.—Processional hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day;" Kyrie. Creed, Sanctus, Agnus Dei, and Gloria in Excelsis, Schubert in F; Motet, "Christ our Passover," Haydn; Offertory, "Open Me the Gates," John F. Morgan; Recessional hymn, "At the Lamb's High Feast."

Evening.—Service, Garrett in F flat; Anthem, selection from the "Messiah," Handel; Recessional hymn, "The strain Upraise."

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

At St. Thomas' Church there will be a sunrise service at 7 o'clock; litany, holy communion, and sermon at 10:30 o'clock, and a Sunday-school festival at 3:30 in the afternoon. The choir of St. Thomas' Church is under the direction of George William Warren, organist. It includes 40 adult voices and 15 trained choir-boys. The soloists are Mrs. P. D. Gallager, soprano; Miss Emily Wynant, contralto; Mr. J. H. Garner, tenor, and Mr. C. F. Wickes, basso. Before the sunrise service Mr. Toumin will ring the changes on the chimes, and the traditional Easter carols and hymns. The musical services will be as follows:

Sunrise Service, 7 A. M.—Carol, "Christ the Lord is Risen Again;" Processional, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day;" "The Day of Resurrection is Dawning;" "The Sun is Now Begun," G. W. W.; Canticle, "Christ our Passover," Gregorian; Te Deum Laudamus, Jubilate Deo, from Service in F major, Berthold 10urs; Hymn, "Jesus Lives!" Dr. Gauntlett; Easter Cantata, "Te Chorus of Seven Seraphim," G. W. W.

Communion service, 10:30 A. M.—Processional, "Ring Out, Sweet Easter Bells," (written for this festival by Rev. John Ankatell, M. A.,) G. W. W.; Introit, "The Lord Hath Risen Indeed," Dr. Thorne; Kyrie Eleison, Service in F, Tours; Hymn 98, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day," G. W. W.; Ascription, (from the Messiah,) Handel; Offertory, "Fill the Font with Roses," G. W. W.; Offertory, Ascription, G. W. W.; Sanctus, Service in F., Tours: Hymn 203, Dr. Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, (Service in F.) Tours; Recessional, "The World Itself Keeps Easter Day," G. W. W.

Sunday-school. 3:30 P. M.—Ringing the changes and carols on the chimes, by Mr. Toumin; organ voluntary, Mr. P. A. Schnecker; Processional, carol, "Ring out, sweet Easter bells," with interludes on the chimes; benedic anima mea, in B flat, Haydn, arranged by Mosenthal; carol, "Ye Sons and Daughters of the King," the St. Thomas carol; carol, 'Then and Now, or St. Paul at Athens;" legend, "The Roman Soldier at Jerusalem," sung by Mr. Wickes, the choir boys, and full chorus; hymn, "The Magdalene;" carol, "Birds are Singing;" offertory, "Ye Choirs of New-Jerusalem," sung by Mrs. Guilger, Mrs. Wynant, Mr. Garner, and chorus; basket hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen again;" Recessional, the history of "the Mighty Men of Old." The singing of the Sunday-school on this occasion receives especial aid from a choir of boys and a class of girls who have rehearsed every Saturday since the 1st of November last. The entire choir of 50 members also give their valuable assistance.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The programme of music at Christ Church will be very full and elaborate. The floral decorations will be abundant and beautiful. The large gold cross upon the altar will be covered with japonicas, and behind it there will be a white background trailed with ivy and lettered in gold with the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." In the wall panels on each side of the altar will be elaborate hangings of lilies of the valley, white roses, and camellias, presenting altogether a very attractive sight. The choir of 30 voices will be accompanied by the organ and brass instruments. The soloists will be Mr. E. De Kay Townsend and Mr. William H. Rieger. The choir is under the direction of Mr. James Pearce, Mus. Bac. Oxon. There will be a children's service at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The programme of music at the other three services will be as follows:

First Celebration, 7:30 A. M.—Easter carol, "Christ the Lord," James Pearce, Mus. Bac. Oxon; Kyrie Eleison, Mendelssohn; Offertorium, "the trumpet shall sound," Handel; Sanctus, J. P.; Easter hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen," Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, Dr. S. G. Monk, of York Minster; Recessional hymn, "The Strife is o'er," James Turle, of Westminster Abbey.

Second Celebration, 10:30 A. M.—Processionals as at first service; Kyrie, anthem, the grand chant; Te Deum in C, Gounod; Benedictus, Woodward's Collection; anthem, C. Charles Cooke; hymn, Christ; Offertory, Old Hundred; Recessional, Palestrina.

Evening Service—Processional, W. H. Monk; psalter, chants by Lee and Rimbault; Cantate Domino, Westminster Collection; Benedic anima mea, Westminster Collection; anthem, C. Charles Cooke; hymn, Christ; Offertory, Old Hundred; Recessional, Palestrina.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The music at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh-street and Waverly-place, will be sung by the Choir, under the direction of Mr. Louis C. Jacoby, organist, and will be as follows:

Morning—Carol, "Christ the Lord is Risen Again," G. W. Warren; Anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Rev. G. M. Slatter; Te Deum and Jubilate, Thomas, in B flat; Gloria Tibi, ——Tallis; Offertory, "The Lord is my strength," Novello; Trisagion and sanctus No. 2, Jacoby; Gloria in Excelsis.

Evening—Bonum est and Benedici, Dudley Buck, in a flat; Offertory, "Gloria," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The musical service at the Anthon Memorial Church, on Forty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, will consist of a rendering of Gounod's "Messe Solenelle," one of the noblest works of the great composer. It will be rendered by a choir of 30 men and boys under the direction of Mr. W. F. Williams, with Mme. De Kyther as solo soprano. Among the other leading singers will be Masters Beiken and Reinhold, and Messrs. Forman, Post, Macy Drew, Mook, and Cooper. The services will be as follows:

Morning—Kyrie, Gounod; Sanctus, Gounod; Gloria Tibi, Tallis; Credo, Gounod; Hymn, "Christ, the Lord, is Risen," Morgan; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Williams; Sanctus, Gounod; Communion Hymn, Tucker; Agnus Dei, Gounod.

Easter evening there will be the usual "service of song," during which will be sung Williams' Easter anthem, "Christ, our passover, is sacrificed for us," and Handel's "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

The music at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, will be as follows at the morning service to-morrow:

Carol, in B flat, Howard; Venite, "Easter Anthem, in D," Haydn; Te Deum, in A flat, C. Walter; Jubilate, in C, Mosart; Gloria Tibi, in C, Barnby; Offertory, Sanctus, in F, Gounod; Trisagion, in A, C. Walter; Gloria in Excelsis, in C, Barnby.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.

At the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, the musical services will be rendered by a choir consisting of Mrs. Ida Rosbergh Smith, soprano; Mrs. J. F. Russell, contralto; Mr. J. J. D. Trenor, tenor; and Mr. H. J. Brewer, basso, under the direction of Mr. Charles F. Fitzsimmons, organist and director. The programme is as follows:

Hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day." D. Buck; anthem, "Christ our Passover," D. Buck; Gloria, Spohr; Te Deum, (Festival, in D.) D. Buck; Jubilate, Mosenthal; offertory, anthem; Trisagion, Novello; Gloria in Excelsis.

ZION CHURCH.

The choir of Zion Church, Madison-avenue and Thirty eighth-street, consisting of a chorus of 17 voices, under the direction of Mr. George F. Bristow, organist, will sing the following music:

Morning Service—Voluntary, Introduction to the Oratorio, "Praise to God," Bristow; Easter Carol, Sunday-school; chorus, "Whisper Words of Peace," (St. Paul,) Mendelssohn; Sentences, &c.—"Christ our Passover."(chant,) Jones; Te Deum, in F, Dykes; Jubilate, in C, Williams; Russian hymn, (choir and congregation:) Gloria Tibi, Bristow; Offertory, "He is Risen," (by the choir,) Gadsby; Trisagion; Hymn, (207 Hymnal,) Rev. J. S. Hodges, D. D.; Gloria in Excelsis Deo.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The floral decorations at St. James' Church, Seventy-second-street, near Third-avenue, will be of the elaborate character usual in that church. The musical services will be rendered by a choir consisting of Miss Annie Perring, soprano; Miss Annie Jardine, contralto; Mr. Tom Bullock, tenor, and Mr. Troweridge, basso. There will be a children's service of song at 4 P. M. The church musical services will be under the direction of Mr. Edward G. Jardine, organist.

Morning—Carol by children. "Victory;" Anthem, "Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us," Chapple; Gloria Patri, Mosart; Gloriæ, Mendelssohn; Te Deum, in E, Perring; Jubilate, in B flat, Berg; Hymn 98, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day," Morgan; Gloria Tibi, Morgan; Hymn 119, "The rising God forsakes the tomb," Handel; Offertory, Barnby; Trisagion, in E, Gilbert; Gloria in excelsis.

Evening—Hymn 104, "Jesus lives." Gauntlett; Recitative, "he was cut off," Handel; Aria, "Thou didst not leave his soul," from the "Messiah," Handel; Cantate, in D, Dudley Buck; Benedic Anima, in A, A. Berg; Hymn 106, "Christ the Lord is risen today," Warren; "Hallelujah," chorus, Handel.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The choir of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, will sing the following programme, at the morning and evening services, under the direction of Mr. M. B. Mirick, organist:

Morning—Processional, Hymn 98, Mosart; "Christ our Passover, Morningcon;" Te Deum, Parks, in E; Jubilate, Dupuis; Introit, Hymn 105, Lausanne; Kyrie Eleison, Gilbert, in C; Hymn 99, Morgan; Ascription after sermon, Jackson, in F; Offertory, "Thou art worthy, O Lord," Gounod; Sanctus, Sanctus, in B; Communion Hymn, Adeste Fidelis; Gloria in Excelsis, Old Chant; Recessional, Hymn 103, Palestrina.

Evening—Processional, Carol, "Christ is risen;" Cantate Domino, Walter; Benedic Anima, Dyce; Carols and the Easter Festival; Offertory, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

The music at the Church of the Advent, corner of Park-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, will be rendered according to the following programme:

"But Thou did'st not Leave," Handel; "Christ Our Passover," Chapple; Te Deum in, B flat, T. S. Lloyd; Jubilate, Thomas; Kyrie, Morow; Offertory, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," Handel; Trisagion, N. B. Warren; "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, BROOKLYN.

The musical services at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn, will be sung by the choir, under the direction of Mr. W. E. G. Evans. The organist is Mr. John H. Brewer, and the choir will include Mme. Erminia Audersdorff, and 30 ladies and gentlemen. Mr. M. Arouskie, the cornet player, will assist in the services, which promise to be brilliant. The programme of music at the morning service, 10:15 o'clock, will be as follows:

Organ solo, Offertory, A flat; Chorus, "Surely he hath borne our griefs," Handel; Chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb," Handel; Chorus, "Hallelujah," Handel; Easter Hymn, Morgan; Selection, Jones. Chant in D; Te Deum, Jubilate, Nicene Creed, Calkin, in B flat; Chorus, "Jesus, Blessed Word of God Incarnate," Gounod; Kyrie, Calkin, in B flat; Offertory—"Behold, I know that my Redeemer liveth," Handel; Ascription—Quartet and Chorus, "O saving Victim slain for man," Gounod; Sanctus, Calkin, in B flat; Aria, "O Sacred Head surrounded," Arminia Rudersdorff; Gloria in Excelsis, Calkin, in B flat.

ST. ANN'S, BROOKLYN.

The chimes of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, will ring at sunrise, and there will be services at 10 A. M., a Sunday-school festival at 3:30 P. M., and evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The musical services will be as follows:

Morning—Opening hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day," Mozart; "Christ our Passover," Festival Service in B flat, Dudley Buck; Te Deum, in B flat, Dudley Buck; Jubilate Deo, Mendelssohn; Litany Hymn, Kingsley; Hymn 103, "The strife is o'er," Giegoran; Kyrie Eleison, Kent; Gloria Tibi, Mozart; Agbleu, "As it began to dawn toward the first day of the week," St. Matthew xxviii. 1-8, Dudley Buck; Offertory, "O Risen Saviour," Luzzi; Organ Voluntary; Trisagion, Novello; Communion Hymn 493, "Jerusalem the Golden;" Hymn 104, "Jesus lives," Sumner;

Evening—Anthem, "O Risen Lord, O Christ Ascended," Barnby; Proper Psalms, 113, 114. Gloriæ, Beethoven; Proper Psalm, 118, Gloria in Excelsis Dudley Buck; Benum est, Atwood; Benedic Anima, Andre; Hymn 104, "Jesus Lives," &c., Hymnal; Offertory, "Holy Lord Almighty," F. Liszt; Anthem, "As it Began to Dawn Toward the First Day of the Week," St. Matt., xxviii., 1-8, Dudley Buck.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

There will be a special Easter service at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Rev. De Witt Talmadge, Pastor, when the Pastor will preach an Easter sermon. The following selections from Handels "Messiah," will be played by Mr. George W. Morgan, the organist:

Chorus, "And the glory of the Lord;" Chorus, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates;" aria, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" chorus, "Hallelujah;" chorus, "Worthy is the lamb that was slain;" fugue, "Blessing and honor, power and glory to him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the lamb forever."

HOLY INNOCENTS, HOBOKEN.

The choir of the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken, under the direction of J. H. Beekman, organist, will sing the following music:

Introit, "Credo," Mosart; Kyrie, Gloria Tibi, Diden Creed, "Missa in Angusta," Offertory, "Sing the Battle," Dr. Monks; Sanctus, "Missa de Angelis;" Gloria in Excelsis, Mozart; Dunc Dimittis, Redhead; anthem, "He is Risen," Elby; Te Deum, Dykes.

ST. PAUL'S, JERSEY CITY.

The choir of St. Paul's Church, Jersey City, consisting of a chorus of 20 ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Dr. Clare W. Beames, organist, will sing the following programme:

Morning—Introductory, "Welcome, happy morning," Calkin; "Christ our Passover," Chapple; Te Deum Jubilate, from service in E flat, Dr. Steiner; Anthem, "They have taken away my Lord," Dr. Steiner; Kyrie, Gloria tibi, from service in A flat, Dr. Steiner; Hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen to-day," Morgan; Offertory, "Praise the Lord," (Quonlam, Twelfth Mass,) Mozart; Sanctus, from service in E flat, Dr. Steiner.

Evening—Introductory, "The Strife is O'er," Palestrina; Cantate Domino, Dens Misereatur, anthem in F. Best; Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord," Calkin; Offertory, "Blessed is he Who Cometh," Von Weber; Hymn, "Jesus Lives," Dr. Gauntlett.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral, consisting of Mme. Bredelli, soprano; Mme. Unger, alto; Mr. Bergin, tenor; Mr. Urchs, basso, and Mr. H. Schmitz, conductor, assisted by the St. Patrick's Choral Society, will sing Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Among the solos will be "Veni Creator," Handel, alto solo, Mme. Unger; offertory, "Regina Coeli," Hoch, soprano solo, Mme. Bredelli.

ST. STEPHEN'S, (ROMAN CATHOLIC.)

The music at St. Stephen's, Twenty-eighth-street, will be rendered by a choir of 30 voices and a band of 18 pieces. The soloists are Mlle. Rosetti, Mlle. Munner, Carl Bernard, Mr. Jacobsohn, and Mr. Higani. Before High Mass, which takes place at 10:30, an Easter overture, by Von Weber, and occasional march, by Weingarten, will be played. The principal feature of the service will be a grand Mass in E flat, by Mercadante. After the Gospel a "Veni Creator," (alto solo,) by Rossi. At the offertory Danforth's "Hinc Dies" will be sung. The Vesper service will be Mercadante's, together with Magagnini's "O Salutaris," (Von Weber solo,) and Gounod's "Regina Coeli," and a "Tantum Ergo" by Nava. Before Vespers Mr. Danforth will perform an allegro movement from Morandi's Sonata in D.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

The Montpelier (Vt.) *Watchman* of March 28 says: "An old man by the name of Dixon, from Rouse's Point, while out on the ice fishing, between that place and Alburgh, last Friday, in attempting to cross a crack fell into the water. He called loudly for help, and a dog which he had with him set up a terrible howling, and tried to pull the man out of the water. Not being able to do this, the dog ran to the shore, barking, and caught hold of a man and tried to drag him toward the ice, the man called assistance and succeeded in rescuing Dixon. But for the sagacity of the dog the man would probably have drowned. This dog ought to be exempted from taxation."

ENGLISH LITERARY NOTES.

NEW BOOKS AND CURRENT GOSSIP.

DR. RUSSELL'S HISTORY OF A ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA—A NEW EDITION OF THE KORAN—JUPITER AND HIS SATELLITES—THE EASTERN QUESTION—A SUIT FOR LIBEL—A PERSONAL MATTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

We are so accustomed to having our current history up to date that Dr. W. H. Russell's *Prince of Wales' Tour in India* seems a little late. His Royal Highness and "the Pen of the War" were reading the proof-sheets last week, and the book is expected in a few days; it will keep for posterity, for the Indian business is already too much an affair of the past to interest anybody. Our thoughts are now engaged upon the Prince's voyage to the Antipodes. The enterprise is pretty well settled, and the Princess is said to be quite reconciled to it.

Mrs. Frances Elliot is the wife of the Dean of Bristol. She is a woman of singular powers as a writer. Her *Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy* is a charming book. Her next work is to be a new *Life of Byron*. Mrs. Elliot has something quite new to say about the poet, and this is the time to say it. A sarcastic gossip, (a bachelor) thinks the Dean must tremble to think what his wife may have in store for him. I happen to know that the Dean has assisted his wife to collate and compile her notes, and that he is perfectly acquainted with his wife's views of Byron's character.

Messrs. Warne & Co. have utilized the Eastern question by adding to "The Chandos Library" an excellent edition of *The Koran*, translated by George Sale. The work has been a distinct success. Almost as many editions as *Helen's Babies* have been sold. Some of the country newspapers are very angry about it. One provincial critic says it is "a lying book, and ought to be put down, as it is calculated to have as bad an effect upon weak people as the *Book of Mormon*." I doubt it, for *The Koran* is not light reading, and there are a good many restrictions in regard to eating and drinking which would prevent Mohammedanism from becoming popular in England; though that other special attraction of a plurality of wives might commend the Eastern religion among us if the British Government would permit it, which it won't, for it is even so paternal that it won't let

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLASSIC LITERATURE. By C. A. WHITE. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co.

The purpose of Mr. White's book is to give some general account of the literature of the ancient world. This work is mainly taken up with a description of Greek and Roman literature; but a number of pages are devoted to the Sanskrit, Persian, Chinese, and Japanese writings. A short account is given of each of these languages; there are biographical and critical sketches of the authors, and the reader is furnished with specimens of translations from these works. The compilation is intended mainly for the use of schools. It is thought that there is need for a text-book containing within a small compass sketches of the great authors of antiquity and selections which will give the student some notion of their works. Mr. White's book is meant to be used as a reader; it is not intended that the text shall be memorized. The work appears to have been well prepared; the selections are attractive, and the descriptive sketches interesting. Undoubtedly, students, not only in schools, but in colleges, need to consult some such work as this. Very few college graduates are really able to read Greek and Latin authors with any enjoyment; the lesser authors, those unread in the course they scarcely know by name. The perusal of some such work would be to the advantage of most of them.

The general reader will also find in it much to interest and instruct him. He will know how much of modern wit has been anticipated. He will be amused to see how wittily Archilochos, a Greek poet of the eighth century before Christ has put the well-known reflection that he who fights and runs away may live to do battle on a subsequent occasion. The poet confesses that in a certain battle between the Thasians and the people of Tarace he threw down his buckler and ran off. He says:

"The foeman glories o'er my shield—
I left it on the battle-field;
I threw it down beside the wood,
Unscathed by scars, unstained with blood.
And let him glory—since from death
Escaped, I keep my forfeit breath.
I soon may find at little cost
As good a shield as that I've lost."

This poet, by the way, besides being very witty and prudent, was also a very vindictive person. He satirized so dreadfully a poor girl who had jilted him, that in desperation both she and her father hanged themselves. An ancient epigram on the tomb of the poet concludes thus:

"Pass softly, stranger, lest it be your doom
To wake the wasps that settle on his tomb."

In the chapter upon Chinese literature we find what seems to be a Chinese "Song of the Smirk." It is called "The Song of the Tea-Pickers," and is a translation of a popular ballad sung by women and young maidens at tea-pickings. It will be seen that their work is very long and hard. But in those parts of China in which tea is cultivated, the picking of the leaf furnishes employment to many women who, were it not for the prospect of this work, would be put to death in infancy. The translation is not in very good verse, but has the look of truth:

"Where thousand hills the vale inclose,
Our little hut is there,
And on the sloping sides around
The tea grows everywhere;
And I must rise at early dawn,
As doth the busy bee,
To get my daily labor done,
And pluck the leafy tea.

At early dawn I seize my crate,
And sighing, oh, for rest,
Through the thick mist I pass the door,
With thousand hair half-dress;
The dames and maidens call to me,
As band in hand they go,
'What steep do you, miss, climb to-day,
What steep of high Sang'lo?'

Dark is the sky, the dusky light
Still on the hills is set.
The dewy leaves and cloudy buds
May not be gathered yet;
Oh, who are they, the thirsty ones,
For whom this work we do;
For whom we sweat and daily toil,
In bands of two and two?

* * * * * * *

Together trudge we, and we pass
The lodge of the southern bowers
Where the beautiful sea-pomegranate waves
All its yellow flowers;
Fain would we stop and pluck a few
To deck our tresses gay,
But the tree is nigh, and 'tis vain to try
To reach the tempting spray.

The pretty birds upon the bough
Sing songs so sweet to hear,
And the sky is so delicious now,
Half cloudy and half clear;
While bending o'er her work, each maid
In practic of her vow,
And we talk till our hearts are sorely hurt,
And the tears begin to flow."

Mr. White's task appears, in the main, to be well done. In the sketches of authors, such facts are given as would be likely to fix the attention and interest of young readers. We observe, however, that in the account of Lucretius, no mention is made of the well-known story of his being mad, and of his having written his poems during certain lucid intervals.

OUR FIRST HUNDRED YEARS: THE LIFE OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By C. EDWARDS LESTER. New-York: UNITED STATES PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1877.

Although this work is issued by a publishing company, it must not be supposed that a mere book agent can retail it. So far is that from being the case, that, on the contrary, no agents will be tolerated, no commissions or discounts allowed. For Mr. C. Edwards Lester, it appears by the prospectus, has sold upward of 100,000 copies of a previous work, *The Glory and Shame of England.* The next American work which rivaled it, so the prospectus states, was Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin.* These be parlous matters of the book trade, into which we will not venture; we merely call attention to it in order to show that Mr. Lester is a first-class literary "star."

In view of which fact it would seem superfluous, and, so to speak, tautological for the publishing company to issue such a long list of references and recommendations of the present volume as they have. Quack doctors are in the habit of using such methods to impress the multitude, and it is much to be feared lest the company, in its zeal, bring Mr. Lester into such medical companionship in the minds of those few persons who have not already heard of him and read *The Glory and Shame of England.* How unnecessary it is thus to gild the rose and paint the lily will be at once apparent when we give the opening paragraph of Mr. C. Edwards Lester's introduction. Remember that it forms the overture to 1,000 pages, large octavo, which have been designed to illustrate our country in its "Four Great Periods: Colonization, Consolidation, Development, Achievement":

THE OPENING.

The slumber of the far Western mountains, who drinks from the rivulet sparkling at his feet, cannot resist emotions of grandeur when told that for thousands of miles it flows on till it swells into the solemn Mississippi. I want the reader to go with me to the fountain-head of our nation's life, and together we will follow the stream down the rugged hills, through the grand old forests, till it reaches among waving fields, and by great cities, as it sweeps in its resistless tide to the sea. Nor shall he find it a weary voyage, if he carries as cheerful a heart as still beats in the bosom of the pilot who will steer his bark. If my fellow-voyager be a fair maiden, she shall learn something of the romance of the primitive forest, and how "the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate;" if a brave boy—if a soldier—if a sailor—if a farmer, &c., &c.

But this will be no news to what are called "educators." That class, apparently, has already read Mr. Lester's work in two volumes, and has been so inspired by it that there is a feeling amounting to certainty in the educational bosom that an abridged edition will save the country. Hence, after an agreeable chat with his publishers, whom Mr. Lester parenthetically avers to be among the very best men of their class, the distinguished author brought them, and assembly the educators, around to common sense, and while in that condition fixed the terms for issuing the entire work unabridged, at the insignificant losing price of $2 50! It is only what we may expect of an author who has seen for years the yearning void in the literature of his land and "could refrain no longer" from casting himself into it, "since no one of my brothers had done this work."

It is wonderful what a condensing power lies in some men. One would suppose that the literature of America would occupy much space. But Mr. Lester knows how to hit the nail on the head with such skill that a sample serves for the rest. Thus on page 392:

"*Frances S. Osgood's Labor* fervently marries honest toil, and the nuptials are consecrated with the divinest tenderness of woman.

James T. Fields.—His *Last Wishes of a Child* is above criticism; it was written only for mothers.

Maria Brooks.—In her *Marriage* she shows such an appreciation of its sacredness that it seems to throw a new halo of consecration around the nuptial altar."

As the author says of Mr. Fields' poem, this book is "above criticism." We have shown it by quoting extensively, and will add, from the introduction, only one more extract, lest our cold, sneering nature should interfere with the glory and grandeur of Mr. Lester's patriotism:

"And so we shall last; and amid the wrecks of other so-called republics, strewn along the shores of time, we will hold the oriflamme still blazing on the eyes of the millions of the Old World, who are patiently waiting for the redemption of the nations."

Yet we cannot restrain ourselves from a suggestion to those "educators" who shall invest $2 50 in this powerful educating agent. Let each one prepare an "oriflamme" to be hung against the school-room walls, whereon may be traced in golden letters the whole of Mr. Lester's magnificent exordium.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Part V. of Mr. Herbert Spencer's *Descriptive Sociology* is devoted to the Asiatic Races.

—The library of the late Prof. Tischendorf has been sold to the Free Church College of Glasgow.

—The second edition of *A Day of my Life at Eton*, a small work by a present Eton boy, is in the press.

—Reeves & Turner, London, will shortly publish an English translation of *Erasmus' Familiar Colloquies.*

—George Bell & Sons have in press, for publication at Easter, a volume of *Songs, Ballads, and Stories*, by Mr. William Allingham.

—One of Hodder & Stoughton's new books is *The Witness of Art; or, The Legend of Beauty*, by Wyke Bakiss, with illustrations by the author.

—The forthcoming memoir of Lord Abinger will contain, besides a short autobiography, some interesting letters and a few of his most characteristic charges.

—Two works under the title of *Kismet* have recently appeared in England; the one the Nile novel in the "No Name series," the other a story by Mrs. Newton Sears.

—Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Biography* promises to fill an important gap in literature. The first volume is already published by John Murray, London.

—Cheap editions of six novels by Mr. Joseph Hatton, including *Christopher Kenrick* and *The Valley of Poppies*, will be republished this month by Warne & Co., and added to their "Companion Library."

—*Philological Lectures on the Assyrian Language*, delivered to the students in the Archaic Classis, is one of Rev. Prof. A. H. Sayce's forthcoming works, to be published by Samuel Bagster & Sons, London.

—The lady who writes under the pseudonym of "Sarah Tytler" has recently published, through Marcus Ward & Co., London, two new books—*Childhood a Hundred Years Ago*, and *Landseer's Dogs and their Stories.*

—Rev. A. H. Sayce, the eminent English philologist and critic, prophesies that "the *Remains* of Bishop Thirlwall will take a place in Anglican literature beside the *Ecclesiastical Polity* of Hooker, the *Liberty of Prophesying* of Jeremy Taylor, or the *Sermons* of Bishop Butler."

—A great deal of the religious history of Boston during the last 40 years is crowded into the memorable sermon of Rev. Dr. Charles A. Bartol, recently delivered on the fortieth anniversary of his ordination, which has been neatly published by A. Williams & Co., of that city.

—All Paris is talking about M. Emile Zola's new work *L'Assommoir*, in which the author, whose story originally appeared in the *République des Lettres*, has made it his chief aim to paint the condition of the working-classes of the faubourgs in the truest colors. Who of our publishers will give American readers a chance at this work?

—The very wholesome papers entitled *Mediævalism*, which have been published in the *Church Journal*, written by Rev. Dr. John H. Hobart, the son of Bishop Hobart, in the interests of a ritual system of the Church that shall be ritually administered, that is, in its own spirit, will soon be brought out in book form, and as a statement of the sound principles of Christian worship, are likely to attract very general attention in the Episcopal Church.

—Mr. T. Whittaker, of this City, will publish during the Spring, or early in the Summer, the *Centennial Lectures on Christian and Social Science* which Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., recently delivered in the Church of the Ascension. The lectures were notable for their happy recognition of the ground which Christianity and social science have in common, and for their abundant suggestiveness in many departments of religious thought and social culture.

—A mournful interest attaches to Dr. W. W. Hall's new and last book on *Dyspepsia and its Kindred Diseases.* The author died before the correction of the proofs for the press was completed. In this posthumous book he treats the subject in a peculiarly fresh and interesting manner, and points out not only the cause of the disease, but how it can be cured, and generally without medicine. Dr. Hall was the editor of the *Journal of Health.*

—*The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayam* is to be newly translated by an English lady, Mrs. Cadell, who is preparing an edition of the Persian text with an English translation. Mr. Fitzgerald's paraphrase (for it is only in a few cases a direct translation,) has made the poem quite popular with scholars; if Mrs. Cadell collate the manuscripts with care and furnish a suitable translation, she will confer a great favor on many who would gladly know the Persian epigrammatist better.

—Bishop Alexander's Bampton Lectures for 1876, *The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity*, is already out in London, and will be speedily released by E. P. Dutton & Co. Dr. Alexander is one of the ablest men in the English Church, and this volume has been looked for as a valuable contribution to theology. These Bampton Lectures have become so important a feature in English religious thought that there is a very earnest effort making at present to establish an American Bampton Lectureship in this City.

—Mr. Grant Duff is an English statesman who, like Mr. Gladstone, does not hesitate to give some of his best days and nights to literature. He has just brought out to English readers in the March *Fortnightly* some of the most remarkable sayings of Balthasar Gracian, a Spanish writer of the sixteenth century, whose comments upon political, social, and personal life greatly resemble Sir Henry Taylor's *Statesman*, and seem intended, as that work was, for the special guidance of those who intend to enter public life. The article will lead many to desire to see and read the whole of Gracian's *Oraculo Manual.*

—In the "Notes and Queries," the admirably edited department of the new *Magazine of American History*, J. Prescott Hall's note about the sale of Audubon's *Birds of America*, showing the treatment of the work by great people, is reproduced. Mr. Audubon did not sell more than 40 copies of his work in England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, and Louis Philippe took 10 of these. George IV., the Duchess of Clarence, the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Princess of Hesse Homburg, received their copies and never paid for them. An Irish Lord took two copies and paid for neither. Rothschild paid for his copy, but with great reluctance. He sold 75 copies in America, 25 in New-York, and 24 in Boston. The work cost him $67,000, and he lost $38,000 by

DEATH BY THE GUILLOTINE.

THE FATE OF A FRENCH MURDERER.

A WOMAN CUT IN PIECES—THE STORY OF THE CRIME RETOLD—SCIENCE AS A DETECTIVE—THE HEAD OF THE ACCUSED AT STAKE—SCENES IN THE COURT-ROOM.

From Our Own Correspondents.

PARIS, Friday, March 16, 1877.

The trial of the man named Billoir, which began on Wednesday, terminated yesterday evening, and the confessed assassin was sentenced to the guillotine. In this affair—that of "the woman cut in pieces"—the Police showed themselves worthy of all praise, and demonstrated that the traditions of Vidocq are not entirely lost. As I told you some time ago, the task was by no means an easy one, for 129 women, about 37 or 38 years of age, were reported as missing. Each case was followed out separately, and the Police of a dozen large towns were engaged in the several inquiries. Some curious revelations followed. Two women who had left their homes—who had been recognized in the mutilated remains by their families—were found living in secret within a dozen blocks of their own houses. The strongest of presumptive evidence was found against a cobbler, all his old neighbors recognizing his wife in the form of Marie le Manach. A few days before the discovery he had left Paris, and was traced to Belgium. He had gone there without his wife. From there he was followed to Luxembourg, where he had gone to look after a small legacy, and it was said there that he had intimated to old friends that he had got rid of his wife. He had jokingly said that "her hash had been settled," or something of the kind, and what could this mean but murder? With great skill the Police traced the cobbler from Luxembourg back to Paris, and from there to Marseilles. He was found in the latter city, and an order for his arrest was obtained. When the authorities went to the shop that he had recently purchased, they found the cobbler and his wife laughing together until tears were streaming down their cheeks, and as happy a pair as could be found in all France. One after another the 129 missing women were traced out, and all were found, living or dead, save one. That one was Marie le Manach, the mistress of Billoir, then under arrest. M. Jacob, the clever Commissaire de Police, found the evidence against him too strong to warrant his release, but would not begin proceedings against him until he had traced out the other mysteries. When he no longer had a doubt, he ordered the vaults examined in the house where Billoir lived, and there found a portion of the intestines and hair of the murdered woman. In the hair was a leaf of thyme and two leaves of laurel, and in the cupboard used by Billoir the shelves were strewn with these leaves. There was no reasonable doubt, therefore, that Billoir had thrown the hair into the cupboard after cutting it off. A number of small details like this enabled M. Jacob to complete his story of the murder, and when he was ready he told it to the accused. The assassin found that he had been caught in the meshes of justice, and was intelligent enough to know that there was only one way of saving his head; he had to convince the jury that the crime was committed without premeditation and in a fit of passion.

His story was that Marie le Manache had come home half drunk on the evening of the 2d of December; that he reproached her for her conduct; that when she was changing her clothes she threw down a china cup which was very precious to him; that he turned, and in his wrath gave her a kick in the stomach. She fell, unconscious, according to his version. Then he tried to restore her, but found that she was dead. He slept upon the bed beside her that night, or rather reposed there while revolving plans in his mind for getting rid of the body. He finally pitched upon the plan of cutting it into pieces, and of throwing it into the Seine. On the 8th his work was completed. He had carried the parts at two trips, and had attached stones to the packages in order to make them sink. That night the level of the Seine sank very nearly two feet, and in the morning the largest of the packages was floating so near the surface of the water that it could be seen. It was fished out in a short time and the horrible crime discovered.

This is the story told by Billoir, but justice contended that it was not correct. In the first place, Dr. Bergeron, speaking in the name of science, declared that the body could not have been in the water over 24 hours. When this was told to Billoir he confessed that he had kept the body in his room from the 3d to the night of the 6th. Dr. Becgeron declares that this is also impossible, and that the murder must have been committed on the latter night. Furthermore, he declared that Marie le Manach had been butchered like a pig, and not cut in pieces after death. Not only did the expression of the features show lines of terror not seen in cases of death caused by syncope, but every drop of blood was drained out of the vessels, leaving the flesh perfectly white. There were finger-marks upon the mouth and throat, betraying the fact that a struggle ensued when the victim was alive, and the Doctor demonstrated by the viscera found in the vaults that such and such appearances would only be found in persons or animals killed alive, to use the ordinary expression—that is, who have been bled to death while conscious of their approaching doom. Dr. Bergeron said that this was scientifically certain, and his theory is that Billoir seized the unfortunate woman in bed, covered her mouth with his hand to prevent her cries, and let out her intestines with one long gash with a razor or sharp shoe-maker's knife. With this, justice brought forward another fact to prove premeditation. On the morning before the murder must have been committed, according to Dr. Bergeron's theory, a diver was in his boat washing out some clothes, and saw an individual, looking like a retired soldier, examining the water and the banks. He was so struck by the fact that he looked attentively at the man, and finally had the curiosity to walk by him. The man went away, and Bert, the diver, went in to inform his wife that a suspicious-looking character was prowling about. The theory was that Billoir had arranged his plan in advance, and had gone to study the locality, for Bert picked him out of 40 persons for the man prowling about upon the banks of the Seine in the gray of the morning. These are the main elements of the trial which terminated yesterday afternoon. Billoir was defended by George Lachaud, son of the eminent pleader, who from the outset devoted himself solely to the question of premeditation. The head of the accused was at stake. He made a powerful plea, bringing out all the strong points in favor of Billoir's story, and created a decided sensation at two different stages. The first was when he spoke of the testimony of Dr. Bergeron. Young Lachaud mocked a little at the men who pretended to be infallible because they spoke in the name of science, and said that it was science which spoke in the case of Moreau, who was executed for having poisoned his wife with a substance which science had since demonstrated had never poisoned any one. And it was this same Dr. Bergeron who had sworn away the life of Moreau. I need not say that there was a marked sensation in court, and Dr. Bergeron rose as if to reply, but was asked to resume his seat. He had spoken positively with respect to the sulphate of copper; he spoke as positively now with regard to the appearance of flesh after death. The second incident was at the close of his plea. George Lachaud demanded the recall of the witness Bert, and when he was presented declared that it was necessary to hear his testimony again, for the head of Billoir was in his hands. He had said at first that the man he had seen prowling about the banks of the Seine was a tall man, and Lachaud demanded that Billoir should be made to stand up upon the floor in front of the witness. He was found to be a man of medium height, and the witness was troubled. The idea that a word from him could save this man from the guillotine so troubled Bert that he hesitated to affirm emphatically that Billoir was the man. He thought it was the same person, but if so he had changed very much since. "But," said the Judge, "you swore positively at first." Bert replied that he felt pretty sure he was right, "but, in fact, you see, Mr. President," he stammered, "I should not like to take the responsibility; I think I'm right, but—" "That will do," said the Judge, and the witness was sent out. George Lachaud left the jury under the impression of this scene, and for the moment many in the room thought that the jury would throw out the charge of premeditation. After 25 minutes of delay the juror's bell tinkled, the jury returned to their seats, the Judge put the usual question to them, and the foreman returned an affirmative verdict without mentioning the words "extenuating circumstances," which, under the French code, or according to French procedure, lowers the crime one degree.

The death sentence was about to be pronounced when the accused was ordered to rise. "Billoir," said the President, "you have violated the laws of honor; you are no longer worthy to bear the military medal, or the decoration of Italy; you are degraded." The Judge then said that the verdict had been affirmative, and ordered the clerk to record it. Billoir did not understand it. George Lachaud leaned over and whispered that he could demand Executive clemency, but that the sentence was death, and Billoir sank down half unconscious upon his bench. It is scarcely probable that the Executive will interfere in a case of this kind, and I imagine that Billoir's head will fall under the axe of the guillotine within the next few days. Here three days are allowed for an appeal to the Court of Cassation, which deals solely with questions of form, and one day, or as long as is necessary, to ask for Executive clemency, but the moments that is refused, orders are sent to the *executeur des hautes œuvres* to prepare his machine. Executions take place before the prison of La Roquette in the gray of the morning. The prisoner is left in doubt about his fate until 4 o'clock, and generally condemned men are buoyed up with the hope of a reprieve. When the hour comes an officer with a lantern enters the cell to wake the prisoner and to tell him that the hour has come. In a moment M. Roch comes in to sign a receipt for his man; a priest has a few moments for prayer; and then the condemned is led out to a small chamber, where he is seized by the aids of M. Roch, who make the final toilet. His shirt collar is cut off and the hair at the back of the head clipped close. Few men can bear the touch of the cold scissors without a shudder. When this is done the prisoner's hands are tied behind him, a coat is thrown over his shoulders, and the procession starts out. A few yards away stands the fatal machine; the condemned man is marched up to an upright plank, to which he is strapped in a twinkling. It is hung upon a pivot, a slight push sends it over, and as the man's head falls into the grove of the block, a bit of wood comes down to hold it. Five or six seconds only are occupied with this work, and in a second more the axe falls and the criminal's head rolls into the basket.

JOURNEYING WITH LEE.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF THE TRIP OF THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MURDERER BACK FROM SALT LAKE CITY TO BEAVER—THE ANTICIPATED EFFORT FOR HIS RESCUE.

The Flint (Mich.) *Democrat* prints an extract from a letter written by Hon. Sumner Howard, United States District-Attorney for Utah, to his wife, and describing his journey with John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadows murderer, back from Salt Lake City to Beaver for resentence after the denial by the Supreme Court of his motion for a new trial. He says:

"For a week before leaving I felt very keenly the uncomfortable outlook of the proposed journey over a wild, mountainous, and almost uninhabited country of 150 miles with a man like Lee in charge, and only Marshal Nelson and myself to guard him, well knowing that he has 40 sons who had sworn that he never should be executed. The prospect was not materially brightened by the fact that a man came to York, (the northern terminus of the stage route which we took for our southern trip,) a friend of Marshal Nelson, and in a confidential manner informed him that he had it from a reliable private source that a rescue was to be attempted between Cove Creek and Chicken Creek, the most desolate and isolated stretch of sage-bush desert in the Rocky Mountain range. To tell you the truth, there were places in Michigan that I would gladly have transferred my precious person to at the time this most comforting piece of intelligence was conveyed to my already excited mind. But I did not feel like backing out, so I whistled, kept my courage up, and we started out for a lonely night ride. You will remember that it was between the two points named that the Wells & Fargo express was robbed by Harke and Willis last Summer, and this spot has been selected by many of the mountain outlaws as a suitable place for deeds of darkness. Well, we came along all right. At about 1 o'clock the stage stuck in the mud, and we were invited by the courteous driver to get out and lighten up the load. This well-intended invitation Bishop Lee declined to accept, but Marshal Nelson and his guard, District-Attorney Howard, wishing to cultivate the good opinion of the conductor of the vehicle, gracefully alighted from the 'jerky,' (a Utah stage,) and struck so deep in the mud that our trousers' buckets were in great danger of being filled. We started in jerky, and I started one foot, but it came out of the mud minus an overshoe. My effort to reach it with my hand proved that my leg was longer than my arm, so I let it go, and threw all my strength into the other leg and brought the other foot to daylight, but I found on examination that my overshoes had been pretty well-tired, near together, so deep in the muddy soil of Zion that the Latter-Day Saints, with their sharp scent for plunder, will need a revelation to find them. In this plight I followed the spatter and splash of the jerky till that vehicle came to a standstill on *terra firma*, and I gracefully levelled by the side of my companion, 'Buchu' Lee, who facetiously remarked that 'a man would be a —— fool to wade through mud up to his knees to his place of execution.'

* * * At Corn Creek Bishop Lee met a mysterious looking mortal who was on the way up from Beaver, and informed the 'butcher' that he had seen Al. (one of Lee's most desperate sons) at Beaver, a day or two before, and that the boys expected the 'old man' to arrive Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. This piece of information seemed to affect Brother Lee and the District-Attorney in about the same degree, but I think the latter gentleman exhibited his enthusiasm in a more quiet way than the former. We took dinner at Corn Creek, and started out about 3 o'clock; made fair progress until we passed through 'Dog Valley.' At the southerly end of this valley is a canyon called 'Brown's Pass,' a deep, rugged, wild, and narrow cut through rocks, around hills, and in deep ravines. At the end of the canyon is a very long, steep mountain, up the side of which a road has been made which is called the 'dug away.' We reached the bottom of this mountain at dark. At this point Nelson and myself had to assist from the wagon and take it on foot to the mountain. As soon as we started up the hill, the 'butcher' began, for the first time on the journey, to cough and sneeze—or pretended to. He kept it up incessantly for half an hour without a minute's cessation, and coughed so loud that he could be heard for nearly a quarter of a mile. We saw through this in a moment. He expected a rescue then and there, and it is conceded by all who know anything of the facts, that he was making the noise to signal his sons, whom he expected to meet us in that wild spot. We had played a little smart on the old fellow and his boys. Unexpectedly, at Corn Creek, we changed our covered jerky for an open lumber wagon, and I have no doubt that they missed us by being on the lookout for the usual white covered conveyance. The 'butcher' kept up his coughing until we reached the summit of the mountain. We got into the wagon, and then arose one of the most terrific hail and wind storms that I ever saw. It blew and pelted us, for half an hour most unmercifully. We stood it without a murmur. Old Lee covered himself with blankets—not a word from him—not a cough or sneeze have we heard since. The storm drove the horses out of the road on the mountain top. I got out, felt my way along on hands and knees until I found the road. We led the horses back into the road and started out. I think it was the darkest night I ever passed. We journeyed on to Cove Fort, 24 miles from Beaver. This is a stone fort built by the church authorities to use in case of Indian troubles. Here we staid until daylight. Made an effort to telegraph the news ahead, but found the lines down. This fact confirmed our suspicion of foul play. We got breakfast and started out. Had gone but a few miles when we were met by a delegation headed by Deputy Marshal Stokes, of Beaver, who, with men armed to the teeth, had been sent out to rescue us from what seemed to be generally believed in Beaver an attempt on Lee's part. We arrived in Beaver about 2 o'clock, and found the town in a state of alarm and excitement, caused by our delay, and increased by the fact that the telegraph would not work.

I have succeeded since I came here in getting a clue which will bring to light more valuable information than all that has been done before. This, however, is fully developed by the turn that things have taken. John D. Lee was the willing, determined leader of the Indians, and the devilish perpetrator of the flag of truce treachery, which lured the emigrants from their corral. The other white men that were there were equally zealous and bloodthirsty, but to John D. Lee's promises of plunder to the Indians, and his influence over them, is due the fact of their presence. I feel great encouragement in this work. There are some very telling facts now for the first time brought to the surface, implicating the leaders in this terrible slaughter, and which facts do not depend upon John D. Lee for proof. If I can have the support at the Government in this work I must stick to

LAW REPORTS.

THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

A FATHER SEEKING POSSESSION OF HIS DAUGHTER—THE GIRL'S AUNT RESISTS THE APPLICATION.

Mr. Elisha C. Ager, (not William Yeager, as previously published,) who was arrested on Thursday by Patrolman Eccas, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on a charge of abducting his own child, Irene, aged 7 years, from the care of her aunt, Mrs. Ferrissey, at No. 105 West Fortieth-street, appeared before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court, yesterday. The child was brought to the court by the officer, and was accompanied by Mrs. Ferrissey and her grandmother, and several other ladies interested in the case. Mr. Ager stated that he was in the Government employ at Washington, but at present he was temporarily residing at Crook's Hotel. He said that his wife had abandoned him about three years ago, and took her children with her, and he then instituted proceedings for a divorce, as he learned that she was living with a man named West, and when this man died Mrs. Ager assumed mourning for him. He said that he had been searching for his child for two years, and traced Mrs. Ferrissey from place to place until he found her at No. 150 West Fortieth-street. He claimed that the aunt was not a proper person to have charge of his daughter, as she is now living with a man named Ferrissey, to whom she is not married. It also appeared from the statement of Mr. Ager that he and his father married two sisters, and the woman in question was Mrs. Ferrissey was the stepmother, as well as the child's aunt and her stepgrandmother. His step-mother left her husband, the elder Mr. Ager, and soon after witness' wife left him and placed the child in charge of her sister. He claimed to be able and willing to support and care for his child, and offered to pay his step-mother liberally for the time that she had cared for the little girl, but this proposition Mrs. Ferrissey indignantly rejected. Judge Murray then asked Mrs. Ager, otherwise known as Mrs. Ferrissey, what she had to say in the matter. The woman replied that Ager, who now appeared so anxious to have his child, abandoned her when an infant, and she (Mrs. Ager) had taken care of the child ever since, and was much attached to her. The child was then asked whom she would prefer to go with, and she burst into tears and said, "I want to go with my aunt. I won't go with him," (pointing to her father.) Mr. Ager then said that his wife's relatives had poisoned the child's mind against him, and reiterated the statement that the woman was not a proper person to rear the child. He also stated that he expected a decision in the divorce suit in a few days, and after some further conversation, Justice Murray decided to place the child in charge of her aunt, Mrs. Ferrissey, until a decision be given in the divorce suit.

A COLORED MINISTER IN JAIL.

James. H. Humphrey, (colored,) who claims to be a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was brought before Justice Murray at the Washington-Place Police Court yesterday, charged with having attempted to shoot Cornelius Pleasants (colored) and to cut him with a razor. It appears that the accused and the complainant live in the same house, No. 153 West Thirty-first-street, and on Thursday night, while Humphrey was chastising one of his children, Pleasants entered the room and remonstrated with him for his conduct. A quarrel ensued, during which, as is alleged by Pleasants, Humphrey drew a five-chambered revolver and fired at his antagonist. The cap snapped, and the pistol was not discharged. He then drew a razor, and attempted to cut his opponent with it, but Pleasants knocked him down and made his escape from the room, and, calling an officer, had Humphrey arrested. The accused stated that Pleasants assaulted him, and, knowing that his assailant was armed, he picked up the revolver and struck him with the butt end of it. He denied that he had used the razor, and added that the pistol was an old and useless weapon, and could not be fired off. The belligerent minister was committed for trial in default of bail.

COURT OF APPEALS PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, March 30.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, present Hon. Sanford E. Church, C. J., and associates, the following business was transacted:

No. 260—Stephen Putnam, respondent, vs. George Furman et al., appellants; argued by John H. Knox for appellants; argument suspended.

No. 261—Hortense M. Gomeen, respondent, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, appellant; passed.

No. 264—John A. McPherson, respondent, vs. John H. Small et al., appellants; passed. No. 210—James H. Porter, appellant, vs. James T. Porter et al., Executors, &c., respondents; argued by D. P. Barnard for appellant, and William Wyckham for respondents. No. 239—William Gawtry, respondent, vs. James Clark, appellant; submitted. No. 238—William J. Keiam, appellant, vs. Stephen McKonstry et al., respondents; argued by Mr. Welsh for appellant; submitted for respondents.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, April 2, 1877.—Nos. 246, 248, 224, 202, 203, 231, 250, and 245.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Charles Rosenberg, alias "Sheeny Rose," an old offender, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Von Gerichten and Thompson, of the Central Office, on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary at the store of William Stens, No. 598 Broadway, on the 14th ult., on which occasion lace goods to the value of several thousand dollars were carried off. The accused has been identified by persons in the employ of Mr. Stens as a man who visited the store on several occasions previous to the burglary, and by representing himself as a country merchant, induced the clerks to show him through the stock. On the day prior to burglary he called at the store and priced the goods which were subsequently stolen. The accused was taken before Justice Murray, at the Washington-Place Police Court, and remanded until to-day.

A POLICEMAN'S OYSTER STEW.

Patrolman Thomas Harney, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, was arraigned for trial before Commissioner Smith yesterday, charged with having defrauded Michael Welsh, the proprietor of an oyster saloon at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, out of the price of two oyster stews. The testimony adduced by the prosecution was to the effect that on the 3d inst. the officer went to the saloon and obtained two "box" stews, representing that they were for Sergt. Long, of the Twelfth Precinct. When Mr. Welsh sent to Sergt. Long for the money, the Sergeant said that he had not sent the officer for any oysters. The officer was, therefore, found guilty of having been guilty of a case of mistaken identity, and that some other officer was the culprit. The case was referred to the board for decision.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following case was argued before the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 195—*Hill et al. vs. Thompson.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This was a proceeding in bankruptcy against the firm of which Hill was a member, brought by Thompson. The defense was that Thompson's claim had been defeated by his own duplicity; that he had obtained certain goods of the firm by representing to the parties that Hill was insolvent when he was not, and so known to Thompson. It was also alleged that one of the firm was Thompson's son-in-law, and that there was collusion between them to defraud Hill. The evidence offered to sustain these allegations was rejected and the ruling is assigned as error. The question involved is, whether, if the respondent in such a suit calls the petitioner as a witness, he does so as his own witness or whether he may be called for cross-examination only. Submitted on the briefs. H. B. Brown for plaintiff in error; C. A. Kent for defendant.

TELEGRAPH LITIGATION.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, Judge Barnet yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, granting a perpetual injunction against the use of a wire recently erected between Cincinnati and Parkersburg by the defendants.

THE LATE CAPT. SMALL.

The telegraph has reported the death in India by cholera of the Captain, mates, and all the crew of the bark Edmund Phinney, of Portland, Me. The Portland *Press* has the following in reference to her and her Captain: "The Edmund Phinney is owned by J. S. Winslow & Co. and others, of this city, and is 800 tons burden. She left Liverpool early last Fall in charge of H. C. Small, of this city, Captain, and Enoch Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth, first mate. She shipped a crew of eight men in Liverpool, and sailed for Bombay with coal. After discharging she proceeded to Akyab in the Bay of Bengal to load rice for Falmouth, England. She probably had loaded and cleared from Akyab, but was obliged to put back. Capt. Small was 50 years of age, and leaves a daughter. His wife died about a year ago. He has been a ship-master for nearly 30 years. Capt. Small was a Mason, a member of a lodge in New-York City, and leaves a large circle of friends in this city. He was an honor to his profession and a man of great nerve and spirit. His friends remember with admiration an occasion some 25 years ago, when his crew mutinied. Coming on deck at the sound of disturbance, he found himself in front of the house with a semi-circle of mutineers around him armed with knives, his two mates desperately wounded, and one of them thrown overboard. He sprang upon the house, though bleeding from his head, ran across to the cabin, secured a hatchet, and stretched them right and left; hove his vessel to and picked up his mate, then laid the ringleaders in irons, and afterward had them convicted and punished. His personal bravery was accompanied by the warmest of hearts and kindest sympathy for others, as exhibited when his mate, a Portland boy, dying of yellow fever in Havana, begged on his death-bed not to be left there to be buried in the hospital trenches. At personal risk, on account of the stringent regulations against it, he secured the aid of other American Captains, had the body embalmed, and got it off to his ship in the night and brought it home for a Christian burial. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Louisa A. Small, formerly teacher in the North School in this city, but more recently a teacher in East Boston. It is feared she has met the same fate as her brother, although the dispatch does not mention her name."

REPUDIATED GEORGIA BONDS.

ELECTION ORDERED UPON AN AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION PROHIBITING THEIR PAYMENT.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation ordering an election to be held on Tuesday, May 1, upon the question of the ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State which prohibits "any power in the State to pay or recognize in any way an valid any direct bonds, gold bonds, or currency bonds, or the State's alleged guaranty or indorsement of any railroad or other bonds heretofore declared illegal, fraudulent or void." This amendment has already passed two successive Legislatures by a two-thirds vote, and the decision of the people upon it will be final. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that the bonds to be affected by it are "the State gold bonds, issued under the act of Oct. 17, 1870, in aid of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company; the currency bonds, issued under the act of Aug. 27, 1870; the quarterly gold bond, issued under the act of Sept. 15, 1870, which are enumerated in the act of Aug. 23, 1872; the indorsement of the State upon the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, made under the act of March 18, 1869; the indorsement of the State upon the bonds of the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad Company, and of the Cher

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING-HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. B. Thorne, Mr. W. E. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA BELLE POULE, (Opera Bouffe)—allle. Marie Aimée. Matinee.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR GIRL—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. D. Walton. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron. Matinee.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

KELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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An attempt was made yesterday in the State Senate to pass the bill for the reorganization of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The bill lacked one vote of the necessary majority of the Senate, but will be taken up again on Tuesday, and will then undoubtedly pass the Senate. Meanwhile we would suggest to the property-owners of this City that they should take steps to make their opinions and needs known at Albany by means of a public meeting in favor of the reform measures. A powerful lobby is at work in the Legislature, seeking, if possible, to defeat these measures outright. Failing this, they will exhaust every device to produce discord among those who ought to be united in the support of reform. This particular kind of tactics they have already adopted with only too much success. In addition, they are trying to undermine the reform bills, to change their essential principles, and to introduce elements of weakness into them. In this, too, they have recently succeeded. A vigorous and emphatic statement of opinion by the tax-payers would unquestionably have an excellent effect upon those members of the Legislature who are now letting their individual caprice and ambition, or worse motives, interfere with their duty.

The objective points to which an expression of public opinion should be directed are simple and obvious. In the first place, the control of tax-payers over expenditures should be clearly demanded. This is to be secured only by giving the representatives of the tax-payers a majority in the Board of Apportionment, which has, in a general way, the determination of how much money shall be spent, and for what. By some inscrutable means, Mr. FISH, Chairman of the Committee on Cities in the House, was induced to put in the "Wood-in Charter" bill a provision giving the Board of Apportionment into the hands of JOHN KELLY, by naming four of the Boss' tools as members and giving to the Mayor the appointment of three others. In this scheme the tax-payers are left completely out in the cold, for Mr. FISH'S remarkable amendment does not even require the Mayor to appoint a single tax-payer. The appointees are to be simply "reputable citizens," and we all know what Mr. KELLY'S estimate of a "reputable" character is. As we have already hinted, it would have been more direct, and would not have changed the essence of the provision, if Mr. FISH had turned the whole management of the expenditures over to Mr. JOHN KELLY. That eminent statesman would then have had the name as well as the game. He could not have shirked responsibility, and he would have been a far less unmanageable and arbitrary ruler than he is likely to be if he is allowed to screen himself behind a lot of dummy officers.

The view we have taken above of the effect of Mr. FISH'S amendment is shown by the manner in which the Tammany lobbyists and members in Albany seized upon it. They are pretty good judges of what Mr. KELLY wants, but they are in Albany with the sole purpose of carrying out his views. When, therefore, they eagerly caught up the notion advanced by Mr. FISH, and helped him to press it to conclusive action, they gave the best possible evidence that the idea was acceptable to their master, and that it ought not to be acceptable to the real friends of true reform. Obviously, it is a fallacious way of reducing the evils in the City Government to multiply the powers of the men who have caused these evils. But that is what Mr. FISH has consented to. He has provided for largely extending the powers of the Board of Apportionment, and then he has coolly handed it to Mr. KELLY. What the tax-payers and property-owners should now do is to state distinctly and with earnestness their desire to be fully represented in the board which has control of the expenditures, and when we say "fully represented," we mean that they should insist on having a majority of that board. To secure this, the majority of the members must be appointed by some one else than the Mayor.

The declaration of a new "railroad war" of greater or less vigor is announced in our columns this morning, on the authority of the President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Road and the Receiver of the Erie. The immediate occasion of hostilities is the alleged violation of good faith in regard to Eastern-bound freight. The Central and Erie officers accuse the Baltimore and Ohio managers of departing from the agreement heretofore tacitly concluded and acted on. On the other hand, the officers of the Pennsylvania Road accuse the Central Company of bad faith in the matter of Western-bound freight. We have already pointed out that struggles of this character are liable to break out at any time until some one company has the control of the business, and this will only happen when one of the companies has demonstrated its ability to carry freight at rates which leave no margin of profit for either of the others. In such a race the Vanderbilt roads have an obvious advantage from the start, but the effect of the contests upon their prosperity for some time to come is a matter on which we do not claim to be able to give any opinion. "Five great roads with only business for two," is the way Mr. VANDERBILT describes the situation, and this presents a problem the solution of which is not likely to be easy, or rapid, or inexpensive.

It is now quite positively announced that England and Russia will sign the long-debated protocol to-day. Certain concessions must have been made, to the first-named power, but the probability is that Russia has reserved to herself the privilege of renewing warlike preparations whenever the time comes. The Russian view has never contemplated demobilization without exacting the condition that Turkey must submit to the will of Europe. A protocol which includes demobilization by Russia and Turkey would be an apparent gain in the interests of peace. But unless there has been a radical change in the temper and policy of Turkey, such an agreement would be of no account whatever when Russia is ready to seek for a cause of complaint. However, since it is now promised that Montenegro shall make terms with Turkey, and an era of good feeling shall return, let us hope that the present gleam of peace is a token of a final settlement, and that the long-threatening war-cloud is to disperse at last.

GEORGIA AS A REPUDIATING STATE.

The Georgians have been in the habit of boasting that theirs is the "Empire State" of the South, and in many respects the exaltation has been natural. No Southern State is richer in resources, in the character and extent of its internal improvements, or in the average property of its citizens, as estimated by the tax returns. A State so favorably situated should not shrink from the payment of its debts. It cannot plead poverty or the oppressiveness of its taxation as an excuse for repudiation. The current value of some of its securities, judged by the quotations in the New-York market, implies more than ordinary confidence in the will as well as in the capacity of its people to behave honestly toward its creditors. And yet, in spite of natural and acquired advantages, Georgia now appears before the world in connection with the repudiation of several millions of its liabilities, by a method which, in its infamy, has few parallels in the financial history of the South.

When the era of reconstruction began, Georgia asserted its title to the designation of which it had been proud, by projecting a system of railroads as a means of developing its resources and hastening the general process of recuperation. In some cases its Legislature granted aid direct; in others, it guaranteed the interest and principal of bonds issued by companies formed for the construction of certain roads. So much of the then policy was acquiesced in by all parties. Enemies of reconstruction held their hostility in check while these plans for increasing the prosperity of the State were before the public. Some technical irregularities occurred at certain stages of the legislation authorizing particular issues or guarantees, but in nearly every instance the irregularity, whatever it may have been, was rectified by the action of a subsequent Legislature. The bonds thus issued or indorsed by the State amounted to nearly twelve and a half millions, and the result of the policy were manifested in the construction of seven hundred miles of railroad, followed by an increase of thirty millions a year in the value of taxable property in the State. It cannot be said, therefore, that the use of the credit of the State, whether in direct loans or in guarantees, brought no return. An immense gain was at once realized, and one that should have reconciled the people to the honorable fulfillment of the obligations their State had incurred.

The return of the Democrats to power was followed by the inauguration of a system of repudiation. The credit of the State had enabled it to borrow money, or had enabled companies to borrow money on the strength of its indorsement; and now it turned round upon its creditors and declared that it would pay only what it chose to pay, and even that under conditions which should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of its citizens. The repudiation commenced in this way was as arbitrary as it was disgraceful. Successive Legislatures had declared even the controverted items of the debt lawful. Moreover, the State had received the proceeds of all the loans or guarantees, and had the full benefit of their expenditure. The repudiating Democrats had not even a colorable pretext for their dishonesty. Their capricious rascality led them to acknowledge one part of a loan and to repudiate another part; to declare valid one issue of bonds and to deny the validity of another issue, emanating from the same authority, under the same sanction of law, and bearing the signatures of the same officials. As if to complete the scandal of the transaction, the State actually took possession of some of the railroads built with the proceeds of bonds which a Democratic Government deliberately refused to pay. More than ten millions was repudiated under the operation of this policy. A small portion of this amount the Governor, in his Message of January, 1875, proposed to compromise. Assuming that the holders of all these classes of bonds had been frightened by the discussions and propositions impugning their validity, he proposed that the State should enter into an arrangement for the acquisition of its bonds at their then current value. The State had done its utmost to depreciate them, first by the non-payment of interest, and next by disputing the obligation to pay the principal, and having by these means rendered them all but worthless. the Governor suggested that the State should redeem them at the quoted rate! The moral standing of the party which proposed thus to profit by the alarm or poverty of its creditors could not be better exemplified than in the language of the Governor: "In settling the details of such an arrangement," he said, "a material benefit might be secured to the State without doing any injustice whatever to the holders of the bonds." Is it surprising that Southern State credit is a by-word and an object of scorn among peoples making less pretension than Georgia to a reputation for good faith?

Even this ill-disguised scheme of robbery covered but a portion of the debt in default. About seven millions remain, which the State unqualifiedly repudiates. On this amount interest has accumulated for something like six years. The bulk of these bonds is held in this City by trust companies, savings banks, national banks, and private capitalists, who paid full value for them, in reliance upon the general character of Georgia. They knew the ability of the State to sustain the liability, and they foolishly had faith in the integrity of its people. The proclamation just issued by Gov. COLQUITT shows plainly what is in store for them. It submits to the popular vote an amendment to the State Constitution, which has been adopted unanimously by two successive Legislatures, and now only awaits the ratification which it will assuredly receive at the polls. The effect of the amendment will be to wipe out, as with a sponge, the seven millions of bonds, with all their arrears of interest. It does not leave the question of liability open, either for judicial decisions or for negotiation as between the creditors and a future Government of the State. On the contrary, it prohibits the Legislature from paying anything on account of the bonds, from attempting any settlement with their holders, and from submitting the question of the liability of the State to its own courts or any other tribunal.

Tennessee is making its name infamous by refusing to levy taxes sufficient for the payment of interest on its debt. North Carolina is running a race with Tennessee to determine which shall be the more shamelessly plunder its creditors. Virginia is not unlikely to supplement its repudiation of one part of its debt by failing to make an arrangement for the equitable adjustment of what it condescends still to acknowledge as a liability. None of them, however, can occupy a worse position than Georgia when this amendment is ratified, for it not only repudiates debts lawfully incurred, but it denies to its creditors even the poor satisfaction of establishing the legality of their claims.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE PAPACY.

Recent telegrams from Europe foreshadow serious troubles in Italy. The Jesuits have been active ever since Rome became the capital of a united country, and in every land where the faithful are found, organizations have been formed with the avowed object of restoring the Pope to his temporal throne. In England, and in Catholic countries in Europe, these secret and open organizations have become formidable, and in the event of serious national complications, are destined to play a great part. In view of this contingency, we hear of the speedy realization of the dreams of the Jesuits. Even the aged Pontiff himself counsels war with the heretics for his restoration to the temporal power; and from within the walls of his "prison" an indulgent Government permits the old man to send forth his thundering anathemas and his partisans to plot against the national life of Italy—against progress and civilization itself. Such clemency, such consideration for the feelings of a venerable Pontiff, the last of a line of temporal rulers, may be wise in view of the growing prosperity of Italy, and the deepening sentiments of "nationality" among the peoples of once divided principalities. It is curious, however, to contemplate the revolution which has been wrought within the lifetime of the present Pontiff. Not so many years ago in Lombardy, Naples, Tuscany, and the Papal States there existed many secret societies. Their *raison d'être* was the unity of Italy, and the overthrow of petty and tyrannical monarchies.

At the present day there probably does not exist a single society of this class whose machinations can disturb the stable Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL. But in the place of the Carbonari, the International Societies, and other secret organizations, have come the Jesuits fighting for the restoration to temporal dignities of the infallible representative of Him who while on earth had nowhere to lay his head. It would appear, too, as if, goaded into violent opposition by the gross abuse of liberty, and a considerate clemency which to say the least has been remarkable, the Italian Government were determined to put a firm foot down on certain acknowledged clerical abuses. The Government has just succeeded in passing through the Legislature a bill for correcting clerical abuses, which in its sweep and grasp rivals the famous Folk laws which BISMARCK found it necessary to put in operation in Germany. Whether the application of such extreme measures may be politic at the present critical period may be questioned. Europe is probably on the verge of a great war, in which Italy may be involved, and in which the Roman Catholic element in Europe may find itself arrayed not only against Protestant countries, but Catholic Governments which have openly set at naught the temporal claims of an infallible Papacy. The eagerness with which the Clerical Abuses bill has been adopted by Italian statesmen of all parties, the extreme Clericals excepted, indicates a condition of public feeling which would justify the passing of such an extreme measure. Some of the more stringent features of this act may be briefly explained. One clause runs thus:

"The minister of religion who abuses his office so as to offend against the institutions or laws of the State *and perturbs the public conscience or peace of families, shall be liable to imprisonment* for a term ranging from four months to two years, with a fine which may extend to 1,000 lire." ($200.)

If the bill contained no other clause than this, it would still be wide enough in its scope to embrace almost every conceivable form of offense, real or imaginary. A word spoken in public against the Government, apparent abuse of the confessional, or, indeed, any act at which the Government may take umbrage, may call for fine and imprisonment under the new act. That some such law was needed cannot but be admitted. In Rome, under the very shadow of the Quirinal, the most abusive attacks made from the altar by priests, and by proselytes of a peculiarly bigoted cast of mind, have been openly published in partisan journals and sold in the streets. Such unheard of clemency on the part of an Italian Government has been grossly abused, and it has been in a measure goaded to acts of retaliation. But it is not only at the prelates, humbler priests, and lay partisans that the act is aimed. A special clause has been inserted, designed to have a muzzling effect on the garrulous old Pontiff himself, who seems to take special delight in making violent and silly speeches, and in thundering from the Vatican bulls "full of sound and fury," signifying nothing. The clause referred to is in the following terms:

"If any special writing or action be directed to provoke disobedience to the laws of the State, or to the acts of the public authority, or to impede the exercise of civil or ecclesiastical rights, the imprisonment may last from four months to two years, with a fine of 2,000 lire. ($400.) The same penalties are imposed on '*all who publish or distribute the above-mentioned documents, from whatever ecclesiastical authority and whatever place they may emanate.*'"

It is not difficult to see that under this remarkably stringent law the Pope is made subject to the ruling power, and the organs of the Papacy amenable to the same authority. This extreme course must add to the difficulties which must beset the Italian Government, should that country be dragged into another revolutionary maelstrom. That the effects of such a severe law, whether immediate or remote, have been calculated may be conceded, and its enforcement may be as fine a proof of the stable condition of the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL as the clemency hitherto shown to plotting priests was of its desire for peace, in the interests alike of priests and people.

HOW TO IMPROVE RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The London *Economist* has remarked recently on the bad management and heavy losses of the railroad property of this country, and has found one cause of our misfortunes in the absence of a certain class of experienced men of business among railroad Directors. In England, it observes, men who have retired from important branches of business, and who have the experience of long years of successful management of their own affairs, can be found for the boards of railroad companies, and, applying there the same qualities which have won for them position and a fortune, they render the English railroad property a comparatively good investment. We believe that our most experienced railroad men are coming to the conclusion that there is much sound sense in this criticism. So much has the want been felt, that a class of men are already being sought for on the boards and in the management of our Western roads, such as have not hitherto been placed there. The old theory was that the President should be some well-known capitalist, but the Directors, however able, were to be merely figureheads, and the Superintendents and managers should be men of energy, but not necessarily men of scientific training, of broad ideas, or of much brain power. The President naturally had a great ambition, not to make his small property pay a good percentage, but to control a large interest, and to distribute a great patronage. It was a proud thing to be the President of five hundred miles of railroad, instead of one hundred and fifty, and to employ hundreds of persons, and receive all the consideration and flattery which follow such patronage. Each road was accordingly continually absorbing new branches and extending its arms. The Directors left matters in the hands of the President as long as the dividends were paid. Even if able business men themselves, they had not the time to look closely into the accounts of the road, or to study its policy. The practical management of the lines often fell, also, into the hands of second-rate men. These, in their advice to the President and Directors, or in their own appointments, committed great mistakes. And in time it came about that one of the most important interests of the whole country was intrusted to inferior or incompetent hands. The prodigious collapse of the past few years, whereby our citizens are estimated to have lost over $900,000,000 in railroad securities, has taught the whole country the blunders that have been made.

What has been needed in all our roads has evidently been brains, business wisdom, experience, and trained power. We have had too many men of ordinary ability or poor training over one of our greatest properties. A hopeful sign from the West is, as we have said, the desire to secure our best business heads for management, and the evident feeling of the necessity of employing young men of scientific training and of character in the superintending and engineering departments, for the purpose of training up a superior class of railroad men. It will be found that as a general thing those railroads have best escaped the crash which have had most intelligence throughout the management, both in the President's chair, at the manager's desk, and among the subordinates. One of the most profitable roads at the West at this moment is the one which has drawn most from Harvard College and the scientific schools. The truth is, railroad management demands a high talent for organization, scientific training, and the character which is most apt to come with education. And railroad financiering demands cautious and prudent business capacity, with the experience which alone comes from long years of business management. There is one mode in which a great deal might be done to improve the boards of direction of railroads in this country, and which, in regard to banks, has, we believe, been adopted in Germany, and that is, the election of three or four Directors in every board, with small salaries. There are in every city a number of able business men who would be glad to retire from active pursuits, provided they could earn a small income in some such position as adviser and director of an important interest. Such men, accepting half a dozen such directorships in different companies with say a thousand dollars salary in each, could, in addition to the interest from their savings, thus earn enough to justify giving first-class abilities and considerable time in the management of these great properties. They are a class of men whose undivided services would be worth to a company a large salary each year, but who for a small payment could thus be induced to throw their abilities into the work of supervising and directing. They are men, as we all know, who can not bear idleness, and who prefer to keep on with their own business rather than serve a company for nothing. Yet a moderate share of their time and attention they would be willing to give for a consideration. Such successful persons ought to be brought into railroad management.

This class are found exceedingly useful, often, in Germany, in bank direction; and, no doubt, by some sort of compensation are induced to enter railroad boards in England. It is they who have made our own banks so much more successful than our railroads, having been induced to give more time and attention to the former than the latter. The "investing talent," as well as the talent of managing successfully a large business, belongs, as the past few years prove, to but few individuals in each community. Where these are known, they should be secured at any reasonable price for large public pecuniary interests. The reproach of the English critic should be removed, so far, at least, as our railroads are concerned.

SHALL ART CRITICS BE ARTISTS?

It is a favorite maxim with some artists, especially with those whose pictures have been severely handled by critics, to lay down some such rule as this: "Before an art critic can be worthy of the name he must understand the methods used by the artist, or, in other words, he must be an artist himself." This rule they protect by the line of argument that a man must understand what he is criticising at least as well as the person whose work is criticised; that art critics do not usually so understand, and that, therefore, their verdicts are almost always of no other account than an unfair means of prejudicing the public against a struggling workman. Not unfrequently one hears a parallel drawn to illustrate this position. For example, they may say no critic of literature would be tolerated if he did not know enough to tell what is good or bad grammar, what is good or bad spelling. Why, then, should not the art critic be compelled to show a diploma in art?

But there are wide differences between painting and writing. In the first place, everybody learns to read and write; everybody is compelled to be more or less of a critic of grammar and spelling. Such an amount of culture is almost indispensable to a pursuit of the other art, that of painting. But few have the opportunities or show the talent to undergo the years of drudgery necessary to fit one for even ordinary hack-work in art. These are the exceptional people. In literature, on the other hand, the exceptional people are not those who can write a sentence, for almost all men can do that, but those who can write a sentence containing some new or startling idea, or can write an old idea so freshly that it gives intellectual pleasure. Grammar and spelling, then, if they can be paralleled in pictorial art at all, must be considered analogous to the lowest forms of art, the first pencil-markings of a beginner who has commenced the drawing of casts. But where a real parallel between painting and literature does exist is in pictures, on the one hand, and poems or the high forms of literary art, on the other. Both are the product of exceptional people, both require unusual talents and singular harmony of characteristics in the individual, both afford the most exquisite delight to human beings, and the merits of both are sure to be most anxiously examined and weighed.

Now, no one is likely to find believers in a theory that a critic of literature ought to be able to write as good a poem or as good an essay as he is criticising. So far from that is the belief of the generality of men, that some hold, on the contrary, that a producer of literature can rarely be a good critic of literary work. In respect to painting, it is the commonest thing to hear the remark that painters are the worst critics of paintings. And in each case the reason is not far to seek. The literary man is supposed liable to be biased by his preconceived ideas of what is right in literature; he is readily suspected of laying the measure by which he metes his own productions to the work of others. The danger is said to be even greater with painters. Having a less malleable and more sensuous form of expression, namely paints, their limitations must be greater, they must follow much more closely the steps of other men before them. They are almost compelled to choose the style of some other painter, and, owing to the slowness and difficulty of their work, to devote long years of labor to the acquiring of that style. Hence the proverbial worthlessness of painters' estimates of each other.

There is still another reason why artists do not make good critics, but it is not a very generous thing to bear strongly upon it. It is nothing more or less than their want of general knowledge, a want which cannot easily be remedied, owing to the confining nature of their work, but which is none the less a serious one. They are apt to remain in their town studios a great part of the year, and if they leave them, to be even more solitary in the country. Hence, they have little opportunity to mix with the world, or even to make acquaintance with the minds of dead men through their books. It may be that the ideal art critic is a man who to all other qualities adds that of being able to paint a picture without bias in favor of any one man's style. Certainly, the ideal artist is one who contains in himself everything that makes an architect, a writer, or a musician great. The greatest artists have also been men having the largest range of talents—men like LEONARDO and MICHAEL ANGELO. But an attempt to be as many-sided as they has before this brought many a lesser artist to grief. Each man has to judge for himself. But the theory that the art critic shall stand in the shoes of an artist and criticise a picture in relation merely to the view that artist took of his own picture, is one which every age has pronounced untenable. The theory is constantly mooted and as constantly denied. The style of painting, the handling of the brush, the laying on of the paint, and such other technicalities as are all-important to the critical artist ought to be rather avoided by the art critic, for he writes not for artists but for buyers, who do not understand, and probably do not care to know, the process by which the art product is reached.

A TERRIBLE DOUBT.

Most of the readers of THE TIMES are already aware that a professional fat woman recently collapsed in this City in a very startling way. It is necessary, however, to briefly recall the incident, since it has a close relation to a matter of vast social and ethical importance. The fat woman was on exhibition, and had, like all other public fat women, greatly outgrown her clothing, thereby affording ocular proof of her extreme abundance. A bad small boy, who was so clearly conscious of his resemblance to the prodigal son during the porcine portion of the latter's career that he felt justified in taking a warm interest in fatted calves, examined the fat woman with much minuteness, and investigated her with a pin. To the astonishment of the rest of the audience, the fat woman suddenly began to shrink. At the end of five minutes her clothing had all become at least six sizes too wide for her, and the stocking through which the pin had passed drooped like the beaten banner of a shameful cause when poetic justice withholds a breeze. The once fat woman was not merely thin, but scraggy to an absolutely scholastic degree, and the fact that she had been cased in India-rubber and inflated with a bellows in order to deceive the public was too evident to admit of denial.

The consequences of this bad small boy's exploit have made life a burden to all real or simulated fat women. The carrying of concealed pins by mischievous boys has become almost universal. In every museum or circus where a fat woman is exhibited small boys with pins gather like so many inquisitive vultures bent upon post-mortem examinations. All over the Union real fat women are constantly remarking "ouch!" as the pin explores their surfaces, and under scores of nomadic tents the hiss of the fallacious fat woman as she slowly collapses rewards the successful perforator, and confirms him in the belief that this is a corrupt and fraudulent age. Private fat women have also their share of suffering, for the small boy who has collapsed the Pride of the Circus is inclined to doubt the genuineness of his own plump sister and his expansive grandmother. In most cases it is rumored that the grandmothers and sisters of our land bear the pin test triumphantly and noisily, but it need hardly be pointed out that no small boy who had collapsed a sister would live to tell the tale, unless he first bound himself to secrecy with the most solemn oaths. Every good man will sincerely hope that his faith in women, other than professional fat women, is well founded, but India-rubber and bellows are easily attainable, and how can we tell to what extent they have permeated the family circle? Close observers assert that of late years the American girl has grown materially plumper, and there are even apparently trustworthy rumors of occasional plump school-mistresses. The coincidences between the invention of air-tight rubber-cloth and the improved appearance of American girls cannot escape notice, and can hardly fail to awaken disturbing thoughts.

In the last issue of the London *Court Circular* is narrated a social tragedy, to the meaning of which it is impossible to shut our eyes. Among the guests who were assembled at a dinner party was a lady of exquisite form, whose delicate plumpness was the theme of unusual masculine admiration. To her was presented a small bunch of flowers by an admirer whose duty it was to escort her to dinner. She gracefully accepted the gift, and in a thoughtless moment fastened it to her bosom with a pin searching and far-reaching. By the time she reached the dinner table she was a mere wreck. The pin had perforated her bosom, not wisely, but too well, and that bosom was merely a part of the outer India-rubber woman which concealed the real bony residue from the gaze of deceived society. Of course, there was nothing left for her to do but to faint, and she promptly did so. Her friends gathered her once exuberant charms into a narrow but compact bundle, and removed her to her carriage. And this, we are left to infer, is the way in which the beauty and fashion of England is constructed!

Coming so closely upon the collapse of scores of professional fat women in our own country, this sudden exposure of the airy and unsubstantial nature of the ladies of the English aristocracy is a terrible blow to our faith in womanhood. The doubts that have already been mentioned as to the growing plumpness of American girls will now gather too much force to be lightly set aside. To what extent are our women made of India-rubber and blown up with bellows is a question that will henceforth harass our minds, and inexorably demand an answer.

This is one of these perplexing cases in which uncertainty is maddening, while at the same time we are ignorant in what direction to search for light. We cannot follow the example of the small boy, and pursue investigation with pins and needles, for such a course would savor of violence and outrage, and would be unworthy of a chivalrous man. We have mocked at the small girl who wept on discovering that her doll was stuffed with sawdust, but now we are suffering from a fearful dread lest our own hearts' idols owe their physical perfections to something far more unsubstantial than sawdust. Must we believe that, like the witches of Macbeth, the fascinating witches of the social circle have literally "made themselves air," with the exception of a small and unimportant central core of girl? Unless a formal commission, with power to send for girls and papers of pins, is appointed to investigate this matter, we may be left in harassing uncertainty for years; and, even if we had such a commission, it might decide that it had no right to go back on the returns, and make a thorough examination of the question in dispute. Truly, we have fallen upon unhappy days, when a man cannot even clasp his own sister to his bosom without fearing that any really affectionate pressure may explode her in his arms

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

POLICIES AND MEN DISCUSSED.

SOMETHING ABOUT SETTING SUNS AND DEAD PARTIES—A BARBAROUS BARBER—THE NEW SET OF TOADIES—"I JES' PRAYED HIM IN"—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27, 1877.

I once listened to a noble sermon from Henry Giles on "The Sin of Contempt"—and often of late I have had to recall the solemn and tender admonitions of that discourse, being daily guilty of that sin. I am particularly moved to unchristian scorn by things I hear said of the late occupants of the White House. I never was a hanger-on of President and Mrs. Grant, offering my homage to them and their children, their brothers and sisters, and aged parents, their son-in-law and daughter-in-law, and the baby, their four-in-hand and fine clothes; but some correspondents who were frequenters of their receptions, and did all this, are now eager and clamorous with their dispraise, odious comparisons, and bitter sarcasms. I really believe I had more respect for the old war horse of Gen. Taylor when he was taken away from the White House paddock than these had for the hero who saved the Republic, when he went out of the White House itself. I would not have his countrymen keep up a noisy adulation of Gen. Grant, but I grieve to think them like the fickle Athenians:

—"Mindless of his worth,
Forgetting his great deeds when neighbor States,
But for his sword and fortune, trod upon them."

I turn rather toward the setting sun, though begirt with clouds, than to the rising sun, "with all his traveling glories on." In truth, though, we cannot always tell whether a sun of human power and fame is really setting or not. It may be arrested, like the orb of day upon Gideon, long enough to light many a braggart Ammonite "the way to dusty death." Considering how active is the whirligig of time, it is not safe to say of any public man that he is dead. In political life there are cases of suspended animation surpassing in marvelousness that of the Indian juggler, who for a consideration goes into a prolonged death-like trace. In the presence of the English authorities, he has been known to take a calm and cheerful leave of the green earth and blue sky, of his wife, his mother-in-law, and his creditors, retire to a tomb, and their remain unvisited, unventilated, unvictualed, for a twelvemonth, when he comes forth in good condition, and ready as ever to run for any lucrative office. Many a time have we been called to mourn the decease of our neighbor, Mr. Butler, but on the outer wall of his granite castle opposite us no hatchment has yet been hung—no crape pennon yet flutters from the bell-knob—a forlorn flag of truce—the first he will ever display. James Blaine, they tell us, is dead as any door nail—as any spike in the old Republican platform—dead as Julius Cæsar, or Old Grimes. Some of us lament for him as *Justice Shallow* for his friend *Double*—"Alack, alack, dead!—he drew a good bow; and dead—he shot a fine shoot! John of Gaunt loved him well, and betted much money on his head." Yet there be some who say he is alive, and alive like to be. It is surely not safe to say of any party that it has permanently gone up, or down. Within a month it has been said of both the Democratic and Republican organizations that they were totally defunct—and they came so near it that it was necessary to call a coroner's inquest to decide which was the corpse. Now we hear that the old Whig Party of the South, which we supposed sunk in the Sea of Time—"a thousand fathoms down,"—is to be dived for, brought to the surface, rolled on a barrel, and tenderly resuscitated into Republicanism. But I do not believe it will resuscitate much for this Administration. The sternest old Bourbons of Kentucky, the most unreconciled and irreconcilable mourners for the patriarchal institution and the glorious days of Southern ascendency of Georgia and South Carolina, are, I am told, old Whigs. They say little, perhaps, but they have not given up hope, and hate more than have the Legitimists of France, and they have infused that proud hope and that quiet hate into the blood of their sons and their grandsons. The young South, fully believing himself the true Prince, bides his opportunity, like *Harry* of Wales, saying:

"For the time will come
When I shall make this Northern youth exchange
His glorious deeds for my indignities."

He seems in a fair way to carry out his threat against the Hotspur of Radical Republicanism. We have now some half a dozen ex-Confederates in the Senate, and some two score in the House. Who can say that the draw-bridge is not down; that the moat is not filled up; that the gates of the very citadel are not unbarred? Who will pretend that the central Government, for such a tyrannous old despotism as it is, lacks magnanimity. If Cæsar had, like a good husband, given heed to his wife's dreams, and staid at home with an influenza, on the ides of March, and afterward been apprised of the plot of assassination, by the letter of his friend, Artemidorus, or if he had recovered from all his mortal hurts, as some soldiers have done—Devens, for instance—is it likely that he would have taken Messrs. Brutus and Cassius into his privy council, sent "the envious Casca" to govern Gaul, and appointed Metellus Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Cleopatra? These heroes of a lost cause are living refutations of the saying of St. Just: "They who make half-way revolutions only dig their own graves." They prove also that the wisdom of the ancients is but foolishness, for the old Latins had a proverb to this effect: "He who runs after two hares catches none."

I have full faith in the peaceful wishes and intentions of the Administration, but must confess that I doubt if there be any really responsive spirit in the South, among politicians, at least. They may prefer peace for many reasons, for a time, but they do not yet hold us in full Christian fellowship. The South does not yet yearn toward the North any more than the bowels of the Clinton-avenue congregation yearns toward Plymouth Church. Its spirit is like that of a certain belligerent old Yankee, who in a fair fight with a neighbor was so seriously hurt that it seemed likely he would never recover. His old antagonist visited him, and by his bedside expressed a wish that there might be peace between them. "Yes, neighbor," was the reply, "I've buried the hatchet, but I have left the handle sticking out, and if I get well, all this goes for nothing."

The announcement by the Administration of a generous yet just system of civil service has given rise here in Washington to some demonstrations of stern political virtue, cheap and safe, but no less edifying. After the repeated announcement by the President of a new policy, which is essentially an old policy—that in vogue in the early and purer days of the Republic—after the promise of a thorough reform in the manner of appointments; after the designation of two members of the Cabinet to draw up rules under which this policy shall be carried into effect; after the universal and cordial approval of the proposed system by the newspaper press of the country; after the statement by the Postmaster-General of personal views in perfect accord with those of the President, to which views the newspapers have given the widest circulation, and after Congress has adjourned and dispersed—then comes forward a terrible Post Office official with the

following two-penny bid for a crumb of applause:

SIR: I would respectfully recommend that before any further appointments of female clerks in the dead-letter office are made, some system of preliminary examination by which their qualifications may be tested shall be established. There seems to be a prevailing impression among some Senators and members of Congress that intelligence is not an essential prerequisite for a clerkship in the dead-letter office. Nothing is more fallacious than this, and I respectfully protest against the appointment of any candidate whose fitness for the position shall not have been tested by the application of such civil service rules as obtain in the admission of male clerks to this department. Respectfully,

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Where was this rigid patriot, this fierce petticoat reformer, when "some Senators and members of Congress" were practically manifesting "the prevailing impression that intelligence is not an essential prerequisite for a clerkship in the dead letter office?" Why did not this eloquent tongue utter its respectful "protest" when these reprehensible appointments were being made? The thing sounds as though it came from the old Vicar of Bray. Why did he not also respectfully protest against that dangerous demagogue George Washington being made king of the 13 United States; against Andrew Jackson being permitted to swear himself in "By the Eternal" perpetual dictator; against Gen. Grant being nominated for a third term? His patriotic protest would be about as pertinent in point of time and fact. I have noticed that the first victims of a departmental crusader against incompetency are always the "female clerks." It is the feminine throat that the red tape bow-string is first applied to. I deny that there is a larger proportion of them unfit for their positions than of the male clerks. I declare that there are not so many, and I know of that I affirm. Some of the most incompetent and unfaithful young employes of Government are the privileged sons, brothers, and nephews of Senators and members of Congress—black sheep of the first families—idle, worthless, dissipated fellows, haunters of billiard saloons and variety theatres, loungers in front of hotels and restaurants, given to much strolling and staring on the avenue, making themselves offensive to all the world, but never having themselves denounced by heads of departments in the wholesale way in which the poor women are denounced, by such officials as this barbarous Barber. I hope his invidious "protest" will be like the foolish page's face, of which *Falstaff* says: "A barber shall never earn a sixpence out of it."

Old Cotton Mather in the days of Salem witchcraft spoke of that infliction as a "prodigious descent of devils." I suppose that with the incoming of every new Administration there is a "prodigious descent" of toadies upon Washington, but the sight of them now is particularly sickening, knowing so well as we do that they were for a long time all ready to drop down and swarm in upon the Tilden establishment. At the first reception of Mrs. Hayes, which was as like as possible in crush, and rush, and push, and pull, in eager staring and merciless hand-shaking, to the last reception of Mrs. Grant, one society lady said to another, in the hearing of the Presidential party: "How charming! what a different atmosphere already!" I for one do not ask for an essentially different atmosphere in the White House. There might well be less display in the way of dress than there has been for the last few years, but that is a matter of taste. I think royal toilets only suited to royal surroundings, but in the show of genuine honest hospitality, if there was under the Grant régime no excess, there was no lacking. There must be times when even the fortunate and exalted beings who live in big white houses and hold monster receptions are not in exactly jubilant and exuberant spirits—when they are, in truth, quite humanly and heavily depressed, and seem to have hardly courage, hope, and cheeriness enough for the daily domestic demand; then to receive the world, and make the cordiality extend itself over several thousand guests, is almost like repeating the miracle of the loaves and fishes. The manner of President and Mrs. Hayes was most cordial and ingratiating. They met every woman as though she were from Ohio—that great Western reserve and preserve of handsome and patriotic womanhood—every man as though he had been the fifth Judge of the Joint Commission. They went through what Mr. Lincoln would have called the "big job" of 5,000 hand-shakes, more or less, with Spartan fortitude, radiating impartial favor on the just and the unjust—the Republican and the Democrat. But they can't keep up that thing long—it's not in human nature, you know. There is a charming simplicity about the dress of Mrs. Hayes, but I dare not praise her for it, for fear that orders for a gorgeous new outfit were flashed over to France along with the inaugural, and for fear that Fashion, whose motto is, "Worth makes the dame, the want of him the dowdy," will sooner or later retake the White House, by strategy, if not by storm. I have heard that Mrs. Hayes has always had faith in her husband's star—his horoscope having been cast years ago by an astrological or mediumistic old lady in Ohio, and every step in power and honor accurately foretold. There were three, the usual mystical number, of these gradations—General, Governor, President—"Glamis, Cawdor, King!" It strikes me that this occult old lady, who worked so well the constellations, should at least be awarded the Cincinnati Post Office. But I doubt if she gets it. We do not read that Moses ever officially recognized the aid and comfort of Miriam, the Prophetess, or that Deborah, for her predictions and military services, was ever promoted to anything higher than her rude judicial bench under the palm tree of Mount Ephraim, or that that driving woman Jael came to great honor, and we all know what Joan d'Arc got for meddling with politics. There is a pious old colored woman here whom I heard on inauguration day claiming the credit of that little affair. Some were under the impression that the Louisiana Returning Board had brought it about, some laid it to the Joint Commission, some thought Eliza Pinkston had a hand in it; but this good auntie was sure that her fervent, effectual prayer did the business. "I jes' prayed him in, dat is a fact," she said. "You see, honey, I hung on—I never gub up. I jes' rasted wid de angel not to let in Tilden, who would send us back true de Red Sea into de land ob bondage. I got mos' discouraged sometimes, for de flesh is mighty weak, but at las' I had a witness in my soul dat all was right, and Mr. Hayes was gwine to be declar'd in President, and to-day my poor ole eyes hab seen de glory ob de Lord." "Why, auntie," I said, "your faith is strong." "I reckon it is, missis. I believe in my God, I do, and I shall jes' keep on believin' in Him as long as He lives." I smiled at the expression, till I bethought me of the many I knew who had outlived their God; poor orphaned souls, adrift in a universe of blind chance.

I rise to a personal explanation. I hear with pain that some friends of our new Marshal, Mr. Douglass, are displeased with a certain passage in my last letter, in which I intimated that he has had "an irregular course in the high school of politics," in the arts of the politician. I did not say he had graduated or taken any honors. I did not mean to intimate, for I did not believe, that he had used those useful arts merely as a politician, or for his own ends, chiefly; but I did mean to express my belief that he had quite enough shrewdness, tact, and "cuteness," if not cunning, for any political position, conflict, or combination that he could be diplomatic, adroit, and subtle upon occasions; that he did not wear his heart upon his sleeve, or one of Fowler's phrenological charts hung round his neck; that his character was not of such transparent simplicity that any fool could see his own face in it. I do not respect the man—my friend of many years—any the less for believing him possessed of the powers of finesse, address, reserve, repression, circumvention, &c., which I ascribed to him. Granted a keen moral sense and even a moderate amount of patriotism and philanthropy, (all of which he certainly has,) and all these qualities are so many instruments of good in the hands of genius, while in the make-up of a successful politician they are absolutely essential. Secretly I did rebel against the placing of Mr. Douglass in any position in which his noble eloquence would not tell. Long ago he should have given up the newspaper and other business, ceased to lecture for the Bungtown Lyceum and the Slabtown Female Seminary, packed his carpet-bag and gone South, to be in due time, and, sure as fate, returned to Congress. Were he in the House, old politicians would be reminded of the splendid rhetoric of S. S. Prentiss, and the rich humor of Tom Corwin, and would admit that wit could go a little further than Duluth. If he were in the Senate, there would be a little let up in the long lament for Henry Clay and that other Douglas who sleeps well on the shore of Lake Michigan. Now, I have made my *amende* as honorable as I know how. "My Lord Marshal, what say you to it?" GRACE GREENWOOD.

GENERAL NOTES.

Kentucky is paying over $11,000 yearly as bounty for the scalps of foxes, wild cats, and wolves.

The druggists in Augusta, Me., have agreed not to sell or give away any liquor, either for medicinal or other uses.

Think of it. A homeopathic pharmacy at Geneva, N. Y., made and sold six tons of "infinitesimal" pills last year.

The colored people in Nashville, Tenn., have petitioned that the colored schools be placed solely in charge of colored teachers.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor says that in no possible event will he be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio.

A Boston man, according to the *Transcript*, has expressed the opinion that Wagner's music would sound better from an adjoining town.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* appears in a suit of new type. For so small a paper, the *Bulletin* is extremely lively. And now it looks better than ever.

The Massachusetts Association of Classical and High School Teachers will hold its tenth annual meeting in Boston on Friday and Saturday, April 6 and 7.

A Philadelphia paper expresses the opinion that there ought to be a standing advertisement in all the city papers for a new supply of live merchants.

Congressman L. C. Gause, of Arkansas, says that he has never entertained a thought of voting for any but a straight-out Democrat for Speaker of the House.

A Lancaster tailor boasts that he has lately measured a lad not quite 18 years old, whose breast measured 58 inches, waist 60 inches, and hips 72 inches.

It is noted that the New-Hampshire towns containing noted educational institutions, including Hanover and Exeter, voted against the liberal amendments to the Constitution.

The male members of the Swedish colony in Aroostook County, Me., were all naturalized a few days ago. The colony now numbers about 600 persons, and is said to be flourishing.

The rain gauge at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., showed that the total fall on Monday and Tuesday of this week was 3.66 inches. In a storm of two days in October, 1869, the total rainfall was 8 inches.

When you are outvoted refuse to pay your taxes, and it will amount to the same thing. This seems to be pretty near the suggestion thrown out from Washington to what Wade Hampton calls his "people."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Baltimore lawyer in the Criminal Court, "do you believe that my client was guilty of selling beer to a boy in a small bottle?" The boy was a good-sized one, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

Congressman John J. Davis, of West Virginia, has written a long letter to say that he hopes Congress at its special session will stand firm in its refusal to pass the Army Appropriation bill unless the troops are withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina.

After a trial lasting 13 days, the Cincinnati Presbytery on Tuesday formally acquitted Rev. W. C. McCune of the charge of disloyalty to the Presbyterian Church, and then, upon his own motion, dismissed him to the Miami Conference of Congregational Churches.

Full returns of the special election for Congressman in the Ninth District of Georgia show that Hiram P. Bell, Democrat, received 5,173 votes; Emory Speer, Independent Democrat, 3,734; Martin P. Archer, Republican, 1,614, and there were 130 scattering votes. Bell's plurality is 1,439.

Some idiots in Norwalk, Conn., are apparently making arrangements to play a very silly April fool hoax upon the residents of that town to-morrow. The unauthorized use of the name of a prominent Democratic citizen of New-York to forward their scheme, is an unpardonable offense against good taste, to use no harsher term.

The clause in the Constitution of New-Hampshire, from which the people have refused to strike the word "Protestant," authorizes the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies to make adequate provision at their own expense "for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality."

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* reports that the delegation of colored men who recently visited Washington in the interest of the members of their race in Middle Tennessee, have returned very much pleased with the President, and convinced that it is the intention of the Administration to mete out exact justice to all, without regard to party or color.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says that the real offenders in bringing about the Democratic fiasco in the Presidential contest are those who clamored to have a weak man in the lead, for no other reason, that it has ever been able to discover, than that he was supposed to be worth a million or two dollars, and had given himself the name of a Reformer.

OUR "RESPECTABLE" SENATORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not strange that two of the Senators of this City, who are the sons of gentlemen, and who claim to be such themselves, and who ought to represent the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of the community, are always found opposing every proper measure designed for our relief, and combining with John Kelly and his associates to enable them to perpetuate their corrupt and extravagant rule? How can it be accounted for? I refer to Messrs. Gerard and Wagstaff.

AN OLD NEW-YORKER.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

UTICA, March 30.—By the decree of the Surrogate of this county for the final settlement of the estate of the late Roxana Childs, of this city, who died in 1870, it is shown that the total legacies distributed by the Executor, Addison O. Miller, for Mrs. Childs, amount to $192,847 28. Silas D. Childs, who died in 1866, gave charitable legacies amounting to $90,000.

INSTIGATORS OF THE CHICO MURDERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The confession of A. Mr Ames, organizer of the labor union, of Chico, who is now under arrest, confirms the previous report that the organization is responsible for the recent reign of terror in Chico and vicinity, and that the Council of Nine were but instruments of the union.

WASHINGTON.

THE ROLL OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

CLERK ADAMS HESITATES TO TAKE THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTION INDICATED RECENTLY—MR. KETCHAM, OF NEW-YORK, NOT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE ROLL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The publicity given to the designs of Clerk Adams, on the roll of the next House of Representatives has caused that brevet officer to reconsider some of his designs to exclude Republican members elect from participating in the organization of of the House. With reference to Gen. Ketcham, of New-York, whom it was proposed to exclude from the roll upon the shallow ground that he is still serving as one of the Commissioners of this District, Mr. Adams now says he never intended to exclude that member; that his certificate is as regular as that of other members from New-York, and of course his name must be placed on the roll.

THE AMERICAN CONSULAR SYSTEM.

A REORGANIZATION PROPOSED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE—MEN TO BE SELECTED WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE DUTIES ASSIGNED THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Evarts proposes to reorganize the consular system, after the plan adopted by Great Britain. In making appointments for Consuls it is proposed to select men familiar with commerce and manufactures, selecting commercial men for commercial districts, and for manufacturing districts men acquainted with the special manufactures of the districts to which they may be assigned. Consuls will be instructed to carefully observe the progress made in manufactures in their districts, send samples of all textile fabrics, and report in detail the process and cost of manufacture, in order that American manufacturers may be fully informed upon this subject, and introduce such manufactures as may prove profitable to American industry and enterprise. At commercial districts Consuls will be required to make themselves familiar with the local exports and imports, the destination of the former and consumption of the latter, and report from time to time what commodities of American production might be added to our export trade with profit to American commerce. It is believed by this system American exports to South America and the islands of the Caribbean Sea could be quadrupled in the next four years.

CLAIMS OF COLORED MEN TO OFFICE.

RESULT OF THE PERSISTENT URGENCY OF PROF. LANGSTON'S FRIENDS—THE PRESIDENT DECLINES TO APPOINT HIM COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There has been a persistent effort made by a number of colored men to have the President appoint Prof. Langston, a colored man, to the position of Commissioner of Agriculture. Since the appointment of Fred Douglas to be Marshal for this District these efforts have increased, and almost daily a delegation, prompted doubtless by Langston, calls on the President, and in studied speeches urges his appointment. To-day a delegation from Alexandria presented Langston's "claims." The difference between Messrs. Douglas and Langston is that while the former is competent to discharge the duties of Marshal, the latter has no qualifications whatever for the administration of the Department of Agriculture. The President appreciates this fact, and informed Langston's friends to-day that while he recognized in the main the justice of the claim for able colored men to be appointed to office, he had doubts about the propriety of appointing Prof. Langston Commissioner of Agriculture.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

BANK NOTES ISSUED AND GREENBACKS WITHDRAWN IN MARCH — PRESENT AMOUNTS OF OUTSTANDING NOTES—THE BANKS AND THE HARD TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The issues of national bank notes for the month were $1,979,100, of which 80 per cent., viz., $1,583,280 in greenbacks, were destroyed, leaving the outstanding legal-tender circulation $362,656,994. The Controller of the Currency says the above issue is the largest amount of additional circulation put out during any month for the past two years, and that about two-thirds of the amount were reissued to banks which had previously retired their circulation and taken up their bonds. The amount of national bank circulation outstanding on January 14, 1875, was $351,000,000. The act of that date authorized the issue of circulating notes without limit, subject to existing laws, and also provided that an amount of legal-tender notes equal to 80 per cent. of the additional bank notes issued should be retired. Since that date $57,000,000 of national bank notes have been retired and surrendered, and $24,000,000 of additional circulation issued, making a total decrease of $33,000,000 of national bank notes, the amount now outstanding being $318,000,000. If the amount of legal-tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring national bank notes, amounting to $16,000,000, be deducted from the amount of national bank notes now outstanding, it will leave $302,000,000, which is but slightly in excess of the $300,000,000 authorized by the National Bank act of June 3, 1874. The total amount issued under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to date, was $24,179,745, 80 per cent. of which amount, or $19,343,796 in legal-tender notes, has been retired by the Secretary of the Treasury, leaving the amount of legal-tender notes now outstanding $362,656 204. The Controller says that considerable amounts of doubtful paper, of which, however, a greater or less proportion may reasonably be expected to be recovered in future, are being charged to the accumulated surplus of the national banks. As a result of the hard times, as might be expected, there are signs of weakness among some of the banks, but, as a whole, the national banks of the country are in good condition, and, in his opinion, the national banking system will be stronger after having successfully sustained itself during so long a period of business depression.

DISMISSING EMPLOYES.

TWO HUNDRED TO LEAVE THE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU—TEMPORARY CLERKS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BECOMING APPREHENSIVE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—About 200 employes will be dismissed from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, to-morrow, in order to bring the force down to the actual requirements of the work.

There was much uneasiness in the Navy Department to-day among 15 or 20 temporary clerks employed therein, over a report, which is generally believed, that they are to be dismissed to-morrow. These clerks have been employed in the department for two or three years past, and paid either as writers for the navy-yards or out of the contingent funds of the several bureaus, there being no provision of law authorizing their employment or making appropriation for their compensation as clerks. Secretary Thompson, it is said, announces his purpose to have no one in the department not provided for by law; hence the dismissal of these temporary employes.

NAVAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Rear-Admiral John J. Almy has been ordered to duty as President of the Board of Naval Inspectors, and Capt. John H. Upshur has been ordered to duty as a member of that board, which is now completed, the other members being Capt. James E. Jouett, Lieut. Commander William B. Hoff, Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, Jr., and Medical Director R. T. Maccoun. As mentioned a few days ago, the board will be under the special direction of Admiral Porter.

Rear-Admiral Reed Worden, United States Navy, has been retired at his own request, and Commodore Thomas H. Patterson has been promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral to fill the vacancy. The next promotion to that grade will be that of Commodore J. C. Howell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, on the 24th of April, who will be promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rear-Admiral John F. Almy at that time.

The sailing vessel Saratoga, now being fitted up at the Washington Navy-yard, will sail the latter part of next month or the 1st of May for a cruise along the coast, with the boys from the training-ships at New-York, Baltimore, and Boston on board. The Saratoga will be commanded by Lieut.-Commander R. B. Evans, and the cruise will be for a year or more to instruct the boys in practical seamanship.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS TO FURNISH PROVISIONS AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR INVITED.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day sent out advertisements inviting proposals for furnishing between two and three million dollars worth of supplies, &c., for the indian service during the next fiscal year. Among the items specified are about 35,000,000 pounds of beef on the hoof, nearly 6,000,000 pounds of flour, 900,000 pounds of sugar, about half a million pounds of coffee, 880,000 pounds of bacon, and some 60,000 barrels of tobacco, besides large quantities of blankets, clothing, dry-goods, hardware, notions, and medical supplies. Proposals are also invited to the amount of $200,000 transportation for such supplies as may not be contracted to be delivered at the several Indian agencies. Blank proposals and schedules will be furnished on application to the Indian Office at Washington, or to various other addresses specified in the advertisements. The sealed proposals will be received at the New-York office, No. 40 Leonard-street, until noon on the 8th of May, when they will be there opened by the Commissioner.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $323,787 80, and from Customs $618,452 68.

Among the candidates for Commissioner of Agriculture is Dr. Sturtevant, of South Framingham, Mass.

The President to-day appointed and commissioned Benjamin F. Fifield to be United States Attorney for Vermont, and John M. Dunn to be United States Marshal for Delaware.

United States Marshal Douglass has written a letter to the Attorney-General recommending the dismissal of the bailiff whose dereliction of duty allowed the escape of the prisoner Goodman on Wednesday last.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $7,956,302; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,700 000; coin, (including in coin certificates $48 224,200) $88,913,491; outstanding legal tenders, $364,239,484.

The charges against ex-Consul-General Seward, now Minister to China, are said to be the result of an old quarrel between Mr. Seward and the present Consul-General. There is nothing in the Department of State showing anything whatever discreditable to either Mr. Seward's public or private character.

Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has received an interesting letter from John Bright, the eminent English publicist, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Commissioner's report on the public libraries of the United States. After expressing his appreciation of this volume, which he says of itself very strikingly indicates the widespread education of the American people, Mr. Bright says with reference to our late political crisis: "There is great and universal satisfaction here at the settlement of your Presidential difficulty, and the good sense of your people is admitted and admired on this side of the Atlantic."

This afternoon the President received a delegation of colored citizens from Alexandria urging the appointment of colored citizens to city offices, and asking, if he intended making a change of Postmaster in their city, that he would appoint a man who would recognize the equal rights of all. They also strongly urged the appointment of Prof. Langston to be Commissioner of Agriculture. The President said in reply that he recognized in the main the justice of the claim for able colored men to be appointed to office, and that he had the highest regard for Prof. Langston, but doubted whether he should appoint him to that particular position.

ELECTIONS NEXT WEEK.

STATE CONTESTS IN MICHIGAN AND RHODE ISLAND.

The Spring election in Michigan takes place on Monday next, April 2, when a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University will be chosen on the State ticket. The two tickets or there are as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.	
Thomas M. Cooley.	Henry F. Severens.
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.	
Victory P. Collier.	Anson E. Chadwick.
George L. Maltz.	John Lewis.

The vote at these elections is apt to be small. For President the State gave Hayes, 166,901; Tilden, 141,595; Cooper, 9,060; Smith and scattering, 837.

On Wednesday, April 4, Rhode Island holds its annual election for State officers, &c. There are four tickets in the field, the leading ones being composed as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
FOR GOVERNOR.	
Charles C. Van Zandt.	J. B. Barnaby.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
Albert C. Howard.	Ariel Bilton.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Joshua M. Adelman.	N. B. N. Hallett.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Willard Sayles.	Warren R. Perce.
TREASURER.	
Samuel Clark.	William P. Congdon.

The Prohibitionists have indorsed the Republican nominations, except for Attorney-General, where they have taken the Democratic candidate.

The Greenbackers have nominated William Foster, Jr., for Governor, and Jason P. Hazard for Lieutenant-Governor. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.	Prohibition.	Greenback.
1876	President	15,787	10,712	128	
1876	Governor	8,629	3,599	67	53
1875	Governor	8,368	5,166	87	24
1874	Governor	12,335	1,589	....	

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Heller gives a matinée entertainment at the Wonder Theatre, to-day.

The San Francisco Minstrels supply to-day their wonted afternoon representation.

The New-York Aquarium can be visited, as usual, morning, afternoon, and evening.

A matinée performance of "My Awful Dad" may be witnessed at Wallack's Theatre to-day.

"La Belle Poule" will be the opera bouffe at the Eagle Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

An afternoon representation of "Our Boarding House" is set down for to-day at the Park Theatre.

The ninth afternoon performance of "The Danicheffs" takes place at the Union Square Theatre, to-day.

"Our Girl," with Miss Marion Mordaunt as the heroine, will be the attraction at the New Broadway Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

The new romantic drama, entitled "The Princess Royal," will be brought out at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre this evening. The piece is strongly cast, and the scenery and costumes are to be new and appropriate.

The tidings from Boston in relation to the Wagner Festival acquaint us with the complete success, in an artistic as well as a material sense, of Mr. Fryer's enterprise. It should not be forgotten that the first and only performances in this City of "Die Walküre" are set down for Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week, at the Academy of Music.

SHOT WHILE RESISTING REVENUE OF FICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, March 30.—A few days ago several revenue officers went to the house of Johnson Snyder in Ashe County, N. C., for the purpose of arresting his son, Hamilton, who was charged with illicit distilling. Hamilton and his brother Alexander were up stairs. The old man tried to prevent the officers from going up, when they shot him down, and then went up and fatally wounded Hamilton and dangerously wounded Alexander.

STATE OF THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, March 30.—The engineers appointed by the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company to examine and report upon the state and stability of the bridge, have completed their duty, and reported this evening to the effect that the bridge is entirely safe for the transit of regular trains such as have heretofore used it. The commission consists of W. Milner Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad; T. E. Sickels, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and W. H. Payne, Assistant Engineer of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. It is understood that a further report from the gentlemen is promised within a few days, giving the tests, with drawings, and the reasons in detail for the opinion expressed.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 31—1 A. M.—For New-England, clear weather, rising barometer, and northerly winds during the morning, followed, during the afternoon or evening, by cloudy and threatening weather, east to south winds, falling barometer, and rising temperature.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, warmer east to south winds, falling barometer and increasing cloudiness during the day, followed by rain in the Middle States during the night.

THE FALL RIVER SPINNERS AND WEAVERS

FALL RIVER, March 30.—The Mule Spinners' Union publishes a card stating that after Monday, April 2, they will work but 10 hours per day. The weavers of Mechanics' and Border City Mills have contributed $7,800 to the New-Bedford strike.

Why Advertise?

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale? It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and it undoubtedly paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then, through liberal and persistent advertising, making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which costs over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and their services which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will cure all diseases. He says: "If your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-recommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His *Medical Adviser*, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings, and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at so moderate a price ($1 50 postpaid) that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum-books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.—*Advertisement.*

PRUDENTLY BREAK up your cold by the timely use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs.—*Advertisement.*

Amidon's Fifth-avenue Hats for Easter.

Prices reduced Feb. 10 to $8 for silk hats, and $5 for felt hats, as heretofore announced. No. 220 5th-av.

—*Advertisement.*

STURTEVANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only, $1 per day and upward. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.

—*Advertisement.*

In Chili is Found

the *Quillaya Saponaria*, from the bark of which the celebrated botanic dentifrice, SOZODONT, derives its preservative and purifying properties. Not only does this sterling article beautify the teeth and prevent their decomposition, it renders the gums healthy and perfumes the breath.

Many large stores connected and protected

with HOLMES'S ELECTRIC CENTRAL OFFICE SYSTEM, No. 571 Broadway, signal the office to know if their windows and doors are properly closed, instead of going over the building to ascertain.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

For a Stylish and Elegant Spring Hat go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Burke's Spring Styles Gentlemen's Dress HATS for Easter ready at popular prices. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP—The best in use. For sale by grocers and at No. 1,155 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FISK—SMITH.—March 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry J. Spellmeyer, JAMES M. FISK, of this City, and LOTTA E. J., daughter of Benjamin Smith, of Newark, N. J.

MCKEE—GILLIES.—On March 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Robert Scott, assisted by Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, WILLIAM J. MCKEE to HELEN, daughter of James Gillies.

PUNT—MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 29th inst., by Rev. D. Inglis, LUCY MITCHELL to JOSIAH H. PUNT, all of that city.

DIED.

BERGEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, March 29, MARGARET H. BERGEN, widow of the late John V. Bergen, of this City, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., on Saturday, March 31, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—On Wednesday morning, Rev. J. C. BROWN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M. at St. Paul's Church, Trenton, N. J.

CRAWFORD.—On Tuesday, March 27, JOHN W. CRAWFORD, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, March 31, at 2 o'clock from the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

DISSOSWAY.—At South Orange, N. J., RICHARD JAMES, youngest child of R. James and Matilda R. Cross, aged 6 months.

FLOTHINGHAM.—In Brooklyn Thursday evening, March 29 of scarlet fever, THOMPSON GODDARD FLOTHINGHAM, son of Benjamin F. and Kate W. Flothingham, aged 5 years and 5 months.

Funeral private.

GIFFORD.—On the 29th inst., at Newark, N. J., CHARLES L. C. GIFFORD, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral service will be held at Trinity Church, Newark, on Sunday next, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

GRANT.—On Friday, March 30, at his late residence, No. 7 West 42d-st., WILLIAM G. GRANT, in the 66th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Ithaca, N. Y., for interment.

KIMBALL.—In Jersey City, on Friday, March 30, of infl mmation of the brain, EMMA LOUISE, second daughter of Gardiner S. and Emma A. Kimball, and grand daughter of the late Isaac B. Culver, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 176 (new number) Pacific-av., Lafayette, Jersey City, on Sunday, April 1, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

POWERS.—March 30, 1877, at 3 P. M., in Brooklyn, JOSHUA P. POWERS, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral to take place at Unity Chapel, Classon, near Fulton-av., on Sunday, April 1, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, 29th inst., of pneumonia, THOMAS B. ROBINSON, aged 41 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 247 East 75th-st., on Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, March 29, ANNA G., wife of James W. Robinson, Jr.

Funeral services Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, No. 551 Myrtle-av. The remains will be taken in the 11 o'clock train from Forty-Second-Street Depot, Monday morning, to Sing Sing, for interment.

ROOT.—On Good Friday morning, of rheumatism of the heart, LOUISA ALATHEA, eldest daughter of Milo S. and Louisa E. Root.

Notice of the funeral in Sunday papers.

SMITH.—On Thursday, March 29, 1877, Miss MARY MCCHESNEY SMITH, aged 78 years.

Funeral at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John S. Cook, No. 438 Herkimer-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, 31st inst., at 2 P. M.

SPINK.—At Middletown, N. J., Thursday, March 29, 1877, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. E. J. Foote, GEORGE T. SPINK, of Trumansburg, N. Y., aged 74 years.

Interment at Trumansburg, N. Y.

STROBELL.—At his late residence, No. 41½ West 45th-st., on Wednesday, March 28, of Bright's disease, EDWARD C. STROBELL, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence Saturday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, 28th inst., of malignant scarlet fever, WOODWARD, son of William R. and Rachel B. Taylor, in the 9th year of his age.

Remains interred in Green-Wood.

VAN NORDEN.—At Rye, N. Y., Sunday, March 30, 1877, of consumption, MARIA ANTOINETTE, adopted daughter of the late James Van Norden.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITALL.—On the 29th inst., FRANCES CORNELIA, wife of Samuel Whitall, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. M. S. Culbertson, D. D., and Mary D. Culbertson, of Brooklyn, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 697 Lexington-av., on the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!

Just received, per Pacific Railroad, and steamers, ANTIQUE PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE VASES KIOTO, HIZEN, AND KAGA TETE-A-TETE SETS, EXTRA CHOICE FAMILY TEAS, VERY CHEAP. PARKER'S, No. 186 Front-st., Burling-slip, New-York.

STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, room No. 4, New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and county collections.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

A POSITIVE, RADICAL, AND UNDOUBTED CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA WILL CURE CONSUMPTION,

and absolutely prevent its development in all cases of Predisposition or threatened attack.

For Weak Lungs, Chronic Bronchitis, General Debility, Loss of Vigor and Appetite, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervous Prostration

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA IS A SPECIFIC.

being unequaled as a Vitalizing Tonic and Brain Nerve, and Blood Food.

Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. No. 36 John-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

At the ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 3, at 3 o'clock, and now on exhibition, free, day and evening. WITHOUT RESERVE.

SCULPTURE.

An important collection of Marbles by R. H. Park, R. S. Palmer, Turini, Launt Thompson.

CLASSICAL VASES.

A superb collection of Classical Vases, executed in Italy expressly for the Centennial Exposition of 1876—

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 30—P. M.

The Stock and Gold Exchanges were closed to-day in accordance with resolutions previously adopted, but the banks and bankers' offices had to be kept open, as the day is not a legal holiday.

The stock brokers observed the day as a close holiday, and transacted no business; but not so with the Gold brokers, some of whom gathered on Broad-street and dealt in Gold to a limited extent at 105⅛@105. At the close Gold was offered at 105, with 104 15-16 bid.

There was, of course, very little demand for Money, which was supplied at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call.

The Sterling Exchange market was higher, and the bankers advanced their rates to $4 84½ for 60-day bills, and $4 86⅛ for demand.

In Government bonds there was some little business over the counters of the dealers, and the market was firm at the following quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123½	123⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	111⅝	111⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112⅜	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	108½	108¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	108¾	108⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	108½	108⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	108⅝	108⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	111⅝	111⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	111⅝	111⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	113	113½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	113	113½
United States 10-40s, registered	110⅜	110⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	110⅜	111¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106¾	106⅜
Central Pacific Gold bonds	106	106¼

The imports of Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $1,940,648, and the amount marketed $1,980,258. The total imports since Jan. 1, were $26,788,097, and the total amount marketed, $27,218,409.

The new Sinking Fund Mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, issued to take up the mortgage indebtedness of $10,000,000 already existing, are said to have met with fair acceptance. The company reserves the right to issue $2,500,000 in excess of the $10,000,000, this sum to be used for purposes of construction and extension. The bonds are secured by a trust deed to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, covering over 75 miles of road not included in the former mortgages.

Messrs. Chase & Atkins, No. 18 Broad-street, will pay the interest of the following bonds on and after April 1, 1877: Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Sinking Fund bonds of 1879 and 1882; Lake Shore Railway Company Dividend bonds; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company Third Mortgage; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company Second Mortgage; Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company First Mortgage.

Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William-street, will pay the coupons on the bonds falling due on and after April 2, 1877: Chicago and Alton Income bonds; St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago First Mortgage bonds; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Second Mortgage bonds.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	15¾	Justice	11
Belcher	63¾	Kentuck	5
Best & Belcher	27	Leopard	4
Bullion	13⅜	Mexican	14
Consolidated Virginia	41¼	Northern Belle	2½
California	64½	Ophir	20
Chollar	52	Raymond & Ely	5
Confidence	7	Silver Hill	6
Caledonia	6½	Union	7
Crown Point	7	Savage	6
Exchequer	5	Segregated Belcher	50
Gould & Curry	12	Sierra Nevada	6
Hale & Norcross	44	Union Consolidated	63¾
Imperial	1¼	Yellow Jacket	10
Julia Consolidated	3¾	Eureka Consolidated	17

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 30, 1877.

Business in the wholesale line down town was quite generally suspended to-day outside the Produce Exchange, where the attendance was light and the movements, as a rule, unimportant.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	51	Spirits Turp., bbls	380
Bees-wax, pks	2	Crude Turp., bbls	25
B. E. Peas, bags	698	Tar, bbls	1,889
Beans, bbls	391	Pitch, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	1,992	Resin, bbls	459
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	205	Oil-cake, pks	1,655
Copper, bbls	34	Pork, pks	1,060
Dried Fruit, pks	2	Beef, pks	33
Eggs, bbls	1,796	Cut Meats, pks	4,080
Flour, bbls	9,343	Grease, pks	100
Wheat, bushels	8,000	Lard, pks	2,264
Corn, bushels	25,200	Lard, kegs	281
Oats, bushels	7,063	Steam, pks	23
Rye, bushels	1,391	Butter, pks	1,626
Malt, bushels	3,500	Cheese, pks	134
Barley, bushels	500	Tallow, pks	23
Grass, bushels	325	Lard-oil, bbls	33
Flax, bales	260	Dressed Hogs, No	172
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Pea-nuts, bags	1,083
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Starch, pks	730
Hemp, bales	20	Skins, bales	20
Hops, bales	102	Tow, bales	10
Hides, No	350	Tea, half-chest	30
Hides, bales	183	Tobacco, hhds	209
Leather, sides	2,345	Tobacco, pkgs	1,374
Lead, pigs	939	Whisky, bbls	442
Molasses, (N.O.), bbls	25	Wool, bales	129
Moss, bales	64		

ASHES—Dull and nominally unchanged.

BRICKS—Quoted about steady on a moderate movement.

CANDLES—Inactive at former figures.

COFFEE—Wholly nominal.

COPPER AND STOCK—Quiet as a rule on the previous basis as to values.

CORDAGE—A very slow inquiry noted at former figures.

COTTON—No business was transacted to-day, the Cotton Exchange having been closed, under the recent resolution, relative to adjournment from Monday of this to Monday of next week. Quotations wholly nominal.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Have been somewhat brisker, in leading instances, with, as a rule, rather more firmness noted as to values.....Of Nitrate Soda sales were reported of 300 bags at $2 92½@$2 95, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in rather more request, and quoted steady.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been dull, since our last, on the previous basis of $2 15@$2 25, currency.

FISH—The demand has been fair for most kinds, with values showing, in instances, more steadiness, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat Flour ruled strong in price throughout, within yesterday's range, on very moderate offerings, but the dealings were, to an unusually limited aggregate, mostly to home trade buyers, and in good part of Minnesota Extras, particularly of clear and straight brands.....Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $4 25@$7; Sour Flour at $4 25@$7; State, poor to very choice, $4 30@$7 35; Western, poor to very fancy Superfine Western at $5 75@$6 35, a favorite brand of the latter for Minnesota; poor to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 40; good to very choice do. at $6 40@$6 75; City Mills Extras, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7@$7 35 for good to very choice, (the latter in new bbls.); do. for South America, $8@$8 50 for good to very choice; do. for the Mexican markets at the grades of standard Extra State,) quoted at $6 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 20@$6 40; very good to very choice do, $6 40@$6 75; and other trade and Family Extras at the usual buoyant prices.....Included in the sales have been 1,300 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots; 2,100 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 850 bbls. do. patent do.; small lots Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $6@$6 50;) 300 bbls. Superfine, and 300 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Of Southern Flour, 950 bbls. sold, part for export, at full rates.....Rye Flour and Corn-meal as last quoted on light jobbing sales.

FRUIT—The recent improvements have been limited, with values ruling nominally unchanged.....Sales include 900 bxs. layer Raisins at $1 55; 600 bxs. loose Muscatel at $2@$2 10; 500 bxs. Currants at 6¾c.; 430 chs. Turkey prunes at 4¾c.@4¾c. for old, and 6c. @6¼c. for new, and 1,500 cases Sardines at 12¾c.@ 12¾c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat yielded about 1c. a bushel, on a moderate movement, altogether on export account, the reported sales since our last having been about 100,000 bushels, including prime No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, 12,000 bushels, at $1 48; new crop ungraded spring, in store and afloat, about 45,000 bushels, mostly at $1 43; mixed spring, in store, 12,000 bushels, at $1 30; and very poor old ungraded Spring, in store, about 8,000 bushels, at $1 10¼. Winter Wheat quite dull; quoted nominally as before.....Corn exceptionally active, especially new crop, for prompt and forward delivery, largely for shipment, but as a decline of ¼c.@¾c. ₱ bushel.....Sales have been reported since our last of 319,000 bushels, including No. 2 Western, steamer, (which was again active,) at 54¾c. @ 55c., chiefly for export, at 54¾c., and for home use at 55c.; do. next Thursday's delivery, about 4,000 bushels, at 54¾c.; do., all April, 80,000 bushels, and about 50,000 bushels last evening at 54¾c., and 30,000 to-day at 54c., (with 20,000 bushels more rumored at the latter rate, but not confirmed;) New-York No. 3 at 55c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 54¾c@55c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 57½c., do., steamer White at 54c.; White Western, 10,000 bushels afloat for export, at 56c.; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 53c. @55c., in store and afloat. No. 2 Oats was quoted at 53½c. @56c., in store, for very poor to strictly prime, with sales reported of 8,000 bushels, strictly prime, in store, for home use, at 56c., and 8,000 bushels very poor do., at 53c.; Yellow Western, old lots, at 57½c.....Of Rye, a car-load of Pennsylvania sold at 87c.; of Barley, a boat-load of ungraded Canada rumored sold on private terms, quoted as about 88c. for good; of Malt, a car-load of No. 1 Western, new crop, at 91; another very dull.....Oats have been highly unsettled in a sense, at about former figures.....Sales reported of only 15,000 bushels, including White Western, (located) at 45c.; Mixed Western, at 39c.@44c., as to condition; White State, nominally at former range of 50c.@56c., mostly at 50c.@53c.; Mixed State at 50c. @56c. New-York Extra reported at 52c., New-York No. 2, 1,500 bushels, at 43c., and New-York No. 3 White, 1,500 bushels, at 43c.....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted.....Seeds quoted essentially unchanged in price, but without important movement, apart from a further sale of 150 bags prime Timothy at $1 90.

HARDWARE—Has been fairly active at full prices.

HIDES—Have been very dull to-day at irregular prices.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been attracting rather more attention, and quoted generally within the previous range.

METALS—Iron—Copper dull and unsettled; sales of 125,000 lb. at 19¼c.@19¾c.....Iron is depressed, on a comparatively slow demand; sales, 800 tons No. 1 American, on private terms; 800 tons No. 2 Thomas & Gray forge, $36 50; 500 tons iron rails, 1,500 tons steel rails, 100 tons wrought scrap, and 1,000 tons car-wheels, on private terms.....Of Pig Lead, sales of 300 tons domestic at 6¾c., currency; held at 6¾c.@ 6¾c., currency.....Pig Tin dull; 250 pigs Malacca sold at 28¾c., gold. Cable quotes £71 at London, and $20 75 at Singapore.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive on the basis of $2 05 @$2 10 for common to good Strained, @ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch dull; quoted as before.....Spirits of Turpentine has been in limited request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close down to 37c. @37½c. ₱ gallon. Sales 140 bbls., in lots.

OILS—Have been moderately sought after, as a rule, and quoted in most instances, as essentially unchanged as to values.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive at 10¾c.@ 11c. in bulk; 13¾c. in shipping order.....Refined has been in slack demand; quoted at 16¾c.@16¾c. for deliveries early in April. Contracts for equal to 4,000 bbls., Baltimore and New-York deliveries, were reported exchanged on the basis of 16¾c. for New-York delivery.....Refined is quoted at 22c. City Naphtha quoted at 11c.....At Philadelphia Refined Petroleum, for early April delivery, quoted at 16¼c.; Baltimore, 16¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been extremely dull for early delivery, and quoted on the basis of $14 75... Other kinds neglected.....Extra Prime and Prime Mess quoted nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess nominally neglected: March, opened at the close, nominal; April, $14 60@$14 70; May, $14 70 @$14 80; June at $14 80@$14 90.....Dressed Hogs in less request; City quoted at 6¾c.@7¼c.; light Pigs, 7¾c.....Cut Meats rather inactive, but quoted about steady.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7¾c.@8c., and sundry small lots of other city bulk within our previous range; also, 20 bxs. Bellies at 8¾c., 36 bbls. Pigs, Tongues at $16 50.....Bacon firm, but quiet.....Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand for early delivery, leaving off more firmly.....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales, prompt, 6,000 tcs., reported at 6¾c. prime at $9 65@$9 75, closing at $9 75; and 30 tcs. off grade at $9 62½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been in comparatively good demand, but closing much stronger.....Western Steam, for March, quoted at the close nominal; April, $9 75; May, $9 85@ bid; June, $9 95.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 5,000 tcs., April, $9 70; 2,750 tcs., May, at $9 80@$9 82½, and 1,750 tcs., June, at $9 90@$9 96. .....City Steam and Kettle in request; quoted at $9 62½. Sales 293 bbls. at this price.....No. 1 quoted nominal.....Refined Lard in moderate demand; quoted, for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $10 25 asked; South America nominal, and the West Indies at $8 50.....Sales, 50 tcs. for the West Indies, at $8 50; and 700 tcs. for the Continent at $10.....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, and Eggs in comparatively moderate request within the previous range.....Tallow has been quiet, and steady.....Sales equal to 50,000 lb. country and City at 7¾c.@8c.....Stearine dull; choice City quoted nominally at $10 25@$10 50; Western, in tcs., quoted at $10 25.....Rice firm, and recently in generally good demand.

SALT—Has been slow of sale, as a rule, at former figures.

SPICES—Generally inactive at previous quotations.

SUGAR—Unchanged; no business reported.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand at former rates.....Sales include 350 hhds. Kentucy Leaf, 5c.@ 15c.; 150 cases Seed-leaf, New-England, 10c.@20c.; 43 cases do., 1873 crop, 10c.; 25 cases do. 1874 and 1873 crops, 12c.@15c.; 25 cases do., sundry lots, 5c.@ 25c., and 200 bales Havana, 80c.@$1 10.

WHISKY—Dull; offered at $1 07½, with $1 07 bid.

WOOL—The general movement has been quite moderate, though the advantage as to values has been throughout in favor of purchasers.....Sales have been reported since our last of 70,000 lb. Fall California, 14c.@16c.; 15,000 lb. Western Texas at 18c.@24c., the latter for selected; 10,000 lb. X Obio Fleeces, 42c.; 20,000 lb. Unwashed and unmerchantable Ohio Fleeces, 28c.; 105 bags Super Pulled, 71 bags Combing, and 203 bags Delaine do., on private terms; 4,000 lb. Combing and Delaine Ohio on private terms, and 3,000 lb. Bonskoi on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Trade was comparatively dull to-day, with rates generally ruling in favor of shippers.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been unimportant; quotations remaining in all instances nominally as last mentioned.....For London, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ₱ 56 lb.; 100 bales Hops, on private terms.....For Glasgow, by steam, few shipments were reported of general cargo, in odd lots, at previous figures.....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British ship, 999 tons, with hewn Timber, from Quebec, at 38s.; and another 1,135 tons, with resawn Timber, from Pensacola, at 125s.....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 532 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d.; a British bark, with about 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 474 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For Lisbon, by sail, 200 bbls. Resin on private terms; and a fair inquiry for Petroleum, at 25c. ₱ case; 3,000 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.....For Bremen, a German ship, 994 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 38c. (2000 April clearance); and a German bark, 49 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. do., at 3s. ₱ bbl.....For Copenhagen, or Aarhuus, a Russian bark, 527 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 537 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 38c. and 6d. to 4s. to 2 ports.....For Japan, the Americus bark, 679 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, (mentioned in our last as for Java,) is now reported at 42c. ₱ case.....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, a British brig, 393 tons, (chartered at Philadelphia,) reported at $4 75 for Sugar.....Coastwise trade interests comparatively quiet.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30.—There is more inquiry for Printing Cloths, but the transactions were unimportant, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday) March 30, was one by Howard W. Coates, who by order of the Supreme Court in fore closure, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 92d-st., north side, 225 feet west of 1st-av., for $2,000, to Edward Roberts, plaintiff in the legal action. The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by H. W. Coates, of one lot, on West 62d-st., east of 10th-av., to April 2. Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of a house, with lot, on East 84th-st., west of 3d-av., to same date. The sale by H. N. Cram, of property on 4th-av. and 126th-st., announced for to-day, was not offered.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last-mentioned taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

Saturday, March 31st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Freeling H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the brick dwellings in rear, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 61, 63, and 65 Cannon-st., west side, between Delancey and Rivington sts. Also, similar sale, James J. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot of land 50.4 by 119 by 52.4 by 105.4, Nos. 797 and 799 3d-av., north-east corner of 49th-st.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq. Referee, of a plot of land, 141.5 by 100, on Avenue A, north-east corner 88th-st.; also, nine lots, each 25 by about 64, on East 89th-st., south side, 100 feet east of Avenue A; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East 51st-st., south side, 368.9 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, on East 24th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot, 20.11 by 100.11 on East 124th-st., north side, 227 feet west of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot, 18 by 100.9 on East 86th-st., north side, 221 feet west of Avenue A.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., south side, 153 feet east of 3d-av. Also, Receiver's sale, William M. Beard, Esq., Receiver, of a brick building with lot, 24.9 by 100, on 3d-av., north-east corner of 34th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Clifford, Esq., Referee, of three houses with lots, each 16.11 by 102.9, on East 64th-st., south side, 363.4 feet west of 2d-av.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, (Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Sewell, Esq. Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 85th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomas-on, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 16.8 by 100.11, on East 105th-st., south side, 316.8 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of 24 lots, each 25 by 120, on Strong-av., commencing south-east corner Union-av., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward. Also, similar sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Springfield-st., south side, known as Nos. 533 on a map of the village of Melrose, south.

By J. O. Fullerton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. F. Wells, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 200, on the road leading from Fordham to Yonkers, and adjoining the land of Patrick Cheever and N. P. Bailey, West Farms.

By Bernard Smyth, at the Continental Hotel, in the village of Peekskill, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. Cary Smith, Esq., Referee, of about 80 acres of land near Crugor's, in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

NEW-YORK.

By Howard W. Coates.

1 two-story frame house, with lot, East 92d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 25x100.8.. $2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 29.

26th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av, 25x80.9: William Waters and w. to Eva Eaun.....$26,000

115th-st., n. s., 144 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; John Smith and wife to Catharine McGuire..... 374

Avenue B, e. s., 45.9 ft. n. of 15th-st., 25x85: Adele Reppe to Charles Hamberger..... 16,300

Avenue B, e. s., 45.9 ft. n. of 15th-st. 25x85; William Repper and wife to Adele Reppe.... nom.

Prosi-st., e. s., to South-st., 140 ft. s. irregular: John H. Ockershausen and wife to George P. Ockershausen..... nom.

Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 25, 21.8x76; Margaret A. Oliver and husband to Patrick Neylon..... 1,000

Mott-st., s. e. cor. Grand-st., 25x75.6 to 1st-av., w. s., 61.3 ft. s. of 45th-st. 19.9x70; Agnes Mayer and husband to Edward Mohlhenning..... 19,000

Bowne-st., e. s., 450.9 ft. s. of 152d-st., 77.8 irregular: John H. Morris, Executor, to Alvah Bond Schoolcraft..... 6,000

45th-st., s. s., 152 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5: Hirsch Myers and wife to Julius Lipman..... nom.

56th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.2x92: George W. Hodges to Jennett Darchell..... nom.

40th-st., s. s., 167.3 ft. w. of 7th-av, 14.8x 98.9; William D. Dubois and wife to James McCall..... 11,500

153d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Cortlandt-av., 25x 100, 23d Ward; Joseph Bruggeman to John Vett..... 625

56th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.2x95; John J. Burchell and wife to George V. Hodges..... nom.

126th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x99.11; Gilbert W. Banker and wife to Margaret Ray. East Broadway, s. s., 47.7 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.6x90; Johanna Nordemann and husband to Rachel Jacoby..... 13,000

105th-st., s. s., 288.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x 100.9; Hugh S. Moore and wife to William C. Croft..... 8,000

10th-av., w. s., 125.5 ft. s. of 39th-st., 20.8x75: John F. Bauer and wife to Gottlieb Wilhelm.. 18,600

7th-av., w. s., 48.4 ft. n. of 25th-st., 21.1x92.8: George Abendschein and wife to Frederick Abendschein..... 16,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING private dwellings for permanent residences at shrinkage prices have now the opportunity that may never again occur of making choice selections from that splendid block of first-class high-stoop brown-stone houses recently completed and finished in cabinet style in the most substantial manner, and located in the very heart of York Island, being north side of 98th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., overlooking the green of Central Park and just west of the elegant entrance to 5th-av. These splendid dwellings are open daily for inspection. All vacant lots in the vicinity required from all purchasers. Elsewhere, &c. THOMAS McMANUS, Mason and Builder, owner.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NORTH SIDE OF 47TH-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av.; lot, 100x100; house, 100x40, with extension of music hall in rear. 393 tons, built by the late owner, Dr. Thomas Ward, for his own occupancy; Columbia College leasehold, $250 per lot; three renewals. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., Or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

ARE THESE REDUCED PRICES? FIFTH-av. corner dwelling only $52,500, or to let, furnished, at $4,000, or unfurnished, $3,600; also, a number of others. Printed lists free. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—TO THE JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, and fancy goods trade.—A splendid leasehold, 25x 100 feet, on Broadway, near Bond-st.; good buildings on both streets; the present tenant will surrender very low ground rent, with renewals; improvements to be paid for: $15,000 will buy it; it is worth $50,000; must sell. Apply to A. B. TAPPAN, No. 178 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT VERY LOW PRICE.—THE elegant four-story brown-stone house, No. 25 West 48th-st., in perfect order. Columbia College lease; $350 per month rent for full-size lot. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO BE SOLD AT A VERY LOW PRICE—No. 77 Madison-av., south-east corner of 28th-st; full sized house and lot, with stable attached; a desirable property for investment; price asked only $37,000. Apply to D. S. DE WITT, No. 70 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT large 25-foot house, with extension; house in perfect condition; for sale at a bargain. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SMALL, HANDSOME and convenient new brown-stone houses, 111th-st., 4th and Lexington avs. Apply on premises, or to MESSRS. ELDERSFOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING, on Irving place, in complete order throughout, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON Jr., No. 4 Pine, and No. 33 East 17th-st.

PARK-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—AN elegant 25-foot house for sale; location superb. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MATS, RUGS, AND MATTINGS, IN EVERY variety and style, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT house, No. 20 West 21st-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Rhinebeck; finest place on the Hudson, and contains 85 acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of a river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; neighborhood unexceptionable, and a fine sailing course. Apply for terms, and a day for inspection. All vacant lots in the vicinity required from all purchasers. Elsewhere, &c. THOMAS McMANUS, Mason and Builder, owner.

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DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and other conveniences of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 30 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 804 St. Mark's place, on St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, comprising six lots of ground, 60 feet front, and running through to Prospect place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable and coach house on Prospect place. The house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order, offered at the low rent of $300 per annum for one or more years. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau st., Turner Building, New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN UPON HUDSON.—TO LET for the season or year, several elegant country seats, furnished, having fine river views, ample grounds, garden, shade, &c.; rent to suit the times. Also, unfurnished houses to rent, mostly located; price ranging from $300 to $1,000. Apply to PURDY & BROWER, No. 100 Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET, A LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES. FULL LIST, &c., FROM HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST.

TO LET.

Extra large and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 30x70 feet, with large two-story extension; this house is fully and elegantly furnished, and will be rented to a private family only; it is eligibly located on University place near 10th-st. Permits, &c., from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY FRAME House, all improvements, fine order, near 5th-av., and very desirable; 13 rooms; rent, $700. Apply at No. 15 East 125th-st., or owner.

TO LET—$1,400—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 8 east 46th-st., within a few feet of the Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 73 Worth-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC (marble) stoop dwelling-house No. 63 Washington-square, south. Apply to W. H. GRISWOLD, No. 74a Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COUNTRY-SEAT and farm of Mrs. John Dolphin, at Fordham, directly opposite the Polo Club-house and grounds and the upper entrance of Jerome Park. The house is commodious and modern; stables, barns, sheds, and outbuildings; entire property approached by Hudson River Railroad and boats to Spuyten Duyvil Station, Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and drives over Macomb's Dam and Central-av. This place, best suited for driving resort and rendezvous for pleasure parties, is a delightful, convenient out-drive, will supply a needed want for gentlemen of leisure, and will meet with good success, if kept by a competent party. Rent asked, $2,500 per annum; partially furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—SING SING, ON HUDSON, 10 MINUTES from station, for season or term, fine house, 15 rooms, spring water, hot and cold on all floors, and all city conveniences throughout; garden, fruits, fine stable, with servants' rooms; magnificent shade, and lawn; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WILLIAM BRIGGS, No. 26 Lafayette-place.

TO LET—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $3500 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

APARTMENT BUILDING—NOS. 126, 130 East 24th-st. Unfurnished suites to let May 1. The largest, most conveniently arranged, and centrally located in the City. Every room light; steam; street-boxes; elevator; stable telegraphs, &c. Owner, resident. On view, 10-1, and 2-3.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—FOR ONE OR more years, a magnificent country seat on the Hudson River, with every improvement, at the low rental of $2,000 per annum. It cannot be surpassed in its views, healthfulness, water, company, road, &c., &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau st., Turner Building, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT in the village of Katonto wn, N. J., pleasantly situated on the avenue leading to and near Long Branch; in good order; well of water; trees, barn and other outbuildings; rent low. Apply to B. W. TILTON, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, WITH 12 ACRES OF land, at Princeton, N. J.; the house contains three rooms, besides kitchen and pantry on first floor; six rooms and bathroom on second floor; a good well, two cisterns, pump, gas-machine, wood-house, &c.; will apply to GERARDUS G. KING, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE, north-west corner 16th-st., store and basement now occupied by the Bank of Metropolis; size 32x100 feet; alterations made to suit. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the same Routes as those commanded by Capt. Houry, R. N. R., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown and all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 1:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 8 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM NEW-YORK, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. S.) for the landing of Passengers.
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE LEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....April 5 | SUEVIA.....April 19
HOLSATIA.....April 12 | AMERIKA.....April 26
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHLMANN & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....THURSDAY, April 5, 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
England.....April 7, 12:30 P. M. | Spain.....April 21, 1:30 A.M.
Cabin and steerage passage and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. J. W. J. HUNT, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. CHESMAN, SATURDAY, March 31, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
GENERAL SARASS, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 132 Southst.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
LA LIVONNAISON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.
GEORGE W. OWENS, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal-st.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....April 14
ATLAS.....April 28
Superior First-class Passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY...March 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY....March 31
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers' tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.
For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, D. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware Railroads.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.
N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 28
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, March 31
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York, or boundward, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA...WED., April 4 | ALGERIA...WED., April 18
*RUSSIA.....WED., April 11 | BOTHNIA...WED., April 25
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 9 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars only, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 3:10 P. M. Express at 3:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 8, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, South Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.
8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo, also, through car to St. Louis.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
8:30 P. M., special Chicago, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Platts-burg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MERRELL, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For all trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday); Boston, via Shoreline, at 11 and 11:30 A. M., (10 P. M. on Sunday); Boston and New-York air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.
Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Passenger office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. | G. W. ELKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.
Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
For ESD BANK, from Franklin-st.
Leave New-York. Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, Mar. 31. 8:30 A. M. | Friday, Mar. 30.. 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 3. 10:30 A. M. | Monday, April 2.... 9 A. M.
Thursday, " 5. 1:30 P. M. | Wednesday " 4.... 11 A. M.
Saturday, " 7th.. 2:30 P. M. | Friday, " 6th.... 12 M.
Tuesday, " 10th..... 3 P. M. | Monday, " 9th..... 2 P. M.
Wednesday, " 11th..... 3 P. M. | Wednesday, " 11th.. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, " 12th..... 5 P. M. | Thursday, " 12th..... 7 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Dieter and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES H. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M., commencing March 28, 1877.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M.
S. E. MAYO, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY.—FIRST TRIP THURSDAY, March 29, and regularly thereafter from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.
FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of ERICSON, BROWN & DAVIS, having their place of business at No. 126 West 32d-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, MR. JAMES E. DAVIS retiring from the said firm.
ELLEN ERICSON,
IRA BROWN,
JAMES E. DAVIS.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.
Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.
JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY,
LATHAM A. FISH.

OFFICE OF THE GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY, GALVESTON, TEXAS, Feb. 24, 1877.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of
The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company,
said company having forty-five (45) miles of railway completed and free from debt, and a land grant of sixteen (16) sections of land per mile from the State of Texas,

BIDS ARE INVITED
FROM
RAILROAD CONTRACTORS
TO EXTEND SAID ROAD
TWO HUNDRED MILES!
receiving in payment the bonds of the company, secured by a first lien on the entire road, property, and franchise of the company. For further information address
J. M. BROWN,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Galveston, Texas.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,055	5,563	4,511	5,998
4,079	3,854	5,213	5,810	4,459
6,156	6,008	4,724	5,984	----
5,543	4,143	5,138	4,710	----
4,040	5,434	4,393	4,231	----
4,190	4,930	6,038	6,067	----

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated by our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at he office of Messrs. Morgan & Co. in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.
HERSKEY P. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. s.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold
AT REDUCED RATES OF COMMISSION.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO
No. 3 Nassau-st.
Our firm is composed of three members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELLERS,
available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Railroad Bonds and Choice Securities,
Pay 10 to 15 per cent.
For sale on favorable terms by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 26 years.

J. S. HAAR. J. HENGSTLER, R. M. RAVEN,
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.
HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.
DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.
A meeting of the preferred stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of consenting to the appointment of a new Trustee of the First Mortgage in place of John C. Richardson, resigned, according to the provisions contained in the Trust Deed of said First Mortgage. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT BAYARD, President.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
Alex. Frothingham & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks or a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to 20 times the amount invested in 30 days.
Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 to 5 per cent. Explanatory circular and weekly reports sent free.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.—Bonds Nos. 57, 74, 133, 158, 209, 217, 270, 297, 302, 310, 312, 320, 344, 357, 409, 415, 444, 460, 467, 493, have been drawn for redemption, May 1, 1877, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1877.
WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
WILLIAM TRACY,
WILLIAM B. ALLISON, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1877.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., (preparatory to the annual meeting appointed to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of May next,) and will be re-opened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 3d day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS desiring to unite in the reorganization can do so by depositing their bonds immediately with CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—ON City and Brooklyn improved property. Address Box No. 5,434 Post Office.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 103 Broad way cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BELOW named bonds, due April 1, will be paid at this office, viz.:
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Sinking Fund Bonds of 1879 and 1882.
Lake Shore Railway Company Dividend Bonds.
Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company Third Mortgage.
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company Second Mortgage.
Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company First Mortgage.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1877.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, maturing April 1, 1877, will be paid on and after April 2d at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
Chicago and Alton Income Bonds.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago First Mortgage Bonds.
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Second Mortgage Bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
EAST 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1877.
A DIVIDEND OF 2 PER CENT. ON THE preferred and common stock of this company will be paid from the earnings and profits of the City line on the 20 DAY OF APRIL next at this office.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 3.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1877.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons from above bonds due April 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall-st New-York. W. KANNEY, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that they will pay the past due coupons of all the FIRST Mortgage Sectional Bonds of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, on presentation of the coupons on the 31st March, inst., at the office of the company, in Savannah, Ga., or at the office of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York City. SAMUEL A. STRANG, } Receivers.
JOHN SCREVEN,

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of Two per Cent. has been declared, payable May 1. Transfer-books close on the 31st day of March.
P. H. TOWN, Treasurer.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50c.; 200 light single rooms, for gentlemen only; weekly $2 and $3. Corner of Bowery and Bayard-st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 2, 1877, at the office of the Company, corner of 24th-st. and 2d-ave.
Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 22d day of March, and be reopened on the 10th day of April next. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated March 28, 1877.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on the 9th day of April. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. at the office of the company, corner 34-av. and 26th-st. H. BISLET, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1877.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1877.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors of election for the next ensuing year will be held at their banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, MONDAY, April 9. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M. By order
C. W. STARKEY, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CAROLINE M. ISAACS, against JANE W. McCUEN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, individually and as Executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as Collector or Special Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and Irene May Gano, his wife; Mary McCunn, Thomas Ford, and Thomas McCunn; James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Sarah Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long; Nancy Barnet, wife of John Barnet, and the said John Barnet; Jane McDonald, wife of Robert McDonald, and the said Robert McDonald; Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains; George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, Eliza Looky, wife of John Looky, and the said John Looky; Caroline M. Dingee and Henry A. Dingee, her husband; John R. Waring and Mary, his wife; John M. Gano, James W. Gano, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson; Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner; Jane McMains, and Susan, his wife; John McMains, and Mary, his wife; Marcus McMains, and Mary, his wife; Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin: The People of the State of New-York, Spencer C. Mattin, Receiver of the Property, &c., of the said James W. McCunn, and Joseph J. O'Donohue, Receiver, &c., of the estate of John H. McCunn, deceased; Thomas Otis Lefroy, Edward A. Leroy, Herbert K. Cruikshank: William S. Gilbert, George W. Gilbert, Edwin T. Bogert, Christopher C. Burford, Francis J. Parker, Adam Canfields, Henry Roussel, Samuel Clark, Alexander Clark, Richard K. Jackson, William Fletcher, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, Julia Fairbanks, Thomas E. Tripler, Christopher Fine, Assignee of Charles Cowen, Joshua S. Peck, William Brennan, August Brentano, Henry Hilton, William Libbey, Jedediah K. Hayward, William A. Donnelly, and William P. Buckmaster, Assignee of Albert B. Corey, and Walter P. Long.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will appry to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 7, 1877.
J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 56 Wall-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City on February 8th, 1877. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY,
mh8-law6wSa Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York. JONAH D. F. SMITH and Adon Smith, as Executors of JOHN SMITH, plaintiffs, against THOMAS DARCY and Mary, his wife; James S. Dale, Richard McNulty, Daniel McDonald, Timothy McDonald, Mary Dunn, Ellen McDonald, Sarah Derby, Mary Derby, Isabel Derby, Joseph Derby, William John Derby, Maggie Derby, Annie Derby, widow of George Derby; Alexander Halliday, Knickerbocker Ice Company, James Fitzpatrick, John Haring, Daniel Stieber, Emanuel Lyons, Francis Barthelet, Jean H. Bien, De Witt C. Davis, William F. Doty, John McMurdie, William M. Heffer, George N. Biles, Andrew Swazey, Albert Smith, Abram F. Hazen, James W. Whitney, Richard V. Wood, Rufus L. Todd, Florence D. Skinner, Cora J. Rounds, Michael Burns, John Robinson, Robert D. Armstrong, Thomas M. Armstrong, William L. Standish, Isaac Meinbach, Soloman Meinbach, Thomas J. Cronein, the Province Bank of the City of New-York, John J. Brower, John Brower, Stephen V. Stafford, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 27, 1877.
T. ASTLEY ATKINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 30 Park place, New-York City.
The compaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 16th day of February, 1877. T. ASTLEY ATKINS,
f17-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

THOMAS D. LEE AND HENRIETTA C. LEE, HIS WIFE.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM ASTOR, plaintiff, against THOMAS D. LEE and Henrietta C. Lee, his wife; Frances B. Hegeman, Gustave N. Canis and Charlotte A. Canis, Jacob Ritter, Union Ice Company, and Charlotte Adams, his wife; ——— Ritter, wife of the defendant, Jacob Ritter; Silas M. Sperling, August Schurmann, William Schurmann.—By virtue of the reference, duly appointed by the Superior Court of the City of New-York in a suit therein pending, wherein Jacob Ritter was plaintiff and Thomas D. Lee and others defendants, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Complaint not served.)—To all the defendants named herein: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated 24th February, 1877.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The amended complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of this court at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 24th day of February, 1877. HENRY DAY,
mh10-law7wSa Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY V. ALLIEN, plaintiff, against NICHOLAS A. LESPINASSE, Achille Nicolas, John Gedney, Annie L. Valentine, and John A. Wolf, as Executors of the estate of John Valentine, deceased, and Mary E. Wood, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 34 Park place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated December 1, 1876.
ARTHUR, PHELPS, KNAVALS & RANSOM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 84 Pine street, New-York City.
The amended summons and complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the 21st day of February, 1877.
ARTHUR, PHELPS, KNAVALS & RANSOM,
mh10-law

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A NEW RAILROAD WAR.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ACCUSED OF CUTTING RATES—THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE TO TAKE WHAT THEY CAN GET HEREAFTER—NO MORE COMPACTS TO BE ENTERED INTO.

A new war "to the knife" has broken out between the various trunk lines from the West. The last compact between the several lines was agreed to and signed on Dec. 16, 1876. Baltimore receiving a discount of 13 per cent., and Philadelphia one of 10 per cent. less than New York from Chicago, or any point east of that city, on all freight from competitive points in the West, North-west, and South west. The fixing of the rates on East-bound traffic was left to the Western connections of the trunk lines. These held several meetings, and being unable to come to an arrangement on the question of freights from the West to Europe, referred the matter to the Presidents of the roads, who sent it back to the agents for further deliberation. Finally it was agreed that the rate to Liverpool should be, from Chicago, 76½ cents per 100 pounds; from Cincinnati, 69½ cents; from East St. Louis, 83 cents, and from Louisville, 78 cents. The Presidents subsequently held several meetings on the subject, but could come to no understanding. Meantime, however, it was tacitly agreed that the rates mentioned should be in force. On the part of the New-York roads, it is claimed that the Baltimore and Philadelphia lines have constantly cut under, and complaints were made, but without effect, and the result is that the New-York Central and Erie have now come out with a statement that they no longer recognize the compact, and that further negotiations, so far as they are concerned, are at an end. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt said yesterday that he knew that the Baltimore and Ohio Road had been taking freights from the West for whatever they could get, while the Central and the Erie had adhered strictly to the schedule. There being five great railroa s to New-York, with only business enough for two, the result was a great loss to the two honest roads, and the New-York Central would be compelled to make the best terms it could to prevent the trade leaving it altogether. The Baltimore and Ohio people not only discriminated against New-York in favor of their own city in the matter of rates, but they paid a premium to vessels to clear from that port. Mr. Vanderbilt announced his purpose to take Eastern-bound freight hereafter at the lowest rates that will pay, and said that he saw no use in trying to arrange another compact with people who would break it at the first chance they got.

Mr. Jewett said with emphasis that the Eastern-bound freight business of his road would be done in future without regard to schedules. He would take freight for whatever he could get. He added that to movements toward a further compact would keep from him. He was tired of making compacts which were broken before the ink was dry. The initiative should come hereafter from those who were in fault, and should be accompanied by guarantees that the new schedule would be strictly adhered to.

Mr. Gossler, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Central, said he would do with Western-bound freights, and on these he had been compelled by his superiors to adhere strictly to the schedule, although the New-York Central and Erie Roads were constantly cut ing under on the plea of carrying out contracts made before the compact. These contracts had been excluded from the terms of the compact, but he did not believe that all those put forward were genuine. There were so many of them that they covered nearly all of the Western-bound business, to the detriment of the Pennsylvania Road, and he had heard of Western merchants who on arriving here to buy goods were agreeably surprised to learn that they held contracts for moving their freight West at much less rates than they expected to pay. Mr. Gossler had heard nothing official in regard to Eastern-bound freights, but he supposed his road would be compelled to protect itself, as it was unquestionably able to do.

Mr. Ives, General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, was equally ignorant on the subject of Eastern-bound freights, but he did not believe that his road had been cutting under the schedule as asserted. The Baltimore and Ohio had always been made a scape-goat of by the New-York roads when they wish to draw out of a compact. He asserted the report that rates on Western-bound freights had been fully maintained by the Baltimore and Ohio, and he supposed would continue to be so, not only by his road but by the others. Indeed, they were as low now as they could well be and pay. The entire trouble was about the Eastern-bound freights, and on this subject he could give no information.

Down-town dealers in Western produce said yesterday that they have been able to get their own terms for some time past, not only on freights from the West but from ocean steamers. One gentleman told the reporter that he had recently made a contract on a quantity of pork from Chicago to Europe at 45 cents, and that he had shipped provisions from this City to Liverpool at 10 shillings per ton. It was thought, however, that the railroad war would have the effect of advancing the rates for provisions to Europe, because it would probably bring a large quantity of grain to this port, and shippers prefer to handle that commodity or cotton to pork, tallow, lard, or other like substances. One of the White Star steamers, rather than fill up with provisions this week, had actually purchased a lot of stone ballast in order that it might be enabled to carry an entire cargo of cotton.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

TRYING TO REORGANIZE THE NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK, HACKENSACK AND NEW-YORK, AND HACKENSACK AND NEW-YORK EXTENSION ROADS—BONDHOLDERS DISAGREEING.

A meeting of the holders of bonds of the New-Jersey and New-York Railway Company, the Hackensack and New-York Railroad Company, and the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad was held yesterday at Room No. 74 Drexel Building, Mr. W. S. Opdyke in the chair. The committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 6 made a report recommending that the necessary foreclosure proceedings be carried to decree and sale and that the property be purchased by a committee of bondholders for the benefit of the parties interested, who shall sign the formal agreement or plan of reorganization to be prepared for that purpose. This plan is as follows:

"That there shall be issued by the reorganized company $4,000,000 of first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, covering the road (30¾ miles) and rolling stock, to run 50 years from Jan. 1, 1878, to be used as follows: In exchange for Hackensack and New-York Railway bonds of the issue of Jan. 1, 1867, bond for bond, deferred interest up to Jan. 1, 1878, to be arranged from surplus of bonds in hands of the committee; $1,000,000; in exchange for Hackensack and New-York Railroad extension bonds, issue of 1869, bond for bond, deferred interest up to Jan. 1, 1878, to be arranged from surplus of bonds in hands of the committee; $1,000,000; to pay balance due on cars, about $40,000; for exception l cases of bills payable and loans, with excessive collateral, $50,000; surplus in hands of committee, for discount, deferred interest, &c., about $410,000. Total, $3,000,000.

Second—mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, to mature July 1, 1900, with interest on and after May 1, 1880, $6 0, 00: to be used as follows: In exchange for Hackensack and New-York extension bonds, issue of 1870, bond for bond, $538,000; surplus in hands of committee, $67,000. Total, $600,00. holders of new second mortgage bonds to receive two shares of new stock with each bond of $1,000, in lieu of interest for the first three years.

Third—Income mortgage bonds, to run 40 years from Sept. 1, 1877, with interest at 7 per cent., if earned, on and after Sept. 1, 1878, $3,000,000. To be used as follows: In exchange for consolidated gold bonds sold, $3,55.000. All persons holding consolidated gold bonds as collateral, to obtain the benefit of reorganization, must surrender to the committee a sufficient number of their bonds to make the principal thereof 50 per cent. of their value, which bonds will then be received in exchange, bond for bond, for the new income bond. This will require about $440,000. surplus in hands of the committee, about $50,000. Total, $500,000. Holders of income bonds to receive 3½ shares of new stock with each bond, in lieu of interest for the first five years.

Fourth—stock of the reorganized company, $1,000,000 apparent issue, $1,200,000; less amount claimed to have been issued in name of Hackensack and New-York railroad company, without consideration, about $80,000, leaving about $500,000 to be issued, with second mortgage bonds, in lieu of coupons, about $120,000; to be issued, with income bonds, in lieu of coupons, about $250,000; surplus in hands of committee, about $130,000. Total, $1,000,000.

The $50,000 old stock sold as above to be exchanged for the stock of the reorganized company, share for share, upon the payment of an assessment of $5 per share, before transferring to the new company. The money received from this assessment to be applied toward the expenses of foreclosures and reorganization. The unsecured claims, amounting to about $90,000, shall be admitted by the Purchasing Committee, and they may adjust, and show the amounts thus audited one-half in income bonds at par, and one-half in capital stock at par out of the surplus, remaining as above. The committee further recommend that two suitable persons be designated to act as the Purchasing Committee, and that they cause to be prepared a formal agreement for reorganization, embodying the above plan, and that said agreement be submitted to the holders of interest for their signatures at the earliest possible day."

Considerable opposition to the terms of the report was developed among the holders of the second and third mortgage bonds. They alleged that they were being left out in the cold in favor of the first mortgage bondholders. Mr. George Chaplin said that he would prefer to let everything go rather than agree to any such arrangement. He advocated an assessment on each bond, but this did not meet the views of many present, who did not care to invest any more money in the enterprise. Mr. G. Ackerson, jr., of Hackensack, who represented $85,000 to $90,000 of the $100,000 of first mortgage bonds, said he had not had time to confer with all his clients, but of those he had seen, some were willing to take the first six miles of road-bed without equipment, saying that they could get their money out of it. Others were not willing. The Receiver of the roads, Mr. Patterson, who was present, made the important statement that his report, issued some time ago, did not represent the earnings and expenses under his management, but merely the receipts and disbursements. He said that after paying for new rolling stock at the rate of $1 00 a month from August to March, the books showed a loss of $1,000. After considerable discussion, the report was laid on the table for the present, and the following gentlemen were added to the old committee, with instructions to modify the plan of reorganization so as to make a new plan which would be satisfactory to all parties: John H. Bowering, George Chaplin, R. W. D. Forest, J. H. Demorest, and John Pell. The meeting then adjourned.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION.

CONVENTION AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL—THE COLLEGES REPRESENTED—ADOPTION OF A CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The Intercollegiate Literary Association met yesterday in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, to consider the subject of incorporating the association and adopting a constitution. Representatives were present from Princeton, Williams, Syracuse, New-York University, New-York College, North-western University, Hamilton College, Rutgers College, St. John's College, Lafayette College, Cornell University, Wesleyan University, and Madison University. Among those present who have taken a prominent part in the formation of the association were Rev. Dr. McCosh, Chancellor Crosby, Charlton T. Lewis, and Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead. Mr. Eugene Fraver, of Cornell, the President of the association, called the meeting to order, and Mr. H. M. McDonald, of the College of New-Jersey, acted as Secretary. Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead made some remarks concerning the necessity and importance of legally incorporating the association. Mr. Lewis offered a resolution that a committee of five members or more be requested, in behalf of the Intercollegiate Literary Association, to draw and file a certificate of incorporation of a body corporate under the law of the State of New-York, for the purposes specified in the constitution.

The number of the committee was increased to nine, and Rev. Dr. McCosh, Chancellor Crosby, Col. T. W. Higginson, Dwight H. Olmstead, E. H. Marquand, Charlton T. Lewis, Rev. Dr. Field, C. T. Russell, and Dr. Curtis were appointed. The committee appointed by the Intercollegiate Literary Association to draft a constitution which should embody the recommendations adopted by the convention of the association held Feb. 1, and to make such additions as they deemed best, reported that they had finished their work, upon consultation with Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead, certain difficulties and objections had presented themselves which made an act of incorporation necessary. With this idea in mind the constitution was again revised so as to make it conform to the requirements of the New-York statutes, and the constitution offered by them was the result. The certificate of incorporation was discussed by Rev. Dr. McCosh, Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, and others, and was finally made more comprehensive, so as to promote not only general literary, scientific, and artistic culture, but also philosophical culture. The constitution was then taken up section by section, and was fully discussed. During the discussion of the third section Dr. Crosby asked to be allowed to express his views about the draft submitted, and leave having been granted, he said he considered it too cumbrous and intricate, and that something more simple and plain would answer the purpose as well and be more easily understood. The reading of the constitution was continued, and the draft submitted was, with several amendments, adopted. The by-laws were adopted with very few changes.

GOOD FRIDAY.

HOW THE FAST DAY WAS OBSERVED—LITTLE BUSINESS AND MUCH CHURCH-GOING—SERVICES IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CHURCHES.

While there was a good deal of business done yesterday in this City, the growing disposition to make a general holiday of Good Friday was shown in the noticeable dullness which prevailed in business circles. Nearly all the Exchanges were closed, the courts were almost entirely idle, and there was a perceptible falling off of business in the shops along Broadway. In the churches—at least the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches—the doors were open to the throngs of worshipers from early morning until night. In the Roman Catholic churches the solemn services of the Lenten season were made more intensely sorrowful by the omission of instrumental music, the altars were shrouded in purple and black, no lights burned in the sanctuary, and the sacrifice of the mass was omitted. In the streets Good Friday to the boys and girls meant "hot cross buns" without restriction and a day out of school. At Trinity Church the attendance was large. The musical services consisted principally of plain song and Gregorian selections, with the "Passion" by Haydn after the sermon. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Rev. Mr. Hitchings, and Rev. Mr. Robinson. Rev. Dr. Dix preached the sermon. At St. Paul's Church the congregation was very large. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. Haight, Rev. Dr. Muhlenbey, and Rev. Mr. Cropsey. Rev. Dr. Muhlenbey preaching the sermon. There were solemn services at Trinity Chapel, St. Ignatius', St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Albans'. St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, was thronged. Cardinal McCloskey was present, occupying a seat on the sanctuary floor instead of the episcopal throne. The ceremony of the adoration of the cross was performed, the services being conducted by 40 priests and acolytes. Rev. Father Heune, of the Redemptionist Fathers, preached on "The Passion of Our Lord." At St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, there was a great concourse of people, principally women. The galleries and altar were draped with black, and impressive services were held. Rev. Father O'Farrell, Rev. Mr. Corey, Rev. Mr. Kelly, and Rev. Mr. Foy, of St. Bernard's Church, conducted the exercises. A large number of priests, acolytes, and ladies and girls, members of three sodalities or societies in the church, formed a procession and entered the church, bearing a canopied miniature sepulchre with an image of Christ within it, the ladies chanting the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. In the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street, and in St. Stephen's, the customary Good Friday services were celebrated, and at both churches the crowds of attendants were dense. The observance of the day in Brooklyn was more general than ever before. All the public and parochial schools were closed, the courts suspended business, and the streets wore a holiday appearance.

Good Friday was observed in Montreal as a holiday, and business was generally suspended. All the courts and law offices were closed. Services were held in the various Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

In New-Orleans Good Friday was observed as a legal holiday, the banks and exchanges being closed. Little business was transacted, and the day was observed with the usual ceremonies in the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

There was a general observance of Good Friday in Philadelphia yesterday, and the principal stores on the leading avenues were closed. Business was entirely suspended at the banks, Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, and insurance and other public offices.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Police held a regular session yesterday, at which the resignation of John Z. O'Brien, Deputy Superintendent of Street-cleaning, was accepted, and George W. Plunkett was appointed to fill the vacancy. The resignations of Moses Sichel, a clerk in the Street-cleaning Department, and Roundsman Bell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were also accepted. Sergt. William H. Christie, of the Ninth Precinct, was transferred to the Thirtieth Precinct. Detectives Bush and O'Neil, of the Ninth Precinct, were remanded to post duty and transferred. A letter was read from the President of the Department of Parks, calling attention to the fact that Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had, on the 13th inst., arrested a boy for riding on a velocipede in Madison-square. The department claim jurisdiction over the square, and the Commissioners hold that the arrest was unjustifiable. Capt. Williams explained to the board that the boy almost was riding around the Worth monument at 5 P. M., and when requested to discontinue the practice, impudently called the Captain to arrest him. The boy was taken into custody by Patrolman Schmittberger, and was reprimanded by a Police Magistrate on the following morning.

FAST TIME ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The train of 20 loaded freight cars that was started from San Francisco on March 20, via the Central and Union Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, for the purpose of beating any freight time heretofore made across the continent, arrived at Jersey City at 6 o'clock last evening, having accomplished the journey in the unprecedented time of 10 days. They passed St. Louis on the 27th, Cincinnati on the 28th, Parkersburg on the 29th, and Baltimore yesterday morning. Some two months ago another attempt at last time was made, resulting in a record of 13 days, the best accomplished up to that date. The goods carried in the present instance consist of silks, teas, and fancy goods brought from China and Japan by the steamship City of Peking, which was two days longer on her passage than usual. They are consigned to Tiffany & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Dexter & Hawley, Baring Brothers, and other New-York and European firms. Each car contains 10 tons of freight, so that there are 200 tons in all. Some is for this market and some for export to Europe.

A SUIT FOR ARCHITECT'S FEES.

The trial of the case of Arthur Gilman against Mrs. Paran Stevens was concluded in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff, who is an architect, sued to recover about $15,000 for professional services in the preparation of plans for a building which was to have been erected at Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, and about $750 as a balance due for work on the plans of the Stevens apartment house. In regard to the first claim, Mrs. Stevens insisted there had been no contract. She also set up a counter-claim of $20,000—the alleged excess in the cost of the apartment house—which she asserted was due to the plaintiff's negligence. The trial of the suit was begun on the 21st inst., and the case was given to the jury on Thursday last. The jurors failing to agree, were locked up for the night, and yesterday morning brought in a verdict for $3,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

PLYMOUTH'S PERSECUTION.

MR. BEECHER'S FRIDAY EVENING TALK—THE SUFFERINGS OF HIS CHURCH—THE QUESTION OF FELLOWSHIP WITH OTHER CHURCHES—HIS ADVICE TO THE CONGREGATION.

The lecture-room of Plymouth Church was crowded at the prayer-meeting last night in anticipation of some remarks by the Pastor in reference to the action taken at the recent meeting of Dr. Budington's Church denying fellowship to Plymouth. The audience was not disappointed, for Mr. Beecher confined his address for the most part to the subject of "the persecution" through which the Church had passed during the past few years. After the exercises of singing and prayer were over, Mr. Beecher spoke at some length of the day that was being commemorated by the entire Christian world—Good Friday. Suddenly breaking off his subject, he said they had at last come to an end of the persecution the church had suffered. He could not call it anything else but persecution, and surveying the past three or four years of the Church's history he was constrained to say that it had been followed up as no other Church had been followed up by its enemies before, and in such a manner that he could not help calling it a long persecution. Running through all these years of suffering, it appeared that it had never reached a point before where he could not see further trouble in the future; it was a strange concatenation of persecutions. His impression was that the adversary was now satisfied that no weapon formed against Plymouth Church could be successful, and that neith r civil courts nor ecclesiastical courts could avail. He anticipated that this was the general feeling of the congregation, and thought, now that the end had come, they should unite in universal thanksgiving to God for having brought them safely through it. The suffering had indeed been great, and had given a new conception of what the fellowship of Christian churches really was, but until the end of time God would teach men what church life ought to be. He himself had been too intimately concerned in it to speak much more in regard to it. They had come through the great desert, and were now by the banks of the Jordan and entering on the promised land. It would be a shame if they should follow the Children of Israel, who, after passing safely through the desert, proved themselves utterly unworty of their deliverance, and it was, therefore, for the purpose of directing their minds that he spoke. The mere fact that they were prosperous did not make them a Christian assembly. The mere fact that they had good music on Sunday, and preaching, such as it was, did not make them a Christian teaching body. They must forgive the persons who had persecuted them, and their first move must be the laying aside of all malice, all anger, and all guile. "I wish," said the speaker, "that I could quote that verse in Scripture, but I cannot." Mr. Beecher then read the two last verses of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians. "Let all bitterness, and wrath and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice. And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiving you." Resuming his discourse he said there never had been given to any church in the world, since the time of the persecution of the Huguenots, such an opportunity to show the picture of Christ's sufferings as was now given to Plymouth Church. He had suffered himself, and the church had suffered for him. Others had suffered much also. They had been crucified, and the men who had done this were around about them, and there never was a better opportunity to follow Christ than now. It did not follow, however, that because they were to come into this state of mind they should undertake to establish their charitableness. They had been sufferers, but they should look at their position in a forgiving spirit. It would be a good thing whenever they had spoken ill of any one, or felt like doing so, if they would retire to their closets and make that person to task before Christ. If they would pray for him in person who injured them, instead of talking about them, they would do much towards humoring them before God and the world. There should be an effort to secure that fellowship which had been denied by other churches to Plymouth Church. There were in the city two churches that had moved by their official bodies that Plymouth Church was not worthy of their fellowship; that she was no longer within the circle, and there would be, perhaps, some feeling created by this avowal among the families attending these three great churches that would result in a breaking off of the friendships that had heretofore existed between them. This was a delicate matter for him. At this point the speaker was visibly affected, and after a short pause he continued: "Christian brethren, as the Lord is my judge, I declare that He is not going to let these churches go along in the way in which they have been going. I declare that the brotherhood of these three churches is going to fail, in spite of all these efforts to build or destroy it." The congregation warmly applauded this sudden outburst of feeling, and Mr. Beecher continuing, said he had a word for their friends in the churches mentioned, and would commend heartily the spirit they had manifested. He believed firmly that when that spirit was blossomed it could not be confined to good men, and he would not hesitate to say that the men who did these things were good men, and that they would sooner or later relent. The disarranged condition of things was such at the present time that new churches had no place to go but to Plymouth Church, which was of that spirit that it would extend to all the help in its power to any truly Christian church. It had a missionary spirit which should go out to the whole world. Mr. Beecher read again the verses above quoted, and concluding said: "That is my speech to you to-night, dear brethren, and I will leave you to make any additions." There was no response to this, however, and benediction was pronounced.

The monthly meeting of the church was then called to order with Mr. H. B. White acting as moderator, but as there was no business to transact, a motion to adjourn was carried.

IMPORTANT NEW GRAIN RULE.

A meeting of the Grain Trade of the Produce Exchange has been called for Monday afternoon next at the corn table, to consider the following supplementary rule providing for the delivery of graded grain on warehouse receipts, recommended by the Committee on Grain:

"On sales of graded grain, the tender of elevator receipts of the grades sold during the delivery afloat shall constitute a delivery of the grain as between seller and buyer, on the same terms which govern the delivery under railroad guarantee-over-the ties, except as hereinafter stated, viz: In addition to the 10 days' afloat, as provided in Rule 5 of Rules of the Railroad Companies for graded grain at the port of New-York, the buyer shall be entitled to one day's storage and insurance free of charge, and in addition thereto any unexpired portion of a term of storage."

THE TESTING OF BOILERS.

The Police Board rules relating to the testing of boilers by the boiler Inspectors of the department were amended yesterday by the adoption of the following:

"No charge shall be made for inspecting or testing any steam boiler, appliances, and connections, nor for examining or granting or issuing or renewing any certificate or examination to any engineer. All bills for inspecting the pump and appliances used in testing steam-boilers shall be certified by the officer in charge of the Sanitary Company, and transmitted to the Treasurer for audit and payment."

This action of the board was taken after due consideration of the protest presented on Tuesday last by a committee of boiler-owners.

FIVE VILE RESORTS CLOSED.

Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, and a platoon of officers visited last evening several vile resorts in Greene and Thompson streets, and closed the following: Nos. 103, 109½, and 111 Greene-street, kept by Mary King, Otto Sauer, and Ida Wilcox, respectively, and Nos. 60 and 71 Thompson-street, the proprietors of which are not known. Sixty persons, including a number of young girls, were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, and will be arraigned at the Washington-Place Court to-day.

THE NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The third day's session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, opened at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with prayer meeting, conducted by Rev. Fletcher Cummings. The business session was commenced at 9 o'clock, with Bishop Peck in the chair. The third question, "Who are continued upon trial?" was taken up. Albert A. King, Joseph F. Andrew, John A. Gutteridge, John Crawford, and James H. Robertson were continued. This was followed by the seventh question, "Who will be elected elders?" Dr. Platt Shuberger, Miller F. Warner, William McKain, Richard W. Copeland, and P. G. Bright were elected. The next question taken up was, "Who are deacons of the second-class?" The names of John H. Timbrell, Edwin L. Crasto, Enoch Meacham, John T. Micnaes, E. M. Gaston, Joseph A. Owen, Frederick Bloom, Lewis J. Burgess, and Henry C. Whitney were announced. At the juncture Bishop Haven was introduced to the conference, and received a hearty welcome. The next business in order was the reports of Presiding Elders. Presiding Elder Smith, of the Morristown District, had not a very favorable report to make. The pastors are, he said, faithful and energetic, but the people do not come quite up to their work. In many instances the Pastors had not received their pay, and many of them were obliged to come to conference without it. There are 46 churches in the whole district, and only 21 of them had paid their Pastor's salary in full, but many of them had pledged themselves to make the arrears good. The hour fixed for memorial services having arrived all other business was suspended. The services which were in commemoration of Bishop Janes and Rev. J. D. Blanc, were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Ayres and Ellison. Rev. L. R. Dunn read the memorial of Bishop Janes, and touching addresses were delivered by Bishop Peck, Rev. Dr. Porter, Hon. J. G. Feeny, and Rev. Dr. Hurst. The memorial of Brother Blanc was read by Rev. Dr. Dashiell, and an address was delivered by Bishop Peck, and the conference adjourned with benediction by Rev. Dr. Van Cleve. The afternoon session was occupied with the transaction of routine business, while society meetings were held in two churches.

ERIE RECONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PROMINENT GENTLEMEN AND HON. E. D. MORGAN.

The following correspondence between certain stockholders of the Erie Railway and Hon E. D. Morgan will be read with interest by all who are interested in the reconstruction scheme now in progress in London. It will be seen that all who have not paid their assessment will be charged an additional 10 per cent. in case they agree to participate in the scheme after to-day.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877.

Hon. E. D. Morgan:

DEAR SIR: Your relations, together with Mr. John Lowber Welsh, of Philadelphia, as representatives of the Board of Trustees in London for the reconstruction scheme of the Erie Railway Company, leads us to apply to you for information upon the following points, the circular issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company not being sufficiently explicit, viz.: "Have stockholders, either common or preferred, who do not give in their assent to the reconstruction scheme or pay their assessment by the 31st inst., the right thereafter to participate in the said scheme, and upon what terms?" An early answer will much oblige, yours, very truly,

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
RUTTEN & BONN,
SPEYER & CO.

THE REPLY.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: We have had the honor to receive your valued favor of this date, in which you refer to our relations with parties in London who have charge of the reconstruction scheme of the Erie Railway Company, and in which you make the following inquiry:

"Have stockholders, either common or preferred, who do not give in their assent to the reconstruction scheme or pay their assessment by the 31st inst., the right thereafter to participate in the said scheme, and upon what terms?"

In view of the provision of law to be found in section 3, chapter 430, Session Laws of 1874, which seems quite clear on this subject, and of the scheme of reorganization, we have to answer your inquiry by saying that the shareholders not paying before the 31st inst. will have the right at any time thereafter, and within six months after the organization of the new company, to avail themselves of the benefits of the scheme by complying with the terms thereof, which would involve the payment of 10 per cent. upon the assessment and in addition thereto.

We also understand that there is much anxiety among the shareholders as to the disposition to be made of the assessments which may be paid, in the event of a failure in carrying out the scheme of reorganization, and that frequent inquiries have been made as to whether or not, in such event, the amounts were to be refunded.

The Trustees, by circular dated London, Feb. 22, 1877, in reply to inquiries on this subject, say: "But they have to state in reply to many inquiries, that in the event of non-success the shareholders who pay the assessment may rely on its return, either intact or subject to a very small deduction for necessary expenses; these expenses, the Trustees can give the strongest assurance, cannot exceed a shilling per share, even if only half the shareholders should come into the scheme, and further, that they intend to invest the assessment fund in English or United States Government securities."

The Trustees are gentlemen of high position and, so far as we are advised, of unquestioned responsibility. Therefore our opinion is that the shareholders can rely with entire confidence that in the event of a failure to carry out the proposed scheme, the amount of their assessment, subject to a very small deduction for necessary expenses, will be promptly repaid to them. Respectfully yours,

E. D. MORGAN.
J. LOWBER WELSH.

To Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., Whitehouse & Co., Rutten & Bonn, Speyer & Co.

BOGARDUS AS A MARKSMAN.

BREAKING ONE THOUSAND GLASS BALLS IN SEVENTY-SEVEN MINUTES AND FORTY SECONDS.

A large crowd assembled at Gilmore's Garden last night to witness the shooting of Mr. A. H. Bogardus, who essayed to break 1,000 glass balls in 100 consecutive minutes by sharpshooting. Mr. Bogardus was provided with one gun and two sets of barrels, and cartridges containing three and one-half grains of Dittmar's powder and one-fourth ounce of shot. Promptly at 8 o'clock the shooting began, and two men, each attending patent traps, had all they could do to supply glass balls fast enough for the marksman. Mr. F. S. Harrison acted as Referee, and Mr. C. E. Sanborn, of Boston, kept the time. The traps were placed five yards apart, with 18 yards rise. A frame covered with white muslin formed a background to the objects aimed at, and a calcium light at the rear of the marksman brought out the traps and glass balls with great distinctness. In the first hundred, occupying eight minutes, Mr. Bogardus broke 98 balls; in the second hundred, consuming seven and a half minutes, 97; in the third hundred, eight minutes, 99; fourth, eight minutes, 97; fifth, seven and a half minutes, 96; sixth, seven minutes, 94; seventh, eight minutes 35 seconds, 92; eighth, seven minutes, 98; ninth, seven minutes, 95; and tenth, eight minutes, 100. There yet remained 23 balls to be broken, which were smashed by Mr. Bogardus in one minute and 40 seconds. Following is the score:

One Hundred.	Broke.	Missed.	Time. H.	M.	S.
First	98	2	..	08	00
Second	97	3	..	15	30
Third	99	1	..	23	00
Fourth	97	3	..	31	00
Fifth	96	4	..	39	00
Sixth	94	6	..	48	00
Seventh	98	2	..	54	00
Eighth	98	2	1	01	00
Ninth	95	5	1	08	00
Tenth	100	..	1	16	00
Last	28	..	..	01	40
Total	1,000	28	1	17	40
			H.	M.	S.
Time of first 500			..	39	00
Time of second 500			..	37	00
Time of 28			..	01	40
Total			1	17	40
Proposed time			1	40	00
To spare			..	22	20

THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL.

At a meeting of citizens interested in the coming carnival, held at the Sturtevant House last evening, the following gentlemen were appointed an executive committee: Col. William St. Martin, Frank E. Howe, E. M. Earle, Gen. Pinckney, Alderman Samuel A. Lewis, Gen. Alexander Shaler, C. Godfrey Gunther, Look W. Winchester, Major Willard Bullard, A. L. Brigham, Samuel Carpenter, and Hermann Uhl. Gen. Shaler was elected President; ex-Mayor Gunther, Treasurer, and Major Bullard, Secretary. Col. St. Martin stated that $58,000 was required to defray the expenses of the celebration, and that the committee confidently expected to raise that amount between now and the 18th of April, the day fixed for the carnival. The trades procession, in which over 500 firms had already signified their intention of participating, would take place during the day, and in the evening the torch-light tableaux of floats, 30 or more in number, would portray the pictorial history of America, beginning with the discovery by Columbus, down to the present day. Mr. William A. Bates, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, stated that he and his colleagues would undertake to secure a large reduction in the rates of fare to and from New-York on the day of the carnival. The other members of this committee are George M. Huntington, General Passenger Agent of the Virginia Midland; C. B. Meeker, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River; A. L. Brigham, of the New-York and New-Haven Road; Samuel Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania, and Charles P. McFadden, of the New-Jersey Central. Most of the roads, it is expected, will reduce their rates 50 per cent. A communication was received from P. T. Barnum offering the services of his show for a street parade. The committee adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

BROOKLYN.

Permits for the erection of 16 new buildings have been granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings during the past week.

The passage of the fifteenth amendment was celebrated last evening at the Bridge-Street Methodist Episcopal Church by a concert and exhibition given by the children of the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday a resolution was adopted requesting the Atlantic-Avenue and Long Island Railroad Companies to inform the department what kind of cars they propose to use between Flatbush-avenue and the city line, and what provision for the safety of foot passengers and pedestrians will be made at the street crossings.

The funeral of Mr. James Westervelt, a veteran of the war of 1812, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 375 Bergen-street. The remains were interred in Green-Wood. Deceased, who was 84 years of age at the time of his death, was Master of St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 1, when Gen. Lafayette visited this country, and formed one of a committee of eight who accompanied that distinguished officer on a visit to Gen. Morris, of Revolutionary fame, at Morrisania.

NEW-JERSEY.

Robert Miller, a well-known citizen of New-Brunswick, died yesterday at the age of 78 years.

Chancellor Runyon has issued an order directing the Receiver of the New-Jersey Central Railroad to pay the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., due on April 1, as rent for the New-York and Long-Branch Railroad. The payment is to be made upon all stock not held and pledged by the company itself, or by John W. Watson.

B. F. Young, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed yesterday morning on the trestle work in Jersey City. He was crushed between the bumpers of two cars while coupling them, and fell to the ground. Some laborers picked him up, but he lived only a few minutes. Young resided at No. 206 Sixth-street.

John Morrissey, aged 25, was picking coal yesterday afternoon on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, when he was struck by a locomotive and his left arm and leg cut off. The arm was wrenched out of the socket. The unfortunate man died a short time subsequently. He was married and resided on Summit-avenue.

Mrs. Louisa Colsky, residing at No. 643 Newark-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was engaged in putting out a clothes-line, Thursday, on the extension in the rear of her husband's store, when she accidentally lost her balance and fell off the roof. In falling she clung to the line until it broke with her weight, thus breaking the force of the fall. She received very serious injuries.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday, Judge Hoffman announced that sentence would be suspended in the cases of Justice George W. Dilloway and Constable Godfrey C. Dilloway, his son, convicted of false imprisonment; Samuel Odell, convicted of assault and battery; C. C. Burr, who pleaded guilty of libel, with extenuating circumstances; Justice H. W. Leonard, convicted of false imprisonment and embezzlement; Edward Hayes, convicted of larceny, and Richard McGlynn, convicted of assault and battery.

YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKETS.

Dectives Corwin, Folk, and Looney found over two dozen boys, not one of whom was over 12 years of age, engaged in picking, or attempting to pick, ladies' pockets on three of the most crowded blocks on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The youthful thieves were engaged for the most part in attempting to steal ladies' pocket-handkerchiefs. The detectives drove off the boys. Some of them who were questioned said they had come from this City. Two of the most expert of the lads, Charles Hall and Jerry Brown were caught by the officers in the act of taking a pocket-book from a lady's pocket. The young thieves worked with all the skill of old professionals, one of them acting as a "stall," that is, standing before his companion and close to the person to be robbed, while the other adroitly stole the pocket-book. Hall was so small that he had to stand on tip-toe to draw out the wallet without attracting the attention of its owner. The detectives arrested Hall and his companion, and required the lady, Miss Ida A. Mark, of No. 109 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, much against her will, to make a charge against them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, of Columbus, Ohio, will lecture at Cooper Institute this evening on "Capillarity."

Albert Angamaries, a fireman on the French steamer Canada, fell overboard at Pier No. 50 North River yesterday, and was drowned.

Custom-house Inspector Judd seized 500 bundles of smuggled cigarettes on the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz, yesterday.

Dr. Samuel E. Mortimore will deliver a lecture this evening before the Liberal Club on "The Pathology of Diphtheria."

A laymen's meeting will take place at the Wesley M. E. Chapel in Attorney-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, at 3:30 every Sunday, to do mission work.

The following payments were made yesterday out of the City Treasury: Brooklyn Bridge Company, $25,000; State Lunatic Asylum, $218 19; State Homeopathic Asylum, $137 37.

Albert Angamores, a fireman on the French steam-ship Canada, lying at Pier No. 50 North River, while attempting to